ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 91 CORNHILL.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. Tiens-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum

The copies will be sent to one address for TER the state of the s All remittances are to be made, and all letters reasons to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (POST PAID.) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inthree times for 76 cents-one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,

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I in the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of tion are impartially allowed a hearing.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholdere!

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

EF 'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES—AN

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

to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for staves—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

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

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

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, '- John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXV. NO. 49.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 1118.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE GENEROSITY OF THE SOUTH AND THE MEANNESS OF THE NORTH! That wickelest journal in the United States, the

Ne Fork Observer, has the following characteristic effectal article in its last number :-Let true that Christianity has done nothing to sucherate the evils of negro slavery at the South, is repare the way for its eventual abolition, and perert it, even while it lasts, into a blessing to

the negroes! When the ancestors of those negroes were torn from their homes in Africa by the slave-traders of 0/4 England and New England, and placed under the influence of Christianity at the South, they the human species, slaves of cruel masters, the vic-

durches in the slaveholding States! About 10,000 American negroes, trained chiefly at the South transplanted to Liberia, now rule nearly 20,600 natives of Africa, and through their schools and charches are spreading the light and love of the gospel in that land of darkness and heathen-

It is true that more than nine-tenths of the negrees at the South are still slaves; but is slavery under Christian masters in America the same evil with slavery under heathen tyrants in Africa ! Bernded as these slaves may still be, compared with the sons of the pilgrims in New England, or the with the mass of laborers in some of the enlightened countries in Europe, can 3,000,000 or 1,00,000 negroes, bond or free, be found in any art of the world, who can compare for good con-1,000,000 slaves at the South! Has Christianity, aided by all the wealth of British Christians, done smuch during the last twenty years for the elevatua of the 800,000 emancipated negroes in the West Indies, British philanthropists themselves be-ing the judges of what it has effected there, as it has done during the same period for the elevation of our 3,000,000 American slaves !

And has Christianity done nothing for slaveholder at the South! One of the great objects of Christianity is to generate and nourish in the soul of man a generous, self-sacrificing love for his fel-low-men; a disposition to regard property and power as a trust to be used for the good of others. And where in the world has this disposition been more nobly manifested than among the great slave-

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slaves, at the moderate estimate of \$500 each, would be nearly \$120,000,000. Deduct from this sam whatever may be demanded by the New Enghad abolitionist, who is most disposed to detract from the merit of Southern slaveholders, and enough will be left to prove that those slavehold-en, in the voluntary emancipation of their slaves, late made a greater sacrifice of property and power to moral principle and humane feeling, than was enry voluntarily made by the members of any ariskeracy since the world was created. And still the of what is due to our Southern brethren; for the work of emancipation has now almost ceased, not because the generous Christian feeling which sympted it is exhausted, but because, in the great sajority of cases, liberty has proved to be no bless-

ing to the negro. (!!!)

Dr. Bacon seems to regard Southern Christianity as very feeble in its opposition to the great may incident to the system of Slavery. No doubt Sethern Christians feel that their religion is far to feetle in its opposition not only to the sins inndent to the system of Slavery, but to all sin; and ne doubt they deeply lament that it is so. No bount, too, many professed Christians at the North serily think that if God in his providence had placed them at the South, the system of slavery and all-its evils would have been abolished long These Northern Christians pride themselves on being sons of the Pilgrims, descendants of the Puritans, and thank God that they have a Christianity far more vigorous than that of other men, and especially more vigorous than that of South-

But is it certain that these Northern Christians, if brought into actual conflict with the great evils of Slatery, under circumstances demanding self-denial and self-sacrifice, would behave even as well to their despised brethren of the South! How was it in 1787! The 'Christian consciousness of Virginia' then demanded the abolition, at the riest practicable moment, of that most atrocious of all the erils ' incident to the system of Slavery, the African slave-trade; and the entreaties and eloquence of the Slaveholders who represented Virguia at that time in the Convention for the formagua at that time in the Convention for the formaluciof the U. S. Constitution, procured a report
in favor of permitting Congress to abolish that
trade in the year 1800. The Christian principles
of New England were as strongly opposed to Siaury then as they are now; but when it was supposed that, by the sacrifice of these principles, she
coald procure a navigation act, which would add
gratly to her wealth, one of her representatives really to her wealth, one of her representatives seconded the motion for an amendment to strike from the report the year 1800, and insert 1808, thus longing the nefarious traffic for eight years; when the vote was taken, every New England represented in the Convention voted for that

Since 1787, Christian Slaveholders at the South, from a regard to religious principle and humane feeling, have sacrificed many millions of their property. properly in the voluntary emancipation of their stares; and they are now enduring all the evils of 300,000 stares, added to their population by that wote of New England; while the navigation act, for which New England bartered that vote, has added hundred of illinoist to be a woulth and is Added hundreds of millions to her wealth, and is

still adding tens of millions every year.

In this actual conflict of Slavery with the Christianity of the South and the Christianity of the North respectively, the result was, that Christians at the South sacrificed their property to their principles, and Christians at the North sacrificed their Finciples. trinciples to increase their property. With such tacts standing out on the records of our history, does it become us New Englanders to speak disparagingly of the Christianity of the South, in its confict with slavery!

What glorious consequences have resulted from the fire go slave trade! What an instrument of salvation! What a heavenly, instead of a bellish traffic! How noble and Christian the slaveholding South! How mean and wicked the free North !

SPEECH OF GOV. SHANNON AT THE PRO-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

We copy from the New York Tribune the following report of Gov. Shannon's speech at the recent Pro-Slavery office-holders' Convention, held in Leavenworth, Kansas. The Governor was the presiding officer of the Convention :-

My Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

I now, for the first time, stand before many of you, and I feel grateful for the kind reception you have given me, and honor you have shown me in assigning me the chair. I left home with the intention of making this my future home. There are parties who differ upon the question of the policy of your government; in fact, an excitement is now extant that must, for the sake of the citizens, be brought to an end. (Applause.) The first news I brought to an end. (Applause.) The first news I received upon arriving in the Territory was, that the laws of the Legislature were null and void, the laws of the has of the Legislature were null and void, and not binding upon the people. I had heard that Gov. Reeder had pronounced them null, and not binding upon the people. I had heard that Gov. Reeder had pronounced them null, and not binding, though the members of that body had received his seal, and took their seats, as the members were members of Protestant evangelical members in the slaveholding. States I have of the Governor. They had enacted a set of laws which could not be considered illegal. (Cheers.) Fellow-citizens, that body of legislators were

elected on a day appointed by a call of the Gov-ernor, and convened at a point be called them to; having given them certificates of election. The Legislature appointed a day for the purpose of electing a delegate to Congress, which was October 1st. The faction that would not obey the laws of the Legislature then started this revolutionary and if Missouri votes had been polled, the Legisla-ture had made laws that the polls could be purged. Then, there was no reason for holding the election on the 9th, unless to nullify the laws of the Legislature. They have no right thus to nullify the

laws. If those laws are unconstitutional, the ap-peal is to be made to judicial tribunals of the country. But instead of appealing to the courts, these gentlemen go to work, and issue circulars and no-tices to the effect that they have taken the affairs government in their own hands, and are going elect a delegate to Congress; and more, that ney are going to frame a Constitution, and ask to e admitted into the Union as a State. Who ever heard of such a movement! For one

selves. I have read their calls, and looked them through attentively, and can only see an attempt to usurp power by making that Constitution. What would be said if the other party should attempt to usurp that power without the consent of the Fugitive Slave Act. A State whose Legislature deliberately, unblushingly, impiously violates her constitutional obligations, and whose make a civil war. (Applause.) A State Constitution could not be accepted, without all parties participating. Why this haste! With the exception of California, it is without precedent. There is no tion could not be accepted, without all parties participating. Why this haste? With the exception of California, it is without precedent. There is no regular form prescribed by Congress, and this should be conducted as in other Territories. Let Congress issue some order. (Applause.) If the ers consider the laws of the Legislature wrong, let them appeal to some higher tribunal, and not take the law into their own hands, which is wrong by all the regulations of the organic act,

which we should be proud of. (Cheers.)

They should remember the lessons taught by the great men of the nation. We should all be mindul of their example. They cannot better their ondition by such revolutionary movements, such excitements, such misstatements, and resorting to not properly understood, not yet being printed. They have sent news abroad to bring about a bad effect. I have seen in some journals that the territorial officers were appointed for the term of six the minds of the people. Some officers are appointed for four years, but none for six. Hundreds will do their duty, and leave the consequences to who have been decrived by any leave the consequences to God. who have been deceived by such reports will return to us when they see the movements of the revolutionary government. Fellow-citizens, this queshalls of Congress, where the Free State movement

same at all hazards.

2. That in every government, monarchical, aristocratic, democratic or republican, the liberty, the life, the property of no individual is safe, unless the laws passed by the property constituted authorities are strictly and fully obeyed.

3. That we hold the doctrine to be strictly true,

that no man nor set of men are at liberty to resist a law passed by a legislative body legally organ-ized, unless they choose by their actions to consti-tute themselves rebels, and take all the conse-quences that legitimately follow the failure of a

true principles of republican government; that we feel that we are as fit for and capable of selfgovernment as we were when citizens of the States, and as the citizens of other States are: and we denounce every attempt on the part of Congress, or the citizens of other States, to control our do-

9. That although, as citizens of a Territory, we can take no part in national politics, yet we feel ourselves impelled to express our gratitude to the Democrats of the Northern States, for their undeviating support of the great principles of government, with all which have been heaped upon

movement to nullify its acts, and accordingly appointed the 9th of October a day when they would for themselves elect a delegate to Congress. And for this delegate on the day appointed by the Legislature? They dare not face Whitfield on that legally appointed day? (Applause.) If they could have got the majority of votes at all, they could have got them as well upon the 1st as the 9th of October; and if Missouri votes had been polled, the Legislature? They dare not face Whitfield on that legally appointed day? (Applause.) If they could have got them as well upon the 1st as the 9th of October; and if Missouri votes had been polled, the Legislature and sattlements in regard to the actual state of affairs here existing—all of which are calculated to mislead the public abroad, and thereby retard the approach of the Territory. 10. That we deplore the course which has been growth and settlement of the Territory.

11. That we, the Law-and-Order party, Union-loving party, and States-Rights party of Kansas Territory, are fully able, and we pledge ourselves to support and sustain Governor Shannon in the execution of the laws, and that we feel the utmost onfidence in his firmness and integrity.

MORE SOUTHERN GASCONADING.

Gov. Adams, of South Carolina, in his recent message to the Legislature of that State, says :-'I received certain resolutions from the State of Massachusetts, which I returned to the Governor more nobly manifested than among the great slaveholders at the South I (!!!)

The census of 1850 shows that there are in the
distribution States of our Union, where no law
requires emancipation, where the law discourages
temancipation, 236,000 free blacks, whose value as
emancipation, 236,000 free blacks, whose value as
the moderate estimate of \$500 cach.

Through attentively, and can only see an attempt of that State. Had Massachusetts confined herself terchange of civilities with a people who feel it to be no dishonor to prevent the recovery of stolen property, will hardly reclaim the faithless, and is property, will hardly rectain the fathless, and is incompatible with the respect which honesty owes to itself. The agitation in relation to slavery continues to increase, and is rapidly tending to a bloody termination. Measures which it was hoped by some would give quiet to the country and dignity to its deliberations, have served but to redouble the efforts and augment the power of abolition. Civil war is a direful calamity, but its scourges are to be endured in preference to degradation and ruiu. The people of South Carolina are alive to the issue, and are mindful of their obligations; orce of arms. The laws of the Legislature are they are calm, because they are prepared and selfnot properly understood, not yet being printed. reliant. They have not forgotten their history, and will not fail to vindicate its teachings. The to provide new guards for their future security has been sealed by the blood of their ancestors, and it

THE ABOLITIONISTS SMASHED UP.

Our first and greatest hope from Massachusetts was, that the Abolition and Disunion party of that State—the Sumners and Wilsons, the Parkers and Garrisons, and the three thousand preachers, or halls of Congress, where the Free State movement will receive its quietus. (Applause.) There may be some members in the halls of Congress who are in favor of disunion, but there is too much patriotism in that body to give any countenance to this revolutionary movement, and I can assure you that, in any event, the Executive of the United States will stand by you to the Last! (Cheers.)

Next year, we will be called on to elect a President of this Republic, when only two parties will be known, the Black Republican and the Unionist (Loud and prolunged cheers.)

was, that the Abolition and Disumber parkers and Wilsons, the Parkers and State—the Sumners and Wilsons, the Parkers and Fatte—the Sumners and Wilsons, the Parkers an Next year, we will be called on to elect a President of this Republic, when only two parties will be known, the Black Republican and the Unionist. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

A 'law and order' Convention, composed of those who are opposed to the Free State movement as revolutionary, was held at Leavenworth on the 14th inst. The following resolutions were adopted:

Next year, we will be called on to elect a President of this Republic, when only two parties will body, enough to produce a revolution, whenever the people had an opportunity to decree it. We were right in our conclusion. Republicanism, with its acts of treason against the Union, and Abolitionish, as it stands represented in the Senate by Sumner and Wilson, had been scouted out of Roston and out of the State. We could not hope that this would be done by the Whig party, although the presentation of a full ticket, and the rallying of Choate, Winthrop, Hillard, and Chandler, and of Choate, Winthrop, Hillard, and Chandler, a Resolved, That the people here assembled, believing the Constitution of the United States, and
the laws passed in pursuades thereof, are sufficient
for the protection of our rights, both of person
and property, and that in the observance of the
same are vested our only hopes of security for
liberty and the Union, and we will maintain the
same at all hazards. has been rebuked in the very city and State where it has been preached with more emphasis than any other city or State in the Union. We do not care what party is victorious, so that Abolitionism is vanquished, and there is a prospect of getting rid of Slavery as a political question forever. We thank the people of Massachusetts for having done the work so thoroughly and promptly, and rejoice in the belief that it will have its effect upon the delegation in Congress from that State.—Missouri Republican.

POSITION OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.

ized, unless they choose by their actions to constitute themselves rebels, and take all the consequences that legitimately follow the failure of a revolution.

4. That the course pursued in this Territory, by certain persons professing to be peculiar friends of freedom, is at variance with all law, and entirely subversive of good order, is practical nullification, rebellious and treasonous, and should be frowned upon and denounced by every lover of civil liberty and the prosperity of the Umion.

5. That the admission of Andrew A. Reeder to a seat in the next Congress of the United States would, in our opinion, be in violation of all law and precedent, and would have a tendency to encourage the violation of the law and order of good government, and would be an outrage upon the citizens of Kansas.

POSITION OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.

'The one question, we repeat, whether Congress shall assume the right to exclude a State, because it is a slaveholding State, is the only practical question now at issue between the South and the American party being sound on this question, there is no difficulty in the way to a thorough re-organization of the party. North and South, upon this just and simple basis. We therefore confidently antisipate that the National Philosophia Convention can and will adopt a platform which will be acceptable to the party in every State in the Uniot. And why should it not! Where's the difficulty! No one, North or South, now proposes to disturb any existing legislation upon the subject of Slavery. Not even the Black Republicans—for their purpose, if successful in the late elections, was to nullify it practically, so

6. That the Convention lately assembled at Topeka to form a Constitution for the State Government, called and elected by, and composed of the members of a political party—the so-called State by them entirely; and instead of that, they had determined to whip the devil round the stump. by ple of Kansas, would have been a farce, if its purposes had not been treasonable; and a Constitution presented by such a Convention is unworthy the serious consideration of freemen, and if presented to Congress as the Constitution of Kansas. saying, by their votes, that none but free States should hereafter be allowed to enter the Union. But the Black fanatics are fortunately stripped of all power to carry out their views; and now the American party, which is entirely friendly to the admission of slave States, is happily in the ascendant, and has become the controlling element in those States where the Fusionists calculated to sweep everything before them.'-American Know-

SELECTIONS.

From the Vermont Chronicle. LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.

Two sets of Resolutions relating to Slavery, Kansas. &c., were adopted by our Legislature at its session just closed, as follows :-

No. 44. Resolutions on so much of the Governor' Message as relates to Kansas.

Whereas, The power and influence of the slave-olding States in this Union has been, from an eary period, successfully exerted in extending and rengthening the institution of human slavery, contrary to the clear intent of the founders of the government, and in violation of the spirit of the Constitution; and, Whereas, In order still further to extend slaveent, and in violation of the spirit of the

ritorial government in the free territories of Kun-sas and Nebraska, with provisions inviting the es-tablishment of slavery therein; and in furtherance of this purpose, the citizens of Missouri have been suffered to invade the territory of Kansas, in armed bands, and to prevent thereby the people of said United States court for the eastern district of Penn-Kansas from making their own laws, or electing sylvania, in issuing a writ of habeas corpus, as a their own representatives, and by lawless force to exclude them from exercising any voice in the gov-

crnment of said territory; and.

Whereas, The present administration of the general government has lent itself to these illegal and unjust schemes; and has either openly aided there-in, or secretly connived thereat; and has taken no steps to execute the laws, or to protect the people of said territory in the exercise of their constitu-tional rights thus publicly assailed and overthrown,

Whereas, The right of citizens of slaveholding States to hold slaves in, and transport them through, the free States, has of late been asserted, and the act attempted, and in consequence thereof, a citizen of a sister State has been put in prison with a determined resistance by all the inhabitants under the usurped or grossly perverted power of a federal judge; therefore, it is by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Vermont.

