BF Fire copies will be sent to one address for TEN polisis, if payment be flade in advance. ittances are to be made, and all letters plates to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

frected, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square intel three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, rania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auderied to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial ties, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, vil :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LINE, EDNEXD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

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

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXV. NO. 47.



THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH T'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

No Union with Slaveholders!

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade ; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—OR engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for staves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons In fact, the oppressor representing the eppressed!... 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-

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. '- John Quincy Adams.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1855. WHOLE NUMBER 1116.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE BLESSINGS OF BLAVERY.

Extract from a shallow, impudent, and thoroughly ntanic work, entitled 'Soctorog T or THE SOUTH ; or, the Tallare of Free Society (!)-by George Fitzhugh, of Port Royal, Virginia' :-

it the slaveholding South, all is peace, quiet, yeny and contentment. We have no mobs, no trades unions, no strikes for higher wages, no smel resistance to the law, but little jealousy of the rich by the poor. We have but few in our alls, and fewer in our poor houses. We produce ulation three or four times as numerous as We are wholly exempt from the torrent of paperism, crime, agrarianism, and infidelity, which Europe is pouring from her jails and alms-houses on the already crowded North. Population bosses on the aircady crowded North. Population increases slowly, wealth rapidly. In the tide water region of Eastern Virginia, as far as our experience extends, the crops have doubled in fifteen years, whilst the population has been almost staary. In the same period, the lands, owing to provements of the soil and the many fine houses cted in the country, have nearly doubled in raise. This ratio of improvement has been ap proximated or exceeded wherever in the South ates are numerous. We have enough for the present, and no Malthusian spectres frightening as for the future. Wealth is more equally distributed than at the North, where a few millionaires own most of the property of the country. These millionaires are men of cold hearts and weak ainds; they know how to make money, but not how to use it, either for the benefit of themselves or (others.) High intellectual and moral attainments, refinement of head and heart, give standing nens, renoment of head and heart, give standing to a man in the South, however poor he may be. Money is, with few exceptions, the only thing that encodes at the North. We have poor among us, but none who are over-worked and under-fed. We to not crowd cities because lands are abundant al their owners kind, merciful and hospitable The poor are as hospitable as the rich, the negro as the white man. Nobody dreams of turning a riend, a relative, or a stranger from his door. The very negro who deems it no crime to steal, would seem to sell his hospitality. We have no loafers, because the poor relative or friend who borrows our orse, or spends a week under our roof, is a welcome guest. The loose economy, the wasteful mode of living at the South, is a blessing when rightly considered; it keeps want, scarcity and famine at a distance, because it leaves room for France, England and New England, keeps society always on the verge of famine, because it leaves no room to retrench, that is, to live on a part only of what they now consume. Our society exhibits no A long course of continuing improvement is in prospect before us, with no limits which human foreight can descry. Actual liberty and equality with our white population has been approached much nearer than in the free States. Few of our

our another; hence that feeling of independence and equality that distinguishes us; hence that inde of character, that self-respect, that gives us ascendency when we come in contact with North-eners. It is a distinction to be a Southerner, as I vas once to be a Roman citizen.

In Virginia we are about to reform our constitus wider line of distinction between freemen and stares, to elevate higher the condition of the citiand position. We should do more for education. have to educate but half of society; at the orth they attempt to educate all. Besides, here all men have time for self-education, for reading and reflection. Nobody works long hours. We should prohibit the exercise of mechanic arts to slaves (except on their master's farm) and to fre begrees. We should extend the right of suffrage to all satire Virginians, and to Southerners who more to Virginia, over twenty-one years of age. We should permit no foreigner and no Northerner who shall hereafter remove to the State, to vote in elections. We should have a small, well-drilled, paid militia, to take the place of the patrol and the present useless militia system. All men of good character should serve on juries without regard to property qualification. Thus we should furnish benerable occupation to all our citizens, shilst we cultivated and improved their minds by equiring them all to take part in the administraon of justice and of government. We should thus utions for our love of the almighty

sation into raid.

Vis.

whites ever work as day laborers, none as cooks,

mal capacities. One free citizen does not lord it

make poverty as homorable as it was in Greece and Rome; for to be a Virginian would be a higher distinction than wealth or title could bestow. We bould cease to be a bye-word and reproach among should be happy in the confidence that our poster-hy would never occupy the place of slaves, as half hankind must ever do in free society. Until the titieen years, our great error was to imitate them habits, customs and institutions. Our stances are so opposite to theirs, that what that time, in truth, we distrusted our social une, in truth, we distrusted wrong, we thought it would not last, we thought it unprofitable. The Abolitionists assailed as: we looked hers closely into our circumstances; became satisfied that slavery was morally right, that it would continue ever-to exist, that it was as profitable as reinace. Since then, our improvement has been replaced to the content of the cont son cease; the poor at home in thunder demand their whole attention and all their charity. Self-preservation will compel them to issen to their demands. Moreover, light is breaking in upon us from abroad. All parties in England and the now agree that the attempt to put down the cirade has greatly aggravated its horrors, hout at all diminishing the trade itself. It is posed to withdraw her fleet from the African at Proceedings of the control of the circumstance of the circumstan France has already given notice that she withdraw hers. America will follow the exit. The emancipation of the slaves in the st Indies is admitted to be a failure in all rects. The late masters have been ruined, the rated slaves refuse to work, and are fast relies to the savent facts and Rossand herself. target saves refuse to work, and are last re-ning to the savage state, and England herself testained a severe blow in the present diminu-ated prospective annihilation of the once enor-us imputs from her West Indian colonies. In cocclation, we will repeat the propositions, somewhat different phraseology, with which we

I see nothing national in most of the political cent of the wretched formations—that which calls itself 'Republican,' for no reason that I can discover but because it proposes to represent and take care of one-half of the Republic only, on a principle of hostility to the other half—cannot pretend to have the first element of nationality about it. If that party is national, judged by its own platform and the recorded sentiments of its leading organs and advocates, then it is because the Union can be perfected by setting one-half of the States at deadly feud with the other half, justice established by libelling the judiciary and trampling established by libelling the judiciary and trampling on constitutional laws domestic tranquillity in-sured by servile insurrections, the common defence provided for by civil war, the general welfare promoted by intestine commotions, and the blessings of liberty secured to us—the white race of the country-and our posterity, by the overthrow, all for love of the black race, of the best guaranties of popular liberty ever devised in any system of

Government since the world began.

For the first time, a party of purely sectional character at all formidable in its proportions has arisen in this country. We have had abolition parties, but none considerable enough to create much alarm. Now, for the first time, we have a party organization, certainly of no mean pretended. sions, already embracing several States, and seek-ing and claiming to be able to rouse the whole North to united action on the single sentiment of hostility to the other half of the Union on account of Slavery. It expects to absorb the main strength of the two great parties, Whig and Democratic, into itself. It claims to have had already the formal surrender of the Whig party in this State and those who happened to have the name and official agencies of that party in keeping, have been oold enough to pretend to make such surrender. It numbers among its candidates for the fall election in this State, several Democrats of considerable mark. It looks, besides, no doubt, for support from the various stripes of Abolitionists, and it may draw largely upon our foreign population. It appeals to fanaticism, and it will attract to itself all who are weak enough to sympathize with it in that sort of fierce hostility to Slavery which can be all who are weak enough to sympathize with it in that sort of fierce hostility to Slavery which can be satisfied with nothing short of sacrificing to that one feeling and consideration, all other political issues, duties, and obligations whatsoever. It is that may be adopted by this and other National Conventions will fail of their purpose, unless the people realize the necessity of individual application and effort. success, I am bound to say that I think it deserves nothing but execration, as a bold menace to the integrity of the Union, such as cannot be justified or excused, unless treason can be justified or excused. —Letter of Hon. D. D. Barnard, of N. Y.

SELECTIONS.

From the National Era.

AN UNSCRUPULOUS CALUMNIATOR. Before closing our comments on the letter from the Hon. D. B. Barnard, we would direct attention to a portion of it, more treasonous and wicked than any menace ever hurled from the lips of slaveholders. Speaking of the Republicans, he says

'I think a political party based solely on the Anti-slavery sentiment of the North is essentially and neces-arily an instrument for dissolving the Union of these sarily an instrument for dissolving the Union of these States, whoever may or may not so intend. I think the triumph of such a party in a Presidential election would be ipso facto a dissolution of the Union; and for ouel do not profess to be simple enough to believe that some of those who are engaged in this movement do not see it exactly in the light that I do. If such a party can really command the whole North in the next election for President—which is, of course, precisely what it aims and proposes to do—it can have but one antagonist, namely, a Southern party, based on the principle of self-preservation. But everybody knows that the non-slaveholding States have an overwhelming majority of the electoral votes, and, whether wheming majority of the electoral votes, and, whether the South should go into the coutest or not, (and it probably would not.) the result would be the election, not merely of a Northern President, but a President for the North, who could no more make an Administration Such a President could never cross the Potomac or en-ter the capital of the nation. Neither he nor any official under him could ever pass the boundary or tread the soil of any slave State, unless to carry the desola-tion of war into its borders.'

ion of war into its borders.'

This man is guilty of encouraging rebellion and reason. He virtually invokes civil war. His in-amous prediction is in effect an invitation to a minority, fairly and constitutionally out-voted, to rise in arms, set at defiance a constitutional maority, and overthrow the Constitution and Union He is the first Northern man who has blackened his soul by giving countenance to a Treason, that no Slavery-Propagandist has yet dared to suggest. Southern men, representing Southern views of Slavery, have been elected to the Presidency, and 'National' Southern man has volunteered the opinion that the North would never endure such a visitation—that the Southern President elect would never be permitted to enter the Presidential Suppose Wise or Davis, or even Atchison himselt, the very impersonation of Vandal Propagandism, should be nominated by the Slavery Party for the Presidency, could you find any drivelling Southerner so cowardly as to cry out, in darm, the election of such a man will be a dissolution of the Union—he will never enter the capital—never can be tread the soil of Washington unless to carry the desolation of war in his train? what party at the North would dream of civil war, should the Slavery-Party succeed in installing, by a Constitutional majority, a Slavery-Propagand-ist in the Presidential chair! It comes to this, by a Constitutional majority, a Slavery-Propagandist in the Presidential chair! It comes to this, then, in the judgment of this man, and the Straightout Whigs whom he represents: The Slavery Party may elect a President, and it is becoming that the Free States submit; but if the Republican Party elect a President, as a matter of course the Slave States will rebel, and set fire to the temple of our Union's the minority of the Republic must rule, the majority, submit: if the majority assert its Constitutional power, in a Constitutional way, it may thank itself, if civil war should follow. What is the practical conclusion! What is the language of this Northern traitor and his associates to the Slavery Propagands! We disapprove your aggressions, but abhor your opponents. You have done wrong, but we shall not permit your opponents

go our opposition to you in your determination to use the Federal Government as an instrument of Slavery-extension, and wage war alone upon that traitorous Republican Party which seeks to pro-hibit the extension of slavery, and wrest the Fed-

eral Government from your power. To the death we swear ourselves your allies, and their foes. This is the detestable position occupied by Messrs. Barnard, Hunt, Winthrop, Choate, and heir deluded followers. It is to such men, and such counsels, that we owe Pro-Slavery Propa-gandism, Nullification, the manifold usurpations, the insolence, and overshadowing tyranny of the Slave Power. To such men and such counsels, we owe the division, consequent weakness, and abject subservience of the Free States. It is they who, should civil war ever grow out of this conflict between Slavery and Freedom, will have to answer to God and the world for its crimes and desolations.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard, NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED

The following resolutions, among others, were dopted by the Convention of Colored Men, lately neld in Philadelphia :-

Resolved, That Education, the great elevator of ind, is what we need, and what we must have, to place us on an equal footing with other men, and we will improve such opportunities as are afforded us to secure it for ourselves and our children. Resolved, That, in the first place, our people be

made to feel the necessity of securing real estate, and that it requires union with us, as a people, to sustain each other, that we obtain the great object which is in our view, viz: our social, civil and po-litical rights, and that we encourage our people in agricultural pursuits on lands of their own.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the legislative act of Massachusetts, by which her common schools are open to every class of her citizens, believing

that the school-room is, when really free, the greatest leveller of all species of prejudice. Resolved, That as no one class can elevate

one feeling and consideration, all other points at a sucs, duties, and obligations whatsoever. It is not to be denied or doubted that this new party is having some success—enough at least to demand the serious observation and attention of the country of their sons and brothers, places of profit and the serious observation and attention of the country of their sons and brothers, places of profit and the serious observation and attention of the country of their sons and brothers, places of profit and the serious observation and attention of the country of their sons and brothers, places of profit and the serious observation and attention of the country of the serious observation and attention of the country of the serious observation and attention of the country of the serious observation and attention of the country of the serious observation and attention of the country of the serious observation and attention of the country of the serious observation and attention of the country of the serious observation and attention of the country of the serious observation and attention of the country of the serious observation and attention of the country of the serious observation and attention of the country of the serious observation and attention of the country of the serious observation and attention of the country of the serious observation at the seriou

our boys from taking employment in cities at places of amusement, where marked distinction on ac-count of color is made the order of exercises.

Resolved, That, considering our relative posreal producers of the wealth of the nation and this country, we therefore recommend to all our youth. mechanical art, as a means of doing away with prejudice against color, and thus show to the rld that we aspire to, and can arrive at, the highest eminence, from which slavery and civil and social oppression have debarred us. Resolved, That this Convention gladly seize the

opportunity of expressing toward Passmore Wil-liamson their sincere admiration for his fidelity to principle, and his heroic devotion to the cause of freedom, and they beg him to accept for himself and his injured and bereaved family assurance of heir deepest and most heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That Mr. Williamson, by his prompt-ness on this, as on all occasions when called upon to fly to the aid of the slave, when striving for his freedom, has entitled himself to the highest egard and warmest admiration of every man who as a heart to appreciate the value of freedom, or despise the chains of oppression.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed

to wait upon and present to Mr. Williamson this expression of the National Convention.

Whereas, every man and woman are by right the owners of themselves, and, except under legal

contract voluntarily entered into, or to appeare justice violated by crime, this right cannot be alienated, all laws for the holding of slaves, and all Fugitive Slave Bills to reclaim them, to the contrary notwithstanding ; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention approve of and honor the conduct of Ballard, Cortis. Braddock, Still, Martin and Moore, who bore off, in the face of difficulty, Jane Johnson and her children, from the steamer on the Delaware, and thus secured to her what she had been robbed of, her own and her

children's freedom.

The following named persons were announced to form the Committee to visit Passmore Williamson: Robert Purvis, Pa.; John S. Rock, M. D. Mass. V. learge T. Downing. R. I.: Stephen Myers, N. Y.

and R. H. Freeman, New Jersey.

The project for establishing a Colored College was not approved by the Convention. While the subject was under consideration, Frederick Douglass said : 17 Charles

* From the assurances made to me by Mrs. Stowe I fully expected that on her return we should have sufficient funds to make a start in the college, but the Garrisonian Abolitionists had sent her packs of letters, and used their papers to prevent the contribution of funds towards it. They argued that we should not have such an Institution as long as there were slares in the country, but in this we should not have such an Institution as long as there were slaves in the country, but in this I think they had the cart before the borse, for it is my impression that every blow struck by a blacksmith at the North lightens the chains of the three millions held in bondage at the South. He thought that he could have collected \$10,000, but he had not the time. In he had a large weekly paper to control, one that was formerly partially supported by the Abolitionists, but they had withheld their support, because the right to vote as well as to talk was advocated in its columns. Colored people read the Ledger in Philadelphia, the Herald in New York, but they did not sustain their own papers.

[It is hardly necessary to say that Mrs. Stowe, in the disposition of the fund entrusted to her, has acted in accordance with the dictates of her own judgment and conscience. The insinuation that the "Garrisoulans' have interfered in the matter with a purpose hostile to the colored people is a mere outbreak of Mr. Douglass's unscrupulous malice.—Eds. STARDARD]

station was like becar to the parented his of the sufferer, and wet bandages constantly applied to think of disputing my word, of course; so you will be perfectly safe; only be sure to let nothing him der you from being on the spot at the moment, for the cars wait for nobody. I wish there was some ble about the rooms by the help of a crutch, which he contrived to make from a piece of the fence which Kissy brought him.

travellers often passed that way. The miserable clay-eaters plodded to market with their scanty bundles of fagots, behind shadowy caricatores of his form to its utmost height, and inflating his horses, or skeleton mules, so starved and weak that chest as if to express the swelling emotions that they seemed to be leaning for support against the filled his heart.
thills, rather than exerting any force to draw the 'Well, I don't know as I object to the Lord's thills, rather than exerting any force to draw the slight dray on which the load was placed. From such creatures there was nothing to fear. They were too stupid to think, and too superstitious to are, any invasion of the haunted premiees.

But pleasure parties sometimes drove by, waking the echoes with their mirth, and stopping to gather bouquets from the flowers which still flourished 'where once a garden smiled;' and others, less

lent dwellings.

But at evening and early morning, the fugitive and his wife could venture forth securely; and when a little experience had abated their fears of visitors from the unseen world, they grew cheerful and happy and again and again blessed the kind young hearts that had provided for them this asy-

together at the window of an upper room late one evening, they saw a carriage approach, and stop at the gate; and through the starlight gloom, Kissy recognized 'Mass' Hubert,' as he descended from it, and entered the house. She lighted a candle— for they had not dared to keep one burning—and went down to show him the way up stairs.

He was standing at the hall door which he had

O laus! yes Mass' Hubert-heap better-most ell, on'y he can't walk 'thout a crutch. Come p and see him—take care de broken step, Massa.' She led the way up stairs, and Hubert followed. o receive from the grateful negro a welcome so arrulous and warm that he was fain to check it, oy entering upon some explanation of the arrange-nents he had made for Michel's further escape. The light of the candle, shining out the window,

aught the eye of a traveller, who, at that unwontd hour, was coming alone and on horseback from the city of Columbia, not far distant. It was Ber pard, [the slave hunter,] who, after several days of mard, the stave nunter, j who, after several days of wild dissipation, had now set out on his return home; bringing with him the papers which Mrs. Bell had commissioned him to obtain. He check-ed the rapid pace with which his borse was bear-ing him along the silent street that gave back no ound to the footfall, and looked again. Yes, he pertainly saw it; a dim but steady light, shining out into the darkness which shrouded the fields and uses, and for a minute his heart throbbed quick-, and, with a sudden impulse of fear, he shut his res and urged his horse forward in another direcon. But second thought arrested his headlong career; and, pausing, he looked back, and at length turned his horse, and guided him slowly towards

'I've heard all sorts o' stories about this place he muttered to himself, 'and sometimes I've thought I saw lights 'round the houses, but it was most always the moon shining on some pane o' glass, or something o' that kind,—but there ain't any moon to-night, and there's certainly the steadiest light I ever saw, and I should like to know if there really is such goings on here as the niggers tell for. Hang it! he exclaimed, in a whisper, s coming nearer he saw the horse and low buggy tanding at the road side, not far from the house.

voices, and beginning to believe that they proceed-ed from mortal and not spiritual beings, he silent-ly ascended, till he could see the light against the wall three shadows, which were certainly cast by something as substantial as flesh and blood. Chuckling inaudibly at his discovery, he slipped off his shoes, and crept on tiptoe along the entry and behind the door, where he could hear all that was said, and through the crack get a glimpse of

was said, and through the crack get a glimpse of the persons present.

Kissy was just gathering her things together, in preparation for departure, and Hubert was giving some last directions.

'Pears like I'll be powerful lonesome here to-night arter you go,' said Michel. 'Couldn't Kissy stay till morain'?'

'I could walk home, you know,' Kissy added, looking up at him, as she paused, with her hand on her husband's shoulder.

his lips since the morning of the day on which the besitation in saying that you belong to me, and in accident occurred which disabled him from walk-Braving the danger of discovery in being seen by any chance traveller, the devoted wife took the pail in which she had brought her provisions, and went to the river for water, with which she happily returned without meeting any one. The refreshing draught was like nectar to the parched lips of the sufferer, and west bandages constantly applied to think of disnating my ward of source of a real ways. out letting some one else into the secret, which would not be advisable.'

It was necessary to keep carefully concealed in the day-time; for though the vicinity was without inhabitants, the county road ran through it, and for all de goodness you'se showed a poor 'flicted nigger. One dese days, massa, when I gets well, you'll see you won't be sorry,' he added, drawing his form to its utmost height, and inflating his

blessing, and you must try to do as well as you can,' said Hubert, trying to speak carelessly, to hide his own feelings, which were much affected. 'Come, now,' he added, 'it is time to be off. I will give you just two minutes to say good by, and

then Kissy must come with me.'

He walked into the entry, and waited till Kissy came out. For a little while, he stood so close to where once a garden smiled; and others, ress familiar with the place, cast curious glances at the closed windows, and sometimes peeped into the silent dwellings.

But at evening and early morning, the fugitive served for greater suffering, and more exquisite revenue to greater suffering, and more exquisite revenue to greater suffering, and more exquisite revenue to greater suffering, and more exquisite revenue.

nobody can't see it out doors,' said Kissy, looking back to where he stood at the head of the stairs.

