MERATOR

All remittances are to be made, and all letters rising to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to realist to the General Agent. Mirertisements making less than one square in e ed three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, tanis and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-

Pensitians to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, vil :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY Louise, EDECED QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and VENNEL PRILLIPS.

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

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their seemt to the Constitution, three special provisions to morals the perfective of their positions over their SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

No Union with Blaveholders!

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PURITIVE SLATES—OR engagement positively prohibited by the laws of Ged. delivered from Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, fittal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under sentation for SLAVES—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 THEREDY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERFER-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XXV. NO. 50.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1855. WHOLE NUMBER 1119.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser. STRINGFELLOW ON FORCING SLAVE-RY INTO KANSAS.

publica-quite a ers who nd dan-ig to the trochees trochees to York

al shape s trocha-chaics in material al of the

We publish the following letter from Gen. Stringinteresting, and, doubtless, a correct view of mat-

WESTON, Saturday, October 6, 1855. Mr dear Sir: I was much gratified by the recept of yours of —, and take pleasure in reply-ing to your inquiries. I have deferred writing un-I could give you the result of the election of the delegate to Congress, which was held on last Massay. I thought it barely possible that the re-sel of that election might affect my answer. From silt of that election might a nect my answer. From he threats of the abolitionists in the East, and the nect movements of their emissaries in Kansas, it we impossible to foresee what would occur at the nection. It seemed as if they desired a conflict, and regarded it as a mere possibility that at some predicts they might bring it about. But I am gld to fed that, as usual, they are mere boasters, d very careful to keep out of the way when true men are at hand. They did not attend the elec-tion: suffered it to go by default. The result is whiteld's re-election, though not half the pro-sistery vote was given. There being no contest, the settlers, being busy gathering their crops and prepring for winter, did not turn out. The abolitionists have evidently abandoned the con-

ust in Kensas, and determined to transfer it to Conper in Aemas, and according to the property of the per own presponsibility; will elect Reeder by as nary nominal votes as they choose to certify, and will rely en the House, with its abolition majority, ring him the seat. You may think I am jesting. s it is hard to realize such folly; but I am in arcest, and am satisfied they act under advice and astruction from leading abolitionists in and out of the House. I am prepared to see any outrage per-perated by them. Should the House give Reeder this seat, and eject Whitfield, what will southern members do! I hope no one will so far forget him-We should throw the whole responsibility on the North : force them to the issue, and

I may seem to be wandering from the matters that which you desire information, but I am not. Reeder be admitted to a seat, or any other action be taken by Congress to deprive the people of Kantion, we shall need the men at once. I need hardly my to you that abolition cannot be forced upon then, without more and better fighting men then can easily be found in all abolitiondom. The pro-slavery party have been indifferent to abuse—to the vilest standers; they have submitted to and availed themselves of abolition law: have quietly, by voting, succeeded in protecting themselves. If resort is to be had to other means—to force—they will be found equally ready, and, I doubt not, equally

however, no necessity is created, I would adthe rou to send those of little means in the spring. Der can, by reaching Kansas by the middle of March, or even first of April, secure to themselves a premption by erecting a cabin, and then find the middle of the company of the company of the cabin, and then find employment by farmers at good wages during the summer and fall. In this way each can see enough to pay expenses during the winter, and have that time for fencing and improving his own

There will be no election until next October.

But you should not confine yourselves to send-ing poormen; of all sections of the Union, Kansas it the most desirable to men of means—especially to isst pertions of our country—our negroes are as balthy as in Virginia. They hire for better prices then in any other State in the Union. This is conhttle danger of their escape, even less, than from any free State: they have no facilities for getting tway, and our people are more on the alert than

tution.

Davis.

street, and

A DAY

S

tion

ESONS:

dition an

Slavery Of

reing

They have now laws more efficient to protect stare property than any State in the Union: these have just taken effect, and have already sisceed abolitionists, for, in spite of their heretofore have: lossing, they know they will be enforced to the terry letter, and with the atmost rigor. Not only is a profitable for slaceholders to go to Kansas, but po-

acaly it is all-important.

Every slave taken there will gain five votes from Ann. Slavery men. Though in feeling opposed to starery, those who have moved-not been sent-to Kabas from the non-slaveholding States, soon be come attached to southern men, and are unwilling to drive them away or to strip them of their proper-

ourse them away or to strip them of their propery, and thus practically become Pro-Slavery.

Bat in addition, the necessity for labor demands
that sharery be brought here; else the people may
be driven to seek white labor, not being able to get
lagues, and from necessity be forced to exclude
here slavery, that white slaves may be induced to
some. In this, our only real danger, where patriotiss and profit combine to call southern men to
cose, I hope they will respond—that they will not the fightened by the idle threats of abolitionists in

Wist or Boston.
Day ought to know that all their outery is in the hope that thus Southern men, on the principle is stand one, by the way — that 'Slavery is limid, — will, so long as there is a seeming contest, be deterred from coming with their slaves, and that thus, after a time, they may outnumber us. Our friends in Kansas have given evidence that should satisfy the most incardulary. They have toold satisfy the most incredulous. They have at has: are prepared and determined to en-

tr not how this has been done—if an abolitionist h. Missourians have done it. Missourians can do it in As you know we can, if driven to it, from his county alone, send more men to Kansas than all he Eagland has been able to put there. If we are faced in self-defence, we will show that we can do are more than Greeley in his ravings has charged it with doing.

But was a.

But we do not wish, and it is not right that we ald be compelled to depopulate our county in sees of Southern rights. Others should be not species of Southern rights. Others should be not as pariotic, when, too, they would be so much make gainers than we, by a removal. The South at not heretofore been recreant, and I am glad to let is now being aroused to the necessity for the state is now being aroused to the necessity for the state is now being aroused to the necessity for the state is now being aroused to the necessity for the state of the state is now being aroused to the necessity for the state of the necessity for the state of the necessity for the state of the necessity for the necessity for the state of the necessity for the ne Truly, your friend.

B. F. STRINGFELLOW.

Even the Washington Union, notwithstanding

had enough of sectionalism, and need no more of law can be just as much enforced here now as it it. True, we became incensed at the repeal of the could have been previous to the passage of the Perit. it. True, we became incensed at the repeated with the passage of t

MESSAGE OF GOV. ADAMS.

of South Carolina, on the 27th ult. He says :-

The proclivities of the age are, to my mind, ominous of anything but good to the cause of true progress. In certain sections of the country, doctrines have been avowed and scenes enacted which, in the better days of the republic, would have consigned their authors to lasting infamy and execra-tion. The advocates of a "higher law" sit in high places; functicism rules triumphant in the high places; functicism rules triumphant in the so common that the misguided masses are fast acquiring a taste for blood. In view of the hideous phases which radicalism has elsewhere assumed. and the bitter fruit of its triumphs, conservatism may confidently appeal to the patriotism of the re-formers of a milder latitude to postpone their la-bors to a more auspicious period. There is a wis-dom and safety in the injunction of Holy Writ: " Prove all things ; hold fast that which is good." I commend to you the preservation of our Constitu-tion in all its integrity. It has served us, and we owe it to ourselves to transmit it intact to our pos-

The message concludes with the following in re-

of weather, are seized by the sheriff, conveyed us felons through the public streets, and finally infelons through the public streets, and finally incarcerated in the common jail, to await the departure of their vessel, whether it may be immediate in the common jail, to await the departure of their vessel, whether it may be immediate in the louse, and this number, united with the liberal members of other parties, will probably prove already. into contact with our own refuse population. It would be strange indeed if men thus summarily deprived of liberty and comfort, without the pre-tence of a fault committed, did not inveigh against a state of society which thus degrades them, and endeavor to excite the refractory spirits among whom they are thrown. Viewed in this light, the law certainly fails of its end. The remedy is worse

than the disease it seeks to cure. J ed to land whenever the duties of the vessel may The letter of Mr. Garrison, declining to be one of require it, upon their receiving a written permit to the lecturers, on the ground of slaveholders having that effect from the Mayor of the port; and that been invited to defend slavery, and of which you while on land they be subjected to the ordinary restrictions applied to the native colored population. Such a modification would relieve the law of all its harshness, without compromising our right or endangering our domestic quiet. Should our confidence, which concedes thus much to those who dended to defend slavery, and of which you have the substance last week, has caused a good deal of discussion in anti-slavery and pro-slavery circles. The only ground that I have heard taken by anti-slavery men against Mr. Garrison's course dence, which concedes thus much to those who seek to cultivate friendly relations with us, be haved, and the modified law be found to work badly, it will always be under the control of the legislature, and be as easily repealed as passed. Slavery has fiercer assaults to guard against than any likely to arise from allowing a few colored cooks are two sides, which no out-and-out abolitionist can retwo sides, which no out-and-out abolitionist can

ling who may visit us will see much in their con-dition to envy. He may realize the important truth that liberty, shorn of all its rights, is but a miserable boon, compared with their substantial comforts and happy existence.

SELECTIONS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Boston correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.] I don't know whether it is a thing which a north-I don't know whether it is a thing which a northern mat ought to say, when it may prove offensive to some of our lords and masters in the Carolinas, but I take the liberty of assuring the heroic gentleman who governs South Carolina, that we in Massachssetts only laugh at the nonsense which he has incorporated into his message about our Personal Liberty Bill. His words, however, are less condemnatory of us than of South Carolina berself. The the worst view of the matter, and we have ony threatened to nullify a law of Congress.

self. The the worst view of the matter, and we have ony threatened to nullify a law of Congress. That is the worst that can be said about us by our enemies and we, who probably know what we mean quite as well as our enemies know our meaning, dey the nullification altogether.

South Carolina threatened to nullify a law of Congres, and proceeded so far as to hold a convention the subject, and to fix a day for the commencement of rebellion. She also prepared her militar to fight the forces of the United States; and whever is curious in such matters need only look to he message of Governor Hayne to the Legislature of South Carolina, sent in three-and-twenty year ago, to see how it was that that Bombastes.

That most eloquent slave, Rev. Samuzi Arrow to Mr. Garrison as follow field by your truthful letter in regard to their invited in click spots among the sin method and where the subject, and where the commencement of rebellion. She also prepared her militar to fight the forces of the United States; and where is curious in such matters need only look to he message of Governor Hayne to the Legislature of South Carolina, sent in three-and-twenty of the commencement of the c

PRO-SLAVERY EXUITATION.

The Albany (N. Y.) Register, a Pro-Slavery journal, has a proper appreciation of the nature of Gardaerism. Glorous Massachusetts, it exclaims—

The Americans have swept the State, and thus another patriot—Gen. Wilson—goes to the wall.

Senator Seward bears him company. The gallant Americans of the Old Bay State have thus covered themselves with glory, and contributed their places by the county of the traitorous demagogues who would specify only the traitorous demagogues who would specify only the country. The tide of Sectionalism, and is a triumph of respectively only the political history of the country. The tide of Sectionalism has been successfully turced, and the demagogues who sought to float into places of dissinction upon its current have been good riders, but the high taxes leviced to the former State, disgusted with the high taxes leviced to the part of the gallows, and an orm of Sectionalism has been successfully turced, and the demagogues who sought to float into places of dissinction upon its current have been good riders, but the high taxes leviced to the former State, disgusted well.

The Almericans have swept the State, and thus another particular the contract of the Chicago Press, Nov. 28.

Park VILLz, Mo., Nov. 9, 1855.

The MIBROURI ERIGULATORS AND MRN.

The Marcians have swept the State, and thus represented to the the court admitted the proposed to the the Court admitted to the particular to the the Editors of the Chicago Press, Nov. 28.

Park VILLz, Mo., Nov. 9, 1855.

The MIBROURI ERIGULATORS AND MRN.

The Marcians have seed the Chicago Press, Nov. 28.

Park VILLz, Mo., Nov. 9, 1855.

The MIBROURI ERIGULATORS AND MRN.

The Marcians h

passed an ordinance providing for the nullification of a law of the United States. She declared that the overthrow of its own party, is delighted with that law, after a certain date, should not be entired defeat of the Republicans, in New York and Massachusetts, by the Know Nothings. * What is the interpretation? It asks: should the latter attempt to enforce the law. We have done nothing of the kind. We have not even Simply this: The people have said, we have threatened to nullify a United States law. That imperil the Union, were egregiously mistaken, and greatly underrated our patriotism and nationalism. ish and so mean. We will not be bloodhounds, either at the bidding of a President of the United MESSAGE OF GOV. ADAMS.

States, or to please a Governor of the nation of South Carolina, be the consequences of our refusal what they may. The fugitive seeker shall have the poet's measure, and no more:

'If he may Find succor in the law, 'tis his; if none-Let him not seek 't of us.'

We will do no work that the slaveholders themto ask us to do that which, done by themselves, would cover them with indelible dishonor? The South Carolina 'chivalry,' it will be seen, were ready to nullify a law of the Union, because they thought it took too many dollars out of their pockets; whereas, taking our conduct according to the showing of our foes, and we act on principle, and they threaten to retaliate in a way that shall affect our pockets. Is not this strange, indeed, when it is so notorious [at the South] that our eyes are always on the ground in search of half-dimes and three-cent pieces, when in Charleston and its vicinity men ' walk erect, and look upon the stars!'

There is no reason for supposing that the new Legislature will repeal the Personal Liberty Bill, ference to laws about negro seamen, and about the existence of which gives no dissatisfaction out davery:—

of the ranks of hunkerism, the whole force of which was directed against the Know Nothing par-As the law now stands, colored seamen who may visit our ports, either in the pursuit of their Whigs and Democrats as Know Nothings, may try lawful vocations, or be driven into them by stress to do something for slavery, but the Senate will be While in prison, they are brought prove strong enough to prevent the work of repeal with success.

LETTER OF MR. GARRISON. A Boston correspondent of the New York

'The course of Lectures on Slavery began here last week very prosperously. The attendance was not quite so crowded as last year, but I believe it was very satisfactory to the Committee. The Hon permit colored seamen, the subjects of foreign na-tions, to remain on board their vessels, to be allow-ed to land whenever the duties of the vessel may The letter of Mr. Garrison, declining to be one of likely to arise from allowing a few colored cooks and stewards to land on our shores; and we weaken rather than strengthen the institution by attempting to hedge it around with any such feeble props.

While white abolitionists are permitted to come with impanity we may tolerate While white abolitionists are permitted to come and go among us with impunity, we may tolerate the occasional or accidental presence of a few free negroes from foreign countries, who bave neither the intelligence nor the disposition to harm or disshould institute a course of lectures on the subnegroes from foreign countries, who have neither the intelligence nor the disposition to harm or disturb us. The efforts which fanaticism has made to overthrow the institution, have thus far served but to strengthen it in the confidence and affections of our people. While we continue to discharge our true obligations to our slaves, their loyalty and fidelity will remain unshaken. The colored hire fidelity will remain unshaken. The colored hire the fidelity will remain unshaken. Bible and Political Economy, would you not think they went about their work in a funny sort of

of the Boston course of lectures on Slavery, in a long and well-written letter to the inviting committee. He doesn't like the company. He says they have also 'extended an invitation to that lawless ruffian, the leader of the Missouri-Kansas bandits, David R. Atchison—that desperate demagogue, and Iscariot traitor to liberty. Stephen Arnold Douglas of Illinois—that unmitigated blackguard and shameless bully, Henry A. Wise of Virginia—and that monster in buman form, John M. Masson, the infamous framer of the Fagitive Slave Law, also of Virginia. We certainly cannot blame Mr. Garrison for declining to have his name enrolled with such graceloss characters. We shall publish his letter entire next week. — Eric True American. Wm. Lloyd Garrison refuses to deliver one

That most eloquent and fearless advocate of th ave. Rev. Samuel Aanon, of Norristown, (Pa.) write to Mr. GARRISON as follows :- ' For myself, I am gratifield by your truthful letter to the Boston Committee in regard to their invited Southern lecturers. There is neither prudence, digulty nor justice, in sticking such black spots among the stars of light."

The New York Observer is out in a long, ingenious and rascally defence of Slavery, from the Bible. It is maintained as a 'Divine institution.'

We should like to see a copy of that Observer's appropriate the control of the control

of ingratitude towards one who had been ever foremost in promoting the interests of the town honored by his name, and made prosperous by his industry and business qualifications.

But no sooner had his arrival become known to the secret association of mobocratic disunionists, headed by Atchison and Stringfellow, than they met in Platte city, and sent a delegation to Park, ville, to warn Mr. Park that union he left, the decree of last spring should be enforced. That decree of last spring should be enforced. That decree was, that if he returned to Parkville, they would throw him into the Missouri river; or if he were found in Kansas, they would hang him. The friends of Mr. Park demanded of the delegation what charges they brought against him. They an what charges they brought against him. They answered they made none, but they warned him last spring of their intention if he returned, and were

etermined to enfore their decree.

The delegation demanded that Mr. Park should ppear. In answer he came forward, and made a ew remarks, justifying his position and defending Starnes, Col. Burnes, Mr. Richardson, Capt. Burney and Col. Summers, in support of Mr. Park. and avowing their intention of standing by him in defence of his rights as an individual and as a member of the community. Col. Burnes then demand answered, No! Then, said Col. Burnes, we only ask the honors of war. We hope you will come in day-light. Set your day, and we will meet you to decide the question in blood.

