Turn-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, Fire copies will be sent to one address for TE

, if payment be made in advance. ittances are to be made, and all letter is the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to tel, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. adjectisements making less than one square in and three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, nis and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auel to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financia the but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, vil :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray ESSEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and I la the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

quedice are impartially allowed a hearing. WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

rds of the South prescribed, as a condition of their sent to the Constitution, three special provisions re SECURE THE PERFETUITS OF THESE DOMINION OVER THESE SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUBLITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-centation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons . . . . In fact, the oppressor repre-

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slavehol

senting the oppressed ! . . . To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1114.

VOL. XXV. NO. 45.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1855.

igh-faluin' speech of RUFUS CHOATE, delivered at Whig meeting in Fancuil Hall, on Wednesday eve-

Is gratified, beyond the power of language to Iss gratified, beyond the power of language to press, by your kindness. By this thronging auser, I am even more gratified. In this alone I get see the doom of the geographical party. It all have been a thing portentous and mournful, sessertial Boston had not thus poured itself to dealers by ten thousand voices. this hall, to declare, by ten thousand voices, at the first measure tending practically with a menace to a separation of the States, ever ented, or certainly in our time presented. idenent or the passions of the people of Who should be of the earliest to disand the wisest to decide, the true great ques-sof the day! Did anybody suppose that your ligueee could not see what a proposition to sin the people of this country into two great raphical parties must come to, if successful? arbody suppose that, seeing this, you would it on, or fall asleep upon it? You, the chilof the merchant princes : you, whose profesof commerce and arts, give you to know and with a sort of professional consciousness and nessit, our republic to be one—one and undivid-leme and indivisible, let us say; you, whose arts, abroad, yet untraveled, have sometimes and an when you have seen the radiant flag. suing on the waste sea, along the desolate and cast cast, beneath unfamiliar constellations: han yet have felt your country's great arm around as sere you expected to be indifferent upon a specition to rend her into two great factions, or be chested into a belief that there was no such sition before the country at all-!

Thank God, this sight dispels both branches of is misapprehension. The city is here, all right of straight out! Commerce is here! Commerce, wants, on whose call, the Union, this nion, under this Constitution, began to be : Comment that rocks this cradle here; not to follow he hearse, but to keep off the murderer; or, if

sy prefer it, to keep off the doctor. The arts ; the industry of civilization ; of intelest and of the people, are here; they to which the sizes and wheat-fields and cotton-grounds of a bushiful and common country supply that raw ma-mal which they give back in shapes of use and see and beauty; they are here; they which coleated the establishment of the government by long nd thanksgiving to God - singing together as mening stars over the rising ball, for the hope of a of rewarded labor. They are here to bear coasly heard, and to remember and to guard to instrumentality of constitutional union, to tich under His goodness, they owe all these ings; are, and the charities, the philanthropy, humanity that dwell in these homes and hearts, where to make their protest against the first step al-jet are comprehended all and enfolded in eden name of country. Philanthropy and huy-not spasmodic, not savage, not the cold hase of the politician, not hypocritical, not imstreet, but just, wise, combining, working with with tears, with trust, and committing the est to the eternal years of God-these are here. we are all here. We come to ratify the rati Me come to say to our excellent repreatires in the late Convention, again and again, bearty support and our warmest good wishes success of the nominated-for the success the men they have nominated, every man o We come to declare that upon trying ourwere by all the approved tests, we are perfectly satisfied that we are alive; that we are glad that reare slive, since there is work to do worthy of og! Constitutional Whige! Massachusetts Henry Clay Whigs !- that we have no new arty to choose to-night—that, when we have, we tall choose any other, aye, any other, thun that which draws the black line of physical and social peraphy across the charmed surface of our nature land, and finds a republic on one side to love, sold nothing but an aristocracy to be abhorred and model or the state of the state orded on the other! Take any shape but that! some to protest, with all possible emphasis and leanity, against the inauguration, as they call the party of the sections. We say that, for e, such a party is useless. We say, that for wa arowed objects, if it has any specific and nite objects which are constitutional and just, useless! We say, that if defeated in its atto get possession of the national government, amers struggle will ensure the triumph of that sames struggle will ensure the triumph of war; aministration on which it seems to make war; make the fortune of certain local dealers in the same and the same hies; will agitate, and alienate, and tend to asunder whom God hath joined. We hold that should succeed in that attempt, it would be mat terrible of public calamities. I, for one, at hiere that this nation could hear it. I am t, it is true, quite of the mind of the Senator hio, who dared to tell an assembly in Maine,

capitol at Washington. It is at once a fortress and temple. The great central dome swells to heaven. It rests grandly on its hill; by its own weight kept steadfast; seemingly, immovable; Titan hands might have built it; it may stand to see the aged of a nation pass by. But one imperfection there is a seem in the marble; a flaw in the iron; a might have built it; it may stand to see the ageu logic of one or the standard and avoided. But a of a nation pass by. But one imperfection there is, a seam in the marble; a flaw in the iron; a privileged class are sure to become, may, are an privileged class are sure to become, may, are an aristocracy visible; yet a real vertical fissure; aristocracy already. The local Southern law, and the national Constitution, make the slaveholders a class. They are, therefore, an aristocracy already. break scarcely visible; yet a real vertical basure; aristocracy already. The local Southern law, and parting by an imperceptible opening from top to foundation the whole in two; the builder saw it and guarded against it as well as he might; those who followed with pious and skilful hands, tried by underpinning to repair; by lateral support, by buttresses and buttresses alternately, to hold the disjointed sides in contact; practically it was becoming less formidable; the moss was beginning to concal it, even; and here comes a workman who coming less formidable; the moss was beginning to conceal it, even; and here comes a workman who proposes to knock out the well planned lateral supports; loosen the underpinning of the ends, dig a yawning excavation under both of them; and then set on each the mountain weight of a frowning and defiant dome of its own. Down the buge pile topples in an hour. Small compensation is it that the architect of ruin finds his grave too, beneath it!

It is to do what we may to scatter the overalise.

It is to do what we may to scatter this organiza-

And now what good is it to do? And first, what on earth is it going to do, anyhow? It is formed, we will say. It has triumphed. It has got power in the free States. It has got the general government. It has chosen its President. It has got a majority in both Houses of Congress. The minority are a body of representatives of slaveholders. And they have met in the great chambers. What to do? Now, it is agreed, on all hands, that in regard to what they are to do as a party, on any subject, human or divine, outside of slavery, we know no more than if they were so many men let down in so many baskets from the clouds. As a party, and they gained power as a party, they are to rule us as a party, but as a party they are to rule us as a party, but as a party they are to rule us as a party, but as a party they are to rule us as a party, but as a party they are to rule us as a party, but as a party they are to rule us as a party, but as a party they are to rule us as a party, but as a party they solemnly adjure that they hold no opinion on anything whatever, on anything but slavery. They spread their arms wide open to every humor of the human mind, in a menagerie. To men of war, and men of peace; of Plymouth, and the river Jamestown to the west-to the friend of annexation, if he can find free soil ern sea. But did he think it just to trace it all to to annex, as you may say, in Canada, and the enemy of any more area; to protectionists and slaves! Could his balanced and gigantic intellifree-traders; men of strict, and men of large con-struction, and men of no construction at all; tem-to believe and to teach that the single desire to a general trial for every opinion on anything, with larger than Europe! pledge of the party to each and all, that if they will roar with a common consent and make satis- national situation and the opportunities of nation

the whole history of elective governments, was a free people over called on to commit power, the whole vast enginery, the whole thunder of the State to such a ruler as this! Slavery, they do say, they will oppose, right and left; but what other one maxim of government they will adopt—State or national: what one law, on what one subject, they will pass; what one institution, or one policy of the fathers they will spare; what one sentiment they will inculcate; what one glory they will prize; we have no more to guide us than if they were an encampment of a race never seen before: were an encampment of a race never seen before; poured by some populous and unknown north from her frozen loin! How mad, how contemptible to deliver ourselves over to such a veiled enthusiast as this. Better the urn and the lot of Solon—better the fantastic chances of hereditary descent, the solution of the love of giory, and contention, and danger, which flames and revels in the adolescent herding and negro selling that has done this! More than this. Is nothing to be ascribed to the influence of Northern aggression against alavery, probetter the fantastic chances of hereditary descent, voking by an eternal war a Southern rally for its

en bands of the Union. So much for the good it encing New England to the measure of the Hart-will do.

But now survey the evil it would do. We canbillo, who dare of the Union. So much for the good it can also will do the Union. So much for the good it can also that there is now no union have as and there is no heart in the men of the North and it is more than the men of the North and the state of the Sauth hate each other. The allegation is did the Sauth hate each other. The allegation is did the Sauth hate each other. The allegation is did the Sauth hate each other. The allegation is did the Sauth hate each other. The allegation is did the Sauth hate each other. The allegation is did the Sauth hate each other. The allegation is did the Sauth hate each other. The allegation is did the Sauth hate each other. The allegation is did the Sauth hate each other. The allegation is did the Sauth hate each other. The allegation is did the sauth each other is the sauth of the We cannot know, in other words, exactly, it is could not be application of Missouri for admission; that they cannot, by possibility, go through the process of the age, it has never caused for an hour to make war on the institutions of the sauth of the will do.

I make the sauth the men of the North and the well is said to the thing we know, omitting this, that they cannot, by possibility, go through the process of the age, it has never caused desired the sauth of the well is said to the first the capital fact lying make the conditions and peculiar lists of the original to the sauth of the well is said to the list of blood and read a sauth of the well is said of their line to 'about and the process of the age, it has never caused the whole power that it seeks, it would bring on the final they cannot be power that it seeks, it would bring on the final they cannot be process of the age, it has never caused the work of the men on the other. The basis of the organization of the sauth of the men on the other. The basis of the organization of the sauth of the men on the other. The basis of the organization of the sauth of the men on the other. This is the seek in the part of the sauth of the men on t

force in great civil crises, in any way we can survey it, we cannot possibly fail to see that the process of forming such an organization, and its influence, if completely formed, and fully in action, would compose a new and disturbing element in our system, which it is scarcely able to encounter, and to which no wise man and genuine Unionist would not shudder to see it exposed.

Why, look at it. Here is a stupendous fabric of Titan architecture, a castle, a capitol; suppose the capitol at Washington. It is at once a fortress and temple. The great central dome swells to heaven. It rests grandly on its hill; by its own weight kept

The annexation of Louisiana, the master work tion in its beginnings that we are here to-night: it of Jefferson, unless you say the Declaration of Instruction in its beginnings that we are here to-night: it of Jefferson, unless you say the Declaration of Independence is his master work: the annexation of Massachusetts are absolutely glad they are alive. Florida, by treaty, for which John Quincy Adams acquired so just a fame, and which stipulates for that last legislative year of all sorts of ignorance, the incorporation of its inhabitants into the Union; and all sorts of folly, and all sorts of corruption; the victories of Palo Alto, Monterey, Buena Vista not dignified, but made hateful and shameful by a small and mean mimicry of treason, withall. We ca with a lustre imperishable, ulthough they could would blot it all out from our proud annals forever the year which deserted Washburn, slighted the councils of Clifferd, struck a feeble but malignant blow at the judicial tenure, nullified a law of the caused the election of that administration—this Union, constitutional if the Constitution is consti-expansion, so stupendous; this motion, silent and tutional. wards the setting sun-like that of our astronomi-

arms wide open to every humor of the human mind, impulse by annexing Texas, and making war with to all the forms of nonsense, to more irreconcilable Mexico. He had surveyed—no man had so deeply belligerent temper and politics than ever quarreled done it—the growth of his country from the rock perance men and anti-temperance men; the advo-cate of ten hours of labor, the advocate of twelve; transformed a strip into one national domain

Is nothing to be ascribed to the necessities of factory hallabaloos on slavery—every man of them al glory; nothing to the sober, collected judgment shall have a fair chance, and no privileges, and of the people of all the nations; nothing to the everybody may enact anything if he can. everybody may enact anything if he can.

And now in the name of all common sense, in the whole history of elective governments, was a the expansion of the area of slavery; but who did defence and propagation! Have these great read-ers of our history forgotten that as far back as 1805, as 1801, the press, some influential portions What are they to do then, if they win power!

Either nothing at all, which Whigs could not do, and would not do if a wise and large statesmanship permits it; or they bring on a conflict which separates the States. Nothing at all which we would not do, if our fidelity to the Constitution would allow us, or that which under the Constitution cannot be done. Nothing at all, or just what their agitation from 1835 to this hour has accomplished—rivet the iron chains of the slave; loose the gold—rivet the iron chains of the slave; loose the gold—the iron chains of the slave representation of the constitution, and tried to strike iron chains of the slave representation of the

COLOR OPPRESSION.

COLOR OPPRESS

# SELECTIONS.

INCIDENTS IN BOSTON. Boston correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard The Fair, or show, opened on Tuesday with a the midst of that system, are slaveholders, not by the midst of that system, are slaveholders, not by the midst of that system, are slaveholders, not by the midst of that system, are slaveholders, not by the midst of that system, are slaveholders, not by preference, but by the necessities of the case, and with a Christian regard to the true temporal and eternal interests of the slaves themselves. strange beasts were in the ark. But, Mckily for the promoters of the Exhibition, they were all there, so that they were on the spot, and could be kept there until wanted. The ten or twelve gentlemen who bad pledged themselves to stand in the gap, in case of a fiasco, to the tune of five hundred dollars apiece, began to shiver in their shoes, lest an evil day of account was laid up against them. However, by fortune or by fate, Thursday proved to be a fine day. It was intended to be the great day of the feast, and, though the grounds and the course were fearfully wet and muddy, the throngs of people could hardly find admittance through the three spacious gateways. Indeed, many were turned away, or give up in despair, and put off their visit to another day. To be sure, it was a general holiday, and certainly a most unexceptionable one. holiday, and certainly a most unexceptionable one. On Friday, there was a grand banquet, at which Mr. Everett and Mr. Winthrop, and sundry other dignitaries of various weight of metal, let off their great guns. I did not go myself, having long since made up my mind that, however sweet and decorous it may be to die for one's country, it is neither the one nor the other to dine for it. 'Here note a diversity,' as my lord Coke saith. There is much virtue in a single letter oftentimes. So I cannot virtue in a single letter oftentimes. So I cannot tell you whether the Union was saved or not, or how many times. But I cannot think so ill of the

how many times. But I cannot think so lil of the patriotism of the gentlemen present, as to suppose for a moment that they could have pretermitted so glorious an opportunity of performing that arduous service. However that may have been, you may comfort yourselves by knowing that the Union was saved that afternoon, on the Common, by the Colonel of one of the Regiments into which the Colonel of one of the Regiments into which the Sims Brigade is divided. Somebody or other gave it a stand of colors, which, I presume, (for I did not see then,) contained a slave, sable, passant, with a shopkeeper, gules rampant, after him, surmounted by two dollars, argent, shadowing forth the glorious service of the 2d of June, 1854, together with the guerdon bestowed on them by a grateful country. The gallant Colonel actually bragged of the service! And the Regiment cheered him! They were thinking of their day's wages, no doubt! The bones chucked to them from Washington, which they anapped up so greedily, the dirty dogs!

We begun the week, however, on Sunday, in ad-We begun the week, however, on Sunday, in advance of all these happenings. That day happened to be the Anniversary of the Mob of 1835, sometimes called the Garrison Mob, and sometimes the Mob of Gentlemen of Property and Standing. The building in which the old Anti-Slavery Office was, building in which the old has been pulled down long since. But, exactly on the same spot is a Hall which was wisely selected for the place of a fitting celebration. It was not

cause, who were within reach, being present. Messrs, Garrison, Phillips, Parker, H. C. Wright and others, spoke to great acceptation. It was a truly interesting and suggestive occasion. The gentlemen in fine broadcloth who came up to the rescue of their country on that occasion were not far out as they might have been. The Faneuil Hall Meeting which was held to procure and stimu-late it was wise in its generation, after all. Mr. Otis and Judge Sprague were far-seeing men, unquestionably. They knew how great a matter a little fire kindleth, and they knew, too, that there was no lack of fuel to make a grand Conflagration. If they only could have stopped the mischievous breath that was blowing away at the embers, what would have saved us a world of trouble, if they only could have put down those plaguy Abolitionists. Who knows but you and I might have been members of the General Court here, or of the Board of Aldermen with you! Only think what pretty pickings you have lost! Wendell Phillips might have been a Congressman, perhaps! What a calamity to him, that he ever touched this rascally husiness! Why perhaps he would have been as

capable of holding a large number—not more, prob-ably, than three or four hundred. It was entirely filled, most of the veterans of the Anti-Slavery

business! Why, perhaps, he would have been as amous an orator as Mr. Everett or Mr. Wintbrop and the people would have come together in crowds to hear him speak, whenever they had a chance! Mr. Garrison might have had the public printing, perhaps, and a fat office in the Customs into the argain, possibly. But he deserves no compassion. Ie ought to have known better than to stir the natter at all.

From the Washington Union. A CHURCH MOVEMENT ON SLAVERY.

