HE LIBERATOR EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

INTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, SI CORNHILL. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, ania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are an ed to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Finance ite, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray Louis, EDNEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and father dames of THE Linenaron, both sides of WESTELL PRILLIPS.

ory quation are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholbers!

rds of the South prescribed, as a condition of their sent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

staves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SUBRESDER PUBLITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandiss, under

the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed ! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

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

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-DATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE PAPRONAL GOVERNMENT."—John Quincy Adams.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1855. WHOLE NUMBER 1120.

# SELECTIONS.

LETTER OF PRANCIS P. BLAIR ESQ. THE EXPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON.

Silver Springs, (Md.,) Dec. 1, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Having relinquished political emnorment, and, to avoid encountering again its
anieties, addicted myself to country life, I am natrained to decline your invitation to join the Epublican Association of Washington City, al-though tempted by the honor of becoming its pre-siding officer. Yet I feel it my duty to say, that is the main, I concur in the aims of the Associaine. To exclude slavery from the Territories of a United States, and to rebuke the violation of is Compromises, which were made to stand as corenants between the Slave and Free States to effet that exclusion, are, in my opinion, the most imperant movements which have engaged the

polic mind since the Revolution.

The extension of slavery over the new territo the extension of stavery over the new territopiss would prove fatal to their prosperity; but
the greatest calamity to be apprehended from it is
the destruction of the Confederacy, on which the
welfare of the whole country reposes. Every conquest of this element of discord, which has so often atened the dissolution of the Union, increases the danger. Every surrender of the Free States

incites invasion.

The cause which your organization is intended to promote may well draw to its support men of all parties. Differences on questions of policy, of constitutional construction, of modes of administration, may well be merged, to unite men who beere that nothing but concert of action on the part of those who would arrest the spread of slavery, as resist the power of the combination now embedied to make it embrace the Continent from

The repealing clause in the Kansas Bill is predeated on the nullity of the clause in the Constimion which gives Congress the power 'to make regulations respecting the Territories' of the United Sates. Yet nothing is clearer in the history of our Government than that this phrase, giving power to Congress ' to make regulations respecting the Territories,' was meant to give it the power to

erclude slavery from them. Mr. Jefferson's resolution of 1785, declaring that 'there shall be neither slavery nor involun-tary servitude in any of the States' laid off in the Western Territory, was subsequently renewed in the Congress of 1785, which added, that 'this regulation shall be an article of compact'; and it was so voted unanimously by the delegations of eight

It was passed by the unanimous votes of all the States by the Congress of 1787, which sat contempraneously with the Convention forming the Constitution, and that Constitution gave Congress the power to make regulations respecting the Territo-ties, and, moreover, affirmed the validity of the egggements entered into before the adoption of the Constitution' by the Confederation—one of which engagements was that made by the regula-tion excluding slavery from the Territories. Thus the Congress of the Confederation and the Conedien framing the Constitution united in giving double sanction to the exclusion.

The first exerted the power of enacting Mr. Jefinto a interdict of slavery in the Territories them bid by the United States, to which it had previously given an impressive sanction by adding, this regulation shall be an article of compact, tt.; and the Convention goaranteed this 'engage declaring it 'valid,' and employed the same terms regulation of the Territories,' to transmit the over here exerted to future Congresses. In the are of this history, and the letter of the Constitation granting the power to make whatever regulations it deemed fit respecting the Territories of the United States, the authors of the Kansas and Nebraska bill deny the constitutionality of the regulations which exclude slavery from the Terri-tories, and set at nought all the precedents that confirm them, which have followed in uninterrepted succession, from the foundation of the gov-

The other clause in the Constitution, empower ing Congress to pass laws to prevent the the fixed purpose of the founders of our Union to ase of this evil. The consequence was an inhibition, which prevents a South Caroli-na planter, who has slaves in Cuba, from bringing em to his home plantation; and to remove obstruction to the increase of slavery within the Union, and open Africa to supply the demand made by the new act, the Northern nullifiers are already called on by their Southern ailies to lend their aid; and certainly those who embrace Mr. Calbons's doctrine, as stated by Mr. Douglas, that 'every citizen has an inalienable right to more into any of the Territories with his property, of whatever kind or description,' the Constitution and Company of the Constitution and Company. ompromises notwithstanding, can hardly rease it. It was on the annexation of the Mexican Territories that Mr. Calhoun asserted this Principle, to unsettle the fixed policy of the na-tive, beginning with the era of the Declaration of ladependence; and he applied it alike to the of Independence; and he applied it alike to the Compromises of 1820 and 1850. Mr. Douglas thus sens up the position taken, and the result:—