Read, and adopted.

contrary to the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, in subversion of the rights, and a agrant outrage upon the spirit of a free people that the same ought to be immediately repeal-

Resolved, That the enactment of the provisions the territorial code of 1854, which abrogated the ancient prohibition of elavery in said territo-ries, and opened them to the wicked acts and calamitous results of that institution, was a gross fraud upon the just rights of the people.—a faith-less breach of solemn public compact, of which the slaveholding interest had already reaped the full melit, -an insult to the free States, and in violaion of the natural rights of man; and that it nerits the condemnation of the civilized world.

Resolved. That the armed and unlawful invasio

f Kunsas, by citizens of Missouri, and their illegal and forcible exclusion of the people of that terri-tory from all the political rights to which they were entitled in the government thereof, for the lole purpose of establishing slavery therein, under qualled in the political history of this nation irectly subversive of the fundamental principles directly subversive of the undamental principles of republican government, and that the State of Missouri will be justly chargeable as a party to that wrong, unless she publicly and distinctly dis-avow said acts of her citizens, and use every means

n her power to prevent a recurrence thereof. Resolved, That the non-interference of the feder al administration, to prevent or punish said out-rages, justly makes it, in the estimation of mand, accessory thereto, and unworthy of the con-

dence or respect of freemen.

Resolved, That Vermont, while she will in n way assail the constitutional and domestic rights of the slaveholding States, will, to the utmost of her power, uphold and sastain the people of the territories in their lawful effect to exclude slavery therefrom,—that she will, at all hazards, and to the last extremity, resist all encroughments upon the constitutional rights of the States,—that to the extent of her ability, she will oppose the exten-sion of slavery into, and the existence thereof, in the territories of the United States, and the admission into the Union of any State whose consti-tution does not perpetually prohibit slavery there-Resolved, That the slave, who treads the soil of

a free State by the consent of his master, becomes thereby at once and forever free, and entitled to the exercise of the whole power of the State, when necessary, in the defence of his freedom.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the general assembly, no distinct court of the United States has jurisdiction to issue writs of habeas corpus, or to

sembly, no distinct court of the United States has jurisdiction to issue writs of habeas corpus, or to render judgment thereon, except when necessary to the orderly proceeding of suits pending therein, or in order to inquire into the legality of commitments made under color of its authority, and, therefore, that the imprisonment of Passmore Williamson, under the authority of the district court of the United States, for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, was not warranted by law, but was void.

Resolved, That our Senators be, and they are hereby instructed, and our representatives in Conhereby instructed, and our representatives in Con-gress are requested, to do all in their power to car-ry out the spirit and intent of the foregoing resolu-

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to scause a copy of these resolutions, properly certified, to be sent to each of our senators and representatives, to be by them communicated to Congress; and that a copy of the same be sent the Governor of each State in the Union, with a request that they be laid before the legislature thereof. In House of Representatives, Nov. 12, 1855. Read, and adopted.

GEORGE R. THOMPSON, Ass't Clerk. In Senate, Nov. 15, 1855. Read, and adopted in concurrence.

C. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

free from that great curse of humanity, Vermont has no new doctrine to profess,—no new sentiments of abhorrence to make known. She has always protested against it. She protests against it now:

protested against it. She protests against it now:
—and she intends to resist by all the lawful and
constitutional means in her power.

2. Resolved, That the people of Kansas, invited
to settle there, by the acts of the national government, yet, left wholly unprotected from lawless invaders, who by force and arms usurped the powers
which had been given only to its proper inhabitants, did right to disavow all allegiance to the hody
which their invaders placed over them:—that, in which their invaders placed over them :-that, in considering themselves as without law, and there-

considering themselves as without law, and therefore proceeding to organize themselves as a political community, they exercised the rights which God
has given to all human beings so placed.

3. Resolved, That the people of Kansas, acting
under a constitution framed by themselves in an
orderly manner, and sanctioned by a majority of
its adult male inhabitants, may rightfully request
Congress to admit Kansas to the Union as a free
and soverging State; and if it shall appear that and sovereign State; and if it shall appear that their constitution is of a republican form, and inhibits slavery in that State for time to come, then such admission ought to take place, and the senators and representatives of Vermont are instructed and urged to vote for it accordingly.

4. Resolved, That the fugitive slave law of 1850

is a violation of the Constitution, an insult to the Whereas, In order still further to extend slave, and to establish it in the free territories of the United States, there have been passed the fugitive slave law, so called, and the code establishing territorial government in the free territories of Kunsas and Nebraska, with provisions inviting the esabout its entire repeal, or that of its odious and

unjust pravisions.

5. Resolved, That the act of Judge Kane, of the means for reducing again to slavery, persons who were lawfully made free by the acts of their former owner, was a gross asurpation of authority not given to him by the constitution or any law whatever ;-that his committing to prison without bail or mainprise, as for contempt, a freeman who had made a true and respectful return to his writ, was a daring and unrighteous abuse of power, which deserves the condemnation of all lovers of freedom and justice: that the declaration made by him that and has, upon false pretences, removed such of its own officers as were not entirely subservient to those bad designs; and, to the contrary notwithstanding, is in defiance of the decisions of the ablest jurists of all States and

In Senate, Nov. 14, 1855. Read, and adopted. CLARK H. CHAPMAN, Secretor

In House of Representatives, Nov. 14, 1855. Read, and adopted in concurrence. JEDD. P. C. COTTRILL, Ass't Clerk.

From the Albany Atlas. PREE LABORERS AND SLAVES.

The Abuse of Northern Democrals by Abolitionists. To bully and browbest the Northern Representative-

to operate upon the timid and time-serving amongst the citizens of the free States—to alarm the covetourness of trade, and purchase the venal by largesses of office—these are the instruments by which the Southern task-masters have hitherto succeeded in hending the course of Government into subserviency to their behesta.'—Albany Allas.

The Washington Union, having assigned us station outside of the Administration ring, is not content to leave us there unmolested, but proceeds in a subsequent issue to separate the sentence above given from one of our editorials, and then to hang upon it nearly two columns of twaddle about the nuble sacrifices made by those Northern Representatives who 'co-operate with the South in taining the compromises of the Constitution,' and the abuse to which they are subjected in conse-quence. We should not deem the subject worthy of notice, did not the article furnish several notable illustrations of that astuteness which preside over the columns of the Government organ, and renders it so eminently worthy of admiration of all

classes.

The article opens with a declaration of the exceeding difficulty there is in making Southern men appreciate either the extent of the Anti-Slavery excitement at the North, or the poculiar trials which the Northern Representative is called upon to endure, when he ignores the feelings and wishes of his own constituents, to serve the interests of Slavery: or, as the Union delicately phrases it co-operates with the South in maintaining the compromises of the Constitution.' They cannot see why a Northern man 'should take on so hystermiles away from him, does not threaten to come any nearer, and in which he has no interest, direct or indirect, present or contingent.' There is great cogency, undoubtedly, in the assumption that a cogency, undoubtedly, in the assumption that a man should never be moved by an evil, unless it is present at his own door, or within the precincts of his own family. An evil inflicted upon humanity under the mgis of his own Government — which stamps the character of his country in the eyes of the civilized world — which is directly at variance the civilized world - which is directly at variance the civilized world — which is directly at variance with the fundamental principles upon which our republican institutions are based, ought not to move him, because its field of operation is a 'thousand miles away.' May we not, with quite as much pertinency, reverse the inquiry, and ask why should Southern men 'take on so hysterically 'about the movements in favor of Freedom, seeing they are 'a thousand miles away from them,' and do not affect their hold upon their slaves, so long as they remain under the protection of State laws! Surely, if 'distance lends enchantment to the view in the one case, the advocacy of Freedom, and the application of true Democratic principles, ought not to stir the bile of our Southern brethren, even to stir the bile of our Southern brethren o the extent of threatening the dissolution of the Again, the Union inquires, on behalf of the

Again, the Union inquires, on behalf of the slaveholder:—

'How does it concern the Northern men, whether we at the South hire the white man to labor all his life, by the day, or week, or year, and merely pay him his food and clothing, or whether we purchase a black man as a slave to do our work, and give him his food and clothing all his life? If we prefer to use bought labor, and it is wrong, either morally, socially, or politically, the responsibility is on us, and not on the Northern people. Why, then, should they take such an interest in a matter that concerns us alone? As no satisfactory answer can be given to such interrogatories, the Southern man is too apt to conclude that there is a great deal of ex-

aggeration and misrepresentation as to the amount and extent of the Anti-Slavery feeling and the finatical agitation at the North. The consequence is, that we full sometimes to estimate at its true value that high moral courage which Northern statesmen display in breasting the storm of fanaticism, and standing firmly by the rights guarantied by the Constitution to Southern men.

This is another of those assumptions peculiarly

characteristic of the Administration organs, as embodying a high compliment to the free laboring man of the North. The editor of the Union can see no difference between the condition of the man see no difference between the condition of the man who supports himself and those dependent upon him, by his industry: free to labor or abstain from toil, as shall suit his own convonience; to change his location or pursuits, as shall best comport with his interests: to enjoy the fruits of his perseverance and economy in his own way—and the condition of a slave, subject to the caprices or cruelties of a master, for whom he labors without other reward than a scanty supply of food and clothing; controlling neither his own time, his own person, nor the results of his toil: with no incentives to controlling neither his own time, his own person, nor the results of his toil; with no incentives to exertion but the lash of the overseer, and with no hopes of release from servitude, no fature of rest, but that which he may hope to find within the grave. In its anxiety to serve the South and depreciate the condition of free labor, the *Union* overlooks the fact that at the North the laboring man of to-day becomes the employer of to-morrow; that the North is made up of men who are the architects of their own fortunes, and who have risen from obscurity and received many the genial influences of of their own fortunes, and who have risen from obscurity and poverty, under the genial influences of free institutions, to stations of honor and responsibility, and the enjoyment of happiness and the diffusion of benevolence through wealth created by their own industry and enterprise. The publisher of the Government organ, himself living upon the largesses of Congress purchased by traducing the character and motives of Northern men, forgets, in his anxiety to degrade free labor to the level of bis anxiety to degrade free labor to the level of Slavery, that there is scarcely a free laboring man amongst us, who does not provide directly or indi-rectly for the education of his children, who does not succeed in placing them in situations in life above his own, and who does not look forward with hope and confidence to the time when they shall become the solace of his later years, and the en-joyers of his own frugality and sacrifices. But is there any such solace in store for the slave, to whose there any such solace in store for the slave, to whose level the Union degrades the white laborer of the North? Is he muster of his own person, of his wife, or of his children? Can he feel secure in the enjoyment of his domestic relations, can he better the prospects of his children, can he look forward to the fruition of his labors, in raising himself or his offspring to a better condition than that in which they were mutually born, and in which they must continue through a life of toil and an existence of bondage, terminating only at that bourne beyond which the lash of the taskmaster cannot follow them? Yet this is the condition to which the Administration organ compares that of which the Administration organ compares that of the free white laborer, and between whose employment and that of the slave be can see no diffe It is this degrading estimation in which labor is held at the South—this placing all who toil on the same level-which forbids the North from assent ing to the introduction of Slavery into the Terri-tories. It is because free and servile labor cannot subsist on the same soil—because we will not con-sent to place the hardy pioneer upon the same footsent to place the hardy pioneer upon the same footing with the negro slave—because the introduction
of Slavery operates to the practical exclusion of a
free white population—that the North asks to protect the Territories from the blasting inroads of
this 'peculiar institution.' In so doing, they seek
to violate no principle of the Constitution, they
ask no measure of Government which has not received the solemn sanction of the Fathers of the
Republic, and the acquiescence of half a century
of Government practice.

From the Kingston (Jamaica) Journal. A SERIOUS ERROR OF THE PLANTERS. One of the greatest errors that have ever been

committed in Jamaica is the dogged determination of the great majority of the planters to carry on cultivation upon no other plan than that which prevailed in former days. In the days of slavery, it might have been all very well for the proprietor. of an estate, on which were located some two or three handred human beings held in forcedservitude, and whom an iniquitous law regarded as the absolute property of their master, to keep up a staff of some six or seven Europeans. for the purpose of supervising the labor, and acting as a check on the conduct, of the slaves. In fact, the deficiency laws of the period imperatively required such an arrangement. These were the days when planting attorneys flourished—each with some two or three dozen properties under his nominal management, while the proprietors were content to enjoy their ease in Europe, and live upon whatever share of the proceeds of their Jamaica estates the mortgagee thought proper to award them. Even then, the system, in its details, was an extravagant one, and but for the monopoly of the British markets, which British West India sugars enjoyed, it could not have been supported. As it was, the planters contrived to jog on pleasantly enough, as far as the acquisition of money was concerned, despite the figures of Bryan Edwards, who made it appear as long ago as during the last century, when the Slave Trade was at its height, that a sugar estate was far from being an eligible investment. Suitable as the Attorney system, with its extravagant adjuncts, may have been in the days of slavery, it certainly should not have been continued, when the only condition on which it would have been maintained—namely, the institution of slavery—was removed. Still less should it have been persisted in, when in addition to the decided disinclination which was evinced by the late slaves—from causes too well known to need recapitulation here—to labor in gangs as in the olden time, the monopoly of the British markets was removed, by the gradual admission of slave grown sugar into them on equal terms with British Colonial sagar. If, instead of modifying the old system, an entirely new method of management had been initiated, with the comof an estate, on which were located some two or three handred human beings held in forced admission of slave grown sugar into them on equal terms with British Colonial sugar. If, instead of modifying the old system, an entirely new method of management had been initiated, with the commencement of freedom, and the farming had been substituted for the Attorneyship system, many of the difficulties with which our planters had to contend would have been avoided; and their efforts to continue cultivation would not have so extensively failed. Instead, however, of the few estates' proprietors who happened to be resident in the island, believing in the reality of the great social change, turning over a new leaf, and taking in hand the sole management of their own properties; and the non-residents leasing out their estates to persons who would manage them on their own account, as armers, we find the only thing that was done was a curtailing of the emoluments of attorneys, and of the salaries of overseers and book-keepers, and the reduction in number of the last-named class of estates' officials. With the exception of these half-neasures, the feudal system of the olden time was persisted in, and when it was found that the native-laborers would not consent to be removed from the tion of schemes of immigration, can best declare.

The time has now arrived, however, when men's
eyes are being opened, and it is beginning to be
seen, that to depend on sugar cultivation alone,
especially under the feudal system, is hopeless.—
Convinced of this fact, the Jamaica Society of Arts have taken effectual steps to prove to the world, that Jamaica is not only capable of achieving pros-perity, by attention to other staples besides sugar, but as capable as the first Colonial possessions in

CASE OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

Correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26, 1855.

As the readers of the Liberator are supposed gen As the readers of the Liberator are supposed generally to see the Standard, I desire to say a few words in relation to an article published in the former paper. It was headed, 'Kane and Williamson,' and signed 'S.'—indicating, as you have since informed us, that Lysander Spooner was its author. It appeared, however, in the leading editorial column, and stands, up to this time, as the recorded judgment of the Liberator in the premises. recorded judgment of the Liberator in the premises. As the writer labors under some obvious misappre hensions as to facts, and has, therefore, been led into expressions not fairly warranted, I desire to offer a few suggestions by way of enabling Mr. Garrison to make the proper correction in the re-cord, and to put the matter in its true light before

'S' says : 'Williamson's original position was, that he would give no information concerning the negroes, &c., and that he would answer no further questions concerning them. This is not the fact. Mr. Williamson never took any such ground. On the contrary, he repeatedly declared himself willthe contrary, he repeatedly declared himself will-ing, at any time, to answer any interrogatories the Judge might put to him. The truth is, overtures had been privately made to him on behalf of Judge Kane, to the effect that if he would come forward with a petition asking to be interrogated with a view to his exculpation, he would be released. These overtures Mr. Williamson declined. 'I am in Judge Kane's power,' said he; 'if he wants to ask me any questions, let him send for me. I am ready to answer any interrogatories he may put to me.' The allegation, therefore, of 'S,' that Mr. Williamson's original position was that 'he would answer no further questions,' is not true; and there is no ground, therefore, for the inference he draws, that 'he now retreats from this position.'