There was in session last week, in New York the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church. inization, we gather a few facts from the New

The Reformed Dutch Church, as at pr onstituted in this country, vests its legislative uthority in four several assemblies: First, a Conistory, which is the lowest, and consists of a min-ster and elder from each church; second, a Clasis can consist of representatives from an indefinite number of churches; third, a Particular Synod there are two, one at Albany and one at New York—consists of ministers and elders from each district; and, fourth, a General Synod—three ministers and three elders—from all the churches, with delegates. There is no appeal from this

Several churches in North Carolina, professing the doctrines of this church, applied to the General Synod for admission as a separate Classis, that they might enjoy the benefits of its organization. The debate on the application gave rise to much discussion. The question of slavery was the bone of discord, some of the members being opposed to a connection with slaveholders. The resolution for admission was in the following words:—

Resolved. That the Synod cordially reciprocate the fraternal feelings expressed by the Classis of forth Carolina of the German Reformed Church: that they regard with favor their proposal of forming an eccleciastical relation with our church;

During the discussion, it was proposed to qualify the admission by the following amendment :-

Resolved. That while this Synod cannot in any degree sympathize with the system of American slavery, but must regard it as embodying the most serious injustice, it does yet sincerely sympathize with such Christian men as, finding themselves in the midst of that system, are slaveholders, not by

Dr. Bethane concurred in the above view.

Dr. Abraham Messler alluded to his experience Dr. Abraham Messler alluded to his experience in connection with slavery. He had known the colored people of New Jersey, both as slaves and as freemen. It is a singular fact, (he said.) that their condition, neither temporal nor moral, had been improved by their freedom. He once counted fifty-four colored communicants sitting down at once at the Lord's table in his church. While their number has not diminished way few are found in number has not diminished, very few are found in the churches, and he could only account for the fact by their removal from the influence and care of Christian families. There is much more in this question of abolition than appears at first eight, and it should be appreached carefully. The resolution by Rev. H. Gause, disavowing all

sympathy with slavery, was offered as a preamble to the resolution of admission, qualified by which it would receive his support.

After a debate of several days, the following amendment was adopted, and, on Thursday, the resolution as adopted was laid on the table-year

Whereas, it is evident from opinions expressed upon the floor, that the Synod cannot act cordially in receiving the Classis of North Carolina within the limits of our church; and whereas, the Synod desires to treat the Classis of North Carolina the courtesy and kindness due to respected Chris-

tian brethren: therefore, Resolved, That the commissioner from the Classic of North Carolina be requested to withdraw his

papers.

Resolved, also, That a certified copy of the above preamble and resolution, with the action of the Synod, as recorded in page 581 of the minutes, be sent to the Classis of North Carolina, with our Christian salutations.

So the application was courteously declined As at present constituted, there are no Southern churches in connection with the Synod, and the feeling is, (as we learn from the Erpress,) that if North Carolina is admitted now, the door will be If they only could have stopped the mischievous breath that was blowing away at the embers, what a difference it would have made, to be sure! The trouble was that they could n't. They had the best too big for them. And the consequences we see all around us, and throughout the country. They would have saved us a world of trouble, if they only could have put down those plaguy Abolitionists. Who knows but you find I might have been members of the General Court here, or of the Board of Aldermen with you? Only think what pretty

ANOTHER LYNCHING CASE AT PARK VILLE, MO. The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis De

crat gives the particulars of a lynching case which occurred at Parkville on the 17th inst. The subject of the outrage was a young Englishman named Atkinson, who is described as a 'rather stupid looking man,' about twenty-five years of age, and it is said has been working as a rope-maker at Parkville for several weeks. He had induced a young slave girl to agree to accompany him to St. Louis, where he proposed to spend the winter with her, and then take her to a free State. The girl, however, wished to take a couple of colored friend along with her, and to this Atkinson reluctantly consented. In consequence of this arrangement, the matter leaked out, and the owner of the girl set a watch upon the movements of the couple. He soon got all the evidence he wanted, and an extempore court was arranged, composed of abou Of course he was found guilty, and was sentene to be tarred and feathered, and started out of tow During the trial, the prisoner preserved an unruffled coolness, and appeared wholly indifferent to his fate, and when his sentence was put in execution, submitted without a struggle. The following extract will give an idea of how the decrees of Judge ynch are executed at the West:
'Now,' said Captain Wallace to Atkinson, 'now

with imperturbable coolness, and without opening his lips, the prisoner doffed his linen and flannel. As he were neither vest nor coat, this ceremony was soon concluded.

'He's obedient,' said one of the crowd, 'it's best

'That's a fact,' said a third.

By this time the prisoner was naked from the oins upward. . Come out here,' said Capt. Wallace, ' we don't

want to smear the floor with the tar.'
Silently and carelessly, Atkinson followed him.
Messra Bird and Hughes cut out two paddles—
sticks about a yard long, and broad at one end—
and proceeded slowly (amid the laughter and jests
of the crowd, which Atkinson seemed neither to see
nor care for) to 'lay on,' at least half an inch deep,

from the crown of his head to his waist; over his arms, hands, cheeks, brow, hair, arm-pits, ears, back, breast and neck. As he was besmearing Atkinson's cheeks, one of the operators jocularly observed that he was 'touching up his whiskers;' which of course produced great merriment among the crowd. All this, while the only outward signs of mental agitation that the prisoner exhibited was an extraordinary activity in chewing and expectorating.

was an extraordinary activity in chewing and expectorating.

'Guesa you've got enough on — put on the feathers,' said an idle member of the committee.

'You are doing it up brown,' said a voice to the operators, flatteringly.

'Yes, sir,' said one of the operators with a laugh, as be took hold of the bag of feathers, and threw a handful on the prisoner's back.

'Pour them on,' suggested a spectator.

'No, it's better to put them on in handfuls,' said a voice.

a voice.

Messrs. Bird, Hughes, Boydon and Samuel Johnson than took hold each of the end of two long poles, which they placed so as to form an extempore St. Andrew's Cross.

'Sit on there,' said one of them, I forgot who, to the tarred and feathered person.

'Why, they're going to ride him on a rail,' said a raise healdene.

a voice beside me.
'Serves the scoundrel right,' replied his com-

He ought to be hanged,' rejoined the first voice.

'He's very right to do as he is bid,' said a person near the prisoner, as Atkinson calmly put his legs over the poles, and sat on the part where they The four citizens named then raised him in the

air—placing the ends of the poles on their should-ers—and carried him through the street, which was thronged with people, down to the wharf and After the crowd had enjoyed themselves suffi-

ciently with tormenting their unresisting victim, he was set at liberty, and immediately left the

From the Kansas Free State. ATTACK ON MR. CLARK,--BRUTAL OUT-RAGE

It is currently reported that the Rev. Mr. Clark, late of our place, has been badly treated on board the Polar Star. It is stated that he got into a conversation with one Childs, of Independence, about Kansas and slavery, and that Childs, being unable to hold his own with Clark in argument, he would try what virtue there was in blows. It appears that Mr. Clark made no resistance, but let Childs beat his 'face into a pummace,' to the great amusement of the cursed fiends who were aboard

the boat.

We were surprised to hear that Mr. Clark made

We were surprised to hear that Mr. Clark made We were surprised to hear that Mr. Clark made no resistance; for while he was here, he said that the great lack in Kansas was fighting men; that we ought to have some fighting men, if we wished to succeed, &c. We would have been well pleas-ed to hear that he gave us a sample of the right kind of men, in his difficulty with Childs.

Some time after what is related above occurred Mr. Clark went to take his seat at the table, by the side of Childs, when the latter arose and broke his chair over his head, and beat him badly. The Captain then came up, and commanded peace, and ordered the boat to a wood-yard, and put Mr. Clark ashore, and he has not been heard

but Clark was stout enough to have hurt him bad-ly in a single fight. But probably he knew that the fiendish crew were all against him, and that it would be useless to attempt to defend himself.

We would like to know how long the people of We would like to know now long the people of St. Louis and Missouri are going to tolerate such things. It is bringing an everlasting disgrace upon the State. What a horrid state of things, in a free country, to see a whole steamboat crew, headed by the captain, 'pitch into' one man, and beat him nearly to death, and then put him ashore, for no other crime than massle accessing his only for no other crime than merely expressing his opin-for no a political question, after he had trusted his person, his life, his all, to the care of the cap-tain, who, Judas-like, betrays him into the hands

his person, or his life, can entrust them to the care of such a captain, unless he be insane. Let people of the Free States, and honorable men of the South, avoid the Polar Star, and brand the captain as an unprincipled scoundrel, and forever eat him as such.

> From the Erie True American. GLORIOUS LIBERTY!

In many respects, our country has the least liberty of any government on earth. To call it a 'democracy,' is to cast an unpardonable slur upon that most precious word. We are continually manufacturing braggadocio about our freedom, but manufacturing braggadocio about our freedom, but if called to put our finger upon it, we should be puzzled severely. Are any of us truly free! Why, to such complexion has it come at last, that a man cannot travel where he pleases, either on business or pleasure, with any degree of safety, if he has any degree of manbood, or any sense of compassion in his bosom. In proof, see the following from the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, of a recent date:

A young gentleman, yeleped Alonzo Griffin, having expressed sentiments hostile to 'the peculiar institution,' and given various indications more congenial to the atmosphere of Massachusetts than Georgia, was ordered out of this city on Friday last, and was escorted to the cars, on Saturday, by a large company of our citizens. In consequence of his youth and weak head, no violent measures were resorted to, the people only demanding that he should make tracks Northward.'

demanding that he should make tracks Northward.

Happy country! But, mark the contrast between the spirit of Freedom and the spirit of Slavery! Massachusetts invites Toombs, of Georgia, to come up to Boston, and freely express his views on slavery, whatever they may be, for which Boston promises a respectful hearing, and one hundred and fifty dollars into the bargain! Toombs has accepted the invitation, and will be allowed to deliver his lecture free of molestation. But one of Massachusetts' citizens visits Georgia, and happening to express his views, doubtless with no more torce than Toombs will be permitted to express his, and, forthwith, he is 'ordered out, escorted to the ears,' and commanded 'to make tracks Northward!' Glorious reciprocity! Glorious country, too!

A FREE MAN ABOUT TO BE SOLD

Most of our readers remember the Steamboat Most of our readers remember the Steamboat Emma Harmon, that plied up the Kansas last spring, and that there was a free negro hired to work on board the boat, and also that this boat was charged all the while by the Pro-Slavery Press with having an Abolition negro-thieving crew aboard. This was sufficient to condemn it, and cause it to be looked upon with suspicion by pro-slavery men.

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When the boat hauled off the far western waters the negro not anticipating any difficulty, and wishing to remain in Kansas, left the boat at Kansas the negro not anticipating any time and at Kansas ing to remain in Kansas, left the boat at Kansas City, and being there a day or two, in all innocence, before he was aware, he was ecized and taken to Independence, and there lodged in Jail. Then we saw in the papers of that place a flaming advertisement with a negro cut on it, stating in so many words that if there was any man, in the whole of that region round about, who wanted a negro by paying for it in lies, that now was a good time to apply, as they had one in Jail that would make a good hand. It is strange to relate that no man was found in all Western Missouri, bad in all as it is, who was mean enough to try to get a neas it is, who was mean enough to try to get a ne-

gro in that way.

However, time passed off, and the negro still lay in Jail, until a few weeks past, our Independence exchanges contain the following advertisement:

SHERIFF'S SALE OF RUNAWAY SLAVE. No-SHERIFP'S SALE OF RUNAWAY SLAVE. Retice is hereby given that there is a negro man, supposd to be a slave, of the following description, viz: Sayshis name is Samuel Peterson, is about thirty years of
age, about five feet nine inches high, rather spare built,
light black color, an irregular scar over the left eye,
and a variety of scars on his hands—now in the possession of the undersigned, Sheriff of Jackson County, as a
runaway slave. The owner of said negro is required
to make application for said negro within three months,
and now all charges incurred on account of said negro; to make application for said negro within three months, and pay all charges incurred on account of said negro; otherwise, he will be sold at public auction, for cash in hand, at the Court House door, in the city of Independence, Mo., on Saturday, the 1st day of January. 1856, to pay said charges.

WM. BOTTS.

Sheriff.

Sept. 28th, 1855.

Now here is a free man, who while attending to his own lawful pursuits, is snatched up, just because he was a negro, confined about eight months in Jail, and then is sold, for an indefinite period as a slave, to pay said charges! This is a very easy method of making Slaves, in this boasted land of Freedom. But it is the necessary and inhereant workings of the Institution.

Cincinnati papers will please notice this, as we believe the negro was from that place.

THE TRIAL OF THEODORE PARKER, for the ' Misdemer nor of a Speech in Fancuil Hall against Kidnapping before the Circuit Court of the United States, a Boston, April 3, 1855, with the Defence, by THE ODORE PARKER, Minister of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society in Boston. Boston: Published for the Author. 1855.

The Indictment of Mr. PARKER having failed, thi Trial, of course, is imaginary, as well as the Defence But it is all the more complete and valuable on that ac count; because, having had no obstruction put in h way by opposing Counsel or Judge, Mr. PARKER has had unlimited scope for research, illustration, argument, im peachment, &c. &c. This Trial makes a handsomely printed volume of 222 octavo pages, and will be found extremely serviceable for its numerous historical paral lelisms, in regard to governmental and judicial tyranny

To JOHN PARKER HALE and CHARLES MAYO ELLIS magnanimous Lawyers, for their labors in a nobl profession, which, having once in England its Kelyng, its Saunders, its Jeffreys, and its Scroggs, as not in America its Sharkey, its Grier, its Curtis, and its Kane, has yet also such generous advocates of Humanity as equal the glories of Holt and Erskine, of Macintosh and Romilly, for their eloquent and fearless defence of Truth, Right, and Love, this volume is dedicated, by their client and friend, THEODORY PARKER.

The following eloquent extract is the closing portion of this masterly exposition :-

English is the only tongue in which Freedom ca speak her political or religious word. Shall that tongue be silenced; tied in Fancuil Hall; torn out by a Slave-hunter! The Stamp Act only taxed commercial and legal documents; the Fugitive Slave Bill makes our words misdemeanors. The Revenue Act did but lay a tax on tea, three-pence enly on a pound: the Slave-hunters' act taxes our thoughts as a crime. The Boston Port Bill but closed our harbor, we could get in at Salem; but the Judge's Charge shuts up the mouth of all Nev England, not a word against man-hunting but is a crime, -the New Testament is full of 'misce meanors.' Andros only took away the Charter o Massachusetts; Judge Curtis's 'law' is a que General Gage' took away the arms of Boston;
Judge Cartis charges upon our Soul; he would
wring all religion out of you,—no 'Standard of
Morality' above the Fugitive Slave Bill; you must not, even to God in your prayers, evince an ex-press liking for the deliverance of an innocent man whom his family seek to transform to a beast of burthen, and then eacrifice to the American

Decide according to your own Conscience, Gentlemen, not after mine

Gentlemen of the Jury, I must bring this defend to a close. Already it is too long for your patience though far too short for the mighty interest a stake, for it is the Freedom of a Nation which you are to decide upon. I have shown you the nim and purposes of the Slave Power—to make this vast Continent one buge Despotism, a House of Bond age for African Americans, a House of Bondag also for Saxon Americans. I have pointed out the course of Despotism in Monarchic England; you have seen how there the Tyrants directly madwicked laws, or when that resource failed, ho they reached indirectly after their End, and ap pointed officers to pervert the law, to ruin the peo-ple. You remember how the King appointed base men as Attorneys and Judges, and how wickedly they used their position and their power, scorning alike the law of God and the welfare of Man. . The Judges in their itinerant Circuits,' says at The Judges in their itinerant Circuits,' says an old historian, 'the more to enslave the people to obedience, being to speak of the king, would give him sacred titles, as if their advancement to high places must necessarily be laid upon the foundation of the People's debasement.' You have not forgetten Saunders, Kelyng, and Jeffreys and Scrogga; Sibthorpe and Mainwaring you will remember for ever,—denouncing 'eternal damnation' on such as refused the illegal tax of Charles I. or evinced an express disapprobation of his tyranny. an express disapprobation of his tyranny.

an express disapprobation of his tyranny.