Col. Winston, one of the delegation, demanded a winston interest with the Park. It was at first

private interview with Mr. Park. It was at first fused by his friends, when they at length consented. In that interview, Col. Winston stated to Mr Park, that unless he came to terms, collision must take place, that they were backed by immense numbers who would be there at a moment's warning Mr. Park replied that their course had been oppressive and wrong from the beginning, that the question had now to be decided whether their se-

reterior and now to be decided whether their se-cret organization should control the country. His friends felt that the crisis had arrived, and it should now be settled whether they were freemen or slaves to a secretly organized hand of mobocrats and disunionists. As for himself he was prepared to die before he would surrender a single right, but would do anything manly and honorable to

Colonel Winston replied that their association would give him thirty days to settle his business, but as a matter of pride they must stand by their word. Mr. Park refused to submit to any dictation as to the time he should stay, and in justice to his gation, failing in their design of intimidating Mr. Park and his friends, returned to Platte City for further consultation. Atchison is now there. Courers are riding the country over for reinforcements. and a meeting has been called to assemble in Platte

City to-morrow.

The friends of Mr. Park, embracing a large majority of the citizens of Parkville and vicinity, met and issued an address to the people, a copy of which I enclose to you. What the result may be, Heaven only knows, but one thing is clearly mani-fest—the mobocrats will lose their boasted courage, and Mr. Park will remain unmolested, or bl shed will follow. Yours, B. C. L.

From the New York Independent. AUSTRIAN DESPOTISM IN AMERICA.

We are so accustomed to speak of ourselves as the only free nation on the face of the earth, that t may be well occasionally to have our eyes open-ed to a class of facts which are constantly and increasingly transpiring in our own country. We therefore beg leave to call the attention of our eaders to a most extraordinary narrative, detailed n the following letter addressed by Miss Delia Webster to the Rev. Dr. Cheever.

Worcester, Friday, Oct. 19, 1855. REV. DR. CHEEVER-DEAR SIR: Agreeably to our request, I send you the following summary of

In the year 1842, by the advice of physicians, I first went to Kentucky for the improvement of my health, in company with a clergyman and his wife, from Oberlin, Ohio, and visited different portions of the State, and at length went to Lexington. Being short of funds, I opened a painting class in Being short of funds, I opened a painting class in that city to defray current expenses. It was not my purpose to remain there many weeks, but, being repeatedly and urgently solicited by clergymen and other prominent men in the city to establish a permanent school for young ladies, I at length founded the Lexington Academy, which soon became one of the most interesting and flourishing institutions in the State—bringing me

an income of \$800 per year.

The climate being adapted to my constitution, my health had very greatly improved; and in 1844, my school numbered from 80 to 100 pupils, and I had the entire confidence of the people, notwithstanding it had been understood from the be-

withstanding it had been understood from the beginning that I was thoroughly anti-slavery.

No suspicions were entertained against me until after the arrest of Mr. Fairbank, in September, I
1844, when an anonymous letter was found upon
his person, addressed, it would seem, to some
friend at a distance, and commencing Dear i
Brother, and signed Frater.

In this letter, an allusion was made to a Miss i
W. This use of the initials of my name was entirely without my consent or knowledge, nor did
I know aught of the existence of any such letter.
Yet it resulted in my immediate apprehension at
the midnight hoar, without any form or warrant
of law, and I was committed to close jail. Some
time afterward, I was secretly charged with being
accessory to the escape of the Hayden family.

In December following, this indictment was
thrown away, and a new set of indictments was
got up—a separate one for each member of the

ot up—a separate one for each member of the amily—and the fourth for another man who escaped some time previous. In these last, I was charged as principal instead of accomplice. I was tried on only one indictment, for the escape of the man Lewis.

of the man Lewis.

Such were the excitement and prejudice which prevailed in the community, that a whole day was consumed in impanuelling a jury. The trial continued five days, during which time the jury were at large, mingling and talking, ad libitum, with the excited populace.

On the fourth day of the trial, the letter above

pite of the sentence, that I might be tried upon the other three indictments. The Governor was very willing to grant the respite, but, before the papers were completed, my enemies succeeded in secretly smuggling me into the penitentiary, under the cover of darkness.

It was now too late for the respite, and the Governor went himself to the warden, and gave notice that I was not to treated as a common prisoner.

Petitions soon came in from all parts of the Commonwealth for my speedy release. The Legislature was in session, and presented an earnest prayer to his Excellency in my behalf, signed by every member of that honorable body. Meantime, I addressed a brief note to the Governor, asking him to examine the evidence and administer justice. He sent forthwith to Lexington for a copy of the testimony, which he carefully examined, and immediately ny, which he carefully examined, and immediately thereupon sent me a pardon, on the ground that I was convicted contrary to law and testimony.

At this date, I had been in the penitentiary six weeks, and in close confinement, from the time of my arrest, one hundred and forty-eight days. I was now anxious for a trial upon the other in-dictments; but Gov. Ousley advised me not to insist upon it, saying that I had already trouble enough, and a heavy bill of expense, and he would see that these indictments were dismissed, that I need have no further annoyance.

During the next term of the Court, (March, '45.)

the Commonwealth's Attorney motioned that all the remaining indictments ugainst me 'be struck off the docket,' which was done by order of the Court.

After this, I remained at the East a period of four years, during the whole of which time I was constantly beset with entreaties and the most urgent solicitations to return to Kentucky and resume my teaching. Some persons who, during the excitement, had been very bitter in their prejudice against me, acknowledged their error, and expressed the desire that some honorable reparation be made for the injuries I had received; and in-deed some went so far as to offer to build an acaddeed some went so far as to offer to build an acad-emy, and present me with a deed of the same, to guarantee me a handsome salary for teaching, and to give me a city residence, or, if I preferred rural life, to present me with a good farm, ready stocked, and to assist me in any way that I might need. Time after time did they manifest their confidence, to such a degree as to proffer me their servants by the year. Others, again, wished to bring an ac-tion against the State for my false imprisonment,

and proff-red me their gratuitous services.

In the spring of 1847, they prevailed upon my brother-in-law to remove with his family to Frankfort, (Ky.,) and, in 1848, my brother was also induced to accept certain propositions to move to Kentucky, and locate with his family near George-town. Early in 1849, the ex-Lieutenant Governor of Indiana was employed to visit me, and lay beof Indiana was employed to visit me, and lay before my mind inducements to return to that elimate, and very soon thereafter, some Kentucky
friends (slaveholders) made a trip to Vermont, expressly to gain the consent of my parents to my
returning with them; and I did return, and located in Madison, Indiana, frequently visited differed portions of Kentucky, and was everywhere
received with the utmost cordiality, and the same
respect shown me as if I had never been an inmate
of their State prison.

In 1852, I purchased a valuable farm, consisting of six hundred acres of superior upland, on
the fertile banks of the beautiful Ohio, (sooth
side,) directly opposite and overlooking the city of

side,) directly opposite and overlooking the city of Madison. Here, in my rural home, I lived in peace until the winter of 1854, at which time the

peace until the winter of 1834, at which time the persecutions were renewed with ten-fold vigor.

An anti-Webster meeting was appointed to be held at the Bedford court-house on the 6th of February, which was attended by a large crowd, and flaming and exciting speeches were made and plans concected to drive me from the State. A set of resolutions were drawn up, and discussed and adopted, the purport of which was as fol-

ster has recently run off numerous slaves from Trimble county; therefore, resolved, that it is the will and determination of the citizens of said county, that Miss Delia A. Webster leave the State. A committee of fifty men, comprising the most

A committee of fifty men, comprising the most respectable and wealthy citizens of the county, whose names were appended to the catalogue, were appointed to wait upon me next day, to enforce the resolutions. This whole conspiracy was formed without my knowledge, and without any shade of color of provocation. And on the 7th of February, while seated at my cheerful freside, enjoying the peaceful retirement of my own little paradise, I was suddenly surprised by the arrival of a large force, who had come to carry their plans into execution. It was a dark and dismal day, and the rain pouring down in torrents. Thoroughly drenched, and shivering with the cold, they were invited in to warm. The weather was severe, and I ordered the fires recruited. They sat some three-fourths of an hour before they broached the object of their visit; and at length the president introduced the secretary, who reluctantly drew forth a paper, and with trembling voice read the weighty resolves.

When he had concluded, I raised two objections to the resolutions. First, their illegality; and, secondly, they savored too strongly of cowardice and mobocracy.

I told them that I had chosen Kentucky for my home, and I told them that I appected to live and die there, notwithstanding their 'determication.' They then required that I send a written reply to the resolutions, to be read at the next County Court, but utterly and positively refused me a copy of the resolutions to which they required an answer. I, however, raplied the best I could from memory, assuring them, in very decided terms, that I should exercise my right, as a

of twenty-one years, to live where I chose; that I was not intimidated by their threats, and should stand my ground. defenceless and alone; and when they should see fit to carry their threats into execution, they would not require so large an army to storm so weak a fortress as waited upon me with their resolutions, though they might require a larger one to hold it. &c.

This reply I sent to the Court, as requested. Soon after, another committee, including the Judge himself, was appointed to wait upon me, and add another clause to the resolutions. Ashamed of their business, not a man of the former

Next day, being the 7th of March, while engaged in my domestic pursuits. I was again sud-denly surprised by the arrival of the committee, who had come to deliver the riotous message, in substance as follows: . Unless you consent forthwith to sell us your plantation, and speedily leave the State, no more to return, you will be mobbed at a dead hour of the night, and the threats of the mass executed.'

These threats they did not deem it necessary to commercia, knowing I had previously been in-formed of their character, namely: Your fences will be torn down, your fine orchard

ruined, and your valuable timber destroyed, your cattle and horses slain before your eyes, your barns and outhouses burned, your dwelling-houses blown up, and yourself assassinated at the midnight

I told this venerable committee to tell their contituents they could carry their nefarious threats stituents they could carry their nefarious threats into execution as soon as they saw fit, that they would find me at home, and though but a lone woman, I should stand my ground. That I had invested my 'little all' in that piece of land, had paid my taxes promptly, was a law-abiding citizen, and would sacrifice both liberty and life, before I would be driven from the field; that I loved liberty; that my motto was 'Freedom or Death,' and, if necessary, I would shed the last drop of my blood in defence of my constitutional rights.

I told them further, that I supposed they were perfectly aware of my position before they came,

perfectly aware of my position before they came, as that was the substance of the reply I sent to their former resolutions.

They declared they had not heard a word of any

They declared they had not heard a word of any reply, and until now were not aware I had replied; that it had all been concealed from them, and the general feeling was, that I had treated their resolutions with silent contempt. Thus saying, they apologized, assured me of their respect and kind feeling, and, tendering their good wishes, they bade me adieu; and I was once more left in quiet.

On the morning of the 13th, (same month,) my premises were invaded by a gang of ruffians. my premises were invaded by a gang of ruffians, armed with pistols, clubs, &c., and the whole day pent in industrious search, but not finding me, bey were constrained to believe the statements of my domestics, that having been ill for several days, I had taken a trip to Cincinnati for my health, and to get some deeds acknowledged, and as soon

and to get some deeds acknowledged, and as soon as that business was completed, would return.

On the 14th I returned, but was still very feeble. I had not been home an hour before a band of men, headed by the High Sheriff, environed my house, and demanded of my domestics that their mistress make her appearance instanter. I was in my dressing-room, attending to the duties of the toilet, and sent them word to be scated in the parlor, and I would be down in a few moments. and I would be down in a few moments. Desperate, and unwilling to wait an instant, they got an axe, with which they were about breaking down the door, when one of them succeeded in tearing off the lock, and the Sheriff was ascending the staircase, followed by his ruthless gang, when I approached, and requested them to return to the parlor and await my convenience. They apply parlor and await my convenience. They apologized, and withdrew to the parlor. In a few mo-ments I went down, and was formally introduced

Whereas, John W. Coleman states, under oath, that he suspects Delia A. Webster has made an attempt to entice away Daniel McCarty Payne's slave Tom, and livers other slaves from Trimble county, therefore, command that Delia A. celeter be forthwith appre-mended and brought before me, to be dealt with acording to law.
(Signed.)

The Sheriff said this move was only to appease the excitement of a few individuals, and after an examination before the Judge, I would be dischargd, and retern home.

I told him plainly, that I understood the whole

plot, that the case was decided already, and that I should go to jail, and I wished to take with me some articles of wearing apparel. He assured me it was wholly unnecessary, as I should be back in a few hours; od thus they tore me away from home, not allowing me even a change of raiment. Nor was I permitted to send for my attorney, or to summon a single witness. Neither was I alto summon a single witness. Neither was I allowed a trial by jury. A score of witnesses and three attorneys were introduced against me, and I had a mock trial. Not the first particle of testimony was found to sustain the charge, and yet this County Judge placed me under \$10,000 bonds to leave the State and never return, or go to the county juil, and there lie some four months, and unless I could then prove a negative, (a difficult thing for mortal man to prove in such a case,) however innocent, I must remain there during life, as the charge, not being criminal or indictable, I could not be sent to the penitentiary, even though it were sustained.

were sustained.

The prison was a log but of rude construction, fonl and filthy, having been used as a pen for the confinement of negroes during the time of collecting a sufficient gang to be transported down the river. The weather was cold, and the only means of having a fire was a rusty stove without a pipe. When persons in the vicinity remonstrated at the cruelty of keeping me without a fire, a fire was for some days kindled in the stove, which filled the cabin with smake, and when this reached to the point of suffication, they dashed water upon it, and then is was confidently said that I had enjoyed a fire in my prison. Observing me standing up by the rude hole which served as a window, endeavoring to write, the jailor nailed a board across. by the rade hote water served as a window, en-deavoring to write, the jailor nailed a board across, which completely excluded the light. In vain I petitioned them to send for a change of clothing, and, reduced as I was by sickness, I was obliged to lie on a miscrable bed, with scanty covering, for

lie on a miserable bed, with scanty covering, for the greater part of my time.

A Kentucky lady in the neighborhood, the wife of a large slaveholder, hearing of the indignities and hardshipe to which I was subjected, took up her carriage with a servant, in the midst of a driving storm, bringing with her in a basket a supply of clothing and other necessaries suited to my suffering state. The jailor, however, doggedly refused to open the door, or allow her to have an interview with me. He and his wife even refused to convey to me the comforts which were brought, saying abat: my spirit had got to be subdeed by hardships till I would be willing to give up and leave the State. Finding all importunities use-

On the 16th of June, I went over to the estate to mee one of my tenants who was very sick. The day was excessively hot. I was overcome with fatigue and taken suddenly ill, and had to be carried to the house. I lay there belpless under the care of a physician till the 19th, when I was again arrested upon a warrant issued by a justice of the peace in the city of Lexington, commanding my immediate apprehension on account of the escape of the wife of Lewis Hayden, who with her family was missing ten years before. You will recollect that I was arrested and imprisoned for the same offence in 1844. The officers found me too sick to be removed without endangering my life, and therefore sta-tioned three armed men at the house to prevent my escape. Several other officers were stationed a lit-tle distance from the house to prevent the possibility of my being rescued by the Indianians. In the course of the next day, however, I found means to

escape into Indiana.

My pursuers had among them a man who, from certain reasons of his own, was my personal enemy. By his agency, immediately after this, through his intrigues, three old indictments, which the Com-monwealth Attorney had stricken from the docket ten years ago, by order of the Court, were re-docketed, and warrants issued under them for my arrest. Knowing that this might appear an in-credible thing in our country, I hold in my hands perfect documentary evidence of the fact, which I am able at any time to exhibit. The Governor of Kentucky, on the strength of these indictments, sent to the Governor of Indiana demanding me as a fugitive from justice. Without any inquiry as to the merits of the case, the Governor delivered

The Indianians, indignant at such an outrage upon a peaceable citizen, hid me from my pursuers. Sometimes they secreted me in the city and some times in the country-in the hay-mow, in the woods, under brush-heaps, in the rye-field, in clafts of rocks-sometimes in one place and sometimes in another, until I was too feeble to be longer moved about.
While I lay prostrate with sickness, after some

twelve days' search, the officers got track of me, took me off from the bed, put me in an open buggy, and drove me some fifteen miles under a scorching July sun, and after dark made a daring attempt to smuggle me across the river. Here again they were defeated, and took me secretly to Madison, where they confined me in jail, to await the arrival of the Kentucky officers.

The vigilant Indianians determined I should have

the benefit of a ' habeas corpus,' and a large number of volunteers stationed themselves around the jail to prevent my being kidnapped by the Ken-tuckians; and there I lay in close jail 20 days be-fore I was able to be taken out for trial. The evening prior to the trial, lo, another requisition arrived demanding me upon another ten years' old indict-

On the evening of the 21st of July, 1854, both warrants having been tried. I was discharged from custody by the decision of Judge Walker, of Madi-

Again foiled, those slaveholding Kentuckians return to plunder my premises; and under the guise of law, my house is robbed of its entire contents, my farming utensils are seized, my grain, hay, &c. are taken away, my cattle and other stock driven off, and I am deprived of my entire personal property, even to my wardrobe. Nothing whatever is left upon the place save the growing crops, the property seized amounting to \$9,000.

At the next Circuit Coart, their writ of attach-

ment is dismissed, and it becomes the duty of the officer to return the property to my possession. In-stead of this, he secretly sells what had not before been destroyed, and the slaveholders pocket the Are they satisfied now? No. While on a visit

to my aged mother in Vermont, they take advantage of my absence, steal and sell my crops, pocket the money; and when I return to make a payment of \$2,000 on my place, lo! I have nothing with which to make it—am bereft of my last dollar, the payment due, and I penniless.

This last spring, to prevent my sending on ten-ants to take care of the place, they broke open and demolished six of my dwelling-houses, and burned the seventh.