Under this section, as in the case of the Mexican law is New Mexico and Utah, it is a disputed point whither slavery is prohibited in the Nebraska country yaild smatment. The decision of this question in view the constitutional power of Congress to pass laws precribing and regulating the domestic institutions of the various Territories of the Union. In the opinion of the states at statement who hold that Congress is inmused with no rightful authority to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, the eighth section of the set preparatory to the admission of Missouri is nall and void, while the prevailing sentiment in a large portion of the Union sustains the doctrine that the Constitution of the Union sustains the doctrine that the Constitution of the Union sustains the doctrine that the Constitution of the Union sustains the doctrine with the Constitution of the Union sustains the doctrine with his property, of whatever kind and description, and to hold and enjoy the same under the mantion of law. Your Committee do not feel themselves alled spen to enter into the discussion of these controversed questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850.

From this it appears that the Compromises of 1820 and 1850 involved the question of the validity of the law of Mexico excluding slavery from the newly-ceded Mexican Territory, and the law of our own Congress excluding it from that north of the line of 36° 30′. Mr. Douglas's Committee Report recommended that as sended that, as

Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain hom-beeding the matter in controversy then either by efirming or repealing the Mexican faces, or by an act disclaratory of the frue intent of the Constitution, and the utent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the Turnitories, so your Committee are not prepared now to recommend a deporture from the course fernal on that memorable occasion, either by affirm-

of the 'inalicinable right' of every citizen 'to move into any of the Territories with his property, of whatever kind and description;' and the law of squatter sovereignty was superadded, and substituted for the sovereignty of the United States over the public domain. Thus fell, at the dictation of Mr. Atchison, supported by the coalition effected between the Whigs and Democrats of the South, under the pressure and through the intrigues of the Nellifiers, Mr. Jefferson's noble principle, endeared to the country both for its moral grandeur and political wisdom. It is the first thought ut-tered in the Declaration of Independence; and to the denunciation of the King of Great Britain for the crime of bringing slavery to our shores, the original draft adds as the deepest aggravation, that 'he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative altempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce. The first legislative attempt to restrain the pro-

gress of the mischles which the King of Great Britain visited upon this country, was Mr. Jefferson's resolution excluding slavery from the Terri-tory of the United States in 1784—the next was that introduced by Rufus King, in 1785—the third that of Nathan Dane, in 1787—all receiving the votes of two-thirds of the States of the Confederacy,

and the last the unanimous vote.

The fourth movement was that of the Conven tion, in the Constitution itself, providing against the importation of slaves after 1808, declaring the binding validity of the engagements entered by the Congress of the Confederacy on the Govern-ment of the United States, to exclude it from the Territory, and securing to the new Government the power of making similar provision for future acquisitions of Territory. The fifth regulation to restrain the progress of slavery was that of the Compromise of 1820—the sixth, that of 1850. It is remarkable, that although these great measures had their origin with Democratic leaders. Federal and Whig leaders of great renown united in their constitutional provisions on the The constitutional provisions on the support. The constitutional provisions on the subject had the unanimous suffrage of all the ilpresumed that these also were unanimous in their pproval of what had been done under the Conferacy and in the new Constitution to restrain he introduction and limit the extension of slavey. And may not men of all parties now unite to restore, what the patriots of all parties, during

relinquish petty differences on transitory topics, and give their united voice in the next Presidenand give their united voice in the next Presidential election, for some man, whose capacity, fidelity and courage can be relied upon to oppose the issue which the present Administration has made to control it. The contest has grown out of Presidential aspirations. The decision of the people at the polls, in choosing a Chief Magistrate, will end it. Senators will easily comply, when the nation's demand is backed by the existing Presidential power and patronage, and hopes of the future succession, which always animate the leading members of the body.