Gentlemen, you recollect how the rights of the jury were broken down,—how jurors were threatened with trial for perjury, insulted, fined, and imprisoned, because they would be faithful to the Law and their Conscience. You remember how the tyrannical king clutched at the People's purse, and their person to and small at all feathers. and their person too, and smote at all freedom of speech, while the purchased Judges were always ready, the tools of Despotism. But you know the law through the doors of Westminster Hall so she tried it at Naseby and Worcester, and with her 'Invincible Ironsides' took possession by means of pike and gun. Charles I. laid his guilty head on the block; James II. only escaped the same fate by timely flight. If Courts will not de-cree Justice, then Civil War will, for it must be done, and a battle becomes a 'Crowning Mercy, Gentlemen, I have shown you what the Slav Power of America aims at, -a Despotism which i worse for this age than the Stuarts' tyranny fo Power of America aims at,—a Despotism which is worse for this age than the Staarts' tyranny for that time. You see its successive steps of encroachment. Behold what it has done within ten years! It has made Slavery perpetual in Florida: has annexed Texas, a Slave State as big as the kingdom of France; has fought the Mexican War, with Northern money, and spread bondage over Utah, New Mexico, and California; it has given Texas ten millions of Northern dollars to help Slavery withal; it has passed the Fugitive Slave Bill, and kidnapped men in the West, in the Middle States, and even in our own New England; it has given ten millions of dollars for a little strip of worthless land, the Mesilla valley, whereon to make a Slave Railroad, and carry bondage from the Atlantic to the Pacific; it has repealed the Prohibition of Slavery, and apread the mildew of the Southall over Kansas and Nebraska. Ask your capitalists, who have bought Missouri lands and railroads, how their stock looks just now; not only your Liberty but even their Money is in peril. You know the boast of Mr. Toombs. Gentlemen. you know what the United States Courts have done—with poisoned weapons they have struck deadly blows at Freedom. You know Sharkey and Grier and Kane. You recollect the conduct of Kidnappers' Courts at Milwaukie, Sandusky, Cincinnati, Phil adelphia—in the Hall of Independence. But why need I wander so far! Alas! you know too well what has been done in Boston, our own Boston,

the grave of Puritan piety. You remember the Union Meeting, Ellen Craft, Sims, chains around the Court House, the Judges crawling under, soldiers in the street, drank, smiting at the citizens; you do not forget Anthony Burns, the Marshal's guard, the loaded cannon in place of Justice, soldiers again in the streets, smiting at and wounding the citizens. You recollect all this—the 19th of April, 1851, Buston delivering an innocent man at Savannah to be a slave forever, and that day scourged in his jail, while the hirelings who enthralled him were feasted at their Inn;—Anniversary week last year—a Boston Judge of Probate, the appointed guardian of orphaus, kidnapping a poor and friendless man! You cannot forget these things, no, never!

things, no, never?
You know who did all this: a single family—the Honorable Judge Curtis, with his kinsfolk and friends, himself most subtly active with all his force throughout this work. When Mr. Webster prostituted himself to the Slave Power, this family went out and pimped for him in the streets: they paraded in the newspapers, at the Reversitions. they paraded in they paraded in the newspapers, at the Revere House, and in public letters; they beckoned and made signs at Faneuil Hell. That crime of Sodom brought Daniel Webster to his grave at Marshfield
—a mighty warning not to despise the Law of the
Infinite God; but that sin of Gomorrah, it put the
Hon, Benj. R. Curtis on this Bench; gave him his
indicial power to construct his them.

You are the 'Country:' the Nation by twelve Delegates is present here to-day. In the name of of its injuriousness and criminality, to testify America, of mankind, you are to judge of the Law and the Fact, and the Application of the Law to the Fact. You are to decide whether you will spread. Slavery, and the Consequences of Slavery all over the North: whether Boston, New England, all the North, shall kidnap other Ellen Crafts, other Thomas Sime other Authors Regions and control of its injuriousness and criminality, to testify against it; or that their passionate carnestness should awaken intense alarm and disgust: or that their obstinate fidelity to their views, with the criticism of foreign or candid minds upon the opps sition they aroused, should provoke new examina tion and more moderate discussion; or that this austere silence of my dungeon, rather than outstands of it, with a faithless Jury, guilty of such treason to their Country and their God. But, forgive me! you cannot commit such a crime against The moral view is slowly triumphing over the com-Humanity. Pardon the monstrous figure of my speech—it is only conceivable, not also possible. But this triumph is occasioned by agitation. The actions, that Charge, this Indictment proves all that—but you cannot :—not you. You are the Representatives, of the people, the Country, not idnite in Conscience and the Affections.

claim the same religious Rights with Luther and Calvin, with Budha and Mohammed; yes, with Moses and Jesus,—the unalienable right to serve the God of Nature in my own way. I preach the Religion which belongs to Human Nature, as I understand it, which the Infinite God imperishably writes thereon,—natural Piety, love of the Infinite ly perfect God. Natural Morality, the keeping of the Responsible with the server law Ha has written on the body and in the every law He has written on the body and in the soul of man, especially by loving and serving his I doubtless do, for which creatures. Many wrongs I doubtless do, for which I must ask the forgiveness of mankind. But do you suppose I can keep the fugitive slave bill, obey these Judges, and kidnap my own Parishioners! It is no part of my "Christianity," to "send the mother that bore me, into eternal bondage." Do you think I can suffer Commissioner Curtis and Commissioner Loring to steal my friends,—out of my meeting-house! Gentlemen, when Ged bids me do right and this Court bids me do wrong, I shall not pretend to "obey both." I am willing enough to suffer all that you will ever lay on me. But I will not do such a wrong, nor allow such But I will not do such a wrong, nor allow such wickedness to be done—so help me God! How could I teach Truth, Justice, Piety, if I stole men; if I allowed Saunders, Jeffreys, Scroggs, or Shark-ky, Grier, Kane, or in one word, Curtis, to steal ky, Grier, Kane, or in one word, Cortis, to steal them? I love my Country, my kindred of Humanity: I love my God Father and Mother of the white man and the black; and I am to suffer the liberty of America, to be trod under the hoof of Slaveholders, Slave-drivers; yes, of the judicial slaves of count with difficulty and reproach, and patient lace. ers, Slave-drivers; yes, of the judicial slaves of slaveholders slave-drivers? I was neither born nor bred for that. I drew my first breath in a little town not far off, a poor little town where the farmers and mechanics first unsheathed that revolutionary sword which, after eight years of hewing, clove as under the Gordian knot that bound America to the British yoke. One raw morning in Spring—it will be eightly years the 19th of this month—Hanoock and Adams, the Moses and Aaron of that Creat Deliverance were both at Lexington; they is bonest intelligent, respectable; and it is be-Great Deliverance, were both at Lexington ; they also had 'obstructed an officer' with brave words. cause honest, intelligent, and respectable men have British soldiers, a thousand strong, came to seize got to be moralized and Christianized on this subthem and carry them over sea for trial, and so mip ject, that the pulpit has its great and difficult duthe bud of Freedom auspiciously opening in that early spring. The town militia came together before daylight "for training." A great, tall man, with a large head, and a high, wide brow, their 'captain, one who "had seen service," mar-shalled them into line, numbering but seventy, and bade "every man load his piece with powder and ball." "I will order the first men shot that runs away," said he, when some one faltered. "Don' fire unless fired upon, but if they want to have war-let it begin here." Gentlemen. you know what followed: those farmers and mechanics fired the shot heard round the world. A little monument covers the bones of such as before had pledged their fortune and their sacred honor to the Free dom of America, and that day gave it also their lives. I was born in that little town, and bred up amid the memories of that day. When a boy, my mother lifted me up one Sunday, in her religious, patriotic arms, and held me while I read the first monomental line I ever saw :—

SACRED TO LIBERTY AND THE RIGHTS OF MANKIND.

written before the Eternal roused up Moses to force and effect that a properly conceived and well-lead Israel out of Egypt, but no chisselled stone has ever stirred me to such emotions as those rustic names of men who fell

And apprit are such as to destroy all the intrinsic force and effect that a properly conceived and well-expressed letter from a chief imagistrate of Virginian in the conceived and such as the conceived and such

mechanics into stern array and spoke such brare our common country feelings of hatred, malice and and dangerous words as opened the War of American Independence,—the last to leave the field,—was my father's father. I learned to read out of his Bible, and with a musket he that day captured from the foe I learned also snother religious les-

"REBELLION TO TYPANTS IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD.

"RESELLION TO TYRANTS IS UREDIESCE TO GOD."

I keep them both, "Sacred to Liberty and the Rights of Mankind," to use them both "In the Sacred Cause of God and my Country."

Gestlemen of the Jury, and you my fellow-countrymen of the North, I leave the matter with you. Say "Guilty!" You cannot do it. "Not Guilty." I know you will, for you remember there is another Court, not of fugitive slave bill law, where we shall all be tried by the Justice of the Infinite God. Hearken to the has verdict, "Inassuch as ye have done it unto one of the Least of these MY BRETHERN, YE HAVE DONE IT UNTO ME."

From the (New York) Christian Inquirer. RIGHTEOUSNESS AND THE PULPTE

A Discourse, preached in the First Church, Dor-chester, on Sanday, September 30, 1855. By Nathaniel Hall.

We have read this sermon, so searching and so eloquent, so wise and so brave, with unmingled satisfaction. When we recall the constitutional delicacy and Christian sweetness of the author's character, we feel how greatly his spirit must have been stirred within him, before these carnest and burning words could have come from his lips.

The fallacies which would restrict the Pulpit from discussing the subject of Slavery, are exposed by Mr. Hall with directness and power, and without arrogance or passion. He fully meets, we think, every thing that has been said, or can be said, in favor of silence, or in reproof of free speech, on this topic, and thus performs an essential and important service for his ministerial breth ren. We have read this sermon, so searching and

Can any body doubt that we are passing thr

a momentous crisis in regard to this subject, a that intellectual and moral and religious agitati is the unavoidable, nay, the providential means which the truth is to be elicited, and the right tained! And this agitation must be an agitation for and against; of the friends and the foes of the Hon. Benj. R. Curtis on this Beneh; gave him his judicial power to construct his "law," construct his "jury," to indict and try me. Try me! No, Gentlemen it is you, your wives and your children who are up for swift condemnation this day. Will you wait, will you add sin to sin, till God shall rain fire and brimstone on your heads, and a Dead Sea shall cover the place once so green and blosoming with American Liberty! Decide your own fate. When the Judges are false, let the Juries be faithful, and we have a "crowning merey" without cannon, and the cause of Justice is secure. For "when wicked men seem nearest to their hopes, the godly man is furthest from his fears."

You know my "offence," Gentlemen. I have confessed more than the government could prove. You are the "Country:" the Nation by twelve Delegates is present here to-day. In the name of its injuriousness and criminality, to testify as Sims, other Anthony Borns,—whether Sharkey discussion should bring more and more of the con and Grier, and Kane and Cartis, shall be Tyrants scientions and humane sentiment of our people to over you-forbidding all Freedom of Speech: or the Anti Stavery side; or that, finally, political whether Right and Justice, the Christian Religion, organizations should begin to take account of this the natural service of the Infinite God. shall bless element and its representatives, until the whole our wide land with the numberless Beatitudes of Humanity. Should you command me to be fined and go to jail. I should take it very cheerfully, counting it more honor to be inside of a jail in the austere silence of my done or in defence of the done of the don in opposition to or in defence of American Slaver. Nor does it puzzle us any more to see where

Representatives, of the people, the Country, not idiotic in Conscience and the Affections.

Gentlemen, I am a minister of Religion. It is my function to teach what is absolutely true and absolutely right. I am the servant of no sect,—how old soever, venerable and widely spread. I claim the same religious Rights with Luther and and must be discussed! nay, discussion occasions.

and is creating everywhere! The pulpit canno be expected to be right at once and everywhere is regard to this theme. The conscience of the pul

the whole truth from the pulpit, and not a few have suffered ruin of fortune and loss of place by it. But on the whole, the brave men have kep their poets and carried the day. But surely they

is honest, intelligent, respectable; and it is ty still weighing upon its conscience. Let the pulpit be wise, wary, cautious, but resolute, conscientious, and faithful to its spiritual instincts and original office. Its duty is not yet half done.

WHAT THEY THINK OF GOVERNOR WISE'S BREEDING IN KENTUCKY. [From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 20.1

We commend to all who occupy it the example and the discourse of NATHANIEL HALL.

MR. WISE AND THE ANTI-SLAVERY COMMITTEE OF Boston. It seems that an anti-slavery committee of Bostonians recently addressed a letter to the of Bostonians recently addressed a letter to the
Hon. Henry A. Wise, inviting him to deliver a
lecture in Boston this winter, on the subject of
slavery. The response of the indignant Virginian
will be found in another column.
While we approve of the course of Mr. Wise in
peremptorily refusing to exhibit himself in Boston

as a show-a living lion-for the free-soilers, and butt for the abolitionists, we feel constrained, how Since then, I have studied the memorial marbles ever, to say, and we say it with regret, that his of Greece and Rome in many an ancient town; reply is conceived in execrable taste, and his styl nay, on Egyptian Obelisks have read what was and spirit are such as to destroy all the intrinsi

IN THE SACRED CAUSE OF GOD, AND THEIR COUNTRY.

Gentlemen, the Spirit of Liberty, the Love of Justice, was early fanned into a flame in my boyish heart. That monument covers the bones of my own kinsfolk; it was their blood which reddened the long, green grass at Lexington. It is my own name which stands chisselled on that stone; the tall Captain who marshalled his fellow farmers and mechanics into stern array and spoke such brave

We trust that no southern member of Congress will demean himself by appearing in Fancoil Hall to discuss the question of slavery with Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison and Theodore Parker. Let them leave the distinguished infamy of itinerant demagoguery to Gen. Wilson and Charles Sumner. Disgusted with the disgraceful spectacle presented by their peripatric senators who roam over the country, preaching sedition, and stipring up among the people of the different sections of mechanics into stern array and spoke such brave that a southerner should make in layer of slavery the anti-slavery apostles would make a hundred and do it, too, under the specious pretest of re sisting southern aggressions. Now, although Mr Wise has refused to speak before the anti-slaver Wise has refused to speak before the anti-slaver people of Boston, his very silly and absurd lette will serve the purpose of a lecture. They will us it to illustrate what they call the insolence and ar rogance of the South. Mr. Wise, in writing this letter, has made an ass of himself, and caused the people of the South to pray to be delivered from all

We shall all be tried by the Justice of the Infinite God. Hearken to the last verdict, "Inastruct as ye have done it unto one of the Least of these My britance, and other European settlers in Northmer Proposes that the new State which is spoken of, to be formed from the Upper Peninsula and a portion of Wisconsin, shall be called Menomone, from the bold and warlike tribes of Indians who inhabit that region. The name is suphonious and appropriate.

A New State in Texas. A writer from Western Tennessee kays that the German, French, Swiss, Hungarian, and other European settlers in Northmer Texas, are to a man in favor of forming a new State out of the western portion of that State: and to a man they are opposed to slavery. There are many settlers from the Northern States among them, too, and together be thinks they can command ten thousand roles already. The letter is written by Mr. Wilcox, a member of Congress from Mississippi, who has lately returned from a visit to Texas.

THE LIBERATOR No Union with Slaveholbers.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 9, 1855. KANE AND WILLIAMSON.

Judge Kane has obtained a complete triumph, The latter has presented a petition to the judge, setting forth that he desired to purge himself of the contemp because of which he is now attached, and to that end is willing to make true answers to such interrogate as may be addressed to him by the court, tou matter beretofore inquired of by the writ of hab corpus,' &c., and 'praying that he may be permitte to purge himself of said contempt, by making true an swers to such interrogatories as may be addressed to him by the court touching the premises.'

This is, undoubtedly, granting all that Kane asked provided Williamson could not bring in the bodies nature of things, he could ask. That this has been th real and only point in issue between them, is seen by Kane's opinion, given Oct. 12th, in which he says :-

'His [Williamson's] duty then, [at the issuing the writ,] as now, was and is, to bring in the bodies; or, if they had passed beyond his control, to declare on oath or affirmation, so far as he knew, what had become of them; and from this duty, or from the constraint that seeks to enforce it, there can be no escape.

But because Kane has obtained from William present answer no more information as to the prese thereabouts of the slaves than he did from his origina return to the writ of habeas corpus, some persons a indulging the idea that Kane has succumbed to public entiment, and liberated Williamson on a mere pretend of having obtained his end, and that Williamson has really not retreated from his original position. All this is an entire mistake. Williamson's original position was, that he would give no information about the negroes, beyond what he had done in his return to the writ; and that he would answer no further questions concerning them. He now retreats from this position, and offers to ' make true answers to such interrogato ries as may be addressed to him by the honorable court touching the premises,' and he then does answer all questions put to him by the court. Now, the fact that answers bring out nothing important as to the present whereabouts of the slaves, is a matter wholly aterial to the issue which had been made between Kane and himself, which was this : Kane had decreed Williamson should answer all inquiries that he (Kane) might choose to address to him, touching his nection with the escape of the slaves, and their present place of concealment. Williamson, on the other hand, had resolved he would give no information of the kind, beyond what he had given in his original return to the writ. Certainly, there is no room for doubt that Kane has achieved 'a clean victory,' and that Williamson has submitted to 'a clean defeat.

The fact that Kane did not push any offensive inquiries is to be set down to the fact that he knew the slaves were now entirely beyond his reach, and that, since no good could be accomplished by further inqui ries, he had decency enough not unnecessarily to wound the feelings of a man who had confessed himself

Let us not blame poor Williamson for this sad result. No one has a right to blame him who has not been through the same ordeal, and experienced, as Williamson had, the extinction of all hope that the people would visit him with their writ of deliverance. Those if there be any such, who have done their duty to wards rescuing him, are the only ones who can consist ently utter one word of censure; and they are probably the last ones who will do it. Those who have not one their duty towards him, and who trusted to his heroism and endurance to save them from the necessity of any personal exertion, are those, if any, who will now!be most ready to censure him.

The law, so far as it is established by this case, is that a slaveholder may carry his slaves through a free State, and that if any one assist them to escape the courts of the United States may send a writ to such person, requiring him to produce the slaves, or, if that cannot be done, to give all the information in his power as to their mode of escape and place of concealment. as to their mode of escape and place of concealment.