That is a wise precaution, added Hubert; 'for the night is dark, and a light shows a good way. Take care of yourself, boy, and be sure and meet

me at the depot. 'Yes, massa; by t'ee, Kissy; you'll bar great tings ob me, one dese yer days,' Michel cried, cheerfully, and turned back to his solitary room.

pushed half open, and was about to call her, when he saw the gleam of the candle dimly lighting her dusky face, as she shaded it with her hand from the draft of air, and he smiled to think that she looked as weird and gnome-like as any of the inhabitants with which fancy had invested the place.

'Ilillo, Kissy! how d'ye! The ghosts haven't carried you off yet I see,' he said, as he-came near.

'O, Mass' Hubert, bless you, dey ain't no sich—least ways, dey ain't none here,' she unswered, —least ways, dey ain't none here,' she unswered. liness oppressed him even more than before; he with a boldness that surprised him. 'How be grew nervous and excited, and could not help fancy-miss Helen and de rest!' she continued; 'I hopes ing he heard the sound of suppressed breathing, graw nervous and excited, and could not help fancyyou brings good news, massa. Michel says, 'pears
like he ought to be gettin' 'long, 'fore long.'

'He is better then, is he!'

'O laus! 'you Massa! 'Not Massa!' to endure his terror, he determined to go down into the garden, where he had slept the first night that he came to this place, and, taking the light, had nearly reached the stairs, when he stumbled over the shoes which Bernard had left behind him.

Putting down the lamp to examine them, Michel uttered an exclamation of dismay.

'De Lord preserve us! Somebody done been here dis night 'sides us; and now may be ebery ting is lost, and Mass' Hubert got heself into

strouble.'
'That he will, you rascal, and you, too,' said a roice, while a strong grasp seized his coat.

Michel's heart stood still with mortal fear, and

he recoiled and shrank together like one stricken with palsy, weak and trembling in every limb. He had not heard Bernard following him, and for a moment he thought Satan, whose domain he half believed himself to have invaded, had suddenly appeared to claim his victim. But when his captor, shaking him roughly, bade him get up, and threatened alternately to have him whipped to death the moment he got him to his master, and to cut his throat if he did not quietly consent to accompany him there, the negro began to recognize the satunic humanity into whose hands he had fallen; and as be recovered his scattered senses, and gradually rose to his feet, desperation took the place of fear. Since his first exclamation, be had not replied a word to all the brutal tirade poured out upon him, or made any resistance to the kicks and cuffs which had been so freely administered; but now, as he stood face to face with his captor, what thoughts swept through his brain! what visions of the hap-piness that had seemed so near, only to make his disappointment more profound and hopeless! The dim light shone over his companion's face, but his own was in shadow; else perhaps Bernard would not so recklessly have left him free. The latter was armed only with a bowie knife, which he had drawn and held to Michel's throat in the first moment of the science, but his crayer for was so

standing at the road side, not far from the house. Hang it: if I ever knew before that ghosts came up from the other world with a real horse and carriage. I always thought they were like cherubs, all head and shoulders, with white sheets, perhaps, but no particular conveniences for sitting down; much less for driving horses. These must be newfashioned kind o' fellers, and hang me if I don't take a peep at 'em.'

So saying, he dismounted, and leading his horse into the field where the shadow of an outbuilding secured him from observation, he crept cautiously along till he reached the back door, which was directly under the window from which the light still gleamed, and which, the hinge being broken, stood always partly open.

Listening here, he heard the faint sound of voices, and beginning to believe that they proceeded from mortal and not spiritual beings, he silent.

But, with a sudden blow of his crutch, Michel struck the knife from his hand, and sprang upon him. It went whizzing far out of reach, and the next instant they closed in deadly conflict.

Bernard was the taller and larger man, but Michel's muscles had been strengthened and hardened by a life of toil, so that he was a match for

ened by a life of toil, so that he was a match for his antagonist. Not a word was spoten; only their hard breathings broke the silence, as they grappled, and strained, and painted. Both knew that the struggle was desperate; one fought for life, and one for more, far more than life, and every nerve was tense, and every sinew strong as steel. For a long time the issue of the combat was doubtful; but at length Bernard stepped with his whole weight upon Michel's wounded foot, and the exquisite pain causing him to relax his hold an instant, Bernard was able to get his hand under

set out. First—That Liberty and Equality, with their concomitant Free Competition, heget a war in society that is as destructive to its weaker members of society just as the custom of exposing the deformed and cripled children. Secondly—That slavery protects the weaker members of society just as do the relations of parent, guardian and husband, and is as those relations.

THE SLAVE-HUNTER AND HIS DOOM.

The following thrilling extract is taken from the new and soul-stirring work, entitled 'Caste: a Story of Expublican Party.

THE SLAVE-HUNTER AND HIS DOOM.

The following thrilling extract is taken from the new and soul-stirring work, entitled 'Caste: a Story of Expublican Equality, by Sydney A. Story, Jr.'—just tional, we shall always resist it to the death. You may elect what Presidents you please, and we pledge you the acquisescence of the North; but as those relations.

THE NEW REPUBLICAN PARTY.

'No, you had better come with me now. Michel must leave here early, in order to get to the depot in season. You understand, Michel,' Hubert rethe state from the new interest the South always for Slavery; but as the unition of the Heart of the following thrilling extract is taken from the new in season. You understand, Michel,' Hubert rethe scatter of the following thrilling extract is taken from the new in season. You understand, Michel, 'Hubert rethe scatter of the following thrilling extract is taken from the new in season. You understand, Michel, 'Hubert rethe South always for Slavery; but as the unition of the Free States for Freedom would be sectioned, I don't want you to say any thing that I to choking tightness. In vain
the following thrilling extract is taken from the new in season. You understand, Michel,' Hubert rethem, we shall always for Slavery; in order to get to the depot in season. You understand, Michel, 'I want you to say any thing that I want to see Coloned Bell about to you will not of course to lead the form of the May on which the season. You understand, Michel, 'I want you to say a ing torpor, this lightning thought should flash across his mind, nerving his dying hand to one more effort. He seized the knife, made one quick thrust, guided by his dim and glazing eye, and then fell helplessly to the floor.

A faint shrick reached his dull car; he felt some

one fall beside him, and the strangling pressure on his throat relaxed. The light was extinguished, and it was many moments before he could so far recover the life which had nearly fled as to be able to raise himself upon his elbow and listen. There was no sound; the air was hushed, the darkness intense; of all the world, he seemed to himself at that instant the only living thing. Where, then,

was his enemy?

He reached forth his hand, and it touched a face of clay,—warm, indeed, and slippery with blood, but motionless. He laid it on the breast, and knew hat the heart had ceased to beat.

A cold sweat covered him; a trembling and hor-ror seized him; it was the recoil of nature from blood, from murder, even though it be involuntary, and in self-defence. To be thus alone, in dark-ness, with the corpse of the man he had killed—O, horrible! He raised himself, and, in doing so, his hand fell on his crutch; and, grasping it, he groped his way hurriedly down the stairs, and out the back door into the garden. But, once sale under the kindly starlight, breathed upon by the free air, other thoughts came to him; and, remembering the awful peril he had escaped, and the good he had secured, now beaming more brightly than ever before his mental eye, a stern sense of triumph en-tered his soul, a vengeful joy that nerved and thrilld him.

He returned to the house, and, having found the andle, succeeded after some effort in lighting it, with matches which fortunately he happened have in his pocket. It had been lying in a pool of blood, and the wick sputtered and smoked a while, before it could burn clearly enough to allow him to see distinctly what he had done. On the floor Bernard lay stretched upon his back.

apparently he did not move a muscle after he fell, for his arms were thrown out wide, and the knife was still sticking in his eye, through which its keen point had pierced to the brain, and caused nstant death. Michel gazed at him a long time ; he wiped away

the blood which covered the dead face, and ther first he remembered those features, and recognized the person he had killed. 'It ain't no sin to kill dat yer. I'se seen you,' (shaking his fist at the corpse,) 'I seen yer, wid de dogs, arter de niggers; and de Lord knows how many poor souls 'sides myself I'se saved from worse dan death dis night. You can't do no more harm now, an' it 'll be some time afore any body finds out how 'twas de debil

Here a sudden thought struck him. What if some one, knowing Bernard was coming this way, should miss him from his accustomed haunts, and track him here! What if Massa Hubert had been seen coming this way and going thence, in this same night? Michel knew that they had quarelled at Mr. Warner's about him, and if the was known, might not the circumstantial evidence point suspicion to his friend! He knew little of the forms of law, but his own sagacity told him it would be better for all if the murdered man was

never found.

But hew to hide him! He had no tools to dig a grave, even if he could carry the body down stairs, which would be difficult; and then a grave would be easily discovered in that soil, and here were traces of blood, which he had no time or means to efface. As he rejected one plan after another, his eye fell on the candle, which was burning low, and an instant his determination was fixed

The pieces of the broken step-ladder which had ed his accident still lay around, and he piled them together in a spot where the draught of nir from the door and window caused the candle to flare most violently. There were some broken shutters, which he could tear from the windows, and one door that was off its hinges. He placed these around in such a way as to catch the and then taking the bowie knife, he cut off his own wristbands, which had been stained with blood, and, thrusting them under the pile, tipped the can-dle so that the flame caught them, and left it thus

upon the floor.

All was as dry as tinder, and the little flame leaped, and curled, and sprang up higher to seize the larger bits of wood. He waited to see that his work was sure, and then went down, through the garden and away into the fields, looking back now and then to note how the flame grew larger and brighter, and sprang from room to room, flashing through heavy bangings of cobwebs, which it had taken years for time to spin, and licking the dust from the quaint mouldings and carvings—a zealous purifier, that destroyed what it cleansed. When he was at a safe distance, he paused, and

eaning on the fence near, watched th leaning on the fence near, watched the countagra-tion. Around him was the night, now at its most hushed and witching hour; but, though he had formerly suffered so much from superstitious fear, the stern realities of the present had calmed him and made him bold. The air was heavy and op-pressive in its stagnant quiet, and the darkness seemed almost tangible, like a veil floating between the earth and the millions of stars that shone in the blue ether. The creacent moon hung over the horizon with a faint, ghastly light, as if she sick-ened of the sights she might see in the world across whose zenith her path lay.

Clearer and brighter the flames shone out through

Clearer and brighter the names shone out through the windows, and the cracks of the closed shutters, and smeke and sparks poured out of the chimney, with a roar as if renewing again the old times, when festive voices made merry music around the hearthstones, and the house was illumined for nights of Christmas cheer.

hearthstones, and the house was litimined for nights of Christmas cheer.

Glowing every moment more vividly, the blaze swept from room to room; and at length it rushed from the windows, it pressed out through the roof, it wrapped the chimneys, it ran along the scorched and dying vines, scintillating, flashing, Irradiating with its glare all the murky landscape around. Then the roof fell in, the walls dropped away, the burning frame timbers stood up like hery skeletons above the ignited mass, and the flames, no longer sparkling, leaping, and corruscating, rose in long, steady tongues of fire, that gradually grew feebler and lower, until all was consumed which could give them vitality; their life and vigor went out, and when darkness and the night resumed their silent reige, nothing remained to tell how Robert Bernard, the slave hunter, had perished from the earth.

BEFORE AND APTER ELECTION. We begin this morning with the Bee, for we think

its leader must be a refreshing one for anti-slavery men. We give a few (only) of its choice sentences Great as was the personal triumph of Mr. Gard-ner on the 6th of November, the greatest victory of the auspicious day was that of national love over

petty provincial treason.

The moral of this campaign blazes out from the confusion of the field. It is an emphatic protest by Massachusetts against having her heartfelt anti-slavery sentiments carried out to sedition. I slavery feeling is to be manifested or not, she will not have Wilson of Co. to be her exponents, mouthpieces and Captains in so doing. She means to be anti-slavery, but she is determined to be anti-Wilson.

The principles of the veto of the 'Personal Lib-

erty Bill ' are gloriously sustained. Gor. Gardner branded his reto on that bill from the hour of its ill-starred birth; Ex-Senstor Rockwell did not decline starred birth: Ex-Senator Rockwell did not decline an executive commission under it, and by 20,000 voices Massachusetts declares that she prefers and she wants, not the commissioner, but the Govern-or, to rule over her. Senator Sumner stood up in our famous old ball, consecrated to freedom by Massachusetts, and with either brazen effrontery or Massachusetts, and with either brazen effrontery or unequalled ignorance, gravely told our people that the only question in this State election was, 'Are you for Liberty, or are you for Slavery!' Why, if he isn't too much absorbed in reading the glorifications of his 'Mutual Admiration Society' in England, hasn't he seen enough of Massachusetts to know that every mother's son of us, north of the blue-jay boundary of Rhode Island, as Choate once called it, is anti-slavery in his feelings! Yes, everybody, from the patriarch old enough to have seen Washington, to the child young enough to seen Washington, to the child young enough to tion of freedom with every breath we draw. (!!)
We are everlastingly 'airing our vocabulary 'in
panegyric upon it, and yet Charles Sumner thinks
the only question mosted was about the contraction. the only question mooted was, whether we 'love liberty, or love slavery.' While, then, Massachusetts abhors Sectionalism,

and will not let her anti-slavery feeling run away with her to sedition; while she is horrified at hav-ing Henry Wilson to speak for her in the National Senate, (and has eagerly taken the first chance, since his election, to tell him so.) nevertheless, he would be vastly mistaken, who should suppose that the anti-slavery feeling which inflamed the breasts of 80,000 Americans last year, has this year languished at all. (!) No, it is a dominant feeling with the metric and the property of the property guished at all. (!) No, it is a dominant feeling still: its motto, 'America must be free,' ranges up side by side with the great ensign which signals to all the political craft. 'Americans shall rule America.' But she wishes her opposition to blavery to be constitutionally pronounced. 'She does not wish to move to the triumph of her principles over the necks of honest Judges, however mistaken they may be, over the Constitution bequeathed to us warm with the life-blood of the Father of his Country, and under the lead of men from whose countenance that Father of his Country would have turned away with disgust and dismay. (!)

turned away with disgust and dismay. (!) The great Whig party whose fragments were gathered up and laid in place, after Munroe's administration, is in rains. Just here and now it en-joys a brief flicker of existence, buoyed up by the splendid genius and repute of two or three great names; but men are looking about for substantial constitutional timber, to make plank out of, to build up a National homestead big enough for every body who truly hates Slavery and loves Law, and who thinks at least as much of America with her magnificent career, as of his private pocket. Let the American party only stand firm to resist ance to Slavery, without such an invasion of reste rights as would shake all securities which Govern ment is meant to protect, vast accessions may b gained, and the triumph will be as permanent as it is complete. Long after the insect race of Burlingames shall have ceased their false-hearted buzzing for Freedom, the great party will be, by the operation of wise measures and natural causes still steadily pushing on the boundaries of Free dom toward the Gulf of Mexico. (1) Staggered and reeling under the blows given i

Staggered and recling under the blows given it in the house of its friends, the American party has rushed, almost without leaders, to a noble victory. Her ranks have been purged and decimated from the hypocrites who have deserted or struck her; from the 'Judge who soils the ermine,' to the traitor who buys the Senatorship. Now let wisdom rule the hour, and we shall see how steadily 'Americans shall rule America.

We think we have quoted enough from this arti-cle. We now give the following extracts from an article published in the same paper before the elec-

What has the American Party of Massach setts done for Freedom and Morality !

Elected Henry Wilson to the United States Senate. What has the American Party of Massachusetts

done for Freedom and Morality!

Elected its chtire delegation of United States

Representatives, who are a unit upon the question of Anti-Slavery.
What has the American Party of Massachusetts

done for Freedom and Morality !
Passed, through its State Legislature, the Personal

Liberty Bill. An act which no other State ever has,

What has the American Party of Massachusetts done for Freedom and Morality !

Resolved-That the action of the legislative, executive and judicial departments of government ought to be controlled by the principle taught by the framers and purest interpreters of the Constitution—that "freedom is national, and slavery sectional."

2. That repose for the country and stability to the Union must be sought by relieving the general government—so far as its jurisdiction extends—of all connection with and accountability for Ameri-

can slavery.

3. That the independence and sovereignty of the State, in its legislation and judiciary, should be

maintained inviolate.

4. That the great barrier to slavery ruthlessly broken down by the repeal of the Missouri Prohibi-tion ought to be speedily restored, and that in any event, no State, erected from any part of the territory covered by that compromise, ought to be admitted into the Union as a slave State.

5. That the rights of actual settlers in the terri-tories to the free and undisturbed exercise of their elective franchise, granted to them by the laws un-der which they are organized, should be promptly protected by the national executive, wherever vio-lated or threatened.

What has the American Party of Massachusetts

done for Freedom and Morality!

Called down upon itself the sneers and denunciations from the ENTIRE opposition press of Massachusetts and elsewhere, North and South, East and West, for what is termed the abolition, fanati-eal, narrow-minded, illiberal policy of the Know Nothings.

Here are the fruits of one year, the last year, in which Mr. Dana says Massachusetts has gone be hind other States. What other State, we should like to be informed, has advanced beyond Massa chusetts in the cause of Freedom and Morality There is not one. And if Mr. Dana had reflected for a moment, he would not have allowed himself to have made so unjust an assertion. The American Party of Massachusetts, and we assert it with out fear of contradiction, has done more, -in deed ot words,-for the cause of human freedom than any other State, or by any other party, whether Whig. Democratic, Free Soil, Abolition, Liberty or Republican, that ever had an existence in this Commonwealth. They never did anything but pass resolutions and utter big smooth words. The American Party has done everything, and left nothing to be done, at least this season.'

The Bee complained, at the time this article ay peared, that we did not copy it. We laid it aside, thinking the time would come, and now it has come, and by its publication the gross deception and hypocrisy of the paper in which it appeared is fully exposed.

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig. THE AMERICAN PARTY.

The American party, which is the most conservative and national of all Northern parties—unless the handful of Hards and Straightout Whige may constitute an exception—has exhibited a strength and a determination in the late election, of which the most eauguine of its ffiends had hardly dreamed. It presents a bold, compact front, in opposition to sectionalism and Sewardism; and upon

Philadelphia Convention can and will adopt a plat-form, which will be acceptable to the party in ev-ery State in the Union. And why should it not? Where's the difficulty? No one, North or South, now proposes to disturb any existing legislation upon the subject of slavery. Not even the Black Republicans—for their purpose, if successful in the late elections, was to nullify it practically, so far as it applies to the Territories, by resisting the admission of any more slave States. The idea of repealing the Nebraska Kansas act was abandoned by them entirely.

From the Savannah Republican, (Know Nothing.) PUTURE POLICY OF THE AMERICAN PARTY SOUTH.

The Federal Union, in commenting upon a late article of the Republican upon the above text, pro-pounds a certain question, with which it evidently thinks to puzzle us.

We answer then, distinctly, that should the Cincinnati Convention refuse admission to their delib-erations free-soilers and anti-Nebraska democrats, and come out fairly, fully and honestly, in sup-port of the principle of non-intervention, its North-ern members vote for it, and a candidate be nomi-nated, pledged, if elected, to make it a test of merit in his appointments to office, and the nominee himself be a man whose past history will justify confidence in his fidelity to that principle, and his ability to administer the government—we say, if these conditions be complied with, (and Southern men should make them an ultimatum,) and the American candidate shall not be placed upon a platform in every respect equally favorable, we shall advise our party in Georgia to abandon the latter, and support the former. If neither party should bring out a candidate under such auspices, we shall advocate the running of a third ticket, so constituted that the South, together with sound national men of all sections and parties, may hon-orably unite in its support.

LETTER PROM MR. SUMNER. To the Editors of the Boston Post:

HANCOCK STREET, Nov. 16, 1855. Sirs—In your paper of yesterday, you are pleased to say, When Charles Sumner was at the South, he was silky as possible upon the subject of slavery,' and you then proceed in confirmation of your own words, to quote an article from a Louisville paper, to this effect :-

'At Lexington he first became acquainty have upon very, and such an effect did its "horrors" have upon him, that he could not resist acknowledging to gentle-'At Lexington he first became acquainted with sla-African Baptist Church. The sight of so many welldressed and well-behaved slaves opened his cyes.—
When he saw that they worshipped without molestation or surveillance, he was further astonished, and,
when he studied their demeanor and countenances, all when he studied their demeanor and countenances, all indicative of perfect happiness and contentment, he could but confess that his previous belief concerning slavery had been based upon information wholly incorrect. * * In our city (Louisville) Mr. Summer received the hospitable attention of several of our citizens. * * While here, his expressions concerning slavery were in terms of agreeable surprise at the state of official.

Now, Sirs, to this detailed statement I desire t make a denial, both general and particular. I deny it as a whole, and I deny it in all its details.