which makes it a smit. It confides in the success which has crowned the oligarchy everywhere in the Old World, and secured its triumps on the maxim. Dicide and conquer. The Whige and Domocrats of the South are a combination, to carry into the next Presidency some candidate abea has been as the South are a combination, to carry into the next Presidency some candidate abea has been been described in the control of the South are a combination, to carry into the next Presidency some candidate abea has been described in the South and the Compronies which have been made in pursuance of them, with the sanction of all sections of the Compronies es which have been made in pursuance of them, with the sanction of all sections of the Union. The majority favorable to the policy built up with our Government will unite, accept the issue the presidency, all will be restored that has a tribute of Government will unite, accept the issue the Presidency, all will be restored that has a tribute of the Compromise of the South Garoline and the Compromise of the South Garoline and the Compromise of 1829 and 1820 being credit the same legally intrade, and ratchine as states play an armed to see the south Garoline and the control of the terrical control of the terrical control of the season of the South Garoline mulification, be paralyed by the frown of an indignant nation, and seven the season of the South Garoline mulification, be paralyed by the frown of an indignant nation, and as the condemn that their seal for State Rights was an arden passion to redress the season of the condennation of the season of t port of the party of privilege—of class interest which has crowned the oligarchy everywhere in the Old World, and secured its triumphs on the

ing or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri set. or by any set declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute.

These passages are quoted to show that the issues made by Mr. Calhoun, as to the constitutions ality of the two Compromises of 1820 and 1850, were expressly left open for judicial decision, by the Committee, who nevertheless swept away, by the Missouri Compromise of 1820, but also the Compromise of 1820, but also the Mexican laws, prohibiting slavery in the ceded Territories, which Webster, Clay, Benton, and all the leading lights in the Senate, (with the exception of Mr. Calhoun,) pronounced valid, and an effectual restriction.

It is the glory of our great Republic, that its low and desired dours and desired planes, and cries of give it to 'em.) All the laws that have been made are unconstitutional, and there being no law, we can vote 5, 10, 20 or 50 in the fresh air of our wide spread country; and there being no law, we can vote 5, 10, 20 or 50 into the way he got that have been made are unconstitutional, and there being no law, we can vote 5, 10, 20 or 50 into the way he got that have been made are unconstitutional, and there being no law, we can vote 5, 10, 20 or 50 into the way he got that have been made are unconstitutional, and there being no law, we can vote 5, 10, 20 or 50 into the way he got that have been made are unconstitutional, and there being no law, we can vote 5, 10, 20 or 50 into the way he got that have been made are unconstitutional, and there being no law, we can vote 5, 10, 20 or 50 into the way he got that have been made are unconstitutional, and there being no law, we can vote 5, 10, 20 or 50 in the fresh air of our wide spread country; and there we made are unconstitutional, and there being no law, we can vote 5, 10, 20 or 50 in the fresh air of our wide spread country; and there we made are unconstitutional and there being no law, we can vote 5, 10, 20 or 50 in the fresh air our wide spread country; and there we made are unc

tion of Mr. Calhoun,) pronounced valid, and an effectual restriction.

The repeal was the adoption of Mr. Calhoun's and the people are the subjects who are to be used up in it—to pay tribute for this privilege, and take pride in the skill of the operators.

The repeal was the adoption of Mr. Calhoun's and take pride in the skill of the operators.

The telegraph wires and the Cincinnati Convention are to bring all the masterly combinations of its Territories, as such, was denied, and all the Territories were opened to slavery, on the ground of the 'indicator' of every citizen the appointed time. But, will the wires work! Undoubtedly the people, far and wide, will have their instructions from the operators; but the re-sponses will probably be a thunderbolt to those who have violated their rights, spurned their remonstrances, and, as a consequence, have arrayed brothers from the different sections of the Union to shed each others' blood, in civil war, on the plains of Kansas.

F. P. BLAIR.

To Messrs. Daniel R. Goodloe and Lewis Clephane, Corresponding Committee of the Republican As-sociation of Washington City, D. C.