My close confinement in the four different pri

sons amounts to 193 days, and the loss of proper-You have here but the outline of my persecu

tions, and are at liberty to make such use o as your superior judgment shall dictate.

Respectfully and truly yours,

DELIA A. WEBSTER.

This remarkable history is authenticated by the most perfect documentary evidence, which Miss Webster is able at any time to produce, and which has been seen by many persons of distinction in different parts of our State. It shows very dis tinctly what sort of laws, manners and usages are to be expected in slave States. Those who are indifferent to the spread of slavery over free territory may yet live to feel themselves the iron rod of that tyranny about which now they are so indifferent. Miss Webster's history shows that there are many individuals in Kentucky, who are high-minded, gal last, and disposed to do what little lies in the last, and disposed to do what little lies in their power for the relief of such suffering. But they are atterly powerless to stay the hand of injustice: and so will all individuals ever be in a State whose institutions recognize and uphold the most arbitrary despotism which is to be found on the face of the earth.

H. B. STOWE.

From the New York Evening Post. THE BLOODSHED AND BURNINGS IN KANSAS.

Kansas is in a flame with intestine war-th people of the territory on one side, and Governor Shannon with his Missouri auxiliaries on the oth er. Blood has flowed, and dwellings have been fired; man flies from man as from the savage beasts of that wild region, or seeks the life of his brother as he would that of the wolf or the bear. Nor is this a contest in which the rest of the country is neutral; it is a civil war, to which we are all more or less parties. The battle-ground is Kansas, but the allies of the combatants fill the entire circuit of the United States. This is the first time that civil dissensions, arising from a cause of quarrel common to the whole country, have proceeded to open and armed violence. The Shay's war in Massachusetts was a local dispute in which the rest of the country took no part; the whiskey insurrection in Ponn-sylvania was local also; the dispute between the federal government and South Carolina, notwithstanding the warlike words that were uttered, was a bloodless one. But now the great quarrel be-tween the slaveholders of the South and the citizens of the other States, respecting the extension of slavery, is put to the arbitrament of the sword in a part of the country from which the interference of the federal laws has been professedly with drawn, to allow free scope for the contest. Whether the controversy be well or ill managed, on the part of those who have submitted it to this fearful test, it is still our own cause—a cause in which every citizen of the United States has an interest

every citizen of the United States has an interest.

The cloud from which this shower of blood is falling has long been gathering. Sagacious observers have been looking with anxiety for an armed collision between the friends and enemies of slavery in Kansas, almost from the first moment that the country began to be occupied by emigrants from the States. When the invading party from Missouri imposed a spurious legislature upon the residents, and passed laws of an intolerably tyramical nature, it became certain that these laws would be resisted, and, if necessary, resisted even to blood. The residents saw themselves abandoned by the federal government in these successive inroads of

the slaveholders from Missouri; and accordingly, sent to the eastern States for arms, and adopted a voluntary martial organization. Ever since Governor Reeder was removed, and Shannon was sent out by Mr. Pierce in his place to enforce the spurious code promulgated at the Shawnee Mission, the country has been literally without a government. It is said that Governor Shannon has called upon the President for a detachment of United States soldiery to put down the insurrection of the people of Kansax against what he calls the laws of the territory. What becomes of squatter sovereignty if this is

Kansas against what he calls the laws of the territory. What becomes of squatter sovereignty if this is done! We were told by the advocates of this sovereignty, that the people of Kansas were to establish their own institutions in their own way. This they are doing; they are settling, in the mode they think proper, the question of the extension of slavery, and what right has Governor Shannon to prevent them! When the people of a State rist against its local government, the federal administration has no power to meddle in the matter; the State government must put down the rebellion by such means as it can command. If we admit the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the territories, we must apply to them the same rule of practice. The local authorities must deal alone with those who rise up in resistance against them.

Evidently, Governor Shannon does not understand, or declines to practice, the doctrine which his political associates profess. He should be removed.

his political associates profess. He should be removed instantly for during to interfere with the principle of the Nebraska bill '—a principle from which the administration has again and again desidered, wells, guimpes, collars of English Guipure, no clared that it will tolerate no dissent. If there is any soundness in the dectrine of popular sovereignty in the territories, Governor Shannon's conduct is inexcusable. If, on the other hand, he has tak-

disgraceful farce.

We are now reaping what was sown when the Missouri Compromise was repealed. Not a drop of blood is shed in this strife, which does not cling to the garments of those who supported that fatal measure; not a victim falls on either side, for open a path to personal ambition that the territory of Kansas has been delivered over to anarchy, and made the scene of manslaughter and burnings.-First, Douglas, allured by the apparent success with him the glory of the achievement and the gratitude of the slaveholders, followed as its zealous supporter. No occasion of state necessity, or state convenience, called for or even sug gested this measure; it was the sheer wantonnes of legislation, released from the control of moral restraint, which struck that ordinance of peace, the prohibition of slavery in the northwestern terr tories, from our statute-book. In passing the Ne-braska bill, the administration and its friends prepared the torches which have since kindled the fires in Kansas, and forged the weapons by which our countrymen have been slain.

It is impossible not to feel an intense sympathy

with those who have taken the attitude of and determined resistance to the decrees of the pretended legislature which sat at the Shawnee Mission. Every liberal sentiment—the love of freedom, the hatred of oppression, the detestation of fraud, the abhorrence of wrong cloaked under the guise of law—every feeling of the human heart, which does not counsel cowardly submission and the purchase of present safety at the price of fu-They may commit imprudent acts—they may be rash; there may be fanatical persons among them, who will do what we cannot justify; but their, cause is a great and righteous cause, and we must stand by it to the last.

From the same.

A NEW PARTY TO THE KANSAS WAR. Mr. Pierce has decided to come to the aid of Governor Shannon in enforcing the ordinances of upon the Committee for the Course of Lectures of the pretended legislature of Kansas. He is not inthe pretended legislature of Kansas. He is not in-clined, it seems, to order out the United States troops on an invitation sent him by telegraph, but forth the true nature and effects of the system of vance of the troops upon the rabels may immediately follow the issue of a proclamation commanding them to disperse. It will be perceived that the only course thought of by the President is to co-operate with Governor Shaunon in currying into effect not that, I am sure, which some suggest,—the fact that Shawnee Mission. There is no pretence of neu-trality; no expression of a desire to keep the hostile parties from collision; the President takes hostile parties from collision; the President takes the side of the ruffians from Missouri, and declares carry their ordinances into instant execution.

Nothing more is said of popular sovereignty.— wound to your self-esteem.

That doctrine is now whistled down to the wind:

In your article in the las detachment of strangers in military uniform, to shoot them down. From the first moment of our colonial history to the present day, there is no record My des the people of the territory, they are left with less liberty than the subjects of the most absolute governments. They are under the arbitrary rule of a be criticised and condemn half-civilized race, dwelling on their frontier, and your readers heard them. the moment they show a determination to submit no longer to the usurpation, Mr. Pierce calls out the troops of the federal government to enforce what

Union, likens the case of on the Federal Executive for troops, to the case of of it be read to the audience, then he has only to dilute the Governor of a State demanding the aid of the his venom with sufficient verbiage, and make it too United States army to quell an insurrection. The cases are in their essential nature quite different. When the Governor of the State of New York asks for that kind of aid to preserve order, it is the State which in his person makes the application: it is an officer elected by the majority of the people, and representing their will, who calls in the arm of the federal government to enforce laws adopted by the people. But when Governor Shannon applies for the presence of the United States troops, it is only one officer of the federal government making application to another, and the two co-operate against the people. The territory does not in any sense make the application; the troops are ordered out to act against the territory.

How readily the people of Kansas will yield to this show of determination on the part of the administration to support the government of those who claim to be their masters, we do not assume to predict. It will not much surprise us, if, now that the residents have adopted a military organization and have arms in their hands, they should be unwilling to disperse without a bloody skirmish or two, such as signalized the opening of our revolutionary war at Concord and at Lexington. Our people are not accustomed to being governed in this way, and the first feeling awakened by Infair. United States army to quell an insurrection. The long for an evening lesson.

people are not accustomed to being governed in this way, and the first feeling awakened by the news from Washington that the demand of Shannon is about to be granted, will be that of un-

Shannon is about to be granted, will be that of uncontrollable indignation. The people of Kansas have not a shadow of political power in their hands; there is not a territorial officer, from the Missouri frontier to the Rocky Mountains, who exerts his authority by a warrant from them; and if the absurdly tyranuical decrees of the mock legislature which sat at the Shawnee Mission are to be executed, not a trace of political liberty is left them. It is impossible that such a government should subsist for a moment, unless upheld by force. Whether the means in the hands of the federal government will prove adequate to this until the use of such language by maying that I [the Chairman] was 'adroit in culling your strong epithets, and to whom applied.' Sir, in no connection, and applied to no person, should a Christian gentleman use such language and epithets. A leader in a high and boly cause, though burning with honest seal, hurts himself and the cause by stooping to pick up such weapons.

He whose disciple you profess to be told you to beware of throwing stones at sinners; and nobody knows between force. Whether the means in the hands of the federal government will prove adequate to this undertaking, a short time will probably suffice to show.

The Cleveland Leader calls for a meeting of the freemen in that city, to aid their Kansas friends. and was guilty of misrepresenting our language and County of the state of the stat

Will open on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19th, at 1 o'clock, A. M. anging is not too good for them. on is unique in the great variety of object I am glad we agree that hanging, in our time and novel and antique, rare and curious, artistic and es thetic, ornamental and useful, fashionable and elegani which it affords for Christmas and New Year's Pres

In the articles of dress and decoration, the Raysay this season is even more than usually attractive; particularly in ladies' and infants' dress. Embroidere caps and hoods; complete toilettes of the richest Honi sleeves, veils, guimpes, collars of English Guipure, nor more than ever worn in England and France ; French Embroidery, in collars and sleeves, ready-mounted pocket handkerchiefs, richly embroidered; Tartar en the right course in appealing to the power of the federal government, popular sovereignty is a class; carved bog-oak, beautiful table-covers, musling curtains, crochet work of every description, rich table covers with guard mats, Affghan blankets, carriage rugs, chair-covers, slippers, travelling-bags, foot stools, camp or sketching stools, cushions, screens, rich pieces of tapestry-all in Berlin wool-work ; most beau tiful desks, book-holders, writing cases, blotting-books watch-stands, card-cases and work-boxes, in papier maché ; paper and envelopes of de la Rue's latest in vention; portfolios of drawings and sketches of Europe and popularity of the compromises of 1850, was an scenery, some of Icelandic scenery, from the detempted to propose the breach of faith which has led to these horrors, and then Mr. Pierce, after a tion, by Mrs. Stanley of Norwich, (Eng.) and Lady brief struggle with his doubts, anxious to divide Holland; French Porcelain, Bronzes, Flacons, crysta and other-very beautifully set : suspensoirs choco late and hot water jugs; bottle-stands, very elegant scissors and pen-knives of the best kind ; silver-mount ed, dagger-shaped carvers; a few pieces of beautiful French Furniture : Music : elegant French Baskets Engravings; Prout's views of the Rhine; Dolls and Toys; old books and autographs.

NATIONAL

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

HALL NO. 15, WINTER STREET.

The Liberty Bell, containing a poem by Mrs Browning, and articles from many other distinguishe authors, will appear during the Fair.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. MARY MAY, ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, HENRIETTA SARGENT, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, LYDIA D. PARKER LOUISA LORING, HELEN E. GARRISON FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, SARAH R. MAY,

LETTER PROM DR. S. G. HOWE. Boston, Dec. 5th, 1855. MR. GARRISON :

DEAR SIR,-Reluctantly, and after considerable her itation, I am induced to reply to your second attack

informs Shannon that as soon as he receives a mes-sage in due form by mail he will be ready to act. In the mean time, it is intimated by the Washington speedy abolition; and perhaps I can show you, in your the mean time, it is intimated by the Washington Union, in a semi-official article, that the arrangements for putting down the residents by force of arms will be made without delay, so that the sdcept upon precept, example upon example of yours, for

the decrees of the Missourians assembled at the you were not invited to lecture at all the last year, and

his resolution to uphold their usurpation, and to attack the 'Course of Lectures,' and so to time your attack as most to damage the sale of tickets, for any

In your article in the last LIBERATOR, you say it does not serve the present occasion. Under the law which professes to recognize this doctrine, the people of Kansas are bound hand and foot, and enslaved as never were the people of any of our territories to comment upon the letter we sent to the Committee. They are represented in Congress declining to deliver one of the lectures of the course by a delegate whom they never elected; they are in consequence of the invitation sent to such slavehold-lorded over by a legislature sent to them from Missouri; they have a Governor who was not chosen by their votes, but commissioned by Mr. Pierce to bear rule over them; and when they refuse to submit to the ordinances enacted by the mock legisla-peace in regard to it. If it was too long to be read on ture, the tool of Mr. Pierce, sent from Ohio, writes the occasion, it was too long to be criticised and cono his principal at Washington, who orders out a demned. Comparatively few, in the audience, had

My dear sir, you have only to turn this logica of a series of acts so atrociously tyrannical endured weapon the other way to see whom it cuts, Either you in any part of this country. After all the pompous should have given all my remarks to your readers, or boasts of the freedom of political action secured to you should have held your peace in regard to them. I to you should have held your peace in regard to them. It they were too long to be printed, they were too long to be criticised and condemned. Comparatively few of

(They were very short, and you could have had then written out for the asking.)

But see further how unfair is your censure. Sup he calls the laws, at the cannon's mouth.

Mr. Pierce's Attorney-General, in the semi-official articles which we copy from the Washington misrepresent the Committee, and wishes that no nolovernor Shannon calling tice should be taken of his article unless the whole

language unbecoming a Christian gentleman?

I fear that you had hardly grown calm when you wro

ter than you, that the modern press can condense word into harder missiles than those which hit Stephen th You complain that "he did us still greater in its

entiments alike, when he charged us with declaring, ith regard to Southern slaveholders, that "hanging I trust, higher incentives than the pursuit of fam ould be too good for them." What we said in our letone be loo good for them." What we said in our let-er was—"Instead of being politely invited and hand-amely pfid to utter their blasphemies against the God f freedom and the rights of man, they deserve to be apitally executed, 'without benefit of clergy,' (if apital punishment be permissible in any case, which do not believe,') &c.

do not believe,") &c.

I certainly did not intend to misrepresent you. I am orry if I seemed to do so. Coupled with your other appressions and your evident lack of tender mercy at he time, I thought I might use the common expression, he thinks hanging is too good, &c. But, let it pass; seems that instead of thinking hanging is too good for he slaveholding 'blackguards and villains,' you think appring in not too good for the slaveholding.

tate, is neither good, nor necessary, nor expedi-nt. Believing it unnecessary, we may think it herefore very wicked,—and therefore, in one sense, turder; but let us not call those who do believe in re. 'villains, ruffians, men whose hands and gareents drip blood,' and the like. If any persons get up
A Course of Lectures upon Capital Punishment,' let us
not assall them because they do not consult us about it,
nd do not ask us to lecture. nvite the hangman himself to defend his halter, let us ot call him hard names; above all, do not let us hreaten, as you did in your heat, last week, that 'asuredly, if the same plan shall be pursued another sea- I very briefly complained (for I seek no controversy) on, we shall spare no pains to make the Temple exhib- in THE LIBERATOR of Nov. 30; and this letter of Dr. t, at least as far as earnest anti-("capital punish- Hown is his reply-to my rejoinder to his criticism. uent") men and women are concerned, "a beggarly The first noticeable thing in it is the frequent insin count of empty boxes."

But, further, you say, that ' no one has attempted to leny the logical force or moral consistency of your views' upon this matter of the Course of Lectures on

Perhaps no one has thought it worth while to do it. tically deny both. It certainly would be very easy to show the utter lack of logical force,-nay ! to reduce to

Only by one of two ways can the institution of slavery be removed from this country, revolution, or reform. You will not accept the first, and the other implies discussion, agitation, free speech, free attack, free reply. Now, no one ought to revile, vilify and abuse, in any case, but certainly never without giving to those reviled a chance to reply.

You cannot escape from the dilemma by saying that

you object merely because the persons selected to lecture are not persons of good character, for, according to you, slaveholding being 'the sum of all villanies, every slaveholder must be in one sense a villain.

It would be easy to point to many great reforms of social abuses and abominations which have been brought about, or greatly forwarded, by such discussion as that which you condemn ; but, leaving that for the present, let us consider the 'moral consistency' of which you

You refuse to lecture in the course, because certain persons whom you, in your heat, revile in a most unchristian spirit, have been invited to give their

You protest that it is 'preposterous' to invite and pay lecturers for defending slavery, and you berate the Committee soundly for their plan of opening a field for the discussion of slavery. You say, 'Who would think of associating the vilest

criminals with honest men? and paying them roundly for defending robbery, concubinage, adultery, murder, and all imaginary villany?

If you, in unguarded moments, think yourself too holy to dispute publicly with men who hold slaves and depublicly with Pharisees,-slaveholding Pharisees,whom he knew to be wicked, and who plotted his death.

