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 lere 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.

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.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1855.

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 fooders 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, calm-, which 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.

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

et only what many millions will endorse, and no mer that I know of will deny, when I said that ev-

ane of us deplored, from the bottom of our

art, a contest so frightful, but that not one of us

could neither be misunderstood nor de

poer she will find a million of armed men ready

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 concluter 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 stand 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

17,8

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 ac m-men peril with us.' Such was their language: if not ties, apply 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 exof 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 whose liberties they had conquered, like the which pervades these fifteen slave States.

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. 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 utter-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 coming 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 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

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.

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

man experience and practice, and Divine author You must make out a strop

# STABLING POR MAN AND BEAST!

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 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 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 Kenof welcoming to Boston so distinguished a guest, 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 cooperation 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 senti-

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 Secretary of State, and thrust himself into our foreign relations. We must tell Mr. Cushing the han not the proper qualifications for a Secretary of State, and thrust himself into our foreign relations. We must tell Mr. Cushing the han not the proper qualifications for a Secretary of State, and that the proper qualifications for a Secretary of State, and that the proper qualifications for a Secretary of State, and that the proper qualifications for a Secretary of State, and that he has n

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.

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. 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

### 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's damit 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 enslavement by John H. Wheeler, solely on account of his inability to do so.

So much for the concessions of the two parties personally. As to the effect of the whole affair, it seems to us as it has finally resulted to be a 'clean's 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 as refraining from presenting these persons for ensurement 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 whole of slave-catching. It will be found a value of the post of th

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 abolish 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 itself 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

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

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. 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."

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:—

slave sees a society happy, whereof he is not even a part; he finds that security is established for others, but not for him; he perceives that his nlave bees a society happy, whereof he is not even a part; he finds that security is established for others, but not for him; he perceives that his master has a soul capable of self-advancement, while his own his violently and forever repressed. Nothing puts one nearer the condition of the beasts than always to see freemen, and not to be free. Such a person is the natural enemy of the society in which he lives. It is impossible to allow the negroes are men, because if we allow them to be men, it will begin to be believed that we are not Christians.'

Hear what Edward Ranks.

Hear what Edmund Burke says : 'Nothing makes a slave but a degraded man. In proportion as the mind grows callous to its degradation, and all sense of manty pride is lost, the slave feels comfort. In fact, he is no longer a man. If I were to define a taun, I would say with Shakspeare,

'Man is a being, holding large discourse, Looking before and after.'

But a slave is incapable of looking before and af ter. He has no motive to do so. He is a merused at their discretion. Though living, he is dead as to all voluntary agency. Though moving amidst the creation with an erect form, and with the shape and semblance of a human being, he is a nullity a

Slavery is a state so improper, so degrading and so ruinous to the feelings and capacities of homan nature, that it ought not to be suffered to

Hear also what Coleridge says :

We have offended very grievously,
And been most tyrannous. From East to West,
A groan of accusation pierces Heaven!
The wretched plead against us; multitudes, Countless and vehement, the sons of God, Our brethren! Like a cloud that travels on Steam'd up from Cairo's swamps of pestilence
have we gone forth,
And borne to distant tribes slavery and pangs, With slow perdition murders the whole man, ?

These extracts are, I trust, sufficient to brush away the foul insinuation that such men as Mon-tesquice, Burke and Coleridge sanctioned slavery. As well might the Rev. Dr. blow upon the fair fame of Rosseau, Pitt and Cowper, as drag by inuendo into the support of slavery, the revered names of the French philosopher, the British states-man, and the English poet. ANGLO-SAXON.

From the Boston Evening Telegraph of 23d inst. INDEPENDENT LECTURES ON SLAVERY

The first of the course of Independent Lectures en Slavery for the season of 1855-6, was given last evening, at the Tremont Temple.

The capacious hall was nearly filled by a very The capacious hall was nearly filled by a very intelligent and appreciative audience. The speaker selected for the occasion was Hon. Horace Mann, of Ohio, (late of Massachusetts.) who long has been endeared to the people of this State by his services in behalf of temperance, philanthropy, education and freedom

tion and freedom.

As the committee and participants in the exer cises of the evening appeared upon the platform, and especially as Mr. Mann was recognized, they

were greeted with the warmest applause.
On the platform were Hon. Charles Sumner,
Hon. Charles B. Hall, Hon. Philo Sanford, Dr. Ephraim Buck, Samuel May. Esq., and other well known citizens. Dr. Samuel G. Howe, Chairman of the Lecture Committee, presided, and after a superior voluntary on the organ, by Mr. Wilcox. Rev. E. N. Kirk opened the exercises by an appropriate and feeling prayer.

The Chairman of the Lecture Committee wel-

comed the audience and the public to the second course of the lectures on Slavery. The lectures were established on the Yankee principle of 'fair play,' and therefore slaveholders had been invited to lecture, as well as anti-slavery men, that we might know what they had to say. The committee comed the audience and the public to the second might know what they had to say. The committee were pleased with the praise of friends, and were willing to receive the censure of them. They willing to receive the censure of them. They would not condemn any man or any system unheard, and though they would strike slavery hard, they never would refuse to hear the slaveholder. Briefly but severely alluding to the criticism of Mr. Garrison on this policy, he took occasion to compliment him as a devoted man and the great pioneer in the Anti-Slavery cause. in the Anti-Slavery cause.

Dr. Howe then introduced Mr. Mann to the au

Mr. Mann was received with renewed applause Mr. MANN was received with renewed appliause. It was soon evident that he was laboring under a severe cold, being quite hoarse, which put him at a disadvantage with his audience.

After illustrating the necessity of recurring to fundamental principles in cases of doubt and conditions thereing he said has bould not forget the

flicting theories, he said he should not forget the declaration that God created all men equal, and endowed them with certain unalienable rights, among which were life, liberty, and the pursuit of happi-ness. From this position, he was to be driven by no edict of governmental or other authority. This affirmation had been denied by a statesman whose memory is cherished by South Carolina-J. C All men are born, not ' created,' said he. He might as truly have said that as men are

not created, there is no Creator.

His theme on this occasion would be ' Liberty-Liberty for all Men, and he should consider the subject in this order: First, who are entitled to liberty, or, who are men, and thus entitled to liberty; and secondly, what is liberty! As to the first, what is the criterion of a man! The attributes of man are internal and spiritual, not extrinsic and instrumental. Man has a progressive intellect instead of a stationary instinct. He has conscience which enables him, like Daniel before Darius, to stand up and proclaim the 'higher law.' Man can be melted by the love, and made heroic by the example of Jesus Christ. His soul can stand aloft and erect, and proclaim his nobility amid the flames of the fagget and the pains of tor-

ture.

As all the races called human have all these attributes, the African, with the rest, is entitled to equal rights. The late attempts of Southern phiophers to discriminate between the Caucassian and African, as to manbood, were satirically ex-amined, in which he exclaimed, he would say anather, in which he exclaimed, he would say anather maranatha to any theory which would make Frederick Douglass a brute, and Stephen A. Douglas a man! Toussaint L'Ouverture was a example of the fallacy of such speculations, and full evidence that 'a man's a man, for a' that.' But the arguments of Scripture were addeced to sustain the theory of slavery. If Paul sent back Onesimus to Philemon, as a brother in the Lord,' with only a letter in his pocket, why, if the example is cited for the return of fugitives, are they not sent back in the same manner with only a letter in their posket, and no fetters on their limbs! To the Old Testament, also, they go for their precedents. Thither he would follow cedents. Thither he would follow them, and would call attention to that first of all abolitionists, Moses, who run off, not one slave, like William Box Brown, William or Ellen Crafte, nor like Drayton and Sayres, who tried to liberate fifty-nine in the Pearl,' but two million at once of the children of That was a conductor on the underground califord for you! When Pharaoh, with all bis pimps, and murshals, and commissioners, pursued these fugitives, they perished in the waters of the Red Sea, not a man of them left to tell the tale! All the prophets, priests and apostles of olden time refer to this act as the most glorious event in Jewish history, and hence we may argue that de-liverance from human bondage was considered by them the greatest temporal blessing, and redounds

The second part of the discourse was then con-sidered—Liberty—and it was defined as of four kinds, natural, civil, religious, and spiritual. The first, natural liberty, was the privilege of doing one's will, without control or limitation, save from nature alone. This liberty was as broad as the heavens. Civil liberty is natural liberty enlarged yet curtailed in some particulars to secure the greatest good of the social state. It was the liber ty to do and to say what we please, so long as we do not trench upon the equal rights of others. It is the right of every man, except he is a criminal to go where he pleases. Every man has the right to expatriate himself if he will; and if resisted in fleeing from bondage, he that was held had the right to use force as far as was necessary, even to the slaughter of him who opposed. Before God and the angels he declared that if resistance was offered to the escaping slave, in the effort for God-given civil liberty, he would be justified would be justified in hewing down and slaying the oppressor who would deny his right to freedom. Religious liberty was sacred and divine, pertaining not only to the pre-ent and mortal, but to the future and immortal. It

was the greatest temporal blessing to man, because it left him free in regard to all the interests of etarnity. Men could not enjoy it while deprived of natural and civil liberty. How can a man be endowed with it when denied the privilege of learning to read the word of God! The art of printing has not yet been discovered for the slave. By means of the three kinds of liberty mentioned does man attain unto spiritual liberty—the glorious liberty mentioned does not be the slave of the three kinds of liberty mentioned does man attain unto spiritual liberty—the glorious libe means of the three kinds of liberty mentioned does man attain unto spiritual liberty—the glorious liberty of the sons of God. Natural, civil and religious liberty subdue all enemies without; spiritual liberty subdues all enemies within, and brings the soul into allegiance with God. The Christian only finds himself truly free. Christian liberty, like all others, exists in degrees. The soul may have a single glesm or a full-orbed sun. Everything which binds or fetters the mind, dwarfs Christian liberty and the capacity of man to enjoy it. Whoever would give to his fellow-man this liberty, must defend and uphold the three other kinds of liberty, for they are all essential to it. Without them, the last can never ripen into maturity. The

highest liberty of the gospel of Christ.

Mr. Mann concluded his very eloquent and able lecture—of which the above is only an outline—

amid warm applause. To economise time, he omitted a large portion of what he had prepared.

The reading of Whittier's elaborate poem, entitled 'The Panorama,' followed, by Rev. Thomas Stark King. The conception of the poem is that of a showman who has on exhibition, on canvas, drawings of the boundless West, with all the natural forces of these desired by the conception of the poem is that of a showman who has on exhibition, on canvas, drawings of the boundless West, with all the natural forces of these desired by the conception of the poem is that desired by the constant of the conception of the poem is that desired by the constant of the conception of the constant of the cons ural features of that domain, which call forth rapt admiration from the spectators. One of the on- lookers asks the showman to show them the country as it shell account of empty boxes.'

The Rev. Enward N. Kr. the consecrating prayer:—of the consecrating

beauty of a New England village, Dasking in al.
the happiness of free institutions. The second was
the happiness of free institutions. The second was
that of Slavery, with its graphic views of desolathat of Slavery, with its graphic views of desolamous 7th of March speech, and whatever else fell from tion, blight, domestic sorrows and wide-spread agony, most vividly presented. These pictures were most elaborately and beautifully drawn. Then folmost elaborately and beautifully drawn. Then followed an address from the showman, in which he castigates with severity the indifference and guilt of the North in allowing the spread of slavery, appeals to it to drive out all traitors to freedom, and all its inhabitants all the rights and immunities of concludes with an apology from the poet for the imperfectness of his task, and disclaiming any un-

poem, which were received with great favor. The following is one of them:

For the wise maxims of her olden school, Virginia listens to thy words, Rantoul; Seward's words of power, and Sumner's fresh renown, Flow from the pen that Jefferson laid down.'

The poem was finely read, and occasionally in-

Next Thursday being Thanksgiving, no exercise will take place. On the following Thursday evening, Mrs. Webb will road 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' as dramatised by Mrs. Stowe, its author.

### A CHAPTER IN THE BOOK OF CHRON-ICLES.

1. And it came to pass after these things, that King Franklin, the First, in the third year of his neigh, appointed one John, whose surname was Hence, no man is in the enjoyment of his heaven-de Wheeler, to the office of ambassador to the land of rived rights on the American soil. An overwhelming Nicaragua.
2. And John had a bondwoman, whose name

was Jane, and he said I will take her with me, that is called God' on the face of the earth. Three mil-

5. Now there lived in Philadelphia a just and condition treated as an uppardonable offence !- and al righteous man, whose name was Passmore.

6. And he hearing that Jane was held in bondatively wielded to multiply new victims ad infinitum

age in the city, determined to release her, and he and to make the boundaries of slavedom from the rising

New York, and when John saw that he could not long exist, were it not for such sentimental trimmer

righteous Judge whose name was Cain, and John ting the shoulder to the wheel is a more effectual act went unto him and complained of Passmore, saying,

more to bring Jane and her sons before him : and ty does not lie with God. He is neither asleep, no Passmore came forward, and swore that they were gone on a long journey, nor insensate, nor lukewarm not in his possession.

11. Then Cain charged him with contempt and

perjury, and shut him up in prison.