### [Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.] KANSAS PRO-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, Nov. 15. The evening session met at six o'clock. Gov. Shunnon took his seat, and called the meeting to order. As soon as he did so, a cry for Gen. Cal-houn was raised. He appeared and said, in substance, as follows :-

### GEN. CALHOUN'S SPEECH-OFFICIAL REPORT.

GENTLEMEN :- I stand on Kansas ground. I stood on it before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska on it before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and stand ready now to vindicate the laws created under its provisions. I stood by the Kan-sas-Nebraska Act in Illinois, and I stood by it in the Halls of Congress, and still hold that it is the principle of the Government that the people shall rule. 'Tis the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence; 'tis the great charter of American freemen that the people have the right to rule. The people must determine whether they will have slavery or not. The sbolitionists want to rule, by slavery or not. The sholitionists want to rais, by saying that the people shall not have the right to rule themselves. When Douglas first proclaimed the dectrine of States' Rights, who stood up against it! Chase, Wade, Seward, Sumner, Giddings say it is wrong, and so they said of the Bill of 1850. The people have the right to govern themselves. When the Nebraska Bill was first introduced the States' Rights men were all for it, and the abolitionists all subject had the unanimous suffrage of all the illustrious men in the Convention who framed the
Constitution of the United States; and from the
silence on the subject in the State Conventions,
called to ratify the Constitution, it may well be
This matter you must consider well. Shall abolitionists rule you! (No! Nover! &c.) Give them all they demand, and abolitionism becomes the law of the Government. You yield, and you will have the most infernal Government that ever cursed a land. I would rather be a painted slave over in the State of Missouri, or a serf to the Czar of Rusthe first seventy years of our Government, contribited to establish?

The work of restoration is simple and easy, if the men who abhor the late innovation on the long-settled policy of the nation can be induced to relinquish petty differences on transitory topics, and give their united voice in the next President of the state of Missouri, or a serf to the Czar of Rustina, than have the abolitionists in power. (Deaf-ening cheers.) Gentlemen, you came here to do the abolitionists say there is no law! Look away down to the State of Massachusetts, and you will find the reason. They well said that they will do all they could to establish laws of their own manufacture. They have incorporated a company do all they could to establish laws of their own manufacture. They have incorporated a company with a capital of \$5,000,000 to make Kansas an abourton State. (Cheers.) They have published an address to the citizens of Missouri that they did not want Kansas a free State. There is some truth in it. Their object was not to make Kanasa a free State, but an abolition State. (Cheers.) How do they try to do it! Look at their papers published throughout the United States. They are all Know Nothing or abolition liars. (Cheers.) Look at the outrages mentioned in their journals—
of babies shot through the sides of houses and so
forth. (Laughter.) There is nothing so low or
mean, but abolition papers are found to tell it.
We the Union-loving States' Rights men of Kansas,
have kept too still, and allowed the nullifiers to

wanted to use him. This is not a legal election. But now look to Washington. You will see a majority of abolitionists in the lower House, but not in the Senate; and thank God! the President is a States' Rights man. (Prolonged cheers.) Gov. Reeder is not a great man; not much of a man; the question is too large for him; but he depends upon the lower House.

Up to the 5th of September nothing was known of a Topeka Convention. I had not heard a lisp of it; but it was started at the suggestion of Chase. Giddings & Co. to make a question in the next Presidential election. He has no right to a seat in Congress; and from what did the right emanate to call a Convention to frame a free State Constitution to present to Congress! They proclaim that we have no law and no right—except to steal niggers. This was not a free State Convention, but an abolition Convention. Free State men or States' Rights men are always found ready to vindicate the rights of the South, and are safe to be trusted. And in free or slave States, the safe men are the States' Rights men. This Convention was started at the men. This Convention was started States' Rights men. This Convention was started at the men who states' Rights men. This Convention was started at the men of the States' Rights men. This Convention was started at the men who states' Rights men. This Convention was started at the men who states' Rights men. This Convention was started at the men who states' Rights men. This Convention was started at the men who states' Rights men. This Convention was started at the men who states' Rights men. This Convention was started at the men who states' Rights men. This Convention was started at the men who states' Rights men. This Convention was started at the men who states and the men who states' Rights men. This Convention was started at the men who states and the men who states and the men who states are the promise the promise of the Missouri. (Loud cheers.) And in free or slave States, the sale men are the States' Rights men. This Convention was started away down in Massachusetts, and the men who started it were of the abolition societies — mere tools (cheers) of Chase, Sumner, Seward & Co., who wanted to use it in the next Presidential electrons who wanted to u

slime from the meanest penitentiary. They would kneel to the devil and pronounce him a God, if he would but help them to steal a nigger. (Prolonged

he could not get the electoral vote of the South for the Presidency, and would be like a cat in a cer-tain place—without claws. (Cheers and laughter.) This is a great question for the abolitionists to

make capital from. We must not allow it to grow here. We must stop its growth. It tramples upon the laws of the land. Say to your Governor

The yells increased in violence; the hisses came a thick and fast as hall; 'put him out!' cried fifty occh.