offensive inquiries is to be set down to the fact that he knew the slaves were now entirely beyond his reach, and that, since no good could be accomplish-ed by further inquiries, he had decency enough not unnecessarily to wound the feelings of a man who had confessed himself subdued. This sentence contains two important errors; one as to the reason of Judge Kane not pressing his inquiries, and another in attributing to Mr. Williamson a confession he never made. Judge Kane's reason, as it is believed here by everybody I have heard speak on the subject, for not pushing his inquiries further, was, that he feared it would elicit an answer that would oblige him to recommit the prisoner. This was the thing of all others he did n't want to do. Vandyke was for 'sifting the respondent's conscience, and he framed several interrogatories with this view; but Judge Kane would not allow them to be put. And when the District Attorney still persisted, as a matter of consistency, and refusing to understand that it was all a matter of make-believe, the Judge had to snab him by reminding that he was not now acting for Wheeler, but for the Court, and giving him to understand that he was overdoing the matter, and only making himself superserviceable. As for Mr. Williamson's confessing that he was subdued,' the idea is entirely without warrant. It is no uncommon thing for a party in a battle to give up an untenable position where he could act only on the defensive, for a more advantageous one where he could, in his turn, become assailant; and I believe that such shifting of ground is not usually regarded, either by the enemy or by friends, as implying an ac-knowledgment of submission. Mr. Williamson, by the purgation manœuvre, is understood hereaways as having only shifted his ground for the purpose of carrying on offensive operations more effectually 'S' says: 'Let us not blame poor Williamson

for this sad result. No one has a right to blame him who has not been through the same ordeal, and experienced, as Williamson had, the extinction hope that the people would visit him with This has an insulting their writ of deliverance. sound, which I hardly think the writer meant to give it. If he had known not have used such lan-talking about he would not have used such language. 'Poor Williamson' had not 'bated one jot of heart,' if he had of 'hope,' under his 'or-He was in no hurry to get out of jail. He was cheerful in his confinement, and was continual ly resisting his lawyers' excessive—as he regarded it-eagerness to extricate him. 'Let the question be decided on principle,' he kept saying to them without regard to me. 'Never mind whether am to stay in a long time or a short time,' he said to his friends, up to the last; 'I want the issues involved in this controversy to be settled on their own merits. Mr. Williamson was in no harry whatever, to get out of jail. His lawyers, how They believed that i ever, were not so patient. would be for their client's advantage, as also, per-haps, for their own professional credit, to get him out as soon as possible. They considered that a party in prison fought at a great disadvantage with another on the Bench, and that an aggressive attitude was much more favorable to victory than one of defence. They were, therefore, anxious to get their client into a different position. They had approved Mr. W.'s course, in declining, at an early stage, the private overtures of Judge Kane to come forward by petition : but when, in his decision upon the apprehension of Jane Johnson, the Judge said openly, 'that his [Williamson's] duty then, as now, was and is, to bring in the bodies; or, if they had passed beyond his control, to declare on oath or affirmation, so far as he knew, what had become of them,' they made haste, with their client's consent, to produce his 'affirmation' as to what he knew; and when they were told that they must not come by affidavit but 'by petition,' they presented themselves with a form of petition; and when they were told further that that form was not the right form, but that so and so would be acceptable, they recommended the so and so form to their client, and he adopted, and signed, and presented it. Now, the question is, did Mr. Williamson do

right in presenting this petition? I think he did, It is true, he had refused to do the same thing two mouths before; but this was when it was proposed to him by Judge Kane, privately and indirectly, and when there was a chance of accomplishing the same end by other procedures less disagreeable. But when Judge Kane publicly stated the terms on h he would release him, and at the same time dictated the form by which he was willing to be approached; and especially when he put that form, purposely, as it was believed, in phraseology sus-ceptible of a construction which would not involve prisener in any essential concession, then, I say, Mr. Williamson could not have refused to avail himself of it without making himself, in the eyes of the world, a martyr to a mere punctilio.
By the words of the petition, he prayed that he
might be 'permitted to purge himself of the contempt because of which he was committed'; which
'contempt,' as he understood it, was no contempt This was a technical and legally phrase way of saying that he desired an opportunity of clearing himself of the charge under which he wa suffering as a prisoner. It was mortifying, to be sure—perhaps it was humiliating, but certainly it was not degrading—to have to offer such a petition He could do nothing else. He was in Judge Kane's power. He might and did deny his author Kane's power. He might and did deny his authority, but his power in the premises was indisputable; it had to be acknowledged and submitted to. His abuse of it he might be called to account for, but not by Mr. Williamson, with much chance of success, till he first got out of his clutches; so he submitted, with the best grace he could, to Judge Kane's power, without acknowledging his author-

ity.

There was another point in these final process. ings in which, though no notice has been taken of it by 'S,' I must confess, in candor, the course of Mr. Williamson has not seemed to me so clearly justifiable. To the interrogatory of the District Attorney, Did you seek to produce the bodies, &c., and if not, why not! Mr. Williamson replies, 'I did not seek to produce them,' &c., and

believed it was entirely impossible.' My objectio to this answer was, and is, as I said on the spot t Mr. Williamson, and as I say now, that it implies as language is popularly understood, that he wou have produced them if he could. Mr. Williams did not so understand it: nor did his counsel a gard it as containing any such implication. I could have wished, however, that his answer had been have wished, however, that his answer had been so amplified as to leave no ground for doubt or eavil. If he had said, for instance, 'I did not seek to produce them, because I verily believed it was impossible, and because, moreover, with all respect to the Court, I believed myself under no legal obligation to produce them, but, on the contrary, felt conscientiously bound not to do so,' I believe he would have placed himself in an impregnable position, and would have put Judge Kane in a dilemma from which he could not have extricated himself without the deepest humiliation. But Mr. Williamson replied in language approved by his counsel, and, I question not, by his own conscience, and the people generalot. by his own conscience, and the people general-think he did right. They do not regard him as baving made any important concession. Certain it is, he has not 'made an unconditional surrender,' and equally certain is it, that Judge Kane has nat 'obtained a complete triumph.' Triumph, indeed! where are his laurels! Has he obtained for his friend Wheeler his lost slaves—or their money raised. Has he made his prisoner disclose that value! Has he made his prisoner disclose the whereabouts? Has be compelled him to answer his mandate, in terms which, according to his definition, are not contemptuous! Has he gained any defend? Judge Kane, in the final proceedings, publicly testified that Mr. Williamson had at no on guilty of any want of respect toward the which was not contemptuous, a reply which law-yers say, if it had been returned to the original process, would have been clearly contemptuous; and he himself, the Judge on the bench, was reduced to the humiliating necessity, at last, of die-tating an answer that would steer between wind and water, and be compatible at once with his prisoner's integrity, and his own offended, and anxious to be appeased, dignity. To call such a lame and impotent conclusion a triumph, is to use

words without regard to their proper meaning.
No; Judge Kane has not obtained a 'clean vicnor has Mr. Williamson suffered a ' clean defeat.' The parties have only shifted their positions. The fight is not yet over; but, as it now stands, Mr. Williamson has greatly the advantage. The arena, as you have been informed, has been changed from Philadelphia to Media, and when the next engagement will take place no one knows; probably not for months yet. The case will be tried before Judge Haines, who, inasmuch as he is neither an Abolitionist nor a pro-slavery man, will be a very proper person to adjudicate it. A correspondent from this city, in your last paper, says that Judge Haines was an office-holder under Fillmore. He was Secretary of State in this Commonwealth, under Governor Johnston, and, although too conservative for that gentleman on the slavery question, and though afterwards known as a Silver Gray Whig, I believe he never held an office at the hands of President Fillmore.

I trust that, in view of the considerations urged

in this letter, the article of 'S' will not be allowed to stand as the final judgment of the Liberator in

From the Boston Atlas.

THE DISCUSSION OF SLAVERY.

Our readers have already had a surfeit of the subject, and are weary of the direct or indirect discussion of slavery-a tedium which we fully appreciate, and, perhaps, to a certain extent, share. is, indeed, a certain monotony of attack and re-joinder in these endless debates. On the one hand, there is a propensity apparently insuperable to view the matter only from a moral point, and to judge it by emotional, rather than by logical standards. A man of gentle temper may begin with pity, but he generally ends in passion. His sym-pathy for the negro swells into detestation of the naster. He becomes eminent in statistics, a great collector of little scraps of sorrow, a magazine of bloody anecdotes. Wherever he may go, whatever he may be doing, at table, at church, in the caucus or lecture room, the grim monster rises before him, he hears the crack of the whip, the shrick of the victim. In private life he bores his friends-in public exercises he is still less tolerable. Conventional anti-slavery eloquence, of which too often the animating cause is an empty pocket, or an itch for political distinction, or a love of notoriety, is at last exhausted. Bold metaphors have tame enough by frequent repetition; withering gave the senders a bit of his mind. But then there sarcasms have been used until their sting has lost are diversities in parsnips, as I have just said. its point : Garrisonian generalities no longer startle ; we are weary of the old cries and catch-words. We find to our regret that men of much speech flowings. For Mr. Wise was invited by the Mermay be men of little practical skill, and that there cantile Library Association, (I think it was that,) is a certain limit beyond which passion sinks to a also, to lecture before it this winter. I have not is a certain limit beyond which passion sinks to a whisper, and becomes powerless and exhausted. Gentlemen of a volcanic turn may serve a purpose, yet the fruition must come not in the storm, but in the quiet sunshine. Indeed, this method of assailing slavery has one important disadvantage. The good public finds it impossible to make up its mind. Our time is lost in discussing the physical condition of the slaves. For, while we are weeping over Uncle Tom, somebody puts out an entertaining book as an antidote. Reverend gentlemen perambulate the South, and find the plantations full of plenty. and all the gangs in a jolly condition. The reader is at liberty to believe this story or that—to weep with Mrs. Stowe, or to smile with Dr. Adams ;-

is not a moral but a political difference. It finds its true exposition not in poems or novels, and pathetic or peppery speeches, but in statistical tables, in the representative basis, and in the blue books. There is little need and less possibility of disguis ing the fact—the struggle now going on is a strug-gle for political power. We claim, for the North, nothing unconstitutional, nothing inconsistent with the perpetuity of the Union; but we do claim that power shall be where the theory of the Consti-tution places it, with the population and the wealth

[And this is the Republican Anti-Slavery position of the Allas! In tone, sentiment, heartlessness how far is it removed from rank pro-slavery?

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The Southern Christian Advocate publishes a letter from Mr. R. S. Cook, Corresponding Secretary of the American Tract Society, which is intended to wash out an alleged statement of Mr. C., concerning the anti-slavery of some of the books and tracts of that Society; and Mr. Cook succeeds. The Advocate endorses the Society. Its position toward slavery is entirely satisfactory to the South, and is likely to remain so. Hear Mr.

'That there is any leaning toward the policy which that journal (the Independent) and those like it, would force upon the Tract Society, even under the threal of revolution; or that there is any general demand, even at the North, that the Tract Society should violate the fundamental principles of its constitution, and join the 'anti-slavery' crusade:—all such representations, apparently intended to embroil the officers and committee of the Society with each other, and with its constituents. North and South, are utlesty foreign from fact.

or the Society with each other, and with its constitu-ents, North and South, are atterly foreign from fact. The American Tract Society has stood thirty years, and is likely to stand, under the shadow of the Divine wing, on its broad, national, catholic basis; pursuing without wavering the one work prescribed by its consti-tution, 'to diffuse a knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sinners, and to promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality by the circulation of Religious Tracts, calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical 'Christians.'

By this the world is given to understand that By this the world is given to understand that the Tract Society will, as heretofore, eachew all condemnation of slavery, and skilfully expurgate all anti-slavery sentiments from its books and reprints. It is to be the propagandist of a morality every way satisfactory to slave-buyers and dealers. Very well. Let it be so, and let the South support it. So long as it retains its present attitude, no Northern Christian should perchase its issues or contribute to its funds. It is a Southern institution. Let it live on Southern money.—Zion's Herald.

THE LIBERATOR.

Four Copperplate Engravings. New York and Boston:
The Liberator of the 16th ult. contained a very able, truthful, candid and dignified letter from Mr. Carrison to the Boston Anti-Slavery Lecture Committee declining their invitation to give one of their Winter Course of Lectures in the Tremont Temple. The Committee had carried their liberal-lite to find many read-lite winter Course of Lectures in the Tremont Temple. The Committee had carried their liberal-lite and the present time for the invited adventurers to the Northern Hemisphere, of a more recent period. MR. GARRISON VS. ATCHISON & CO.

The Liberator of the 16th ult. contained a very able, truthful, candid and dignified letter from Mr. Garrison to the Boston Anti-Slavery Lecture Committee declining their invitation to give one of their Winter Course of Lectures in the Tremont Temple. The Committee had carried their liberality so far as to invite several of the rankest proclavery chieftains in the land to come as lecturers, and say their say for slaveholding, including even Gov. Wise, 2f Virginia, and Senator Atchison, of Missouri. These worthies very consistently declined the honor. But other notorious justifiers of man-stealing have consented to come. Without any disrespect to the Lecture Committee, or harsh reproach of their judgment in providing such entertainment for the Bostonians, Mr. Garrison declines being at all connected with it. He regards slavetainment for the Bostonians, Mr. Garrison declines being at all connected with it. He regards slave-holding as persistent man-stealing, and a capital crime worse than murder in the first degree. He is right. He considers it an insult to the moral sense of mankind, to argue the innocence of slave-holding. He is right. He thinks a large class of the Bostonians are quite pro-slavery enough, without employing slaveholding lawyers to expend their eloquence in special pleading against common humanity. He is right. He knows that a price has been set on his own head by those slaveholding literati, and that Lynch law against all outspoken Abolitionists is the common law of the whole South. And this we all know. Yes, downright ruffianism And this we all know. Yes, downright ruffianism is what awaits all uncompromising Abolitionists in that broad portion of 'our glorious Union.' If Noncredit as a jurist, or honor as a judicial magistrate! Has he acquired popularity at the North, or at the South anything more than credit for good intentions! What has he gained but a notoriety which makes his name everywhere infamous, and a suit for damages that will require all his ingenuity to defend! Judge Kane, in the final proceedings, but the for honest and humans people to treat the odefend! Judge Kane, in the final proceedings, but the for honest and humans people to treat the observable to the final proceedings. notices and onexest of crimes with at least as much moral repugnance as they do petty larceny; and let the brazen-faced justifiers of such crimes know that they are not regarded as honorable men. This can be done without hating or wronging them, even in one hair of their heads. But it cannot be done by according to the control of the done by according to them the highest tokens of re spect, paying them liberally for insulting humanity, and commending them to the courtesies of a genteel public. 'What concord hath Christ with Belial! —Practical Christian.

> Slavery one. Mr. Mann gave the first lecture to a very good audience—though not so large a one as used to be in attendance last winter. But it will very likely grow up to the same figure, or one very near to it. The poem of Mr. Whittier was read by the Rev. Mr. Starr King, extremely well. I did not happen to be present in person, so I canno speak of the performances of my own knowledge ut I was assured, on very good authority, that they were very creditable ones. The feature in the plan of this Course to which I have alluded has had the effect of calling out an excellent letter, as your readers know, from Mr. Garrison, which will probably do as much good as any lecture he could have given. I see it has been extensively copied which is a good thing, so well does he divide word of truth and separate the precious from the vile. The idea of offering the most notorious slave-mongers in the country liberal inducements to come to Boston and try to make her more pro-slavery than she is, is surely an odd one. It were a very proper thing for the Union Safety Committee to do. To be sure, this was not the purpose of the inviting Committee; but it must be the one suggested to the slaveholders invited. Otherwise, the invitation is a simple impertinence, well worthy the cuff which Governor Wise gave them by way of answer. To ask a man to come and make a fool of himself, by attempting to defend what one regards as utterly indefensible, so that the Truth may be magnified by means of his stultification, is not a compliment ary thing to the party, in whatsoever compliment-ary phrases it may be wrapped up. And Mr. Wise was farmer enough to know what sort of a parsnip was buttered for him with these fair words. So he threw it back in the senders' faces, rudely enough, to be sure, but not unsensibly, if there be adverb, and if there isn't, there ought to be.

The Course of Anti-Slavery Lectures began her

last week. Or, rather, the Course of Lectures or Slavery, as it seems to be the purpose of its pro-

moters to have it a Pro-Slavery as well as an Anti-

It is a great mistake in the proverb to say that Fair Words butter No Parsnips. They butter any quantity of them. Charles Lamb would have done well to expose this error, also, among the other Popular Fallacies he has shown up. But there are some Parsnips, so very coarse, corky and bitter that all the butter in Orange County could not lubricate them sufficiently for comfortable deglution. Such Mr. Wise seems to have found this gift from the are diversities in parsnips, as I have just said, Even Mr. Wise can butter them, himself, when there is occasion, and that with unctuous over seen their letter, and so I cannot say whether it was written before or after the publication of his letter to the Anti-Slavery Committee. It is very likely that the last was the case, as he is not a lecturable sort of man, one would think, one that would have occurred to anybody to invite for such a purpose, for his mere oratorical merits. But you know there is a sort of human beings, who, in their schoolboy-days, when they had seen one of their fellows receive a box on the ear from a crabbed pedagogue, always felt like fawning upon him just then for a fair word and so continue to feel through life, and act accordingly—who love to lick a hand that has a whip in it. Well, however it were, they had their but the honest conviction of the unimpressible must be, that little substantial good can come of such discussions.

The difference between the North and the South from his answer that these Mercantile sucklings had earned his fair words by abundant fawning. And so effectually was the dish of parsnips he sent back to them buttered, that it is very likely some of them have not discovered yet that it really implied a greater contempt for them than the mess he sent to his first inviters expressed for them.—Boston correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Mr. Garrison having been invited by the Bosto Committee to deliver one of its series of Lectures on Slavery, declines in a spirited letter, in which he tells a great deal of home truth. Without endorsing all the terms in which he speaks of the persons who have been solicited by the Committee persons who have been solicited by the Committee to edify a Boston audience on Slavery, we think he is right in refusing to take part in a course to which such men as Mr. Wise and Mr. Atchison have been invited to contribute. Christianity en-joins us to forgive our enemies, but we are not called upon to do them special honor. There might be some reason for inviting a gentleman, oppo to the Anti-Slavery Movement, and educated believe that there are insuperable obstacles in the way of emancipation, to present his views public-ly on the subject; but we can see no reason why truculent partisan of slavery, devoted to the work of propagating it and securing its supremacy as a political element, should be honored with such an invitation. Especially, when to this wicked par-tizanship are added flagrant misrepresentation and abuse of Anti-Slavery men, it deserves, not cour-tesy, not respect, but indignant and stern repro-bation.—National Era.