12. And the Lord said unto Cain, Where is thy brother!' and he answered, 'Am I my brother's

keeper ?'
13. And the Lord said, 'The voice of thy brother Passmore crieth unto me from the prison.

14. And behold thou shalt henceforth become reprobate upon the earth, and thy name shall be a reproach unto future generations.'

### JUDGE KANE

The Pontiac (Michigan) Jacksonian, a democrat ic paper of much character and influence, justly characterizes the conduct of Judge Kane in the

more Williamson. We reiterate what we said opponent of slavery. Why should such a man be sedespotism of the butcher murderer. Henry the Eighth, the secret and despotic decrees of the Star Chamber, nor yet the awful perversion of Law and play'? Chamber, nor yet the awnut perversion of Law and Justice by Jeffreys, comparing the times in which they transpired with the civilized and enlightened age in which we live, equal in enormity the judicial tyranny under which Passmore Williamson is im-; and the time will come when all good men will stand astounded at the fact, that a judge could be found in the nineteenth century so weak or so wicked as to perpetrate such an act.'

### ACTION OF PREE WILL BAPTISTS. Oct. 11. 1855-

The Committee appointed to take into consider ation the propriety of some action in reference to the imprisonment of Passmore Williamson, made the following report, which was adopted :-

. Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, and that a certified copy thereof be forwarded to Mr. Williamson by the Se-

1. Resolved, That this Society tenders its dee and profound sympathy to Passmore Williamson, Esq., of Philadelphia, in the imprisonment to which he has been subjected by the recent decision of Judge Kane, of the United States Court. We regard this act of the Judge as an illegal stretch of authority, and as indicative of a servility to the Slave Power, which has impeached the ability and capitally executed, 'without benefit of clergy,' (if cap stained the dignity of the Judicial Bench. We to the fidelity which purchased is conviction, and we are grateful in view of the Christian manliness which patiently consents to occupy the martyr's attitude in deference to a upy the martyr's attitude in deference to a teous principle. We are proud to hail him as the representative of struggling freedom in this country, and though longing for the day of his honorable release, we count the occupancy of his cell a richer honor than the possession of the ermine of

his unjust Judge.

2. Resolved, That we recommend our brethrer throughout the denomination to unite in any gen-eral effort that may be made to petition Congress for the impeachment and removal of Judge Kane from his present official post."

G. T. Day, Chairman.

Petitions for the impeachment of Judge Kane have been extensively signed in Lynn, and also in Springfield.

## THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders, BOSTON, NOVEMBER 30, 1855.

COURSE OF ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURE The new course of Lectures on Slavery, in this city, was commenced on Thursday evening of last week, at the Tremont Temple, by a lecture from Hon. HORACE MANN, and a poem by JOHN G. WHITTIER read by Rev. THOMAS STARR KING. The attendance though highly respectable, was not as numerous as las year, when the Temple was crowded, and tickets were at a premium; now, hundreds of tickets evidently re-main ansold. Whether this falling off is owing, to them, the last can never ripen into maturity. The ambassadors of Christ, who possessed more induence than all others, were directly interested in maintaining this right to spiritual liberty, and with it the three other liberties; for unless man is free in all things else, he cannot be brought into the histories of the goard of Christ, who goesessed more induence than all others, were directly interested in the list of lecturers the names of some of the most deprived and desperate slaveholders of the South, we do not know; but, if so, we trust it will prove a sufficient praved and desperate slaveholders of the South, we do not know; but, if so, we trust it will prove a sufficient warning to the Committee not to commit the same of fence again. Our criticism came almost at the last moment, having been unavoidably extorted by the invitation received by us to deliver one of the lecture of the course ; but, assuredly, if the same plan sha

be pursued another season, we shall spare no pains to

make the Temple exhibit, at least as far as earnest

anti-slavery men and women are concerned, ' a beggar-

The Rev. EDWARD N. KIRK was selected to mak the consecrating prayer :- on what ground, as perlookers asks the showman to show them the country as it shall appear during the first decade or the twentieth century. The exhibitor, after a suitable commentary upon the fearfulness of the request, in endeavoring to read the decrees of Fate, complies by the presentation of two pictures, either of which shall be realized in actual fact according to the decision of his fellow-citizens of the Northern land.

The first is that of Freedom instinct with in-The first is that of Freedom, instinct with industry, enterprise, home affections and religion; and as the description of the poem was proceeding, the listener had visibly portrayed for him the beauty of a New England village, basking in all the happiness of free institutions. The second was that of Slavery with it is also true, that this proved to be a purely spasmodic effort—for, ever since, he has been playing the part of a 'dumb dog' on that subject, or if he happiness of free institutions. The second was then of such a Titanic apostate, and servile tool of the

heaven-born freedom. But it happens that slavery kindness in writing it.

Cannot be put aside: it is an omniscient, omnipresen omnipotent power, every where abridging freedom speech, fettering the press, suppressing discussion, de bauching the moral sense, blinding the vision, poison ing the life-blood of the community, subjugating th religious sentiment to its will, pandering to unscrupu lous demagogueism, bribing the ambitious, intimidat ing the weak, stimulating the base, corrupting the sentimentally virtuous, misleading the unwary, inflaming the prejudiced, persecuting the upright, ostracising the brave, screating divisions, exciting tumults, sapping the foundations of society, destroying all reverence alike for the higher law and the rights o man, and 'full of all deceivableness of unrighteou ness '-and, in more than one half the nation, territo rially considered, subjecting to insult, outrage, outlaw ry, or lynch law, every one suspected of 'remember ing those in bonds as being bound with them' majority of the white inhabitants are the vassals of the most Satanic power now 'exalting itself above all that she may serve me withersoever I go.

3. And he departed, taking with him Jane and lions seven hundred thousand human beings exchange-her two sons, and went into Philadelphia, intending to sail for Nicaragua.

4. Now in the country where Philadelphia is, there is no slavery, and every one coming there is fercely denied; nay, the right to inquire into their

went unto her, and told her she was free.

7. And John was angry, and would not let him have Jane, but he feared the people.

8. And Jane departed northward to the city of obtain her, he was wroth with Passmore, and said and facile compromisers as himself, and especially were unto himself, I will be revenged.

9. Now there was in that city an unjust and unitable on the pillar and ground of truth,' we submit that putthan simply calling upon Jupiter, with whatever earn-He has robbed me of my servants.

than simply calling upon Jupiter, with whatever earn 10. Then Cain issued a decree, requiring Pass-The responsibility lies with the people. Read the 69th chapter of Isaiah, and see how marvellously their moral lineaments are portrayed ! Their duty is plain-t loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy bur dens, and to let the oppressed go free.' God needs no entreaties in this case. With Him, ' Now is the accepted time, and now is the day of salvation ; harden not

Mr. Kirk has yet to pronounce the slaveholder p worthy of religious fellowship ; he has yet to treat the act of making a man property, as he would treat a the ological heresy; he has yet to preach a gospel that imancipates the bodies as well as the souls of believers he has yet to signify either indignation or grief at th Passmore Williamson case, 'as fiagrant and out pro-slavery course pursued by the American Bible and rageous judicial tyranny.' It says:— Tract Societies, and the American Board of Commis-But to the subject of the imprisonment of Pass- sioners ; - in short, he has yet to be IN PRINCIPLE the lected to pray for divine aid in the abolition of that sum of all villanies'? Is it on the ground of 'fair

In the course of some introductory remarks, Dr Howe (Chairman of the Lecturing Committee) took occasion to comment upon the letter we sent to the Cor mittee, declining to deliver one of the lectures of the course, in consequence of the invitation sent to such slaveholding bullies and desperadoes as Atchinson Douglas, Wise, Toombs, &c. Either Dr. Howe should have read our letter to the assembly, or he should have held his peace in regard to it. If it was too long to b At the twelfth annual meeting of the Free Will read on the occasion, it was too long to be criticised and Baptist Anti-Slavery Society, held at Dover, N. H. condemned. Comparatively few, in the audience, had seen it. Instead of stating our views upon the subject (the logical force and moral consistency of which, no one has attempted to deny,) Dr. H. culled out some of the strongest epithets used by us, and adroitly repeated them, without stating in what connection the were used, or to whom they were applied. This war extremely unfair. But he did us still greater injustice and was guilty of misrepresenting our language and sentiments alike, when he charged us with declaring with regard to Southern slaveholders, that 'hanging would be too good for them.' What we said in our let ter was- Instead of being politely invited and handsomely paid to utter their blasphemies against the God of freedom and the rights of man, they deserve to be

· Read the following extracts from a dis red by the Rev. Mr. Kirk on the death of Daniel Wen-stra, in full view of his transcendant iniquity, the Fu-gitive Slave Bill, and all—a discourse 'published at the request of the young men of the Mount Vernon As-

'The American people should gratefully acknowledge Daviel Webster as a gift from God (! !) . . . God, who raised up Solomon for Israel, raised up our Daniel for the United States (!) . . . God bless his fragrant memory! God be praised for him and his work! . . We know not the pilot who could have marked the course for Freedom's barque, had he not done it (!) . . . He rode on no hobby for the sake of gaining him favor or votes. Principles, eternal principles—TRUTH and JUSTICE—ever secured his delighted attention, and occupied his thoughts (!) . . . His reverence for the Bible was very great (!) . . . His whole career manifests the purity and strength of his patr otism (!) . . . It is dark, very dark. The rock of Marnhfield is removed !'

ital punishment be permissable in any case, which I do not believe,) even under the law of Congress which they themselves endorse, making it a piratical act, worthy of death, to enalave any native-born African, by bringing him to this country for that purpose; for the crime consists which is the country for that purpose; consists solely in the act of enslavement, no matter on what pretence. Thus we simply tried them by their own standard, and rendered a verdict accordingly. Was this declaring, on our part, that hanging was

too good for them '? What misrepresentation!

Dr. Howe said that the Committee believed in 'fair in self-defence.' But this dodge will not answer; for it is not a question of 'fair play.' And who thinks of ny? The whole thing is utterly preposterous! It is out offering him remueration for such rescality.

Mr. Mann's lecture exceeded our expectations, in the

coldness of its utterance, the cogency of its reasoning. the keenness of its satire, and the directness of its appeals to the moral nature of his auditors. It was pureon that account-vindicating as it did the natural, inherent and sovereign equality of the black man with the whife man, and demonstrating that the most fla-grant act beneath the skies is to turn a human being into a thing-striking down, by the same blow, natural, civil, religious, and spiritual liberty, utterly subverting the gospel of Jesus Christ, and implously de-throning the God of the universe. An abstract of it may be found in another column, copied from the Even-

In alluding to Moses, conducting the Israelites out o the land of Egypt, he made what was intended to be a smart fling at the Disunion abolitionists, but, utterly defective in analogy, was without point. Moses, he said, did not stand aloof, like the modern Disunionists, and hurl paper pellets at the head of Pharaoh ; but he went trymen out of bondage by a sublime stampede. If this was intended as an impeachment of the moral and phys-ical courage of Disunionists, because they do not go to the South, it was just as applicable to himself, and to the whole body of Free Soilers, as to them. What else was intended by it, we failed to perceive; nor could we understand why it was made in such a connection. The Disunionists are, in fact, as far as circumstances will allow, closely imitating the example of Moses, in demanding a separation for the sake of freedom, and in order to ensure the speedy downfall of a bloody tyranny. They are endeavoring to lead the people of the North beyond the sway of the Slave Power, that they may be no longer its vassals and tools,-making the alayeholding boundaries the Red Sea of deliverance, not only for themselves, but, as an inevitable sequence, for while denouncing the despotism of Pharach, Moses and Anron had entered into a compact with him, to secure some desirable advantages for themselves, and agreed to services to the cause of freedom. give him no molestation, if he would not make any encroachments upon their own rights? What would such course have effected? And is not this the exact position of the whole body of Free Soilers, Fusionists and for absolute and complete separation-so are we. To this extent the cases are analogous.

Mr. Mann would greatly oblige all Disunion aboliprinciples they profess, the cause they advocate, the very extensively, giving information on the genera victims they represent, by swearing to maintain a Constitution which provides for a slave oligarchy in Congress, for the capture of fugitive slaves on Northern soil, and for the suppression of slave insurrections at the South. In branding such a Constitution as ' a covenant with death and an agreement with hell,' and refasing to take the oath of allegiance thereto,-and so necessarily disfranchising themselves for conscience sake, because they cannot do otherwise, -are they not tion of the great and world-wide cause of Human Free justified by all the warnings of the Prophets, by all the teachings of Jesus, by the example of the Apostles, by er, more comprehensive, and more exalted grounds the glorious contumncy of the whole army of saints and than that Society had ever exemplified. 'He seemed martyrs in every age of the world, as well as by the to live,' said one, who, though residing in a distant will Mr. Mann deny that such is the right interpretation of that instrument? He has yet to do so. And, besides, what if he be disposed to construe it, like GERthe nation itself, and disregarding all the facts of history, ever since the adoption of the Constitution,-how does his anomalous construction relieve us, who believe it to be grossly fallacious and essentially perfidious to the South, and who conscientiously believe the Constitution to be precisely what it has uniformly and every where been construed, by the people of every State, by all the Courts, by all Legislative bodies, by Congress under every administration from Washington to Pierce, by all sects and parties, by the whole nation as our man, by all and every thing that can define, determine, and authoritatively settle its meaning, purpose, and

scope?