Never any where in the slave States, or out of them, in public or in private, have I expressed opinions on slavery inconsistent with those I have ttered from my seat in the Senate or at home in

never saw its 'well-dressed and well-behaved slaves' I never 'studied their demeanor and counten-ances, all indicative of perfect happiness and con-tent;' and I never made any confession that my 'previous belief concerning slavery had been based upon information wholly incorrect.' This whole

story is baseless as a dream.
It is true that I was at Lexington; but I saw nothing there calculated to mitigate my previous aversion to slavery; nor did I ever acknowledge to anybody that I had been mistaken 'egregiously,'

otherwise. J It is true also that I was at Louisville for a sin gle day, cheered by pleasant hospitality; but I when, next July, you rail at mitres, and crossers, had no occasion to express any opinions on slave-ry. If I manifested an 'agreeable surprise' at anything, it was at the thorough-bred cattle, the woodlawn pastures and the blue grass, which are the pride of Kentucky. There was a 'surprise' of of the Pilgrims—let the tar cauldron smoke—the a different character which I could not fail to manifest, at another place, when I witnessed the disgusting sale of human beings on the steps of a court-house; and the honorable Kentuckian who was with me cannot have forgotten the pain and

It is not my habit to notice assaults on my opinions or public course, but I am unwilling that gress misstatements of fact, like those you have circulated, should pass without a point-blank contradiction. I am, Sirs, your obedient servant, CHARLES SUMNER.

TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN S. POSTER. The following well-deserved tribute is from the Before you weep over the wrangs of Greece, go

ture day, no man will be more nobly distinguish- human flesh auctions of Richmond and New Or ed for the moral courage and devotedness of life and talents to the cause than Stephen S. Foster. Amongst the most prominent laborers in the lecture field, this gentleman and Mr. Pillsbury (now steeped in infamy and rank with blood, but in the in England) has faced, for many long years, the violence of mobs, the fury of politicians, and the wrath of formal professors, whose cumity they have earned by exposing the gross inconsistency of the practices of American parties and churches with their own standards of opinion. These men are emi-nently of that class called ultra-Abolitionists.— They know slavery to be altogether evil, and will the people greedy of a world's execuation? or have make no terms with it, on any pretence of politi-cal, religious, or social expediency. They will not budge a hair 'from their high standard of princi-ple. They know that it is the worst of bad policy to make bargains with the devil. They are, of course, called 'rash,' 'mischievous,' and the 'worst friends of the slave,' and they are told that they put back emancipation for fifty years. They know this cannot be true, for slaveholders and the apologists of slavery fear and hate them, as they hate all consistent friends of freedom. In private life, no men are more thoroughly above reproach, as husbands, fathers, friends, and members of society, than Messrs. Foster and Pillsbury. In any circumstances of pecuniary and moral temptation, we should depend upon them to any extent. They are the stuff of which the truly great men and ben-efactors of mankind in all ages are made.

The Governor of Georgia recommends the with-drawal of that State from the Union, in case Kansas is not admitted as a slave State. This is in his annual message, on Monday last. Wonder if any northern Governor will propose to withdraw from the Union, if Kansas is not admitted as a free State? We trow not.

THE BOSTON MOB OF OCTOBER 21, 1835. . BY GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

'A mon in Boston !! and such a mob !!! Thirty ladies completely routed, and a board six feet by two utterly demolished, by three thousand or four thousand respectable ruffians, in broad daylight and broadcloth! Glorious achievement! and, as it deserved to be, regularly Gazetted! Indeed, this noble army of gentlemanly savages had all the customary adjunct of civilized warfare. There were "Posts," and "Centinels," and " Couriers," and " Gazettes," and a "Ho-MER," too, to celebrate their praise !

'A mob in Boston! The birth-place of the Rev lution - the Cradle of Liberty! A mob in Washing ton (!) street, Boston, TO PUT DOWN PREE DISCUSSION " Hung be the heavens with black!"

Shrouded in midnight be the height of Bunker! Let the bells of the Old South and Brattle Street be muffled, and let the knell of the country's beasted honor and liberty be rung! Ye hoary veterans of the Rev-olution! clothe yourselves in sackcloth! strew ashes on your heads, and mourn your country's downfall!

"For what is left the patriot here? Would that you had died, ere the sad trath was de

monstrated, that you fought and bled in vain ! 'A mob in Boston ! O, tell it not in St. Peter burgh! publish it not in the streets of Constantino ple ! But it will be told; it will' be published The damning fact will ring through all the haunts of despotism, and will be a cordial to the heart of Metternich, sweet music in the cars of the haughty Czar, and a prophetic note of triumph to the sovereign Pontiff. What American lip will henceforth dare to breathe a sentence of condemnation against the bulls of the Pope, or the edicts of the Autocrat? Should tongue wag in affected sympathy for the denationalized Pole, the outlawed Greek, the wretched Serf, or any of the priest-ridden or king-ridden victims of Europe, will not a voice come thundering over the

"Base hypocrites! let your charity begin at home Look at your own Carolinas ! Go, pour the balm of consolation into the broken hearts of your two milligns of enslaved children! Rebuke the murderers of Vicksburg! Reckon with the felons of Charleston! Restore the contents of rifled mail-bags! Heal the lacerations, still festering, on the ploughed backs men of our acquaintance how egregiously he had here-tofore been mistaken. It happened, fortunately, that he passed the Sabbath in Lexington, and attended the ginia! Tell the confederated assassins of Alabama and Mississippi to disband! Call to judgment the barbarians of Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and New York, and Concord, and Haverhill, and Lynn, and Montpelier, and the well-dressed mobocrats of Utica. and Salem, and Boston! Go, ye praters about the soul-destroying ignorance of Romanism, gather again the scattered schools of Canterbury and Canaan! Get the clerical minions of Southern taskmasters to reseind their 'Resolutions' of withholding knowledge from immortal Americans! Rend the veil of legal enactments, by which the beams of light divine are hidden from millions who are left to grope their way through darkness here to everlasting blackness beyond the grave ! Go, shed your 'patriotic' tears over the infamy of your country, amid the ruins of yonder Convent! Go, proud and sentimental Bostonians, preach elemency to the respectable horde who are I did not pass the Sabbath in Lexington : I nev- dragging forth for immolation one of your own citand screw your courage up to resist the worse than papal bulls of Georgia, demanding, at the peril of your bread and butter, the 'HEADS' of your citizens, and the passage of GAG-LAWS! Before you rail at arbitrary power in foreign regions, save your own citizens from the felonious interception of their correspondence; and teach the sworn and paid servants of the Republic the obligations of an oath, and the guaranteed rights of a free people! Send not your banners to Poland, but tear them into shreds, to be distributed to the mob, as halters for your sons with plaited scourges, wet with the blood of the son gibbet rear aloft its head - and cats, and bloodhounds. (the brute auxiliaries of Southern Liberty men,) howl and bark in unison with the demoniacal rayings of a 'gentlemanly mob' - while above the Orator of the day, and beneath the striped and starry beaner, stand forth in characters of blood, the dis-

tinctive mottoes of the age: DOWN WITH DISCUSSION! LYNCH LAW TRIUMPHANT! SLAVERY FOR EVER! HAIL, COLUMBIA!

wery Advocate for November, where wash the gore out of your national shambles it appears as an introduction to an extract from pease the frantic mother, robbed of her only child one of Mr. Foster's late speeches: the centre of her hopes, and joys, and sympathics STEPHEN S. FOSTER.-When the history of the -restore to you desolate husband the wife of his bo anti-slavery enterprise shall be written at some fu- som - abolish the slave marts of Alexandria, the steeped in infamy and rank with blood, but in the

Such, truly, are the bitter reproaches with which every breeze from a distant land might be justly freighted. How long - in the name of outraged hu manity I ask, how long shall they be deserved? Are and correctly known. Already, on foreign shores, th and the lovers of corruption and despotism are referring with

thousands of men, armed with all the implements of demolition; while the entire South presents one great scene of slavery and slaughter; and while the North deeply sympathize with their "Southern brethren," on their deeds of felony and murder, and obseand, finally, while hundreds of the ministers of Christ, of every denomination, are making common cause with the plunderer of his species; yes, themselves reduce God's image to the level of the brute, and glory in their shame ; I say, while these things exist, professions and boasts are "sounding brass;" men will learn to loathe the name of Republicanism, and deem it synonymous with mob despotism, and the foulest oppression on the face of the globe!

'A word to the opposers of the cause of ema

tion. You must stop in your career of persecution or proceed to still darker deeds and wider desolations. At present, you have done nothing but help us. You have, it is true, made a sincere, though impotent attempt to please your masters at the South. The Abolitionists have risen, after every attempt to crush them, with greater energy and in greater numbers. They are still speaking; they are still writing; still praying; still weeping, (not over their sufferings, but your sins) — they are working in public and in private, by day and by night — they are sustained by principles you do not (because you will not) understand, principles drawn pure from the throne of Godthey have meat to eat which you know not of, and live, and are nourished, and are strong, while you wonder that they do not wither under your frown, and fall into annihilation before the thunderbolts of your wrath. Some of you have conversed with them. What think you of the Abolitionists? of their moral courage - their tact in argument - their knowledge of the Scriptures - their interpretation of the Constitution? Have you found them ignorant? Have you found them weak? Have you not often been drive to your wits' end by the probing questions or ready answers of these silly and deluded women and children? How, then, do you expect to conquer? If finally by the sword, why delay? Commence the work of butchery to-day. Every hour you procrastinate, witnesses an increase of your victims, a defection from your ranks, and an augmentation in numbers and influence of those you wish to destroy. You rofess to be republicans. Have you ever asked yourselves what you are doing for the principles you profess to revere? In the name of sacred Liberty, I call upon you to pause. I conjure you,

"By every hallowed name, That ever led your sires to fame "ause, and see whither your present deeds are tend ing. Be honest - be just - just to yourselves, just to us, before you condemn us, still more, before you seek to destroy us. "Search us, and know our hearts; try us, and know our thoughts; and see if there be any wicked way in us." Condemn us not unheard. Strike, but hear." Remember, too, that your violence will effect nothing while the liberty of the press remains. While the principles and opinions of Abolitionists, as promulgated in their journals, are carried on the wings of the wind over sea and land, you do but give a wider circulation to those principles and opinions by your acts of violence and blood. You awaken the desire, the determination, to know and understand what "these babblers say." Be prepared therefore to violate the Constitu the Liberty of the Press.'

> REMINISCENCES. EN ROUTE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BOSTON, ? October 21, 1855.

RESPECTED FRIEND: Being unavoidably absent from home during your ommemoration of the second decade of the Boston or Garrison Mob, I reconciled myself mainly by the fact, that thereby I had the opportunity afforded me of visiting that victim of judicial despotism and slaveholding arbitration, Passmone WILLIAMSON.

Twenty years ago this day, WILLIAM LLOYD GARuson, for promulgating the idea of immediate emancipation, was delivered from the murderous hands of Boston mob, composed of "gentlemen of property and standing," into Leverett Street Jail; and at this hour, Passmone Williamson endures martyrdom in Moyamensing Prison for his application of immediate emancipation to Jane Johnson and her two boys from her self-styled owner, John H. Wheeler. My reflections upon the two historical events of

1835 and 1855, induced my noting down the follow- and other national subjects. ing reminiscences, hoping space may be found for them in your published report.

grace and infamy my native city.

A friend of mine then boarded at a house in Boylsbecame a subscriber to The Liberator, and so continued

I have obtained the following facts from colored Anti-Slavery friends, whose feelings were deeply

JOHN T. HILTON accompanied DAVID H. ELA CO printer in Cornhill, since deceased) to the meeting. Free State ranks. Yours devotedly, They found the stairs impassable, in consequence the crowd, and an alterestion ensued. Mr. Ela was struck a severe blow by a man who rebuked him for upholding Abolitionists and 'niggers.' He resisted, until the parties were separated by the crowd rushing to seize Garrison in Wilson's Lane. The women came down the stairs amidst the hootings and insults of the mob. Two prominent men were engaged in tearing down the sign. Mr. Hilton heard a printer inform the mob where Garrison was secreted, in the rear of the building, where he (Mr. H.) went with the rest, to do what he could to rescue him, or, at all events, to be at his side. He saw Mr. Garrison
Art. IV. Life and Correspondence of Rev. Sydne,
dragged into State street, divested of coar and hat,
Smith, by C. C. Smith, Esq. the City Hall.

John Boyen Vasnon, of Pittsburg, Pa., was eye-witness to the terrible scene, which was heart-rending beyond his skillty ever afterwards to express, as, of all living men, JOHN B. VASHON loved WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON most; and this feeling of affection continued, for aught that is known, to the day of

this issue, especially in New York, it waged the contest and won the victory. The Seward organ at Albany—the Evening Journal—only the day before the election, undertook to describe the difference between platforms of the various parties then in the field, and said that State, except the Hards, it may not be the state of the difference of the difference of the difference of the difference of the victory. The Seward organ at Albany—the Evening Journal—only the day before the election, undertook to describe the difference of the di land, are interrupted and broken up, and the houses of God in which they meet attacked in open day by morning called to see me in prison, bringing with him a new hat for me, in the place of one that was cu in pieces by the knives of men of property and stand-

> Rev. James E. Chawford, now of Nantucket, land quiously do their bidding, by hunting down their own ed in Boston at the time of the mob, and, walking up fellow-citizens who dare to plead for equal rights; State street, suddenly encountered the riotous multitude. On learning that Mr. Garrison was mobbe for words and deeds in behalf of the enslaved colored man, his heart and soul became fully dedicated to the cause of immediate emancipation. At a meeting of colored citizens, held in Bosto

August 27th, 1855, on the subject of Equal School Rights, WILLIAM H. LOGAN alluded to his receiving from Sheriff Parkman, soon after the mob, a pai of pantaloons, (or the remnants thereof,) which had been torn from Mr. Garrison during the struggle Mr. G. being present at the meeting, remarked, that, until that moment, he had never known what became Imprisonment is a feature of martyrdom with which

Abolitionists in the United States have become famil iar, especially Mr. Garrison, who, at the bidding o slavery, was, in 1829, incarcerated in Baltimore. these persecutions are to be accepted as jewels in their crown, as seals of their devotion to the cause millions now in the prison-house of bondage.

For whose speedy emancipation, I remain, WM. C. NELL. Fraternally yours, Rev. SAMUEL MAY, JR., General Agent Mast. A. S. Society.

ANTI-SLAVERY COLPORTEUR-AN EX-PERIENCE.

Mr. Editon :- The very general kindness esy with which I have been received on my Tract mision in the towns of Mariboro', Westboro', Ashland and Hopkinton, make the exceptional cases more striking. It seems to me that there is a marked change in the right direction. In the distribution of some hundreds of tracts in the above named towns, there have been but two rejections of the offered tracts, and only one case of rudeness. This one case, however, was so marked that I am tempted to give it verbatim for the edification of your readers.

The colporteur called at a respectable looking farmhouse in -...... Seeing an open door, and hearing voices in that direction, he stepped to the door and called the attention of the family to the business on hand. The democrat that confronted him was one of the unterrified-about six feet two in stockings-lean and muscular, sandy hair, and reddish whiskery bristles extending quite round the face.

Colporteur - I am distributing some Anti-Slavery Tracts, and shall be glad to give you one or two, if you will accept of them.

Democrat - Waul - gorry ! no-I guess ye'd bette carry 'um 'long. Putty bizness, carring about them things. (Growing warm.) Darn it! any on ye would grind up a nigger for the sake of the ile.

The colporteur passed along, reflecting upon th power of Slavery. It can eat out the heart of the rudest as well as the most polished of the American dem-

LETTER PROM KANSAS. HALL OF FREE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVEN- ?

Sun_I have travelled in the Territor sively since Gov. Shannon arrived here. I once stated that I believed the Free State men outnumbered the pro-slavery residents, at least five to four. It is changed now. At the very lowest calculation, we are four to one-many maintain, ten to one. The result of Reeder's election has cast a damp on the spirits of the Missourians. They talk less confidently now. The price of shares at Lecompton has fallen ! After the ' Barons' located the seat of Government there, shares were quoted for several days at the Shannon Mission at \$1000. I was offered a share to-day for \$400. But I didn't buy it, and don't intend to! Kansas is given over to Garrison ' hirelings' and the devil. Southrons who cannot live without having negroes to rule, are leaving the Territory ;-ban royage to them !- and doughfaces, who were ultra pro-slavery men a few short months ago, are crawling towards us for admission into our 'fanatical,' and 'nigger-thieving,' and 'pauper and crime-polluted' ranks! But, like the darkey wh once knocked for admission, they 'can't get in !

Gov. Shannon is trying to deny his Westport pro slavery speech, and writing elaborate and verbose letters to the Herald of Freedom, on red flannel petticoats

This Convention is composed of men who glory in the name of 'Conservative.' They are 'practical men.' I well remember the emphatically cloudy day, Oc-tober 21, 1835, and the various scenes and incidents which characterised it, shrouding with indelible distion, leaving the question of Slavery or Freedom to be A friend of mine then boarded at a house in Boyls-ton street, where, at the tea-table that evening, were tan as as a State. Dr. Charles Robinson, of Lawrence, is assembled many Boston merchants. The Abolition the leader of the least 'conservative' party here. Sev-Mob was the theme of conversation; and while a eral of the opposite party sincerely regard a negro slave Mob was the theme of conversation, and majority evinced their proslavery spirit by approving as property—just as truly and rightfully as pigs, hard-see what had occurred, two gentlemen warmly dissentof what had occurred, two generalized warms of what had occurred, two generalized warms or office-seekers are the property of their owners, ed, —one of whom, David Tilden, Esq., immediately Dr. Robinson is hardly sound on that subject, I susbecame a subscriber to The Livernon, which is decease, a few years since.

A sister of the coachman who so adroitly cluded the mob, and landed Mr. Garrison safely at the jail, often mob, and landed Mr. Garrison safely at the jail, often that man cannot hold property in man.' I guess, mob, and landed Mr. Garrison safely at the jail, often that man cannot hold property in man.' I guess, that man cannot hold property in man.' I guess, and—no, not colors—can

Mechanics of all sorte, sizes and—no, not colors—can find work everywhere in the Territory. Can't you try to send a few fanatics out? Plenty of room for them Sambo nor 'Sam,' however, are wanted. There is very strong prejudice against Free Negroes even in the

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. The following are the article in the November number of this able and valuable work :-

Art. I. The Present Theological Reaction in Germ ny, by Edward J. Young, of Halle, Germany. Art. II. Factory Life-its Novels and its Facts, b

Rev. A. Woodbury.

Art. III. The First Chapter of Genesis, by Rev. Th

V. Bartol's Pictures of Europe, by Rev. F. H

Art. VI. The 'Ostenda Loquitur' of Hugo Gretin by Rev. N. L. Frothingham. Art. VII. Bayne's Christian Life, by Rev. Rufe

Art. VIII. Notices of Recent Publications. IX. Obituary of Rev. Geo. F. Simme

MEMORIAL OF THE LATE MR DETLE No. TV

Mr. Garrison's visit to England, before-mentioned Mr. Garrison's visit to appear Mr. Estray's acquis-contributed largely to increase Mr. Estray's acquis-tance with the nature and workings of American St. very, and with those open and subtle infersustain it. He watched the course of Mr. Garian with the closest interest. Careful, moderate and the as Mr. Estlin was, in all his words, and in trey as Mr. notific ward, it will surprise no one that step he took for many understand Mr. Garrison's the roughly uncompromising spirit, nor sympathus is in roughly uncompromed of oppression and its abelian wherever he found them, regardless of the on quences to himself. But all his previous impression of the con-Mr. Garrison s de the cause of the enslavel, vertes firmed and thoroughly established by what he my to firmed and thorough, this visit to Great Britain. 'Br high moral obsracter, he writes, and his uneited a votion to the great cause, secure for him repet to consideration.' It was Mr. Estlin's nature, and spain ly the result of all his habits, to adopt new view un opinions cautiously, and to take new steps skely as gradually. But to him belongs, by universal const the high praise of never flinching from a place once seen to be true, nor deserting it for any case. I his advancement in anti-clavery was slow, as copped with some others, it was, on the other hand, was The advance was a real gain, both to himself and on ers. He never fell back. When he west forward, is was with knowledge of the step he was taking and the it would bring with it responsibilities and dutie, and he was fully prepared to meet them. We dwill on this he was tury property of the feature of Mr. Estlin's character with high respect and feature of Mr. Estima billion a solidity and reliability of character, which inspired entire considere. It make him one of the firmest and most invaluable of friends Every one knew where to find him, and none vissought his counsel or aid failed to be impresel sid the highest respect for him as a man of the trues praciple. Not blown about by every wind of doctrine, is built on the rock of principle and truth, and kept his place and faith unshaken. When Mr. Garrison was about to leave England is

the autumn of 1846, Mr. Estlin went to Liverpool parposely to bid him farewell, as he had previously pas to London purposely to become acquainted with his. and welcome him to England. In June, 1847, Mr. Estlin addressed a public letter

the Rev. Edward Tagart, Secretary to the British ad Foreign Unitarian Association, on 'the Present Par tion of English Unitarians, in reference to the Aperica Slavery Question.' As a fair specimen of his writing as well as of his manner of dealing with the parisnle question before him, I subjoin an extract er tre, runting that necessary limits do not allow of the repulse tion of the entire letter : Let it then be borne in mind, that in a country

Let it then be borne in mind, that in a compy of professing Christians, three millions of its inhibiting speaking the same language with the rest of its peak have the Bible sectulously withheld from them—into teach them to read the Bible is a criminal often, punishable in some places, on a repetition of the rase, by death. Yet great real exists in America for a spread of Christianity; large sums are colleted by some of the religious bodies, for the coversion of the heathen. Passing by three millions of their contract, as if they feared the gospel would contains them, the missionaries, laden with Bibles, gs but a distant lands. The Reports of the Board of Forin Missions state, that their society converts assumy about 1,000 heathens to the religion of Christ; with on the other hand, the birth tables of the Sixer bon show that 70,000 slaves are every year brought the existence. So here are 1,000 annual convenient sheet. existence. So here are 1,000 annual conversions about and 70,000 human-born, and forced to remain healten, at home! Moreover, in the Christian communits of the United States, men, women and children as sill a benefit theological seminaries;—they are seld to prechase communion-plate; their bodies are sold top-cure Bibles, from which their souls are slowed to ceive no benefit! The Bible too is brought formal b prove the lawfulness and desirableness of this puts; while Ecclesiastical Synods have decided, that, is in case of slaves, some of its sanctions may be deput with, and especially that the marriage vow is notice

With such facts full in their view, it is not ale With such facts full in their view, it is not no wondered at, that however much American Abelians differ among themselves upon the mode of carrying at their Anti-Slavery purposes, there is one point spat which they are unanimous,—namely, that there mand all the others connected with slaver, over the continuance to the religion of the country,—that it is the respectability and support given by the ecclesar-cal bodies of their land, which maintain slavery. Dut bishops and ministers are frequently holders of sizes, and all the important lay-offices in the church is the Southern States are often filled by slave-own. Nor stead of the sanction thus given to this inquity, min-ters of the gospel were to speak out against the national sin as its enformity demands, (instead of being uled upon it, or calling upon the Scriptures to furnish arg-ments in its defence,) slavery would immediately the

Upon those religious bodies in the United State with upon those religious bodies in the United Sate such are most numerous, the greatest responsibility a de matter, of course, rests. These are the Prebirent, the Congregationalists, the Baptists, the Metholas, and the Episcopalians; but I regret to believe, the the Unitarians, in proportion to their number, as a most as answerable as other seets, for the scourage ment they afford to the continuance of slavery. But occasions will occur, on which there will be a

difficulty as to the appropriate line of our cashs.