And if he refuse to do this, he must go to prison until as follows: opposition to the election and reelection of

ion of Oct. 12th, and as now carried into effect. That opinion is written with great ability, and would undoubtedly be confirmed, in every material point, by the Supreme Court of the United States, and probably by every member of it, if the question could now go before them. And such is the law which the North have now

This law is likely to be far more efficient for the pur poses of the slaveholders than the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. Under this last named law, if a man assisted a fugitive to escape, he could have a trial by jury for his offence, and could therefore hope to escape conviction ; or, if convicted, he was liable only to a punishment limited by the statute. But, under this new law of Kane's, whoever aids a fugitive is liable to be brought, not before a jury, but before Judge Curtis, Judge Sprague, or some other judicial villain, who will try the whole case himself, and if the offender shall not then produce the fugitive, or give the court satisfactory information of his method of escape and place of concealment, he will be sent to prison, not for any definite period, but until be shall 'purge himself of the contempt by making true answers to such interrogatories as the honorable court shall address to him, outhing the premises."

This law is unquestionably as applicable to the case their masters, as those who are brought here by them, extended to the oppressed, is injustice to the oppres as Wheeler's were. We may, therefore, as well look the shole matter in the face at once, as to seek to shut our eyes against it. -s. Any and Dar 12 .....

ANTI-SLAVERY AND THE PULPIT.

In another column, our readers will find an article from the Christian Inquirer, taking for its heading the for it. title of the discourse recently preached at Dorchester by

converting the parental instincts and relation into a means of keeping up the trade in human souls and bodies, denying them all protection of the laws, and forcing submission and service,—we have a right, we say, to demand that every pulpit and every man, who takes upon himself the high office of proclaiming the law and will of God, shall speak out with the utmost plainness and fidelity as to these high-handed zine against man and God, and against that dreadful system of human slavery which necessitates them all, includes them all, and thus becomes the 'sum of all villa-cludes them all, and thus becomes the 'sum of all villanies.' Is this asking too much of the pulpit? Is it even asking much? Is it not too obvious a duty to selves or in their work, never entered their need a moment's argument? Is the pulpit which will ing made an instrument which in some of

be silent, in view of such iniquity and oppres of any service to God or to man? Will not every true and loyal soul instinctively reject it, and turn from it with leathing, and go and seek for Christ in the hungry and athirst, in the sick, the stranger and the prisoner, and ever repeat and renew his blessed Gospel in efforts 'to set at liberty them that are brulsed' Clearly we are prescribing no one particular mof doing this work. The mode is safely left to the telligence of him who has the conscience, the faithful ness to his Christian vows, the love of God and th ove of his brother, to speak and not at all. But, ac a new occasion to apply Christian principles and morals arises! Strange indeed that such a dim-seeing pulpit always learning, and never able to come'-(how is the spostle concludes the sentence?) should assume and demand to be the leader of men's thoughts and sction on all questions of duty, and should claim to be the heaven-chosen medium of divine truth to men! Bu whence is this education of the pulpit to come? Mar

tic mind in its theology and ethics.' Perfectly fifteen years, and have been denounced as enemies of Christ and as infidels for saying. The difference between us and the Inquirer is here: We rebuke and condemn the pulpit for this vassal-like 'reflection' of men's minds and feelings, as a gross and fatal breach of its duty to God, and a virtual casting away of its mora and divine power ; the Inquirer simply states it as very natural, and, on the whole, creditable fact. W espectfully deny the Inquirer's statement that the pulpit's 'instincts have always been on the right side,' &c This is true only of a very meagre minority of America preachers and pulpits. The subserviency of the great body and mass of them to the despotic power and demands of slavery has been and is now base, criminal and shameful to the last degree.

Hence the truth of that other fact which the Inquire

states, viz., that ' not a few ministers who have spoker the whole truth from the pulpit, have suffered ruin o fortune and loss of place by it '; though we must again call in question the correctness of its statement tha the brave men have kept their posts,' if by that i means that they have kept their pulpits. We could easi ly give the names of many men who have been driver out of Unitarian pulpits alone, some of them quite out of the ministry as a profession, because, if they tolthe whole truth' there, they and their families would want for bread ; and of others, filling high and influ ential pulpits, and every way qualified to fill them ably and usefully, driven into obscure parishes, into ' rural districts, or into the new regions of the West, far from homes and kindred, because they would speak out against the wrong of Slavery, the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, and other kindred crimes.

Nor can we, by any means, admit that the 'slarm felt in our congregations whenever the word slavery is mentioned, is 'honest, intelligent, respectable.' W should characterize it, for the most part, in terms al most the reverse of these. Even in those cases whe it is honest, it is surprisingly un-intelligent. The igno rance upon this subject, among people who pass for cul tivated, is great and very culpable.

But, not withstanding these flaws, the Inquirer's ar ticle is a good one. Its commendation to all minister of the example and Discourse of NATHANIEL HALL is manly and generous, and will no where find a warmer appreciation than among abolitionists .- M.

WHIGGERY, RESPECTABILITY, MENDAC PTY AND SLAVERY.

The Daily Advertiser of Oct. 29th calls the Pers Liberty Bill 'that infamous statute,' and says, 'unt it is repealed, no man can say with pride, ' I am a cit zen of Massachusetts.

At a great Whig meeting in Faveuil Hall, on the evening of October 31st, Goorge S. Hillard said- I see nothing in the aggressive attitude of the Slave Power, even as painted by the most impassioned antislavery rhetoricians, which is of such ominous import

as the principle involved in the Personal Liberty Bill. On the same occasion, Rufus Choate said, after glowing eulogy on Daniel Webster and his course in retation to slavery, 'Is it not possible that a part of what they call the aggressive spirit of slavery may be reaction against our own aggressions? ' These aggression representation of the Constitution, and to the admissiof Missouri, and advocacy, formerly of the Hartford Convention, and lasterly, of the abolition of slavery. At a Whig meeting on Saturday evening, Nov. 5tl George Lunt said he thought that the 'Whig party had done every thing that could be done for the cause of

freedom." On the same evening, Otis P. Lord said there we no child in the Commonwealth with a drop of Puritan blood in his veins, but cherished the blessing of liberty, and it was folly to raise a cry of "liberty or slavery "

the State of Massachusetts." The gentlemen above quoted are perfectly competo speak for the Whig party, and it is perfectly fair to hold that party accountable for the treachery to liber ty, the falsehood and the hypocrisy comprised in their speech and writing. Each of these persons would doubtless endorse what each of the others said; and the party at large would doubtless agree in what all of them said. They all agree that the Constitution is more important than the liberty it was framed to preserve ; that to value the thing signified more that the sign, and to act in a corresponding manner, is shame-ful and infamous; that the practice of slavery as it exists at the South, and the ideas of slavery, stretching from the South over the whole North, are less to b feared than so much practical regard for liberty as now of fugitives who have come here without the consent of exists in Massachusetts; that help, or even sympathy, that it is of no consequence to them, or to their party, whether the blacks are enslaved, and that they are willing to take the risk of so much prejudice to their own freedom as the present influence and prospective increase of slavery may occasion; and, finally, that do ing nothing for the cause of freedom is doing enough

However much, and with whatever guilt on the part of its framers, the Constitution of the United States was upon the Inquirer's article; for true and good as it is designed to wink at and tolerate so much enslavement of the main, it has its weak points which would seem to the colored people as existed at the time of its formabe almost inseparable from the professional stand-point tion, there can be no question that it was also designed really to 'establish justice' in the dealings of white 'The pulpit,' he says, 'cannot be expected to be men with each other, and to 'secure the blessings of ight at once and everywhere in regard to this theme," liberty, to them and their posterity. Without question [the subject of slavery in this country.] What does it was designed to prevent such injuries to respectable this mean? we inquire. We do not expect perfection in white folks as Samuel Hoar, and Henry Hubbard, and the pulpit, nor the wisdom of a Solomon in every occu- Elijah P. Lovejoy, and Amos Dresser, and Prudence pant of one. But we have a right to expect and to Crandall, and Margaret Douglass, and Passmore Wilfind in every pulpit, that it should utter but one sound liamson, and James Furpam, and Thomas Newman with regard to the crime of enslaving men, converting and the Rev. Wm. C. Clarke, (travelling from Main-God's children and our own brethren into saleable property, daily robbing them of the wages of their hard toil, annihilating all marriage between them, and through Kansas,) have suffered without rediess. It has, however, failed to prevent these outrages, and many sither to prevent the wrongs, or compensate the injured or to punish the guilty, or to provide against the repe tition of such things in the future. But what do Me subjecting them wholly to the will or caprice of individ- Hale, and Choate, and Hillard, and Lunt and Lord care where, withholding all education and all knowl- for that? They have met with no such inconveniedge of God and eternity, save as an added means of en-forcing submission and service,—we have a right, we ers, as such. Those who have so suffered are a ver ers, as such. Those who have so suffered are a very the most trivial election, and the diminutive total of injury sestained by them must not for a moment stand

modest men. The idea of infallibility, either in then

deliberately sacrances justice and freeden have they supposed (for the time) their interest for saw the need of its subsequent ascadars, to made express provision therefor. But the Whijshop (like the Democratio-falsely so called) rether the necessity nor the advantage of such as in ment. They are perfectly content with the Conment. They are persons to the thing starry, the hypocritically leaving out the word. They a and souls of nearly four million human being ; danger of the escape of an actual slave file who part of their horizon, and glares upon then rite omen of disaster and ruin, that to arent it, the to omen of disaster and runn, that to arent if they is erately continue, and do what they can to mission ment, the oppression of the existing thate, the in facilities afforded by our existing laws for the in napping of free colored people, the insult and nen to which white friends of the slave are expect to which warre practical nullification, by slave States, of the green ty of the State of Massachusetts, and the horn terioration of her institutions, political, julies ecolesiastical, under the influence of slaur, hopenly take this ground, and must be held reposit it, reader ! ' The pulpit feels and reflects the pub for it; but they are enabled to keep it call by the pineness of the North, which, unfaithful to the reand miserably blind to the truly expedien, to itself more with the difference between one ping another of selfish and interested partisastin the tween freedom and slavery. Mr. Choate gained great applause from his sale

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by his comparison of the Whig party with a rotor character in Shakspeare's 'Measure for Measure' Whigs, he said, would not die, though of coard are ly called upon to do so, and even declared already funct by their opponents. But besides treatity of there are other points of resemblance between the and Barnardine, which doubtless were recognise the acute crator, though it did not sait his purpos mention them in Fancuil Hall. Both show a hard and extreme profligacy, both are insensible of mon ity, and desperately mortal,' and both are 'ach live or die. Yet the Whig party must displant to this fragment of mortal existence, for it is there For them is reserved none of that blis which we a life well spent'; none of that fame

. Which lives and spreads aloft by those pures Their past, and especially their later history, he less ed no such character as that which recently simple ed a good man to say, when, awaiting the ergent is solution of the body, he was asked whether it was possible, by a strong effort of will, to med ontal prolong life- I think that might be doze, but I was rather not interfere.' To the Whig party, the party must be an everlasting sleep, with the ill sire character which no monumental cology can re mis appear creditable .- C. K. W.

WHY THE WEAK GOVERN FRIEND GARRISON :

During a brief stay, this year, in one of the burn slave States, I paid close attention to the change the people, the condition of society, the waterpri litical institutions, and various other nates would naturally interest a Northern man la der, sought every opportunity to 'spy out the sulsben the land," wishing, if possible, to learn the sen the almost unbroken rule of the Barbary Sass America' over their more populous, wealthy, sain lectual rival (not sister, for they are totally mild communities. And I think the main reues of Set. ern predominance lies in an intens State prile ! the native of any slave State, his local habitation much more than the whole American Unics. Set cated besides ; and, like all stay-at-home ignoran

erners generally are an untravelled class, and me they have very vague ideas about other portioned is world, not excepting those portions included with the limits of the country they call their own. Here to are led to believe that their fertile soil and grait b mate-which are deservedly praised by all Series ers-make their abiding-place a little the best pra the round world. They have searcely say of themlessness and disposition to be on the more which New England men ; and comparatively little mip tion takes place from the prosperous parts of their States. Where the canker of slavery has eate in enough to ruin everything-as it has in man ports of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carlinof course, the people must emigrate; and they

them, to renew the same process of calabing of beautiful land, debasing their ore and theredren's characters, and inflicting bideous wrong at innocent Africans. Then as to slavery : the common people of the Sel are not in love with the institution. A fer short

ders may be, though there are more emancipal (theoretically) among the slaveholders that igr rally believed. But all classes units to mintal a spread human bondage from State irrinblig haughtiness. John C. Calhoun stimulated there ings till they became really morbid and falst would never visit the Northern or Western Same latter years of his life, because so set in his long devotion to slavery that he never wanted to lot us the infinitely better social system among at 12 Popish Inquisitor to whom Galileo offered fe west that he might behold the disputed ring of Santa moons of Jupiter, Mr. Calhoun refused to last ! fair and blooming Goddess of Freedem, besset & ed he should have to admit the comparative hideousness of his idol, Slavery. His peopler is in every Southern State are the adjustice and drivers' of the Slave Power ; and it is they the and madden the Southern mind with the idea ness very is a peculiar Southern institution-though manists of Cuba and Brazil still hog the bury to their bosoms, after it has been ead of by Arabs, and Heathen. It is they who fasely me slavery as hotly and illegally opposed and deal by the Northern States-whereas we have been aby er too mild and compromising towards a system horrent to our religious and political profession they who have brought the Southern voters, norant and passionate, up to the point of maintain this ' grievous curse' (as Mr. Cay and at all hazards, no matter how terrible the and does to those who foster it. It is a mistake it sill that they would abolish it, if left to themeter. are too lary and bungling to attempt such ! Why, many extensive planters do not realer at income from five hundred acres of fine land, and over by hopeless and careless slaves, as many So farmers realize from fifty seres, tilled threat intelligent heads and active hands. Such a seight reconstruct the whole edifice of their social pe As well expect a parcel of Irish holesmen and build a row of palatial residences sheet shanties stand !- Slaveholders have neither the nor the gumption to abolish slavery of the accord. They have never, in any State, does not more towards freedom than talk; and when the fessions were taken in carnest by Northers on pressed home upon their consciences, they go bristled up with contrariness, and declared the continue to make a pet bird of the util response was sucking away their life-blood. They are in old deacon in a prayer-meeting, who confered a iterated his exceeding sinfulness at great legitions, when a brother present concurred with his recommended repentance and reformation, the hypocrite was filled with wrath, and violated in the second results of the second results of the second reformation and reformation.

rum of the place by sundry 'hard words'.

But another reason for constant stareboling is the boldness of Southern managers. make excuses for upholding the silest spera ranny under the sun. When any new profor that system, they have it ready and in time Northern men discover that they are

at hurling such foul soorn as they do at the Christian at hornes and the great charters of our liberty, they are fell of brazen bluster about 'Northern aggressions' full of practicular and annual engroschments on Southern and amount of they had always been meek rights, just as thought they had always been meek lambs and we ravening wolves, instead of the notorious epociets. They never make excuses for committing any outrage required by slavery. and decreases. Notice in the subject, and confine themselves to the stakes and bounds of the confliction in their opposition; but Southern men tak more valiantly than Falstaff, and show as much contempt for Constitution and law, in their votes and deeds relating to slavery, as Falstaff showed for facts No Southern man of the pro-slavery gamp is timid in avowing his principles, or deems it pressry to excuse, qualify, or smooth over, the line of poly parsued for the time being by his faction. On policy pursues for the bas plenty of arguments ready—many of them borrowed of Northern doughfaces, whom he of them learness, but pretends to like because bether my the sluggish mind labor - and is loud-mouthed in proclaiming those arguments in behalf of cradlela pludering, woman-flogging, and man-selling. With the rowly aristocrats who govern us, the Scriptural paring is reversed, and it is the wicked, not the rightgar, who are 'bold as a lion.' If swaggering words and threatening frowns produce the desired impression so Northern grannies and their followers, the slave aders will go no further; but they keep in reserve bovic-knives and pistols, which they are amazing prompt to brandish at any signs of resistance to their will. (In Kansas, at coming elections, we shall probably learn whether their ostentations bravery is true or bly learn false; for it will be tested by awakened and determined Northern pluck, and Satan fought with his own wea-

How to encounter and vanquish the 'privileged class' which has usurped the whole power of the naion, and made twenty-five millions of people lick the dost before the moral and political ruffianism of three handred and fifty thousand, will form the topic of W. S. G. another article.

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#### MEMORIAL OF THE LATE MR. ESTLIN No. II.