The yells increased in violence; the hisses came
a thick and fast as hall; 'put him out!' cried fifty
occh.

who wanted to use it in the next Presidential election. That Topeka Convention was made up of abolitionists who made an abolition Convention. (cheers.) Chase, Sumner & Co. knew who to call upon. Call upon the abolitionists, you can get help from them, they say. If, upon the presentation of the Topeka Constitution, Kansas is received as a free State, we can then elect an abolition President, or perhaps, effect a dissolution of the Union. Look at it. Will the South have an abolition State forced on us, or stand up and vindicate her rights! Will she have an abolition President or a dissolution of the Union, and an abolition Republic to war upon the rights of the South 1.

If Kansas is not admitted as a free State, they will charge upon Douglas for introducing the Kansas a slave State. Those abolitionists are good politicians. They will resort to any kind of meanness or misrepresentation. I would not trust a process to be introduced to the control of the control of the control of the upon the upon the control of the upon the upon the control of the upon the upon the upon the control of the upon the upon the control of the upon th

politicians. They will resort to any kind of meanness or misrepresentation. I would not trust a find not wish to risk his reputation as a public speaker, by adding anything to the eloquent speech-oath more than the vilest wretch that lieks the slime from the meanest penitentiary. They would ing. Carried.

kneel to the devil and pronounce him a God, if he would but help them to steal a nigger. (Prolonged and enthusiastic cheers.)

And again, if Mr. Douglas should vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a free State, he could not get the electoral vote of the South for Journal of Converce and Washington Union reply.

# From the N. Y. Tribune.

A METAMORPHOSIS NOT IN OVID.

make capital from. We must not allow it to grow here. We must stop its growth. It tramples upon the laws of the land. Say to your Governor incessary, we will spill our life's blood to enforce them. The Governor will be with you. (Deafening cheers.) If the laws are unconstitutional, they must be repealed at the proper tribunal. Until they are repealed, they are the law of the land, and should be enforced. The Governor calls for all to help him except abolitionists. (Laughter and cheers.) His call is to men from all States, but he don't want abolitionists. Will you all stand by him? (Loud shouts of 'yes!' 'yes! we will!') Is there one that will not stand by him? (Cries of No.!')

The speaker here read a letter addressed, by Rev. Mr. Boyd, to the New York Tribune, and laughter.) I know him. He is a preacher from the State of Illinois, and out of four thousand votes in his coun-

Mr. Boyd, to the New York Tribune, and then asked.

Who is he! (Cries of condor and laughter.) I know him. He is a preacher from the State of Illinois, and out of four thousand votes in his county, there are sixty abolitonists, and he is one of them; though so stinking an abolitionist, that all shenned him. The statement made by him is a faischood; none of the friends of Douglas have turned abolitionists. Men of high, lofty and in spired States Rights principles turn abolitionists. None of the Though, unfortunately, some did vote for Reeder and the delegates to the Lopaka Convention, which was in violation of all law. They already regret it. But let them go a-head. We have but one duty to perform. Let as stand up boldly and do it, and I will help to do it. (Good.) I expect to the ire of my country, and whatever it is done, I expect to do if for my country. And although I have been sneered at for being poor, and blamed for holding and the Help of the stand and honorable one; (cries of good), and if I should not have any hing to leave for my children, I can say, here is the Constitution of the United States—the highest giff from failer to son, and proudest gift to a dougher.' (Cheers.)

At this time, there were about two hundred persons in the room, one half of whom, at least, were several calls for Mr. Parrott, who excess for Mr. Admissions, of course, were not very much to son, and proudest gift to a dougher.' (Cheers.)