Mr. Mann paid the highest tribute to the spirit and example of Christ, as transcending all precedent, and divinely excellent; yet he went for blood, and slaughin Jesus. It is as easy to reconcile slavery as war with the Gospel. They both 'come of evil,' and are both

Mr. King read the poem by Whittier in an admirable manner. It was finely conceived and carefully written, and was listened to with unmingled satisfaction. We fire which mark the earlier productions of its gifted author; and the concluding portion of it, counselling forbearance and prudence, &c. &c., seemed to us in-

### THE 'COVENANT WITH DEATH! Extract of a letter from our vigilant and uncompro-

nising condjutor, PARKER PILLSBURY, dated Edinburgh, (Scotland.) Nov. 7, 1855 :--

· Every letter and LIBERATOR from America, only inof the majority, is an outrage upon all decency, an in- ed to do. sult to all common sense. And I honestly and openly At this time (summer of 1850) Mr. Estlin went onfess, that the triumph of what you call Hunkerism, in your elections, gives me far more joy, and more hope for the slave, than the successes of such men as Salm P. Chase, or the political conglomerates of New York America, and the best methods of pron men, compared with whom Haynes is unnocent as in-fancy, and Alexander as an angel of light. 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS' is as important to the misnamed Republicans, and as needful to be de-manded of them, as of President Pierce, or any of his the misnamed Republicans, and as needful to be demanded of them, as of President Pieros, or any of his emissaries; and that doctrine is as needful to salvation may say that more than half of the correspondence we in the United States, as was faith to the Pharisees, or have had during my long illness (since Sept. 2d) has repentance and reformation to the Gentile world.

MEMORIAL OF THE LATE MR. ESTLIN. No. V. At this time, William Wells Brown was in England

and in April (1850) made his first visit to Bristol, be ing the guest of a hospitable gentleman, already men tiened in this notice, Mr. Edward Thomas. At a meet log of nearly two thousand persons, assembled to hear an address from Mr. Brown, Mr. Estlin preside!. The meeting was an efficient one, its attention being strong ly drawn by the resolutions offered, (and subdopted,) and by the remarks of Mr. Brown, 'to the play,' and in \* allowing even the criminal to be heard labors of the true anti-slavery workers in America, and to the real questions at lesue between them and their opponents, both South and North. Mr. Estlin associating the vilest criminals with honorable men, and paying them roundly for defending robbery, concubinage, adultery, murder, and all imaginable villa'I have much confidence,' he says, 'in W. W. B., and think him a man of good sense and good judgment sufficiently revolting to hear a man-stealer, on his own and a valuable anti-slavery lecturer. I was rather voluntary motion, defend his nefarious purposes, withto instruct our people respecting the true abolitio movement of America. The treatment which Mr. Brown received at this

ence in demonstrating to his mind the narrow and un worthy motives which governed its policy. Mr. Brown was known to be a member of the American Anti-Sla very Society, and to have acted in America as a lectur ing agent for that Society, and for the Massachuset and Pennsylvania and other Societies auxiliary to These facts were sufficient, probably, of themselves, t ensure Mr. Brown a cold reception and notice from the British and Poreign Society, if not open hostility. But, as in previous cases, so in Mr. Brown's case, other means were not wanting to create a projudice against him in the public mind, and destroy, if possible, hi influence in Great Britain. Mr. Scoble, whose mind had doubtless been pre-occupied with unfavorable rep resentations of Mr. Brown, wrote an 'indignant' letter containing most unwarrantable charges against Mr. boldly into the presence of the tyrant, and led his coun- Brown, and intimating a purpose to attack Mr. Estlin in the Reporter, (the organ of the B. and F. A. S. Society,) because Mr. Estlin, at the Bristol meeting, had censured the said Society for its bigoted course, and its hostile spirit to the American Society and its friends. Mr. Estlin believed that Mr. Scoble would not ventur upon the fulfilment of his threat, because knowing well that there was much more to be said on the same subject; and, so far as I have heard, Mr. Scoble did no more about it. The injurious reports concerning Mr. Brown appear to have been short-lived. As h became known, prejudice passed away. His industry good sense, and faithful maintenance of his principle won for him general and increasing respect, and h was enabled to do an excellent work in Great Britain for the American anti-slavery cause. During the wholperiod of his residence abroad-about five years-Mr the miserable bondmen of the South. But what if, Estlin continued his fast and efficient friend; and few can bear from personal knowledge ampler testimony than he to Mr. Estlin's lofty character and invaluable

Mr. Estlin's letters, written at this period, incident ally show how many and various were the means he used to serve this great cause, and how watchful h Republicans at the North? But Moses was for cutting If an efficient public meeting was held, he took care the connection, without any delay-so are we; he was that a good account of it should appear in some public journals, that slips containing such account should be sent to the conductors of other journals, and to active and intelligent persons in various parts of the king tionists, by showing them how they can be true to the dom; he corresponded with such editors and person subject, and making openings for anti-slavery speakers recting the Times itself on the laws of the America. slave States in regard to British colored seamen visiting their ports; and he exposed the bigoted and ungenerous course of the British and Foreign A. S. Society and its Secretary, and did what he could, and that was freely open to any measure that was likely to assist its progress.' When it is remembered, as it should be. hat all this was done in a very precarious state of health, requiring the closest attention to rules of dier and systematic living, and subjecting him to not infrequent illness, and in the midst of very extensive proessional and other local duties, we shall be better able to appreciate the service he so cheerfully rendered. In the spring of 1850, an organized effort was made

n Glasgow to prevent any further donations being made from Scotland, England or Ireland to the Boston Anti-Slavery Baznar. A committee of nine ladies and four gentlemen issued a circular, recommending the discontinuance of such donations. This circular quoted various articles from the Liberator, (a paper in no manner under the control of the American Anti-Slaveter, and desolation, in given emergencies to defend life ry Society, and neither receiving nor asking any supand liberty, and thus transformed the Prince of Peace port from its funds.) and argued, in the usual manner into a fighting patriot, and the Martyr of Calvary into of pro-slavery men in America, that the Liberator was a military hero. We neither so understand nor believe seeking the overthrow of the Christian Sabbath, ministry, &c., under the false guise of anti-slavery. There is little reason to doubt that this, as well as other similar attacks upon the American Anti-Slavery cause, was instigated by designing persons in, or from, this country, who took this circuitous and concealed man-ner of wounding the cause which they were impotent nissed in it, however, the glowing fervor and radiant to injure at home. But what is of more importance, however, the charges in this case were adopted bothis new Glasgow Committee. Under date of one 12, Mr. Estlin addressed a reply to the Glasgow Committee's congruous, mistimed, and out of place, in the midst of circular, meeting their objections in a calm and tem-the din of arms and the thunders of revolution. perate manner, exposing the irrelevancy of their charges, particularly in relation to the American A. S. Society and the Boston Anti-Slavery Bazasr, and showing correctly in what ways, and to what ends, the funds are devoted which the Bazaar yields. 'After years of observation and inquiry,' said Mr. Estlin

\*Every letter and Liberator from America, only in-reases my longing to be again among you; though I members of the American Anti-Slavery Society, I an fear it would be just now to little purpose, so far as re- thoroughly satisfied that no religious or philanthrop spects fighting the battles. I have just read the Lines. movement in this country has ever been guided by per TOR of Oct. 19th; and it seems as though we must be sons in whose integrity more confidence could be report getting worse and worse, if that he possible. It makes ad, or who have made, or were willing to make, mor hudder at this safe distance. What should I do honorable sacrifices in behalf of the mission to which then, in the midst of it? I have now no better opinion they have devoted their lives.' If the circular in quer f men like Somner or Giddings, than of Senator Doug- tion alarmed and alienated any who had been on las or Henry A. Wise. I hold every friend to the Union co-workers for freedom, other friends and helpers were a foe to Freedom. He may be a Know Something or a raised up to take their places, and the annual done Know Nothing, a Free Soiler or Fillibuster: if he will go tions from Great Britain and Ireland to the treasury of to Congress or send an agent, he is no better, in position, the slave were not diminished, but on the other hand than Judge Kane, or the Kansas marauders and mur- increased. Mr. Estlin's reply to the Glasgow Committhan Judge Kane, or the Kaness instructors and mur-derers. He is one of them; and his paltry pretences to oppose them, while in governmental union and fellow-ship with them, consenting to abide the vote and voice to arrest any mischief which the circular was calculat-

with his daughter, to Paris, purposely to visit Mrs Chapman, Mrs. Follen, and the Mis confer with them as to the anti-slavery movement in and New Hampshire. They may be better men in spirit the company of some of these friends, he visited the --some of them; in position, they are not better than Rhine and Switzerland. But the fatigue of this Eurothe very worst. They are willing confederates with pean tour proved for great for him, and on his return men, compared with whom Haynau is innocent as in-

of reading regularly and thoroughly the anti-slavery papers, during three successive now. There is to be a meeting a on the "Fugitive Slave Bill," and, at the regular there. I have written for insuring now. There is no be a merica also on the "Fugitive Slave Bill," and, as the resign on the "Fugitive Slave Bill," and, as the resign and religious journals, a sketch of the Function and religious journals, a sketch of the Function the slavery question, showing that it is now has the slavery question, showing that it is now has eight or the other. I gave some quotations has all York Independent, to show that may lost churches and papers were against the "as a land," (ch. that miserable Christian (?) has and that the English people might now as a cause. As measures to be done, instead of same signing resolutions such as characterias to make a measures to be done, instead of same surgested addresses from separate town, as a suggested a time from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and from its (then) Secretary, John Scoble, thoroughly disgusted Mr. Estlin, and had no small influof other sects.

I cannot refrain from giving here as entracts

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letter which Mr. Estlin received, near the tine, by lady of 'evangelical' sentiments in another partial country. Its great value now is, the proof it decountry. Its great value now is, the proof it did that speculative and theological differences has a power to keep people alienated from each other, w see eye to eye on a great question of Christian per ple, sound morality, and humanity...

ple, sound morality, and humanity...

'I grieve to find the anti-always feeing of the three kingdoms all but extinguished. So may man operate to crush every feeing and effort, that is not with one expressing sentiments like year one is a ter to a thirsty soul. I entirely concar with year to a thirsty soul. I entirely concar with year specting the A. S. Reporter. \* The most of religion in this country and in America as we guilty. From the moment those reptiles (period comparison?) handed in this country, and we with open arms by the Enargetical Allians, by that moment, I say, did their deadly posses mean contaminate the atmosphere of England. In year of their father, and his works did they do. By tered, cajoled, and ultimately memorate the name in this country, gained their recent of their father, and his works did they do. Day tered, cajoled, and ultimately memerial the ame in this country, gained their point, and retines umphing in their wickedness. Truly, they we see in sheep's clothing! But from the memet day ganization, that Association has continued a pain until it is nearly defunct. Still, the nighty and was achieved.

I know nothing of pain British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Seegles to these thirry years. They stand in the say of some compromising people.

My only hope in God, that He will arise, and by means we have all present the teeth of the oppressor. break the teeth of the oppressor. Ikes if the ministers of this country had doe the in.

American staveholders and their allies said in At this time, the various clerical and religion is

ces of the Fugitive Slave Law began to read large Mr. Estlin collected the principal of themis si which he entitled 'Clerical Teachings,' and sur it broadly over the country-seed from when a les harvest of startled and indignant sections spage Two hundred and fifty dissenting ministra, is others, were supplied with this document, Sans Congregational Unions and twenty-four Bayin Con were addressed, by correspondence, and request lay the subject of American slavery, and of them plicity of the various religious denomina in it, before their District and General Assen Mr. E. was particularly offended and disputel ship unspeakably base and service course of Dr. lese. defending and justifying that cruel and wicked la and with his declaration that he would rather is a mother should go into Slavery, than that the lim should be dissolved. Mr. Estlin sent an aridings ing from Dr. Dewey's lecture, to the London Arm Advertiser, which was published there, and themptensively copied all over the kinglom. The chapits Dr. Dewey used any such language was at fet his nantly denied; it was pronounced a 'wickeline tion,' and several Americans then in England meded much virtuous abhorrence upon the heads of their ventors. But, when the remarks of Dr. Deers as to be published with his own approbation, sat it we found that, though he denied using the word sair, he admitted that he had so spoken of his brather at n, then indeed was all sponsors sunk into silence, and every uspers mind saw too clearly the corruption and shan

In the spring of 1851, William and Eles Cuff, on pelled to fly from Boston and from New England, by the disgraceful combination of national and number authorities to enforce the Fugitive Slave Lar, smil in England. In April of that year, in compay the William W. Brown, they visited Bristol. Mr. Edit house was open to them, and there they found he ateral weeks, a tranquil and a safehome. Alarp pain meeting was held, to see, welcome, and lear his From a letter, written beneath Mr. Estin's rod, Ind the following extracts :-

\* The newspaper reports of the meeting full is and ing one feature of the meeting which sould deppts. interested you, namely, the soleanily as well much mity which characterized the whole proceeding painful necessity which compelled the substruction ion to come forward and protest against the shear ings of their brethren in America, whose sums had formerly held in high esteem, together win ter rible cause of the presence of the Crafts at the bly, substituted a seriousness, and almost sides the enthusiasm which would, in any othe cream ces, have attended a public reception of the facility whose course since they came to Egiand, and the previous history, were so well and so videly lat-here, that each of the audience claimed William nere, that each of the audience claims when Ellen, as well as W. W. Brown, for person has few would depart till they had shaken hands sinten and offered their individual assurance of sars que thy. Eight or ten tadies of Bristol accompand in Craft to the platform of the meeting.