But let us see if you do not habitually do something

come upon the platform and defend their institutions. In this you do well; but where is your 'moral consistency' in censuring the Committee for doing the like? You go to the expense of getting up the Conventions; you invite the slaveholder to come in ; you give him ence, and though you do not pay him in cash, you pay 'him in these advantages ; you use 'anti-slavery money to pay the expenses of the time and the place he is occupying. Now, by your rule, might not the language be applied to your Conventions that you apply to our posterous! It is sufficiently revolting to hear a manrious purposes, without offering him remuneration for

your paper to reproducing and spreading before the want of discrimination. public of Boston, the views of slaveholders. In be any worse for you to speak in the same Course of sentance of my letter to the meeting. Lectures with slaveholders, than it is to write in the same paper which contains their writings?

to him. Mr. Wise took great pains to circulate his let-ter to the Committee, and you aided and assisted him; quence—our cause has nothing to fear, but every thing

One maliciously inclined might push the compariso between your proceeding and that of the Committee little further. The Committee get nothing for themselves, except labor, and your blows; but you earn money by 'associating the vile slaveholders' with honest writers in your paper. You make your living, (very honestly,) by publishing a paper; every column of matter is worth money to you; how then can you consent to take it for setling forth the arguments and views of slaveholders?

Your paper is partly supported by contributions of carnest anti-slavery men, -should you permit 'man-stealers' to use it to defend themselves ? Should you make it an areas in which ' the vilest criminals are as with honorable men,' and where they are allowed " to defend robbery, concubinage, adultery, murder, and all imaginable villany?' You surely call your ' mora consistency' in question by so doing, and risk having it said, in your own words, that 'the whole thing is

But I will not pursue the subject. I have tried a show you that you have been betrayed, by heat and over-zeal, into doing injustice to the Committee. have tried to show you that you lessen the force of the strong blows which you are striking at our common adversary, by violent and abusive epithets; and that you diminish your usefulness to a holy cause by uncharitably assailing those who do not choose to fight under your lead.

It would give me more pleasure to dwell on those abors of jours which give you just fame now, and

will secure you renown hereafter ; though you have

Truly, yours,

On receiving an invitation to deliver one of t tures on elavery at the Tremont Temple, I gave my reasons for declining to accept it, in a manner most respectful to the Lecture Committee, and most satisfac-tory to all my antj-slavery friends and coadjutors from whom I have directly heard. Not a single newspaper whether devoted to Free Soil or Abolitionism, has sented from its reasoning, criticised its spirit, or que tioned the moral consistency of the act. My letter was not designed to wound the feelings of any member of the Committee, (to all of whom I attributed praiseworthy motives.) but simply to express my conviction that they had greatly erred in judgment, and strange-ly forgotten what self-respect required at their hands, in inviting some of the vilest slaveholders in the land t, and those who enforce it, as you call slavehold- to come to Boston, and advocate their bloody and impind do not ask us to lecture; and even if they should which was certainly unfair, and in one instance most

nation, that I wrote, and am still, in a passion-thus : 'I can show you, in your calmer moments'- som thing has certainly moved you to unwonted wrath 'you are too magnanimous to let your personal feel ings, in your calmer moments at least '- you must have been in a passion, or you would not have used Perhaps it has occurred to some that you yourself, by epithets and language unbecoming a Christian gentleyour own precept and example, in other cases, do prac- man '-'I fear that you had hardly grown calm 'you have been betrayed by overheat, -&c. &c -Whether the heat, the excitement, the passion, the perlogical absurdity, the ground you take, -you, a non- sonal feeling, the wrath, be in my breast, or in that o resistant, practically denying the right to resort to him who reiterates this charge, I leave every reader force, that is, of armed revolt, against social wrongs to decide. Dr. H. most significantly says- One me liciously inclined might push the comparison between your proceeding and that of the Committee a little further.' No doubt of it : a malicious spirit may be equally ingenious and unjust. To the sneer, or 'suggestion,' come from what quar-

ter it may, that my 'unwonted wrath 'is owing to 'the fact that [I was] not invited to lecture at all the last year, and this year only as a substitute," [my letter of invitation said nothing about acting as a substitute in any emergency,] I have only to say, that the mind that can give birth to it is surely capable of being actuated by very low and selfish motives.

Dr. Howe's idea of what is honorable and just is

seen in his defence of his conduct in detaching epithets from their proper connection, and reciting them with a spiteful relish as a proof of a most unchristian spirit, and as an adroit method of ' breaking the force of the attack upon the Committee *! How deeply he sympathises with the wretched millions in bondage, deprived of every right, and outraged in every manner, is seen in his rebuke of me for calling such miscreants as Atchison, Douglas, Mason, Toombs and Wise by their proper names. Every epithet I applied to them was truthfully descriptive, and demanded by the occasion nor was it any more unchristian than to call 'a fig fig, and a spade a spade.' As I have asked elsewhere, so now I repeat the question-The man who makes chattel of his brother, what is he? They who compe three millions of men and women to herd together like brute beasts, what are they? They who sell mothers by the pound, and children in lots to suit purchasers. what are they? I care not what terms are used, provided they are applicable. If they are not thieves, fend the institution of slavery, you will correct yourself they are not men-stealers, I should like to know what when you consider that there was a greater even than is their true character, and by what names they may you, who did not think himself degraded by disputing be called. Are they honest, humane, upright, Christian gentlemen?

Dr. Howe admonishes me that He whose disciple profess to be, told me to beware of throwing stone at sinners.' If the Doctor will read the 23d chapter very like that for doing which you so berate the Com- of Matthew, he may possibly discover that Jesus could find occasions to ' throw stones,' in dealing with ' sin-In your ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS, I am told that ners of the first rank,' and that I have simply proved my discipleship by imitating his example.

As he says he did not intend to misrepresent m views on the subject of capital punishment, I will not press that point; but how my language could have been so construed by any one meaning to take no unfair advantage of another, it is difficult to understand. My the free use of the stage, and the advantage of an audi- offence was, in measuring the slaveholder by his own ncknowledged standard.

Dr. H. can see no difference in principle or practice.

between the course pursued by the Committee toward Atchison, Douglas, and their clan, and the maintenance of free speech at an Anti-Slavery Convention, or Course of Lectures? 'The whole thing is utterly pre- publishing pro-slavery articles in THE LIBERATOR'S Refuge of Oppression !!! This only confirms the stealer, on his own voluntary motion, defend his nefa- adage, "There are none so blind as those who will no see.' The logic (?) resorted to by the Doctor to sustain his position may be satisfactory to himself, but it seems · But, more than this ; you devote a certain part of to me utterly without analogy. I am surprised at his

In referring to his remarks at the opening of the the very paper in which you berate us, you have Course, I quoted him accurately, if not fully; and in two columns of 'pro-slavery matter.' Now, why do another column, I gave him the benefit of the report you associate in your columns the writings of the of his speech as published in the Evening Telegraph vilest criminals' with those of honest men? Would it But he neither quoted me correctly, nor submitted on Finally, he accuses me of attacking the Committee

in a wrathful spirit and in a very unhandsome manner You may say, that the difference between you and the There is nothing in my letter to warrant any such Committee is that you do not pay slaveholders for writing tharge or inference—far from it. What did I say, not in your paper, while the Committeedo pay them for speakas touching their judgment, but their motives?— Gening. But, to use an expression of yours, would not this tlemen, I wish to do full justice to your motives. You be 'a dodge'? Payment is of various kinds. Many doubtless reasoned in this wise :- By inviting the most a slaveholder would be glad to have his writings cir- inveterate slaveholders of the South to defend their culated as you circulate them. By printing them, you slave system before a Boston audience, additional intergive him an advantage; you make a sort of payment est will be given to the course of lectures-a more you paid him, in a certain coin, when, in your very to gain, from the closest scrutiny—it will be returning last paper, you reprinted his letter, and gave it wider good for evil—we shall exhibit true magnanimity, and set an example that will put to shame the whole South for their barbarous treatment of the Abelitionists.' Again- It is for each one to be fully persuaded in his own mind, and to act accordingly. Far be it from me to dictate the course for others to pursue, under such circumstances :- mine is clear, and I must be true to my convictions.

And again-! Not doubting your earnest desire t promote the cause of universal emancipation—believing you have acted from the best motives, though unwise-

ly—thanking you for your kind overture—I remain gentlemen, with high consideration, yours, &c. Believing that the Committee have no reason to omplain of my spirit or language towards the selves, and assuring Dr. Howe that I am animated by no unfriendly feeling either to him or to any living be ng, I here drop the controversy, boping there will never be another occasion to renew it.

We would remind friends who have pedge apaid to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society than the close of the year is at hand. Payments of proge which were given at the annual meeting in January last, or previously, may be made to SAMUEL PRILEICE freasurer, or to Samues Max, Jr., 21 Corphill, Bo

VIRGINIA SENATOR. Hon. John M. Mason, thenfa lous author of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 wa ceted to the United States Senate on the 18thpst., majority of 58, on a joint vote in the Virgini As-ity, over George W. Summers, the Know Noting

LETTER PROM WILLIAM C. NELL

100

auminato to the write spire store lease with the spire was and the

Boston, Dec. 10, 1855 RESPECTED FRIEND: This is the semi-centennial anniversary of William

This is the semi-centennial analysisary of Milling LLOYD GARRISON'S birthday. His leaving to allend a LLOYD GARRISON & Olfanday.
anti-slavery meeting in Philadelphia, while it dep anti-slavery meeting in runnaceputs, unusual spins the Garrison Association of the satisfaction of a parties which the Garrison Association with the control of a parties which the contro the Garrison Associative gathering, permits my calls to the readers of THE LIBERATOR & few reminiscr the renders of the history of the first adverged that, from his first adverged that its Editor,—showing that, from his first already anti-slavery to the present period, he has mile a stand-point of the slave his own. And this, by the distinctive feature of the stand-point of the slave his own. And the by the way, has become the distinctive feature of these relations as 'Garrisonian Abolitionists.' In The Lea known as 'Garrisonian Accomponent. In The lan-nation of January 1st. 1831, he thus deficies is powers to the cause,—apostrophizing the 'dri sin

I swear, while life-blood warms my threbing uin, Still to oppose and thwart, with heart and had. Thy brutalizing sway, till Afric's chains Are burst, and Freedom rules the resented had. Trampling Oppression and his iron red:—Such is the vow I take—so belp me God!

Soon afterwards he declared, - No danger of Soon afterwards no from the cause ; wherea] at the East or the West, the North or the Seet, the at the East or the shall of the suffering but man and against the claims of his oppress. man and against in my pledge, if I swerre for a sporter fo ment from the path of duty, to avoid represent to ment from the path of any living being, I shall deare the curse of mankind, as I surely shall receive the poishment of Heaven.'

hment of Heaven.

Baltimore Jail in 1829, and Leverett Street Jac (Boston) in 1835, bore testimony to the relenging of his pledge thus far. In 1831, he also addressed the colored citizens of

Boston, commencing as follows: -'I herer rise to aldress a colored audience without feeling shanel of ay own color; ashamed of being identified with a result men who have done you so much injustice, and was yet retain so large a portion of your brethes is sevile chains.

In May, 1838, Pennsylvania Hall was defined Mr. Garrison felt moved to speak as follows :- So, have observed with regret, since the opening of the Hall, that not a single colored brother has supple seat upon your platform. Why is this? It came b because there is no one present, who, on the month tellectual and moral worth, is entitled to such reper ful treatment. Is it, then, the result of accident a b. sign ? I fear this exclusion may be tracel to a reis prejudice, or to a fear of giving public offens. kg becomes us to rebuke others for cherishing the half spirit of caste, if see are disposed to give it areas.

Another remark I may be permitted to min; has appeared to me, as well as to others, that then i a squeamishness with regard to coming on hidja favor of the doctrine of immediate emacipation, mi letting the public understand distinctly the edject of ar assembling together.'
This Hall, Mr. Chairman, needs a new delacta

The eloquent gentleman [David Paul Brows, Let. who yesterday stood as the priest at the slar, ni performed solemn dedicatory services, exhibited for Goddess of Liberty in all her beauty and attracts; but just as every eye was kindling with a radiation, and every heart was leaping exultingly, and every knee bent in homage, he then, amaring infattation! seized the dagger of expediency, and pluged inte heart ! For one, I wondered and shuddered at the unnatural deed. The orator considered it blackers to say that slavery was right, and in accordance with the Scriptures; and yet, in the very next breath, is talked about legislating for its future overthrow, at declared that he was opposed to its immediate sheliting! Sir, if there be a neck to that discourse, I would st. let a stone be tied around it, and let it be sunk is the depths of the sea.

"It gives me pain, sir, to make these remarks. The speech was at least, the greater part of it-an aim rable speech. It handled the subject in a matery and eloquent manner. But the latter part of it sestralized all the good that had been said; it cottained poison enough to kill all the colored men on eigh. il that the slaveholders require to enable then to hid their slaves in interminable bondage was to be fund in that speech. For what more do they want then u admission that immediate and unconditional emancythe withholding of liberty from them for a mental is not robbery? Sir, that gentleman talked of leeing the children as they arrived at a certain age, sai lating the parents in slavery-at least until they en le educated and prepared for freedom! Is this the totate of humanity or religion? No, sir. It deeres our unmingled abhorrence, as unnatural and now strous. Sir, this Hall must surely be re-baptisel. is us, during the meetings of this week, wash on the stain of reproach.'

In 1840, when the World's Anti-Slavery Coresin was held in London, Haydon the artist was employed paint portraits of the members. His journal rifers several delegates who were not willing to be represent on canvass in juxtaposition with colored men. In he regarded as a test of the genuineness of therms slavery. He says - Garrison comes to-day. 1749 him, and this shall be my method of assertaining the true heart. Garrison sat and I succeeded; sel he met me at once, directly.'

These will suffice, I trust, to convince Abolitimization recent growth, as well as those who, at this, deffeth year of Mr. Garrison's life, and the twenty-sind his notive anti-slavery usefulness, can discharge at it poisoned arrows from their quivers of distrest and shness, that his course has been true to the slatt the needle to the pole, and that every effect to app him in the estimation of the good and the true will

fruitless.

The following Sonnet was written by Mr. Gariess on completing his thirty-fifth year :-

* If, to the age of three score years and ion,
God of my life! thou shalt my tern prolong,
Still be it mine to reprobate all wrong.
And save from we my suffering fellow-men.
Whether, in Freedom's cause, my voice or pa
Be used by thee, who art my joy and sog.
To vindicate the weak against the strong.
Upon my labors rest thy benison!
O! not for Afric's some alone! plead,
Or her descendants; but for all who sigh!
In servile chains, whate'er their caste or cred;
They not in vain to Heaven send up their ary;
For all mankind from bondage shall be freed,
And from the earth be chased all forms of tyrang.

That he may live to behold the jubilee in prosets which all his powers have been so notily and onsistently dedicated, I remain,

Hopefully yours. WILLIAM C. NELL

To SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

LIVE IN THE PRESENT. Miss Holley, writing has Vercester, in a private note says-'I had the happiness of hearing to-day (he M)

a most interesting sermon from Mr. Wasson. Hands was -- "To-day, If you will hear his voice, harder to your hearts." He began by a very pertinent almost to the drought of 1854, and the failure of the harms. He said it did not avail the farmer or community remember that three thousand years ago there and corn in Egypt, or that, later, richly lates areas sailed on the Mediterranean, filled with grain from its ports of countries of fertile fields, to Rome. No. is labor of to-day must satisfy the hunger of holds. So for man's spiritual food and necessities, it is food for him to put on Hebrew spectacles, and shut his eyes as tight as he can, and see the whale symbol. I possly more than too home the possible ways are specially more than too home of the possible ways are and part it. Jonah more than two thousand years ago, and able to see how he himself, and half the sorth him, are now being swallowed by mammon, best materialism and hypocrisy.

is an from sect is an from sect is an from sect in the little section of transfer in the little section in the little section in the little section award in the little section in t

Bespeat ten days, during this month (January) and gein in March a fortnight, in London, -making his logic rooms there a resort for anti-slavery people, and conferring with them in regard to various means of ping the cause. He had many interviews with Mr. Chimeroviow, the new Secretary of the British and Freign Anti-Slavery Society, and became much interged in him personally, and in his various plans for the press of anti-slavery principles in Great Britain. He res very hopeful of good results from this gentleman's was very with that Society. He considered him to be shally free from the narrow prejudices and personal health which had actuated the former Secretary, and heb hal so largely infected all the operations of the Lordon Committee, and was very happy in the hope, say the belief, that a new and better time was even then disping, when a spirit of justice, sympathy, and courwards the American abolitionists would prevail in Eggland with all who claimed to love the anti-slavery cause. Perhaps Mr. Estlin never exerted himself more earnes y and heartily for the accomplishment of any object, than he did to bring the facts of the previous hisory of the Anti-Slavery movement in America to the Secretary's knowledge, to remove all unfounded prejulices, to explain all misconceptions, to prepare makion both sides the water for a closer co-operation, and to confirm and strengthen every existing bond of sympathy. And the new Secretary very cordially weled Mr. Estlin's efforts, appeared to sympathize with them, and by word and by correspondence manifested the highest respect for Mr. E., and a warm interest in his plans. But no substantial and abiding result folloved. The causes of this failure it is no part of the plan of this memorial to investigate ; and perhaps the fall materials for deciding upon them are not known. But the fact is beyond doubt ;-to this hour the London Asti-Slavery Committee remains as cold, as malignant. and as hostile as ever, to the American Anti-Slavery Society, and to all its members and operations. That a better, more honorable, more manly, and more Christian spirit does not exist in that Committee, is surely not swing to any want of assiduous and patient effort on Mr. Estlin's part. Well and truly did he labor to that end, an I win for himself a share in the Saviour's benediction, 'Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God."