The American Unitarian Association, at the presents ment, furnishes a good illustration of the circumsum under which a sister society in Britain has, in ny in. under which a sister society in Britain has, in 1985, a right to offer remonstrance upon the slavery question any official communication that may be held with. The first fiame on its List of Officers, as given its Boston 'Unitarian Annual Register,' for 1845, it is of the Rev. Dr. Dewey; and the last named of the teen Vice-Presidents is Dr. Whitridge, of Sant Carbona. When Dr. Dewey was in England, in 1845, key narried that he had been for many years a member of serted that he had been for many years a semieral secret society for the abolition of slavery, and consider there was much injustice in its being thought (as an inferred from his mode of arguing on the subject) is he was but lukewarm in the cause of the slave, in yet, on his return to the United States, he published a Address on 'American Morals and Manars, in this he speaks of the colored race as a 'despited minthly separated from the white inhabitants by 'impassion' physical, if not mental, barriers'—an assertion may with the full knowledge of an almost white race d'a sociolants of negroes at the South, the offspring if is physical, if not mental, barriers—an secretary with the full knowledge of an almost white race d is seendants of negroes at the South, the offspring disiquity. And then, as a remedy for the crit of any sixth part of his countrymen, with this differently sixth part of his countrymen, with this differently ored from his own, he recommends their renewal has the soil of their birth (of inhabiting which their rates as strong as Dr. Dewey's) to distant critoris:

Such are the sentiments of the President of the hardican Unitarian Association. And then, with reach Dr. Whitridge, one of the Pice-President, solding more need be said of him than the simple standard that he is himself a holder of slaves.

Now, had these facts been fully known and omised. I can hardly suppose that some of the speaker of the standard our meeting would have taken such low view of its stavery question as their observations indicate.

This letter attracted much attention among legisters.

This letter attracted much attention among lagin Unitarians, as it could not fail to do, seming has so judicious and so highly esteemed among his miges ociates as Mr. Estlin was.

At about the same time, he writes that among the Unitarians is likely to do good. One of objects was to secure such an awakened conscises a feeling in the denomination, ' that American United ministers visiting this country (England) may pare peet to altogether escape inquiry into their pre-

ourse on the slavery question.'

It was early in this year that a letter was incl.

'The Friends of Unitarian Christianity in Button, their Brethren in a Common Faith in Englandania land, inviting the latter to join in the celebrated the religious anniversaries usually held in Bosto the month of May. The letter was duly received by Committee in London, but so strong was the Reling what been awakened among the English Unitarias the subject of Slavery, and the connection of Unitarians with it, that, at the annual meeting t Unitarians with it, that, at the annual meeting used to the control of the first of May, no action had or proposed in relation to the invitation. Seem months elapsing, and no efficial reply to it having sent, an independent "Reply" was drawn up in his sent, an independent "Reply" was drawn up in his tol, extensively circulated through the kingdon, and very numerously signed by ministers and layues, as **—**

oned, vainstate of the contrees of the con-

and this t and ity of made ends. t who with prin-ne, be pt his

l pur-

tier to h and Posi-erican itings, ticular regret-ublica-

ot to be litionists ring out no upon se evils, se their nat it is lesiasti-y. Even slaves, a in the Now

tif, inminismational
ag sileat
ab argutely terer which
y in the
rierians,
thodists,
thodists,
thodists,
are alcouragete, that
te, that

consider-peakers at awa of the ed.' g English from one a religious

che stir One of its cience and Unitarian my not ex-previous

ferried to this country. To this movement, Mr. pain's letter (already quoted from) largely contribute, and in carrying it to a successful termination, his gl, and in carrying a Some among us do not forget the aid san feerly given. come among us do not forget the time of derision and even insolence in which certain justing Unitarians in and around Boston, assailed this tenperate and manly reply. That it may be seen wha temperate and manny types. Anacta may be seen what it was they so treated, in preference to making any atmost to answer, a few extracts are subjoined:

. 75 be permitted to share in your celebrations w · To be permitted to share in your celebrations would be fell as a high privilege. * Boston to us, the fell as a high privilege. * Boston to us, which have been familiar to the living and the dead, which have been familiar to the living and the dead, which have been familiar to the living and the dead, which have been familiar to the living and the dead, which have a self-intertwined, could not be visited by us with any self-intertwined, could not be visited by us with any

Secribeless, in the exercise of the liberty where-Searchetess, in the exercise of the liberty whereshi the cospel makes us free,—and encouraged by the
shi the cospel makes us free,—and encouraged by the
mollection of the brotherly relation in which you permollection of the brotherly relation in which you permollection of the property of the period of the state of the stat

hearts. It has been reported, brethren, that among the offi-"It has been reported, brethren, that among the offi-ers of one of the most important of those Societies in whose operations you have invited us to take a part, the inerican Unitarian Association.] there was at less one individual in the unhappy predicament of be-ing a holder of slares."

Epon this fact the respondents briefly enlarge, enresting attention to it, and close with the hope that their brethren of the West, with regard to slavery and plateholders, may be "above fear and above reproach. To make such a temperate and friendly speciation the object of ridicule, may be an easy thing for some minds; but even they must have sorely felt the drait they were in, before they could consent to the

In affasion to the subjects just mentioned, Mr. Estlin rrote, in September, 1847-

Many thanks for the Christian Register and World the other papers which gave me so lively an t Boston The manner in which the Christian Regisgroup your editors) would lend me to suppose that a decent standard of morals, or a different mode of interpreting language, exists amongst you, from what is recognized here. It would not be considered very is recognized here. It would not be considered very hesorable, nor quite honest in an editor,—especially of a religious paper,—to characterize my letter to Mr. T. as cantaising offensive personalities, and, while professing to omit such improper parts of the communication, to texte out chiefly or only those which speak respectfully of America. Perhaps, however, the editor interprets as offensive personalities, all references to process upon subjects not agreeable to them.

More than fifteen hundred signatures were append to the above-named Reply, but among them were of included (with a few honorable exceptions,) the he denomination in Great Britain. When, indeed, was t erer known, or where, that this class of men came is the help of any great movement for truth, freedom, ssice? ' Have any of the rulers believed on him ? as secringly asked concerning Jesus; and his cause, receing itself in every age, meets with the self-same secure of supercilious indifference, or timid neglect fon the wise men and scribes and teachers of vain phisophies. 'Our move,' writes Mr. Estlin, ' has occarivel much dissatisfaction among the more influentia part of the Unitarian body. I suspect my fanaticism as surprised some who considered me an old-school perrelies, and once gave me credit for common sesse and safe judgment.' But, he adds, 'If among the ministers we have met with repulse and censure from some, others, with warm and wise feeling, have imputhzed with and encouraged us. Blessed they who are willing to be of 'no reputation' for right rousness! sake.

In October, 1847, he says: 'Do not imagine I needed information of Mr. Gar-

rises's tour to the West. I saw too much of him, while here, not to feel a personal interest in him. My when the programme of his proceedings, in the Libera-ter, enabled us to know where he was." In January, 1848, he says, "As I am now writing,

the tables are covered with pictures, &c., preparations making by -, and -, for next year's Boston Bamar! No day, not many hours in any day, pass here, is which your cause is not thought of, talked of, and

During the whole struggle in France, and other Eutojean countries, against their oppressive governments, Mr. Estla's mind was deeply interested, and his letters abound in valuable suggestions. From the first, he debtel if France would be able to maintain a republic, er if her people were fitted for it, and expected a return

Is October, 1848, he writes, 'We have attacked see 'Free Church of Scotland ' deputies, who came to Brisial to ask for money, upon their union with threholders, and advised them to 'send back the

The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass having bees, at about this time, translated into French by Miss Parkes of Bristol, its publication at Paris was secared by Mr. Estlin, who with the aid of a few friends stranced the sum required by the publisher.

The case of Messrs. Drayton and Sayres, imprisone at Washington for the crime of endeavoring to give libcity to seventy victims of American Despotism, deeply attrested Mr. Estlin's thoughts and feelings, and he ent a contribution to the fund raised for their aid and

In the autumn of 1848, he attended a public religious beeting at Exerer, Devonshire, and, being invited to speak on the subject of Christian Philanthropy, did so dwelling especially upon American Slavery ; - after remarking that some of the most eminent of their minis ters [England] had not paid the subject the attention deerved, and were behind their flocks, -he particuhely anticed Rev. J. Martinean's opinion that slave bolding was not an ' individual sin, '-that it was ' the ninferture of the individual, the crime of the State. May is uncludated, simple-minded layman, said Mr. L, cold culighten Mr. Martineau's understanding. ud (he heped) could warm his heart, on this subject,

nd sked if the slaveholders could wish a better ally. January, 1849. 'I do not see my way clear to sign relation to Parliament, asking for increased duties a sixtegrow sugars. I am doubtful how far the proper is a correct one to fetter free-trade, and previously is correct one to fetter free-trade, and previously is a correct one to fetter free-trade, and previously imposing protective duties for the purpose of party by imposing protective duties for the purpose of party is in one direction only, leaving it unmarked in a far wider sphere. I look upon free-trade is a sixtumentality in upsetting slavery eventually, which is those obstacles in the way of those who think assembly on this matter, or who may be disposed by the very sixty of it, to pay attention to the subject.

Disview was afterwards very generally adopted, been, not by political economists merely, but by the true proportion of intelligent Ahti-Slavery people threaghout the kingdom.

Reference has already been made to Mr. Estlin's re-

acros character and reverential spirit. These were times sorely tried and offended, by articles appearin the Liberator; and, before he fully understood strounds of freedom, toleration, and respect for the rictions of all truth-seeking minds, upon which that paper is conducted, he was disposed at times to censure is edier for the admission of such articles. This was ably the severest test to which his love of freedom, tol of the Anti-Slavery cause, could be put. It nobly sool the trial. Some direct correspondence (I think) look place between him and Mr. Garrison, upon this select, and be became fully convinced that more and greater evils had resulted, and would continue to result, from interdicting freedom of thought and discussion itter could arise from the largest liberty, especally in cases where a conscientious regard for Truth and high sat at the belm. In January, 1849, alluding to on or two pieces which had then recently appeared in the Liberator, he said, 'Some of the language in refer-

coarse and offensive. Be assured I speak of this in sor row, not in anger.' In October, of same year, he writes, 'The article, ' Kossuth and Jesus,' much inter ested me. If all the 'infidels' in the world were such as Mr. Garrison, we should at least have a Christian

world, if not a theological one." Speaking of a visit made to Bristol at this time b Mrs. Follen and Miss Cabot, he says, "I went with them to the Blind Asylum, and great was the delight of th girls to see and to talk to ladies who had actually sold their basket-work at Boston, Mrs. Follen spoke most pleasantly to them, and left a strong impression on

PREEDOM OF THE PRESS

The daily press of Boston, (with three-quarters of exception,) has so long been closed to any strong and decided expression of opinion against slavery, and its co-operative agencies existing in this city, that censorship of the press so far has advanced from being cur tomary to seem normal and proper. But the open attempt to obstruct the free expression of opinion in mat-ters purely literary is somewhat novel, and shows a rare combination of ignorance and impudence, cool enough for the latter part of November, and in this sense seasonable, though by no means satisfactory. In the article copied below from the Traveller, our readers will find an appropriate reception of the attempt made by Messrs Ticknor and Fields to bully the editors of that paper for expressing an unfavorable opinion of a book rare combination of ignorance and impudence, cool sent to them for editorial notice. We fear that Mr. Longfellow will be much more annoyed than amused by this undertaking of his publishers to extort favorable notices of his poems from the press, but we have seldom seen a richer specimen of that blundering which distinguished authority has pronounced worse than crime. ATTEMPT TO COERCE THE PRESS .- Amidst the anxie-

ATTEMPT TO CORRECT THE PRISS.—Amoust the anxieties and cares of public journalism, not the least is the fact that, in the faithful discharge of duty, occasions arise in which it becomes necessary to make statements or propound opinious which are sure to be more or less distasteful to individuals. Thorny always is the path distasteful to individuals. Thorny always is the path of opposition, and so far as personal considerations are concerned, nothing would be more agreeable than to say a good word of everything and everybody. But, however it may happen to be with publishers, no such flowery path is spread for the honest, independent and conscientious editor. In its highest sense a newspaper should be, not only the leader of public opinion, but the conservator of public morals, and the exponent and director of public taste. Gentlemen are very fond of toasting, "the freedom of the press," when it is confinded to an abstract and safe sentimentality, but they are apt to grow very testy when that press is compelled, in the discharge of its high functions, to disturb their cherished crotchets, or take any step which may apparently interfere with their self-interest. Some there are who appear to entertain the vulgar notion that a parently interfere with their self-interest. Some there are who appear to entertain the vulgar notion that a newspaper should be nothing but a mere advertising a sheet, and that its highest office is to "puff" the goods which tradesmen find it for their interest to bring before the public in its pages. Out upon the thought! It would indeed be a melancholy day for the world, if the engine now so potent for good should ever sink into such fathomless degradation. Happily there is no danger of such an evil. The public too well appreciate the value of an independent, high-toned newspaper. The appreciation ensures for such a print an extensive circulation; that extensive circulation renders it the interest of parties to advertise in its columns; and this again enables its conductors to take entirely independent ground on all questions of public interest.

again enables its conductors to take entirely independent ground on all questions of public interest.

We have been led into these remarks by the receipt of a letter, which, unwilling as we are to speak of personal concerns, we feel it but an act of justice to ourselves to lay before the public. Among the departments of the 'Traveller' to which we have sought to give special prominence and excellence, is one devoted to notices of new publications issuing from the press; and we have the satisfaction of knowing that this is a feature of our nance which the general public regard as of

special prominence and excellence, is one devoted to notices of new publications issuing from the press; and we have the satisfaction of knowing that this is a feature of our paper which the general public regard as of no ordinary value. In the execution of this delicate and responsible task, we have ever sought to be kindly in our criticisms, and if we have ever sought to be kindly in our criticisms, and if we have ever and unjust; every work of any value has received our hearty commendation. In the discharge of this duty, we have known neither author nor publisher, and have been actuated only by the motives—first, of fostering the diffusion of a healthy literature, creditable to our national pride; and secondly, of placing our readers in the possession of the true merits or demerits of every new work of any consequence issuing from the press. On Tuesday last, it became our duty to notice the publication of the new poem by Longfellow which has been looked forward to with so much interest, his 'Song of Hiawath is muse has been anticipated. The Song of Hiawath is founded on, &c. * The poem is founded on, &c. * The poem is in a very curious measure; the language sweet; the style almost startling from its simplicity; and the imagery, taken from natural objects, if not always beautiful, appropriate, or sublime, is always truly Indian. We cannot deny that the spirit of poesy breathes throughout the work. But as Scott to some extent deserved that bitter sneer of having wasted his higher powers, which might have done so much for humanity, in singing 'the slogan of a Border feud,'—so in like manner we cannot but express a regret that our own per national poet should not have selected as the theme of his muse, something higher and better than the silly legends of the savage aborigines. His poem does not awaken one single sympathetic throb; it does not teach. of his muse, something higher and better than the silly account of suc legends of the savage aborigines. His poem does not sent on that of awaken one single sympathetic throb; it does not teach a single truth; and rendered into prose. Hiswatha would be a mass of the most childlish nonsense that ever dropped from human pen. In verse, it contains nothing to precious as the golden time which will be lost in the reading of it."

Concord, N

We feel confident that the justice of our criticism will be at least secretly acknowledged by all whose opinion is of value; but admitting, for the sake of argument, that we are utterly wrong; we honestly think other-wise; and we claim the right, one which we shall nevwise; and we chain the right, one which we shall her-er relinquish nor fail to exercise, to state exactly what we think. But this right, one Boston book publisher seems disposed to question, for, on the morning after the criticism appeared, we were favored, post-haste, with the following extraordinary epistle:—

"DEAR SIRS-From the above extract from a notice of one of our publications in this evening's Traveller, we presume your Editors care very little for our person-al feelings as publishers, or our friendly regard any way. So marked and complete a depreciation of our book is, to say the least, uncalled for. You will please send in your bill of all charges against us, and in future we will not trouble you with our publications or the ad-vertisements of them. You will please also stop the pu-

Respectfully, Ticknon & Finles." Tuesday evening, Nov. 13.

The way in which Messrs. Ticknor & Fields obtrude The way in which Messrs. Ticknor & Fields obtrude themselves between an author and his work, to save the latter from an honest criticism, is so absurd as to call for no comment; it is sufficient to point it out. But they may deceive themselves if they hope to defeat criticism by withholding their publications from us, as they propose to do. We shall find no difficulty probably in procuring copies of such of their works as may be worthy of criticism.

Political economists tell us that demand always en sures supply. The following letter, which was picked up between 135 Washington street and somewhere else, seems to show that a critic of the sort required is on hand, and ready for action. We intrust it (in confidence) to our readers, begging that any one of them who happens to be passing by the foot of School street

The year has rolled round—it is Thanksgiving Day. will step in and deliver it, as directed.

To Messes. Ticknor and Fields. (Private.)

(Private.)

RESPECTED SIRS,—We are about to commence the publication of a literary journal, to be called 'The Echo'; with a motto embodying Mr. Hillard's fine sentiment about having due regard to 'the hand that feeds us.' We respectfully solicit your patronage by subscription and advertising; and we shall endeavor to give critical notices satisfactory to you, of any books which you may do us the honor to send, especially your own publications. In regard to these last, any suggestions which you may make as to the extracts to be copied, and the style and energy of the praise to be bestowed, will be carefully attended to.

With the highest esteem, we desire to be literally Your obedient servants,

MEEK & SLEEK.

Nov. 20th, 1855.

LF Residents in Michigan can obtain the Tracts of the American Anti-Slacery Society by applying to JACOB WALTON, Adrian. Those living in Northern and Courrel Ohio should apply to J. McMillax, Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio. Those farther West can apply to either of the above persons, or can send direct to the
And the whole of our lives be a Thanksgiving
to either of the above persons, or can send direct to the
Anti-Slavery Offices, 138 Nassau St., New York, or
Thanksgiving D.y in Massachusetts
Thursday pext, Nov. 23th.

MORE SOUTHERN VAPORING.

Gov. Wiston, of Alabama, in his recent message, remarks as follows on the slavery issue:-

marks as follows on the slavery issue:—

'The continued and violent agitation of slavery by the people of the non-slaveholding States exhibits a settled purpose on their part, led on by the bigoted fanatic and the reheming politician, to permit the south the enjoyment of no peace in the Union, until, aroused by the spirit of freemen, we will have them know we have borne with their aggressions until longer submission to wrong and insult is no longer endurable.

The union of these States is only to be preserved by a faithful observance of the terms of the compact, as agreed upon in the Constitution; and the sconer the aggressor is made to understand such to be our conclusion, the more likely is the Union to last. So long as the Union is calculated to effect the great objects which it was established to accomplish, it should be sustained. But when the government, under the control of a reckless majority, ceases to protect, and becomes an object of oppression, it will have failed in the purpose of its oreation, and will no longer be a proper object of respect or veneration.

spect or veneration.' spect or veneration.'