But Mr. Estlin did not content himself with steri brief hospitality to these refugees from America in potism, nor even with efforts to introduce them to the towns, in such a way as should be alike helpfaltune and advantageous to the cause of freedom. He and ed and obtained from a numerous list of friends, us nual subscription, to continue at least two years the education of William and Ellen Craft, that is might obtain that intellectual and moral caltare is lay land, which republican America had not only within from them, but under heavy pains and penalts in interdicted. Availing of Lady Byron's kind incomsion and friendly offices, he obtained for them see tion at the Ockham Schools, in Surrey, (sear loads, where they remained about two years. The teachers this school were 'well satisfied with their estable conduct," and the pupils were successful in acquire knowledge of the elementary branches of a good by Hish education. To this young and interesting services Mr. Estlin was as a father, by his affectionate interin them, his solicitude for their welfare, and by the wearied pains he took for their elevation and impre-

At this time, Mr. Estlin was not a little gratifed in strengthened by the sympathy and coperates the Bristol and Clifton Anti-Stavery Society, - his association, formed some years previously, satisfy the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. Most of its members had long been dissatisfied at the levi and dronish manner in which the affairs of its P rent society were conducted; and their courses zeal were at once quickened by the ses interest the began to be developed in Bristol by the meeting of E. W. Brown, William and Ellen Craft, and others took up the subject with renewed spirit and diligram They passed resolutions suited to the immediate space of the case, (the Fugitive Slave Law, the abject to the distributions) of the American clergy generally in regard to h port, &c. &c.) and sent them to all the anti-share? cleties in the kingdom, and to great numbers of usexpression distington to the broad of the br

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slavery individuals. In company with their resoluial Teachings. A little aneodote, connected with this document, (which, as already said, was a collection of the atterances of numerous American ministers with resid to the Fugitive Slave Law, 'making every one shuller who looked at it,') will doubtless interest the One of the members of the Bristol and Clifton Sciety said. The working printer, who prepared the decument for us, and who was much pressed for time was so borrified at the sentiments expressed by the professed ministers of the gospel, that he drew a little of the Bible open at the words, "Do unto othsirtes of the blots open at the words, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you," and sent it us with the proof, saying " he should have been nort happy, if the sketch was approved, and time permitted, to engrave it on wood for a bending to the form. st his contribution to the cause." Committees of this Lalin' Society called upon the ministers of Bristol and vicinity, with a view of having the subject brought be fore their various congregations, and the monthly or quarterly meetings of the bodies with which they had estaction. In this work, they met with much encour account and success, and many public bodies were let to take action of a highly important and valuable character, in consequence of the facts and information brought to their knowledge in this way. I may particularly instance the action of the Bristol and Glou pentary instance the action of the Bristol and Glou published at the time by anti-slavery and other jour nals, in England and America. Present circumstance do not permit of enlarging upon this point, but it wil be readily understood, that the revival of this Society in Bristol, at this juncture, must have gladdened Mr Estlin's heart, and greatly strengthened his hands They continued their mutual labor for the oppressed and saffering children of God, with unimpaired and increasing mutual respect and confidence, until the last hears of his life. It was, indeed, in conference with Committee of this Society, that Mr. Estlin met with his last and fatal attack of illness.

A special meeting of English Unitarians, to conside

and act upon the subject of Slavery, was held in London on the 13th of June, 1851, under the following circumstances: The Committee of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association (at London) having been specially requested (by a vote of the large Unitarian congregation at Bristol) ' to embrace the occasion afforded by their approaching annual meeting in June to testify their sorrow at the present attitude of the Slavery question in America, and especially at the countenance it is receiving from the churches of the land,' and they [the London Committee] having declined to introduce the topic of Slavery in America, into said annual meeting, as likely ' to forment unhappy divisions in their body,' a call was issued, signed by twelve Unitarian ministers, which resulted in the holding of the meeting in question. The Essex Street Chapel (Unitarian) having been refused, on application, for this anti-slavery meeting of Unitarian ministers and laymen,-the London Unitarian Committee declining to give any aid or facilities to it,-and Exeter Hall being refused by its proprietors, because the meeting was to be one of Unitarians, (thus exhibiting a specimen of bigotry in that quarter, which formed a fitting counterpart of that of the London Unitarians just mentioned,) the meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tav There facts serve to show that the spirit of pro-Cavery, in its most time-serving and heartless form, is not confined to one side of the Atlantic ocean. But these appropriates being happily overcome, the friends of freedom were rejoiced and amply repaid at finding a namerous, earnest and generally sympathizing body of friends assembled together. The chair was occupied by Rev. Dr. Joseph Hutton, long the minister of one of the Leaden congregations, and one of the most venerable and respected men connected with the denomination Dr. Huiton, on taking the chair, called upon Mr. Estlis to state the circumstances which had occasioned the present meeting. This Mr. Estlin did in a succinct and lecid speech, which was received with demonstration of respect for his own efforts, and of interest in the cause. Dr. Hutton then delivered an animated and cheering address. The Rev. George Armstrong opened the whole question of Slavery, in its moral aspects, and as demanding the out-spoken testimony of every Christian and humane man. Rev. Edward Talbot, Rev. J. G. Robberds, Rev. W. A. Jones, Rev. Francis Bishop, Rev. Henry Solly, and others, spoke warmly in favor of the objects of the meeting. The Chairman introduced William Wells Brown, who was most kindly received, and who made an effective appeal. Resolutions were passel, of very decided anti-slavery character, and ordered to be forwarded to the United States. Thus the nerting proved a decided success, and did a good work for Humanity and Freedom .-- M.

### CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE.

DEAR GARRISON: In your speech at the late annitersary meeting of the Mob of '85, you say that 'the daily papers of Boston, with only one exception, faterel the mob.' Allow me to call your attention to the fet, that the Boston Daily Reformer also did denounce the actions and actors of the mob, in terms which you, in the Liberator of the 7th following the mob, declared to be ' worthy of the best days of the Revelution.' That paper was at that time edited by A. H. Wood, and I would not wish to have him ranged on the side of the oppressor.

Fraternally thine, GEO. B. WOOD. Pepperell, Mass., Nov. 18, 1855.

Thanks to the dutiful son of a brave father and tree friend of the slave, for reminding us of a fact which ought not to have been forgotten, but which had slipped from our memory for the time being. Mr. Wood was as unfinching in 1835 as he is faithful now .- Ed. Lib.

Mrs. Winn at Salem. We learn from a friend who was present at Lyceum Hall on the evening of Monday, Notember 19, that 'a large and appreciative audience expressed great satisfaction with Mrs. Webb's efforts is transic readings. Her selections were classical, watimental and humorous. Those from Shakspear vere much admired. She introduced, for the first time, 'St. Catherine borne by Angels,' a recent composition by Mrs. Stowe, the reading of which secured the tribut of marked stillness. Her versatility found full scope in ligh sketches and the scenes from American slave life; and she is equally at home in delineating. French and German eccentricities.

his expected that an invitation will be extended to this telented lady to read in Salem the new tragedy of Mrs. Stowe, which will first be submitted to a Bostor salience on the 6th of December. She is also engaged to read, in several places, Whittier's new poem-The

ARRIVAL OF Mas, CHAPMAN. It gives us unspeak sale pleasure to announce the safe arrival of Mas. Ma-MA WESTON CHAPMAN, in this city, on Saturday morn ing last, in the steamer Canada from Liverpool, after a resilence of more than seven years at Paris. This intelligence will cause a thrill of delight in the breas of every earnest and true-hearted abolitionist; for who has brought to the support of the Anti-Slavery cause more self-forgetful and disinterested purpose, a loftier spirit, a more unfaltering faith, greater brilliancy of grains, more untiring and efficient labor, a clearer peroption of the paramount duty of the hour, and a more transions adherence to uncompromising abelitionism, for more than twenty years, than this highly gifted and distinguished lady? Though, in consequence of her long absence from the country, she has not been so ominently before the public eye in America as formerly, her labors have been none the less assiduous and stripeable, securing many co-workers and generous contributions to our case in England, France, Germany, and other parts of Europe.

Each number of the ' Memorial of the late Mr. Estin, by Mr. May, will richly repay a careful peNATIONAL AMERICAN CONVENTION.

NATIONAL AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The National American Convention at Cincinnati adjourned on Thursday at midnight. Its proceedings were not of great importance, and a telegraphic despatch gives the closing part of the proceedings thus:

The Committee on Resolutions presented two reports. The minority report was signed only by Thomas Spooner of Ohio. It re-affirms the old principles of the Free Soil party, and insists on the non-extension of slavery, and that the general government should not interfere with slavery in the States where it is now sanctioned. It also declares that proscription on account of birthplace is unwarranted. It recommends the party to act openly, regarding the slavery question as the paramount issue; favors river and harbor improvements and a generous foreign policy. The report was laid on the table.

The majority report was adopted, with americants.

generous foreign policy. The report was laid on the table.

The majority report was adopted, with amendments, as follows:—The Select Committee, to which were referred various resolutions and propositions mainly on the subject of the differences existing between the North and South on the subject of slavery, has had the same under consideration, and has approved the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption at the proposed session of the National Council to be held at Philadelphia on the 19th of February next, in lieu of the twelfth section of the National platform:—

That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to admit into the Union any State tolerating slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that compromise.

That this Convention protests against coalesoing with any party which demands the postponement or abandonment of American principles, or the disorganization of the American party.

That this Convention recommends to the delegater of the American party.

the American party.

That this Convention recommends to the delegates of the States here represented to the National Council to request the President of the National Council to call a meeting of the same, to be held at Philadelphia on the 10th day of February next.

meeting of the same, to be held at Philadelphia on the 19th day of February next.

There was a noisy debate on this, which was finally carried by a vote of States as follows:—Ohio, yeas 15, nays 8; Rhode Island, yeas 4; Massachusetts, yeas 18; Illinois, yeas 11; Indiana, yeas 13; Pennsylvanis, yeas 27; Michigan, yeas 3, nays 3; Vermont, yeas 5; Wisconsin, yeas 5. Total—yeas 96, nays 11.

Mr. Gossler of Pennsylvania offered a resolution, requesting the Grand Council to expunge the twelfth section, and exclude the slavery question from the platform altogether. Lost.

altogether. Lost.
Mr. Sewell of Pennsylvania offered the following

Resolved, That we recommend the National Council

to abolish all but one degree, and require the word of honor, instead of the obligation now required by the Mr. Corwin of Ohio offered the following, which wa

Resolved, That we are ready to meet our brethren other States in a National Convention and nominate candidates for President and Vice President, whose claims are based from their patriotism, love of country and adherence to the Constitution.

KANSAS CONVENTION

As late as the 1st instant, this body was in session in carnest discussion upon articles of the proposed State

The question of the exclusion of free negroes was a prominent one, and it was agreed to leave this to a vote of the people when voting on the Constitution itself.

The Committee appointed on the militia reported a plan of organization, providing that the militia shall consist of all able white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Quite a debate arose on the motion to strike out the word 'white.' The motion was least years?

tion was lost—yeas 7; nays 22.

The elective franchise is to be confined to white male persons, twenty-one years of age, who are citizens of the United States, have resided six months in the Territory, thirty days in the county, ten days in the pre-cinct, and who shall have paid a tax within the year. assessed at least ten days before the election at which the vote is offered. Soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States are excluded. The people are to vote

by ballot, and the begislature viva roce.

On the 25th, a resolution was introduced approving the principles of non-intervention enunciated in the Nebraska-Kansas act. Upon this an animated discussion arose, and the resolution was finally laid on the table

Nov. 8 .- The Convention decided, by a vote of 20 Nov. 8.—The Convention decided, by a vote of 20 to 16, that Topeks should be the temporary seat of government. The 16 votes were in favor of Lawrence, the only place thought of in competition with Topeka. In the evening after this question was decided, the delegates were entertained in their hall, at a 'social soirce,' by the Topekan ladies, which the Freeman describes as 'the first Anglo-American cotillion party in the Kaw,' and as an occasion marked with all the features of high social exhibitantion: muric, fashion, mirth, festivity, firstation, fun.'

mirth, festivity, flirtation, fun.'
The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the Constitution as presented—arranged and alter-ed as to phraseology by the compiling committee. The following addition was made to the Bill of Rights from the Indiana Constitution :-

. No indenture of any negro or mulatto, made and executed out of the bounds of the State, shall be

The object of this provision is to prevent slaveholders

first time ; those in favor of its passage will signify the same by saying Aye.' shouted every delegate without exception in a loud and enthusiastic tone.

I move that the Constitution be read a second time

'I move that the Constitution be read a second time by its title,' said Mr. Parrott.

'The Constitution of Kansas,' read the Secretary.

'Those in favor of its passage,' said the President, 'will signify by saying aye.' Every delegate involuntarily held up his hand, and shouted Aye—half rising as he gave his vote.