Some details extracted from a letter written by member of the Bristol and Clifton Anti-Slavery Society will show the position of the cause in Great Britain at There was to be a public reception for Mrs. Stowe

heterang, in Glasgow. Sir George Stephen was very axious to bring one about in Liverpool, on her landing, and we are glad he was not disappointed. [Sir G. S. as known to be in favor of dealing with slaveholders and their abettors in the most plain and direct manner, and to have heartily approved of some "very eloquent marks of Mr. Garrison on hard language."] It is cherring to observe the increasing prevalence of group feeling and language concerning slaveholding, and the decrease of the apologetic tone when reference is made to it; and such, references are now incessant, the public papers, railway guides, every thing is full of It will be curious to see what course will be puris spring. They will have a struggle between their merican pro-slavery alliances, and the popular antiavery pressure that will be brought to bear upon them, asked by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society's Appeal. [This 'Appeal' was a strong and earned dearned, calling the attention of Christian Churches and Denominations in Great Britain to the facts of he pro-slavery position of the American religious bodies, and entreating them to take suitable action.
This Appeal, understood to have been written by Mr. Chameroraw, was sent to 5000 elergymen and dissent-ing ministers, and was a useful and valuable measure.] ing ministers, and was a useful and valuable measure.]

"" Miss P—"'s visit to Leeds has borne good fruts. She spent nearly three months there, removing many misconceptions and prejudices, and bringing together the scattered elements of anti-slavery life. An anti-Slavery Association is now formed there, of which the i—s, Mrs. B.—, Mr. Wilson Armistead, some Episcopalian clergymen, and some orthodox dissenting two the narrow views which have kept so many of his met [the Friends] from co-operating with the Amerien abolitionists. I enclose a prospectus of the series of tracts he is publishing, and some specimens of the intle fexts he sends abroad. Perhaps you may have

At a half-yearly meeting, held at about this time, at Chebenham, of the Western Unitarian Christian Union, Mr. Estin introduced resolutions, expressing the earbest hope 'that at the approaching anniversary of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association," a faithful and Christian exhortation may be addressed to our sythren of a common faith in America, affectionately intresting them, in some way corresponding to their social influence and elevated religious views, to bear their estimony against Slavery, and to use their utmost eforts for its speedy abolition.' This resolution Mr. Estin, though in poor health, sustained by a well-prepared forcible speech, showing his mature acquaintance with the history of the anti-slavery struggle in America, and with the position and doings of its enemies not less than of its friends. Mr. Estlin's resolutions were seconded by Rev. Mr. Steinthal, and were adopted by the . Union. A digest of Mr. E.'s speech on this occasion was published in the National Anti-Slavery Standard for Jupe

The month of May arrived, and Mr. Estlin, accompatied by his daughter and Miss Pugh of Philadelphia, sent to London, to attend the annual meetings of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association and also of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society (to which he and recently become a subscriber, in the full faith that its previous course towards American abolitioniets had been changed, and thenceforth would be fair,) and to improve all openings and opportunities of giving a right directoo to the anti-slavery feeling, then so extensively trakened in England by the visit of the author of . Unde Ten's Cabin, To the number of his party was soon titled Mr. JANES MILLER MCKIN, of Philadelphia, who had recently arrived in England, and whose coming tes greeted by Mr. Estlin and his friends with a most ous welcome, even as that of an old friend. For backy two weeks after their arrival in town, they were daily conferring with anti-slavery friends in private et attending public meetings with a view to the promoton of the anti-slavery cause. The deep interest he hit led bim to undertake labors and undergo fatigue Center than his bodily strength could endure. An attheir of paralysis occurred, which, though not of the seest type, was yet enough to deprive him temporarily of all use of his right hand, and completely to prostrate is muchled powers. He remained in London until the lith of June, and then returned to Bristol, watched with the most assidnous affection and care by his daughter and by other friends. He gradually recovered much of his former strength, and was soon able to use his right hand a little in ministering to his own wants; but wonted power and skill in difficult surgical cases, and eperations upon the eye, were gone forever; and tarely did he attempt to use it more, even in writing He lived two years after this first attack, -by the greatest exactness, method and care, with regard to diet, exeroise, occupation and recreation, warding off the ap-frach of disease, maintaining a good degree of bodily andert, and really finding much to enjoy, very much for which to be devoutly grateful. Though no longer able effects and labors, his perfectly clear mind and excellen leignent rendered him yet an invaluable adviser and tasellor. It requires self-denial to refrain from copy-

beneath his roof and with his own knowledge and sympa thy; but a sense of duty forbids me to lay too broadly open the private experiences, the quiet happiness, the in dwelling peace, with whose sustaining and refreshing influences he was blessed during those years of bodily lassitude, comparative idleness, and sometimes pain. I must seek however to gather, from the accounts received during this time, at least a brief and meagre sketch. which will enable the reader to understand something of the manner in which those two years were passed.

It was a work of much difficulty, and requiring much time, to transfer to other hands the professional business, responsibilities, and duties which had so long been assumed and cheerfully borne, or performed, by Mr. Estlin. Patients came daily, from near and distant places, to seek his aid ; some could with difficulty be convinced that it was no longer in his power to aid them. Committees of Blind Asylums, Domestic Missions, Medical Societies, &c., who had long been accustomed to look to him for the performance of intricate and perplexing work, were to be corresponded with, and his active connexion with them terminated. Various treasurerships, and the care of various private concerns, long entrusted to his management and care, were to be transmitted to other hands. But at length the imperative necessity, felt by himself, came to be recognized by others, that he must free himself from all burdenome details, and all cares of a business nature ; and then ensued a period of repose and release from labor, which proved most welcome and grateful to his mind. The leisure thus acquired, he gave (so far as bedily weakness permitted) to the Anti-Slavery Cause, - which he felt, never more strongly, to be emphatically the truth of God, and the duty of every Christian man. No anxieties for the present or fears for the future interposed their shadow to dim his interest in all that pertained to the holy work of freedom.' He ' read all the anti-slavery intelligence with his wonted interest, making many suggestions of things to be done.' One extract, from a letter written by his daughter, I must

'I am anxious for you and all our American friends, who know my father almost exclusively as a coadjutor in their anti-slavery work, not to take to heart his illness with the belief that his labors in this cause are responsible for it. If he could have been exempted from hourly demands upon him, far more harassing and interminable,—things that made no show and brought no reward beyond the conviction of duty done,—he could have gone on buoyantly with his efforts for the Slave. But he never was secure from calls, and demands upon his time, from morning till night, and could never accomplish, at its appropriate time, the writing, &c., which he used to apportion for his morning's work. * the always said it was not for him to judge what was the right direction of his talents. Inclination might lead thor's celebrated and world-read 'Uncle Tom's Cabin, him to turn a deaf ear to claims of paramount import-ance; if others felt he could serve them, or their oband cannot fail to deepen the impression made by jects, it was not for him to refuse so long as he had strength to comply. * * * I have proposed retiring to a quieter neighborhood, as he could not deny himself to people here, but he evidently feels this to be his post; and an unwavering confidence that he would be sustained in it, until he was no longer needed, has made me await calmly the time when he would fall under the accumulated pressure. * * Now, with an approving conscience and a sense of no duty, to white or black, having been voluntarily neglected, there is nothing to reproach himself with, white the retreaming sympatry frequent appliance, and by the close attention which that is daily pouring in upon us, is making us realize the worth of spending life, and being spent, in the service of our brethren. If he had died, as I had anticipated, from some sudden illness, caused by the over-taxing of his strength, we should only have grieved that some temporary evil would be suffered by the abrupt termination of his efforts. But, as it is, we are overwhelmed with scribing artitude at this gentle preparation leaving us. with gratitude at this gentle preparation, leaving us time to adjust, and transfer, and break the shock of his sudden removal from a field of active service."

On the 6th of July, 1853, less than two months from his attack in London, he wrote, in pencil and with his very gratifying success. left hand, to an American friend. In that note, after expressing his gratitude for the many tokens of friend- read the drama at Worcester, to an audience of 1800 pership he was receiving, which he counts among the sons, and at Plymouth on Saturday, to a large assemblessings of sickness,' he says :- Though suddenly blage, giving universal satisfaction. We trust that smitten and driven from the field of active exertion, I through this new medium, the story of 'Uncle Tom have retired into a tranquil seclusion abounding in may find access to thousands of hearts, and so haster comfort, enabled to contemplate a lot the mercies of the day when the millions of whom he is the representwhich silence every murmur of regret. Perhaps I may affive shall shake off the fetters of a cruel bondage, and regain some strength and vigor? If I suffer no more stand erect in the dignity of that freedom wherewith than I do now, I can be very happy,-I trust

" Resigned to die, or resolute to live."

I have never had such time for reading as now, and can read with perfect ease and enjoyment. The American anti-slavery papers are a great treat, and a letter very acceptable. In September, having seen a letter of Rev. J. H. Al-

ter evincing misconception of the Anti-Slavery movement,-he wrote a reply to it, which also appeared in the Inquirer. He suffered much, in his feeble condition, from his efforts to compose this letter,-still he would not forbear the effort. But this was an exception to the general course of his life that summer. It was spent mostly in the country, in that quiet of mind and body, and in that pleasant and unfatiguing intercourse with old and cherished friends, which he so much needed. 'All these and countless other blessings,' (I quote from a letter written in November.) have been so showered upon him, that if we had ever been inclined to encourage apprehensions or forebodings, they must have been lulled to rest by the gentle love which has brooded over this peaceful season of his life's evening." From the same letter I must also quote a few other lines, not so much for the quiet and pleasing picture they give us of his occupations at this time, as for the insight they afford into his mind and character :

' His hand is but partially recovered, and has be stationary for two months or more; he has just written a note to show you his power of using the pen. He was always so delicate a manipulator, that the ordinary observer would not know how great is the extent to which he is crippled. He works at his investigations with the microscope, which was always a very favorite pursuit; and he now patiently takes ten minutes in dissecting some fragile specimen which he used to do in as many seconds, and often drops the treasure just as it is pre-

From Mr. Estlin's note, referred to at the commencement of the foregoing extract, and which was dated Nov. 3, 1853, I take the following :-

With my pen between my first and second finger (right hand!) I will send you my hearty thanks for your kind sympathy. But you must not grieve for me. I have much to make me an object of congratulation. Even the loss, at first, and the continued weakness of my hand is favorable for me; nothing short of this weak-ness would have spared my head as I have been obliged to spare it, and must continue to do. But I enter with as much interest as ever into our accustomed anti-slavery objects, and can read, if I cannot write.' I

At this time he had so far recovered his usual health as to be able to walk four or five miles, in the course of a day, without undue fatigue, and to take short excursions from place to place unattended.

It was a special satisfaction and relief to Mr. Estlic as well as a very great gratification to the friends of the cause generally, that Mr. McKim, of Philadelphia, was at that time in England. In every respect qualified to defend and maintain the cause, he contributed by his arguments, and not less by the manner and spirit in which they were presented, very greatly to its further-ance during this summer and autumn.— M.

The California Know Nothing Convention in structed their delegates to the Philadelphia Nationa Convention to vote for no man for President who lag largely from letters written during these two years | not opposed to the slavery agitation !

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TEN YEARS AMONG THE MAIL BAGS. Messrs. Shep ard, Clark & Co., of this city, (says the Boston Trans cript,) will publish in a few days a very entertaining and instructive work entitled, 'Ten Years among the Mail Bags s or Notes from the Diary of a special Agent of the Post Office Department.' The author of the volume is well and favorably known as one of the most ntelligent and efficient officers in the service of the Post Office department in this country. His sketche have a dramatic interest that is instinct with real life. His startling yet perfectly natural narratives, while they show how a trained and experienced officer can detect the guilty, and from a few seemingly trivial circumstances can ferret out an offender, will also have an excellent effect upon those connected with post

The work opens with interesting historical sketche of the individuals who have filled the station of Postmaster General-the present incumbent being the sixteenth in succession since the office was established, in 1789. The portraits of the whole number are given. From the happy faculty Mr. Holbrook has of wielding the pen, it is quite evident, we think, that he is eminently a 'man of letters.' The book is well illustrat ed, and cannot fail to be favorably received in this reading and writing age. Had we space, we should make copious extracts from the chapters. The post office clerks should feel proud of their 'representative

THE STANDARD FIRST READER, by EPES SARGENT intended for the youngest class of learners, complete the excellent series of elementary reading manuals b which the author has rendered such essential service to the cause of education in this country. The volume tastefully illustrated, and brought out in handsome ty pographic style by Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston.

'FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.' have received the prospectus of a new paper bearing the above title, from the publisher of the Gozette of Fashion, and New York Journal of Romance. It is to be profusely illustrated, to contain the latest news, political essays, law and police reports, literary, theatrical and operatio criticisms, &c. The first number was issued December 1st.

Mas. Stowe's DRAMA. Tremont Temple was throng ed on Thursday evening of last week, by a brillian audience, to listen to the reading of Mrs. Stowe's An ti-Slavery Drama, by Mrs. Many E. WERB. The drathor's celebrated and world-read ' Uncle Tom's Cabin, and cannot fail to deepen the impression made b conscience and a sense of no duty, to write or black, having been voluntarily neglected, there is nothing to treproach himself with, while the refreshing sympathy frequent applause, and by the close attention which its tragic power, if given in a more energetic and impassioned manner. This, however, was but a trifling matter ; the whole effect of the reading was excellent, and we congratulate Mrs. Webb on her eminent and

We learn that on Friday evening last, Mrs. Webb God has endowed all who bear His image .- J.

Extract of a letter from PARKER PILLSBURY to San

"I had a right to be at that celebration, [the Boston mob of "Property and Standing."] My first antislavery act was in connection with that mob. I was a subscriber to the Boston Recorder at that time, and year. Ba I at once wrote to the Editor that his course towards that outrage had destroyed my confidence in him, and I would rather have my postage money for the rest of the year than his paper, and begged him to discontinue It. It never came afterwards.'

He also says: 'A thousand thanks for the Annua Report. And what a splendid production it is! It is a record of Acts of the Apostles and Prophets,with sprinklings of the sayings and doings of ' the devil and his angels,' in the persons of McLean, Kane Grier, and the rest of them. I am very proud of this peerless document, and have recommended it as ar as possible. Some allusions to my humble self and services are the only embarrassment I feel in so doing My friends fancy they see some good in me. I think the Searcher of Hearts knows how earnestly I wish to deserve the kindly words which are spoken of me, by my coadjutors in the work.

Mr. Pillsbury writes from Newcastle. He was er gaged in labors for the cause, with his pen, and by occasional lectures. He makes no mention of his

Colonization Society, is going up and down in New pared for inspection, and then begins the whole process
pared for inspection, and then begins the whole process
afresh without a word of complaint or a gesture of vexafresh without a word of complaint or a gesture of vexation. As he does not see what I am writing I must
nization. As he does not see what I am writing I must
nization seheme. Mr. Jacob H. Ela, of that town, as-Hampshire, and in the course of his travels went to ation. As he does not see what I am writing I must just add, though it sounds like eulogy, that his never having exhibited a shadow of disappointment or impatience throughout, even in his most helpless state, not on first re-visiting his descrited surgery and opening the various drawers and boxes containing his eye-instruments and all his surgical apparatus,—this does, in my estimation, show that he has made no slight progress in self-discipline. For he is not apathetic, but has a peculiarly lively interest and pleasure in professional duties, and in manual operations requiring skill and dexterity. But now he feels that these are to give place to a more idle existence, and that as his work in life is done, he has only to wait patiently for the end, giving what aid he can by example and advice to those who have always relied upon him, and who still come to him as their counsellor. the agents of this pro-slavery Society .- M.

ANTI-SLAVERT LITERATURE. Nothing more clearly ANTI-SLAVERY LITERATURE. Nothing more clearly indicates the rapid growth of the Anti-Slavery sentiment in this country than the constant and increasing demand for books that boldly assail our great social and political Iniquity. The labors and the sacrifices of twenty five years have developed their long-expected fruits, and the reading and thinking portion of the people have at length taken hold in downright earnest of the paramount question. The result of this increasant and well-directed fire from the batteries of Literature upon the black Schastopol can be easily foretold. The north side, at least, must be speedily evacuated, while the capture of the south side rumains only a question of time.

The Democratic party is simply the party of sh rery. It has no other prominent characteristic. It has no other touch stone by which to try the fitness of a mar for office—no other article in its creed which caunot be bent, changed or entirely stricken out. It is no longer a national party, but has been sold, body and soul, to slavery and sectionalism, for the promise of office and nower.

APPAIRS IN KANSAS.

DETAILS OF THE MURDEROUS OUTRAGES IN KANSAS.

A reliable correspondent of the New York Time gives the following account of these appalling scenes :

LAWRENCE, (K. T.,) Nov. 27, 1855.