The Governor argues, as the only corrective of these outrages, a union of the whole south; that it has the men, the means and all resources in profusion to enable us to maintain both political and commercial independence of the north—and which section, from the ruin and

Gazette, writing from Pittsburgh, gives the public some statements which are of a startling character, and which, if true, ought to rouse the people of Pennsylvania and the entire Union to a sense of their degradation and danger. In speaking of the Passmore Williamson case, the writer says:

When the case was argued last Summer at Bedford "When the case was argued last Summer at Bedford, on the motion to bring Williamson out on a writ of habes corpus, three of the Judges (Messra Lowrie, Woodward and Knox) were in favor of granting the writ, and two (Messra Black and Lewie) opposed to it. When the Court re-assembled in Philadelphia, Judge Kane and his friends had an interview with our Judges, and communicated to them the fact, that the President had ordered the United States Marshal, in case the Court development of the States of the Court was the court of the state of the state of the court of the state o dered the United States Marshal, in case the Cour should direct the writ to issue, to remove Williamson from Moyamensing to a United States receiving ship, and defend him there with United States marines and soldiers, against any force the State might send to take him. The question presented to our Judges was, whether it was prudent to risk the threatened collision? I am sorry to say that they thought it was not. They had

am sorry to say that they thought it was not. They had not the nerve to stand up for State Rights. Judges Lowrie and Woodward changed their opinions, and the writ of habeas corpus was not issued. The threat (for it was a threat) should have been an incentive to its issue instead of the pusillanimous course adopted; for the question of State Rights has got to be settled, and this was the opportunity needed.

bune the following recent facts in relation to the Glover rescue case, with the details of which our readers are

'There were two indictments-one against Bootl the other against Rycroft—upon the charge of aiding in the escape of the fugitive slave Glover. The defendants were tried upon these indictments before the United States District court of Wisconsin, convicted, and im-

prisoned.

'The prisoners were brought before the Supreme court of Wisconsin, upon a writ of habeas corpus, and were by the court discharged.

'Since then, a writ of error has been issued by the

Supreme Court of the United States to the Supreme court of the State of Wisconsin. We learn the Supreme court of the State of Wisconsin utterly denies the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States

"If any pestilence were sent as a special judgment on account of such a thing, (slavery,) rather would it be sent on that other section, who, educated in other views, every one believing slavery a moral sin, have constantly committed themselves to it, and bowed the knee in Church and State to what they knew to be a false God."—

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 14. The Democratic convention met to-day, Hon. Henry Hibbard, President. Hon. John S. Wells, of Exeter, was nominated for Governor, and a series of resolutions repudiating Know Nothing-ism, the Maine Law, in favor of Popular Sovereignty, approving of the administration policy in all its de-tails, and recommending Hon. Franklin Pierce as the candidate for the next Presidency, were adopted with great unanimity. Nearly every town in the State was

BOSTON, NOV. 13. STATE CONVENTION OF SABBATE SCHOOL TEACHERS. A State Convention of Sabbat School Teachers of the several Evangelical denomina

School Teachers of the several Evangelical denomina-tions is in session here, and well attended. Addresses were made during the day and this evening, by Rev. Messrs. Adams, Kirk, Vinton, Storrs, and others. Rev. Dr. Adams was chosen Chairman of a Commit-tee to prepare an address on the subject of Sabbath Schools, and another Committee was appointed to or-ganize the Association thoroughly, for the purpose of diffusing information concerning the progress of Sab-bath Schools throughout the State.

The State Journal well says :-"It is national to shoot, tar and feather, and hang free men, who exercise the right of free speech in Kansas,—sectional to complain. It is national to buy, steal or seize slave Cuba, but sectional to reject the proffers of the free annexation of countries like Honduras or the Sandwich Islands. It is national for a free citizen of Boston to be driven from South/Carolina, because he desires to present to the courts the case of an illegally im-prisoned seaman. Sectional, if Passmore Williamson tells a slave at Philadelphia that she is free.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Come home from the college, ye ringlet-haired youth; Come home from your factories, Ann, Kate, and Ruth From the anvil, the counter, the farm come away— Home, home with you, home!—it is Thanksgiving Day The table is spread, and the dinner is dressed; The cooks and the mothers have all done their best; No caliph of Bagdad e'er saw such a display, Or dreamed of a treat like a Thanksgiving Day.

Pies, puddings and costards, pigs, oysters, and nuts, Come forward and seize them, without if a or but's; Bring none of your slim, little appetites here— Thanksgiving Day comes only once in a year.

Now children revisit the darling old place; Now brothers and sisters, long parted, embrace; The family ring is united once more, And the same voices shout at the old cottage door,

The grandfather smiles at the innocent mirth, And blesses the power that has guarded his hearth; He remembers no trouble, he feels no decay, But thinks his whole life has been Thanksgiving Da

Then praise for the past and the present we sipg, And trustful await what the future may bring; Let doubt and repining be banished away, And the whole of our lives be a Thanksgiving Day.

OUR COURSE COMMENDED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1855. My DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :

I must try to express to you, however feebly, the light I experience from reading your manly and timely letter to the Lecture Committee. It rings like the trumpet blast of the Warrior for God and Truth : it is the ight word of fire at the right time. I thank you a housand times for uttering it, and I believe it will reach and stir other hearts than mine. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. We cannot be too thankful to those faithful watchers, who, far in advance of the hosts, warn

us of the coming peril.

But what shall be said of an ANTI-SLAVERT Committee of Massachusetts men, so forgetful not only of consistency and self-respect, but of the honor of the dea old State, that they stoop to the humiliating felly of inviting that insolent braggart Toombs, to desecrate her soil by his polluting presence?

To be sure, with burning, choking shame, I confer

it, freedom has been struck down by her own children the slave-driver has cracked his whip, and successfully plied his infernal trade within sound of Bunker Hill.

Our own Curtises and Lorings, greedily sinking to lower deep than Toombs or Mason could hope to reach, have aided the murderous deed; but it need not, must pot happen again. For God's sake, let the ANTI-SLAVERY men of Massa

chusetts be MEN, and no longer ask or receive 'facor' from the enemies of liberty ! Let us have but one battle-cry- Gire me liberty, or

rive me death !

Extract of a letter from an esteemed friend of the slave in Providence, dated Nov. 20, 1855 :-

'Your friends here rejoice at your refusal to lecture in the Anti-Slavery course in Boston, to which are invited Hilliard, Toombs, Butler, and others. Your letter of denial to the Committee will do more good than half a dozen lectures could possibly do. Josuva R. Gippings, (who has just lectured here,) was delighted with its tone and spirit, and highly approved the stand you have taken in this matter.

THE LONDON ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE. This is a small monthly periodical, devoted to radical and uncom-promising abolitionism. It is a gem. Its selections are made with good taste and most excellent judgment, and

Ireland. The following by Andrew Paton, of Glasgow,

Oct. 19. From Mrs. E. P. Nichol, Glasgow.

Wm. Robertson, do.
John Neilson, do.
George Gemmill do.
Andrew Renfrew, do.
Andrew Paton, do.
Alexander Hutchison, do.
Atheneum, do.

N. B. The pro-slavery character of the Constitution, the present administration, Know Nothing party and press, and the danger of the Anti-Slavery cause from these and kindred influences, will be thoroughly canvased and investigated.

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.

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

Passed into the spirit world, on the evening of the 24th ult., in the 50th year of his age, Aralian Schooler, of the town of Waterloo, Sensea Co., N. Y. Few men are removed, the loss of whose society, in the quiet and unobtrusive walks of life, will be more deeply felt by relatives and friends, and the latter were many. To know him was to love him. In the relations of husband, father, friend and neighbor, his example was indeed beautiful. While firm to the true and right, his kind and gentle spirit subdued and conciliated their opposites, and won, almost universally, love and exteem. His philanthropy, as his religion, refused the limitations of sect or class. Man was his brother, and to the appeals of suffering humanity his heart responded. The elevation of universal man, his progressive development in intelligence and goodness, was a cherished object of his desires. Hence slavery and intempetance, and every social wrong and degrading vice, as antagonistic of this object, received his hearty condemnation. A firm believer in immortality, both from reflection and a careful attention to facts, many of them coming within his own observation and experience, the composure and cheerfulness with which he met a gradually declining state of health, and the sweet serenity of countemnors which continued with him to the close, were truly instructive and delightful to contemplate. Consciousness remained to the end, and his close was quiet and gentle, as if breathing his spirit into the embrace of angel visitants in performance of a mission from the Infinite Parent. Passed into the spirit world, on the evening of the

LECTURES ON SLAVERY. This course of Lec-ures will be delivered in the TREMONT TEMPLE, at 71-2 o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENINGS, in the or-ler indicated in the following list: Nov. 22—Hon. HORACE MANN, of Ohio.

Dec. 19. Horacle Mann, of Onio.

JOHN G. WHITTIER, Esq.—Poem.

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

Dec. 12.—Hon. JOSEPH M. ROOT, of Obio.

Dec. 20.—Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New York Dec. 27—Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Obio.
Jan. 3—Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD, of Ala.
Jan. 24—Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS, of Geo.
Jan. 31—Hon. HENRY B. STANTON, of New York Feb. 7—WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq. Feb. 14—Dr. WILLIAM ELDER, of Pa. Feb. 21—Hou. JAMES BELL, of N. H. Mar. 6—EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, Esq.

Hon. A. P. BUTLER, of S. C. Dr. WILLIAM A. SMITH, of Va. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of N. Y.

Tickets at \$3 each, admitting a Lady and Gentlema ashington st.

To Single Tickets will be sold.

SAMUEL G. HOWE; Chairman Lecture Com

EF LECTURES 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 Ws. Symington Brown, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock, P. M., in the new Lecture Hall: the Course to be continued at the same hour and place on successive Wednesday afternoons.

These Lectures are free to Nurses; and will be useful to them as preparatory to a Course to be given on the

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

room.

Tickets for the Course, \$1; single tickets, 15 cents; to be had of the subscriber, at the College, 274 Wash-Boston, Oct. 30, 1855.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. Antiery Society, will lecture as follows :--

Providence, R. I., Sunday, Nov. 25. Pawtucket, "Tuesday, "27. The New York Tribune, 1855--6.

The New York Tribune, 1855-6.

The New State of the Adrestance of the September last. The American public need not now be made acquainted with its character or claims to consider acquired for Righteousness, for Truth, for Humanity, against for Righteousness, for Truth, for Hu

to Principle, nor deaf to the crics of the wronged and suffering. In its columns the advocates of novel and unpopular theories contemplating the melioration of human woes, especially those of the voiceless and downtrodden, have ever found audience and hospitality; while it has ardently resisted, and will persistently combat, every attempt to proscribe and degrade any class because of diversities of Nativity, Creed or Color.

Female Anti-Slavery Society, in aid of the new series of Tracts.

Female Anti-Slavery Society, Weymouth. \$10 00 Mrs. Sibley, Chelsey, 50 50 J. M. Flint, Randolph, Vt., by Wm. W. Brown, 1 00 C. E. C., Detroit, Michigan, 2 40 By J. A. Howland, Worcester; 50 00 S. Southgate, Jr., 50e., H G. Henshaw 25, do. 0 75 Friend 25, F. O. Stiles 25, do. 0 50 C. Taft, Grafton, 1 00 G. C. Taft, Grafton, 1 00 G. C. Taft, Grafton, 1 00 Friends, FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

The General Agent of TracLage.

The General Agent of TracLage.

The General Agent of TracLage and the price of the wronged and suffering. In its columns the advocates of novel and unpropular theories contemplating the melioration of human woes, especially those of the voiceless and downtrodden, have ever found audience and hospitality; to while it has ardently resisted, and will persisted, and will persisted, and wall persisted, and will persisted, and will persisted, and wall persisted, and

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The General Agent of The Liberator acknowledges to have received the following sums from subscribers in Great Britain and Irelaud:

1855. From John R. Neill, Belfast, Ireland, \$2 00

Oct. 14. 5 ** Joshua Sharratt, Buckley, Eng., 1 76

"M. M. Monro, Esq., Enfield, do. 3 50 " M. M. Monro, Esq., Enfield, do. 3 50

" D. McDonnell, Esq., London, do. g 50

" Joseph Lupton, Esq., Leeds, do. 3 60

" S. Saunders. Bath, do. 3 00

" Rev. Dr. Jos. Hutton, Derby, do. 3 00

" Rev. Dr. Jos. Hutton, Derby, do. 3 00

" John Mawson, Newcastle, do. 24 00

The above were remitted by R. D. Webb, of Dublin, treland. The following by Andrew Paton, of Giasgow, a Pro-Slavery platform, we keep and procedured to defeat their own party rather than allow its Anti-Slavery wing to share its triumph, even under a conservative Chief on a Pro-Slavery platform, we knew and proclaimed that the Whig party was no more. Subsequent events, including the rise and culmination of the Know-Noth-Scotland, 9 60 including the rise and cummation of the know-Rotal ing conspiracy, and the speedy absorption therein of the whole force of Pro-Slavery Whigism, only confirm-2 40 ed our undoubting anticipations. With no sickly lam3 00 entations, therefore, for the inevitable by-gone, but
3 00 with hope, and joy, and sympathy, and words of cheer,
3 00 of that mighty REPUBLICAN movement, which, im-"Alexander Huíchison, do. 3 00

"Athenseum, do. 3 00

"Wm. Caird, Port Glasgow, Scot., 2 40

"James Anderson, Kirkcaldy, do. 2 40

Oct. 29. Miss Betsey Pratt, Carver, Mass., has left one dollar with R. F. Wallout for fugitive slaves.

THE ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will hold its next quarterly meeting in Manchester, on Saturday evening and through the day on Sunday, 1st and 2d December next. S. S. FOSTER, C. L. REMOND, and others will address the meeting.

Describert.

Provident. tire suppression of the Traffic in Intoxicating Bevera-ges, will find in it, as hitherto, an earnest and unflinching champion.

Commencing as a daily folio sheet of, moderate size

and with scarcely a shadow of patronage, THE TRI-BUNE is now issued in quarto form Dally (three distinct editions), Semi-Weekly and Weekly, on a sheet 44 by 34 inches, eight ample pages of six columns each. Its circulation has steadily grown from nothing to the following aggregates :

Daily issues (evening and morning) 29,500 copies.
Semi-Weekly, 14,175 ...
Weekly, 186,500 ...
California edition, 6,000 ...

Total 186,175 copies Total, 186,176 copies.

We believe no other newspaper in the world has a subscription list over half so large as this; and no periodical of any sort can rival it. And while its extreme chespness rendering an increase of paying readers only an indirect pecuniary advantage to us, has doubtless largely swelled its subscription list, it would be absurdity not to perceive in this unprecedented patronage some evidence of public approval and esteem.

TERMS.

THE TRIBUNE employs no travelling agents, and sends out no papers on trust. If it is not stopped when the term paid for expires, and the subscriber does not choose further to pay for it, we resort to no legal process to compel him. On the Weekly, we mean to stop every paper on the expiration of the advance payment, awaiting a fresh remittance from the subscriber. If none comes, the account is closed. We pay no local agents; wish no money paid to any when the payer cannot trust him to mail or otherwise send it to us; once mailed, its safety is at our risk, (and a serious risk it often proves); but are grateful to every one who deems it a good work to obtain and forward the names and money of his friends and neighbors. Our terms invariably are—for the DALLY TRIBUNE, S5 per annum.

SEMI-WEEKLY, \$3; two copies for \$5; five for \$11,25.

WEEKLY, \$2; three copies for \$5, five copies for \$8; tee copies for \$12; tsenty copies no one address for \$20; larger clubs, \$1 each subscriber.

Additions may at all times be made to a club at the price paid by those already in it.

GREELEY & MOELBATH.

No. 154 Nassau st., New-York.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, 21 CORNELL.....Boston Anti-Slavery Men and Women!

SHALL we have your hearty cooperation in our efforts to place in the hands of every intelligent reader, these two books?—

I. The North-Side View of Slavery. The Canadian Refugees' Own Narrallees.

By BENJ. DREW. II. An Inside View of Slavery.

A TOUR AMONG THE PLANTERS. Br Da. C. G. PARSONS.

By Dr. C. G. PARSONS.

It should be borne in mind, that these volumes are not works of fiction, or stories of the imagination, but true records of what these intelligent travellers saw with their own eyes, and heard with their own ears; and we challenge the world to disprove the truth of their averments. Mr. Drew went to Canada, and travelled from town to town, from cabin to cabin, and took down the statements which fell from the lips of the Refugees; and he has given them to the world, nearly verbatim, in this soul-stirring volume.

MEN AND WOMEN OF AMERICA! You may learn much, if you will, from these THIRTY THOUSAND CANADIAN SLAVES. They can take you behind the curtain, and tell you of the practical workings of the elave system.—that beautiful, Christian, Democratic institution of America, which finds so many apologists and defenders. They can tell you of the sufferings, toils, privations and perils which they endured and suffered, in effecting their escape from the land of bondage; and they will speak to you of their present prospects and hopes, in their undisturbed Canadian homes.

THE INSIDE VIEW by Dr. PARSONS.

THE INSIDE VIEW, by Dr. PARSONS, Is a most graphic description of what he saw and heard of the workings of the 'patriarchal institution,' during a two years' sojourn among the planters of the extreme South,—those modern Abraham*, Isaacs and Jacobs. But few have had such opportunities for close observation as Dr. Parsons. He penetrated where, perhaps, no other Northern man had ever preceded him, and saw in detail, and in extenso, from day to day, and from week to week, sights well calculated to arouse the hidden fire of a freeman's heart. PREEMEN OF AMERICA!

Read and circulate these books! We want ONE THOUSAND AGENTS, to canvass the entire North with these arguments for Freedom. Scatter them

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

P. S. One dollar is the price of each book, for which sum they will be sent by mail to any address. N16 6wis

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED.

CASTE, A Story of Republican Equality,

BY SYDNEY A. STORY, JR. In one large vol. 12 mo. 540 pp. Price, \$1.25.

THIS powerful Anti-Slavery Novel will awaken the attention of the public to a New Phase of the A sttention of the public to a New Phase of the Great Question of the Day.

To those who would be repelled by a tale of wrongs and arcocities, however true they might be, the Publishers desire to say, that this is in the best sense a Novel—a love story, if the reader pleases—relating to the fortunes of persons belonging to the Privilsord Class. The condition of the Southern Slave is not the theme of the book. It is true, the author has written with a purpose, but it does not lie upon the surface; and the reflective reader will find that its force falls quite as much upon Northern as upon Southern society.

ty.

The Publishers do not wish to give any hint of the UNIQUE PLOT

of this Novel; preferring that the thousands of readers should enjoy the pleasures of its surprises for themselves. The lates only beat III the back savered

MODERN PILGRIMS: Showing the Improvements in Travel, and the Newest Methods of reach-

ing the Celestial City. BY GEORGE WOOD,

AUTHOR OF 'PETER SCHLEMIHL IN AMERICA.' In two vols. 12 me. Price, \$1.75. THE idea of this work was suggested to the author by the inimitable "Celestial Railroad" of Hawthorne. But in the application of the idea to the religious societies of modern times, the author is indebted to no one. It is a continuous story of the Pilgrimage of some cultivated and piously disposed people, in which they visit in turn various cities, castles and hotels, representing the leading religious denominations. But no description can do the work justice. It is full of trenchant satire upon life, manners, and opinious; and at the same time, it has much of pathos which cannot but awaken sympathy.

but awaken sympathy.

This work will make a sensation in the religious world. It is proper to add, that the author takes the same stand-point with honest John Bunyan.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., PUBLISHERS.

13 WINTER STREET, BOSTON. THE RAG PICKER:

Or, Bound and Free.

12 mo. 430pp. Price \$1 25. 'We have read this work, which claims to be a record of facts by an eye and car 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 devored to delineations of the slave system at the South. What higher panegyric can we bestow upon it? '-Boston Liberator.

'We have no clue to the authorship of this remarka-ble story, which, whether a pure fiction, or, as it pur-ports to be, a record of facts, cannot but become a work of no inconsiderable note."—Boston Atlas.

For sale by booksellers generally. Published by MASON BROTHERS, St NEW YORK.

COLORED PATRIOTS OF THE

American Revolution, WITH SERTCHES OF SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED COLORED PERSONS; To which is added a brief survey of the Condition and

Prospects of Colored Americans. Br WM. C. NELL. WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY H. E. STOWE.

Just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Of-fice, 21 Cornhill. Price, \$1.25. Worcester Hydropathic Institution. THE Proprietors of this Institution aim to make it a comfortable home for invalids at all seasons. The location is elevated and healthy, yet easy of access from all parts of the city. For particulars, address 8, ROG-ERS, M. D., or E. F. ROGERS, Sup't, Worcester,

Worcester, April 18.

Portrait of Andrew Jackson Davis. JUST published, a superior large size Lithograph of J this great reformer, executed by Groselier, in the highest style of the art, and pronounced by him to be one of the best pictures he has ever made. Price \$1. The usual discount to the trade.

Persons at a distance can have them forwarded by mail in perfect order, by enclosing nine cents, or three postage stamps, in the order.

For sale by BELA MARSH, 15 Franklin street, and Dr. H. F. GARDNER, Fountain House, Boston.

REMOVAL.