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Governor! Your presence reminds me of other days, when, as the standard-bearer of an undivided Democracy, you stammed the tide of political opposition, which threatened to subvert our cherished principles in the State from which we both hall. (Shouts, yells and hisses.) May I not venture to invoke the recollections of that time (hisses) to ask from you and the friends by whom you are now surrounded, a patient hearing for my cause!

The yells increased in violence; the hisses came as thick and fast as bail; 'put him out!' cried fifty as the course.

racy, who has a right to demand the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act. A State Legislature deliberately, unblushingly, impiously, violating her constitutional obligations, and whose people resist the execution of the laws even to the shedding of blood, is not entitled to comity from us, and I feel that I should not hesitate to affix on such conduct the seal of official condemnation. The interchange of civiliries with a people who feel it to be no dishonor to prevent the recovery of stolen property will hardly reclaim the faithless, and is incompatible with the respect which honesty owes to itself."

Now, taking into account some little occurrences

which have heretofore happened in the relations and diplomatic intercourse between South Carolina and diplomatic intercourse between South Carolina and Massachusetts, and certain enactments of South Carolina expressly intended to deprive the State of Massachusetts and her citizens of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, this fine flourish of injured sensibility and righteous indignation on the part of Gov. Adams must be set down as decidedly the most impudent thing of which we recollect ever to have heard. We might, in fact, challenge even Wise himself, or The Union, or Caleb Cushing, to beat it. The facts to which we refer were not done in a corner. They are familiar to everybody. South Carolina, years ago, passed a law for putting into slavery, every colored mariner, who, driven by storms or in pursuit of his lawful business, should come within her borders. This act was pronounced a violation of the Federal Constitution by a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, himself a native and a citizen of South Carolina, and this opinion was sustained by the legal profession generally throughout the country. Nevertheless, both Carolina still persisted, in spite of repeated remonstrances, in imprisoning colored citizens of Massachusetts, and in meanly extorting money from them in the name of jail fees, under the threat that unless they submitted to this piece of petty sponging, they should be sold into slavery. Finally, Massachusettssends an agent to South Carolina for the express purpose of making a case, and bringing the question of the constitutionality of this legislation, and of these kidnapping operations, and petty plunderings, before the Supreme Court of the United States. That agent—a most venerable and respectable citizen—is, with his sick daughter, forcibly driven out of the State by a mob composed of the leading citizens of Charleston, with threats that he shall be tarred and feathered and worse if he returns; and this mob action is adopted and backed up by the Legislature of South Carolina by the enactment of a law by which the coming into the State, for the purpose of instituting any soit designed to test the constitutionality of imprisoning citizens of Massachusetts, sponging them of their money, and selling them into slavery, is made a highly penal offence: And at the foot of all this, Gov. Adams undertakes to read Massachusetts a lecture about unblushingly—as though among the other extensive prerogatives of the slaveholders was that of never blushing at any rascality—' and of impiously —as though the slaveholders were gode upon earth—' violating her constitutional obligations!'

What a treasure Gov. Adams would be to some of our enterprising city brass-founders, if they could Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States,

What a treasure Gov. Adams would be to some of our enterprising city brass-founders, if they could only lay hold of him! Not all the copper-mines of Lake Superior and the zinc-mines of New Jersey together would be able to afford such an inexhaustible supply of material. The next time South Carolina has occasion to found cannon wherewith to resist the enforcement of the laws of the United States, we should advise her by all means to cast Gov. Adams bodily into the melting-pot. So patriotic, so beligerent an individual would certainly not object to such a metamorphosis. Indeed, in fancy we see him open-mouthee, and in the process of being transformed into a brass piece of the blunderbuss order, belching forth already fire and smoke in defence of the constitutional rights of South Carolina; of course, still What a treasure Gov. Adams would be to some already fire and smoke in defence of the constitutional rights of South Carolina; of course, still
true to his South Carolina principles, he could
scarcely be expected to go off in behalf of any other State. Noise enough there is, in all conscience,
and plenty of smoke and tow-wadding; but, somehow or other, the shot seems to be wanting.