Mr. Garrison's reasons for not participating the course of lectures on the subject of slavery, Boston, are characteristic of his life-long purp to have no complicity with slaveholders, and to be in no wise partaker of their guilt; and whether his reasons may be judged satisfactory or other wise, he has administered a telling and ever-need ed rebuke to that complaisant and ever-yielding spirit of the North, which induces our Judge Kanes, by way of State comity, to introduce sla Kanes, by way of State comity, to introduce slavery into Pennsylvania, for the convenience of North Carolina—which induces the churches and Doctors of Divinity to extend to them the fraternal courtesies of church fellowship, and our people generally, in all their social relations, to treatthem as honest men and courteous gentlemen, rather than as criminals of the most infamous and guilty character. The wealth and power of the alexthan as criminals of the most infamous and guilty character. The wealth and power of the slave-holders have hitherto most effectually shielded them from the visitation of social as well as from moral and political justice; and we think Mr. Garrison did not err, when he preferred this method of lestifying against slavery, rather than that of the public lecture under the circumstances proposed.

—Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC, ON BEHALF OF THE TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL ANTI SLAVERY BAZAAR.

To a public, every member of which is deeply and personally interested in the subject, the Committee of THE TWENTY-SECOND

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

renew their appeal for aid in the extinction of Slavery. The situation is precisely the same as when Whigs, Democrats, and Abolitionists,—Human rights, Northern rights, and the Missouri Compromise,—were ridden over, rough-shod, in Boston streets, by slave-

To all who weakly wished and hoped that Massa setts would have controlled the situation when Simms and read. We have not yet been able to examine it, except cursorily, but the name of Mrs. Stowe is all sufficients, here in Boston—Massachusetts—New England? Yet in it you are, and must read. We have not yet been able to examine it, except cursorily, but the name of Mrs. Stowe is all sufficient in the premises.

8. 'The Discarder Description of the premises of the premise of the not be carried off in spite of you, for the want of these Jewett & Co's. high qualities? Allow us, then, to suggest to you the 9. 'THE LAMPLIGHTER PICTURE BOOK, or the Story of necessity of doing something now, to promote them. Uncle True and Little Gerty, by Mrs. J. H. Hanaford. When the water is low, work at the mounds !' Do Boston : John P. Jewett & Co.' This is an interesting not wait till another cause of excitement shall arrive, work of thirty pages, especially prepared for the little and find-as before-the anti-slavery men too few to folks, and furnished at the low price of 15 cents. The meet it triumphantly; but contribute the pecuniary work was prepared by Mrs. Hanaford, the poetry from means of increasing their numbers by the only possible her teeming pen, and sufficient prose extracts given moral means,—the means employed with success on from the 'Lamplighter' to form a very attractive story every other occasion where important changes are to for children. The pictures represent the most affecting be made :- the propagation of principle, the spreading events. of information, the presenting of argument, appeal, entreaty, denunciation, as the case may require, through agents, newspapers, books, tracts and lectures. It is necessary to raise

Ten Thousand Dollars

for these purposes, immediately; and the Committee take this occasion not only to advertise the twentysecond National Anti-Slavery Bazaar, (which the community cannot fail to attend, as it has so long done, for taste's sake,) but to claim liberal donations, for Hon- Judge Kane's statement of them, (in his formal opin or, Safety, Freedom, and Righteousness' sake.

IF All persons whose eye this meets, are invited, for their own sakes, to make common cause with us, on

than ever before

The Bazsar will open at the HALL, No. 15 WINTER STREET, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19th.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, For the Committee.

21 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

MISS MARTINEAU.

Our esteemed friend and early condjutor, HARRIET transcribed by herself as a token of remembrance and bugle-note of encouragement. We prize it the more charming residence, she is screnely waiting for that he had taken. On the contrary, Judge Kane has change which comes to all, but working with mind and trumped up a first ions case, in order to make an exbrain almost as though she were in the full enjoyment of health. In all great and noble qualities, she is one famous in history, and in her writings will leave a most valuable legacy to posterity.

BY REV. W. J. FOX. A little child in bulrush ark

Came floating on the Nile's broad water :—
That child made Egypt's glory dark,
And freed his tribe from bonds and slaughter.

A little child for knowledge sought In Israel's temple of its sages :--That child the world's religion brought,

And crushed the temples of past ages. 'Midst worst oppressions, if remain
Young hearts to freedom still aspiring;
If, nursed in Superstition's chain,
The human mind is still inquiring:—

Then let not priest or tyrant dote On dreams of long the world commanding:
The ark of Moses is affort,
And Christ is in the temple standing!

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Among the new publications we have recently re ceived are the following :-

1. 'THE TIME OF THE END;' a prophetic period developing, as predicted, an increase of knowledge retation, the expectation of the Church, and the various computations of the times of Daniel and John, by mentators who generally terminate them between A. D. 1830 and 1880. Also, 'Our present position in the Prophetic Calendar,' with his ' Apocalyptic sevensealed scroll,' by the Rev. E. B. Elliott, A.M.; Lectures on the nature and nearness of the Advent, by the Rev. and New Earth, by Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Hitchcock, and John Wesley; and the testimony of more than one hunviews. We are not of that number, however.

ume of 420 pages, marked by all the peculiarities of its into which he had voluntarily plunged himself. author, yet without the coarse personalities of 'Rorn So much for the matter, as a personal one to Mr. Wil-HALL,' Its characters are strongly drawn, but it is to liamson. be hoped that there are few like Mrs. Timmins and Aunt Dolly. The transformation of the latter, from a driving, close-fisted, heartless vixen, to the drawling, fashionable, dashing Mrs. Howe, is a little too sudden which to base his decision, or not) that a man who asand too violent for human nature. Gertrude and her poor Rose cannot fail to touch every heart.

Aliciaand her Aunt. By Barrara Hopland, author of 'The Officer's Widow,' 'Ellen the Teacher,' 'Blind Farmer,' 'The Sisters,' &c. New York: C. S. Francis & Co.' We hail the republication of a work so deeply interesting to every juvenile and adult reader, and so stocked with good sense and moral worth. It will make a capital Christmas and New Year's gift.

Journeys to other parts of the world. With Twenty. extra martyrdom in a good cause .-- s.

5. GLERWOOD: or, the Parish Boy. Boston: She ard, Clark & Co. 1864. Well-written, full of in lents from grave to gay, and worthy of perusal,

6. 'THE KANSAS REGION: Forest, Prairie, Desert, Mountain, Vale and River. Descriptions of Sciency, Climate, Wild Productions, Capabilities of Soil, and Commercial Resources; interspersed with Incidents of Travel, and Anecdotes, illustrative of the Character of the Traders and Red Men; to which are added, Directions as to Routes, outfit for the Pioneer, and Sketches of desirable Localities for present Settlement. By Max. Green. With Original Maps of the Territory. New York: Fowler & Wells, Publishers, 308 Broadway. 1856. An extremely valuable work for reference

7. 'THE CHRISTIAN SLAVE. A Drams, founded on a portion of Uncle Tom's Cabin. Dramatized by Han-RIET BEECHER Sows, expressly for the Readings of Mrs. MARY E. WEBB. Boston : Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1855.' This Drama makes a neat pamphlet of closely printed pages, and will doubtless be eagerly perchased

is more anti-slavery feeling in this community,-more & Co. pp. 412. We have not yet had time to examhigh-mindedness,-more devotedness,-more gentle- ine this volume; but Mrs. Southworth enjoys a high manliness, --more religion. If there were a slave ar- reputation as a writer of fiction, and no doubt the work rested to-morrow, can you flatter yourselves he would will be widely read. For sale in Boston at John P.

KANE AND WILLIAMSON. TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR:

I have seen, in the Anti-Slavery Standard of last week, the article signed 'M.,' in reply to one in the Liberator of Nov. 9th, written by myseif. I am grat ified to be corrected as to any facts in regard to the po sition occupied by Mr. Williamson, and regret that I should, in any manner, have misrepresented them to his disadvantage. In giving them, I was governed by ion given Oct. 12th,) and by Mr. Williamson's apparent acquiescence in its truth. That statement is this :-

'In the case of Mr. Williamson, the commitment is this occasion.

The flower of the committee of the control of the

will be also highly advantageous to the cause.

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

These are the principal grounds on which the article in THE LIBERATOR was written. If there be any errer in them, it will be admitted, I think, that the fault

was not on my part. 'M.' says that 'Mr. Williamson never took any sucl ground' as 'that he would give no information concern ing the negroes, &c., and that he would answer no further questions concerning them. On the contrary,

he repeatedly declared himself willing, at any time, to MARTINEAU, sends us the following beautiful hymn, answer any interrogatories the Judge might put to him. If this be so, as I trust it is, I am certainly very glad of it, both for the honor of Mr. Williamson, and for the highly, in view of the extreme bodily debility from which disgrace of Judge Kane. In this view of the case, Mr. she was suffering when she wrote it, and the probability Williamson has been consistent with himself, throughthat ere long she will see 'the last of earth.' She dates out, on this point, and has not (as my article in THE her letter from Ambleside, where, in her quiet and LIBERATOR represented,) retreated from any position cuse for liberating his prisoner. I hope that this is all so ; but if it be, the public should be set right in reof the most extraordinary women whose lives have been gard to it, for the record (as made up by Kane) has no doubt had the effect to mislead others, as it did me,

I have no disposition to criticise the position of Mr. Williamson, as presented by . M., that is to say, in regard to his willingness to answer questions. It may, or may not, be such as he or others might choose to take, on full reflection of all the principles involved. But there is no reason for saying that it was taken from any censura ble motive. In truth, his motives for taking it were, no doubt, highly honorable to him, to wit, that he had done nothing which he desired to conceal from Judge Kane, or any body else; and as the slaves were already safe, he saw no reason for concealment on their ac-

. M.' is dissatisfied that Mr. Williamson, instead of simply answering, . I did not seek to produce them, because I verily believed it was entirely impossible,' did not say further, in substance, and if I could have produced them, I would not.' But he probably could not say this, with truth, however much he might have desired to say it. At the original issuing of the writit is likely he would have produced the bodies, had they been in his custody; because he was then so sure of their being legally free, in consequence of their having been brought into the State by their master, that he probably had no fear that Kane himself would not so decide, if that fact should be established. But now that specting the prophecies and periods that foretell the he has learned Kane's new notions of law, on this point, end; illustrated by the history of prophetic interpre- he would undoubtedly refuse, as stedfastly as any one else, to produce the bodies in a similar case.

The only point, then, as it seems to me, in which the propriety of Mr. Williamson's conduct can be seriously questioned, is his presenting a petition-and more es pecially one of such phraseology—for permission to purge himself of the contempt, &c. His counsel doubtless urged that all this was a mere matter of form, in John Cumming, D.D.; Lectures on the New Heavens volving no real concession on his part. And it probably was so, in law. Yet I think he should not have yielde to this view of the case. The form of the petit dred witnesses against the modern Whithyan theory of not the fact of petitioning—has evidently had the effect a Millennium before the Advent; by a Congregation-to prejudice his case in the minds of the public, by mis-alist. Boston: Jewett & Co. 1856. This must prove leading them as to the facts. By adopting it, he seems a valuable book to all such as take a special interest in the subject discussed, however conflicting in their had set for him. Besides, considering the sacrifice of personal feeling it must have cost him, it was an enor 2. ROSE CLARK. By FARRY FERN. New York: mous condescension for him to make, for the purpose of Published by Mason Brothers. 1856. This is a vol-

sists fugitive slaves to escape from their masters, in brother are admirably sketched, and the sufferings of free State, is liable to be brought before a judge, and poor Rose cannot fail to touch every heart.

3. 'Stories or Genius: for the Young. Including the Son of a Genius; the Daughter of a Genius; and oath or affirmation, so far as he knows, what has be-Aliciaand her Aunt. By Barbara Hofland, author of come of them.' And if he refuse to do this, he must there required either 'to bring in the bodies; or, i

of Captain Parry's Voyages for the Discovery of a North-West Passage, and Franklin's and Cochrane's and will acquit me of any serious blame; rane's and will set the matter down to the account of a little

PRO-SLAVERY CHURCHES IN AMERICA The Anti-Slavery meeting held on Monday erenig Last, in the United Preabyterian Church, College area, (says the Edinburgh (Scotland) News of Nov. 3.) Page (says the minoring than its mere numbers indecated. The stormy night prevented the audience bear so large as it might have been, but the fact that all the resolutions were moved and seconded by men who have held high civic office in Edinburgh, and who are the prominent men in their respective churches, was the timony on behalf of the supporters of the Anti-Sarm Society in the United States, which mere numbers and not have given. The late Lord Provost M'Larenman who takes nothing in any cause for grand man who takes without full investigation,—was called upon to prowithout run in present the Chairman touched side. In his opening speece, the cultural teacher upon the 'religious difficulty' in connection with seas of the advocates of abolition in America. That releence constrained Mr. Pillsbury, to hear whose address the meeting was more specially convened, to re-please the ground he had formerly gone over, and lay her the lurking or more estentatious pro-slavery sestiments the lurking or more contained productive sentences and practices of nearly all the great religious ergaizations in America. The Bible and Tract Societies of that country are steeped to the core in pro-lavery nopathies and action, and the American Board of Minist pathies and account in all still on the side of the opposite the opposite the side of the opposite th sors, through a negative more than a positive policy-tacept in opposition to abolitionists, against whom all in Doctors of Divinity are especially zealous. Mr. Pilabury's proofs of the active or passive support of sigvery by the religious bodies were all drawn from their own published and official documents; and there canown published upon this subject by any she will candidly examine these documents. They are almost, without exception, intensely pro-slavery; and as such men as Albert Barnes declare that without the support of the Church, American slavery could not exist a day, the only conclusion which men who believe the testimosy of the New Testament annotator can arrive at is, the

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Ex-Baille Fyfe took this ground. He had examined the documents, and he had come to the deliberate corts. tion, that the religious associations of America, in B. ble, Tract and Missionary Societies, were undoubted supporters of the slave system, and therefore ought not to receive the countenance of British Christians. Ex-Bailie Stott had long since come to the same con-

the American Church is the bulwark of American sh-

clusion, and therefore seconded the motion of halls Fyfe, which was-

That, in the deliberate judgment of this nating slavery, especially as it exists in the United Suns of America, is in direct opposition to the spirit of Caratianity. And seeing that, on undisputed evidence, is proved that this system is mainly "sustained" by its character of America. "Resolved That smill the or harden of America." Resolved That smill the or churches of America; —Resolved, That, until the time don their present position, it is the duty of Bera Christians to withhold fellowship from them, at a use the language of affectionate and earnest rematrance against their sin: That the American Englishment ciety, which tacitly approves of withholding the Bale from upwards of three millions of their own count-men; that the American Tract Society, which shale no anti-slavery sentiments into its own publication and expunges, without notice or remark anti-large sentiments from its reprints of British publication; and the American Board of Commissioners for Foren Missions, which admits of, and practically defeats, isvery in its mission churches, should not be selected by British Christians as coadjutors in missionary or other religious enterprises.'

Ex-Bailie Duncan, in moving the second resolution. entered still more fully into this subject. Note the know these gentlemen dare accuse them of iniference to religion; but Mr. Duncan declared that he would rather be an abolitionist, with the so-ailed infidels, than a supporter of slavery with the co-called Christians; and uncompromisingly supported the fillowing resolution :-

That this meeting, contemplating with deep interest the conflict between freedom and oppression, as science and law, now going on in the United States, is science and law, now going on in the United State, as sires to express its respect and admiration for all weas earnestly and honestly laboring for the state, and pa-ticularly for those who, like Passnore Williamson, has determined, in the face of imprisonment and fas, is obey God rather than man; and in a special maner would this meeting offer its tribute of sympathy and gratitude to the American Anti-Slavery Society, (rd. ed by peril, persecution, and calumny, they have be bored, during the last twenty-five years, to swake ther country to a sense of its guilt and danger as reprint alayery, and whose persevering exertions have mainly contributed to keep alive a healthy public estimate in that country on the question of the total shelites of

This was seconded by ex-Bailie Boyd; and there has never been in Elinburgh so thorough a committed respectable laymen, eminent in their churches, to the principles and actions of the American Abaltian Society. It will be seen that the Chairman and nearly all the speakers belong to the United Presbyteras Charth of Scotland-that Church whose ministers, at the last Synod, agreed to admit slaveholders into the minist churches of Old Calabar in connection with that buy and we take this public and energetic protest spins the connection of slavery with the Christianity of Anes ica, as an indication that these influential layers on equally prepared to protest against the slaveholist Christianity of Old Calabar. In this aspect, the neting of Monday last is most important, and we'can stif hope that the Chairman and speakers will be prepared to deal as vigorously with their own Synod as these reolutions do with the pro-slavery of the religious sel ecclesiinstical organizations of America.

DONATION TO THE BAZAAR ROOHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1854.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON : DEAR FRIEND-I take the liberty to forward to you care a small bundle of fruit trees, the preceds of shift I wish to go (after paying charges) for the use of he Boston Anti-Slavery Bazaar; and as they cannot be kept until that time, perhaps some of the anti-slate! friends would like to purchase them. I think they will suit almost any class of anti-slavery men. The Austloan and Foreign Abelitionists cannot object to thes, for some of them, at least, are of American and forest growth united. The Free Soilers may be assured that they grew on genuine free soil; and the Republica party may be assured that there is sufficient furies in them to suit their purpose ; and to the Liberty puris! would say, that they are all Trees of Liberty, and it cognize no law for slavery, and there is no pro-dare! in their constitutions; in short, they will suit all class es of Abolitionists, except it may be the Garrinoists. I think they cannot dissolve the union between the of stock and new wood without the destruction of ad; but as tile top of the old stock has been cut of, and the good, Anti-Slavery fruit engrafted thereon, so changel the nature that all the fruit is good, they may not on ject to them; at any rate, by their fruits Je shall know them, and I am confident, that if well surfaces, they will produce fruits that will nourish both boff and soul.