THANTER & BROTHER, Opticians, (successors to John Pierce,) have removed to 189 WASHINGTON STREET, Two doors south of School st.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. AN ENGLISH WOMAN'S VIEW OF SLA VERV.

nen of the Southern States, from lethargy awake! Awake ! arouse your energies, for womanhood's de

sake ! Oh, women of the Southern States, while slavery su

You're your lords' harem mistresses; you are Christian wives.

White matrons of the Southern States, who tremble a your frown ! husbands' darker concubines! Is this your ma

To live among such wretched ones, of sanctity deprive The tie that binds in wedlock Southern husbands and their wives.

riage crown?

White mothers of the Southern States, till slavery' chains ve break.

Do not your sons, your hope and pride, their fathers guilt partake? Does not that careless mother, who at slavery connives

Bear her daughters but for harem-chiefs, not pure and holy wives? White maidens of the Southern States, who grow up

Torn from their father-master's bouse, your darker sisters see ! Oh, share not in the villain-gold that buys those sisters

lives, Making degraded concubines those God-meant sacred wives.

White women of the Southern States, for womanh dear sake. Bid slavery cease from your fair land ; from lethargy awake !

'Tis yours to set th' oppressed free-and that glatime arrives. When only holy ties surround your sanctity as wives.

JANE ASHBY. Kent, (Eng.) Oct., 1855. For the Liberator.

BROTHERS, AWAKE!

Wake, brothers, wake ! for the formen are coming. Their shouts of defiance are borne from afar ; From the green sunny plains of ill-fated Kansas, Oh, wake, brothers, wake ! and prepare for the war From the South-land they're coming, those proud tone

of triumph, Defiant and bold they're borne on the gale : Shall the sons of the North calmly list to such chal-

lenge !-Shall Slavery 'gainst Freedom and Honor prevail ? They have raised the black banner of blood-staine

Oppression. And thousands are gathered beneath its dark folds And Northward its shadows are steadily creeping,— Crushed hearts, blighted homes, are the trophies holds !

Shall it move o'er our hearthstones, this ensign Shall the foul Demon wave round our altars his chains

Shall the snows of our mountains be crimsoned by And the slave-mart pollute with its presence our plains

Shall our rivers, that waft the rich treasures of con As proudly they roll on their course to the sea, Ever bear on their waters that vile thing, a slave-shi

To hold men in bondage whom God has made free? And our green hills where peace, love and virtue a dwelling,

And Labor with plenty the toiler hath crowned, Where 'Harvest Home' anthems are making glad echoes, Shall they e'er to the wail of the bondman resound

Ah ! say not that toe, in our homes of New England, Are safe from the tyrant, are free from his power ! E'en now he is coiling his chains close around us-Shall we stand up like freemen, or, dastard-like

Shall Liberty's birthright, bequeathed by our fathers, For Cotton and Union be rocklessly sold? Shall the banner of freedom, to slavery gives Bear its impress accursed on each silken fold

Oh, brothers, awake ! and, with manly endeavor, Stem the tide that so swiftly is bearing you on ; Gird on Truth's bright armor, and dream not of rest Till Right, over Might, has the victory won !

God speed you, my brothers ! and bless each brav

Who manfully strives 'gainst the legions of Wrong The blessings of millions shall be his bright guerdon, Though now he may walk with the pale martyr . CARRIE.

Barre, Mass, Oct., 1855.

For the Liberator. OUR NATIONAL CRIMES.

Raise ve the sparkling wine-cup high, And place it to your neighbor's lip ; Ay, bid him drink it to the drees : Strengthen hell's claim at every sip!

Place ye the cup in children's hands, But tell them not it is a sin To look upon the wine when red, Or that a serpent lurks therein.

Fill high the bowl, and let it pass To brother, sister, lover : And drink ye long, and drink ye deep,-

Hell's fiends around you hover ! How long, O God! shall we behold This demon reign within our land? How long shall Might o'errule the Right,

And Policy command? Our 'scutcheon 's stained-our honor 's gone-

God's image can be bought and sold-Our boasted freedom 's but a name-Our principles are bought with gold !

A wail comes up from Southern climes. From woman in her deepest woe : God hears, and speaks in thunder-tones-' Will ye not let my people go?' Our flag floats over Southern seas,

Goes bounding o'er Atlantic's waves. Proclaiming Liberty to man :-Comes home-floats o'er a race of slaves!

Tear down your emblem of the free, (?) Pluck every feather from his wing ; His flight is clogged by whips and chains O, ne'er again of Freedom sing ! Reading, Mass., 1855.

NOVEMBER.

Not one smile more, departing, distant sun ! One mellow smile, through the coft, vapory air, Ere o'er the frozen earth the loud winds run, Or snows are sifted o'er the meadows bare. One smile on the brown hills and naked trees And the dark rocks whose summer wreaths are and the blue gentian flower, that, in the breeze, Nods lonely, of her beauteous race the last. Yet a few sunny days, in which the bea Shall murmur by the hedge that skirts the way, The cricket chirp upon the russet lea, And man delight to linger in the ray The piercing winter's frosts and winds, and darker

THE LIBERATOR.

OLIVER, THE STAMP COMMISSIONER OF 1765, AND LORING, THE SLAVE COMMISSIONER OF 1856.

The following items illustrate the character of the people of Boston and Massachusetts in 1765 and in 1855. How fallen! It seems incredible that, in ninety 1855. How fallen! It seems incredible that, in ninety years, a change so entire and so sad should have come over a whole city and State, under circumstances so favorable to progress; especially when it is considered that, during the entire period, one constant shout of praise to liberty for all mankind has ascended to heaven from those very people; and that shout has been loud Power, every man who voted for Gardner at the recent power, every man who voted for Gardner at the recent power, every man who voted for Gardner at the recent power.

King, and became a law, March 22, 1765. A copy was Where were the Rev. Doctors Sharp, Rogers, Gann

The following is the substance of that Act :- Govramental stamps were required to be affixed to all toward the Stamp Office, or the Stamp Commis sary to give legal value. No paper was good before gitive Slave Law! the law without a stamp. Mark! the aggression related mainly to property, and was entirely negative in its ment, the ministers and politicians done for Massachu-bearings. Special persons were to be appointed, by the setts and Boeton? In ninety years, they have dragking, in different cities of the colonies, as Commission- ged down the people from that high and noble po ers to sell these stamps (ranging in value from a penny to a pound) to all who wished to purchase. ANDREW OLIVER, then acting as Secretary of the Colony, was a Fugitive Slove Law; they have so bewilde appointed as the Stamp Commissioner for Boston.

How did the people of Boston and Massachuseets feel

and act under this oppression of the King and Parliament? Though bound to their fatherland and its government and people by every tie of kindred and affection, and living with them in closest bonds of union and intimacy, they, at once, planted themselves on the principle of ABOLITION or DISSOLUTION-A BLOODY REVOLUTION, rather than submission to such an Act.

the Colonies, to meet in New York the first Tuesday plunderers! in October, about one month before the Act was to take effect, to form a plan of general resistance to its exe- Hall, the Liberty Tree of 1855, and there compe cution. Thus the whole State and country, from Maine to Georgia, was to be aroused and placed in an attitude of defiance and open resistance to a law deemed so unjust and odious.

Oliver, meantime, had erected a building on Kilby street, as a stamp office. The people of Boston, in their fore a slaveholding government, and a slaveholding God proud and determined hostility to oppression, brought the matter, at once, to an open issue. August 14th, in she must say-No officer of a slaveholding, slave-hunt open day, they hung Oliver in effigy, on Liberty Tree, then standing on the corner of Essex and Washington streets; and would not allow the minions of the tyrant to take it down. On the evening of the same day, they in STATE STREET-or, 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEdemolished the Stamp office, just erected by Oliver, each bearing a piece of it to Fort Hill, where they made a bonfire of them.

In September, a large quantity of stamps arrived in Boston. Governor Bernard, finding that Oliver could former, to save the Union; the latter, to save the not safely meddle with them, applied to the General Church. Now, slavery and liberty are recognized as Court to know what to do with them. The Court baving an equal claim to the protection of your polipromptly refused to give any advice or assistance in tics and your religion, your government and your Goo the matter. So the Governor had to stow them away, Hitherto, in every department of life involving liberty and guard them as he best could-none being found and slavery, you have recognized the justice of this fabase and bold enough to aid in the execution of the tal claim, and accorded to kidnappers the same consid hateful law. Through the pulpit, the press, the public eration which you have to true and honest men. But assembly, and at every corner and every shop and one step is before you-NO UNION WITH SLAVEhouse, all were assured what would be the doom of HOLDERS; or, AN ABSOLUTE ONENESS WITH him who should accept and execute the odious office of THEM ;—an eternal DIVORCE; or, an indissoluble Stamp Commissioner ! The time had come (Nov. 1st) to execute the law.

Not one dared attempt it. In December, the people nant oppressors. Will you not revive the long-forgot were notified that there was some probability that Oliver ten and unheaded battle-cry of 1765- RESISTANCE TO would accept the office and attempt to execute the law, TYRANTS IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD'? though he had previously publicly resigned his commission at the bidding of his fellow-citizens. He was called on publicly to give a decided answer whether 'it was so or not.' By the favor of the printer, he was MR. EDITOR : permitted to reply in the same Gazette. This was not satisfactory to the people of Boston, and a note was sent Lunacy, of 1854, on p. 52, I find the following:to him, desiring him to appear under Liberty Tree, on mber 16th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to make a public while to look esignation,' and thus, in presence of the people, to gin, and its relation to man and to society. It is usu purge himself of all just grounds of suspicion.

Accordingly, the Selectmen, with the merchants, and the principal inhabitants of Boston, to the amount of two thousand, assembled at the tree at the time appointed. Mr. Oliver sent a note, with compliments to the centlemen assembled, containing a proposition to have the ceremony performed in the town-house; but that not being agreeable, he came up to the tree, and declared as follows :-

Whereas, a declaration was yesterday inserted, in my name, and at my desire, in some of the Boston news-papers, that I would not act as distributor of the stamps within this Province, which declaration, I am inform-

ed, is not satisfactory;
'I do hereby, in the most explicit manner, declare that I have never taken any measures, in consequence of my deputation for that purpose, to act in the office, and that I never will, directly or indirectly, by myself or any under me, make use of the said deputation, or take any measures for enforcing the Stamp Act in America, which is so grievous to the people.

Boston, 17th December, 1765.

ANDREW OLIVER.

'Surrolk, es. Boston, Dec. 17, 1100.

The Honorable Andrew Oliver. Esq., subscriber to the above writing, made oath to the same.

R. DANA,

(Signed,)

Justice of the Peace.

Still more fully to assure the people of Boston, ther assembled under Liberty Tree, that he had not been, and pever would be, guilty of an act so mean, so wick ed, and so false to liberty as that of aiding to execute a law so unjust and tyrannical as the Stamp Act, Mr. Oliver made a speech to them, and said :

. He had an atter detestation of the Stamp Act, and would do all that lay in his power to serve this town or province, and desired that they would no longer look upon him as an enemy, but as another man.'

The above is taken from the 'History of Boston,' and it is added, 'Mr. Oliver was highly respected for his piety, integrity, and knowledge of the affairs of the sufficient. Such were Boston and Massachusetts in 1765. The

would not allow a law, imposing on them, without their consent, a tax of a penny stamp, to be executed o their soil. They resisted it unto death. Nor would they allow a man to live in their midst who was sucepecied of being willing to execute it. He who would be willing to aid in executing the Stamp Act, was accounted a criminal so base, unprincipled and dangerous, as to be unfit to live in their midst; and they caused the Stamp Commissioner to appear before all the people under Liberty Tree, and there resign his co and assure them with an oath that he would not, directly nor indirectly, aid in a deed so base as the mis-TRIBUTION OF STAMPS. Resistance to such tyrants they deemed obedience to God. They were noble men ; their object was worthy any sacrifice; and with a noble daring they pursued it, though poverty, prisons and death were

Ninety years after that glorious deed, in 1855, what do we now see in Boston and Massachusetts? A SLAVE COMMISSIONER !- E. G. Loring-a man volunteering his services to execute the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850—a law which renders any man, woman or child of Boston and Massachusetta liable, at any mo-ment, to be seized, and tried without a jury, on the issue, is he a freeman, or a slave—a man, or a chattel?—
and to be dragged into a slavery, 'one hour of which is
more intolerable than ages of that which our fathers (of
1765) ross in rebellion to oppose —is allowed to live in

Boston, to execute that infernal law, and actually to seize and consign the citizens of Boston and the State to the hell of slavery. That Slave Commissioner—that tool of kidnappers—that base, unprincipled slave-hunter, lives in all honor in the midst of the people of Boston and Massachusetts, and is allowed, as Judge of Probate, to have the care of their widows and orphans, the children of those who would not allow a Star Commissioner to live in their midst. They have fallen low as to allow a Slave Commissioner to dwell amo and vehement in proportion as they sank lower and election, endorsed his act in refusing to remove Loring, lower into the grovelling victims and tools of slavery.

Power, every man who voted to remove Loring, and every one of them is responsible for the presence and every one of them is responsible for the presence of the presence o THE STANF ACT—the first direct Act of tyranny that of the kidnapper of Anthony Burns on the be ended in the Revolution, received the signature of the Judiciary of Massachusetts.

received in Boston May 26, 1765, and it was to go into Dewey and Spring, of 1765, to pray and preach the effect Nov. 1, 1765. was found. Not one was found to counsel write and processes of courts, to all entries and clear- Now, how changed ! Slave Commissioners, kidnappers, ances of vessels, to all collegiate diplomas, marriage are members of churches—are recognized as honest certificates, cards, newspapers, almanacks, wills, deeds, men and good Christians, and our Doctors of Divinity are mortgages, and to all documents to which it was necestary their apologists, and the firmest supporters of the Fu-

What have the Union and the Churches and Govern in which they would not submit to a Stamp Act, to position in which they can tamely and basely submit to benumbed the moral sense and spirit of freedom that where, in 1765, a pedler of stamps could not be endured, in 1855, slave-hunters and slave-catchers are tolerated and honored !

How inconceivably insignificant are politicians and priests, churches and governments, as means of the elevation and happiness of human beings ! On the con trary, bow potential they are to undermine the moral the noble daring and heroism of a people, and rende The Act reached Boston May 25th. May 30th, the them, like our Lorings, our Curtises, our Spragues, our Legislature met, and on the 8th of June, passed a reso- Websters, our Kanes and McLeans, the willing allies lution, proposing to call a Congress of Deputies from all and cringing tools of womaan-whippers and cradle When will the people of Boston meet in Faneu

> Loring, Sprague, Curtis and Hallett to appear before them, and there, under the sanction of an oath, pledge themselves never more to aid in executing the Fugitive Slave Law? Never, while the present Union existsnever, while they basely prostrate their poor souls be But one alternative is before Massachusetts ; i. e. ing government shall execute his office on her soil-or he must consent to have her citizens bought, and sold and held as slaves in her midst. A SLAVE-AUCTION

HOLDERS ! People of Massachusetts! Are you prepared for th issue? Trust not your politicians nor your priests. They have always betrayed you-they always will; th MARRIAGE between Liberty and Slavery-between yourselves and the earth's most unscrupulous, malig-

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.

In looking over the Report of the Comm

NATURE OF POVERTY. In this connection, it is worth o gin, and its relation to man and to society. It is usually considered as a single outward circumstance—the absence of worldly goods; but this want is a mere incident in this condition—only one of its manifestations. Poverty is an inward principle, enrooted deeply within the man, and running through all his elements; it reaches his body, his health, his intellect, and his moral powers as well as his estate. In one or other of these elements it may predominate, and in that alone he may seem poor; but it usually involves more than one of the elements, often the whole. Hence we find that, among those whom the world calls poor, there is less vital force, a lower tone of life, more ill health, more weakness, more early death, a diminished longevity. There are also less self-respect, ambition, and hope; more idicay and insanity, and more crime, than among the independent.

Now, Mr. Editor, among a people whom ' the world' is so fully agreed in pronouncing poor and shiftless as the free colored population of Massachusetts and the North, we should expect to find a very large proportion

f insane and idiotic persons. How stands the fact? On page 114, we find the following :-

There is, then, one lunatic among every four hundred and twenty-seven, and one idiot among every one thousand and thirty-four, and one of either of these classes among every three hundred and two of the people of Massachusetts.

Regarding the nativity of the people and the pa Regarding the nativity of the people and the patients,—among the natives, the lunatics were one in four hundred forty-six, and the idiots one in eight hundred and eighty-nine, and one of both in two hundred and ninety-five of the Americans. Among the foreigners, the lunatics were one in three hundred and eighty-four, and the idiots one in seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and one of both in three hundred and sixty-seven of the strangers. Among the colored population, the lunatics were one in ONE THOUSAND and TWENTY-FIVE, the idiots one in NINE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FIVE of this race.

It would seem, then, from these statements of the ssion, that the colored population of Massachu setts is not so innately poor and degraded as ' the world has so unanimously voted them. A word to the wise

NARRATIVE OF JOHN HOLMES. Extracted from the new and highly interesting wor

ust published by John P. Jewett & Co., Boston, entitled 'THE REFUGEE: or, the Narratives of Fugitive Slaves in Canada—related by themselves. By BENJA MIN DREW :-

My name in slavery was John Clopton. I belonged originally in Hanover Co., Va. My treatment was so bad, I hate to say anything about it.
Slaves were not allowed to open a book where I
came from: they were allowed to go to meeting, if
the master gave them a pass—some have that privilege, and some do not. My owners never gave
me a hat in the world, nor hardly any clothes,—
When I got big enough, I worked nights to get me
a hat and some clothes. There was one physician
there, who I know as well as I know myself, who
flogged one woman till the skin was off her back, logged one woman till the skin was off her bac and then whipped the skin off her feet. One neigh and then whipped the skin off her feet. One neighbor of ours was worse than the evil one wanted him to be. He used to make a married man get out of his bed in the morning, and he would go and get into it. What I have seen, I seldom say any thing about, because people would not believe it, —they would not believe that people could be so hard-hearted. They whipped so much, I couldn't tell any particular reason for it.

The horn would sound at the time the cocks growed. Then they all got up. When it blooms

drinking a quart of brandy from a case-bottle—
case-bottle full. Nart morning he was dead. This
was before I came away, and left in 1820. I don't
know my age. They doo't tell the slaves anything
about their age. There were but two that I know,
of, who used their people any way decent.

There was young T. — who had overeiene
than one would kill she people with no more conscience
than one would kill she people with no more conscience
than one would kill sanke. T. — Y.

He had, he wouldn't gire his people Sunday. He had
bed, he wouldn't gire his people Sunday are noting.

He had one overseer named. — who called him
self a 'bull dog,' and said he could manage any nigself a 'bull dog,' and said he could manage any nigself a 'bull dog,' and said he could mange any nigself a 'bull dog,' and said he could manage any nigself a 'bull dog,' and said he could manage any nigself a 'bull dog,' and said he could manage any nigself a 'bull dog,' and said he could manage any nigself a 'bull dog,' and said he could manage any nigself a 'bull dog,' and said he could manage any nigself a 'bull dog,' and said he could manage any nigself a 'bull dog,' and said he could manage any nigself a 'bull dog,' and said he could manage any nigself a 'bull dog,' and said he could manage any nigself a 'bull dog,' and said he could manage any nigself a 'bull dog,' and said he could manage any nigself a 'bull dog,' and said he could manage any nigself a 'bull dog,' and said he could manage any nigself a 'bull dog,' and said he could manage any nigself a 'bull dog,' and said he could manage any nigself a 'bull dog,' and said the cour, the dog,

He had no worth them. Low seized a fail, and

struck they young man breaking two of his ribs—he

hit him with the fail until he found the young man

manage dog, the night that the self-self the young man

manage dog, the night that the young man

manage dog, the night that the young man

manage dog, the nimplement that the young the young the young the young the young t gun, pointed it at my breast and said, 'I'll shoot you.' I went towards him, opened my breast, and said, 'Shoot away.' My temper was raised—I meant that if he did not kill me, that I would kill him. It seemed to daunt him. He said, 'Stand your ground.' I was approaching him.—Said I, 'I've got no ground to stand on.' I was very near him,—he seized the whip, and struck at me, but I was near enough to prevent him from hitting. As he made a lick at me, I sprung for the door. He thought I was going to seize him, and dodged out of the way. I went out, took my hoe, and was walking away. I had got mad, and couldn't run. He called, 'Stop, you d—d rascal.' I told him I would go away, and not come back while wind blew or water run. I had not got far, and looked around, when I saw him have the gun; I saw the flash, and was peppered all over with shot. I went off into the woods. The shot did not bother me much, except one in the ball of my thumb, which I got out some four or five years after. I me much, except one in the ball of my thumb, which I got out some four or five years after. I stayed in the woods all summer. They used to hunt for me. I've seen them after me with dogs—dogs couldn't catch me. I used to watch when they started, and follow behind them. I used something on my feet to keep dogs from taking the scent. At last, they told all the neighbors if I would come home, they wouldn't whip me. I was a great hand to work, and made a great deal of money for our folks. I used to tell them, if they whipped me, I wouldn't work. The only fault they could find with me was, I would not be whipped. The young master—this one I ran from—used to say. 'A man must be whipped, else he wouldn't know he was a nigger.' I finally went back.