Mr. Estlin was, in the truest and best sense of the word, a religious man. His faith was in the living fiel, in his ever-present and all-controlling government, in his infinite justice and in his infinite love, and he looked upon all men as the objects of the divine regard, children of an heavenly Father, and entitled therefore to receive from their fellow-men the regard and sympathy of brothers. And his faith was not dead. It blossomed and brought forth fruit continually, and fed itself with new strength while ministering to the necessities of others. It seems puerile, narrow. and unworthy of the spirit of Christ, (whose disciple he chimel to be,) to call such a man by a sectarian name. For his faith and his character were far above that of the sects, and had a principle of life in them which sectarianism, and modes of belief, can never give. He simed to be a Christian in principle, and heart, and conduct. He looked gratefully, confidingly, joyfully to God, every day, as to his best friend, his infinite Father, and sought to live in the true relation to him of a faithful son. That this state of heart and mind is realized, from time to time, by persons of the most differing creeds, is enough to prove it wholly independent of the creeds, -which, still, may help or may hinder it. Mr. Estlin was, himself, by education and conviction, a Unitarian. He was the son of an English minister of that denomination, well known and very highly estremed by the earlier American as well as English Unitarians, in those days when the Unitarian faith was an earnest, courageous and loyal advocate of all God's truth, before it had grown timid and timeserving, as amongst us now, -before it had learned to salk in conformity with the dictates of men, and in poor endeavors to acquire a reputable worldly standing. Mr. Estlin's faith, we repeat, was in no-wise sectarian. The channels in which his sympathy and liberality flowed knew no party limits, nor could be be blinded by party names or attachments to the weaksimple, steadfast aim to be a just, a good, and an honerable man,-to love God with all his heart, and practically to know all men as his brethren. If a better religion can be shown, let it be. This is the highest Thank God, it is confined to no sect, and we need go to

Some of the distinguishing qualities of Mr. Estlin are thus tersely but truly summed up in a discourse, presched on the Sunday following his death, by Rev. George Armstrong, of Bristol, whose words I cannot forbear quoting :- 'One of the most thinking of men, he was one of the most active ; yet, withal, one of the most quiet. His energy was within, rather than withest. Singularly the reverse of demonstrative, and with nothing at all of vehemence of profession, he seemed to be under the dominion of a profound con viction of that which was right, and of unfaltering purpose, so far as he could, to give it effect.' And i s the testimony of one of his own profession, who had known him long, that he was ' the most incorrup tible of men.' 'His memory,' said one, ' will be very precious to many on earth, as his presence is welcom many in heaven. Oh! may we all be permitted there to meet him, and rejoice with him, -there, where the Releemed shall dwell with their Redeemer, and the wronged shall meet those who loved and labored for them through long years of thankless toil and discour-

To the subject of SLAVERY, his mind had not been paricularly turned until 1843. Previously to this, he bed the views prevailing with the generality of upright and educated persons in England, wholly disapproving the system, but failing to perceive the true way of removing it, and therefore for the most part inctive in regard to it. Still, some ten years earlier, he improved an opportunity to become better acquainted with British West India slavery than he had before been. The opportunity arose in this manner. In 1882, when the prevalence of cholera had caused extra demands upon his time and strength, he was attacked by a disease of the lungs, which it was feared might terminate in consumption. After five months of illness, and entire suspension of his duties, he was induced to try the effect of a residence in a warm climate,' and in December of that year sailed for the British West India island of St. Vincent, accompanied by his daughter, and his pupil, Dr. William B. Carpenter, now of London, author of the 'Physiology of Temperance,' and a Professor in the University of that city. It was just at this time that the Abelitionists of England were carnestly pressing in Parliament the measure of West India Emancipation, though all uncertain of the hear approach of the day which was to crown with success their long, tollsome, but persevering labors. Mr. Estlin landed in St. Vincent on the first day of Pebroary, 1833. He spent four months in the island, and reiched England again in June, much improved in health. It was during his residence in St. Vincent that the West India Emancipation Bill passed the British Parliament, appointed to take effect on the ever-memerable First of August, 1834. At the time of his leav ing the island, the passage of the Bill had not become known there.

During the four months spent in St. Vincent, he gave a good deal of time and attention to inquiries into the condition of the slave-population, gathering facts, and forming epinions, which he subsequently embodied in an article published in The Christian Reformer for Pebruary, 1884. A copy of that article, in pamphlet form, is now before me. It appears from it, that Mr. Estlin found the labor of the slaves in that island not so severe, and their punishments not so barsh and fre-

United States. For instance; Mr. E. found it to be the WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THE EARLY the negroes a certain portion of work to be done in a To the Editor of the Liberator :day, allowing them to go to their homes when it was finished; in this way, they have often finished by two o'clock considerably more work than they used to perpour paper last week, I wish to record my protest. form by sunset : '-s result, under the circumstances, allowed to be 'perfectly natural.' He was also 'satisfied that corporeal punishment is extremely rare in
that island.' 'No driver in St. Vincent is allowed to
carry a whip, even us a badge of office.' What would
an overseer on a cotton, sugar or rice plantation in the an overseer on a cotton, sugar or rice plantation in the United States think himself able to do, without a ponit. I have no wish to occupy your space, or my own lerous (often New-England made) whip constantly in time, with details of theological controversy. These are hand? It is to be remembered, moreover, that St. Vin-cent is one of the smallest of the West India islands. men. But I believe Mr. Phillips's statement does great The whole slave population, in 1832, was but 20,000 ; injustice to a large number of men, memorable and free colored, 3,000, -whites, but 1,200. In the larger be honored for their struggle against spiritual domina islands, and in Jamaica especially, (by far the largest tion, and for the rights of conscience. Let this suffice and most important of all those belonging to Great BriSecond—The sentiment in Mr. P's speech, to which tain,) the severities and cruelties practised upon the object, was entirely foreign to the spirit of the occasion slave population are known to have been fearfully We were not met, it is true, in any associated capacity

what he deemed an impartial spirit, not to utter a word mark, levelled against an entire denomination, and for in justification or extenuation of slavery. For he found other reasons than those connected with slavery, was the influence of the system to be evil and corrupting, to say the least, out of place.
both in the case of the master and the slave, physically. I know, Sir, that I may not be quite a disinteres intellectually and morally; and in spite of every plea the proprietors could urge, and of the marked improvement which, within a few years, and under the pressure in the proprietors could be so in any ment which, within a few years, and under the pressure in the proprietors could be so in any ment which, within a few years, and under the pressure in the proprietors could be so in any more than the proprietors could be so i of anti-slavery effort in England, had been made, he God, that the Anti-Slavery cause had swallowed up my returned from the West Indies,' to use his own lan- sectarianism. I hope I am not self-deceived in this guage, 'more desirous of emancipation than ever I Never would you, or your readers, find me interpos was, because I am satisfied that nothing but freedom ing my arm to ward off any just rebuke of the Unitari can remedy the evils that exist.' His mind seems here ans, for their pro-slavery, or moral cowardice. I have to have almost touched the great idea of immediate had too frequent occasion to lament, and to denounce emoncipation. Freedom the only remedy! Why not myself, their cowardice, and their treachery to the memapply, at once, the only and effectual remedy? He did ory and the spirit of their predecessors (as I claim,) to from an affirmative answer, like all around him. He so gifted as Mr. Phillips sets their sins in order before favored a gradual emancipation. This was the almost them. I have no objection to his rebuke of the modern universal opinion in England then, some of the most Unitarians. Before God, I believe them very cowardly enlightened advocates of the Emancipation Bill holding and very criminal, in this matter of slavery. I have

it. The Bill itself, in fact, was based on that idea, no objection to his censure of the Christian (!) Regisproviding for a system of 'apprenticeship,' to take the ter. It is richly deserved. Blowing hot and cold place of slavery, and to continue for six years, although retreating from every manly position as fast as taken it permitted any of the colonies which might choose it to make the emancipation immediate. Antigua, (with is a dishonor to the name of Christian, and a rea population of 35,000 colored, and only about 2000 white ) and one or two smaller islands besides, alone decided for immediate emancipation. The result, as is well known, was wholly in favor of the policy of immediateism. Even the most strepuous advocates of gradualism admitted the Apprenticeship system to have brought to an end in four years, instead of six, from called to the duty of penning these lines. its establishment,-the first of August, 1838, seeing every vestige of slavery obliterated in the British West India possessions; thus demonstrating anew the superior wisdom (even in a temporal point of view) of those who trust wholly and at once in the everlasting law of right and justice, over that best wisdom of the world which, in its caution and little faith, seeks to approach the just and the right only by slow and gradnated steps.

This pamphlet, therefore, does no manner of justice to the views and convictions upon slavery afterwards I was an abolitionist then, and shall not cease my love formed on a more careful and thorough investigation, of the cause till the last chain shall be removed from and cherished and advocate I with the whole force of his nature, by Mr. Estlin. Of course, the working of consummation, so 'devoutly to be wished,' will not, the Apprenticeship in the islands, and the gradual fear, be realized in your day of mine. We will labor change of opinion and feeling there, were not lost upon and wait. him, and his mind became ready to receive and appreciate the more radical, simple and Christian principles upon which the contest against slavery was carried on in the United States. For he was not one, by temper- and city officials removed you in the back from the Ole ament, education or principle, formed to make any State House to Leverett street jail, I witnessed the compromise with so fell a wrong as slavery. The idea same. I ventured, as I stood near by, to express my of man's holding property in man being once clearly indignation at the meanness and atrocity of the tran seen and understood, all the latent justice and benevo- action in plain Anglo-Saxon language, and was told by lence of his soul awoke to rebuke and reject it, as alike one of the minions of Boston gentlemen to shut up my

gan in the year 1843.' (I quote from a brief memoir of Mr. Estlin, written by Rev. William James, of Bris-Soon after, I was a member of the Legislature tol, and published in the (London) Christian Reform- Middlesex county, and Edward Everett, who was that er of August last.) 'In that year, he was present at year Governor, recommended, in his annual message a meeting of the Western Unitarian Association, (com- that abolitionists should be arraigned at common law posed of the pastors and delegates of Unitarian Societies as disturbers of the peace. Verily, he has cause to bow America was introduced. The writer of this present notice though somewhat changed, is still in a great measur was then in England, and had the great good fortune to mean and wicked. And what can we expect, when attend the same meeting, and there to become acquaint- such men as Dr. Lord (see last Liberator) will poiso ed with Mr. Estlin. The brief discussion on slavery the public mind with such divinity, all of the devil, as he in that meeting struck a chord of sympathy in his has put in apology and defence of chattel bondage? heart. With characteristic caution, he gave no immediate strong expression to his awakened feeling, but forthwith began the work of collecting evidence, and searching into the real character and history of slavery in America. He felt that the enforced degradation and enslavement of three millions of men any where was a the spirit of Christ. Then one shall chase a thousand, question of concern to the friends of justice and right, and two put ten thousand to flight.' humanity and religion, every where; and especially demanding attention and investigation, when found to of the Mob meeting, that it may go broadcast over the exist as a settled institution in a nation so closely allied land, to show the people through what Abolitionists to England as were the United States. He was a man, have passed, and the meanness of Boston 'gentlemen and whatever concerned mankind concerned him. He of property and standing of 1885. was in frequent intercourse with Americans, and could not willingly or conscientiously approve of men who excused, by their apologies or their silence, so foul a thing as American slavery was represented to be. The religious faith he held was held also by many in America He had long revered the names of Channing and Ware, and others, and he could not credit, still less be reconciled to the fact, that the associates and successors of those men should dwindle into the position of timid acoujescence in the demands of slaveholders and slavetraders. He felt, in fine, that the inward voice of God was calling him not yet to put off his armor, but to feeling has heretofore existed, and which shall add a gird himself yet once more to do battle with an enemy to all righteousness, such as he never yet had met, no, nor so much as imagined .- s. M., JR.

The Editor of the LIBERATOR has been confined his chamber for the past week by severe indisposition and, consequently, has not been able to give any attention to the present number. Several new and valuable books-among them, the new work, in three large octavo volumes, by LYDIA MARIA CHILD, entitled ' The Progress of Religious Ideas, through successive Ages," a monument of patient industry, untiring research, and and will be duly announced next week. From one of est, that great barrier to the spread of the anti-slavery these works, Scenes in the Practice of a New York gospel, does not enter so largely into her speculations Surgeon,' we have made an extract on our last page, upon the anti-slavery question as a specimen of its descriptive power.

ILLNESS OF FRANCIS JACKSON, Esq. The numerous riends of this long-tried and greatly esteemed friend of heart and blindness of mind. Peacham is his native the Anti-Slavery caute, who has been a pillar of strength town, and for the last twenty years he has regularly herein for the last twenty years, will be deeply grieved visited the place once in a year or two. At first to learn that he is now lying very seriously indisposed he was pitied and borne with as a foolish non-resistant t his residence in Hollis street. They will all fervent- and crazy abolitionist, and next, feared and hated a ly join in the supplication, that his sickness may not be one who would turn the world upside down, to the unto death, but that a life so valuable may be preserved special danger of the American Church and American yet many years lunger. Whatever it may be, he is Union, and that, too, when he 'ought to know betserenely prepared for the issue.

advertised a series of twelve Entertainments for the surely among us. One copy of THE LIBERATOR has People, comprising lectures, literary and scientific, travelled weekly from Boston to Pencham for the last concerts, and dramatic readings, to commence on Mon-day evening next, at Tremont Temple, and to continue every child in the family considers it ascrilege to tear on successive Monday evenings till completed. The first

THE LIBERATOR. It is preserved to be loaned to wholecture will be delivered by Prof. Agassiz. Tickets for

ever will read it, and such persons are numerous now. the whole series, fifty cents. This is a most commendable movement, and we hope its enterprising projector has truly been blessed to us. God bless it over!

Will be heartly sustained by the public. The names

Truly yours,

M. A. announced as lecturers are those of gentlemen who ocment of the estates there appears, indeed, to have been in marked contrast with that of most plantations in the John P. Jewett & Co's.

The sentence is that where, speaking of the Christia

Second-The sentiment in Mr. P's speech, to which and had no formal platform. But we were met in Anti But Mr. Estlin aimed to learn and record facts, in Slavery good faith one toward another; and such a re

not ask himself that question ; or, if he did, shrank dispose me to feel the least regret when one so free and

destitute of a high purpose and a generous spirit, it proach to the name of Unitarian, as once worn by Freeman, Channing, Ware, Follen, and many more. I know, Sir, of nothing which could lead me into lefence of the Unitarian body as it now stands in thi

community. It is because I reverence, and (I believe) rightly reverence, those carlier men and names, who failed; and, with their consent and desire, it was Mr. Phillips so sweepingly impeaches, that I have been

A UNITARIAN, GARRISONIAN ABOLITIONIST.

### BOSTON MOB,

BY 'GENTLEMEN OF PROPERTY AND STANDING.'

FRIEND GARRISON-Enclosed is my mite (\$1) to ai in the publication of your well-timed and important meeting in Stacy Hall, in commemoration of the fiendish mob of 1835. I was at that time at work in Courtstreet, for the Boston Bewick Company, and, thank God the fettered limbs of my colored brethren. But this

I remember well that scene of darkness—the bruta treatment you received from the hands of the infuriated populace. And when the craven spirit of the Mayor damped head, or I would receive similar treatment. inhuman and unchristian.

'His interest in the subject of American slavery beJust then, it cost a little moral courage to be an advo

(England,) where the subject of slavery in his head in shame. But, alas! public sentiment,

Church and State are yet great sinners in the work of oppression. They must be unmasked and handled plainly, the cry of infidelity and treason to the contrary notwithstanding. We can afford to be stigmatized for the cause of Right. Albeit, let us labor to be governed by

I trust you will publish a large edition of the report Yours for liberty,

GEO. W. STACY. Milford, Oct. 80.

### WM. WELLS BROWN IN VERMONT. PEACHAM, (Vt.) Oct. 19, 1855.

Our people had yesterday afternoon and evening the pleasure of listening to WM. W. BROWN. The appearance of an agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society in our town is an era in the life of the place, from which we hope to date a revival of what of old anti-slavery long list of new converts to the Anti-Slavery Church. None could fail to be impressed with the eloquence, wit and pathos with which friend Brown addressed us, and his dignified, gentlemanly deportment won all hearts. Thus was engendered a deeper hatred towards that system which seeks to reduce such natures to the level

of the brute. Vermont offers a wide field for usefulness, and it is as vet almost untrodden by the foot of the anti-slavery lecturer. The people hear the truth gladly ; perhaps because they can better afford to listen than the

zens of some of her sister States, for her worldly inter-What anti-slavery preaching we have had heretofore

we have received of OLIVER JOHNSON, and him we have to thank that we are not given over to hardness of ter.' Lastly, he is respected and beloved, as a tru-friend and able defender of the rights of humanity.

LECTURES FOR THE PROPER. Mr. A. B. Keith has There has one other agent been working slowly

The second lecture of the Anti-Slavery course a Worcester will be given this (Friday) evening, by Hop. JOSHUA R. GIDDIKOS.

Massacuserrs Election. Up to the hour of our going to press, returns had been received from all the towns in the State except six, and indicating the re-election of Gov. Gardner by 15,000 or more plurality. The vote stands-Gardner, 51,780; Bockwell, 36,777; Beach, 34,991; Walley, 14,468. The Americans have a majority in the Senate. The House stands, as at present ascertained, 153 Americans, 80 Republicans, 57 Whigs and Liberals, and 30 Democrats.

The vote in Boston stood as follows:—Gardner, 5,408;

Beach, 4,850; Walley, 2,549; Rockwell, 2,083. Scattering, 2. Total, 14,288.