The fruit trees above alluded to were dely ? ceived, and were a very acceptable donation. The were beautiful trees, and taken up and packed sift is usual care. We regret that, owing to the lateres of the searon, and to an accidental delay in our regrit them, they were not sold for as much as might obewise have been realized. We hope that our franci fish and other also, will not be weary or discourged in seldoing towards the yearly Bazaar.

Friends are reminded that the pamphict, on taining the proceedings of the meeting to comm the twentieth anniversary of the Mob of 1835, is set ready, and for sale at this office. Copies are also for sale in New Bedford by Wm. Durfee ;-in Provident by S. W. Wheeler, and in Worcester, by Z. Bate 1 Co. Price, treasty cente. A valuable historical des ment, worthy of being preserved, and coatsing speeches of Mr. Garrison, Wandell Phillips, Theday, Parker, T. W. Higginson, &c.—M. MEMORIAL OF THE LATE MR ESTLIN No. VI.

Is all the efforts which Mr. Estlin and others likesided finelading in this number the active Society proof allocied to, the Bristol and Clifton Anti-Slaery Society.) were thus making to spread anti-slavery rest throughout the kingdom, and especially through he tareas churches and religious bodies without disintion, instead of receiving any cooperation and aid. green a silent and inactive sympathy from the British ed Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, Its Committee and series they found themselves, on the contrary, per-jetsily misrepresented, and under continual necessity desping to correct erroneous impressions and remove injurious prejudices which had been instigated from dat sorce. 'A sure passport,' (Mr. Estlin writes. (Mr. 1851.) for a colored man to the patronage of the Landen Society [meaning the B. and F. A. S. Sookt] is the profession of 'decided piety,' and abuse of Mr. Garrison.' The Secretary, Mr. Scoble, seemel to mate it his chief business, at that time, to depreclass and undervalue the doings of the American Anti-Savery Society, its friends and its publications, (he had long withheld all recognition of them in the A. S. Reporter, and endeavored to suppress all knowledge of then amongst British Abolitionists,) and, on the other band, to magnify and exalt into notice every other form and kind of American anti-slavery, no matter how feehie and inconsiderable, nor how little soever deserving of the same. To unmark and expose such hypocrisy, such positive falsehood and persevering malignity, became a prominent object, thenceforth, in Mr. Estlin's antieavery labors. On the other hand, he was greatly cheered, in all the fatigue and labor he had laid upon himself, at seeing many prominent journals and able men, as well as leading ministers of various sects, espeace the anti-slavery cause, and speak of it and its mers, of its friends and its enemies, as truth and day required. Among these, I cannot forbear to notes the Rev. Mr. Crisp, head of the Baptist College at Bristol, and Rev. Mr. Owen, who introduced the subjet into the meeting of the London Congregational isles, at the same time exposing the real pro-slavery heit and character of Rev. Mr. Chickering, of Portland, Maine, who was then present. Among the nupercus journals, which took high and manly ground in the question of slavery, I would particularly menten the London Morning Advertiser, whose Editor, Mr. Grant, becoming dissatisfied with the supineness of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, opened his columns to the discussion of the subject, and himself wrote many clear and able editorial articles. The mompromising fidelity with which this gentleman exshired the true character of the American pro-slavery nisisters visiting England, and denounced the base suck which they came to do amongst the British churches, especially entitles him to the thanks of all asti-slavery people. I must also name the Leeds Mercur, whose Editor, Mr. Edward Balpes, once a member of Parliament, in a letter which he addressed, at a later day, to the Editors of Journals in Boston, proved hinself a true associate of England's anti-slavery wor-

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A member of the Bristol and Clifton Society writes in the autumn of 1851-Nearly all the Quakers resident in -

bearing an ine Quantum strength in the frightened away from siding your cause by — and — ____, [members of the British and Ieriga A. S. Society,] so that only two or three have asinisted, or even ventured to call and see the dona-numbity better than sect. *Our present help core chiefly from the Congregationalists and Baptists, who seen to unite more practical benevolence and warmth of feeling to clear-sighted moral perception, than most others. We scarcely ever find a member of the Church of England who understands why we should concern ourselves with such a distant evil as American large, each other than the control of the control of the control of the church of the control of stavery, one which in no way affects the interests of 'the Church,' and which, as a system, has Scriptural species! Among the Unitarians, it is chiefly the poor and the working classes whose horror of the cruelties of slavery and compassion for its victims leads them to watery sou compassion for its victims leads them to work, for give, to the utmost extent of their means,) for any agreey intended to abolish the evil. * * * It is worth living for to be in any way instrumental in adding to the number whose sympathy may cheer the sile of the American abolitionists, and whose own lives nut be enriched by an acquaintance with them.

I give this extract as an indication of the kind of moreration which Mr. Estlin received from the Bristol and Clifton Society.

As showing his state of health, late in 1851, I make the following extract of a letter written in December of that year :-

was of inclination;—my, head is clear enough, and I seed find sufficient time by occasionally sitting up a little or rising early,—but I have no physical ability to contact my correspondence with any regularity. Writing letters is particularly trying to me,—those that I enMy preparing, as much as such as are of more difficult composition; often one, or two letters in the day are to much as I can undertake without an aching head

At this time, Rev. Edward Mathews of Wisconsin us in England, as an agent of the Free Mission Bapists of America. It was upon him that certain demons human shape in Kentucky inflicted Lynch law, neardrowning him, because, while engaged in his mission is that State, he had speken of slavery as contrary to the merciful spirit and precepts of the Savior. He went to England, if I mistake not, partly to expose the unfounded claims of Josiah Henson, in professing to be as accredited agent to collect funds for the Dawn Instrate, Canada West. In doing this work, Mr. Mathews incurred the enmity of Mr. John Scoble, who denounced him with bitterness. In the visit which Mr. Eslin made to London the June previous, he first became acquainted with Mr. Mathews and interested in his history, his sufferings, and his single-minded devotion to the Anti-Slavery cause. He subsequently became mere intimately acquainted with Mr. M., aided hin in some trying difficulties he had with the more hgotel Baptists, and with Mr. Scoble, assisted him in laying out, and carrying through, plans of anti-slavery leturing, and writing for the press, and came to have m 'entire confidence in his good sense, integrity and tensistency.' He further writes of Mr. M. :

His great purpose is the non-fellowshipping with slaveand purpose is the non-fellowshipping with stave-bolters by the different religious communities, and al-traily he has gained the censure of many of the Bap-lia ministers. Some of these even who united in strong sto-layery resolutions, now shun Mathews, because he has attacked the Evangelical Alliance; this daring at ha slesseranged the Quakers from him; they de-plies has decirally strong the property of the here his doing any thing to drive off the 'religious being from the Anti-Slavery cause. * Mr. Mathews has, (at I have told him.) that his present course of familia. stading Quakers. Baptists, and other religious peo-sisted guakers. Baptists, and other religious peo-pie, will be fatal to his collecting much money for the 'Fre Mission Baptists'; but he will not allow this constraint even to modify his proceedings.'

linert one more sentence on this subject, as serv ing to show the entire victory, in Mr. Estlin's mind. which his Christianity, had obtained over his theology 'I have put down my name,' he writes, 'as a sub eriber to Mr. Mathews' fund, for three guineas, for I see that the spread of anti-slavery principles is his first and greatest object, far beyond the dissemination of effectory. I don't care for the orthodoxy, if the acti-slavery be spread."

Governor Kossuth being, at this time, about to visit America, many English abolitionists,—among them Let. Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Estlin of Bristol,—took paints to bring to his attention the facts of Slavery, as as institution in the United States, and some earnes and elequent letters on the subject were addressed to hin. How entirely in vain all these were, history has

It was at about this time that the Bristol and Clifto Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society' formally dissolved their auxiliaryship to the British and Foreign A. S. Society, and withdrew from all connection with it. The Special Report issued by the Bristol and Clifton Socimy, giving the grounds of their action, was a most

Anti-Slavery' Committee no retreat save in their sec tarianism and self-conceit. The Report contained the whole history of the Society's connexion with the British and Foreign Society, and of its separation therefrom, and is a truly valuable historical document.

From a letter of Mr. Estlin's, written in May, 1852, I extract the following :-

In June, 1852, he writes from London:—

'I have been very busy since I left home, and am in lodgings where W. Wells Brown stays. Mr. E. Mathews has been my guest, and he, and Brown, and I, have all our meals together. * * At some breakfast parties, I have had George Thompson and others, with the above-named, and we have proposed and discussed various anti-slavery plans,—and an organ, to be called the Anti-Slavery Advocate. The latter is our main purpose—to be a monthly sheet of sixteen pages, full of useful information, especially of that kind which the Anti-Slavery Reporter has suppress-kind which the Anti-Slavery Reporter has suppressed and the Anti-Slavery Rep ed. We mean to make no flourish, to have no prospectus or proposals, but to let our sheet, to be issue in London the first of August, be our herald. I am hopeful about the paper, for there is a want of such a publication through the country. I have been talking to-day with Mr. Ashurst on the matter, who approves the scheme, and promises help. W. W. Brown is calling Scoble to account for malicious reports about

A month after this, (July 16th,) I had a letter from Mr. Estlin, dated, to my surprise, at Dublin. What could have taken him thither, at his time of life and in his feeble health? The following portion of his letter answers the question :--

. My daughter and I have been here since the to the sea, among other reasons, and having no special attraction there, have kept me away from the "sister" the indicate the most respectable planters of the place. At this meeting, Mr. Hayden was permitted to plead to the indicate the in isle" till now; and it is anti-slavery objects and sympathies which have drawn me hither. Mr. Webb has been very pressing for us to visit him during Miss Pugh's stay at Dublin, . . . and I was anxious to com-municate with him about our projected paper, the A. S. Advocate, which we meant to have had out on the first of August, but it will necessarily be delayed for a month or two. I have no fears for the experiment, and hope we shall begin in September or October.'

This is the simplest possible statement of his reasons commended as wise and likely to be useful. I fear that it is beyond a donbt that, throughout this entire year. (June, 1852, to May, 1853,) he tasked himself too heavily, and laid upon his slight and delicate frame duties too numerous and too great for his bodily strength. But his whole soul was warm with devotion to the sacred cause of Humanity, and his heart rejoiced

ment of the Advocate. One of the earliest and most intelligent friends of the anti-slavery cause was engagwords and works in behalf of freedom, whose steadfast and clear-sighted advocacy of the great principles upon which the anti-slavery movement rests had long endeared him to all American hearts who love the cause, and whose writings have been as instructive here as (we have reason to know) they have been abroad. That there might be no doubt about the business credit of the paper, Mr. Estlin himself guarantied all expenses, the generosity of a few persons in London, Bristol, &c., seconding his own. The first number of the Anti-Slavery Advocate appeared in October, 1852. It has been regularly published to the present time. Never as yet sustained by its subscription list,—although never was a paper published which, from its high moral tone, eminent ability, and valuable services to freedom, better deserved to be, words and works in behalf of freedom, whose steadfast and valuable services to freedom, better deserved to be, -it has appeared with the utmost regularity, occasionally being issued on a double sheet, printed with exceeding neatness and good taste, and altogether such a paper as its regular readers cannot fail to trust and become attached to. Its appearance was a 'declaration of independence,' on the part of some of the most active and most earnest of British Abelitionists, of the authority and control of the British and Foreign Anti-Slave ry Society, -the inauguration of a new era in the antislavery history of England, in which this great cause was itself set free from much which had trammelled and enfeebled it, and shorn it of its strength.

Within a few months from the first appearance of the Advocate, a marked change took place in the affairs of the Society just named. Mr. Scoble relinquished the office of Secretary, and editor of the Anti-Slevery Law over Kings and Governors and Courts. This is Reporter, terminated his connection with the Society, and went to Canada. A new Secretary was chosen, the Reporter was remodelled, and became at once more varied and interesting in its contents, and more just, liberal and kindly in tone and manner towards the American Anti-Slavery Society and its friends, both in America and Europe. Of course, we cannot aver that the high character and probable influence of the Advocate, and the evident success of its friends in their efforts to new-create the anti-slavery sentiment of England, were the means of making Mr. Scoble's of England, were the means of making Mr. Scoble's resignation necessary or advisable. But it is very certain that, with his departure, a wholly new policy ap peared to be adopted by the Society; and that those anti-slavery persons, both English and American, came tives had taken place—a dozen ineffectual ballotings to be treated with deference and courtesy, who before were attacked, openly or secretly, as disguised enemies dent's message has not yet been delivered. of the cause, and real propagators of infidelity and

For the establishment of the Advocate, the anti-elavery cause owes a large debt to Mr. Estlin. Had he done no more for it but this, and given no other proof of friendship for it, this alone would have entitled him to a high place on its list of friends.—M.

LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS. The Pilgrim Society at Plymouth will celebrate the anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims on Friday, Dec. 21st. The festivities of the day will consist of services in the First Church, in which Dr. Kendall will take part; an oration, to be delivered by the Hop. William H. Seward; a public dinner; and the whole will conclude with a ball in the

Hall, and also on Sunday forenoon, afternoon and even-ing—to be addressed by Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Edmund Quincy, and others.

From the Syracuse Reformer. THE LAND OF THE PREE.

CITIZEN OF SYRACUSE EXPELLED FROM FLORIDA.

THE LIBERTY OF SPEECH DENIED.

From a letter of Mr. Estlin's, written in May, 1852.
Lextract the following:—

'The box from Boston was duly forwarded from Dublin. We look at its involuable contents with some of the interest you express on receiving our box of donations to the Bazaar. The Annual Report, the Bazaar Gazelle, Mr. Garrison's Writings, and the American A. S. Society's Letter to Kossuth, are particularly valuable in my sight, as public documents;—as are also the American Allanana, the Massochusetts Sanitary Report, and other pamphlets. Our best thanks to Mrs. — for 'Uncle Tom's Cabin; we have read it with great interest, and think it will be very instructive and useful here. The little said about Colonization does not appear to me its any great support of that scheme. A general sentiment exists here, and I partaise of it, that though Colonization was, and is, badly intended, an important colony may be founded in Liberis, productive of future benefit to Africa and even to America.

'I am glad it occurred to me to send you a British Banner, [the organ of the Orthodox Dissenters, with Dr. Campbell's vile articles, Esluduing to a gross personal attack upon the American Abolitionists, and particularly upon Mr. Garrison, who was described as holding, not only in theory but in practice, the loosest ideas of the marriage relation, and as seeking to remove all social moral restraints.] These attacks of the Banner are most injurious to your Society in this part of the world. There is no getting a counter statement before the thousands who read, and believe, the charges Many persons now, since Dr. Campbell's write the Banner are most injurious to your Society in this part of the world. There is no getting a counter statement before the thousands who read, and believe, the charges and world the world. There is no getting a counter statement before the thousands who read, and believe, the charges and world the statement of the world. There is no getting a counter statement of the world. There is no getting a counter statement of the world. Ther

PRIVATE NOTICE.

and Mr. Hayden was notified to attend. There wer present at this meeting some two hundred people, an one of the most respectable slaveholders, an Episcopali

ian, was called to the chair. There were present a Judg the indictment which had been drawn up against him i ed to the meeting that he was against slavery; that he believed the Bible was against slavery; that he believed

the Fugitive Slave Lat unconstitutional; that it com-manded what the word of God forbade; and that the North would never consent that it should be carried in-to effect. Having made this explicit statement of what he did say, and what he did not say; what he did be-lieve, and what he did not believe, he was requested to This is the simplest possible statement of his reasons for undertaking a journey to which, under other circumstances, he would scarcely have thought himself equal. It is a touching proof of devotion to the good cause he had learned to love so well, and of readiness to undertake any labor in its behalf which his judgment commended as wise and likely to be useful. I fear that ed, and, after consultation, presented the following, ar official copy of which is before us:

Whereas, E. T. Hayden, as has been shown to this meeting, has on sundry occasions, since his residence among us, expressed opinions in opposition to the insti-tution of domestic slavery, and also in opposition to the constitutional right of the Southers people to carry their to the sacred cause of Humanity, and his heart rejoiced in its life-giving power.

During this visit to Dublin, all the arrangements were matured, or put in train, needful to the commenceed to act as its editor, - a gentleman well known by his which it is regarded as applicable to the said Fugitive

Dr. J. M. W. DAVIDSON, W. S. GREGORY,

WM. M. ICTUR. The committee asked instructions of the meeting a to the time within which they should execute their duty, and they were allowed seven days.

Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1855.

Now, here is the offence; and we wish to call to Now, here is the offence; and we wish to call to it the particular attention of the reader. It does not charge that Mr. Hayden had instigated insubordina-tion; that he had helped the slave to escape; or that he had, in any way, interfered with the relations of slavery. The report only charges that he held certain opinions which could not be tolerated in a slaveholding community; that he believed the slaveholder had no

commenced at Washington on Monday last. Up to Thursday, no organization of the House of Represen for Speaker having been made. Of course, the Presi-

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Hale submitted a whether he had received any evidence of such resistance to the execution of the laws in Kansas, as to require the interposition of a military force.