Last Wednesday, one Mr. Dow, formerly from Ohio, discovered that his neighbor, a Mr. Coleman, formerly of Pennsylvania, was cutting down trees, and preparing to burn a limekiln on the claim belonging to him, when he went to him, requesting him to desist, telling him that he had burnt one kiln on his claim, and that he could not burn another. There was a man helping Mr. Coleman at the time, by the name of Buckley, and a neighbor of Dow, by the name of Branson, went along with him as he went to order Coleman off. After having some preity sharp words, Coleman and Buckley left and went away, whereupon Dow and Branson returned home, they both living in one house, Dow being single and boarding with Branson. Soon after, the eame day, Dow had occasion to go by the house of Coleman to a blacksmith's shop, on business. Before he went, Branson urged him to take some kind of a weapon, as it was suspected that a gang would be at Coleman's, where a low groggery was kept, but Dow refused to take any, and said he was not afraid of any of them. He went up to the shop, where he found Buckley, who commenced abusing him by words, and dared him to step out the door and fight him. Buckley, in the meantime, step-ned out and contain him. abusing him by words, and dared him to step out the door and fight him. Buckley, in the meantime, step-ped out and cocked his gun, threatening to shoot him. Dow paid little attention to him, but as soon as he got his business done with the blacksmith, which was get-ting a piece of iron fixed, he stepped out and started for

Some little distance ahead of him he saw Coleman sitting beside the road, with a shot-gun in his hand. Dow came up and passed him. When only a few rods from him, Coleman raised his gun, and, taking deliberate aim at Dow, snapped a cap. On hearing this, Dow turned about to see what it was, when Coleman re-capped his gun, raised it to his eye, and shot Dow dead on the spot. Several buckshot entered his breast, kil-ling him at once. This was done in sight of Coleman's ing him at once. This was done in sight of Coleman's house and groggery, and happened at 1 o'clock. No one of those gathered about Coleman's house (and there were some eight or ten) went to remove the body, or inform any one of the murder. So the dead body lay by the roadside till 5 o'clock, when Branson somehow or other heard of it, and went and had the body

the following night, Coleman and Buckley escaped to Missouri. Yesterday, a public meeting was held in the neighborhood, when they estimony of several per-sons was informally taken, which went to show that Coleman wilfully and coolly murdered Dow, without any other cause than having this difficulty with him

any other cause than having this difficulty with him about burning the limekiln. Resolutions were passed expressive of the sense of the meeting, and a salute fired over the grave of the lamented Dow.

Coleman, and all engaged on his side, are rabid proslavery men, and this is not the first time they have outraged public sentiment by their acts. They have driven several Free State men off from their claims near by, fired upon them, &c. I was personally acquainted with Mr. Dow, and had been for about a year, and had always found him to be a very peaceful and moderate man.

oderate man.
On the return of this company in the night, they coming up in their rear, and, on accosting them, a voice was heard, "Branson is here a prisoner," and, upon further inquiry, it was made known that the Deputy Sheriff, who lives in Missouri, had taken a posse, and in the evening, after the company had left Hickory Point, had arrested Branson on the oaths of three Pro-Slavery men, friends of Coleman, that they were afraid Branson would kill them. Nobody had never heard of this, and nobody believed it now. It was got up to help Coleman. The company then told Branson to come with them, when the Sheriff threatened to shoot him if he moved, but Branson got off his mule and inited the comthem, when the Sheriff threatened to said the com-moved, but Branson got off his mule and joined the com-pany, when the Sheriff left, saying he would go down and got 10 000 men and come up and see what he could pany, when the Sherin left, saying he would go down and get 10,000 men and come up and see what he could do. The Sheriff's writ was issued by a Justice of the Peace by the name of Cameron, once a professed Free State man, but who has now accepted office under the Territorial laws. The company took the ground that they did not recognise any writ as valid coming from that quarter.

It will be noticed that the Sheriff engaged in this outrageous proceeding resides in Missouri. He is one of the Sheriffs appointed by the late bogus Legislature of border ruffians. A correspondent of the New York Tri-bune states that this Jones, who assumes to act as Sheriff in Kansas, is at present postmaster at Westport, Missouri. At a meeting held in Lawrence, Mr. Branson, who is a quiet, respectable farmer, about fifty years old, made the following statement. We quote from a correspondent of the Tribune. He said:

That Dow boarded with him; that the meeting ed. That he had attended the meeting and returned home when it broke up, and retired to bed at the usual hour. About 9 o'clock, he was awakened by some kind when the door was driven open, and immediately the house was filled with armed men. He was undressel and had got in the middle of the floor, when Mr. Jones, Postma-ter of Westport, who had been elected Sheriff of Douglas County by the bogus Legislature, presented a feet of the product of the country of th Douglas County by the bogus Legislature, presented a

'He then ordered him to put on his clothes immediately. He responded that he hoped they wouldn't hur-ry him, but Jones and some of the others replied that they would—that he must come immediately, or "they would blow him to h—ii." He burried on his clothes as fast as he could, when they took him and put him on a male and started off, leaving his family in distress and male and started off, leaving his family in distress and anxiety. There was another man about the house, who has been signed by 120 of the most prominent citizens of Leavenworth. It will be strictly a squatter convention. I understand that a petition to Congress, setting forth our grievances and requesting redress, will emanate from it. Mr Parrott, anxiety. There was another man about the house, who There was another man about the house, who and gave the alarm after they left. From his house Mr. Branson stated his captors did not follow a direct course, but rode round past several houses. He asked some of the men who were close to him what he had been taken for? The man replied, "Oh, it was only a peace warrant." He afterwards a-ked Jones what he was taken for. Jones said, "Oh instances." what he was taken for. Jones said, "Oh, just a peace warrant—but we have had no fun. We expected to have seen those sixty men that were there to-day—we have had no fun."

This, he said, was the talk of all of them as they came along; they were boasting of what they would have done, and wishing they could have met his friends. As they approached the boase of a Mr. Abbott, they met As they approached the boase of a Mr. Abbott, they met the company of men, fifteen in number, (exactly the same as Jones's party,) who had been apprised of his abduction, and had come out to rescue him, having apprehensions that his life was in danger. The company was planted across the road; Jones's party halted as they came near. A voice from his friends requested Bransou to come out and join them; a voice from the Jones company said they would shoot him if he did. There was a clinking of the locks—Weetern Rifles on one side and Sharp's Rifles on the other, and both mar. one side, and Sharp's Rifles on the other, and both par-ties levelled their pieces. Mr. Branson rode his mule out from among the party who had taken him, and stopping between the parties, asked what he would do with the mule. A voice from his friends said, Let him go. He dismounted, and a man stepped from the ranks of the Free State party and gave the mule a kick, driving him back to the opposite party. These latter commenced to curse and threaten.

The Free State men did not say much, and seem The Free State men did not say much, and seemed determined to let their opponents make the first attack. This the latter did not appear to relish, and kept threatening, the would-be Sheriff declaring that Gov. Shannon had promised that they should have ten thousand men to enforce the laws of their Legislature, and that they would let them see. His party, however, refreated, and sent messengers to Gov. Shannon for a military force, while the Free State men wheeled about and marched to Lawrence; most of them lived about the Waukarusa, but they went to Lawrence to organize a marched to Lawrence; most of them lived about the Waukarusa, but they went to Lawrence to organize a defence sgainst their enemies. Mr. Bransou stated that he had been requested by some of his friends to leave Lawrence and secrete himself or fly so that no one would have even the semblance of an excuse for attacking Lawrence. He said he did not wish to involve app of his friends, and if it was the will of the majority be would go, but he did not want to leave; his wife, his family and property were there unprotected, and he should go home, even if they should murder him, as they had his friend Dow.

His remarks, which were a simple and plain narra tive, had a profound effect; and when he spoke of lear ing, there were loud cries of 'No, no!'

At the meeting held in Lawrence, Mr. Conway of Council City, who happened to be present, said they were on the verge of important events, and they must be careful to take every step with proper care. They had ignored the action and authority of the illegal Legislature which had met and passed obnoxious laws at Shawnee Mission; and while they repudiated the laws, they also repudiated the county officers so monatrously thrust upon them by that Legislature. He knew that they would not yield obedience to those authorities. They would yield obedience to the United States authorities, to the Organic Act, to the Courts created under it, and to the Judges and Marshals appointed by the President. These might oppress them, being opposed in political sentiment, but they would—he knew all would—submit to such authorities; and only appeal from them to the United States Supreme Court, where they would get a fair hearing. They must take every stap with prudence and care; take the right course, and having taken it, go on fearinesly to maintain it. He approved of Mr. Lowry's proposition, which had this object in riew. The speaker delivered his views with ability and At the meeting held in Lawrence, Mr. Cor

A pledge was signed at this meeting, to organize for lafence against any attack of the Missouriant. A correspondent of the Tribune, who was present at this

"One thing struck me forcibly. The Secretary of the meeting carried the paper through the hall as the easiest way of obtaining signatures to it, and as he did so, took with him a Sharp's rifle which happened to be convenient, and those writing their signatures did so on the wooden stook. No one seemed to note the novelty of the writing-desk, but I could not help regarding it as a reminiscence of "good old colony times."

The Organization and Vigilance Committee being created, the meeting adjourned, after having endorsed the resolutions adopted by the meeting at Hickory point. Considerable speculation was on foot yesterday and last night as to the probable course that the enemy would pursue. If the officers elected by the bogus Legislature or the Pro-Slavery men rely solely upon such reinforcements as they can receive from the borderers and Missourians, no great fear for the result of the contest would be entertained; but if the troops at Fort Leavenworth are to be employed, the matter would assume a very different aspect. The people here do not want to be found fighting against regularly constituted United States authorities."

The St. Louis Intelligencer says :- 'It has long been The St. Louis Intelligencer says:—It has long been known that a secret league is in existence in Missouri, the sworn purpose of which is to plant slavery in Kansas. It was formed long before any one ever heard of the Free State League, which was recently exposed in the West, and resulted in the death of Laughlin, one of the leaders of the Free State League. Both these Leagues were wrong in spirit, but the Missouri League less defensible, because it was formed to operate in territory foreign to our own soil. foreign to our own soil."

The Louisville Courier contains a dispatch from Missouri which betrays, to some extent, the plans of the

· WESTON, Mo., Nov. 80, P. M. The greatest excite

*WESTON, Mo., Nov. 30, P. M. The greatest excitement continues to exist in Kansas. The officers have been resisted by the mobocrats, and the interposition of the militia has been called for.

*A secret letter from Secretary Woodson to Gen. Easton has been written, in which the writer requests Gen. E. to call for the Rifle Company at Platte City, Mo., so as not to compromise Governor Shannon.

*Four hundred men from Jackson county, Mo., are now en route for Douglas county, Kansas Territory.—St. Joseph and Weston, in Missouri, are requested each to furnish the same number of men. The people of Kansas are to be subjugated at all hazards.

the correspondence between the President and Gov. Shan ron. Shannon's dispatch says:—

. I desire you to call on the United States forces a Leavenworth, to preserve the peace of the territory, and protect the sheriff of Douglas county, and enable him to execute the legal process in his hands. If the laws are not executed, civil war is inevitable.

'An armed force, one thousand strong, with all the

"On the return of this company in the night, they discovered a party of horsemen at the town of Blanton, coming up in their rear, and, on accosting them, a voice was heard, "Branson is here a prisoner," and, upon further inquire, it was made known that the Denuty and Particulars by mail." The President replies as follows :-

All the power vested in the executive will be exertof your letter, the preliminary measures necessary to be taken before calling out the troops, will be promptly executed, and you will then be fully advised.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.] LEAVENWORTH CITY, Nov. 26, 1855. Petitions are in course of signature in Leavenworth,

Doniphan, Lawrence, Ocena, and Topesa, requesting His Excellency President Pierce to remove Gov. Wilson Shannon. I subjoin the Doniphan petition : To His Excellency the President of the U. Stales. May it please your Excellency: We, the undersigned, citizens of Doniphan county, respectfully petition your Excellency to remove the present Chief Executive officer of the Territory—Governor Wilson Shannon—and re-

place him by a gentleman of judgment and ability, who, while a friend of "law and order," will refuse to recognize as law-abiding men, ruffians who have invaded our borders and violated our ballot-box repeatedly, or residents of Kansas who have invited such outrages, and publicly defended them as just, necessary, and even constitutional.

Many of us, may it please your Excellency, expended our time and money, used all our influence, and voted

in order to secure your election; many of us are still the friends of your administration, and hope to remain so; but not one of us, we solemnly assure you, Presi-dent Pierce! will in future be found in the ranks of any man or any party who dares, as Gov. Wilson Shanne

Atchison in controlling the affairs of Kansss, arrived last week at Kansas city, and proceeded to the Southern

portion of our young dominion.

The call for a Free State law and order convention which I sent to you last week, has been signed by 120 ing a change of venue to Tecumseh.

Kansas, represent that 800 men, armed with Sharp's rifles, were assembled at Lawrence. They declared that they were willing the Sheriff should peaceably search for the escaped prisoners, and that they would not com-mence hostilities, but would act on the defensive to the last. Pomeroy, who escaped from his captors, is now in Lawrence. It is said the Pro-Slavery party have 300 men in Franklin, and 200 in Lecompton and Doug-las. If resistance is offered to the execution of the writs, the Sheriff declares his intention to await the further orders of the Governor. It is thought a fight will ensue before the matter is settled.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN KANSAS. The Cleveland Lead-

. We have just learned that the Kanens Tribune has 'We have just learned that the Kaneas Tribune has been suspended. Mr. Joseph L. Speer, one of its elitors, was lately assaulted by a gang of Missouri cutthroats, and most shockingly beaten. His face and head were horribly mangled; his face was cut open from mouth to ear, and his neck was partially cut off. He was rescued before he was quite killed. We have learned no further particulars. Mr. Speer was formerly a resident of this city. How much longer will the North tolerate these things?

THE WAR IN KARRAS. Mail dates from Kansas are to

THE WAR IN KARSAS. Mail dates from Kansas are to Dec. 6, which state that four or five hundred men, accompanied by artillery and one thousand muskets, had passed through Independence, for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of order.

A dispatch to the St. Louis Republican of the 6th says: 'Last night, about 11 o'clock, the Pro-Slavery party encamped on the Waukarusa by the directions of Gov. Shannon, arrested Gen. Pomeroy, as he was passing the camp on his way to Lawrence to this place, and found important dispatches from the East about his person. They will probably hold him in custody until order is restored in the Territory.'

200 men, 8 pieces of artillery, and 1000 stand of arms, passed through Independence yesterday, from Liberty and Lexington, to join the Pro-Slavery party.

CELEBRATION OF FOREFATHERS' DAY AT PLYMOUTH ROCK.

The friends of Freedom, far and hear, in connection 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, SARUEL MAY, Jr., and others.

All persons are invited to be present.

BOURNE SPOONER, President. SAMUEL DYER, Secretary.

WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the Mas-achusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows: Berlin, Friday, Dec. 14. Friday, Dec. 14.
Sunday, " 15.
Monday, " 17.
Sunday, " 23.

Reading, Priends in each place will please secure a room

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass, Anti

Two young and intelligent boys can secure situa-tions—one in a physician's office, the other in an apothecary establishment, where they may be educated for future usefulness.

Those who can come well recommended may apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. **COLORED PATRIOTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.*—This book is farnished 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.

NOTICE.

The testimonial meeting for William C. Netl., in token of his efforts in the Equal School Rights Reform, will take place at the Twelfth Baptist Church, Southas street, on Monday evening next, Dec. 17.

The presentation will be made by a Lady. Other exercises to follow, in which the following gentlemen are expected to participate:—WH. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES W. SLACK, CHARLES LENCOK REMOND, THEODORE PARKER, WH. WELLS BROWN.

Friends are respectfully invited to be present.

As a contribution towards expenses, an admission fee of ten cents will be taken at the door; children, half price.

price.

Doors to be opened at half past six o'clock. Proceed

Boston, Dec. 10, 1855.

will give Lectures on Anti-Slavery on Sunday, Dec. 28d, at Reading, in the new Lyceum Hall, forenoon, after-ternoon, and evening, at the usual hours.

PLACES FOR COLORED BOYS.

JOANNA TURPIN HOWARD,

CAROLINE BUTLER LEWIS, ELIZA B. BISBITT, GEORGIANA O. SMITH,

NELSON L. PERKINS,

About the 15th of December, we shall issue

WM. C. NELL.

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, reader, a professional woman, and one eminent in her pro

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

GLANCES AND GLIMPSES.

TWENTY YEARS OF SOCIAL. COMPRISING

Twenty Years of Professional Life. BY DOCTOR HARRIOT K. HUNT.

After reading this book, no one will doubt that DRs HUNT has seen curious sights on both sides of the screen, and that she is not afraid to make some professional disclosures which the world should know. It is a volume of keen satire, genuine wit, capital hils at the tomfooleries of the Age, and a book of sterling good sense, which will leave its impress, for weal, upon soci-

ety.

This unique and highly entertaining book will be published by us about the middle of December. Price \$1.00.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

Anti-Slavery Men and Women! SHALL we have your hearty cooperation in our efforts to place in the hands of every intelligent reader, these two books?—

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

BY BENJ, DREW.

II. An Inside View of Slavery, -on-A TOUR AMONG THE PLANTERS.

By Dr. C. G. PARSONS. It should be borne in mind, that these volumes are

not works of fiction, or stories of the imagination, but with their own eyes, and heard with their own ears; and we challenge the world to disprove the truth of their averments. Mr. Draw went to Canada, and travelled from town to town, from cabin to cabin, and took down the statements which fell from the lips of the Refugees; and he has given them to the world, nearly verbatim, in this soul-stirring volume.

verbatim, in this soul-stirring volume.

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

THE INSIDE VIEW, by Dr. PARSONS, Is a most graphic description of what he saw and heard of the workings of the 'patriarchal institution,' dur-ing a two years' sojourn among the planters of the exing a two years' solourn among the planters of the ex-treme South,—those modern Abrahams, Isaaes and Jacobs. But few have had such opportunities for close observation as Dr. Parsons. He penetrated where, perhaps, no other Northern man had ever preceded him, and saw in detail, and in extense, from day to day, and from week to week, sights well calculated to arouse the hidden fire of a freeman's heart.

PREEMEN OF AMERICA!

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

PUBLISHERS,

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

OF

THEODORE PARKER or the Misdemeanor of a speech in Paneuil Hall against Kidnapping, before the Circuit Court of the United States, at Boston, April 3, 1855.