The entire American ticket for Senators in Suffolk is elected by a close vote.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. We have too long neglectd to call attention to this very attractive exhi which has now been in successful operation between two and three weeks, in Gore Block, Green street. The products of the cute and fertile brain of universal Yankeedom are here gathered together, in all manner of ingenious and counting devices to cheapen or expedite labor, and give the world a holiday. No live man, especially no live Yankee, can afford to save a quarter by neglecting or overlooking it.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. The 7 o'clock train from Worester, on Tuesday morning, in rounding a curve in Framingham, struck a horse and wagon, containing the daughter of Dr. A. C. Taft, of this city. The team was driven by her younger brother, who almost miraculously escaped unharmed. The horse was instantly killed. Miss Taft was seriously injured, and from the nature of her wounds, it is very probable she will not survive. Dr. Chandler of the Worcester Hospital was fortunately in the cars, and rendered every assistance in his ower. A freight and a passenger train were approaching in opposite directions, and it is supposed the boy who drove the team noticed but one train. There appeared to be no blame to be attached to the engineer. There will be many to sympathize with the parents in this agonizing hour.

Mas. F. J. WEBB. We learn that in addition to the readings of this talented and accomplished lady in Boston, she has engagements in New York, and is constantly receiving applications from various sections of the comptry.

The Republicans of Worcester have of late had very characteristic banner opposite their head quarters, in the shape of a large national flag with the names of ' Rockwell and Brown' prominently displayed thereupon, and on the North side the words ' FREE DOM NATIONAL' on the South side, 'SLAVERY SECTIONAL.

A new edition of the little work, entitled Sketches of Slave Life ; or, Illustrations of the Pecu liar Institution ; by Peter Randolph, an emancipated slave,' has just been published by its author, and more than doubled in its size. It contains an introduction by Samuel May, Jr., General Agent of the Massa chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, giving the particulars of the emancipation and disposal of the sixty-six slaves set free by the will of Carter H. Edloe, of Prince George County, Virginia, and brought to Boston in 1847. W hope it will find many purchasers.

T. B. Peterson, 102 Chesnut street, Philadel phia, has just published, " Calderon, the Courtier," b Sir E. L. Bulwer '-a story of thrilling interest-in the same style as Dickens's works. It is for sale by J. P. Jewett & Co. Price only 124 cents.

Read the notice in another column for a secon course of Lectures on Slavery in Boston.

THE RELEASE OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON After spending some three months in prison for no ther offence than that of having told the truth, and other offence than that of having told the truth, and adhering to it like a man, Passmore Williamson is now released. It will be seen from the proceedings in Court, copied below, that he has simply repeated, in another form, the very statement which led to his imprisonment, and Judge Kane seizes upon this repetition to escape from his odious position.

On Saturday morning, Passmore Williamson appeared in the United States District Court, at Philadelphia.

accompanied by his counsel, Messra. Meredith, Gilpin and Hopper, and offered the following petition: The petition of Passmore Williamson respectfully

showeth: That he desires to purge himself of the contempt because of which he is now attached, and to that end is willing to make true answers to such interrogatories as may be addressed to him by the Court, touching the matter heretofore inquired of by the writ of habeas corpus, to him directed at the relation of John H. Wheeler.

Wherefore he prays that he may be permitted to make himself of said contempt by making true answers.

purge himself of said contempt by making true answers to such interrogatories as may be addressed to him by the Hon. Court touching the premises.

P. WILLIAMSON.

Judge Kane, after consideration, replied to the peti-

Passmore Williamson—The Court have received your petition, and, upon consideration thereof, have thought right to grant the prayer thereof. You will therefore right to grant the prayer thereof. You will therefore make here, in open Court, your solemn affirmation, that in the return heretofore made by you to the writ of habeas corpus which issued from this Court at the relation of John H. Wheeler, and in the proceedings consequent thereupon, you have not intended a contempt of this Court or of its process: Moreover, that you are now willing to make true answers to such interrogatories as may be addressed to you by the Court, touching the premises inquired of in the said writ of habeas

corpus.

The required affirmation was then made in the form dietated by the Judge.

Mr. Vandyke, the District Attorney, then submitted an interrogatory in writing, which was not read aloud

at that time.

Mr. Gilpin said Mr. Williamson was perfectly willing to answer the interrogatory submitted by the District Attorney, but as he did not know what other interrogatories might follow this, he thought it best that it and its answer should be filed.

Mr. Vandyke said he was willing either to file the in-

Mr. vandyke said he was willing either to file the in-terrogatory, or to submit it for an immediate reply.

Mr. Gilpin and Judge Kane both remarked that they had understood the District Attorney to intimate that if the question propounded was answered in the affirma-tive, he would be satisfied. The Court further said that it was for the patitioner to make his election. it was for the petitioner to make his election, whether or not the interrogatories and the replies should be

After consultation with his counsel, the petitioner preferred that the questions and answers should be filed. lied.
The Court directed that the interrogatories sho be filed. This was done, and the parties retired for a

be filed. This was done, and the parties retired for a time.

Mr. Gilpin then read the interrogatory that had been propounded, and the reply of Mr. Williamson.

The defendant and his counsel then retired, and after some time returned.

The interrogatory was as follows:

Interrogatory. Did you, at the time of the service of the writ of habeas corpus at the relation of John H. Wheeler, or at any time during the period intervening between the service of said writ and the making of your return thereto, seek to obey the mandate of said writ, by bringing before this honorable Court the persons of the slaves therein mentioned?

If to this interrogatory you answer in the affirmative, state fully and particularly the mode in which you sought so to obey said writ, and all that you did tending to that end.

and to that end.

And, therefore, it is ordered that the defendant, Pass

The reply made was as follows. The reader will however, understand that this reply was amended a the suggestion of the Court, to conform better to the views of the District Attorney. The following is the reply, as amended:

Answer of Defendant. I did not seek to obtain the

Answer of Defendant. I did not seek to obtain the writ by producing the persons therein mentioned befor the Court, because I had not at the time of the service of the writ, the power over, the custody or control of them, and therefore it was impossible for me to do at first heard of the writ of habeas corpus on Friday, July 20, between one and two o'clock, A. M., on my ruturn from Harrisburg. After breakfast, about nin o'clock, I went from my house to Mr. Hopper's office when and where the return was prepared.

At ten o'clock, I came into Court as commanded by the writ. I sought to obey the writ by answering it ruly; the parties not being in my possession or control it was impossible for me to obey the writ by producin

custody, possession or power over them; nor have I known where they were, except from common rumor of the newspaper reports in regard to their public appearance in the city or elsewhere.

Some discussion arcse between the District Attorney and the counsel of Mr. Williamson. Mr. Vandyke contended that the reply of the defendant was evasive and contradictory. The Judge said the difficulty, he thought, could be easily overcome by amending the mawer, and at the suggestion of the Court, it was amended in the following manner:

I did not seek to obey the writ by producing the persons in the writ mentioned before this Court.

I did not seek to obey the writ by producing the persons in the writ mentioned before this Court.

I did not so seek, because I verily believed that it was entirely impossible for me to produce the said persons, agreeably to the command of the Court.

This answer was then accepted by the Court, and ordered filed.

Mr. Vandyke then submitted another intersogatory, the substance of which was, whether or not Mr, Williamson had been guilty of mental reservations in his reply to the first interrogratory?

to the first interrogatory?

The Court overruled this interrogatory as superfluon

The Court overruled this interrogatory as superfluons and improper.

Mr. Vandyke withdrew this interrogatory, and offered another, which was also overruled by the Court, on the ground that it led to such replies as had already been objected to by the District Attorney.

Mr. Vandyke also withdrew this question.

Judge Kane then remarked that the District Attorney had been invited to sid the Court in this case, but that he would bear in mind that his relation to Mr. Wheeler was now suspended. This was only an inquiry as to what injury had been done the process of the Court.

Mr. Vandyke said he was aware of the position he cocupied.

cupied.

Judge Kane then said, 'The contempt is now regard ed as purged, and the party is released from custody.
He is now reinstated to the position he occupied before
the contempt was committed. Mr. Williamson is now
before me on the return to the writ.'
Mr. Vandyke, the District Attorney, then addressed

the Court, stating that Mr. Wheeler, the owner of the slaves, had taken no part in the proceedings in relation to Passmore Williamson and the writ of habeas corpus, and leaving it to the Government to obtain atonement for the offence against the sovereign majesty of the laws.

The Bulletin, from which we abridge the above, re-marks as follows, in regard to the appearance of Mr

williamson:

'Mr. W. looks exceedingly well, and but little paler and thinner than in July, when he made his famous return to the writ, out of which so much trouble and discussion have arisen. He appeared perfectly cool and collected throughout the proceedings this morning, and evinced no emotion whatever.

ACTION AGAINST JUDGE KANE. An action has been instituted against Judge Kane by Passmore Williamson for false imprisonment. The writ was served upon the judge in Delaware county, where he will of course be

Sr. Louis, November 2, 1855.

Sr. Louis, November 2, 1855.

Dieadful Accident to the Excursionist Train on the Extension of the Pacific Railroad.—Twenty-two Lives Lost.—Fifty badly Wounded.—An excursion train, consisting of eleven cars, left here yesterday morning, on the occasion of the opening of the Pacific Railroad to Jefferson city, and while the train was crossing Garconade River, about one hundred miles from here, the bridge fell, precipitating ten cars a distance of nearly thirty feet into the water. Upwards of seven hundred presons were on the train including many of or hearly fairly feet into the water. Cowards of section of the train, including many of our citizens. Upwards of twenty-two are reported to have been killed, and some fifty others hadly wounded Thomas S. O. Sullivan, Chief Engineer of the road, was

have been killed, and some fifty others hadly wounded. Thomas S. O. Sullivan, Chief Engineer of the road, was on the locomotive, and is among the killed. Few if any strangers were on the train.

The bodies of the persons killed by the fall of the bridge on the Pacific Railroad were brought to St. Louis on Saturday. As far as ascertained, they were twenty-two in number. They were buried on Sanday. At least fifty had limbs broken, or were severely injured. Of the killed, Rev. Artemas Bullard, B. D., had been many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of St Louis. His congregation is one of the largest and wealthiest of that city, and had recently erected a very costly church edifice. B. B. Dayton was a prominent member of the St. Louis bar, and partner of Henry S. Geyer, U. S. Senator from Missouri. E. C. Blackburn was also a prominent member of the bar of St. Louis, and of the city council. Henry Chouteau was one of the leading merchants and wealthiest citizens of St. Louis. Adolph Abeles was a merchant of St. Louis, and a man of great influence among the German population. Thomas Gray was a prominent and wealthy citizen, engaged in the manufacture of iron. Mr. Mont was representative from Dunklin county. The accident happened far away from any houses, and in the midst of a terrible thunder storm. The bridge over the Gasconade, which fell, was 36 feet above the water, and the water was 20 feet deep. Engine, tender and eleven cars went down with the bridge, carrying at least 500 per-

water was 20 feet deep. Engine, tender and eleven cars went down with the bridge, carrying at least 500 per-sons. None of the telegraphic accounts reflect upon the contractors or builders of the bridge.

DIED-At Weymouth, Nov. 3d, WARREN WESTON, Esq., aged 75. This esteemed and honored gentleman was the father of our friends, Mrs. Maria W. Chapman, and the Misses Weston, -- women whose long, untiring, and eminent services to the Anti-Slavery cause are beyond all praise. Mr. Weston had a po some months, but his death was peace. The funeral was attended on Tuesday last from his late residence. at which many friends were present from the neighboring city and towns, as well as from Weymouth.

> THE TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL

# ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR,

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

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

will be sufficient for our purpose.

Convinced as we are that slavery is a sin and s crime every where and under all circumstances, that all complicity or connivance with it implies moral guilt just in proportion to the extent of the sanction given, that consequently all political, and especially all religious fellowship with such a system of abominations is eminently criminal and dangerous, it is our endeavor to promulgate these sentiments, so far as may be in our power, throughout the whole length and breadth of

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

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

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

## THE CHILDREN'S PETITION. We are two little brothers, four and three years old

orphaned by slavery; no father's care for us; ou 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 fo shelter and parental care and affection in some of the happy homes of New England, where we will be good JOHNNIE AND JAMIE. and affectionate.

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

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOY-MENT-In every town and village, for Men and Wo men, to sell our neat, cheap, and quick-selling books, and to canvas for our Popular Scientific Journals.
All who engage with us will be secured from the possibility of loss. Profits, very liberal. Please address Fowler and Wells, 808, Broadway, New York.

COLORED PATRIOTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. - This book is furnished to subscribers for one dollar; to others, for one dollar and twenty-five cents-persons abroad forwarding this amount will receive it, postage paid. WM. C. NELL.

LECTURES ON SLAVERY. This course of Lec-tures will be delivered in the TREMONT TEMPLE, at 7 1-2 o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENINGS, in the or-der indicated in the following list: Nov. 22—Hon. HORACE MANN, of Ohio.

Nov. 22—Hon. HORACE MANN, of Ohio.

JOHN G. WHITTIER, Esq.—Foem.

Dec. 6—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's Drama,
Read by MRS. M. E. WEBB.

Dec. 13—Hon. JOSEPH M. ROOT, of Ohio.

Dec. 20—Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New York.

Dec. 27—Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio.

Jao. 3—Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD, of Ala.

Jan. 24—Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS, of Geo.

Jan. 31—Hon. HENRY B. STANTON. of New York.

Jan. 31—Hob. HENRY B. STANTON, of New York.
Feb. 7—WENDELL PHILLIPS, E-q.
Feb. 14—Dr. WILLIAM ELDER, of Pa.
Feb. 21—Hob. JAMES BELL, of N. H.
Mar. 6—EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, Esq.

PROBABLE SUBSTITUTES. Hon. A. P. BUTLER, of S. C. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Esq.

Tickets at \$3 each, admitting a Lady and Gentleman, can be obtained at Ticknor's, 185, and Jewett's, 117 Washington st. No Single Tickets will be sold.

PLECTURES TO LADIES ON ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND HEALTH, at the New England Female Medical College.—The first of a Course of Eight familiar and practical Lectures, illustrated with the apparatus of the Institution, was given by Wx. Symmoton Brown, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the new Lecture Hall: the Course to be continued at the same hone; and place on successive tinued at the same hour and place on successive Weinesday afternoons.

These Lectures are free to Nurses; and will be useful

to them as preparatory to a Course to be given on the Care of the Sick and the Management of the Sickroom.

Tickets for the Course, \$1; single tickets, 15 cents; to be had of the subscriber, at the College, 274 Wash-

ington street. Boston, Oct. 30, 1855.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-Diamond Hill Plain, R. L. Sunday, Nov. 18

BY WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the Ameri-Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings as follows : Fitchburg, Mass., Friday, Nov. 9.

"Sunday, "11.
Waltham, Mass., Tuesday, "13.
New Bedford, "Sunday, "18.
Morning, afternoon and eve'g. \*\* 180

A BOOK FOR BOTH SEXES. #

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE By a Married Man, and Distinguished Phy-

TI is one of the most remarkable books which have been published in any country. In language sim-ple, decorous and respectful, and in terms of fatherly kindness, it reveals to the young of both sexes a fund of information hitherto chiefly inaccessible in any relia-ble form, and for want of which many have been prompted to resort to sources either questionable or of immoral tendency. The work is written by one of our oldest and most experienced medical men, who has dewas examined in manuscript by competent judges, and prenounced to be as unexceptionable as any work which prenounced to be as unexceptionable as any that has appeared in the English language. It breathes, moreover, a truly Christian spirit.

THE FOLLOWING, BRIEFLY, ARE ITS CONTENTS: Chapter I. The True Relation of the Sexes.

Chapter II. Premature Marriage and its Consequences.

Chapter II. Premature Marriage and its Consequences.
Chapter IV. Errors of Education.
Chapter IV. Errors of Courtship.
Chapter V. Individual Transgression, and its Penalties.
Chapter VI. Social Errors, and their Punishment.
Chapter VII. Physical Laws of Marriage.
Chapter VII. A Fundamental Error.
Chapter VII. The Laws of Marriage.

Chapter VII. A Fundamental Error.
Chapter IX. The Laws of Pregnancy.
Chapter X Crime without a Name.
Chapter VI. The Laws of Lactation.
Chapter XII. A Crime that ought not to be Named.

Chapter XIII. Directions to Parents and Guardians. Chapter XIV. General Directions. JUST PUBLISHED, BY JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

THE RAG PICKER:

Or, Bound and Free 12 mo. 430pp. Price \$1 25.

We have read this work, which claims to be a rec-"We have read this work, which claims to be a record of facts by an eye and ear witness, with thrilling interest, at a single sitting. It deserves to be placed in the same category with 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' though not so exclusively devoted to delineations of the slave system at the South. What higher panegyric can we bestow upon it?'—Boston Liberator.

'A blast, and a very furious one, too, against he Fugitive Slave Law, with a strong advocacy of the Maine Law by way of underplot. '-N. Y. Churchman. As a whole, life in the South is fairly and honestly pictured, to our own knowledge, and the scenes and in-cidents are such as we have witnessed many a time in Virginia and Maryland, years ago. —N. Y. Times—

not anti-slavery. A most intensely exciting book. - Puritan Recor-

'The story is a most exciting one, well and power-fully written. \* \* \* The reader will recognize some of the characters portrayed, and probably find one that answers very well for Anthony Burns. — Boston Trans. . No one can read it without being intensely interest-

Written with distinguished ability."- Boston Chron-. We have no clue to the authorship of this remarks-

ble story, which, whether a pure fiction, or, as it purports to be, a record of facts, cannot but become a work of no inconsiderable note."—Boston Allas.