DEATH OF THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON COURIER.-W. learn that the senior editor of the Boston Courier, Samuel Kettell, Esq., died at his residence in Malden, a fer minutes before 12 o'clock on Monday night. He was a native of Newburyport, and was in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He leaves a widow, but no children. His literary taste and culture were rare and scholarly, his The Old Colony Anti-Stavery Society will celebrate Forefathers' Day, as usual, at Plymouth, by a public meeting on Saturday evening, Dec. 22d, in Davis's Hall, and also on Sanday from the Courier has satirised and opposed all the noble reformatory movements of the age, and been characterised by the intensest kind of forcing the control of the same of the same characterised by the intensest kind of forcing the control of the same characterised by the intensest kind of forcing the control of the same characterised by the intensest kind of forcing the control of the same characterised by the intensest kind of forcing the control of the same characterised by the intensest kind of forcing the control of the same characterised and opposed all the noble reformatory movements of the same characterised and opposed all the noble reformatory movements of the same characterised and opposed all the noble reformatory movements of the same characterised and opposed all the noble reformatory movements of the same characterised and opposed all the noble reformatory movements of the same characterised and opposed all the noble reformatory movements of the same characterised and opposed all the noble reformatory movements of the same characterised and opposed all the noble reformatory movements of the same characterised and opposed all the noble reformatory movements of the same characterised and opposed all the noble reformatory movements of the same characterised and opposed all the noble reformatory movements of the same characterised and opposed all the noble reformatory movements of the same characterised and opposed all the noble reformatory movements of the same characterised and opposed all the noble reformatory movements of the same characterised and opposed all the noble reformatory movements of the same characterised and opposed all the noble reformatory movements of the same characterised and opposed all the noble reformatory movements of the same characterised and the noble reformatory movements of the same character formatory movements of the age, and been character-ised by the intensest kind of fogyism, and extreme bit-terness and malignity to the anti-alavery cause. The removal of such a person may be a gain to him, as it is assuredly to the cause of freedom and progress.

FLARE UP AT BETHANY, VIEGINIA-ANTI-SLA-

Last week there was a great commotion at the Disciples' College, presided over by Raw. Alexander Campbell, at Bethany, Va. It was produced by a student by the name of Burns, who, in fulfillment of his appointment to preach on Sabbath evening in the college pupit, pursuant to the election of a college Literary Society to which he belonged, undertook to speak on the subject of human rights, and in opposition to slavery, though in very mild terms.

His remarks, mild as they were, produced a furious excitement among the Southern students and others,

His remarks, mild as they were, produced a furious excitement among the Southern students and others, who were known to be armed with deadly weapons.—The meeting was greatly disturbed by hisses, yells, catcalls, &c., &c., and threats of violence against the speaker were freely thrown out. The mob spirit finally prevailed, and the Southerners had made their arrangements to lay violent hands on Burns, and duck him in the river, and commit other atrocities upon him His friends, however, gathered around him, and he was enabled to escape, in the darkness of the night, from those who were lying in wait to seize him.

The Southern students met the next day, and resolved that the subject of slavery should not be discussed in the college. The Faculty censured the imprutence of Burns, one of them significantly remarking that when among gun-powder, they must not carry matches. The Northern students also met, and resolved, that inasmuch as the faculty refused to award to them the rights of American citizens, among which was freedom of speech, they would no longer remain in connection with the listitution. They accordingly determined to leave the theatre of such disgraceful proceedings, where the padlock, by the sanction of the faculty, was sought to be fastened upon their lips. All the Northern students, except a very few who remained awaiting orders from home, left, and also some from the South.

Three of the Northern students, on their way home, spent the last Sabbath in this village, and from them, through a friend, we have derived the above recited facts, which need no comments from us, as they are their own best commentary.

man, from Canada, and was formerly a student in the Eclectic Institute, at Hiram, in this county.—Portage

Another Outrage. At Quincy, Illinois, a lecture on Jesuitism and Slavery was recently prevented from speaking by a mob which the Quincy Republican states was preconcerted by a number of Douglas men and foreigners. The lecturer was saved from personal violence by the exertions of his friends.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS - CIVIL WAR BEGUN.

St. Louis, Nov. 30. Troubles in Kansas betmeen the Free State and Pro-Slavery Settlers—The Military Called out. We have accounts from Independence to-day, stating that three armed free Statesmen had atday, stating that three armed free Statesmen had attempted to drive Mr. Coleman, a pro-slavery settler,
from his claim near Hickory Point. Mr. Coleman killed one of his assailants, when a mob gathered together,
drove him and other settlers off, and then burned down
their houses. The ringleader in this was arrested by
Jones, and taken to Lecompton. Gov. Shannon has called out the militia. Many citizens from Independence,
Weston, and St. Josephs, have gone to offer their services to the Government to restore order. The people
of Lawrence are in arms, and have five pieces of artillery. A number of houses have been burned in Douglas
county, and several families driven to Missouri for refuge. The law and order people of the Territory are fuge. The law and order people of the Territory are rallying in large numbers to assist the Sheriff in the execution of the laws. Sixteen houses were burned at Hickory Point, and several of its citizens were missing.

St. Louis, Dec. 3. Accounts from Kansas state that

an express had arrived there with startling news from Atchison. The free State people had taken possession of important papers, and an attack on the place was anticipated. They had sent to Weston for 50 armed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. The National Intelligence says that the President received a dispatch yesterday from Gov. Shannou of Kansas, announcing that civil war in that Territory was actually threatened, and requesting prompt assistance from the Government. The President has ordered that troops be immediately dis-patched from the nearest posts to the scene of disaster.

KANSAS TROUBLES. The following despatches have been telegraphed from the St. Louis Despatch of Satur-

INDEPENDENCE, Nov. 30. A messenger arrived at Shawnee Mission last night, who states that Marshal Jones, who had 52 men with him at Lecompte, is up in arms, drilling constantly, and has five pieces of artillery Our cannon left this morning in the hands of Kansas men. The outlaws in Douglas county have hand to the condition of t

in the execution of the law. He has by this time an

overwhelming force.

Sheriff Jones is acting as U. S. deputy marshal for Douglas and Johnson counties.

SHAWNER MISSION, Nov. 30. The marshal has a re-

breakers were seen crossing from Delaware and Leaven-worth yesterday, going to Lawrence. A member of the legislature was from there yesterday morning for guns. We can only send them twenty. Jones also sends for a wagon load of ammunition and a cannon immediately.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Her-ald telegraphs: I am authorized to state that the Pres-ident has despatched no troops to Kansas to preserve

Priest, Brigham Young, in a recent document, thus de velops the Mormon idea upon the subject of slavery :

him, serve his brethren, and be 'a servant of servants' to his fellow-creatures, until God removes the curse, and no power can hinder it. These are my views upon slavery. I will here say a little more upon this point.—The conduct of the whites towards the slaves, will, in many cases, send both slave and master to hell. This statement comprises much in a few words. The blacks should be used like servants, and not like brutes, but they must serve. It is their privilege to live, so as to enjoy many of the blessings which attend obedience to the first principles of the gospel, though they are not entitled to the priesthood.

Supposed Figurive Slaves. The ship Middlesex, Capt. Cook, which arrived at this port on Sunday from New Orleans, when off the coast of Florida, picked up two negroes, who were in a small skiff out of sight of land. When taken on board they refused to give any account of themselves, and the probability is that they are slaves escaped from Nassau, or some other land in that region. Capt. Cook placed them in irons, and not being certain as to the legal course he should pursue, he brought them to this city to obtain advice of the proper authorities. He thinks he has himself seen one of the negroes at Nassau, but is not certain. The idea that it has been a case of mutiny or desertion from another vessel is hardly tenable inasmuch as the negroes were in a very light skiff, and not a ship's boat. Whether they be fugitive slaves or not, there is no United States law that forbids them from being set at liberty, unless there are more grounds for a definite charge against them, than as yet, we have been able to ascertain.—Boston Times.

An Infoston. A. Brooke publishs a card in the Anti-Slavery Bugle, warning the public against a negro calling himself John Crostin, who pretends to be a fugitive slave, and is soliciting aid from the benevoleut. Mr. Brooke says he is an impostor. This Croslin was in Ravenna last summer, and obtained quite a sum from the hency less.

THE WILLIAMSON CASE.—In the case of Passmore Williamson vs. John K. Kane, Mr. Lewis, the plaintiff counsel, has filed a declaration, claiming damages to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. In all probability, the case will go upon the trial list for the February term. We understand that an effort will be made to have a special Act of Assembly passed to remove the trial to Philadelphia. That the Legislature would probably pass an act of this kind, may be true, but will Governor Pollook sanction it? We think not. There is no county in the Commonwealth, where a more impartial and fair trial could be had, than in Delaware county.—West Chester (Pa.) Republican.

Escape of Slaves from Norfolk.—The Norfolk Argus announces a recent unprecedented escape of slaves from that city, giving the following particulars:

'A party of about eighteen slaves, of both sexes, left Norfolk and Portsmouth last week for some northern port. About a dozen are owned in Norfolk, and the balance on the other side of the river. They are mostly young, and some of them valuable mechanics, valued at from \$1500 to \$2000 each.

The most of the feetiless is probably indicated by

The route of the fugitives is probably indicated by an announcement in the New Bedford Standard, of the arrival there of sixteen passengers by the under-ground railroad.

Another Stampede. — We understand that claven negroes ran off from their owners in this city on Saturday last. Four of them were females. Seven of the eleven belonged to Miss Susan L. Hatcher, and one of them, a man, belonged to Mr. Wm. Davidson. Circumstances tend to the belief that they all left in one body. That Abolition agents are to work in our midst there can be no doubt, and it will be well for our citizens to keep a sharp lookout. The Northern papers boast that the Underground Railroad is "now uoing a large and safe business."—Rich. Inq.

Off the Track .- The schooner Mary Ann Elizabeth, Captain Lambden, bound from Norfolk to Philadelphia, ran ashore in a gale near Cape Henry, last Wednesday night, when five fugitive slaves were found secreted in the forecastle. The latter, as well as the captain and mate, were lodged in jall. The Captain had in his possession \$125, which the negroes said they paid him for their passage to Philadephia. The captain, however, says that the slaves were on board without his knowledge.

Slaves for Kansas .-- The steamer Salem ar rived at Cincinnati on the 20th ult., from Kanahwa, Va., having on board quite a number of alayes, with their masters, on the way to Kansas. The slaves were land-

Rachel and her Profits .- The New York Rachel and her Profits.—The New York Tribune says, that of Rachel's twenty-nine nights in that city, averaging \$3,000 each, her portion is \$1,200 per night, \$44,800 in all; and M. Felix, the manager's, \$23,200. Of the remaining \$29,000 appropriated to expenses, a considerable portion is doubtless divided among the family. This estimate does not include the profits of the Boston season. M'lle Rachel may be safely supposed to have lodged in bank, as the result of the enterprise, thus far, a sum exceeding \$45,000, in less than two months.

Rachel in Cuba .- The prices at Rachel's performances in Havana, have been fixed at \$20 per night for the beet seats.

A nuisance, in the shape of a bowlingalley and grog-shop, was suddenly abated by the ladies of Lincoln, Ill., last week. They marched to the attack armed with axes, shovels, hatchets, knives and pistols, and having first destroyed the liquors, they then de-

Constructive Beating .- Judge Kane has decided that the master of a ship is liable to indictment when his officers inflict injury upon sailors in his pres-ence, though he takes no part in the matter.

Elder Knapp, formerly a revival preach er, is a farmer in the neighborhood of Rockford, Illinois, with a farm of 1200 acres, stocked with cattle, horses,

at Washington, as the 'special representative and correspondent' of the New York Tribune. Erastus Bostwick, of Hinesburgh, Va.

has voted at every election for sixty-three years back, without missing a single time. He is now nearly ninety years old. Cannibals among the Indians .- The Hon.

6. D. Williams recently returned to Detroit from a visit to the Chippewas, who reside near Grand Portage, within a few miles of the national boundary between the United States and Canada. While there he became acquainted with the Bois Torte Indians, a tribe who, as quainted with the Bois Torte Indians, a tribe who, as their name denotes, inhabit the 'thick wood,' or heavy timbered lands near Pigeon River. The main subsistence of this tribe is upon wild rice, which grows luxuriantly in that vicinity. This crop is sometimes cut off by some vicinsitude, and when this happens these Indians are frequently distressed for food, as the chase is uncertain and game scarce. The last winter was a peculiarly hard one and is the control of t culiarly hard one, and in the course of it this tribe was reduced to the revolting and horrible strait of eating their own children, which they did to the extent of almost extermination. He saw and conversed with two wome of the tribe, one of whom had given up two and anothe three children, successively, to be slain and eaten.

Railroad Accident .- The Burlington (Vt.)

ready been bought for this putpose.

One hundred and ferty-two, or nearly two-thirds of the present United States House of Representatives are new members. Much the largest portion of them are from the Northern States.

From the Isthmus .- Gen. Walker was in full possession of Nicaragua. Col. Wheeler, the American minister, had publicly acknowledged, on the part of the United States, the independence and sovereignty of the new republic, and assured its government of the kind regards and well-wishesentertained by the Chief Magis-

Gen. Corral was detected in a treasonable correspon dence with some of the officers of the late government, tried by a Court Martial, and shot in the Plazza at Grenada on the 7th ult., 80 hours after his arrest. The Court Martial was composed entirely of Americans—other arrests had been made, but no names were given.

Wilson, the Murderer, whose death sentence witson, the humaerer, whose death sentence has been commuted, was on Tuesday conveyed to the State Prison in Charlestown, where he will be kept in close confinement, there being no order for him to be employed at hard labor among other prisoners. For the present, the Commissioners on Lunacy have a supervision over him.

The Postmaster General has appointed Mrs. Elizabeth Stickley, the successor of her late hus band, in the post-office at Stickleysville, Lee co., Va.

PLYMOUTH ROCK. The friends of Freedom, far and near, in

CELEBRATION OF FOREFATHERS' DAY AT

with the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting at Davis's Hall, in Plymouth, on Saturday Evening, Dec. 22, at 7 o'clock, and on Sunday following, day and evening.

Among the speakers expected to be present are Wm L. Garrison, Wendell, Phillips, Edmund Quincy Samuel May, Jr., and others.

All persons are invited to be present. BOURNE SPOONER, President. SAMUEL DYER, Secretary.

WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the Mar meetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows Feltonville, Sunday, Dec. 9. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Marlboro', Berlin, Thursday, Friday, Sunday, Monday, Leominster, Friends in each place will please secure

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-Sunday eve'g, Dec. 9.

Warren, North Brookfield, Brookfield, Spencer, North Charlton, Id, Tuesday " " 11.
Thursday " " 18.
Sunday " " 16.
Tuesday " " 18.
Thursday " " 18.
Thursday " " 20.
Sunday " 23. North Oxford, Clappville,

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 this city, on Sunday evening, Nov. 25, by Rev. C. A. Bartol, Mr. Osmore Presman and Miss Many Ann Barnapors.

DIED—In Philadelphia, 11th November, Mrs. ELIZA
ANN, wife of Dr. James T. Gould Bias.
In life she had remembered those in bonds as bound
with them. Her death (preceded by three years illness) was that of the righteous.
In East Abington, Nov. 11, after a short and severe
sickness, Mant J. F., youngest daughter of Alfrei
and Deborah Brown, aged 3 years and 11 months.

About the 15th of December, we shall issue

A Remarkable Book !

THE LIFE EXPERIENCES OF A

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

EVENTFUL ON RECORD. PROFESSIONAL WOMAN? Yes, render,

fession.

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 laxalion without representation? If so, you know something of her whose Autobiography will soon be given to the world, under the title of

well as the OB, I have a west of

COMPRISING

BY DOCTOR HARRIOT K. HUNT.

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chanic, whom we recommend to the patronage of anti-alayery men in particular, and of the public generally. Let him have plenty of employment.—Ed. Lib.

facts, which need no comments from us, as they are their own best commentary.

Mr. Burns, the student above alluded to, is a Scotch-

St. Louis, Dec. 3. Accounts from Kansas state that Gov. Shannon has telegraphed to the President on the condition of affairs in that Territory. He says that 1000 men had arrived in Lawrence, where they had rescued a prisoner from the sheriff of Douglas county, and burned houses and property. He asks the President to order out the troops from Fort Leavenworth to aid him in the execution of the laws.

Dispatches received from Weston to-day, state that

our cannon left this morning in the hands of Kansas men. The outlaws in Douglas county have burnt a number of houses and driven a number of families, including women and children, to Missouri, for refuge.

The latest account represents that the 'law and ore der' people of the territory are rallying in large numbers to the assistance of the sheriff of Douglas counts.

quisition from the Governor to arrest 42 men in Law-rence, and they refuse to deliver themselves up, and he calls for volunteers.

The people of Lawrence say publicly that they will take Coleman and Jones, and hang both of them. They are drilling in the open prairie every day, and have five fine pleces of artillery in their possession. They openly bid defiance to the law. Large numbers of the law-

ing through Ham, which is the seed of Cain, descend-ing through Ham, will, according to the curse put upon him, serve his brethren, and be 'a servant of servants' to his fellow-creatures, until God remark. The seed of Ham, which is the seed of Cain, descend

SUPPOSED FUGITIVE SLAVES. The ship Middlesex

from the benevolent.

It becomes all anti-slavery people to beware of impostors of this description. They are becoming quite frequent, and in consequence, the really deserving may sometimes be distrusted and neglected.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. AN ENGLISH WOMAN'S APPEAL Are ye descendants of those pilgrims brave,
Who could not quail beneath a tyrant's nod, But sought free fanes to worship Freedom's God, Or 'neath Atlantic waves a freeman's grave ?