I had a great many such scrapes with the over—the work here, till I heard the switch. I looked to see whom he was whipping. It was the very two who had carried him to the bouse. I said to you had let him stay there and die, you wouldn't have got that.' It struck him so, he flung his switches down, and sat on the fence; he looked pale; he went back to the house, and we did not see him again for three days.

One morning I had a great scrape with him. He swore he would whip me at the risk of his life. All were at work but me; I had had something to attend to, and would not go. He said I should not strike a lick there, till he had whipped to have you had let him stay there and die, you wouldn't have got that.' It struck him so, he flung his owitches down, and sat on the fence; he looked pale; he went back to the house, and the fine them, if they whipped me, I would not got them, 'Don't you remember what I told you! If you had let him stay there and die, you wouldn't have, Don't you remember what I told you! If you had let him stay there and die, you wouldn't wow had carried him to the bouse. I said to them, 'Don't you remember what I told you! If you had let him stay there and die, you wouldn't wow had carried him to the bouse. I said to see whom he was whipped to hem, 'Don't yo nigger. I finally went back.
I had a great many such scrapes with the over-

dogs, and they bit me in a great many places .-

he could not get at us: the master was standing in the yard. One of the women and myself were sent through the yard. The dog broke his collar: I saw him coming, and took up a half brick. I knew the dog would spring for my throat, and I took a position as for wrestling. When the dog sprung. I threw up my left arm: the dog just got hold, and I struck him on the side of his head with the brick—he fell stunned, but I did not kill him. Young master was mad with me all the time about the overseers. I was the leader on our farm—on the other farm, I followed their leader. There were

I had a great many such scrapes with the over-seers—two or three with the masters. At last they said, 'Better let him alone, he is a good hand work, before I whip you,' The next word was, to work.' I would not be whipped. One day an 'Master sha'n't whip me, mistress sha'n't whip overseer, who thought be was a better man than me, you sha'n't whip me, nobody sha'n't whip any of the others, came to me—I was a leader, and me.' He said. 'I'll make all the hands catch was pulling corn. He took me by the collar, and you, and I'll whip you. 'There ain't a man the said I did not go fast enough—he would 'tie me aun shines upon that shall whip me.' He then said up to the persimmon tree, and hit me a hundred 'You ought to consider your mistress' interests. lashes; he meant to do it, because the others had I told him, 'Let mistress consider her own interwhat I always used to tell them. He called two consider their own interest. I was fixing then t come away, but he did not know it. 'I will whip the marks of their teeth are all about my knees,—the marks of their teeth are all about my knees,—then he called several of the hands, but only one came up before I got away from overseer, dogs and all. I had to fling off the overseer, E— E—; he went to the ground. I took to the woods: I don't know how long I stayed out that time, but I don't know how long I stayed out that time, but I were some five or ten yards apart. He said the work until I was whitned. I told him have stayed in the woods all winter.

My young master had a bloodhound, very large and savage. He would let no one come near him. At night this dog was turned loose, and no negro could come round the house, nor along the road. At hight this dog was turned loose, and no negro could come round the house, nor along the road, when almost there, he called me back—not one of the would not touch white people, he was brought the hands would have dared to touch me. I alupso. At one time they were repairing a chimmay,—several loose bricks were about the yard. The dog was chained, and was enraged, because he could not get at us: the master was standing more. I answered, 'I don't know what I am going the world Once of the road of the road

master was laughing when he saw the dog springing about, and when he saw him coming; but when
he saw the dog fall, he ran out and struck at me
with his fist. I fended off, as I had pretty good
use of my limbs then. He then tried to kick me,
He was mad because he could not see us cut when the saw the dog fall, he ran out and streck at me with his fat. I fended off, as I had pretty good use of my limbs then. He then tried to kick me, but I caught his foot every time. I told him, 'You sha'n' a trike me, and your dog sha 'n' thit me, ne'er a one.' He then ran for his gun, so ambitions that this mother went to look to see what he was going to shoot at. She got to the door as quick as he did; the gun was then pointed at me, but she seized it, and pulled it out of his hands, and told me to be off quick. He was not of age when I came away. I never saw such a set of fellows as our folks were; one of them shot a dog because he would not come when he called him. This one was a credentally killed one Sunday morning, by a gun in the hands of the overseer. They were playing, and the gun went off at half cock, and blew his brains out.

A — A — was a great overseer, who never went on any plantation but what he whipped every man on it. He braged of it, and was called a great negro-manager. There were two men and a great of our overseer, on the place, who, like me, would not be whipped. They employed him to come on for overseer, because he could make a great erop any how, by managing the hands.—When the new vorseers comes, all hands are called by, and giren over to him. I would not go at such times—once only I went into the yard.

A — ordered all to meet him at the barn meat morning, to get orders where to go. Everything went on well till the middle of February, when we make plant-patches to you to observe the women were raking dry leaves to put on the break to make it burn. The overseer first fell in with to Betty. Said she, Where must I go! "Go to wood and get trush, and burn it to be wooked with the like when we have the wooked in the hands good byear to have repeated to come with me. I saw then point to the wooke were raking dry leaves to put on the break to make it burn. The overseer first fell in with to Betty. Said she, Where must I go! "Go to wook all I dei, but if it ee happens were a seal of the me woo

Those that will work, do well—those that will sue —not; it is the same here as everywhere. It is the best poor man's country that I know of—it man comes without a shilling, he can get also well. There is no more idleness among colored that other people—there are idlers among colored that I came here with money enough to buy a husbrad acres of land. My money was stolen, but I did to get discouraged. I now own this house and last —ten acres here, and twelve in another place. I had a house and land which the railroad look, as I got a good price:

If I had any knowledge how to calculate us scheme, as I should if I had learning, I should be worth ten thousand dollars. London has grown since I came here. I had an opportunity to buy lamid in the heart of the city, but did not book about it. Many of our people remain por learning to go the standard of education. It cannot be the same of the course of the city of the course of the course of the city of

land in the heart of the city, but did not be a shout it. Many of our people remain poe for want of education. It cannot be expected that men who have just got away from slavery should look far ahead; they are only looking for today and to-morrow. The colored people are mostly intention to hard work; for the time we have been been and the colored people are mostly intention. en to hard work; for the time we have been hen, we have made great progress in this country. They have many good farms about Wilberfores. They is some prejudice, but not so much as there use to be. There is no separate school here. Then are a Baptist and Methodist church, exclusively for colored people. Whether this is best, leasest say. I used to persuade the colored people to p into the white folks' churches. They came now making me say I would never go to church say more; on coming out, the colored people wer is sulted; things were said then that would not be said now. Colored people attend at every charch in London.

THANKSGIVING-GOV. GARDNER

In many respects, Thanksgiving is a very pleasant featival. It is the occasion of bringing together the scattered members of many a household, and this of itself is a great recommendation in its favor. As a day of amusement, too, it is very well, for our holidays are not very numerous. No is it any great objection to Thanksgiving, that ere tain people wish to make it a religious affair. Its every one use it as he likes—go a visiting, playing, or praying. But for the Governor to issue a long and pious proclamation upon the occasion, as if is would make it a public religious day, if he could its about as unnecessary for him as a theologianas it is anti-republican in him as a Chief Magistrate. If people are desirous of attending is churches, they can do so without being remaided of it by the Governor. It is therefore entirely apperficuous, on his part, to issue a holy summer of it by the Governor. It is therefore entirely a perfluous, on his part, to issue a holy summer to this effect. But there is another feature in the proclamations, so called, which is far more objectionable, and which ought, before this time, is have caused their discontinuance. It is, that a certain extent, they unite the State with s certain extent, they unite the State with the Church. The answer to this will be, that the Governor only recommends the religious obserues of the day. True; but even this in a Government where we have no established religion is out character, or inconsistent. The Governar, tings speaking, has no business to appoint religious emony of any kind. He was not elected for the purpose, nor does it come within the luties of the

His sphere of action is entirely political at should be; and consequently the appointing of all religious observances, being properly nothing he private or individual affairs, should be left to the churches, or to those citizens who may desire then A private matter, like religion, is in no way legis mately connected with the public duties of a Go ernor, because the theory of our Government, in regard to religion, is, that it has no alliance with the civil power. 'But what harm is there is the Governor's issuing a proclamation for Thankris-ing!' inquires a Christian. The harm lies in the -that in so far as he connects religion with any of his official acts, he adopts a precedent which is dugerous in a community like ours, where the exisfrom the civil rule. If Governors may propely appoint Thankegiving and Fast Days, they may p further, and appoint many other religious observances, until the State becomes, as it were, the mere mouthpiece of the church. Therefore, is wisest and the only safe course in this matter a to leave religion entirely to individuals, and kens eternally disconnected with Government has this republican and just policy always been pesued in Massachusetts, its annals would set must be disgraced by long and melancholy chapter reciting the barbarous persecutions inflicted on the Quakers and Baptists for their religious qui-

But Gov. Gardner, like a great many other Govfavorably disposed towards the religion which has produced so much persecution. Accordingly, we find him saying, in his 'Thanksgiving ordinance:

And let us also pray, that the holy religion of our fathers may not be sapped by the infidelities and ra-tionalism, born of this too material and philosophia

And God help us (we were going to say) if the holy religion of our fathers uses not sapped, and almost rooted out too, by the infidelities and tionalism, born of this material and philosophic age!' Their holy religion' persecuted eres us death the Quakers; banished the Baptista asi, in short, despised and trampled upon the right of conscience. Gov. Gardner cannot deny there pan facts of history—unless he is a Know Nothing in that respect as well as in politics, which pertains not the case. He is aware of the stern and unlenting bigotry of 'our fathers,' and he know full well, without our telling him, that no she causes but ' infidelities and rationalism' bare re moved that merciless bigotry, and given to the State the degree of liberality and toleration it not enjoys. Even he himself, though enloging to fathers,' would have received no particular nor at their hands, if he had lived in their day with his present at the control of the his present views of religion, for we understant that he is not a very pious man—except in pre-lamations. But he must follow the fashing all other Governors; assume great reverence far the church; pander to the prejudices of the religious and hold up, as models worthy of all praise as impitation, a class of man whose policy, if now on imitation, a class of men whose policy, if now as ried out, would destroy the very pracrites a which Republicanism is founded—the liberty conscience, the right of private judgment, and in freedom of speech and of the press —Boston is vestigator.

BOSTON Champooing and Hair Dyeing BALOON.

MADAME CARTEAUX would respectfully interaction the ladies of Boston and vicinity, that her mish lishment, removed from No. 284 to 365, WASHINGTON STREET,

is now in successful operation.

She will attend to Cutting and Dressing Ladin' all Children's Hair. Dyeing and Champooing, is the not approved style, and warranting to give salisfacine.

She has also a Hair Restorative, which cannot help celled, as it produces new hair where haldens is taken place.

taken place.

N. B. All kinds of Hair Work made to order.

N. B. All kinds of Hair Work made to order.

Madame C. has opened a Branch of her Salos a

No. 2, Lonsdale Block, Providence, R. I.

Nov. 16.

DR. H. W. MASONS DENTIST. 49 TREMONT STREET. (OVER LEONARD & CO'S AUCTION BOOM,) BOSTON.

DR. M. is a regular graduate in deatal resident terms. Boston, Sept. 28, 1855 6m PASSMORE WILLIAMSON

IN MOYAMENSING JAIL.

A FINE Portrait representing this Mariyr is fit cause of Freedom, Truth and Justice, (remainder the first property of the property of the property of the property of the Picture, 16 by 20 in. Price, flat Courts.

Cents.

Those desiring early impressions of this interests.
Ficture can receive them by leaving their name ville Publisher, THOMAS CURTIS, 134 Arch first. hillsdelphia, where all orders for the trade must be set.

M. LLOY TOL.

FUGE BRECKIN stract of a let WILLIAM H. Te must not for the and the possess. The South as the North, a the South as the lowest pand justly to a faffaira which the Control of the country was national movement.

al movement , and afterwards held slav it, if it is all erent assertion incipal law to sery, if it exists, and that, of laws, there are is not over culations on a places in which aws which a series are a series as a series are the series are ring changed ry, and at the mions, feels h ath shall be o example, in itled, further itled, further Government proceeds to ser, to exert thority, to she a policy of the bolly regardle uth, and absonce, if not its a mere accumediate subjugerous acciust institution on which the itself a rovo rried into effects not only to ts not only ats not only to ats even its ve-ith reference to ally refuge of teater than civ., which do you which do you wee, after a was a say whether outh at such a

> ree was suffice was suffice was suffice holly on God' only what me that I know yone of us cart, a contest ok towards i was ignoble was ignoble as solid arguing to on which ever on which ever on which ever on which so is a solid arguing to be entrained in the solid arguing the control of the current of he current iffe sequent life sequent l

rery the pret stered but the moer she will receive her; history when deeply pollu upposed cou ad when I de

tances are to be made, and all to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to el, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. decrisements making less than one square for times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachu nis and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-

w receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray EDNEED QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

is the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of W. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholdere!

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholdi ds of the South prescribed, as a condition of their ent to the Constitution, three special provisions so

USB THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SUBRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES—an

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

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

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

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

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

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' -- John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXV. NO. 48.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 1117.

The South, therefore, is liable to a pressure the South; and under that pressure, the South as not only be expected to do, but may be obliged by what she would gladly avoid, if she were by and justly treated. Nor must we allow ourto forget that this was not the original re of affairs—not the condition of things unwhich the Confederation and afterwards the Constitution were formed-not the condia set of which the Union grew. Originally, ha cet of which the Union grew. Originally, herry was national in this country—to the intent sati formed no obstacle to any united and name and morement, impulse or act—amongst Colories, and afterwards amongst States, every one of this held slaves. I have no remark to make, to gron your favorite apothegm, that slavery is all foodless national. is a pon your lavorte apolicy in the late of the late at in, and that, as long as it does exist in a coundhas, there must be laws about it. The perper is not over your apothegm, nor about your lations on the nature of law; but it is about be places in which slavery may exist, and about a law which shall affect it therein. The North, ing changed her condition with respect to sla-, and at the same time having changed her ath shall be coerced, one way or other, to follow grample, in both respects; and feels herself siled further, to use the powers of the Nation-Guernment to effect this object. Thereupon proceeds to organize parties, to consolidate to exert her numerical majority, to assume crity, to shape the legislation of Congress and policy of the Federal Government, in a manner by regardless of the rights and interests of the ath, and absolutely incompatible with its inde-nce, if not its existence. This is, in effect, a contest ngrensy at the North-for safety at the South. a mere accident that slavery should be the mediate subject of the conflict; an extremely institution. But the very conception itself on which the North enters upon the contest is tself a revolution. It is a revolution, which, ied into effect, upon any subject whatever, de

amed noto effect, upon any subject whatever, de-lats not only the possibility of the Union, but de-lats even its very object. And carried into effect wit reference to slavery, it makes civil war the saly refage of the South from perils which are prater than civil war itself. I ask you, Sir, calmwhich do you consider best for us-to fight the laves, after a while ! Now, Sir, it is for the North es; whether she values her supremacy over the both at such a rate as this; and whether, making ery the pretext, she will pursue it unto blood attered but the simple truth when I told Mr. poer she will find a million of armed men ready becire her; I repeated only the plainest lesson bety when I added that her own soil will be eply polluted with blood as ours. I said what could neither be misunderstood nor de when I declared that the equality of physical was sufficient to leave the issue dependent ally on God's gift of a great Captain. I utteret only what many millions will endorse, and no mer that I know of will deny, when I said that evane of us deplored, from the bottom of our art, a contest so frightful, but that not one of us hok towards it with unmanly apprehension. Sir. er solid arguments-arguments of that descrip the which every good man will carefully consider, trery wise man ponder deeply, every brave man simit to be just, every sane man see to be conclutive against the counsel you give and the ends you i is not possible for us to separate ourselves empletely from immense and durable influences

thich surround us. I think I see in your Oration general complexion of that state of opinion ch is so peculiar to New York politics, and which has been so manifest throughout your whole litical excer. However this might affect our esmate of you as a man, it undoubtedly gives dis etness to your position as a representative of a atter. In like manner it may be possible that a current of my own thoughts may receive a pecaller tings from the state of opinion which has always ensted in Kentucky, and with which I been in contact from my childhood; and thus me additional value may attach to what I say. I passed that childhood around the knees of ers and soldiers of the Revolution, who d son the independence of their country, and sa conquered from the savage this fair and noble crion of it. I did not know then that these were confiar men, but I have learned that well enough The sons and daughters of these men were playmates of my carliest years, as they have are been the friends and companions of my subquent life. I expect to mingle my dust with ein; I hope their children and mine will lay me as honored grave; and my children's children shady sand before me side by side with theirs. have differed often—sometimes fiercely—with spects of this very question of domestic slavery.

But, Sir, what is slavery to me, compared with the the fortunes, the and, the fortunes, the honor, the safety of these and What is the fate of a handful of poor Africas to me, compared with the fate of these men! And so we all feel. I tell you, Sir, it was mainly see turn of this deep, intense, hereditary feeling which prevented this State six years ago—and prevented it again fifty years before that—and prevented if at first sixty those years ago. from imreated it again fifty years before that—and pre-reated it at first sixty-three years ago—from im-lating a Tystem of gradual emancipation. 'We will set sprace ourselves from the slace States of the South. We will not forsake those who share accom-men peril with us.' Such was their language: if not time appells. Such was their language: te, surely most loyal. And now, when the and many heart revolts at the perfidity of the pre-tris and the baseness of the methods resorted to, in there much reason to expect that these mean will change their change their nature! Do you imagine that no

ger bond exists between these people than ex-

whose liberties they had conquered, like the which pervades these fifteen slave States.

of your own great State! Since the world began, to bond ever existed, save amongst God's ancient People, which bound every man to his fellow, every Sate to all the rest, and all the States to the Nation, where it is the states of the States

17,8

EFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

2. BRECKINKINGE TO WM. H. SEWARD.

2. BRECKINKINGE TO WM. H. SEWARD.

3. BRECKINKINGE TO WM. H. SEWARD.

4. BRECKINKINGE TO WM. H. SEWARD.

5. BRECKINKINGE TO WM. H. SEWARD.

6. BRECKINGE TO WM. H. SEWARD

ibrary Association of Boston.

I am well assured of the highly respectable char-

I am well assured of the highly respectable character and of the laudable objects of your literary association, and no body of the kind could have been more honored than you have been by the illustrious orators and statesmen who have shed upon your lectures the lights of their great minds. I have no doubt too of the 'cordial welcome' I would receive from 'very many' of your hospitable citimans. The rugged heart of the fathers receive from 'very many' of your hospitable citimans. The rugged heart of the fathers have can show her teeth in indignation, as if she were really manly, and Christon, as if she were really manly, and Christon. It is not in the saddest thing of all, that so large a fraction of our resistance to slavery is only the expression of a sense of wounded honor?

Our nation has lost its faith. It has faded out into dimness. The rugged heart of the fathers are the proposition of their sons.

not been owing to any antagonism on my part of wards that favored section. Massachusetts especially, I have been taught to venerate and cherish as the elder sister of Virginia. When I reflect upon their attitudes and relations in the darkness and gloom of the night of revolution: when I listen to who do business in State and Wall streets: O, expected to the results of the result gloom of the night of revolution: when I listen to their, hails, sister to sister—Virginia to Massachusetts, Massachusetts to Virginia—in the 'times which tried men's souls: 'when I watch the fires kindling on the heights of Boston, and see Virginia going forth across the rivers and over the land, by the sea, leading her best beloved son by the hand, dripping blood and tears at every step there and back, leaving him there on post to guard your very city, and to make the oppressors evacuate it; and when I contrast this picture with the present state of things in our confederacy, which makes you assure me 'that the feelings of the people of Massachusetts towards my State are not those of antagonism,' I gush forth in anguish, and ask—Why a necessity for such assurance! Why any antagonism have the east of the vill of slavery,'—and the response is, a plea for some great benevolent organization, showput antagonism have the east ask—leaved state of the vill of slavery,'—and the response is, a plea for some great benevolent organization, showput antagonism have the east ask—leave the veril of slavery,'—and the response is, a plea for some great benevolent organization, showput antagonism have the east and wall streets: O, extended to do business in State and Wall streets: O, extended to do business in State and Wall streets: O, extended to do business in State and Wall streets: O, extended to pour political parties, in your churches, and every where, for the benefit of the slave!—and all the reply we get is, a fresh order sent to Charleston for 'four hundred bores of sugar.' The plea comes to literary men who have the control of mind, and the response we get is, 'The Sophomore class in our college this year has reom for ten more young men—send them up from the South!' Up to the churches the appeal comes, 'As they would honor Christ, not to ignore the existence of the evil of slavery,'—and the response is, a plea for some great benevolent organization, show-line the countries of its treasury; '—when the fact is plain, t Why a necessity for such assurance! Why any antagonism between these, the devoted States of Hancock and Washington! May God in his mercy and in love guide them as of yore! May they ever be comented in union by the blood of the rev.