'I move that the Constitution be read by its title a third time,' said Mr. Delahay. It was read a third time, and again the President put the question. An enthusiastic Aye succeeded.

'Three cheers for the first free Constitution of Kan-sas,' said Mr. Schuyler, of Council City. Every dele-gate and spectator immediately raised his hat, and, waving it in the air, gave three times three loud, long and hearty cheers. As the sound of the cheering died away, the hour and minute hands of the watch were

Extract from a letter in the Boston Telegraph from correspondent at Topeka, Kansas :-The next question of the greatest interest to the Con-

The next question of the greatest interest to the Convention is the question of excluding free people of color from the Territory by an article in the Constitution. Very many of the delegates were instructed by their constituents to scoure such an article in the Constitution, yet I think a majority of the Convention will oppose its being made an article in the Constitution from policy. They fear it would prejudice their prospect of being admitted as a State.

being admitted as a State.

Yet there is a clear majority in the Convention, who advocate the exclusion of negroes from the Territory by

advocate the exclusion of negroes from the Territory by a legislative enactment.

Dr. Robinson, Agent of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, appears to be the only one having fortitude to stand up in the Convention in opposition to this policy. He places his opposition upon the ground of its unconstitutionality. And with his view of it, every man who would vote for such an article would either wilfully or unwittingly perjure himself. This remark produced a great sensation in the Convention. Members rose one after another in hot haste to repel the charge of perjury. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Delahay, editor of the Territorial Register, at Leavenworth, defined his position as to all colored people, bond or free. He his position as to all colored people, bond or free. He stated that he had held slaves in five States of the Union; that he had at that time a large number of ne-groes, formerly his slaves, but stolen from him by the abolitionists, hanging around the brothels of St. Louis,

the most miserable creatures upon the face of the earm not half as well off now as when his slaves.

He stated that he held a negro in no higher estima

If e stated that he held a negro in no higher estimation than a mule with ears so long (measuring the length on his arm)—the one he hated for the danger of its heels, and the other for the danger of its moral pollution; the one was no more human than the other I and both were useless for performing useful labor.

He came to Kansas, hoping and expecting it would be a free State for the purpose of getting rid of the sight of negroes. If negroes must be here, let them be here as slaves, but he hoped they would be kept out altogether. He had no conscientious scruples sgainst holding slaves. He opposed slavery only from policy. He was in favor of clevating labor and making it honorable, and therefore he was opposed to slavery.

Dr. Robinson thought that Mr. D., by speaking thus, had unnecessarily disregarded the feelings of those members of the Convention who regarded a negro as a human being, made in the image of God, and entitled to equal human rights with the white man.

A Liberal Master.—Rev. John A. McClung lately emancipated several slaves whom he owned in Kentucky, by right of descent, and brought them to this city, where they have been voluntarily living with him for the last four years. Being now about to remove to Augusta, Ga., for the benefit of his health, and wishing to secure their freedom to them beyond danger of losing it in any way, and being unable to place the deed of manumission on record here, owing to a want of a provision for that purpose, he has published the deed in the Journal, so that it may be as public as the circumstances will admit—Indianapolis Republican.

Gov. Minor of Connecticut has issued hi proclamation, announcing that the amendment to the Constitution lately adopted, that voters must be able to read and write, is now part of the organic law of the State.

General Cass has been invited by the Kansa Pree State Committee, to present their State Constitu-tion to the United States Senate. This will put the old gentleman in a tight place. The vote of the recent election in California

on the prohibitory liquor law was 21,891 for and 27, 414 against it. The whole number of cars and locomotive on the Eric Railroad is 3168, which, if coupled together in one train, would reach a distance of twenty-one miles, and be able to carry 150,000 persons in one day from New York to Lake Eric. The company has in its employ not less than 5,000 persons, whose pay per month is \$125,000, or \$1,500,000 per year.

Thanksgiving in Vermont .--- Gov. Royce has appointed Thursday, December 6th, as a day of public Thanksgiving. The earliest sermon before the Ancient and

Honorable Artillery Company, that was printed, was delivered by Rev. Samuel Whiting, of Lynn, a hundred and ninety-five years ago. Of the 187 discourses in the preached list, 102 have been printed. The fund raised in New York for the suppor

of the orphans of Norfolk and Portsmouth, who lost their parents during the late epidemic, amounts to \$7,000.

Society for the Prevention of Pauperism The annual report of this Society has just been issued. The summary of its operations for the past year gives the following results: Total of applicants, 5965, viz: 1821 males, 4644 females. Supplied with places, 2942, viz: 287 males, 2702 females. Places in the city, 1226; in the country, 1716. The comparative danger of standing on the

platforms of railroad cars is shown by the report of the State Engineer and Surveyor of New York, by which it appears that over twelve million passengers were car-ried over their main railroads during this last year. Out of this immense number 12 were killed, and these 11 were standing on the platfo The Good Time Come .--- On the first inst. a

The Good Time Come.—On the first inst. a ceremony took place at the house of J. Chapman, Esq., of Waterford, Oakland county, Michigan. His four sone, of ages between 20 and 30, and living in different parts of the State, all made their appearance at the paternal mansion, with a lady accompaniment, and were followed by a clergyman, who went to work and joined the whole in the bonds of matrimony, beginning at the eldest and leaving off at the least of age. After a friendly chat with the 'old folks at home,' the boys and girls started off on their wedding tour.

Important Decision ... A Ton of Coal ... Judge Grier, of the U. S. Supreme Court, has decided, on a suit instituted in Pennsylvania, that the legal weight of a ton of coal is 2240 lbs., and that no State law can of a ton of coal is 2240 lbs., and that no State law can be enacted altering the quantity. According to this de-cision, every coal dealer who gives but 2000 lbs. to the ton, can be arrested and convicted on a charge of swindling. The law of Pennsylvania makes the ton only 2000 lbs., and a violent warfare has for some time been waged against the coal dealers, with the result as

Slaves Executed .--- Four slaves were executed at Point Coupee, La., on the 6th ult. They had murdered a man named Johns and his wife.

Gen. Cass is worth \$4,000,000. He went to Detroit poor, and became rich by the rise of real estate that city.

Fire and Loss of Life at Alexandria .... The from giving their negroes free papers, and at the same china store of James T. Dowell, at Alexandria, was set time compelling them to sign indentures for so long a on are and burned on the night of the 16th. Candles period of years as in fact to establish slavery in free saturated with camphene, and trains of gunpowder States. This was done in Indiana. States. This was done in Indiana.

All the civilized Indians who have adopted the habits of whites, and are qualified by actual residence in the Territory, are entitled to vote. The State printer, for the first time, it is said, in constitutional history, is to be elected by the people. Several other amendments were made. About midnight, the President said:

Gentlemen—The Constitution has been read for the deficiency crates, were found. Dowell and two of his clerks have been arrested, charged with being two of his clerks have

The People's Paper ..... A. B. Keith, whose numerous enterprises for ameliorating the condition of the poorer classes, are attracting some attention, has issued the first number of a new paper, which is to be published weekly. It will advocate the following projects: 1, Homes for the People; 2, Cheap Bread for the People; 3, Money for the People, without Interest; 4. Lectures for the People, at a trifle above nothing; 5, Education for the People, at the same rate; 6, New Inventions for the People; 7, A Vital Literature for the People. Mr. Keith is engaged in trying experiments of much interest to the public, and which we hope will succeed.—Boston Journal.

Slavery in Louisiana .-- There were in Louisiana in 1850, 255,491 free white persons, of whom 20,670 owned or hired, and held slaves: being 8 persons of the whole. The number of free families was cent. of the whole. The number of free families was 49,101, being one to every 52 persons, at which rate the 20,670 would represent 105,484 of the population, leaving 28,431 families, 150,000 people, who must support themselves by their own labor in some form. Their labor, however, as to the mass of them, is continually brought into competition with the labor of slaves. The State employs only slave labor on public works: the slaves being purchased and owned by the State. Mr. Morse, the State Engineer, in a late published report, states that the 'cost of employing a slave on the public works, for his food and clothes, is \$73,98 per annum; and this must govern the general rate of wages attainable by white laborers in similar employments.

Eighteen Staves set Free .- One Wm. Kirk a few weeks ago, reached Jacksonville, Ill., with 18 slaves, to enable them, as he said, to visit some of their relatives in that place. The people of Jacksonville didn't like it, being apprehensive that they would be left a charge upon the town. Whereupon Mr. K. declared that this shall not be; that, to prevent it, he had expended \$6,000 in purchasing them teams, wagons, &c. pended \$6,000 in purchasing them teams, wagons, &c., &c., by which they can support themselves. One object, he says, in bringing them to Illinois was, that the children might receive an education, and also in the event of his death, that they might not pass into other hands; for he says he would rather become a slave himself than to have one of his old and faithful servants. owned by a stranger. In conclusion, he says he has made ample provision for the slaves, and will see that they do not want.

Fugitive Slaves. The New Bedford Stand ard of Friday says, sixteen passengers arrived there on the Underground Railroad, on the previous day, and that the road is doing a large and safe business.

The Michigan Female College was open ed at Lansing on the 25th ult., under the most favora-ble auspices. This college is under the supervision of Misses Rogers and Clapp, late teachers in the State Normal School. The buildings will cost about \$75,000.

Death of a Veteran Editor. Wm. D. Starr for 33 years editor of the Sentinel and Witness, at Mid-dietown, Conn., died on the morning of the 25th ult., of disease of the heart. He retired to bed in his usual health, with the exception of a slight cold, and was found dead by his wife about 6 o'clock.

Two hundred houses, covering nearly five acres, in Tarrahan's Town, St. John's, N. F., wer-burnt on the 18th ult., and 400 families, mostly poor eople, were driven out.

Disasters on the Lakes .- The Chicago Den cerat says it is estimated that the loss by recers on the lakes exceeds a million of dellars

Sudden Death.—On Tuesday evening, last week, Mr. J. B. Lynch, a colored man of about thirty years, arrived in Boston from New York, and put up at the house of Mr. Wm. Mannix. 88 Southne street. During the night, he was suddenly taken sick, and a physician was called, who left him about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night. Yesterday morning, he was found dead upon his bed, with his clother on. In his pocket was found a card, which reads as follows: Lectures on Popular Education, by J. B. Lynch. Admit the bearer.' The deceased is a native of Portland.

William H. Brown, the eminent ship builder of New York, died very suddenly, on the 27th ult., at his residence on the Second avenue.

Spiritualism in Troy, N. Y .- The Troy Spiritualism in Iroy, N. I.—1 ne 1 roy
Whig says that the number of devotees to the spiritualist doctrines in that city is estimated by a gentleman,
whom it regards as sufficient authority, at twelve hundred. These embrace, it says, 'many of our leading
citizens—men of worth and intellect, who deduce their
belief from philosophical and liberal reasoning, and are
by no means to be identified with the fanatics who are
always ready to embrace any new theory.'

The Manchester (N. H.) Mirror has a The Manchester (N. H.) Mirror has a letter from a West India planter, who easys that he came into possession of 247 slaves in 1834, which he was required to feed, clothe, and otherwise care for; that they became free by the British smancipation act of 1838, since which time he has hired one hundred of the number, who have done more work, and produced more sugar, at a smaller outlay, than the whole 247 did before. He insists that free labor is by far the

Mr. Webster's Estate.—We learn from the Transcript, that the executors of the estate of Daniel Webster have sent printed circulars to persons having claims against the same, in which it is stated that the net amount of assets in their hands is \$35,180 89, and the amount of claims in their hands is about \$156,000. The executors are now making a distribution among the creditors. They divide twenty-one and three-quarters per centum, retaining in hand about one per centum to defray expenses and charges in the suit against the city of New Orleans for a claim of \$25,000 for counsel fees in the Gaines' controversy.

Michigan.—The Detroit papers contain the majority and minority reports of the United States Grand Jury with reference to the use of State jails for United States purposes. The former recommends that the U.S. States purposes. The former recommends that the U.S. of Parkville. They refused to accede to the demand.

fine persons whom he may arrest, or have in custody, charged with violating the laws of the United States, in some other county jail in said district than that of A New Machine.-We have examined th machine recently completed under Leander Lackey's patent, for pegging boots and shoes, and do not hesitate

a moment to pronounce it the greatest piece of mechanical ingenuity, for this purpose, ever constructed. It may be driven by hand, foot, or other power. It will peg all shapes, kinds, and sizes of boots and shoes, with a rapidity almost incredible.

A bill has been introduced in the Ten nessee Legislature to compel all free persons of color in the State to emigrate to Liberia or elsewhere beyond the

An address has recently been issued by the representatives of several Irish Clubs in Pennsylva-nia, calling upon the Irishmen of that State to organize in every city, town and hamlet, for the general pur-pose of effecting the redemption of their native land!

New York. - The aggregate vote in this State is pretty nearly as follows:—Know Nothing, 141,998; Republican, 131,403; Soft (administration), 88,100; Hard, 57,237. Majority against the administration, 232,433. The Senate consists of 17 Republicans, 11 K. N.'s, 3 Softs, and I Hard. The House, 42 Republicans, 38 K. N.'s, and 48 Democrats of both

The Romney (Va.) Intelligencer calculates the loss of Hampshire County, in that State, in runaway slaves this fail, at \$6600.