Shall the free children of such freest sires Send the poor slave to slavery again ? Shall a slave's blood and tears that proud soil stain, That to be first on Freedom's roll aspires?

Oh, by those noble, hallowed names ye bear, Spurn, like your fathers, tyranny and wrong! In Freedom's cause, like them, be brave and strong Rend from your brethren chains ye would not wear ! And, by the annals of that glorious time.

Arouse ye, bearers of each sacred name!

Arouse ye, patriots! save your land from shame He who allows oppression, shares the crime.' Can ye be free, who, when the South demand 'Gainst every better feeling, 'gainst God's laws, To the man-hunter yield his prey ? Oh, pause

* Set the oppressed free,' is God's command. And Slavery, parent of earth's bitterest woce, Slavery is doomed! Slavery, the earth's disgrace! Slavery is doomed! near ended is her race! Prolong not by your aid the monster's dying throes ! Kent, (Eng.) Oct., 1855. JANE ASHBY.

For the Liberator. A PROPHECY.

Maiden, the frown of the world will be dark, For sin on thy young life hath left its mark, And shadowed thy path with trouble and care, And left thee its burden so heavy to wear :-But, maiden, list ! I would whisper to thee A bright and a joyful prophecy. If thou wilt earnestly strive to turn To the Fountain of Life, where thou canst learn The true and the good, all glorious things To the pure in heart our Creator brings ; In deserts of darkness no longer grope, But enter the star-lighted path of hope, And brighter and brighter the way will grow, And immortal fountains of joy will flow, And the light of thy life will become so clear, And thy heart so glad, and thy God so near, Thy song will be joyous as carolling bird, And hearts will leap up when thy footfall is heard.

THE AUTUMNAL EQUINOX.

BY REV. N. L. PROTHINGHAM. Room for King Autumn! Room! Summer, the wanton queen, has run to doom, And died. With warlike din, The rude but bounteous conqueror marches in. See how his banners fly, The gonfalons of cloud and stain-streaked sky ! Hark to his pipe and drum ! On the fierce blast their stormy clangors come ;-They whistle and they beat O'er the wide ocean, through the narrow street; While to their terrible call The surges mount, and tree and turret fall. His cannon on the air Flashes and roars. It is his sign! Room, there ! Now he is sitting crowned; And golden sunsets beam his brows around, And ruddy noontide hours Warm up the thin leaves of his mottled bowers. At night, the moon's pale face Rises before its time, to do him grace. Now plenteous fruits-not such

For use long hence—the patient garners fill. O. equinoctial time.

Whose days are southing towards the frosty clime Of this strange life ! In raids Of storm and wrath it first thy power invades; And at the ominous gale Which Nature shakes at, a poor heart may quail. New King, be good to me ! Let me thy mellow favors round me see, And something laid in store, When leaves have dropped, and flowers will bloom n

As those before them, mouldering soon from touch,

But hardy, ripening still

And take not clean away The genial glows that warmed a longer day. Hunters' and Harvest moon. Loath to desert, and coming up so soon, Re emblems to my mind Of love, that when most needed shows most kind ; And all that crimson West Breathe of pavilioned hopes, and no ignoble rest.

'NO. BY GEORGE BENNETT.

There's a word, very short, but decided and plain, And speaks to the purpose at once ; Not a child but its meaning can quickly explain, Yet oft 'tis too hard to pronounce : What a world of vexation and trouble 'twould spare. What pleasure and peace 'twould bestow, If we turned when temptation would lure and And firmly repulsed it with ' No !'

When the idler would tempt us with trifles and play, To waste the bright moments so dear; When the scoffer unholy our faith would gainsay, And mock at the word we revere ; When deception and falsehood and guile would invite. And fleeting enjoyments bestow, Never palter with truth for a transient delight, But check the first impulse with ' No !'

In the morning of life, in maturity's day, Whatever the cares that engage, Be the precepts of virtue our guide and our stay, Our solace from-youth unto age ! Thus the heart shall ne'er waver, no matter how tried But firmpess and constancy show, And when passion or folly would draw us aside. We'd spurn the seducer with ' No!'

TIS ALL ONE TO ME FROM THE GERMAN.

Oh, 'tis all one to me, all one, Whether I've money, or whether I've none ! He who has money can buy him a wife. And he who has none can be free for life. He who has money can trade if he choose, And he who has none has nothing to lose. He who has money has cares not a few, And he who has none can sleep the night through. He who has money can squint at the fair, And he who has none escapes from much care He who has money can go to the play. And he who has none at home can stay. He who has money can travel about, He who has none can go without. He who has money can be coarse as he will, And he who has none can be coarser still. He who has money can eat cyster meat, And he who has none the shell can eat. He who has money can drink foreign wine, And he who has none with the gout will not pine He who has money the cash must pay, And he who has none says, 'Charge it, pray!' He who has money keeps a dog if he please, And he who has none is not troubled with fig He who has money must die one day,
And he who has none must go the same way.

THE LIBERATOR.

PIDELITY TO PRINCIPLE—SLAVERY AND
LIBERTY KISSING EACH OTHER IN TREMONT TEMPLE

FLORENCE, (Mass.,) Nov. 27, 1855.

DEAR GARRISON:

In behalf of four millions of slaves, and of liberty to PIDELITY TO PRINCIPLE—SLAVERY AND

In behalf of four millions of slaves, and of liberty all mankind, I thank you for your manly yet courte-ous refusal to be associated with Butler and Toombs in a course of lectures on slavery, and for your just and merited rebuke of the spirit and principle of com-promise between Liberty and Slavery, which has been the one great error and curse of our country, and which has marked the policy of the Committee that invited you to join with the above-named slave-traders and ruffians in a course of its lectures whose object is

to make slavery detested, and to procure its abolition.

True, you might possibly (not probably) meet these slave-mongers on the platform of a Convention called by the American Anti-Slavery Society. All the world is invited to meet there, to discuss the great question been made apparent for this Convention, yet a large of the age—the abolition of slaverý. Atchison, Douglas, Butler and Wise might come there, to present their the hope that a profitable interchange of opinions on views; but they would come at their own cost, and on the ways and means of elevation might prove an equivlas, Butler and Wise might come there, to present their their own responsibility, knowing that their principles, alent for the time and expense thus appropriated. It their politics, and their character, as kidnappers, will is generally admitted, however, that in numbers and be exposed and condemned to their faces, and in the presence of the same audiences before whom they appear to utter their bold blasphemies and shameless falsehoods. They appear there, if at all, expecting This deficiency was very sensibly felt during various such rebukes and treatment as are accorded to those who are known to be habitually guilty of the 'highest kind of theft,' and of the 'sum of all villanies.' Charles Lenox Remond to admit Miss Mary A. Shade Their appearance by your side, on such a platform, is to membership. The motion was opposed by Philip A. feasted and lionized, but to be dissected on the spot, and to make manifest all its appalling atrocities. The and roused into a sterner and more efficient activity Lenox Remond, who, though believing the writer to against it.

you to lecture. The demon, as it comes upon their platform, in the person of Atchison, Douglas, Butler, or Toombe, is to receive the same courteous, bland and smiling reception that would be accorded to Liberty, when she appears there in the person of Wendell Phillips or William Lloyd Garrison. Not one word of rebuke, not one effort to expose their deeds and principles, can be uttered or made, to their faces, and before the audiences they address, by the Committee, by any of their victims, or by any true friend of liberty Morel, Charles L. Remond, and Robert Purvis, in the who may happen to be present. Not one word, look or deed, condemnatory of their villany, do they receive from any one present; and should any one presume to rise on the platform, or in the audience, to expose the hypocrisy and effrontery of their pretensions to honesty, to regard for liberty, and for the welfare of the nation, while they plead for and practise the most merciless and murderous tyranny the sun ever shone upon such a person would be regarded as a disturber of the peace, and a violator of the compact between the Committee and the kidnapper, in which the former is bound to treat the latter as an honest, honorable, respectable man, and the Committee would order such a person to be dragged from the Temple. The Mayor of the city, and the Aldermen, the Governor of the State and his Council, Legislators, Judges, and Doctors of Divinity. appear on the platform, by the kidnapper's side to do him homage. He is invited to their houses, entertained at their tables, caressed and petted by their wives and children, invited to address Sabbath Schools, feasted in Fancuil Hall, invited to balls, and made the * observed of all observers ' in the city.

We cannot forget the honors paid to Sam Houston

one of the most unprincipled men and most shameless slave-drivers in the world, in Boston, last winter. This same Committee invited him to their platform. Gardner, the Governor of the State, Smith, Mayor of the city, if I mistake not, and many of the leading po- very suggestive report, embracing statistics of the valitical and religious men of Boston, gathered around a sheep-stealer, would they thus have honored him?

Atchison, or Douglas, held and used as concubines, as generally adopted, it must result in per the harem, of concubinage, of the abolition of marriage, of the slave-auction, the slave-whip, and the slave-trade? Would they pledge themselves to accord the same courtesy to those who plundered them of their wives and children, and made their homes desolate, which they would accord to those who regard and treat their domestic relations as sacred ?

Were S. G. Howe and his fellow-laborers a Committee to get up a course of lectures in Boston on sexual purity and the sacredness of the conjugal relation. would they invite the panders and keepers of houses of assignation in the city to appear on their platform and give the views that prevail 'in their vicinity' on these subjects, and engage to pay them the same money and respect that they pay to the pure and the true? Would a Boston audience go to hear them ? Yet they Would a Boston audience go to hear them? Yet they invite these loathsome advocates and practisers of unis from the speech of Mr. Riddle, of Boston, delivered versal concubinage, of wholesale plunder, and most of Fancuil Hall on the 24th of October: dastardly tyranny over the innocent and the helpless, to appear on their platform, to justify themselves, and Skinner & Co., J. W. Paige & Co., Lawrence & Sto to enforce their practices and principles on the people of Boston, (already so much inclined to them); and they are pledged to honor them as they do the advocates

of purity, justice and liberty ! meet such men, on a platform where you are not to be allowed to rebuke them by name, and expose the enormity of their crimes, and the utter corruption of their thearts and lives! You have been denounced, and will be scale for your for you are not to be firms I have mentioned establishing branches in New York. Trade and commerce, as well as the common interests of our country, will always more or less suffer as long as abolition is made a political issue. be again, for your refusal to compromise with that enemy of God and man, the American slaveholder ; but your conscientious fidelity to principle will be a re- honorable society. ward which the world can never give nor take away. In Congress, Slavery and Liberty are soon to mee

once more, and then the whole nation is pledged to ac cord to one the same rights; privileges and protection which it gives to the other. There, the distinction between Slavery and Liberty is practically abolished. Slavery and its minions challenge and receive, practically, the same consideration that is bestowed on Liberty and its friends. It is impossible to make the people hate Slavery and love Liberty, while both are treated

The same practice prevails in the leading churche and in the politics of the country. Boston, as a city, practically affirms Slavery to be as just and divine as Liberty. Her Doctors of Divinity, her Adamses and diagdens, hold that Slavery is of God as truly as Liber-

y. The great object of these lectures is to excite the cople of Boston to hate and condemn slavery as a toral and political evil. To effect this, they extend he same honors and rewards to Slavery as to Liberty ! 'bey practically say that there is no distinction, morlly, between them ; that slaveholding is no crime, no isgrace, no felony, but as worthy of respect and honrable regard and protection as liberty. That Commit ee desire, I doubt not, to have the people of Boston lespise Slavery and respect Liberty, but they take a ueer way to accomplish their object. They would ave the people hate a lie, and to persuade them to do ord the same treatment to liars which they to to men of truth! They would teach the people to ate concubinage, and to do so, they treat those who bolish marriage, consign woman to prostitution, and practise concubinage, with the same respect and con-sideration with which they treat the pure in heart and

The conduct of that Committee is puerile, as stamped with fatuity. They would create a conscien-

against a foul and inexpressible orime, by treating the oriminal as a true and honest man! They would

will be responsible. Their object and their motive may

HENRY C. WRIGHT

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED AMERICANS.

This body assembled at Philadelphia on the 16th o October, 1855. Rev. Amos G. Beman, of Connections presided over its three days' deliberations in a very ble and satisfactory manner.

Though no one definite purpose or necessity had

stages of the proceedings.

A very spirited discussion arose on the motion but a living demonstration of the truth of all you say Bell, Lewis H. Putnam, and Isaiah C. Weare, and supabout them. Slavery comes there, not to be smiled on, ported by Frederick Douglass, Wm. J. Watkins, and others, when her right was triumphantly sustained.

The plan of Colonization was recommended by a col conscience, reason and moral nature of all who look ored resident of Baltimore, which fact was sufficient o upon the demon, on such a platform, are but quickened itself to wake up the eloquent indignation of Charles have been the catspaw of some white Colonizationis Very different is it when Slavery appears on the felt that he deserved all the more a most scathing replatform erected by the Committee who have invited buke. George T. Downing, in a most emphatic speech moved that the document be committed to the flames This warm reception was responded to by a large af firmative vote, but, influenced by speakers at a subse quent session, the vote was reconsidered, and the lette

thrown under the table.

Dr. James M'Cune Smith read an address, very ac eptable in the main, but containing an endorsemen of the anti-slavery character of the United States Con stitution. This subject was discussed by Junius C negative, and by the mover and Prederick Douglass in the affirmative. On the question being taken, the views of the latter were sustained, many voting according to their hopes, rather than otherwise.

The Convention did not favor the proposed Colored College.

The proceedings relative to Passmore Williamson an the colored men who so gallantly rescued Jane Johnson and her children from John H. Wheeler, the slavehold er, were of a very interesting and impressive character, including the report of a Committee who visited Mr. Williamson in Moyamensing Prison.

During the debate, reference was made to . Leader ship' among colored people, and it was asserted that the clergy now monopolized that department.' This is no doubt true, to a certain extent, augmenting the responsibility of colored clergymen, and rendering the necessity all the more imperative that they should be more highly cultivated and more deeply imbued with the spirit of reform than they have hitherto been But it is a fact, also, that the class of independents are fast increasing among the colored people,-men and women who willingly listen to opinions from the pulpit, forum and press, but only accept what is commende to their better judgment. This development promise most beneficial results to the cause of freedom

Edward V. Clark, of New York city, submitted rious trades and professions in which colored Americans him, to pay homage to the man-stealer ! Had he been were engaged, and recommending the establishment of a sheep-stealer, would they thus have honored him?

If the wife and children of Samuel G. Howe, or of mothers might enjoy every opportunity to infuse correct any other member of that Committee, were in the ha- ideas into the minds of the young, and thus promote rem or on the plantation of Butler, Toombs, Wise, their mental and social elevation. Should this idea be beasts and chattels, would they invite them to lecture and supersede all necessity for a National Council a Boston audience on the advantages and divinity of which has proved itself (to say the least) too cumber some and complicated to promote the desired good. Boston, Nov., 1855.

> A NORTHERN DOUGHFACE APPROVED. The letter of Robert C. Winthrop to the Whigs of Boston is published, with great commendation, in the Southern journals.
> The Memphis (Tenn.) Bulistin remarks of it:—

> 'To all, of every shade of faith, in the South-Kno Nothings and Democrats alike—it gives the assurance, that on the only proper battle-ground of this sectional contest, there are tried Whig soldiers, ready and willing and able to contend for the Constitution and the

Why should not we be all as united for freedom at th North as they are at the South for slavery? Let all doughfaces like Winthrop meet with the contempt they deserve.

and many other familiar names, established branches i New York? Because Southern traders could not com to Boston without their ears being saluted with abolition sentiments of the most menacing and disgusting nature. This made them loathe the very name of Boston, and they were determined to go elsewhere for their

Such a mercenary spaniel of the slaveocracy ought to be riddled through and through with the arrows of contempt and the shafts of satire, and banished from

VERMONT. The Legislature of Vermont adjourned without day on Thursday night. Both branches passed strong anti-slavery resolutions; also one sympathizing with the Free State movement in Kansas, and one in relation to the infamous Judge Kane. Lieutenant Governor Fletcher, in dismissing the Senate, expressed the following noble sentiments, worthy of imitation by all other States:

other States:

'Senators will pardon me, I trust, at a time like this, for a single political remark. In my view the issue, the material issue before the country, is freedom or slavery, and that freedom now claims the highest services and the largest sacrifices of all her true and devoted sons; and that the freemen of Vermont should stand together, an unbroken phalanx, and settle this issue, and arrange other matters afterwards.'

THE BRITISH WEST INDIA NAVAL TORCE. A deepatch from Washington, dated the 25th, says:

'The Union has been authorized, by the State Department, to say that Mr. Buchanan has had two conferences with Lord Clarendon in relation to the West India squadron, at which Lord Clarendon stated that the squadron originated is no purpose unfriendly to the United States, but its object was to photeet British commerce against Russian privateers, three or four of which, according as he had been informed, were fitting out in New York, one being nearly ready for sea, and one said to be a very large and fast vessel, especially intended to intercept British ships conveying Australian gold, with the purpose first, however, to capture one of the Country steamers. In justification of the statement, Lord Clarendon had reference to the case of the barque Maury, as represented in the affidavit sent to him, and said to be communicated by Mr. Barciay, the British Consul in New York, to Mr. Crampton, and by him transmitted to the British Government, and at the same time laid before our Government.

Disputation. How much unprofitable discussion would be prevented if persons were to heed the advice of Locke, who said—'One should not dispute with a mac who, either through stupidity or shauelessness, tenies plain and visible truths.'

From the Spiritual Telegraph. WHERE IS THE HISTORICAL AUTHOR- DEATH OF ISRAEL LEVY LEWIN, ESQ. Fulton, Ill., September 28, 1855.