Trade supplied by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. Have just published a book entitled

CASTE. A Story of Republican Equality.

BY SYDNEY A. STORY, JR.

By SYDNEY A. STORY, Ja.

The publishers desire to call the special attention of the thoughtful and reading portion of the community to this book. Those who read simply to be amused will need no persuasion to take it up, for its fascination as a story will cusure for it all that class of readers. But there is a deep and carnest purpose that underlies the emosthly flowing narrative, which should engage the attention of many who do not habitually read fiction. The author has fairly met the great question—the obstacles in the way of the elevation of the colored race—and has examined it in the light that Christianity affords.

A tone of sincere piety pervades the whole book; and every parent may without hesitation put it in the hands of his children.

In one vol. 12 mo. 640 pp. Price, \$1.25.

For sale by all Booksellers.

D7 2#

For sale by all Booksellers, 700 at 1 11

PRINTERS,

from

2d)

text
a not
usion
rests
ty to
was
cuies
the
olich
own
sing
the
with
lity.

nt is ding lear-in be

dic-erves mon-Let this

ed to ru to ented This anti-

the of fifth the of the

POETRY.

For the Liberator. NEVER ALONE! O not alone,

Never alone is any human heart ; Never from memory can the past depart ! The poor unknown In others' joys and sorrows bears a part, As does the monarch on his gorgeous throne.

Ever with us Those we have aided, loved, have helped to bless, Cheering the heart when gloomy cares distress; And still with us Are our beloved ones in our happiness-God, who made all men brethren, wills it thus.

And with us, too. Those we have wronged, neglected, or opprest, Haunting the soft, the quiet couch of rest ; God wills this so.

That those who love their brethren may be blest With that sweet peace to goodness only due. Since solitude

Must ever thus be peopled, no endeavor One heart from other human hearts can sever : Let nought intrude On that sweet peace which goodness bosoms ever, To mar the bliss of our calm solitude. Kent, (Eng.) Oct., 1855.

From the Olive Branch. HONOR OF LABOR.

You talk of the 'honor of labor,' Looking down from your windows so high On the sun-darkened brow of your neighbor, With a very benevolent eye; You tell him that 'labor is noble,' As he turns the hard earth with his spade, That wealth is a troublesome bauble, And fashions and titles will fade.

You stand in the glow of the forges, And talk of the iron and steam ; You sing of the snowy-winged barges Which flit o'er the main and the stream ; You tell him his strength is Herculean, That the muscles stand out in his arm Like the belts of the upper cerulean, Which borders the skirts of the storm.

You praise his huge hand as he lifts it To fall in its terrible might : The oar waxing hard as he shifts it. The stars waxing pale in the night ; You talk of that steed never weary, Which mocks at both rider and rein; And bid him be patient and cheery, Who ironed his path o'er the plain.

You call him your 'friend' and your brother, As you shrink from his touch with your glove, And haste from that ' hell ' ere your smother, Leaving him to wax cool with your love ; You inhale the pure breeze, and are thankful You can go when you please, and can come ; And count over your treasures, a bank full, As you sit on your cushions at home.

Yes, labor is honest and comely To the drones which the honey devour ; But labor is care-worn and homely To the bees which improve every hour ! And Labor oft feels in his pocket-He is fond of good 'dinners' and 'teas'; And his patience goes off like a rocket. When he can't get a moment of ease. Would you think of the 'honor of labor,' If your back like a rainbow were bent? You'd forget your nobility, neighbor, When your landlord was clamoring for ' rent'; You'd forget the renown of the 'order' Of Labor's rag-liveried sons, When the constable stepped o'er the border Of home, with his ' writs' and his duns.

Labor thinks of his wife and his mother, How they tug at the needle and loom : He longs, 'mid the clatter and smother Of the forge, for the pleasures of home : He thinks of the children that love him, And he hates the proud nabobs above him Who pay him more flattery than dimes.

From the National Era. PUNERAL POMP. Poor corpse, in costly vestments laid, Bedecked, bedizened and arrayed, And to a careless crowd displayed Poor corpse, I will not gaze on thee ;

In life a stranger, what can be Thy pallid, death-cold clay to me? O mockery! a motley crowd Praising the fashion of a shroud, Or whispering censure half aloud !

Sweet friends, I pray you, when I die, Let not one cold or careless eye Come and gaze on me where I lie.

Bedeck me not with costly gear, Nor yet, to grace my simple bier,

Bring other than the gift sincere. Some pale, small floweret of the spring, Or summer's sweetest blossoming, Or autumn's faded tribute, bring.

I know I shall not start, nor glow With blushes, as they come and go Round my dead limbs as round a show But yet, for love's sweet sake, I pray,

Compose my limbs, then gently lay The poor, worn tenement away. Enough that round me, as I sleep Those whom I love should come to weep,

And kiss the lips they cannot keep. And if one boon be granted me, In answer to my life-long plea, What time ye thus bend over me,

My face so sweet a smile shall wear, Ye cannot choose but linger there, And say, ' Behold her answered prayer!

From the Springfield Republican. MEN. AN ASPIRATION AND A SONNET.

God give us Man! A time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands: Men whom the lust of office does not kill ; Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy ; Men who possess opinion and a will : Men who have honor-men who will not lie; Men who can stand before a demagogue,

And dawn his treacherous flatteries without winking ;

Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking !--For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn cre Their large professions and their little deeds. Mingle in selfish strife, lo! FREEDON weeps, Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps.

SIN AND SUPPERING. Why all this train of heavy evils long? Adamic sin? or present sin? or both?

If Adam sinned, he curred himself, not us;

Unless by stamping us with wrong desires,

Which lead us, too, to sin; and then the curse We pluck ourselves, at option of our own.

THE LIBERATOR.

A CHAPTER FROM MY DIARY.

On terra firma again!' exclaimed my friend Stephens, as we sprang to the wharf, after a voyage up the muddy little Baritan. 'Quick! quick!' he continued, 'the shower is at hand!' And away we scampered, with a score or two of passengers dodging in every direction. In a few minutes, we found ourselves in comfortable quarters in a New Brunswick hotel, and looked out to see the streets deluged with the shower from which we had so narrowly escaped.

* Curse the war of your Northern elements! * ejacu.

lated a young aristocrat, as he shook the water from

' You are from the sunny climes of the South, I take it,' remarked Stephens.

'Yes from the sunny climes of the South sirand then, after going through, very gracefully, the indispensable ceremony of 'liquoring,' he condescended to seat himself near my friend.

'Then you have been travelling in the North, I presume ? ' said Stephens. 'Yes, I have been pretty well over the North, and

have looked in vain for any thing admirable in your But is not the condition of the masses something of

a criterion of the institutions under which they live? 'Certainly; and it is by this that I condemn the operation of your system. I have seen more destitution and misery, the few weeks I have been in the North, than in all my lifetime before at the South."

'And what is it that averts such privation and misery at the South?

'Slavery, sir, slavery, and nothing else.' . So, then, your remedy for these evils at the North would be the discipline of the chain-gang, with its concomitants, the blessings of the auction-block, and plantation life; and the subjecting of the holy ties of family and kindred to the circumstances of chattel-

'No ; I simply affirm that our slaves are better off than the poorer classes of whites at the North.' And yet, it is not your opinion that the poor white people would be better off in the condition of your

. I think they would not; their love of personal in dependence is in the way. What I say is, that elavery has elevated the condition of our blacks at the South above the condition of multitudes of the whites at the

" Is this love of personal independence a noble, a divine trait in the human character, or is it not?'

A noble, a godlike trait, certainly. But the negro, sir. is not so constituted.

· How, then, can that which is adapted to this inferior organization of the negro, elevate him above those possessing this divine trait? 'I alluded, of course, to the physical condition of the

*If this is all, your boasted institution of human

chattelhood confers no blessings upon your colored people that are not enjoyed by your horses and oxen.' Well, what if it don't? Is not this enough for beings that are themselves but brutes? "

' Is this your logic, that they are brutes because your treatment of them as such does not develop the nobler traits of the human character? * The negro, sir, holds a place inferior to that of man

in the scale of existence. This is self-evident." . But how about the thousands of white slaves at the South ? Are they mere brules-without souls, without

the higher instincts of our nature? Be careful that you do not rob yourselves of your fancied superiority over the colored race.' . Well, sir, is there not amalgamation at the North

as well as at the South ? " 'Not a hundredth part as much, sir, if we may

judge by your advertisements of white runaway slaves. And besides, we do not hold the negro to be a mere brute, thus convicting ourselves of mixing our blood with the brute creation! These things do not argue well for the social and moral state of society at the South, of which you boast so much."

'Very well; but we ask none of your interference with slavery. We will regulate our own affairs." But you require us to help regulate your affairs.

You threaten to blow up the Union, and all these things, if we do not stand guard to help you keep your slaves in a condition which you say is so wisely adapt-Our slaves are decoyed by the delusive representa-

tion that the North is a sort of negro Paradise." 'And yet, you must needs call into requisition all the powers that be to force them back to your Southern

Our runsways are prevented by force from return-

ing to their happy Southern homes."

A mistake, sir. Every man here, be he black or white, may go where he pleases. But suppose we admit your assumption, that the slave at the South is in a condition of such felicity, compared with his condition at the North in a state of freedom, and does not your great ado about the recovery of fugitives, and your appliances to prevent their re-escape, give the lie to your doctrine that the negro possesses not those instinctive longings for personal independence?"

its place, and then took up a stick to put on the fire. At this moment, his ear caught the sound of the Southerner's voice, as he commenced some sort of reply. He paused, gazed confusedly at the speaker for a moment, and then let the stick fall carelessly from his hand. It was at that moment, also, that the Southerner caught a giance of the negro. Starting from his seat, and looking steadily at the colored man for a moment, he exclaimed, 'What ! Joe Morgan ! How in - did you come here? Runaway, eh, you black

The colored man turned abruptly, and was leaving the room rather hurriedly, when she young man exclaimed, 'Hold on, Joe-hold on! You have nothing to fear from me. Wait, Joe, I want to see you,' he continued, importunately. The colored man returned, and the two shook hands very cordially.

leave old Morgan ? "

You always fared well, Joe."

wanted to be my own man, massa

at the North?"

duds and return with me. I will engage to pacify old Morgan. The negro drew himself up to his full height, and

said firmly, with a look of indignation, . Massa John, never, alive! While I live, I will now be my own Just then, the whistle of the locomotive announce

feet to make tracks for the station. The Southerner shook hands again with Joe, and hurrically pledged himself not to betray him. A. HOGEBOOM. December 1, 1855.

the arrival of the cars, and every one sprang to his

Judge Manly, of North Carolina, recently desided at a court session in Jackson, that Universalists petent witnesses in that State, and, in con sequence, several witnesses of that de-

excluded! A State Convention of the Universalist body has protested against this judicial outrage, and

ded the rights of Universalists as men and cit-

Slavery, what is it? It is oppression of the very basest and most hopeless kind; it is a blot and a curse to any land that shelters it; it is a poisonous serpent. winding slowly, surely, around the tree of liberty eating away its sap, until it is left charred and black ened; it is the tempest, gaining strength at every new

ored skin, and I a white one ? Because he is lying

in the dust, am I to place my foot upon his neck, and

hold him there, and never let him rise? Because my sister is faint, and worn, and weak, and I am strong am I to crush her yet lower? Because my brother trampled on and down-trodden, because he is worked and kicked and cuffed and lashed like a brute, am I to aid in oppressing him, by shutting out the last faint spark of freedom, truth and religion from his mind? Am I to say that this system is all right and just !that the Christian (!) master, who prays God to bles his efforts and look down with love upon his actions who prays the longest, and utters his 'amen' the ordest in church, and then goes home and hangs up a human being, and whips him until the blood runs,am I to say and believe that this man shall of cours go to heaven, and that the poor, enslaved, brutalize creatures whom he tramples under foot, and who have had every ray of light shut out from their darkened minds, shall go-to a far different place?

Am I any better, or more talented, or have I any

greater powers of mind, or deeper and purer feelings of the soul, than my brother, because he is black and I am white? (Black! He is often as white as I am.) No! he is often a far humbler follower of the meel and lowly Jesus than I am, for my faith grows dim even at the recital of such barbaraties; what, then must be his, who faces and supports the stern, fearful realities with unwavering firmness, who holds fast to the 'Rock of Ages' through all ! He has often highe talents, greater powers of the mind, and deeper an purer feelings of the soul, than I have ; therefore, what right have I to hold him as my slave ; to kick and cuff him as I would a brute; to close against him all the paths of knowledge; to quench the last faint spark of freedom and liberty which is still burning in his mind? My God! the very thought of it makes me shudder And this Slave Power has been steadily advancing it the North, until it has at last stretched forth its hand and placed it upon a free son of Pennsylvania, and thrust him into jail, with murderers, and highway robbers, and forgers, and the very lowest and bases that our land can offer; -ay, and it has kept him there for three long, wearisome months, and then, to suit its pleasure, released him. But the game is not yet played out, and I trust that Passmore Williamson may yet have a 'clean victory,' and Judge Kane a 'clean defeat,'-(Judge Kane being one of the minions of the Slave Power in the North.)

How long is this blot and curse to darken ou land? There seems to be no ending. There is no light to cheer us on our darkened path. Yes, there are a few gleams; the noble, martyr heroism, the fearless sup port of right, even at the price of life-these come lik a strange, glorious burst of sunshine ; but they caus the gloom that succeeds them to be even darker and

I gaze backward into the dim, distant Past, but it is one night of oppression and despair; I turn to the Present, but I hear nought but the mother's brokenhearted waif, the infant's cry, the groan wrung from the strong man in agony; I look forward into the Fu ture, but the night grows darker, the shadows deepe and longer, the tempest wilder, and involuntarily I cry out- How long, O God, how long !

From the Sacramento Daily Union. PREE SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN

The amendatory ordinance—recently passed by he Council and vetoed by the Mayor—authorizing the Council and vetoed by the Mayor—authorizing the Board of Education in their discretion, to appropriate monies from the School Fund to establish and support a free school for colored children, was passed by the Council last evening by a two-third vote, thereby becoming a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor. The report of the Committee on Ways and Means, and the protest of Aldermen Hardy, Hayden and Woodward against the passage of the ordinance, will be found at length in another column.

The following is the veto of the Mayor referred to, together with the report of the Committee thereon, and the protest of the pro-slavery Aldermen of Sacramento city, against granting to the colored children equal school rights and privileges :-

To the Common Council of the City of Sacramento GENTLEMEN-An ordinance entitled 'An ordi nance amendatory of ordinance No. 245, entitled an ordinance for the establishment and regulation of Free Common Schools within the City of Sacramento, has been presented to me for my approba-

Whilst I freely admit the necessity of educating the youthful portion of our population, in order to qualify them for the duties of life and to prevent them from becoming hereafter a burden upon com-munity, I cannot overlook the fact that the appro-priation of any portion of the taxes levied upon be particularly obnoxious to those of our citizens who have immigrated from Southern States.— Just at this stage of the conversation, a rather athletic but fine-looking negro man entered the bar-room with fuel. He apparently took no notice in particular of any one present, but proceeded to deposit the feel in dermen baving voted for its passage, I deem it my duty to return it to you herewith, without my ap-

proval, for your consid-Dasideration.
JAS. L. ENGLISH, Mayor.

Oct. 8, 1855. Your Committee having set forth the facts in re ation to this matter, beg leave to add that in their said report on the resolution of the Board of Education, as well as in the amended ordinance itself, they studiously avoided everything which they supposed could be distasteful to the most fastidious sectionalist in the country. They left the matter of the education of colored children entirely to the of the education of colored children entirely to the discretion of the Board of Education, composed of gentlemen of unimpeachable discretion, who would be the last to do anything prejudicial to the interests, or contrary to the approved notions of any portion of their fellow-citizens. Such having been their design, they now believe, from the best information they can obtain, that they entirely succeeded in their purposes; and they are therefore con-"Now, old boy, be honest with me; when did you eave old Morgan?"

'About two months ago, massa John."

'Well, what the devil did you leave old Morgan for? You always fared well, Joe."

'Very well, massa John, very well indeed; but I manted to be my own man, massa."

'Well now, Joe, be honest; how do you find it here the North?'

Well, all strangers, massa John; get a little home-ck."

'Ay, I reckon so, my lad! Come now, pick up your ads and return with me. I will engage to nacify old.

latter.

It is a well-established principle of political economy, that it is better and cheaper to build school-houses than jails, and wiser and better to educate children than to discipline prisoners; and your Committee cannot perceive any objection based upon common reason against the passage of this ordinance, nor are they assisted in their investigation by the message under consideration, for vestigation by the message under consideration, for His Honor has utterly failed to state why the ap-His Honor has utterly failed to state why 'the appropriation of any portion of the taxes levied upon them, to the education of colored children, would be particularly obnoxious to those of our citizens who have immigrated from Southern States; 'and as no objection is made to the education of free colored people in some of the more important cities of those States, your Committee are clearly of the opinion, that the objection, if it exists any where, is totally without foundation in this State, where there is no class of people to be corrupted by the diffusion of knowledge.

If, as has been suggested in a certain

gainst this ordina against this ordinance, 'there are hundreds of plan poor parents (poor indeed) who, from conscientious alar cruples, would be driven to let their children go aneducated,' on account of the passage of this or-

dinance, your Committee will only say that such children will receive the deepest commiseration of all sensible people, on account of the misfortune of their parentage.