[ Imprisonment for debt is not yet 'for ever abolished 'in Massachusetts, as appears by two decisions of the courts. In the U. S. Circuit Court, Judge Curtis has decided that the law which has recently gone into effect, does not apply to processes un-der the United States laws; and in the Supreme Court, Judge Shaw has given an opinion that it was not de-signed to affect the collection of taxes.

Sunday in England .- The gardens of Ken-Sington Palace are open as a public promensed on Sunday afternoons and evenings, and for some time past, military bands have played for several hours in the day. Large numbers of people have been thus attracted. The number of visitors on Sunday, Sept. 16th, was 48,018, while on Sunday, August 26th, an official statement shows that 61,468 persons entered the gardens by thirteen different gates.

Population Statistics in France.-From an with club foot .- London Lancet.

Sable Diplomatist .- A London correspon

At Medina, N. Y., a young man, 22 years year, was taken with violent spasms of the chest about Europe, and we pledge ourselves to employ most conweek ago, and, after throwing up a small quantity of blood, found that his hearing and power of speech were

A gentleman in Worcester has won one hundred and seventy-two wagers, each a fat turkey, on issues connected with the recent election. His stakes were on the American side of the question.

Boston Common has been further im proved by the planting of some two hundred fine elm rees on the elevation at the west side, which was formerly surrounded with serub pines.

Queer .- A woman recently disguised herself if men's clothes and enlisted in the United States army at the rendezvous at Rome, N. Y. Her sex was not suspected until she was detected in a larceny, which led to the curious exposure. She is now in jail

The African Slave Trade.-From the journals of two missionaries who recently visited Dolromi, it appears evident that the slave-traders were taking adappears evident that the slave-traders were taking adappears evident that the slave-traders were taking adapted in the slave traders were taking and the slave traders were taking and the slave traders were traders were the slave traders were the slave traders were traders were the slave traders were traders were the slave traders were traders were traders were traders were traders were the slave traders were tr vantage of the diminution of the British blockading squadron on the south coast of Africa, to renew their lawless practices, upward of two thousand slaves having been shipped in one month from Whydab.

The Catholic clergy of Newark, N. J. have denounced the formation of secret 'Irish Em-grant Aid Societies,' declaring that their members, if Catholic, shall be deprived of the rites of the church. Autographs .- At an auction in New York

recently, by Bangs, Brothers & Co., an autograph let-ter of George Washington was sold for seventeen dol-lars; one of Benedict Arnold sold for sixteen dollars. The late Thomas B. Cushing, of Boston

Ashburnham, Worcester Co., to endow two seminaries of learning, to be located in Ashburnham, the one for males and the other for females over ten years of age. The Whaling Fleet .-- The last California ar-

rival brings reports from one hundred and eighty-two ships of the North West whaling fleet, or nearly all the whale ships in that quarter. It is computed that the average number of barrels of oil taken by each vessel

Wisconsin. by her new census, has a population of 552,100, against 305,891 in 1850. Gain in five years, 245,718, or about eighty per cent. There are but 788 blacks in the State.

An Impostor.—A colored man by the name of William Carter, of Chatham, C. W., is now in the United States, begging money to buy himself. We last heard of him at Port Huron, Michigan. We are informed that he is a base Impostor. So says the Provincial Freeman, of Toronto, C. W. There are 300,000 volumes in the private libraries of Boston. Ten of these libraries contain 92,000 volumes.

CASE OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON

Passmore Williamson was sent to prison by Judge Kane on the 27th of July, and released on the 3d of November. His term of imprisonment, therefore, exceeded three months.

Circulate petitions for impeachment of the tyrant, who, by imprisonment, without trial or form of law, attempts to force freedom-loving citizens to become his accomplices in kidnapping. Remember, sign and circulate the petitions.—Anti-Slavery Bugle.

The following is the form of petition circulating a portion of Ohio :-

of the United States of America:

The undersigned, your petitioners, residents of County. , respectfully but most earnestly demand the impeachment of Jonn K. Kanz, a Judge of the District Court of the United States, in vindication of the rights of Universal Humanity; inasmuch as he has attempted to enclave three persons who were entitled to freedom not only by natural right, but also by all the principles of law, and all the judicial precedents bearing upon their case. And we further demand it as a protection to our individual liberties, because, by going beyond his jurisdiction in the case referred to, and by the imprisonment of Passmore Williamson, he has usurped and exercised a power, and established a precedent, which, whilst unrebuked, places in jeopardy the personal liberty of every individual in the nation, and leaves it at the mercy of Federal Judges, irresponsible to any power in the government save that of impreachment by your honorable body.

majority and minority reports of the United States Urand
Jury with reference to the use of State jails for United
States purposes. The former recommends that the U.S.
government should provide its own jails, as it does its
court and custom houses; and that, as the Legislature
has refused the use of the State jails for fugitive slaves,
they may for any other purpose of the general government. The minority recommends that the Marshal of
the District of Michigan be directed, in future, to confine persons whom he may arrest, or have in custody,

PRO-SLAVERY IN KANSAS. - The pro-slavery Misson PRO-SLAVERY IN KANSAS.—The pro-slavery Missou-rian borderers and Government officers in Kansas have just held a 'Mass Convention' at Leavenworth. Gov. Shannon presided, and those named as having taken part in it are chiefly government office-holders. Of course, these men denounced the free State movement, and adopted a long string of pro-slavery resolutions.

THE VOLESBLATT. Stephen Moliter, Esq., editor the Cincinnati Volksblatt, has published a card in re-ply to some strictures of the Enquirer. He thus define

The Volksblatt is opposed to the present administra-tion, and to the party that supports it, because it is not Democratic. No party which complemently talks of the probable extension of Slavery into the Territories of this Republic, can receive the support of the Volksblatt, while I own it. The German readers, to whose intelliwhile I own it. The German readers, to whose intelligence I have the honor to minister, do not deem slavery to be Democracy, although it may have the sauction of such shining lights as Robinson, Douglas, or Pierce. Their votes are of no value to them, if they cannot use them intelligently and conscientiously, and while they believe that Jesuitism and Slavery are the great enemies of this Republic, they will not pay much regard to the endorsement of Democracy written on them by bread and butter politicians of the Enquirer school.

The family of Mr. Asaph Wales (ten in number) is said to have been the only one remaining in Norfolk, in which a case of yellow fever did not occur during the lamentable epidemic there.

THE TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL

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

This annual effort, having for its end the Abolition

crime every where and under all circumstances, that all complicity or connivance with it implies moral guilt just in proportion to the extent of the sanction official document published by the Ministry of Com-merce and Agriculture, on the Statistics of France, it appears that there are at present, for every 100,000 individuals, 105 persons blind, 82 deaf and dumb, 125 insane, 118 goitrous, 125 hump-backed, 25 having lost to promulgate these sentiments, so far as may be in one or both arms, 62 having lost one or both legs, 62 our power, throughout the whole length and breadth of our power, throughout the whole length and breadth of

We propose to do this through the medium of News Sable Diplomatist.—A London correspondent of the National Intelligencer says that a negro Baron of the Empire of San Domingo has just arrived in that city, to represent the Emperor Solouque at the Court of St. James. Baron Damier is described as a very handsome black, of very gentlemanly manners. He speaks the French language (of course) very fluently, and the English language very grammatically, and is said to be very shrewd and well-informed.

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

We solicit correspondence, counsel and assistance f age, who had been deaf and dumb since his ninth from all friends of the slave, whether at home or is scientiously whatever of influence or money may be committed to our hands, and to make faithful accoun for the same at the close of our undertaking.

Communications may be addressed to the Committee at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 188 Nassau street, New York.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. Auti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows : Grafton Centre,

Sunday eve'g, . Kittville, Tuesday Warren, North Brookfield, Brookfield, Spencer, North Charlton, Sunday Tuesday " 18. " 20. " 23. North Oxford, Clappville, Sunday

THE ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CIETY will hold its next quarterly meeting in Man-chester, 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. Per order. C. LENOX REMOND, President.

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.

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.

MARRIED-In Biddeford, Me., on Thanksgiving eve, by Rev. Mr. Merrill, Mr. Samuel F. Tasker to Miss Ruth A. Cousins, both of B.

DIED-In Framingham, Nov. 7th, in consequent injuries sustained on the railroad, Miss Allce, daug of Augustine C. and Dora M. Taft, aged 14 years. JOHN OLIVER.

CARPENTER, No. 43 GOUCH STREET. Corner of Merrimac street,) BOSTON.

Mr. Oliver is a worthy and skilful colored m chanic, whom we recommend to the patronage of anti-slavery men in particular, and of the public generally. Let him have plenty of employment.—Ed. Lib. About the 15th of December, we shall issue

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RARE WOMAN Whose social and professional career has been one of the most

EVENTFUL ON RECORD. PROFESSIONAL WOMAN! Yes, reader, a professional woman, and one eminent in her pro-

Have you read from year to year, in the daily papers of Boston, the able protest of a Female Tax-Payer, on the injustice of laxation without representation? If so, you know something of her whose Autobiography will soon be given to the world, under the title of

GLANCES AND GLIMPSES.

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ty.

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

II. An Inside View of Slavery. . - OR-

By BENJ. DREW.

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

should be borne in mind, that these volumes are 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. Draw 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 cuttain, and tell you of the practical workings of the slave system,—that beautiful. Christian, Democratic institution of America, which finds so many appolatite and defenders. They can tell you of the sufferings,

institution of America, which finds so many apologists and defenders. They can tell you of the sufferings, tolls, 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 prespects 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 extrems South,—those modern Abrahams, 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.

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### POETRY.

For the Liberator. . The truth shall make you free.'-Jonn, 8: 23. Sank to the lowest depths, the slave of slaves, Save where, perchance, by peerless beauty raised To empire, fleeting as that beauty's bloom,

Lay half the human race. Not only hope, But even the sense of equal rights extinct. The holiest ties of father, brother, son, Pailed to awaken slightest sense of justice. The son, unmoved, beheld his mother's age Wasted in cold neglect, or servile toil; The sister, like the daughter, even denied Right to refuse her destined lord. A slave Weak, helpless woman lived-a slave she died. Power then made right : and he who lowest bowed Beneath a tyrant's footstool-in his home, Where equal love should reign and smile, became A tyrant in his turn over crushed hearts; And she, whom Heaven endowed with equal rights, Fawned on a master ; or, by hatred urged, Or jealous rage, prepared the deadly cup, Or fatal dagger. Household duties, cares, Kindness, and Truth, and Honor were unknown ; The fountains of deep love in human hearts Dried up, or wasted on pernicious weeds !-When all seemed hopeless, o'er the dreary world Arose the 'Sun of Righteousness,' with light And balmy blessings on his hovering wings, That brooded o'er this moral waste, as once Creative spirit brooded over chaos, Till rose plant, flower, fruit, and moving forms, And man, the crown and lord of this fair earth.

Sisters ! and owe we not the larger debt Of gratitude and love to Christ our Lord ? We share with men, our brethren, the rich gifts Christ's mission brought-rest to the weary heart, Pardon to penitence, and love to all, And that great promise of eternal life, Yet more—to that kind voice which never spake Harsh sentence to oppressed woman's ear, But her free ministry accepted frankly, We owe all courtesies we now enjoy, Greatest, yet meekest of the sons of men Not on the throne of empires would he reign, But in the human heart ; taming its fierce And selfish passions to his gentle sway, Raising the poor and trodden down-but chief, Degraded woman to her proper sphere.

To woman Christ revealed the awful truths, God was no local deity, but all Creation was his temple : Spirit Himself, The mind, the heart of man must worship Him, Who needeth not the gifts Himself bestows. JANE ABIIBY. Kent, (Eng.) Oct., 1855.

For the Liberator.

INDIAN SUMMER. 'Tis the dreamy Indian Summer, let your spirit doff its care.

It will float out, oh so joyful, in the soft and balmy air You are so lone and weary of the bitterness of life, So wretched with the struggling with its misery and atrife. That you never raise your eyelids to see the gloriou

And so wrap yourself in darkness that you think i always night.

For the love of heaven, awake ! let your spirit doff its It will float out, oh so joyful, in the dreamy summer air And with your unclouded vision you will learn the

cause of strife, How to conquer your own failings, and to live a true

As you near to God your spirit, on a rich and flower; way. You will travel onward, upward, in the pleasant joyfu

day. Your light step and voice of gladness, in your eye the living light,

Tell that vanished with the darkness are your trouble of the night ; Vice may try to scatter poison, and the tempter seek

to lure. Doing right will give you always strength to keep your spirit pure.

Heavens! how rich and full of glory is existence when you know The Creation's mighty purpose, how to truly live and

And, O God ! the dazzling vision you may ever catch through hope Of the future in the distance when the gates of heaver KATE. ope!

> From the Cleveland Herald. THOUGHTS, ON LEAVING OHIO. Not with words of mournful farewell Turns my soul to Thee, to-day; For the bonds which linked our being Still are round my future way.

But, all tenderly and bravely, See I the dead years arise, Which, with change of joy and sorrow, Came, and vanished, 'neath thy skies.

Years of the young, yearning bride-life, With its strange delights and fears-Of the mother's added gladness, And the mother's grave-dropt tears.