A man who lost his wife some time ago was askcy and in love guide them as of yore! May they ever be cemented in union by the blood of the revand trial shall come, may they hail and cheer each other on again to victory, for civil and religious Yours truly,

HENRY A. WISE. To CHARLES G. CHASE and others, committee,

LETTER FROM MR. WISE .- We take pleasure in laying before our readers the subjoined letter from Hon. Henry A. Wise, the governor elect of the an-cient commonwealth of Virginia, addressed to the ecture committee of the Mercantile Library Assoriation, in answer to an invitation to lecture in this city before that association, during the com-ing winter. The truly national tone of this letter must renew in the mind of the reader the patriotic feelings which of old knit together the colonies of ing winter. The truly national tone of this letter must renew in the mind of the reader the patriotic feelings which of old knit together the colonies of Massachusetts and Virginia in times of darkness and trouble, and will cause a regret that Mr. Wise's playing of political jugglery before the people. And then there was Webster, the mightiest son of preparations for the duties of the important office on which he is about to enter, will prevent him from accepting the invitation, and will deprive us of welcoming to Boston so distinguished a guest, that reminded one of the mammoth cave in Ken-

risited any part of New England.

This letter is the more significant, because another committee in behalf of the 'lectures on slavery, in their indiscreet zeal, by calling upon Mr. Wise to loure upon slavery in Boston, succeeded in pestering him into writing a letter, which we are free to say we regretted to see in print, though we can easily understand the feeling of annoyance that gave rise to its sharpness of expression. Whatever ill-feeling (if any) the former letter may have engendered in the minds of our right-thinking citizens, will be dispelled on the perusal of that which we publish below.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

LIBERTY A UNIVERSAL CURSE, Hear the language of the Richmond Enquirer

Crime, famine, ignorance, anarchy, infidelity, and revolution, stare the reader in the face on every page of the history of universal liberty. A single season of want in Ireland and Scotland will exhibit more human suffering than a Mrs. Stowe could gleam from the annals of slavery through all time and through all countries. The South owes it to herself to throw free society on the defensive. Slave Society is co-oxtensive with man in time and space. It must be natural, or man must be an unnatural being. It is recognized and authorized by the Bible, and was ordained by God. Free so-ciety is a little experiment, a departure from na-ture, that claim no Divine authority, and very lit-

tle of human authority.

We put the question to all abolitionists: What have been the results of this little experiment! It is you who should defend yourselves—not us. Huyou who should defend yourselves—not us. man experience and practice, and Divine author You must make out a strop case, in order to justify the injustice of such authorities. Instead of Southern men being called on to lecture in defence of slavery, Northern men should be invoked to defend their institutions."

STABLING POR MAN AND BEAST! What is the real situation of the slave, and in what estimate he is held, even in Kentucky, (the tumid Dr. Breckinridge's own State.) is vividly apparent in the following advertisement from the Louisville Courier, of the 29th October:—

LETTER PROM HENRY A. WISE.

The following letter has been received from Hon.

Some of you are ready to tell me that the back of the North is at last crystallizing into solid bone.
But there are circumstances connected with even this, which make it the saddest thing of all. The The following letter has been received from Hon.

Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. by the lecture committee, in answer to one of theirs, requesting him to lecture before the Boston Mercantile Library Association during the present course:

Only, near Onancock, Va., Nov. 11, 1855.

Gentlemen:—Yours of the 2d inst. was awaiting my arrival at home yesterday, from a temporative absence at Washington city.

This, which make it the saddest thing of all. The mischiefs of slavery were perpetually increasing—this burden every day growing heavier—this sweat pouring out in larger and larger streams—his cries, and groans, and tears, constantly multiplying—and yet we were content to be indifferent, till at last the South stood up and touched our honor;—then we sprung to life! We waked when the finger of despotism touched our waked when the finger of despotism. ry absence at Washington city.

T gratefully acknowledge the compliment of your when at last it is required that she shall become invitation to deliver one of a course of lectures, during the present winter, before the Mercantile get her share of the spoils, like a terrier in the presence of a rat, she can show her teeth in indig-

receive from 'very many' of your hospitable citizens; but it is not in my power, gentlemen, to accept your invitation. The situation of my private affairs, and the duty of preparing for months to come for new scenes of public service, will engross all my time and attention the whole of the coming winter. I have been compelled to decline every call of the same kind from many quarters in my own State, and other States besides yours.

I sincerely regret this the more, because I have never yet set my foot on the beloved soil of that portion of my country called New England. This has not been owing to any antagonism on my part to wards that favored section. Massachusetts especially, I have been taught to venerate and cherish as tional life is failing,—the only response is, 'Sheet-

ed why he did not take a second one. He replied And whenever another night of gloom he had never found an opportunity to make twenty per cent. in the transaction. And that reply was something more than a pointed sarcasm. We are bartering away all the glory of our national cha-racter for the sake of material emolument. And this is the vice of the nation. The simple fact is we can hardly get a single man to maintain his nobleness for a series of years. What are the great men to whom we have been accustomed to point! There was a great triumvirate. There was Calhoun, the mighty genius, with all the splendor of ntellect and power of argument, who busied himself in drawing out a programme of political operations for the protection and perpetuity of American slavery. There was another man—the second of the triumvirate. He was the idol of his Anak, with his jutting brows that suggested the double-rigged ship at anchor, and his eye-sockets that reminded one of the mammoth cave in Kenthat were spiritual Titans, in words, each one of which was a thunderbolt! And yet what was he! Just simply an evidence how great a thing God may make, and how terribly sin may mar it. And how has it been with great men who have come here from abroad! Kossuth came here with the accumulated wrongs of Hungary. He was a mighty champion for freedom! But when he goes South, champion for freedom: But when he goes South, he is sagacious enough to see that he must speak of freedom carefully. And so he goes home again, made timid by the concession he had given. John Mitchel comes. The British lion growled before his impressive eloquence! They bore him to the distant island of the sea. But at last he comes to cur shores—comes here, as we hoped, an ally to the friends of freedom. But not three months had be been here, before the climax of patriotism under American culture was reached in his earnest wish to fatten and grow sleek on an Ala-bama plantation. This is the spirit of the pres-

Our legislation,-what is its character! There is our national Congress, sitting day after day, and night after night, and offering itself to the influences that mould it after the spirit of the influences that mould it alter the spirit of the times. There is our Senate, utterly refusing to move—our House of Representatives, with arms wide open to take the gift of bribery, and sell itself,—and our Judiciary, alas for it! while the hero of Pennsylvania is in Moyameosing prison!

And where is our executive force! Three days

And where is our executive force? Three days ago, I read something semi-official, in which the chief of the Executive says, in substance, that he is able to do nothing to improve Kansas affairs? Our issue to-day—the best we are making up,—what is it? The Republican party—what is it aiming at? The restoration of the Compromise, and repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. It consents that slavery shall live in the States undisturbed? and repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. It consents that slavery shall live in the States undisturbed!

It frankly pledges its free and fraternal coperation with the fifteen slave States, though they go on in their career, maintaining a despotism that never can live in harmony with freedom. That I believe is the advance ground of the free sentiment party of today!

ment party of to-day !
But is that the noblest stand a national party what estimate he is held, even in Kentucky, (the tumid Dr. Breckinridge's own State.) is vividly apparent in the following advertisement from the Louisville Courier, of the 29th October:—

For Sale—A Negro Man, 27 years of age, and a fine Harness or Saddle Horse, 5 years old, will be sold on terms to suit purchasers. Call and see them at Alexander Marwell's stable, on Sixth street, between Jefferson and Green streets.

But is that the noblest stand a national party can take! Is that the goal at which we aim? Will we be politically content that slavery shall be tolerated, and approved, and sympathize with, any select in the Country!

For my part, while I sympathize with all that is excellent in the Republican movement of '55—while I am gratified with any expression of interest in the cause of freedom,—never, so help me God! will I ally myzelf with any political party which lays

down a single concession to despotism,—which will not do such violence to the deepeat instincts of my heart. Whatever I do, shall be done with the open and frank avowal, that I recognize slavery as an outlaw—if not by the Constitution, by the law which is above it. Nover will I take any other attitude!

Accept this as my confession of faith.

There are a few men, I know, who take the ground that slavery has no legal existence, and can have none in these United States. I certain ly have no sympathy with Papany, and I am not ambitions to acquire the credulity of its votaries. I have wished many times that I could conceive of the immaculate conception of the U. S. Constitution: I cannot believe any such thing, I is not in ne to believe it. And the facts in the history of our national life are the best comment on that instrument!

Mr. President, this is a sad speech. I am advance of it. But it is best to look at things as they are I would not flatter you that slavery will walk into its grave with a courteous 'good amorning'! It is possible that you will get the Compromise restored, and the Fugitive Slave Law repealed. But even that might become but a dose of chloroform to the anti-slavery of the nation. The shout would then go up, 'Now, for the first time, slavery has walked towards its tomb! We have to grave!' My friends, I am suspicious of the whole matter. I am satisfied with nothing but that which entirely reputates slavery.

And yet I am not hopeless. I have spoken of the results of the state of the proper qualifications for a Sceretary of State, and thrust himself into our foreign relations. We must tell Mr. Cushing the han not the proper qualifications for a Sceretary of State, and thrust himself into our foreign relations. We must tell Mr. Cushing the han not the proper qualifications for a Sceretary of State, and thrust himself into our foreign relations. We must tell Mr. Cushing the han not the proper qualifications for a Sceretary of State, and that he has not the proper qualifications for a Sceretary of

gle instinct of humanity—not a single inspiration of hope—not a single affection which religion has nurtured-not a single aspiration towards the future which has been aroused into life-not one of all these put in as an ally of freedom.

dom's temple, we should go out to fasten fetters human limbs, and push farther into the future the world's millennium! It is too much! And yet, our past career has been in that direction. But there is the omnipotent God still reigning and to him I turn, and find relief. I can hope n more in man; for our past history and present character prophecy nothing but darker days. But it is something to go with the face turned toward seaven, and cry, O MY COUNTRY! MAYEST THOU YET

were doubtless, meant to be offensive. They were intended to irritate the British government, and give our own people something to talk about, by way of taking off their attention from the misconduct of Mr. Pierce's administration in other re-

British government gave its agents to respect our local laws; yet Mr. Cushing tells the district-attorneys that in enjoining obedience to the local law of the United States, the British authorities have fended against both the dignity and the rights of our government in a worse manner than if they had commanded their agents directly to disobey our laws. The order so to proceed as not to vio-late the laws of the United States he avers is an order to violate the spirit of these laws, and is in itself an infringement of the sovereign rights of the nited States.

This is a shallow pretence. When the govern

which entirely repudiates slavery.

And yet I am not hopeless. I have spoken of despotism, and the path along which it has walked to its present position. But freedom, too, has her allies. And her triumph over slavery is only a question of time. There is not a sincle inspiration. is a hard-working, fussy Attorney-General, of much industry and moderate capacity, an utter destitu-tion of political integrity, narrow views and little foresight—quite unfit, in short, for the post into whose sphere he now obtrudes himself. Let the neutrality laws be enforced, however,

I look over this country,—and sometimes not but let us begin with those violations of them which without tears. She is beautiful in her physical are the most heinous. When these violations distructure. How nobly God has piled her mounturb the peace of our neighbors, and are prelimistructure. How nobly God has piled her mountains! How grandly He has poured the waters of her cataracts! How foll of majesty are her waters, bearing her products to the ocean! How every thing comes here, ready to minister to our necessities; combining to enlarge our virtue into a grander picture than the world has seen, and giving us a name such as history tells no tale of! Here, in the last quarter of the earth, God would have the civilization of all former ages units. something to do by going to Halifax. Let the greater offence be first brought to punishment.—
First the beam, and then the mote, is a good old

have the civilization of all former ages unite, that he might show a product, in the form of man, which should combine all the excellencies which humanity is capable of.

I look at this land. She is the land of promise. The nations look at her. And, O! to think that she should forget her mission—that she is the land of promise. The nations look at her and the mission—that she lift an offence against the laws is committed, punish the law has provided. The should still run to sin—that she should re-enact the tragedies of the depotisms of old ages—and, remedy is legal prosecution, not war, nor even diwith opportunity to gather rays of glory from all the civilizations that were, she should sink in shame—and that, from under the dome of Free-land armies to settle.—N. Y. Evening Post.

From the Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle, SLAVERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The anti-slavery presses of the country are, so rater, triumphing over what they consider the clean victory of Passmore Williamson over Judge Kane. To us it seems that, so far as the controversy was between these two individuals, there was a yielding of extreme points on both sides. The Judge failed to obtain from Mr. Wil-MR. CUSHING'S HAND IN OUR POREIGN

AFFAIRS.

The journals received by this day's arrival from Europe give indications of a good deal of excitement in Great Britain, occasioned by the manner in which the American government has thought fit to deal with the question of recruiting soldiers for the war in the East. The principal cause of the excitement is the instructions given by Mr. Cushing, our Attorney-General at Washington, to the district attorneys and other officers, to detect and prosecute offences committed by British agents against our neutrality laws. These instructions were doubtless, meant to be offensive. They were

On Mr. Williamson's part, he quietly refrained to the principal cause of the subsequent imprisonment. The Judge also abandoned his charge of perjury, and, with exception of one particular, took the affirmation which he had previously declared perjury as truthful, and a sufficient cause for his release. He also permitted Mr. Williamson to silently refract a statement, which, in the first declaration, was made the principal, nay, almost the only ground of offence, viz: that he (W.) had never had the alleged persons in his custody. So far, the actual yielding of Judge Kane.

On Mr. Williamson's part, he quietly refrained

On Mr. Williamson's part, he quietly refrained from repeating the offensive declaration, that he had never had the persons in custody. By his form of petition as first presented, and as subsequently amended at the suggestion of the court, he seemed Mr. Cushing's instructions are certainly the saddest departure from official discretion, of which we recollect an example in this country. The directions to ferret out and bring before the tribunals any transgression of our neutrality laws, did not need to be enforced by the vulgar appeals to national prejudices, with which they are liberally seasoned. There was no occasion for interlarding them with invidious comments on the cautions which the British government gave its agents to respect our local laws; yet Mr. Cushing tells the district attorneys that in enjoining obedience to the local law seems to us as it has finally resulted to be a 'clean serior of contempt as alleged; and, finally, his answer also seems to admit the charge of contempt as alleged; and, finally, his answer also seems to admit that, had the persons been within his control, he would have brought them into court as directed. These seems to upon the record of his own court, and Mr. Williamson wrong, and acknowledging his wrong, and as refraining from presenting these persons for ensavement by John H. Wheeler, solely on account of his inability to do so. to admit the charge of contempt as alleged; and,

ictory' for slavery over freedom.
In virtue of his 'clean' record, Judge Kane's

decision may hereafter be quoted as a precedent for the incarceration of any citizen who declines to aid in such judicial acts of kidnapping as our Federal Judges may see fit to institute

Judges may see fit to institute.

Another thing has resulted from these proceedings as they have terminated. Slavery has been introduced into Pennsylvania, in so far as this usurped jurisdiction of Judge Kane can introduce it, in United States.

This is a shallow pretence. When the government of the United States ordains a law, making any particular act a public offence, and annexing to it a penalty, it is supposed to know what it means—it is a supposed to know what it means—it is a supposed to know what it means—it is a supposed to know any and to cavilia and it is a supposed to know any and convenient method of kidmapping than the old method under the fagility know it is a post for slave holding, and this new which our laws clearly permit, is manifest enough to ordinary minds; but Mr. Cushing, it seems, is too profound to think so.

We know very well that the agents of the power ordinary minds; but Mr. Cushing, it seems, is too

the opinion of others north of Mason and Dixon's line, when the Circuit Court of the United States shall re-affirm Judge Kane's decision, as it doubtless will, when it comes to try the case of John H. Wheeler vs. Passmore Williamson, for the value of the slaves, Jane, Isaiah and Daniel, and as it doubtless also will in the New York Lemmon case. of every other under our Constitution, a victor. She has won Pennsylvania to slavery. And Pennsylvania acquiesces. More:—she has won the whole North. All she has now to do is, to fortify herself in her new conquests, and maintain her possession. And this, of course, she will leave no means untried to effect; and with the aid of politicians and churches of the North, she has every prospect of ultimate success under the present Union. Slavery has, then, come out of this contest, as out

DR. BRECKINRIDGE TO MR. SEWARD.

I have just been reading this remarkable letterin vigor of expression and warmth of feeling, a match to that addressed by the same hand, a few months ago, to Mr. Sumner. From this forcibly written paper we make the edifying discovery of the following facts, from an authority as able and competent as the pro-slavery interest has to put

1. The South will regard a determined and per-istent opposition to slavery on the part of the

forth as a easus belli.

2. The South is all ready for a civil war, when t fairly comes, under this provocation.

3. The South, in case of a fight, professes to ex-

pect to whip.

4. This northern opposition, to create this hostility, need not interfere with slavery in the States; for Dr. B. sneers at the distinction between attacking slavery where it is and preventing its extension,—thus effectually taking the wind out of the sails

of moderate anti-slavery men at the North.

5. The South has reason for special sensitiveness and alarm on this ground,—that she has slaces, while the North has none,—a funny argument for Dr. B., and not much in accordance with the general complacency and braggadocio of his exposition

of southern affairs.

6. The South holds that for a northern majority, by a fair vote, to restrain the spread of slavery, would be for the North to 'degrade' the South.

7. Notwithstanding the strength, superiority and bliss of the South, Dr. B. asks this singular question: 'Which do you consider the best for us—to fight the North at once, or to fight both the North and the slaves, after a while!' 8. For the victory, the South relies on 'God's gift of a great captain,' to be given, of course, to

the party of oppression.

9. Instead of the chief sectional party existing at the North, the fifteen slave States, according to Dr.
B., are bound together, and have been for a long
time, in a bond of such strength and such chivalrous devotion, that no one of them will do the right
thing and solish slavery, even if so inclined, for
fear of weakening the bond against the North,—a bond, in fact, surpassing in its special and exclu-sive coercion anything since the days of the 'pe-culiar people.'

10. The southern aristocracy, friends of Dr. B. are too valuable too allow of emancipation: 'What is the fate of a handful of poor Africans to me,' (ah, to me!) 'compared with the fate of these

This is what American slavery has to say for it-

self in the year of our Lord 1855 .- Boston corre-spondent of the N. Y. Independent.

REV. DR. BRECKINRIDGE'S LETTER. To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times :

DEAR SIE :- Will you favor your readers with an opinion as to what that remarkably bellicose cleryman, Rev. Robert J. Breckingide, means in is letters to Messrs. Summer and Seward, by all his letters to Messrs. SUMNER and SEWARD, by all his talk about war and bloodshed? He is not a politician, (is he!) and therefore it can't be for Bancombe. What, then, is his object? Who talks of making war on the South, or its institutions, any other way than legitimately through the ballotbox? Does the Rev. Roserr J. Breckinghoes suppose that Northern freemen will be deterred by such threats held over them in terrorem, from expression their engings on Slavery, or anything else.

pressing their opinions on Slavery, or anything else, and giving their rotes in favor of men who profess their own principles?

This sort of bullying sounds strangely from a clergyman, and Mr. B. does not know his brethren, or the people of the North, (although he would seem from his last letter to have been educated at one of our public Institutions,) if he presumes that fear of any ulterior consequences whatever will pre-vent those of us sho hold Anti-Slavery views from doing all that we can, lawfully and Constitutionally, to limit and thus to destroy a system which we consider at war with justice, and injurious to the sation and the world. Who but Rev. Rozer J.

BRECKINEIDGE talks or even thinks of going further A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN.

From the Pittsburgh Journal. DR. PLUMER AND SLAVERY. MR. RIDDLE :- A friend has called my attention

to a letter addressed by the Rev. William S. Plumer, D. D., to the chairman of a committee of correspondence in Richmond, Va., republished in the Pittsburg Daily Dispatch of the 31st ult., and to which is appended a pungent commentary by 'Souvenir,' the correspondent of that paper.

The letter contains much that is revolting to every one endowed by his Creator with a moral sense; but I do not choose to quarrel with any man's opinions, and I should no more think of disputing with Dr. Plumer on the subject of slavery, than I should of breaking a lance with Brigham Young on his peculiar views of domestic relations.

But Dr. Plumer has introduced into his letter, the names of great and good men, in such a con-

the names of great and good men, in such a con-nection as would lead a hasty or careless reader (and the world is full of such) to infer that they (and the world is fall of such) to infer that they accorded with him in opinion. We have (says Dr. P.) the authority of Montesquieu, Burke, and Coleridge, three eminent masters of the science of human nature, that, of all men, slaveholders are the most jealous of their liberties.'

This reference contains what the school-men call

This reference contains what the school-men call a 'suppressio veri,' and within that a 'suggestio falsi.' It carefully conceals the opinions of these great men on the subject of slavery, and conveys by suggestion the impression that they approved of it. I shall show by their writings that, so far from approving of slavery, they have openly, unequivocally, and eloquently condemned and denounced it.

nounced it.

'Slavery,' says Montesquieu, 'is not useful, either to the master or to the slave; to the slave, because he can do nothing by virtue: to the mater, because he contracts with his slaves all sorts of evil habits, inures himself insensibly to neglect every moral virtue, and becomes proud, passionate, hard-hearted, violent, voluptuous and cruel. The