For sale by booksellers generally. Pablished by MASON BROTHERS. Oct. 19. St NEW YORK

## A RARE CHANCE. MILLS AT AUCTION.

MILLS AT AUUTION.

WILL be sold at Auction, in Southboro', on TUESDAY, the 13th of November next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., two Mill Privileges and Mills. One in Parkersville, about half a mile west of Southboro' meetinghouse, and three-fourths of a mile from a railroad depot; having a Saw, two Gristmills and Cracker, with shed, shop, storeroom, hayscales, &c., and about one and a half acres of prime land, with apple, pear, oberry and plum trees on the same; situated in one of the best business locations in the county of Worcester. The other is about a mile east of the meeting-house, and within half a mile of Fayaville depot, having a Gristmill, Cracker, Shed, &c. The sale of the last will be immediately after the other. Conditions easy for the purchaser, and made known at the sale.

For further particulars, inquire of Dr. JOSEPH BURNETT, No. 39 Tremont street, Boston; CURTIS NEWTON, Esq., Faysville; ABNER PARKER, Esq., Cordaville depot, or of the subscriber, on the premises.

MOSES SAWIN.

Southboro', Sept. 28, 1855.

Southboro', Sept. 28, 1855.

COLORED PATRIOTS

American Revolution.

WITH SKETCHES OF SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED COLORED PERSONS; To which is added a brief survey of the Condition and Prospects of Colored Americans.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY H. B. STOWE. Just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Of-fice, 21 Cornhill. Price, \$1.26.

Br WM. C. NELL.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON.

PRINTERS,

21 CORNELL......Boston.

For the Liberator.

A DIRGE FOR THE SUMMER. 'Thou'rt bearing hence thy roses, Glad Summer, fare thee well ! "-Mrs. Hemans. Mournfully, mournfully, through the dark forests, Are sounding the dirge-tones of Summer's farewell; And mournfully, mournfully, through the lone valley Sad Echo replieth, the message to tell : Sweet Summer, thy garlands of beauty have faded-Thy roses are withered, thy minstrels have flown : And where late they carolled in sunshine and gladnes.

The 'wail of the wind' chants a low spirit-moan!

The streamlet that mirrored the sunlight so brightly, And smiled when the green boughs bent lovingly o'er Now bears on its bosom the flowerets it nurtured, The blossoms, whose fragrance it may not restore ! And the leaves, as they rustle along the dim woodpaths,

In sadness seem chanting a requiem low, A dirge for the fair ones, the bright and the lonely. Sweet Summer's frail children, who slumber below And mournfully, mournfully, sadly-how sadly ! The heart in its anguish re-echoes the strain ! And its quivering harp-strings are ceaselessly chimic

To the farewell of Summer a low sad refrain ; The Angel of Sorrow the lyre is now sweeping. Asrael's dark pinions have shadowed our home With the flowers and the song-birds our loved ones have left us.

And sadly we sit by the hearth-stone alone ! Alone, where the music of voices familiar Made the home-anthem sweet at the closing of day And the joy-wreaths we twined at the coming of Spring-

Like the leaves, sere and withered, have faded away And the dark clouds that thickly are gathering o'er us Have veiled e'en of Hope's star the soft-beaming light;

And though through the clouds we know 'tis still Yet still o'er our hearts are the shadows of night.

Oh! tell us, bright Summer, when again thou return Wilt thou bring back our dear ones, the light of ou

homes? Will the kiss of thy sunshine awake the pale sleepers Shall we listen again to their love-breathing tones? Alas! gentle Summer, thou canst not restore them ! Never more in our homes may our cherished one dwell :

Thou only canst deck with thy blossoms the turf-moun Where we laid them to rest, when we bade thee farewell!

Alas ! never more shall we greet the beloved ones, Till the death-angel summons our spirits away; And the soul to its pure home in gladness returning In the grave lays its earth-form, its dwelling of clay Give us wisdom, Oh, Father ! and virtue and courage May we earnestly, faithfully labor for thee; And when we have finished on earth our life's mis Again in thy home we our loved once shall see. Barre, Mass.

> For the Liberator. AUTUMN.

Pleasant summer days are past, Autumn leaves are falling fast, And the wintry wind I hear, Coming nearer and more near, Till it sweeps from every bowsr Gorgeous-tinted leaf and flower ; And all naked, brown and drear, Field and woodland, far and near; Colder, colder, it will blow, And will come the driving snow.

But no sadness on me falls, And life's glory never palls; Flowers and butterflies may sleep, But for that I cannot weep, When I know the morn will break, And they all will re-awake Into life so fresh and glad. While they rest, I am not sad; Let it freeze, and blow, and heat. In our hearts is living heat. And to battle with the storm Will but strengthen soul and form.

> From the Spiritual Telegraph. AUTUMN. BY MARY F. DAVIS.

The twilight of the passing year has come; A shadowy tint embroiders vale and hill; Dim mists creep slowly o'er the woodman's he The voices of the plain are low and still, The autumn stream chimes sadly with the breeze That played so softly for his violet bride, Through the tall surging grass and swaying trees

While the glad earth drank in the summer tide, Which sun, and sky, and stars, were sending far and Yet, though my soul, through all these pallid hours

Hear Death's faint footfall 'mid the rustling leaves-I love thee, Autumn ! for to vonder towers And palaces of thought my spirit cleaves. Yea, everlasting hills ! to you I bow, Limbed by the glorious imagery of God! Light floats around you-shadows vail your brow Haunts of the viewless dead-by man untrod, Fain would I seek your heights to be no more-a clo

While o'er the pictured wall the sunlight stream Through the thick, changeful bues of fading earth While the low winds, like phantom-haunted dream Wail o'er the dying flowers of summer birth-Haste thee, sweet friend ! and in our bower of love Close mantled from the blasts fast hurrying on, We will hold converse with the stars above, And with the ancient heary seers, now gone

To people the dim caves we, reckless, tread upon. And as we muse in the still depths of even, While, like the songs of birds, our spirits blend, Gently as light from the far hills of heaven, Will angel music to our souls descend. Holy and pure the thoughts that then will waken Within our spirit-depths, unmoved before-

High thoughts and strong, like those by which were Strongholds of evil in the days of yore-Which, trembling, tottering still, will fall to rise

Brooklyn, Oct. 17, 1855.

ADMIRATION OF NATURE

O, how canst thou renounce the boundless store Of charms which Nature to her votary yields ! The warbling woodland, the resounding shore, The pomp of groves, and garaiture of fields ; All that the genial ray of morning gilds, And all that echoes to the song of even, All that the mountain's sheltering bosom shields. And all the dread magnificence of heaven, O, how canst theu renounce, and hope to be forgiven

LONG JOHN AND THE LANDLADY. BY QUIEN BABE.

John, tall and a wag, was sipping his tea, When his landlady, rather uncivilly free, Accosted him : 'Sir, a man of your metre Must be, I should think, a very large eater ! ' Nay, nay, quoth the wag, "tis not as you say, For a little with me goes a very long way ! "

THE LIBERATOR.

THE SWAY OF THE SLAVE POWER-IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE KANE.

Sr. Louis, October 5, 1855. The great issue of freedom and slavery is assum form, and the time is speedily approaching when is must be tried. Our government was made, and the Constitution adopted, ' to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty. In its administration, all these ends have been complete ly subverted. The most intense injustice the world ever saw has been 'established'; -the 'general welfare has been neglected and sacrificed, to build up a single particular and diabolical interest; while all the great principles of liberty have been wantonly and openly sacri ficed. And this has been deliberately done by every de partment of our national government. They have with malice prepense converted it into a most odious oligarchy. The government is, and ever has been, wholly administered for their benefit. The 'rights of the South' ignore all rights but the villanous right to enslave the blacks, and to do whatever wrong the oligarchy may elect to do, without let or hindrance. These 'rights o the South' mean, among other wrongs, the right to rule the nation, domineer over the free States, furnish th President, members of the Cabinet, the foreign ministers judges, officers of the army and navy, and where they cannot themselves fill each office, to dictate what tool o theirs shall filet. Among the 'rights of the South,' the rights of the four millions of slaves have no place the rights of the free colored men are not found ; and the rights of the seven millions of non-slaveholders ar never considered as even having an existence. The 'rights of the South' practically means the right to cheat and whip negroes. For many years, the South-ern oligarchy have dictated the doughfaces who are placed on the bench of the Supreme Court in the North ern States. They are the most depraved and unscru pulous political backs in their respective parties, and on the bench they are nothing but political prostitutes. Hence, honest and intelligent men have ceased to respect this, the highest court in the land; and so palpable and reckless have their decisions become, in perverting and subverting the law, that a popular outbreak cannot much longer be restrained. From their oppressive and wicked decisions there is no appeal and for their malicious oppression there is no redress except they are summoned before Judge Lynch. It is true, Judge Kane can, and probably will, be impeached but he cannot be convicted. His masters, the oligarchs are his judges, and they will stand by him. But wha earthly hope of escape could he have, if he should be tried before just and impartial men? In the Christian trials, he knowingly and maliciously misstated the law to the grand jury, to the great oppression of hones The Constitution limits and defines treason, which

shall consist only in levying war, &c., against the United States ; but this unjust Judge told the jury that treason consisted in levying war, &c., and that the Quakers who were returning from meeting, and who said to the blacks that 'Thoy (meaning the blacks) were coming,' had by this saying impliedly levied war and were guilty of treason. Kane knew, when he so charged the jury, that he was making the law an engine of oppression ; and he ought to be impeached for it In the case of Passmore Williamson, Kane had no right to issue a habeas corpus at all. He could only do so by subverting the law. The writ of habeas corpus is writ in favor of liberty. It is not a writ to cast a man into prison, but to bring him out. A person restrained illegally of his personal liberty may apply for this writ. If he is so restrained that he cannot personally apply, his friend may apply for him. Were Jane Johnson and her children deprived of their liberty by Passmore Williamson, and because they could not apply for the writ, did John Wheeler apply for them? Or were Jane and her children at liberty and free, and did Wheeler apply for the writ to deprire them of their liberty, and was not that the very object of his applying for the writ, and was it not the intention of Judge Kane to use the writ as the means of depriring them of their liber ty, and subjecting them to slavery? Strange as such a conclusion may be, it is the truth, for this same Judge Kane has since decided that Jane had no status in cour This proves that he issued the writ not for her benefit not in favor of liberty, but with premeditated design that she should thereby be deprived of her liberty. If Jane and her childred were free, and Wheeler applied for the writ of habeas corpus to deprive them of their liberty, he was guilty of a contempt of court; and a dge, as soon as he discovered the villanous object, might well imprison him. When Passmore Williamson returned for answer to the wait, that Jane and ber children were not, and never had been, in his poesession, he told the truth ; but Judge Kane, ever really in subterfuges, and willing to make men say what he desires them to say-whether it is Polk's opinion on the tariff question, what the Quaker's did at Christiana, or whether Passmore Williamson's return was or was not true, in each case tells a lie himself, and makes others say and do what they never said nor did, and then acts on the false foundation he compels them to assume. There is no excuse for Kane's villany and falsehood; and for this act of judicial rascality, also, he should be impeached. While I admit that Judge Kane cannot be convicted, the trial of such a tyrant will be of great public benefit. It will arouse the now stupid public to the dangers that surround them. It will tend to deter others in like case offending; and if ever an example was necessary, such an one is.

There is not a just Northern Judge on the U. S. bench. Even John McLean habitually perverts the plainest rules of law and justice in favor of the Oligarchy, on every slave trial. The impeachment and tria of Kane will do much to show the humiliating truth, that we are governed by the slaveholders—that we have not in fact a republican government, but a most odious government by a very few persons. Congress may some day learn that their duty requires them to 'secure to every State a republican form of government.' They may learn that the 'rights of the South' are not all possessed by the slaveholders-that the non-slaveholders have rights also-the free negroes have rights, and even the slaves have rights. But before this can be done, these corrupt Judges must be removed, the practice of electing dishonest demagogues to the bench must cease, and the whole policy of the government must be changed. Nothing short of a clear victory or the grand issue of freedom and slavery can effect this object; and the sooner the issue is made and the trial had, the sooner the country will have rest and peace.

POUR WAYS.

The four ways of treating the wicked are-first, with Insensibility; second, with Fiery Indignation; third, with Forbearance; and fourth, with Overcoming Good

The first way is the most common, and the fourth way is the least common. The first is the worst, and the

They who neither act nor suffer in relation to American slavery, or intemperance, or unrighteousness of

any kind, belong to the first class. They who boil over with righteous indignation a the evils around them, and act with emphasis, without

belong to the second class. They who repress their indignation for fear they wil add fuel to the fire: wrath to wrath, unrighteousness t

regard to the character of their methods of action

unrighteousness, belong to the third class. They whose souls are so full of truth and love, the evils fice like the morning mist before their powerful

presence, belong to the fourth class. It is not wholly at our immediate will which class belong to; but we may all strive to attain unto the last state abovementioned. W. G. B.

CASTNER HANWAY, the man who was tried for tre after the Christiana tragedy, has prosecuted George W. Pearce, editor of the West Chester Republican, for libel

As a specimen of its descriptive power, we make the following thrilling extract from a volume just published by De Witt and Davenport, New York, entitled Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the Scalpel.

BOENES IN SOUTHERN PRACTICE. KING DEATH IN HIS YELLOW ROBE—THE FROUD NEI CHANT—THE LOVELY CREOLE WIFE.

The days were very beatiful, though intensely hot, and the sun-dried air brought but little refreshment as it came sweeping off broad gulf and bay. It had not rained for forty days! God help the fever-sick! Green leaf of plant and tree was scathed—the ground cracked open, and became as ashy dust, that rose whirlwind high in the parch ashy dust, that rose whirlwind high in the parched air—and the little birds no longer sang, for there was no early morning dew to sparkle, and bid welcome to the great red sun. Vegetable and animal life were oppressed; plant-sap and blood were dried up by that fevered atmosphere.

Is there any one who passed through this dreadful season of '39, that will cease to remember it! Will he forget the weakening nights, the scorching days, and hub-high dust to graveyard, where coffins of unburied dead lay in offensive heaps, awaiting the time when officials and friends could find strength and heart to hide them in the vet as-

awaiting the time when officials and friends could find strength and heart to hide them in the yet un-dug earth? To the piny woods ran some—to the gulf and bay shore, to the north, to the highland plantations, fied others, in hopes of escaping the dread fever-pestilence that moved them down like

When the frost came, some returned to tell how others had died when not far on their flight; an how others, whose safety seemed secured, had hid within them the seeds of the plague, and died most miserably, untented and unhoused.

most miserably, untented and unhoused.

Some, when the fever first broke out, shut up their houses, and departed immediately, whilst others remained, hoping it would not rage high, and that they would escape. But in a few days such hopes were blighted, for all were fast losing relatives and friends. Young and old, new comerand native, alike fell before the increasing pestilence. Some scarce lived six hours from the invasion! In the night before, perhaps, they had made merry with their friends—had carelessly passed the jest, that whoever died, the others would bury; and before the second night had come, their sporand before the second night had come, their spor-tive speech was verified! In one instance, five had so merrily jested; on the fifth day, but one remained to tell the tale. Where some two lived together, their friends, alarmed at seeing the windows re maining closed, would enter, and find the work of

death was doing, or had been done.

Life seemed a sport! The wine-cup or card-ta-ble was sought to drown harrowing care; and many died in rooms in which the grossest dissipation was entered into, to drive away the horrors of

With many others I had fied to P---, near the gulf, where a beautiful bay, on the shores of which the hotel was situated, offered both amusement and security. The rainless days and dewless nights were rapidly drying up all signs of vegetation; here and there the wide-spreading bay tree remain-ed triumphant in dark green leaf, whilst the tall pine and lowlier cedar, day by day, were losing their color, and parching by the heat of the unre-

lenting sun. . When forest and wood, streamlet and spring. When forest and wood, streamlet and spring, withered and wasted, is it a wonder that man's blood should grow thick and fever-charged! Yet, free from the infected cities, the traveller, when he arrived, would thank God for his escape, and bear bravely with the heat, for the bay waters were sparkling in the right merry sun, and the air did not bear the wing of the angel of death.

But, alas! with some, their rejoicings were too early born: for the fatal seeds of the fever were ripening within them. Some drooped and died shortly after arrival: others remained apparently secure, when of a sudden; a pain, covering a spot

secure, when of a sudden a pain, covering a spot not larger than a marble, would seize them in the back, head, or neck, or a singular death-like chill would crawl down their spines, taking away strength from marrow and muscle, whilst brain and bowel burnt as though in a kiln.