Years all bowed with stern endeavor, In the freshness of their youth, For the reaching and obedience Of the Possible in Truth.

For the smoothing of the pathway To less rugged foot and limb. And the winning God's weak children To each other, and to him.

Sad, dear years, made rich by Friendship, And the trust of noble minds! Years whose discipline of suffering Now a blessed purpose finds !

What if ever blind unkindness, Or false friendship, evil sought-Calm above all such deriding

Rose the 'well-done' conscience brought.

And the Laws, sublime and holy, Which the Right and Truth sustain, Doom all selfish wrong and passion On itself to turn again.

God bath given different pathways To the different souls he made, And on none who tread them truly, May another's scorn be laid.

Only they who bear them bravely On such way are blest of Him-Only they have worthy living Who obey His voice within.

Forms, and creeds, and ceremonies Are but growths of human thought; And the true soul lives but rightly In the thought itself hath wrought.

Thus the years come, doubly laden
With the wealth of life and love, With the dear smiles of the living, And the faithful gone above,-

Till I scarce grieve at the parting, Which but robs from outward sight, Features of the long-beloved,— And casts only richer light On the path their love hath brightened, On the duties shared and blest,

And the Paith which, unabated, Yet avails life's high behest.

Noble State ! of generous freedom ! Worthy daughters, and brave sons ! Proudly in the past-time held I
Peace among thy lesser ones.

Now to other friends and duties, From thine own dear soil I go; But none truer, or more noble, Shall my future friendships know. And thou city of my home-life !

Fairest on Ohio's soil, With thine affluence of nature Girding homes of case and toil-Faithful is my memory ever To thy beauty and thy truth ; My poor love as benediction

Gives, for aye, ' the dew of youth.'

even personal freedom. It is true, that in every phase of human society, impelled by her instincts and desires, she has often achieved a small instalment of precarious liberty, the growth of personal ascendency through the power of love, but which, as the power of love and the recombination of the power of love and the power phase of human society, impelled by her instincts and desires, she has often achieved a small instalment of precarious liberty, the growth of personal ascendency through the power of love, but which, never being rooted in principle and the recognition of justice, has always lacked abiding vitality, and has rapidly withered. Among semi-civilized peoples, (and indeed among the most civilized,) the art of writing, strange as it may seem, has often hindered, for a time, forther development; a blind reverence for the past invests the laws and customs of earlier ages with a mysterious and frequently religious sanction; having assumed a written form, they lose their flexibility, become consolidated and petrified, can no longer be reformed according to the changing circumstances and needs, but injurisously prolong their existence, and act as a paralyzing, deadening influence on the very people whom they once benefited and represented. The customs of China, and the inspired ordinance of Menu. Moses, and Mahomet, forcibly illustrate this truth; they all formally recognise the slavery of Woman, they all formally recognise the slavery of Woman, they all formally recognise the slavery of Woman, they all formally recognise the slavery of Woman. of China, and the inspired ordinance of Menu, Moses, and Mahomet, forcibly illustrate this truth; they all formally recognise the slavery of Woman, and the sacred character of the latter has indefinitely strengthened and continued their oppression.

Against such adamantine bulwarks of conservatism, for how many centuries must the idea of justice exert its power without effect! Although the Hindu civilization vies with the Egyptian in its extreme antiquity, the abject condition of Woman discourse about the poor oppressed creatures that has not, as we have shown, been sensibly ameliohas not, as we have shown, been sensibly ameliorated by growth from within throughout the long period of its existence. Whatever influence was exerted over the Hebrews by their contact with the Egyptians, it is certain that it rapidly declined after their settlement in Asia; and that from the time of Moses to that of Christ, the history of Jewish women is but a record of their humiliating subjection to the capricious selfishness and unbridled passions of the men in whose power they were placed by the Mosaic laws. The royal psalmist, 'the man after God's own heart,' and the 'wise' Solomon, not only contributed all the weight of their authority to sanction the abuses of polygamy, but their own unprecedented indulgence in licentiousness could not fail, from the high respect in which they were held, to act as a corruptpolygamy, but their own unprecedented indulgence in licentiousness could not fail, from the high respect in which they were held, to act as a corrupting example to the entire people. The precepts of Mahomet were undoubtedly favorable to the women of his followers, who were thereby raised to a higher position than that they had hitherto occupied; but since his advent, the sacred authority with which he was believed to be invested, and by virtual course and there is in the world; but I but since his advent, the sacred authority with which he was believed to be invested, and by virtue of which he wrought his reforms, has been interposed to forbid further progress. His rules of life are received as absolute. With his death, the open fountain of inspiration was sealed up. Thus, in respect to social development, we observe a striking analogy between people living in different countries and under various forms of government, but over the whole of whom religion is the dominating power. The pantheism of the Hindus and the fatalism of the Moslems alike tend to produce acquiescence in the present, and indifference about the future, while-the haughty priesthoods, both of India and of Israel, either from faithfulness to their convictions or from selfish interests, would be opposed to change, as all priesthoods have been since history began.

Looking over the globe, who can fail to be impressed with the thought—how many generations have passed away, iudeed, how many tribes, how many nations, have risen out of the Unknown, have floorished, fought their life's battle and become extinct, without contributing essentially to the culture and civilization of their kind! And especially of one-half the aggregate of them—the women—how few have made the faintest approach

pecially of one-half the aggregate of them—the women—how few have made the faintest approach to the folfilment of that destiny which is obscure-ly written in their souls! How few have ever be-held the writing! Fewer still have interpreted it. The ever-recurring lesson from the social history of the barbaric and Eastern world is, that the lot of Woman is that of a slave; her treatment only being varied according to the brutality, caprice, or affection of her master. The organic principle of social growth and improvement can scarcely be traced: as is one generation, so is the next: they are born, live, and die—in themselves only repeating the past, and their conception of the future limited to an anticipation that it will be a copy of the present. Who shall expound this riddle of human existence! Of what avail are these endlessly successive circles of life, the measure of which is chiefly filled up with multiform selfishness oppression, cruelty, brutal lusts, woman's brushed affections, her tears and sufferings! In countless instances they have not so much as formed a nidus out of which a higher life was afterward evolved. Such phenomena refuse to be classed by the optimist among causes working together for ultimate good, and must stagger the faith of the most ardent believer, that all things evidence the perfection of design. To say that the life of the millions of human beings here referred to was what it was and that, having exerted no beneficial influence on their successors, they were remorse-lessly swept into oblivion, because they had no knowledge of the laws, obedience to which ensures individual and social well-being, and hence national atrength and persistency, is merely to utter a miserable superficiality which does not in the least touch the deep and solemn question at issue. In view only of the dark side of nature in its social aspect, profound and steadfast indeed must be our trust:— Sense knows not—Faith knows not: only that it is from Mystery to Mystery—from God to God.'

'I can but trust that good shall fall At last—far off—at last, to all, And every winter change to spring.'

• The endless and insufferably stupid parliamentary debates, as to whether a man shall be allowed to marry his deceased wife's sister, is a notable instance in the social sphere of the effect of a law committed to writing thousands of years ago!

Woman's Rights Convention .- A State Con vention of the friends of Woman's Rights met at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 23d of October. Mrs. Emi B. Swank presided. Among the speakers were Lucretia Mott, Ernestine L. Rose, Mrs. Swank, and Mrs. Gage. The proceedings were highly interesting, and a fine impression was produced.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, PREE LOVE ILLUSTRATED.

THE LIBERATOR.

Letter from Abigail Moses, Explanatory of how sh found out what her 'Innard Natur' ' Required! I raily haint a minit of time, dear neighbor, Mr.

I raily haint a minit of time, dear neighbor, Mrs. Baldwin, to devote to nobody, but I do recon I'd better jest let you know somethin' about this here society of associationers i'm contemplatin' joinin'. Afore I begin I'd like to menshun that if you'd just step in and see to husband's stockins, I'd take it agreeable. I hadn't no time to mend 'em, for Professor K—h had such a heap to tell me about the innard development, and of his spiritual coalition with my spiritual witals, that I sat a good bit longer than I meant to, with him; an' somehow or other he ketched a hold of my hand an' said he didn't know when he'd been so monstrously drawed to any body afore. He hadn't nothin' to say agin my husband; he might be a very clever person; but yet he felt convinced my natur was sich agin my husband; he might be a very clever per-son; but yet he felt convinced my natur was sich an elevated one, he raily believed my wants hadn't

ever been met.
I told him sure enough they hadn't, but I reck-SELFCTIONS.

SELFCTIONS.

It told him sure enough they hadn't, but I reckoned the reason was, we were too poor to go to further expense, buying things. But I did confess, if there was a want I had, it was fur a new parlor carpet, ourn was a gittin's of readful shabby. The Westminster Review, for October, contains a very elaborate and deeply interesting historical article on 'The Position of Woman in Barbarism and among the Ancients,' the careful perusal of which cannot fail to give a fresh impetus to the Woman's Rights movement, both in this country and in Europe. Here is an extract from it:—

Having traced the principles of Roman justice to their full development, we have reached a point where we may fully reason. If we reached a point where we may fully reason. If we reached a point where we may fully reason.

Having traced the principles of Roman justice to their full development, we have reached a point where we may fitly pause. If we review the ground we have traversed, what ages of world-wide wretchedness pass before us! Unwelcomed at her birth, often destroyed on account of her sex, and, if permitted to live, nurtured in suffering and treated as a slave—such in brief, but with noble exceptions, is the history of Woman, which may be read in the laws and customs which have generally prevailed. Any detailed description of their results would be a picture varied only by its many forms of misery, equally revolting to the feeling heart.

Accepting her ideas of existence from her possessor, she has failed to form any adequate conception of the legal rights of her sex, or to acquire even personal freedom. It is true, that in every

bodies than she would of cuttin' up a roast chickbodies than she would of cuttin up a roast canda-en. I don't know as I'd trust her to treat my neu-ralogy, but Hiram might just as well employ the poor thing for his rheumatiz as not. She looks as though she might handle a right gripin' case pret-ty severe. But the best of all is the principles we purfess. There we sit the hull evenin' and jest

P. S.-I send you some verses which I've bin a ritin' to try to settle the commotions that's con-tinually ragin' in my breast when I think of my

contrary attractions. VERSES BY ABIGAIL MOSES.

I aint a doin' nothin' else,
But walking paths that's thorny:
For him that meets my werry soul
Is going to Californy.
And now I'm left to bear the brunt
Of life with Hiram Moses;
He's just as different from me
As poppies is from roses.

He eats and drinks and works and sleeps, An' aint a bad provider, But nectar's all the same to him As so much beer and cider.

I hate this way of doin' life In sums of vulgar fraction My spirit yearns for sympathy And 'passional attractions.'

My spiral nature's innard self My spiral nature's innard self
Has gone and bren divided;
Of course I can't be nothin' else
But innardly lop-sided;
I keep a graspin after things
That's neither here nor yonder,
Just like a goose that's yoked for life
To him that aint her gander.

I know we'll meet in sperrit yet, But some how human natur, Let's try to squench it all we can, Develops soon or later.

And if its true 'all flesh is grass,'
It's time old Hiram Moses Was greenin in the pickle now, For that Metempsychosis.

He baint got no ideal life,
And 'pivotal revolvin'
He don't begin to comprehend,
Or even think of solvin';
I sometimes wish my views of things
Was all confined to wittals,
To makin bread and pumpkin pies,
And scourin pots and kittles. And then I shouldn't feel so bad

And then I shouldn't reet so out
Because I aint rewealin'
To some one else's tother self
My undeweloped feelins;
I wonder when the time'll come,
That in association
A studyin' of the beautiful,
I'll follow my vocation.

We have heard of a fellow who was de-termined to commit suicide, even if he should perish in the attempt. That must have been a brave man!

THE LATE AMOS LAWRENCE.

The New York ' Life Illustrated,' by Fowlers & Vells, in a review of the work entitled ' Extracts from the Diary and Correspondence of the late Amos Law-rence, of Boston, says :--

the Diary and Correspondence of the late Amos Lawrence, of Boston, says:—

It is strange that any one who desires wealth should fail of attaining it, because of all the petty objects of man's desire, wealth is the ensiest to compass, and the road to it the best known. Deny yourself the gratification of every taste, whether low or high; indulge in no pleasure, whether pure or the contrary; work, not 'like a clave,' but as unlike a clave as possible; work all the time with the intensity of a devotee; save every farthing that can be saved, and set it to carning another farthing; make 'Business before Friends' your maxim, and risk nothing for their assistance, except good advice; fix it deeply in your heart, that position is the only test of success, and wealth the only standard of position; pursue this system for ten years, and you will either be rich, or on the high road to riches. The difficulty with most wealth-seekers is, that they cannot contract their souls sufficiently to pursue this scheme of life; or, that, having contracted souls by nature, their powers are not completely under their control. In an evil hour they are beguiled from the straight and narrow way that leads to wealth, and are tempted to do some deed of outrageous virtue which makes shipwreck of their fortunes.