Without doing those of our citizens who have immigrated from the Southern States, the injustice to believe that the ordinance in question will be obnoxious to them, your Committee, nevertheless, upon the authority of the message, will concede the possibility that such may be the case, and yet they must contend that on every principle of republicanism the ordinance should pass; for those of our citizens who have immigrated from that region, instead of constituting 'the major part of our population,' as the Mayor supposes, in point of numbers, make up no more than one-fourth, and the rerenue paid into our City Treasury by them is no less disproportionate.

Your Committee cannot overlook the further fact that the colored part of our population, for a number of years past, has been paying taxes, a portion of which has gone to the education of the children of our own race from every section of the Union. And for this reason, the success of this measure is demanded by simple justice, unassisted by motives of humanity, the enlightened spirit of our age, or sound moral principle.

Your Committee, therefore, after reading the report of the Grand Jury of the counts, of April Lat. 1855, as follows: The Grand Jury also would recommend the establishing of a school fund for the benefit of colored children, provided no such fund now exists; and after a careful reconsideration of none of you need fear, when the time comes for you and live as he lived, none of you need fear, when the time comes for you

1855, as follows: 'The Grand Jury also would recommend the establishing of a school fund for the benefit of colored children, provided no such fund now exists:' and after a careful reconsideration of the whole matter, feel impelled by a sense of justice, as well as duty to themselves, and a large majority of the citizens whom they have the honor in part to represent, to recommend the passage of said amended ordinance, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

When the said fulful servant and a true Christian: 'He was a faithful servant and a true Christian: 'Ho you need fear, when the time comes for you to lay here.'

A patriarch, with the snow of eighty winters on his head, answered—

'Master, it is true, and we will try to live like him.'

There was a murmur of general assent, and after giving some instructions relative to the burial, we returned to the dwalling.

WASHINGTON MEEKS, Committee of Ways
DAVID MEKKER, and Means.

The following is a copy of the protest in the same connection, which was ordered to be spread on the journal last evening:

We, the undersigned, Aldermen of the city of following the wagon in which was placed the cofmajority of the Common Council of the city in the full of the common Council of the city in the full of the common Council of the city in the full of the common Council of the city in the full of the common council of the city in the full of the common council of the city in the city of the common council of the city in the city of the common council of the city in the full of the city of the common council of the city in the city of the common council of the city in the full of the city in the city of the common council of the city in the full of the city in the city of the common council of the city in the city of the common council of the city in the city of the common council of the city in the city of the common council of the city in the city of the common council of the city in the city of the common council of the city o

cquiescence in its passage.

Its effect, whether so designed or not, is to place

the colored and white population of the city on an equality, notwithstanding the distinction stamped by Divinity between them, and to amalgamate the o races, evidently formed for different spheres, different purposes, and different ends.
In view of these evils, there are hundreds of poor

Influenced by these views, and actuated, we trust, by a spirit of patriotism, and entertaining sentiments of philanthropy as comprehensive, we hope, as those from whom we are compelled to differ, we respectfully but earnestly protest against the passage of the ordinance, and the enforcement the passage of the ordinance, and the enforcement of its provisions. Respectfully, J. P. HARDY,

D. S. WOODWARD, C. C. HAYDEN.

Benchley and others, sanction this unwarrantable use of their names, without their presence? We dently a man of education and refinement. I soon observed an air of gloomy abstraction about him; he said but little, and even that little seemed the result of an effort to obviate the seeming want of civility to a stranger. At support the mistress of the mansion appeared, and did the honors of the table, in her particular department; she was exceedingly lady-like and beautiful, only assouthern women are, that is, beyond comparison with those of any other portion of this republic I have ever seen. She retired immediately after supper, and a servant handing some splendid Habannas on a small silver tray, we had just seated ourselves comfortably be-

and replied to it—

'I have been very sad,' said he, 'to-day. I have had a greater misfortune than I have experienced since my father's death. I lost this morning the since my father's death. I lost this morning the truest and most reliable friend I had in the world—one whom I have been accustomed to honor and respect since my earliest recollection; he was the playmate of my father's youth, and the mentor of mine; a faithful servant, an honest man, and a sincere Christian. I stood by his bedside to-day, and, with his hands clusped in mine, I heard the last words he uttered; they were, 'Master, meet me in heaven'

His voice faltered a moment, and he continued, after a pause, with increased excitement—
'His loss is a melancholy one to me. If I left my home, I said to him, "John, see that all things are taken care of," and I knew that my wife and child, property and all, were as safe as though they were guarded by an hundred soldiers. I never spoke a harsh word to him in all my life, for he never merited it. I have a hundred others, many of them faithful and true, but his loss is irreparable."

I came from a section of the Union where slavery does not exist, and I brought with me all the prejudices which so generally prevail in the free States in regard to this 'institution.' I had already seen much to soften these, but the observation of years would have failed to give me so clear an insight into the relation of master and servant as this simple incident. It was not the haughty planter, the lordly tyrant, talking of his dead slave, as of his dead horse; but the kind-hearted gentleman, lamenting the loss, and sulogizing the tues of his good old friend.

After an interval of silence, my host resumed—

There are, 'said he, 'many of the old man's relatives and friends who would wish to attend his funeral. To afford them an opportunity, several plantations have been notified that he will be buried to-night; some. I presume, have already arrived; and desiring to see that all things are property prepared for his interment, I trust you will excuse my absence for a few moments.'

'Most certainly, sir; but,' I added, 'if there is no impropriety, I would be pleased to accompany you.'

'There is none,' he replied; and I followed him

There was a murmur of general assent, and after giving some instructions relative to the burial, we returned to the dwelling.

About nine o'clock, a servant appeared with the notice that they were ready to move, and to know if

LEDYARD FRINK,

The following is a copy of the protest in the same connection, which was ordered to be spread on the narral last evening:

PROTEST.

We, the undersigned, Aldermen of the city of the mansion. There were at least one hundred and fifty negroes, arranged four deep, and

Sacramento, whereby it is provided that the Board of Education of the city may establish one or more schools for the education of colored children, upon the same terms and subjected to the same regulations as the schools already established, respectfully submit the following reasons which have actuated them in making this protest:

The Constitution of the State of California, and, indeed, the theory of our free institutions, baye only recognized as citizens of the State or nation free white persons, as contradistinguished from the African or other inferior races; and this aloue, it seems, should be reason enough why the ordinance should not have passed.

But after a careful examination of the school law of this State, we are fully satisfied that the Legislature of this State has not attempted to tax the citizens for the education of those who are disabled citizens for the education of those who are disabled by the Constitution from ever becoming citizens.

And even were the fundamental law of the land am but a brief sojourner here. I hail from a cold-And even were the landamental like of the silent on the subject, and the Legislature of the State had left in the power of this Council to organize or sanction the organization of such schools, the dangerous tendency of this ordinance, and the serious consequences which must follow upon its enforcement, constitute insuperable barriers to our people on the face of the earth. VIATOR

Yours,

THE DOUGHPACE CONVENTION. If ever there was a deliberate body which deserv ed this title, and which exhibited a general caving in to the Slave Power, it is the one which, profess parents, who, from conscientious scruples, would at Cincinnati on the 21st and 22d inst., avowedly be driven to let their children go uneducated rather as representing the adherents of the minority plat be driven to let their children go uneducated rather than to educate them on a common ground with a race acknowledged by all to be their inferior.

And, in conclusion, we will add, that if the Legislature intended to abolish this distinction and permit the taxes upon citizens (already overburdened with taxation,) to be appropriated for the education of an useless and inferior people, (so far as political or civil rights are concerned,) why not open wide the doors of our generosity, and provide for the education of Kanakas, Chinese and Diggers?

As representing the adherents of the minority platform rejected at the National Know Nothing Convention in June last. Well, they got together with, as was generally supposed, the decided understanding that the separation at Philadelphia was final, and what do they do? Why, the full was final, and was final, and was generally supposed.

the 'national' body at all! And lest it might be imagined that there did exist any such division, they adopted the majority report of their select committee on resolutions, recommending to the Na tional Council which next meets at Philadelphia

D. S. Woodward, C. C. Hayden.

From Morris and Willis's Home Journal.

THE NIGHT PUNERAL OF A SLAVE.

Messrs. Morris and Willis's Home Journal.

The night Puneral of A Slave.

Messrs. Morris and Willis's Home Journal.

The night Puneral of A Slave.

Messrs. Morris and Willis's Home Journal.

The night Puneral of A Slave.

Messrs. Morris and Willis's Home Journal.

The night Puneral of A Slave.

Messrs. Morris and Willis's Home Journal.

The night Puneral of A Slave.

Messrs. Morris and Willis's Home Journal.

The same thing which they rejected last June, and which they knew would be rejected with equal, if not greater certainty, next February—assembled, as that body then will be under slaveholding influence of the purposes for which they knew would be rejected with equal, if not greater certainty, next February—assembled, as that body then will be under slaveholding influence for the last half hour of my journey, I had pursued my way. My tired companion pricked his pleasure, as I turned up a broad avenue leading to the house. Calling to a black boy in view, I bade him inquire of his owner if I could be accommodated with lodgings for the night.

My request brought the proprietor himself to the door, and from thence to the gate, when, after a scrutinizing glance at my person and equipments, he inquired my name, business and destination. I promptly responded to his questions, and he invited me to alight and enter the house, in the true spirit of Southern hospitality.

He was apparently thirty years of age, and evidently a man of education and refinement. I soon dently a man of education and refinement. I soon dently a man of education and refinement. I soon dently a man of education and refinement. I soon dently a man of education and refinement. I soon dently a man of education and refinement. I soon dently a man of education and refinement. I soon dently a man of education and refinement. I soon dently a man of education and refinement. I soon dently a man of education and refinement of the view of the National

shall see.

The key-note to the diabolism of the whole transaction was well expressed by that consummate
doughfuce, Stephen M. Allen, who alone of the
delegation from the old Bay State, chosen under
such anti-slavery auspices at the Know Nothing
State Council held in this city on the 13th inst. handing some splendid Habannas on a small silver tray, we had just seated ourselves comfortably before the enormous fire of oak wood, when a servant appeared at the end door near my host hat in hand, and uttered in subdued but distinct tones, the, to me, startling words—

'Master, de coffin had come.'

'Very well,' was the only reply, and the servant disappeared.

My host remarked my gaze of inquisitive wonder, and replied to it—

'I have been very sad,' said he, 'to-day. I have been very sad,' said he, 'to-day. I have experienced in the Convention upon this proposition to be majority report of the committee on the majority report of the committee on the convention upon this proposition.

accept the majority report of the committee on resolutions, and sell out to the Slave Power, and that it was finally carried by the unanimous vote that it was finally carried by the unanimous vote of the States of Pennsylvania, giving 27 votes, Illinois 11, Indiana 13, Massachusetts 13, Wisconsin Linois 11, Indiana 11 5. Vermont 5, and Rhode Island 4: while Ohio stood year 15, nays 8, and Michigan 3 year to 3 nays. Total vote—year 96, nays 11.—Wor. Spy.

ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY .- FATE OF HIS MURDERERS .- correspondent of the Ravenna Democrat, writing om Alton, Illinois, says :-'An old and intelligent citizen for

An old and intelligent citizen formerly of the East, who was present at the death of Lovejoy, stated to me that as he was acquainted with the two men who shot him, he resolved to mark their after history. The first, a Dr. Beall, went to Texas, and was taken by the Indians, and chopped to pieces and divided among the tribe. The other man, by the name of Jennings, went to New Orlesse, and in an affray in a gambling house was cut to pieces with a bowie knife. Thus perished the miscrable murderers of Lovejoy.

'The fall of Lovejoy was the death-blow to the growth and prosperity of Alton. Many business

owth and prosperity of Alton. Many busines on became disgusted, and abandoned the place y years. Alton was a hiss and a by-word, and it is donly very recently that it has exhibited signs of life and growth. It is a fixed fact in the minds of the people of Alton, that no such occurrence would be permitted to transpire in their midst again.

SLAVEHOLDING RUPPIANISM.

BLAVEHOLDING RUPPIANISM.

I have lately fallen into the tender mercles at Missouri slaveholder, a resident of the Terribar. You may remember that I informed you that I lest some letters on the way to the post-office, a few weeks ago, and that they were carried to a pro-take yery printing office. This man said that he carried them to that office. I asked him if he knew that the property of another, he was appropriating the property of another, he them to that office. I asked him if he knew that in thus appropriating the property of another, is committed larceny? At this, without a monent warning, he leaped upon me like a tiger, dragd me from my horse, twice threw me down, and his ed, stamped, pounded, bit me, and sought to gap out my eyes; but Providence preserved me from this calamity. A neighbor was there, who say him off before he accomplished his purpose. If face was much swollen and disfigured; but he wound in my right eye is the only serious him.

face was much swollen and disfigured; but the wound in my right eye is the only serious injury, but that will probably be restored before long.

I was never before able to sympathise as fally with the poor slaves. They are completely in the power of cruel and bloody men, with no sarthly friend to whom they can look for help. I have great occasion of thankfulness to the Lord for his preserving care. I have committed my having the sarthly properties of the lord of the preserving care. preserving care. I have committed my hear to be preserving care, and I think I have a quit as myself to his care, and I think I have a quit as surance that he will save us from further noists.

surance that he will save us from further noists.

tion from this man. He is our near neighborKansas correspondent American Missionary.

to the state of th

V

LET

o tm

GEST
ployme
naietic
constraint
hough
niding (
in the
tion.
the Uni
the Cor
covena
feet the
imports
public
The cr
the gre
the des
welfare
quest o
threate
the dat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feet the
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feat
avites
The
to pro
all par
constit
ration
feat
avite

ARTHONY BURNS AGAIN. The famous Authory Burns ARTHOMY BURNS AGAIN. The famous Anthony Burn has been sent by his friends, the abolitionists, to theria College, Ohio, 'to study for the ministry.' He has applied to the church of Jesus Christ, at Union, Faquing county, Va., for a letter of dismission in fellowship, which was promptly refused—and the proceedings of the church are accompanied in the Port Royal Gasetts with a letter from Elder John Clark, in which Ashany is told many wholesome truths, and the 'liv and the gospel' laid down very correctly and severely upon his backers.—Pittsburgh Post.

A Colored Lawyer. There is a 'Las Notice' in this paper, (says the Jefferson Sentinel,) is which S. E. Thompson gives notice that he will practice law. Mr. T. is a man of color, and was over thirty jean is devery. He has thus far provided for hinself-firstly freeing himself, then by earning his living and studying law. Whatever his legal acquirements may be, his enterprise entities him to great credit.

The Republican editors of Indiana have resind December, for the purpose of devising some netted of forming a permanent union of all the anti-state; the ments in that State.

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

(OVER LEONARD & CO'S AUCTION BOOK,)

BOSTON. DR. M. is a regular graduate in dental nedicine and Surgery, and operates on the most resemble Boston, Sept. 28, 1855

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON IN MOYAMENSING JAIL

FINE Portrait representing this Martyr late A cause of Freedom, Truth and Justice, (una Law,) taken from life, in the cell in which he has her incarcerated by Judge Kane for alleged Contents Court. Size of the Picture, 16 by 20 in. Price, full

Cents.

Those desiring early impressions of this intenting Picture can receive them by leaving their names win the Publisher, THOMAS CURTIS, 124 Arch stret, Philadelphia, where all orders for the trade must leaddressed. Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1855.

Worcester Hydropathic Institution.

THE Proprietors of this Institution aim to make it a comfortable home for invalids at all seasons. Its lecation is clevated and healthy, yet easy of access from all parts of the city. For particulars, address S. E0G-ERS, M. D., or E. F. ROGERS, Sup't, Wortester, Worcester, April 18.

Portrait of Andrew Jackson Davis. TUST published, a superior large size Lithograph of this great reformer, executed by Groteler, in the highest style of the art, and pronounced by him to a one of the best pictures he has ever made. Preesh. The usual discount to the trade.

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

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

REMOVAL. THAXTER & BROTHER, Opticians, (successors John Pierce,) have removed to 139 WASHINGTON STREET, Two doors south of School st.

COLORED PATRIOTS

American Revolution,

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

BY WM. C. NELL. WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY H. B. STOWL Just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery 04-fice, 21 Cornhill. Price, \$1.25.

BOSTON Champooing and Hair Dyeing SALOON.

MADAME CARTEAUX would respectfully infers the ladies of Boston and vicinity, that her enal-liabment, removed from No. 284 to 365, WASHINGTON STREET,

now in successful operation.

She will attend to Cutting and Dressing Indies' and Children's Hair, Dyeing and Champooing, in the non approved style, and warranting to give satisfaction.

She has also a Hair Restorative, which caused berncelled, as it produces new hair where baldness has taken place. taken place.

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

Madame C. has opened a Branch of her Saloes at
No. 2, Lonsdale Block, Providence, R. L.

An Appropriate Bridal Present. THE TRUE WAY TO SECURE A HAFFT

HOME AND HEALTHY CHILDREN. MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE,

THE REPRODUCTIVE ELEMENT IN MAN, AS A MEANS TO HIS ELE-VATION AND HAPPINESS. BY HENRY C. WRIGHT,

SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSE, is Franklin street. Price, \$1.00.

NOW READY, The Reports on the Laws of New England,

Presented to the N. E. Meeting, convened at the Meenaon, Sept. 19th and 20th, 1855, by Mrs. David, Mrs. Dall, and others, and the Resolutions passed at that meeting. Price, 10 cents. For sale at BELA MARSH'S, No. 13 Franklin street, and 21 Cornhill. The usual discount on large orders.

JOHN OLIVER, CARPENTER,

No. 43 COUCH STREET, (Corner of Merriman street,)

The double of the first of the