Sometimes the unfortunate man would tell you Sometimes the unfortunate man would tell you he felt quite well, save for that pain in the back of his head: indeed, his spirits were rather high, and he only thought he might be sick because his pulse 'ran so fast.' Then the pain would increase, pulse 'ran so fast.' Then the pain would increase, the skin become fire hot, unlike any other fever heat when touched. Yellow, and deeper yellow, would grow the skin, the lip-uncovered teeth become sordes dark, and the whole countenance in quickening changes tell how busily death worked

Some would become offensive before they died and retain their senses to the last; whilst other would walk wildly about, raving like maniacs, and die with curse, incoherent prayer and speech, or ribald song, upon their blackened lips. When the vomit attacks, it is not thrown off as in bilious fevers, with sickness and convulsive effort-it boils up, as some hot spring, from the stomach, running like coffee-grounds over the lips and chin, or is forcibly jetted out to the distance of several feet, plashing against wall or floor on its hearse-like

The self-devotion, the true-hearted charity, the Christ-acting feeling of many whom the fever had not attacked, cannot be appreciated unless witnessed; and although some deserted their kindred and their friends when struck by the dread fever and left them, in their flight for self-preservation to die with raving brain and parched throat, un cared for and unceffined-yet, thank God, there-were others who, fearless and firm, and but too of ten victims, came alike to friend, to stranger, and to foe, administering to their fevered wants, and registering their latest wishes. Bands of gentle men less their homes and their occupations, and joined in this brotherhood charity, while the Sisters of Mercy, high in their catholic duty, cam-like angels to all classes who needed their service and at the expense of health, and by forfeit of life

performed those duties which can never be forgot-ten by the living, and were blessed by the dying. The day had been unusually hot, the sea breeze had failed, and the huge red disk of the sun, as it went down, gave still the promise of a morrow alike sufficating. We were sitting lazily enough at our doors—for who had energy!—wondering i the next coming day would be alike stifling, and pitying the poor fever-sick of our distant city ming slowly along the bridge, that extended hal a mile into the water of the fronting bay, we per ceived Mr. D-, with fishing-rod and basket in hand. He had been trailing in that hot sun since noon. His awarthy countenance seemed a little flushed, and his eye was more restless than usual He passed quietly to his rooms, followed by his servant, bowing susterely to those he knew. The world had prospered well with him—a large fortune had been amassed, but not enjoyed, for the everlasting love of greater gain haunted him. He was an atheist—gold his only god! Life to him was all—hereafter a starless blank.

Yet, the man so grasping, so austere, and s hopeless, loved and was married to a most beauti ful Creole, whose very soul he seemed to hold. She was a zealous Catholic, and by her ardent charity and womanly humanity had rendered softer the rough angles of her husband. In figure she was full but graceful, with luxuriant hair, which, when loosened, covered her completely in its dark wav-ing tresses, and eyes whose liquid light would cause one to cease in conversation, and wonder alike at their beauty, and how her atheist husband could look into their soul-moving depths, and no see the evidence of God within. Yet, so it washe loved her truly in his way, without sentiment, but with passion and pride of possession. She and

his gold were his all. The next rooms to those of Mr. D- were oc cupied by the celebrated Professor —, of P— whose infirmity of health had caused him to see a southern climate. We were still conversing to gether, when the servant of Mr. D interrupted gether, when the servant of Mr. D—interrupted us, by desiring that the Doctor would immediately visit his master. Scarce an half hour had gone be since he had passed with fishing-rod in hand. Af since he had passed with fishing-rod in hand. After an absence of twenty minutes, the Doctor returned. His countenance was grave and thought ful. 'Mr. D.' said he, 'is ill; he has the pain in the head, his pulse is 108, and yet he says he thinks it will pass away, as in other respects he feels well. But it will not pass away, save when he dies! The first stage of the fever is upon him—to-morrow the vomit will likely seize him, and in twenty-four hours after he will have died. Here, within a few feet, with his doom scaled, lay the rich man who just now with haughty mien had passed by. Thirty-nine days he had been absent from the infected city!

'My experience in this disorder,' continued the

what a change a day had wrought! The features were sharp and haggard—the skin tight-drawn and glazed over his forehead and cheek-bones—the nat-ural swarthy complexion had become an orange with dark sordes, were exposed by the withdrawn lips, whilst up and down with every breath moved the dry black tongue. Two or three wax candles were casting long dismal shadows on the walls, and just above the sick man's head, upon the ceiling, waving to and fro, was the outline of funeral plume and streamer, foretelling the nigh coming of death. with pupils contracted to their death.

I took the scorched hand within my own,

D—fixed his wild-staring eyes upon me. \*1 hope Mr. D—, you are better.'

'Hope, sir, hope!' he cried, whilst every word

hissed from his dry mouth. 'You do not hope-you know that I am worse. I burn-I am parch-

ing up.'
I felt his pulse—it was quite natural! perhaps a little more rapid, but soft like a young child's. In a few minutes I left him, and went to the doctor's chamber. I said to him I thought his patient was better. 'How is his pulse!' he simply replied. I answered him. 'Then he dies. The forge will soon stop, and by ten o'clock to-morrow all will be Putting his arm through mine, the doctor walk

ed with me to my chamber. 'You think,' contin-ued he, taking a seat by the table, 'that Death works fast in his yellow raiments; well, in this case he has not worked so rapidly as in some others that have fallen under my notice. In P—, the fever, in the year '93, raged furiously; all night the dead carts would roll heavily along with men crying out, 'Pass out your dead;' and coffins would sometimes be lowered from upper stories of lodg-ing houses, so fearful of infection were the occupants of the lower rooms. One day, about noon I was hastily sent for to visit one of my patients.

I found him walking up and down the parlor floor, a good deal agitated.

'Ah, doctor,' he cried, 'my wife would send

for you—she is alarmed—I am not sick, except an excruciating spot of pain in the back of my head.' seemed changing while we were talking. In vain I persuaded him to go to bed. He had gone about two hours before into the centre of the infected district to obtain some money—had not remained fifteen minutes, and returned home to dine with fifteen minutes, and returne his little family. His speech became less coherent, and a most decided alteration of countenance had now taken place. Dinner was served, and taking a seat at the table, he said he would eat a little rice. He raised the spoon to his mouth, when suddenly his teeth closed spasmodically on it, and with an out-stretching convulsive movement of his arms and hands, he fell sideways upon the floor. We quickly raised him, and laid him upon a sofa, At this mement, the figure of the Creole wife

glided in, her features pale as ashes, and her deep dark eyes wide open with terror; upon the palm of her hand she held a napkin, in the midst of whose dark folds lay a dark brown spot.

What is this, doctor?' she cried, holding the

that loving wife's pallid lips! All night the work of death was going on; splash, splash against wainscoat and wall, basin ed from the sick man's stomach.

Towards morning sleep came over me, and I rumor. This morning, a negro barber named Joe dreamed of the plague—of women weeping, men and little children dying like sheep; when I awoke, to leave the place immediately. He was President the sun was some hours high, and the air again oven-hot. At breakfast, none in that great crowd

oven-hot. At breakfast, none in that great crowd seemed merry, not even the very young, for all had heard of some dear one, dead or dying.

It was now nine in the morning: the sun was climbing into window and door, heating the room like a kiln. I entered D's room—around the bed stood several of his friends, with two or three ladies. With her long dark hair, like a mourning veil, covering her figure as she lay with her head on the seat of a chair, knelt the stricken wife. The lay the dark stained sheets in disordered rolls, over last. The congregation was immense, including a vast number of ladies. To add interest to the occurrence of the congregation was band of this place, led

death claiming his victim! soon fell full upon his changing face, which grew darker and more terrible to look upon; the lips, drawn back, exposed every tooth, whilst the bright

In an instant the dying man's wife heard the step, and springing up, with her long hair trailing over her feet, she clasped his knees, and sobbed :

The doctor quietly raised his finger on high, pushed back the bair from her broad forehead, aying, 'The Lord alone can save!'

I cannot look upon him, he is too awful!

We carried the widowed wife to an unoccupied room at the end of the gallery. Not a tear drop- bold themselves open to all impreped from her eye; she had grieved too much, and the heart-springs were dried. With a voice thrillingly calm, she said to me,—
Tell me, do your Northern women shed tears of exhortation, let him say on.

doctor, slowly, 'leads me to have no hope for the poor man, and yet I cannot say so to that loring wife: poor thing, she will too soon know it.'

My room was upon the other side of D—'s chamber, separated by a mere lath partition. Every deep breath he drew I could hear during the night—the very steps of his Creole wife fell upon my ear. The next day broke—the sun rose in his fire-chariot—the fever-sick gasped, and prayed for a change in vain; the air was oven-hot. Ice smoked and melted over the sick man's head and bowels; still the fever-fire remained. Cool drinks gave no refreshing respite to his parched throather the brain hammered on; Death was at his forge, burning up flesh and blood.

The night at length came on, and the breaze that had failed during the long day, streamed gently into window and wide-open door. For a time the sick man roused up; he seemed refreshed, and his breath, though rapid and oppressed, grew deep and deeper. Hope again sat radiant upon his poor wife's brow! Alas! how many have thus hoped, and hoped in vain! The night wore on, and ten o'clock came. I was passing the door, when out roshed Mrs. D—, and seizing hold of my arm, she cried, 'Oh, God! he is worse; do something to save my husband!'

Gently unloosing her grasp, and begging her to

Gently unloosing her grasp, and begging her to quiet her fears, I approached the bed. My God! what a change a day had wrought! The features were sharp and haggard—the stin that the service for the dead, but the night closing rapidly in, the print became obscure, and thus, with funeral service half read, was buried the once proud merchant.

CREMATION.

M. Pfiel, who desired to burn his deceased wife's body, instead of committing it to the ground, was acting in accordance with a promise extorted from him by his wife. His reasons in favor of cremation are forcible—they are offered in reply to an attack upon him by the 'American,' a paper published in Wisconsin. He says:—

As to the enlightening the American boasts of, in his anathema flung against the heathen funeral, he has only betrayed his uttermost ignorance about the matter spoken of; for every manual chemistry for common schools would have taught him that the corpse of man, like the lifeless remnant of any other living organic creature, under-goes, when interred, the same chemical process as that which takes place whenever such bodies are exposed to intense heat in the open air, the only difference being that rottenness and decay are pro-cessess of slow combustion, and the consumption by aid of the ignition of combustibles is an imme-diate reduction of animal matter to its own organ-ic constituent parts. The question, therefore, is only whether the one way of this process or the other would be more congenial to the noble form of man-whether to leave the work of unavoidable dissolution and destruction of the dead to the vermin crawling in the bowels of the earth, or to have it done by aid of the promethean element.

The decision of that question in favor of the lat

ter agency has caused the ancients to choose this mode of treatment for the bodies of the dead. All nations of antiquity that have a claim to the advancement of human civilization, wherever the peculiarity of the soil and its products admitted it to do so, adopted this kind of funeral solemnity ; and even in nations where it was not introduced generally, the kings, the nobles and priests took the custom as a distinction of their class. So much for the historical view of the ethics and esthetics of the case. Let us consider the dietetics on the sanita ry side of the question. The history of nearly two the dead was generally adopted by the people, has answered and condemned the interment of the dead. It is a fact proved beyond any doubt, that as long as the burial places of the towns and cities were kept as the burial places of the towns and cities were kept within their precincts—within their walls, around the churches—the plague was raging epidemically in the large cities, because the exhalation of the decaying matter underground, inlecting the air, produced contagious, miasmas and dangerous diseases. The removal of the cemeteries from the churchyards to locations more or less distant from large cities, has certainly lessened that danger large cities, has certainly lessened that danger but as long as the custom of burying the dead continues, yellow fever, cholera, typhus, and similar scourges of mankind, will continue to demand vic-tims by thousands and ten thousands. All these things are so generally known, that only the organ of an order that boasts of ignorance and know-nothingism can dare feign to be unacquainted with

[From the Correspondent of the New Orleans Delta.] RUMORED NEGRO INSURRECTION.

What is this, doctor?' she cried, holding the cloth before his eyes.

'My daughter,' he answered, 'it looks like coagulated blood.'

With a convulsive sob, she left the room. Presently she rushed in again, but the napkin was no longer white, it was completely covered, and randown with a dark coffee-ground flaid.

'What is that?' she almost shricked.

The old man took the stained towel from her negroes to assemble during the night, take possessions.

'What is that?' she almost sbricked.

The old man took the stained towel from her hand, and in a low voice said, 'It is the black vomit, my poor child.'

Oh, what a sob of unutterable despair broke from that long wife's reallid line. population. The report spread like wild-fire, and our citizens turned out in large numbers, armed to the teeth, and the streets and the suburbs were nd floor, sounded the fatal vomit, as it was pump-patrolled all night.

Nothing transpired, however, to confirm the

of a negro association here, and circumstances caused him to be looked upon with strong suspice ion. It is said that he was driven from Montgom ery, Alabama, for tampering with slaves.

Yours.

EXCITEMENT AGAINST A TEMPERANCE LECTURER. MOST A Row .- The Columbia (Mo.) Journal gives that county, last Wednesday :-The friends of Temperance had a grand celebra

thirty hours before, had passed along, with head casion, the excellent brass band of this place, led erect and proud step, a miserable wreck, unrecogby Mr. Hess, was engaged, and attended. The nizable, and already offensive! How fast was well known Billy Ross spoke some two hours leath claiming his victim!

The bright sunlight now touched his hair, and usual unique style. After the speech, a long procession was formed, headed by Ross himself on horseback, with drawn aword in hand. After drawn back, exposed every tooth, whilst the bright marching up and down the street two or three times, gleam glanced upon their white crowns, as with the procession was halted in front of the hotel for wide open mouth he labored on, and on, for breath, wide open mouth he labored on, and on, for breath, straining muscle of face and neck, in this great last battle of life. No longer the pulse best at the wrist; and as I laid my ear apon his chest, his tired heart slowly throbbed—cluck—cluck.

At this moment, wrapped in his morning gown, and with crossed arm, walked gently in the doctor, and clubs were flourished, in abundance, and such velling and awaaring by men and acreaning by the start of the propose (as our informant tells us) of taking the scale of the indomitable reformer. Great our information of the town just then proposed three cheers for the ladies, when a rush was made by a large crowd of anti-Ross men for the purposed three cheers for the ladies, when a rush was made by a large crowd of anti-Ross men for the pulse so and such visit in a pulse so and service of the ladies, when a rush was made by a large crowd of anti-Ross men for the pulse so and such visit in the doctor.

At this moment, wrapped in his morning gown, and clubs were flourished, in abundance, and such velling and awaaring by men and screaning by the contract of the town just the proposed three cheers for the ladies, when a rush was made by a large crowd of anti-Ross men for the pulse can be a such that the proposed three cheers for the ladies, when a rush was made by a large crowd of anti-Ross men for the pulse scale of the ladies, when a rush was made by a large crowd of anti-Ross men rush was made by a large crowd of anti-Ross men rush was made by a large crowd of anti-Ross men rush was made by a large crowd of anti-Ross men rush was made by a large crowd of anti-Ross men rush was made by a large crowd of anti-Ross men rush was made by a large crowd of anti-Ross men rush was made by a large crowd of anti-Ross men rush was made by a large crowd of anti-Ross men rush was made by a large crowd of anti-Ross men rush was made by a large crowd of anti-Ross men rush was made by a large crowd of anti-Ross men rush was made by a large crowd of anti-Ross men rush was made by a large crowd of yelling and swearing by men, and screaming by women, had not been heard since the last earth ber feet, she clasped his knees, and sobbed:

'Oh! doctor, why can you not, with your skill,
save me my husband!'

'And not been heard since the last cartaquake. By great exertion, and with considerable
difficulty, the more peaceable portion of the citizens held back the anties, and the row was finally quieted, we are happy to state, without bloodshed though a percussion cap was heard to crack during the melee. Ross, being on horseback, made good Saying, 'The Lord alone can save!'

Quietly putting mylarm around her waist, I his escape. He had an appointment to preach raised her. 'Come, dear madam,' I whispered in there next Sunday. His enemies were swearing her ear, 'and be near him, for in after years it will comfort you much to know that you held his hand, and received his latest breath.' With a shudder, showed his face in the village of Bourbonton.

A FEMALE COLLEGE, intended to be on the large A low wailing sound, like some one in deepest grief, came from the dying man's mouth.

Do not distress him more, 'I said to her; 'he hears you, and it grieves him; his brain is still Beman, the Rev. Dr. Cox, Prof. Kendrick of Roch. slive. Ask for some sign.

She seized his hand, and clasping it tight to her panting bosom, she cried in a voice that pierced \$5,000. We cannot make room for the full action is one of panting bosom, she cried in a voice that pierced \$5,000.

panting bosom, she cried in a voice that pierced our very souls,—

'Husband, dear husband, give me one little, little sign that you know I am by you, and that you heard me pray the live-long night by your side!'

And his black tongue uttered lol—lol—lol—of the female mind to as high a point as it is capable of reaching, and it is expected in a great measure to disprove the false position taken by many that wo man cannot attain to the same high qualifications as man in any science or pursuit upon which she enters. This, among others, has been a ground upon which they have sought and obtained their and fro, and lol, lol, hoarsely struck the ear. He had heard her! Then, with one short struggle, all was over.

We carried the widowed wife to an unoccupied We carried the widowed wife to an unoccupied of at the end of the gallery. Not a tear droped from her eye; she had grieved too much, and the eart-springs were dried. With a voice thrillingly calm, she said to me,—

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