'During these yeare,' says the filial biographer, 'Mr. Lawrence was in the habit of making occasional visits to his parents in Groton, thirty-five miles distant. His custom was to drive himself, leaving Boston at a late hour on Saturday afternoon, and often encroaching upon the Sabbath be fore reaching home. After mid-night on Sunday, he would leave on his return, and thus was enabled to reach Boston about daybreak on Monday morning, without losing a moment's time in business.' This man, reader, was gaining at this period thousands—nay, tens of thousands—a year by the 'business;' and the clerks of Boston are requested to imitate his example. If they do, they are a pack of consummate blockheads, and will deserve the fale of their exempl

bott joined him shortly after he began; other partners were taken, in from time to time; the firm
prospered increasingly from year to year. Occasionally the senior partner would be reminded by
a long and dangerous illness that Nature will have
her rights, whatever be the demand of business.
He never took this hint, however, but indulged in
the usual palaver about 'the dispensations of
Providence,' and continued his suicidal course. In
1831 his constitution broke down completely and Providence, and continued his suicidal course. In 1831 his constitution broke down completely and finally. On the first of June, the weather being very warm, Mr. Lawrence, while engaged in the business of his counting-room, drank moderately of cold water, and, soon after, was seized with a violent and alarming illness. The functions of the stomach seemed to have been destroyed, and for many days there remained but small hope of his recovery. From that day to his last, Amos Lawrence was an invalid. He lived many years after, but retired from business: he prolonged his life by observing the strictest regimen, and was liable to frequent prostrating attacks of sickness. It was in the very prime of his days, in his forty-fifth year, that he was thus incapacitated from active pursuits, and compelled to live in the presence of death. The slightest excess, such as eating an ounce of food more than usual, would lay him low in a moment, and confine him for days or weeks to his room. It is as plain as the son in the heavens, that this premature prostration of the physical system was caused by his too early and too intense devotion to business. The sportful impulses of youth cannot be repressed with impunity: nor will Nature permit an exclusive devotion to one pursuit at any period of life. All healthy-minded

devotion to business. The sporsiul impunity; nor youth cannot be repressed with impunity; nor will Nature permit an exclusive devotion to one pursuit at any period of life. All healthy-minded and long-lived men are fond of play.

Amos Lawrence now entered upon a new phase of his existence. Up to his forty-fifth yeur he had been absorbed in making money; thenceforth his amusement was to give it away, and inhalo the incense ceaselessly offered him by admiring and grateful recipients. His son computes that he gave away in the course of his life, no less a sum than seven hundred thousand dollars. There were two large rooms in his house filled with articles for distribution—books, provisions, clothes—and it was no uncommon thing for the liberal donor to make himself sick by over exertion in preparing hage parcels, 'as large as haycocks,' to be dispatched to the course of his large as haycocks,' to be dispatched to the course of his large as haycocks,' to be dispatched to the course of his liveral donor to make himself sick by over exertion in preparing hage have lesides being present when the shot, shell and maskery were firing past, and ringing round you, bursting and killing hundreds on your right hand and on your left, and yourself kept firing until the sweat streamed from you.' large rooms in his house filled with articles for dis-tribution—books, provisions, clothes—and it was no uncommon thing for the liberal donor to make himself sick by over exertion in preparing huge parcels, 'as large as haycocks,' to be dispatched to poor clergymen, ill-paid professors, and other objects of his bounty. In his letters of this period, we find frequent notes to his partners, requesting them to send hundred, or thousands of dollars to them to send hundreds, or thousands of dollars to him, 'in clean money, small bills, that he might testify his gratitude to his Heavenly Father for all his bounties.' The truth was simply this: on retiring from active business, Amos Lawreuce was an enormously rich man; he resolved to add no more to his capital, but expend all his income in was the man of their choice; but, in some of the vorming places, their votes were repulsed, to the shame and

metal as he throws handfuls of it about the circle

True, Mr. Astor, by administering his fortune in this manner, increases it greatly; but so long as he is the mere steward of his estate, the mere channel through which money passes from the hands of householders to the hands of householders, what harm is done? Besides, at his death the accumulated property is again divided. A rich man, at the heat is an absurdity a living proof of the following extract from Rev. Dr. Beman's speech evinces a wholesome progres is for nothing else than to remove that fast tidious distinction.

tue are written in copybooks, and the unsteady hand of youth blots the page with moral maxims. We must advance beyond the radiments. We must find in the lives of such men as Amos Lawrence, WARNING as well as example.

HOW THESE CHRISTIANS LOVE ONE ANOTHER

Ms. Epiron:—It may be interesting to some of your other readers, as well as to myself, if you will insert the following, from the Herald. It illustrates—over the left—the truth of the sentiment, 'How these Christians love one another?'

We publish, by request, the following letter, addressed to the Rev. F. W. Holland, of the Unitarian Church at East Cambridge:— Rev. and Dear Sir: -There are several reasons why we, the undersigned, feel constrained to return to the old arrangement, made between three denominations, previous to our settlement here.

That is, a union on Thanksgiving and Fass Days between the Baptist Methodist and Orthodox.

'We have felt willing, as an experiment, to try the plan originated and proposed by yourself, but we are now convinced that such an interchange of pulpits is not warranted by the New Testament, so long as those with whom we thus outwardly fellowship take away the chief corner-stone of the church, and non described for or his Glory as over all, God blessed forever.

'You will understand us as acting from conscientious motives, and not from any unkind feelings towards you as a man. As fellow-citizens, we will co-operate with you in any laudable scheme for the intellectual and social culture of the commanity.

'Very respectfully,

nity. Very respectfully,

'Rev. F. W. Holland, pastor of Unitarian So This is decidedly a cool way of cutting a man's acquaintance — especially when it is considered that they had already occupied Mr. Holland's puipit!—Boston Investigator.

THE SINGING PREACHER. Rev. Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a charming singer. He tells a capital joke at his own expense. On one occasion, just after he had been placed upon a new circuit, in riding to an appointment, he overtook a venerable negro jogging along in the same direction, when the following colloquy took place between them.

etween them :- ... Well, old man, where are you travelling! · I am just agoing, Massa, to de meetin house u

de road, sa.

Ah! you go to church, do you!

Sometimes, Massa; I'm goin to-day kase de new preacher wot's come on de cirkit is goin to be

dar, sa.'

'What is the name of your new preacher!'

'Well, I don't know, Massa, ractly, but I tink his name is ——,' mentioning something very near akin to the minister's cognomen.

'Well, did you ever see him!'

'No—not yet, Massa.'

'No—not yet, Massa.'

'Why, then, are you so anxious to go!'

'Why, Massa. ye see da say he kin beat de witches a singin, but he can't do much in the preachin' line—dat's de reason I want's to hear him.'

line—dat's de reason I want's to hear him.

'I judge they say right about him,' said the preacher, and putting the whip to his horse rode a little faster than his sable companion.

A REMARKABLE MAN. A correspondent of the Kentucky Statesman gives the following sketch of an old citizen in Pulaski county, named Elijah Deny, who is perhaps the oldest man in Kentucky:—

It is after this fashion that war destroys the better nature of man. The mother in this case is more to b respected than the soldier .- N. V. Home Journal.

an enormously rich man; he resolved to add no more to his capital, but expend all his income in charity, except the small portion of it necessary for the support of his family. This resolution he appears to have kept to the day of his death.

Let those extol this sort of thing who will; we cannot. It is natural for a money-loving people to admire the giving away of money; but let them consider the matter a little. Is is not a shameful thing that people enough should exist among us, either so invensible to the degradation of being paupers, or so destitute of resources, that one man could give away seven hundred thousand dollars in the course of a life-time not over long! Is it a pleasant spectacle, this of an attenuated invalid sitting upon vast heaps of money, surrounded by flatterers eager to catch a share of the shining metal as he throws handfuls of it about the circle!

To our minds, it is the most hateful of all specta-

metal as he throws handfuls of it about the circle! To our minds, it is the most hateful of all spectacles. It is complained of the miser that he does no good with his money; but, at least, he does no harm. He does not demoralize a community by weakening its sense of independence, and by giving a false life to institutions, which, having no self-sustaining power, ought to be allowed to die. He does not expose himself to the moral ruin of receiving perpetual flattery.

If we must have rich men, we prefer those of the Astor stamp to all others. Mr. Astor receives rent quarterly from a vast number of habitations in this city, and straightway invests those rents in additional brick and mortar; which course of proceeding produces the following good effects:

1. It keeps in employment a large army of mechanics.

2. It increases the number of houses, and thus a larger space is afforded to each family.

3. It tends to the reduction of rents.

4. It saves Mr. Astor from the temptation of playing Lord Bountiful.

True, Mr. Astor, by administering his fortune in this manner, increases it greatly; but so long as he is the mere alexard of his estato, the mere chan-

householders to the hands of housebuilders, what harm is done? Besides, at his death the accumulated property is again divided. A rich man, at the best, is an absurdity, a living proof of the folly of mankind; but for many ages yet to come, rich men will be; and we are quite convinced, that of all the varieties of that preposterous genus, the Astor variety is the least pernicious.

But I am glad that you have taken the name college; were it for nothing else than to remove that fastidious distinction, which neither God nor man, nor the structure of the human mind, warrants the founders of literary institutions to monopolize for the young man, while the girl and young woman must go to school.—Such institutions, embracing as this shall, in their course of study, the liberal branches of science and literature; the useful and the ornamental; shall be the strong and bright link in the golden chain of intelligence and plety which shall hand our country to the night destiny which God has decreed for her own future, while the same chain thrown around the heart of the nations shall draw them together, in the bonds of a holy Christian brotherhood.

A DASTARDLY AND FATAL ASSAULT. An infamous outrage, said to have been perpetrated by a gang of rowdy butchers on last Wednesday.

A DASTARDLY AND FAYAL ASSAULT. An infamous outrage, said to have been perpetrated by a gang of rowdy butchers, on last Wednesday, came to light yesterday afternoon. It appears that a colored men, named Charles Cole, was passing up Mott street on the afternoon of the day in question, and when opposite a slaughter house, between Spring and Prince streets, a man came out with a builock's heart in his hand, and pretending to be drunk, struck the negro in the face with it. The latter made some retaliation, and soon three other persons came out, and commenced beating and kicking him in the most shameful manner, in the face and left side. At length the unfortunate man escaped from them, and with much difficulty reached his home, 177 Mott street; he was placed in a bed, and a physician was procured, who attended him until Monday symming, when he died, after having endured exorucitating pain from the time he received the brutal beating. Coroner Hilton daughter house, on auspicion of their having been concerned in the outrage, but no positive testimony against them has been elicited. The deceased was a quiet and industrious man; he was a waiter in the Collamore House, and a native of Burling ton, N. J., and So wars of age. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss.—N. Y. Heraid.

HIAWATHA.

Of the versification of Mr. Longfellow's new poet,

"At the door, on summer evening,
"At the door, on summer evening,
Sat the little Hiawatha,
Heard the whispering of the pine trees,
Heard the lapping of the water,
Sounds of music, words of wonder d
"Minne-haha!" said the pine trees,
"Mudway-aushka!" said the water.
Saw the fire-fly, Wah-waltaysee,
Flitting through the dusk of evening,
With the twinkle of its candle
Lighting up the brakes and bushes.
And he sang the song of children,
Sang the voig Nokemis taught him:
"Wah-wahtaysee, little fire-fly,
Little flitting, white fire ereature,
Light me with your little candle,
Ere upon my bed I lay me,
Ere in sleep I close my eyelida."
Saw the fiecks and shadows on it,
Whispered, "What is that, Nokomis!"
And the good Nokomis answered:
"Once a warrior, very angry,
Seiged his grandmother, and the "Once a warrior, very angry,
Seized his grandmother, and threw her
Up into the sky at midnight;
Right against the moon he threw her,
"Tis her body that you see there."

The fatal metrical facility of Historika offers a great temptation to the parcelists. A Philadelphia critic has killed two birds with one stone, and given us as inita-tion and 'first rate notice' in one. He says:-

But this song of Hiawatha, Which is written in trochale. Four troches to every verse, is To the critics botheration. It is full of Indian legends, It is fall of Indian fegence, Indian legends mythologic, Legends mythologic telling Mythologic Indian fables, Indian fables full of marvels. Indian moles tult of marves.
It is full of Indian jargon,
Meshinauwa, Minjekahwa,
Gitchee-gumee, Mudway-aushks,
Okahahwis, Mahnaberee, Okananwa, Shangodaya, Dushkwoaeshe, Kokokolo, Minne-haha, Wahwahtayee, Lazy Kwalsind, Yenadizzee.

HIAWATHA

Have you read the misty poem Have you read the misty poem
Of the nytic Hinwatha—
Read about the wild Dakotas,
And the brave Humbugawampams,
In the vales of Hifaluten,
In the vales of Wishy Washy,
In the vales of Skimmy Dishy?

No. Sir E. Sir, that I have not, And I would not for a hundred Dollars paid in silver, or in Gold by the inflated teller Of a bank called the Manhattan. I looked in the book a moment, I looked in the book a moment,
And my spine is really aching
At the hard words Mr. LongfelLow puts in his learned verses.
Rumor says that Mr. Ripley,
Critic of the N. Y. Tribune,
Hired by a snob called Greeley,
Lab s with an awful lock-jaw,
Got in reading Hiawatha.
Guess a got a-foul of this word:
Obejaywayascalola!!! —Hone Jearss.

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Nov. 16.

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