MESSES. PARTRIDGE AND BRITTAN:

In the Telegraph for September 22, I notice an article headed, 'An Earnest Inquiry,' in relation to the alleged action of the Council of Nice in the year 325, in rejecting certain manuscripts of the Bible, and voting others canonical.

I would briefly say, that the only place, or rather the first place, I ever saw the assertion, was in A. J. Davis' 'Divine Revelations,' pp. 547 and 548, where you will find the following words:

Messes. PARTRIDGE AND BRITTAN:

A. W. Benton:

Respected Friend—In the Telegraph of November 3, you call on Mr. Davis to substantiate that part of 'Nature's Divine Revelations' which refers to the Nicene Council, etc. As his spirit is absorbed just now in the investigation of another subject, I will take the liberty to respond to your inquiries. In the first place, allow me to premise, that those acquainted with the spiritual experience of Mr. Davis are well aware that his own perceptions of historical facts and philosophical principles are to him sufficient authority; inasmuch as repeated proofs of his uniform correctness have been furnished by comparing his clairvoyant discoveries with the actual records of historians and philosophers. Hence when an unrecorded event of the phers. Hence when an unrecorded event of the dim and distant ages past, passes before the vision of his soul, he gives it to the world as confidently

as if heralded by a thousand voices to his ear.

In the second place, the proceedings at the Council of Nice are, like all events in the ancient history of the Church, veiled in obscurity. Indeed, a strong desire seemed to possess Eusebius and others who were present to conceal its details from the world, or at least to clothe the whole affair with the garb of mystery. Thus Pappus tells us that the Bishops, having 'promiscuously put all the Books that were referred to the Council for determination, under the communion-table in- a church, they besought the Lord that the inspired writings might get upon the table, while the spurious ones remained underneath, and that it happen-

ed accordingly.'
This recital is quite in accordance with the usual practices of the Church Fathers, who are referred o with so much reverence by the modern priest-good, but who, if we credit the concessions of Dr. Mosheim, were artful, wrangling, and grossly dis-honest men. He declares, in Vol. I., p. 198, that It was an almost universally adopted maxim, that such means the interests of the Church might be promoted.' As regards the fifth century, he says, 'The simplicity and ignorance of the generality in those times furnished the most favorable occasion those times turnished the most tayorable occasion for the exercise of frauds; and the impudence of imposters in contriving false miracles, was artful-ly proportioned to the credulity of the sulgar; while the sagacious and wise, who perceived these

should expose the artifice.'

In a translation of Michaelis, the pious and learned Professor of Gottingen, by Bishop Marsh, we find the following startling assertion: 'It is a certain fact that several readings, in our common text, are nothing more than alterations made by Origen, whose authority was so great in the Christian Church, that emendations which he proposed.

The startling assertion of the description of the descript Church, that emendations which he proposed, though, as he himself acknowledged, supported by the evidence of no manuscript, were very generally received.' Origen was undoubtedly of the greatest importance in giving form and permanency to the institutions of priestcraft, as he was a man of extensive learning, and was very industrious as a writer and compiler. He is said to be the first author who arranged a distinct catalogue of the books thor who arranged a distinct catalogue of the books of the New Testament, which catalogue embraces the same as are now admitted into the so-called Sacred Canon, excepting James and Jude, and these he owned in other parts of his writings. This compilation, which was made about 210 A. C., served doubtless with foreign nations. He was a friend and associated at a foreign court, of the illustrious Frankas a precedent in all subsequent councils; and ciate, at a foreign court, of the illustrious Frank-there is every reason to believe that, to the inge-nious interpolations and omissions of this ancient savant, the New Testament owes whatever it pos-the ashes buried. His wife directed all the ceresesses of grace, harmony and historical congruity. monies of the occasion, and with becoming rites Taylor, however, acquaints us with the fact, that saw the relies deposited in the tomb. It is a custom certainly heathenish, but as we have shown,

Bishop Faustus, an eminent Christian writer of reduced human bodies to ashes, and scattered the the fourth century, declares that 'It is certain the New Testament was not written by Christ himself, nor by his apostles, but a long while after them, by some unknown persons, who, lest they should not be credited when they wrote of affairs they were little acquainted with, affixed to their works the names of apostles, or of such as were supposed to human bodies to ashes, and scattered the reduced human bodies to ashes, and sown them broadcast in rivers and seas. This was done, however, as a mark of contempt and hatred of 'heretics.' In the Crimea, during the late siege, burning was resorted to, we believe. At any rate, such a disposition of the festering relics that tainted the air was ably advocated by several of the London journous approach to have been their companions, asserting that what have been their companions, asserting that was an approach to have been their companions, asserting that the proposition of the festering relics that tainted the air was ably advocated by several of the London journous proposition. they had written themselves was written according Pittsburgh Journal. to those persons to whom they ascribed it.'

Scaliger asserts that 'the fathers put into their

Scriptures whatever they thought would serve their purpose;' and Mosheim, the great Church histo-Scriptures whatever they are the great Church histopurpose; and Mosheim, the great Church histopurpose; and for disappointment, consequently, in that the opinions, or rather the conjectures of the learned, concerning the time when the books of the learned, concerning the time when the books of the New Testament were collected into one volume, all of his four lectures. He crossed three thousand miles of ocean to instruct us in the Augustan era of different. This important question is attended different. This important question is attended different.

and fiery altercations.

But while so much doubt attends our investigations in the misty labyrinths of ecclesiasticism, many things seem to point out the Nicene Council as the one whose decisions were most authoritative respecting 'the inspired books.' The catalogue of Eusebius, who was the most inflaential and learned among the attendant bishops, was exactly the same with the modern one; as was also that of Athanasius, who was his cotemporary.—This Council is alluded to by both ancient and modern Church historians, as 'one of the most famous and interesting events presented to us in exclesiastical history,' and a universal regret is expressed that its acts were not committed to writing with more fidelity. It is a well established fact that it was attended by an indefinite number of belligerent partizans, whose bitter animosity was quelled only by the fist of Constantine. This sanctimonious despot, after presiding over the refractory Conclave, and controlling its decisions, finally asserted 'that what was approved by those bishops could be nothing less than the determination of God himself; since the Holy Spirit residing in such great and worthy souls, unfolded to them the divine will.' (Socrates School Eccl. Hist. B. 1, c. 9.)

Thus you see, friend Benton, how flimsy is the foundation on which is based the faith of orthodoxy in the plenary inspiration of the Bible; and also, that while there is much in the ancient record tending to corroborate as the residual to a serior tending to corroborate as the residuation of the Bible; and also, that while there is much in the ancient record tending to corroborate as the residual to a serior to the faith of orthodoxy in the plenary inspiration of the Bible; and also, that while there is much in the ancient record tending to corroborate the residual to a serior tending to corroborate as the residual to a serior tending to corroborate the residual to the serior tending to corroborate as the residual to a serior tending to corroborate as the residual to a serior tending to

B. 1, c. 2.)

Thus you see, friend Benton, how flimsy is the foundation on which is based the faith of orthodoxy in the plenary inspiration of the Bible; and also, that while there is much in the ancient records tending to corroborate the recital to which you refer, in 'Nature's Divine Revelations,' there is at least no testimony in all those ecclesiastical writings by which that statement can be disproved. Yours for the truth, MARY F. DAVIS.

BROOKLYN, November, 1855.

married to Yale. The Ohio Herald of Freedo. C. Van Renselast Creel, a colored gentle, was admitted to the Medical class of Yale Colle.

From the Jamaica Morning Journal.

The Northside journals, from which we copy, contain notices of the lamentable demise of the above-named estimable gentleman, which event took place at Jackson Town, Montego Bay, on the 3rd instant, after a very painful illuess, which he bore as became a true soldier of the Cross. Mr. Lewin was one of that noble band of philanthropists, through whose exertions the accursed system of elavery in this island was abolished. Of course, it was not to be expected that he could take so decided a stand as he did against an 'institution' so highly cherished by the dominant section, without suffering his share of persecution, in common with all who dared to engage in the same holy cause. The first immediate consequence of his adhesion A J. Davis

Also, remember, reader, that when you read
the encyclopædia of religious knowledge, called
the Bible, you are merely reading a book pronounced the word of God by three hundred exasperated
bishops, and sealed by their Emperor Constantine
Moreover, reflect that nearly as many manuscripts
as are now embodied in the Old Testament suffered martyrdom.

My opportunity for consulting ecclesiastical hisMy opportunity for consulting e ed martyrdom.'

My opportunity for consulting ecclesiastical history being very limited. I would call on Mr. Davis through the columns of the Telegraph, to substantiate that part of his' Revelations.' I have never yet been able to learn how the MSS. of the Bible were preserved, or collected, or known to be the word of God.

If any Doctor of Divinity can give us the history in relation to this matter, he would render a service which might cost many others a long search in vain among ancient histories.

Yours truly,

A. W. BENTON.

COUNCIL OF NICE AND THE BIBLE.

A. W. BENTON:

Respected Friend—In the Telegraph of November 3, you call on Mr. Davis to substantiate that part of 'Nature's Divine Revelations' which refers to the Nicerae Council etc. As his spirit is absorb. had chosen. There was, however, one class of persons in the Parish, by whom Mr. Lewin scems to have been appreciated. Accordingly we find, that before the final abolition of slavery, he was rewarded by the electors with a seat in the Vestry.

The Government, however, whose policy he had assisted in carrying out, was not so forward in recognizing his claims to their notice; and all they did for him was to confer on him the barren dignity of an unpaid Magistrate. Several years elapsed atter receiving his commission, when the local govern-ment bestowed on him the appointment of Inspect-or of Police, then vacant. About the same time, or a little before, he had received the situation of Secretary of the Saint James' bank for Savings— the most prosperous institution of the sort in the country. How Mr. Lewin was reviled for accepting these two offices is still fresh in the memory of the people of Saint James; and yet, a sense of du-ty to a young and interesting family alone induced

him to accept them.

But notwithstanding the abuse and vituperation But notwithstanding the abuse and vituperation which had been so lavishly heaped upon him, in the earlier part of his career, Mr. Lewin lived long enough to find-that those who had been most violently opposed to him, and who still disapproved of some of his principles and actions, gave him credit for sincerity of motives. He died, as we learn, as became a Christian, in the sure and certain hope of a resurrection to clernal life, leaving tain hope of a resurrection to eternal life, leaving a widow and five children to mourn their bereave-

BURNING DEAD BODIES.

There is a good deal of talk in our exchanges about the case of the Russian in Wisconsin, who attempted to burn the dead body of his wife, in accordance with her dying request. It has always been held as a beautiful custom of the ancients, that of gathering, with becoming rites, the askes of their dead, whom they were accustomed to burn, and placing them in cinerary urns, kept ever in sight of the surviving friends, on some portion of their dwellings consecrated to this sacred use.

Among the exhumed relics of Pompeii and its sistered to the sacred users are the sacred users. cheats, were awed into silence by the dangers ter city were found these sacred mementoes of which threatened their lives and fortunes, if they should expose the artifice.'

In a translation of Michaelis, the pious and parted held more sacred than with the Greeks and

turn to this custom. It has been spoken of as something unheard of, and we simply allude to the matter for the purpose of saying that Mrs. ism, and publicly denied Christ.

Bishop Faustus, an eminent Christian writer of reduced human bodies to ashes, and scattered the

THACKERAT'S LECTURES. The New York correspent of the Boston Post says-

different. This important question is attended with great and almost insuperable difficulties to us in these later times.'

In regard to the books of the Old Testament there seems to have been equally as much dispute during the first few centuries; and many Chronicles. Psalms, Prophecies, etc., were alternately accepted and rejected by the different councils, amid fierce and fiery altercations.

But while so much doubt attends our investigations in the misty labyrinths of ecclesiasticism, many things seem to point out the Nicene Council as the one whose decisions were most authoritative respecting the inspired books.' The catalogue of Eusebius, who was the most influential and learned among the attendant bishops, was agreed to the same with the modern que; as was also

Is Luck. Brother Robinson, of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, acknowledges the receipt of five hundred dollars, a week or two since, from the anti-slavery ladies of Cincinnati. This is a good happening—and if there is any editor in this region who deserves it, brother R. is the man; for, under his control, the Bugle notes for Liberty give no uncertain sound. Such a contribution, coming from so worthy a source, and for so glorious an object, is to give the greatest encouragement to those who labor so realously for the oppressed and fallen among thieves. As a reward of merit, it is fourfold more valuable than that much coming from a national or State treasury in the shape of a bribe, to labor to keep our party' in office, right or wrong.—New Liston Aurora.

LYNZE ADDREST TO THE MUNE BY OUR INSPYRED POIT.

How bewtiful is this ere nite, How brite the stars du shine, All nature sleeps in trankilness But this lone hart of mine.

Our dog bes quit a barkin now At fellers passin bi, Heze gazin at the far-off mune With cam and plassid L

Wen vuin the, thou pale-faced thing,
A hanging in the skize,
Upward on wild untrameled wing
Mi thants cuts dust and fire. O knd I kwit this klod of kls,

And sore abuv the croud.

Ide baith mi sole in beggstasy
In yonder fleasy cloud. How kan the poit's hiborn sole Mix with erth's vulgar oru? Wud it not rather fil awa

Ah yes! had I a pare of wings To go to yonder mune.
I gess Ide just as soon sta there
From now until pert June.

And there a-roving up and down
Thru purty flours ide go,
Or listen to the tinklin rills
Wot from the mountings flo.

The 'poit' pursues the theme for some distance beyond this point, but he has already outripped in readers as well as himself, and we think it safer to take him down.

THE HIAWATHA OR TROCHAIC FEVER. The publics THE HIAMPHA OR TROCHARC FRYER. The publica-tion of Mr. Longfellow's Hiampha has had quite a remarkable effect on many of the crites and other who have read it. They have all fallen to steping and dea-cing, talking and writing, laughing and solding to the music of its verse. It has been travested in troches and reviewed in trochees. The New York Times, in a summary of what was most talked about in New York city, last week, says:

"The madness of the hour takes the metrical the of trochees. Everybody writes trochaics, talks trechsics, and thinks in trochees. People talk trechsics in the atrects; merchants ask the price of raw material in that strain, and even ladies retail the scandal of the day in trochaic measure:

Goodness gracious! Mrs. Davis, Have you heard how Mrs. Thompson Spoilt her new broche this morning! That sweet thing she bought at Stewart's! You don't say so! Pray, do tell me How she did contrive to do it; Was she walking with her shawlon, When she should have wern a talma?

Charming morning, Mr. Wilkins,
Very. But it's rather chilly.
Tis indeed, but not so cold as
I have felt it in November. By the way, the rise in Erie Makes the bears as cross as thunder. Yes, sir-ree! And Jacob's losses, I've been told, are quite enormous.'
'Very likely; did you hear that
Poppleton has sold his Reading!'
'Sold his Reading! What a jackas!'

Read what the Van Wert American gets ef i regard to the present administration. The editor and be a 'brick':-

The D O G S that sold themselves to buk For Douglas, Pierce & Co., Could not do half the dainty work, For want of help, you know, Till from the ranks three heroes sprung, Cheered Douglas, Pierce & Co., And brought a beast that Pierce may ride-You'll read the name below.

DR. H. W. MASON, DENTIST. 49 TREMONT STREET,

(OVER LEONARD & CO'S AUCTION BOOK,) BOSTON.

DR. M. is a regular graduate in dental mediene Boston, Sept. 28, 1855

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON IN MOYAMENSING JAIL.

JUST PUBLISHED, A FINE Portrait representing this Martyr lefts cause of Freedom, Truth and Justice, (was Law,) taken from life, in the cell in which he has be incarcerated by Judge Kane for alleged Castespia Court. Size of the Picture, 16 by 20 in. Price, Pap

Those desiring early impressions of this intension Picture can receive them by leaving their mass to Philadelphia, where all orders for the trade must be

Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1855.

Worcester Hydropathic Institution HE Proprietors of this Institution aim to make location is elevated and healthy, yet easy of accents all parts of the city. For particulars, address 5.50-ERS, M. D., or E. F. ROGERS, Sup't, Werens, Mass. Worcester, April 13.

Portrait of Andrew Jackson Days JUST published, a superior large size Lithegraph this great reformer, executed by Grozelier, in is highest style of the art, and pronounced by him to a one of the best pictures he has ever made. Price if the usual discount to the trade.

Persons at a distance can have them forwardedly mad in perfect order. It is a contemporarior state of the made in perfect order.

mail in perfect order, by enclosing nine cents, or the Postage stamps, in the order.

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

REMOVAL. THAXTER & BROTHER, Opticians, (successful John Pierce,) have removed to 189 WASHINGTON STREET,

October 19. Two doors south of Schoolst. COLORED PATRIOTS

OF THE American Revolution, WITH SKETCHES OF SEVERAL

DISTINGUISHED COLORED PERSONS; To which is added a brief survey of the Condition and Prospects of Colored Americant.

Br WM. C. NELL WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY H. B. STOWL Just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slaver of fice, 21 Cornhill. Price, \$1.25.

Champooing and Hair Dyeing BALOON.

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

Is now in successful operation.

She will attend to Cutting and Dressing Ledies at Children's Hair, Dyeing and Champooing, in the man approved style, and warranting to give assistation she has also a Hair Restorative, which cannot be selled, as it produces new hair where baldess is also also a produces new hair where baldess is also also a place.

taken place.

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

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

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

No. 2, Lonadale Block, Providence, B. L.

Nov. 16.