Indeed, if we are to put implicit confidence in

the oracular announcement of Governor Adams's message, the time in which his services in the above stated capacity will be imperatively needed, is rapidly approaching—as witness the following awful

The agitation in relation to slavery continues to increase, and is rapidly tending to a bloody termination. Measures, which it was hoped by some would give quiet to the country and dignity to its deliberations, have served but to redouble the efforts and augment the power of abolition. Civil war is a direful colamity, but its sourges are to be endured in preference to degradation and ruin. The people of South Carolina are alive to the issue, and are mindful of their obligations; they are calm, because they are prepared and self-reliant. They have not forgotten their flistory, and will not fail to vindicate its tenchings. The right to provide new guards for their future security, has been scaled by the blood of their ancestors, and it will never be surrendered. Come what may, they will do their duty, and leave the consequences to God. . The agitation in relation to slavery co

The people of South Carolina, it seems, 'have not forgotten their history, and will not fail to vin dicate its teachings.' The history of South Carolina is briefly this: she was only induced to come into the 'American Association'—that pledge of commercial non-intercourse with Great Britain, and the first articles of union between the North commercial non-intercourse with Great Britain, and the first articles of union between the North American Colonies—by an express exception from the non-exportation clause of the article of rice, at that time the chief article of South Carolina production. Subsequently, she alone of all the States, except her feeble neighbor Georgia, suffered herself, through the multiplicity of her domestic traitors, to be overrun and conquered by the common enemy, to whose rule she submitted with but very feeble attempts to shake it off—the exploits of her famous partisan corps being chiefly limited to stealing negroes from the plantations of the Tories. For every soldier farmished to the Continental ranks, she supplied at least five to the British regiments, which were largely recruited in South Carolina, where Tories of the worst and most feroclous stamp were to be found in abundance—till at last she was reconquered and reinstated in the Union by a Northern general and troups sent from her eister States.

In the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution her delegates distinguished themselves by the preference which they gave to slaveholding over all other interests, and by threatening not to come into the Union anless they were allowed to continue the African slave-trade, which South Carolina, in common with all the States, on entering into the American Association had solemnly renounced. In General Jackson's time, South Carolina undertook to nullify acts of Congress, and to resist the collection of the Federal revenue. Her efforts since to stir up the Southern States to second from the Union, and to form a Southern alave-holding confederacy, are known to everybody. Her legislative operations for imprisoning, sponging

and enalaying citizens of Massachusetts, and for frightening them from prosecuting their rights in the Federal Courts, have been already mentioned. Such is the 'past history' of South Carolina; such are 'the teachings' which her future history, if we are to believe Governor Adams, 'will not fail to vindicate.

#### From the New York Courier and Enquirer. SECTIONALISM.

Sectionalism, that is the word. Sound it, shout it, halloo it to the four winds of heaven. Ring it out right roundly. If it will do no more, it will scare crows, and overpower gulls, withal.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That opposition to the principles of the Ne-Braska bill, in relation to the subject of slavery, is regarded by the people of Georgia as hostility to the people of the South, and that all persons who partake in such opposition are unfit to be recognized as component parts of any party or organization but hostile to the

South."

This resolution was passed unanimously by both branches of the last Legislature of Georgia. The North are told, and every party in the North are told, that it is a sectional thing, a thing hostile to the people of the South, to oppose the principle of the Nebraska bill. Jefferson, the prime supporter of the ordinance of 1787, was opposed to that principle; he was, therefore, a sectional man. Clay, the abettor and ealogist of the Compromise of 1820, was therefore a sectional man. Webster, whose doctrine, to the day of his death, was, that no slaveholding territory should be admitted into this Union, was therefore a sectional man. The brightest names all down through our political annals, from the first day of the Republic, are henceforth to be held in dishonor, as belonging to sectional men. Now, do the South really believe that the North are to be dragooned into any such abjuration of principle—any such renunciation of the men and the memories of the past? Is there to be a new order of things, and must every Northern man purge himself from hostility to the South by taking oath to support, not the Constitution of the United States, in its eld-fashioned acceptation, but this new-fangled Nebraska Bill, this yester-born principle of squatter sovereignt? Do these Southern Cades really imagine they are going 'to dress the Commonwealth, and turn it, and set a new nap upon it?' Are there any at the these Southern Cades really imagine they are go-ing 'to dress the Commonwealth, and turn it, and set a new nap upon it?' Are there any at the North weak enough to suppose this to be a real work of Union-saving! Is it not palpably the most presumptuous of all sectional presumptions !-- a piece of sectional arbitrariness, to be frowned upon and repelled by all truly national men, not bent under, or in any way encouraged?

#### From the New York Independent. GETTING ENDORSED.

It is rumored that an effort is being made in New England to get the signatures of ministers and others to a paper, endorsing the policy of the Tract administration on the subject of slavery. As we have not yet seen the document, we cannot speak particularly of its contents. But we wish to say a word of this method of forestalling public opinion by an array of names. It is a fundamental idea of the Congregational polity, and the same idea enters into all voluntary societies, that the decision of any question affecting the interests of the body, shall be by a vote of the majority, after a free, full, and fair discussion. How often have churches have the same and the often have churches been rent with divisions and animosities which have been well nigh incurable, by the effect of a few signatures privately obtained, which serve as the nucleus of an organized faction, forestalling the beneficial results of free discussion, mutual exhortation, and united prayer

for Divine guidance!

The attempt to determine a grave question touching the policy of a voluntary society by the agency of a secret caucus, and to bar inquiry and discussion by manifestos and memorials, is foreign to the genius of New England and the Congregational system.

Such a movement as that now referred to, is in itself a confession of weakness. Why do not the Prudential Committee of the American Board send out agents to get the names of persons who approve of the course of Dr. Anderson in India, in advance of all inquiry and discussion by the Board ! Such a course would excite only suspicion and ridicule ; and yet doubtless many would un-thinkingly sign such an endorsement of the Depu-

A manifesto on behalf of the Tract Administra-A mabliceto on behalf of the fract Auministra-tion would amount to nothing in regard to the question at issue. No array of names can put down inquiry and discussion as to the studied si-lence of the Tract Committee on the horrors of the domestic slave-trade, while they are not silent as to the pollutions of tobacco. No number of signatures to such a document can constitute an expression of the Society itself upon that point. The public discussion. Any attempt to evade that issue savors of political finesse, and should be promptl discountenanced by all who desire fair and manl dealy dealing in the affairs of benevolent societies.

When we remember how many good people in
New England signed an endorsement of Mr. Web-

ster's seventh of March speech, who afterwards were eager to purge themselves of that act by sign-ing an Anti-Nebraska petition, and when we call to mind the embarrassment that good men have sometimes experienced by finding themselves in-inadvertently committed to a course which their judgment did not approve, we feel that we may be doing a kindness to many by advising them to read and ponder with care any document they may be asked to sign, to take nothing upon trust, and es-pecially to be asked. pecially to be sure that they know just what use is to be made of their names by those who solicit them ostensibly for a good and pious cause.

#### From the A. S. Standard. PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

Our correspondent 'M.,' of Philadelphia, desires us to publish the subjoined card, received by him from Mr. Williamson. It is designed, we understand, to correct an impression which he fears might be made by the tenor of 'M's' last letter, but which certainly was not produced on our own mind, that the counsel of Mr. Williamson evinced a censurable anxiety to get their client out of prison. We are quite sure that our corres pondent never meant to convey such an ides, for he has uniformly spoken in terms which forbid he has uniformly spoken in terms which forbid any such supposition. It has been one of his great-est regrets, we know, that Mr. Meredith's final ar-gument before Judge Kane, which he considered in the highest degree creditable to the author's abilities, and satisfactorily explanatory of the course pursued by Mr. Williamson's counsel, has never yet been published. We are happy to learn,—we may say here in passing. learn,—we may say here in passing,—that that argument will be published, and that it is to form part of a pamphlet history which is about to appear in Philadelphia, giving an account of the whole transaction.

DECEMBER 6, 1855. RESPECTED FRIEND: My attention has been called to a paragraph in your letter of the 26th ult. to the National Anti-Slavery Standard, calculated to convey a wrong impression as to the principle of action adopted by my counsel in the proceeding in my case. While they were certainly anxious relieve me from imprisonment, and deemed it in-expedient to not without considering its ultimate effect in procuring my discharge, they, nor either of them, at any time adviced, excessively or otherwise, the adoption of any particular course. At all times they strictly confined themselves to the duty of advising me as to the law of the case, and the probable effect of the different measures pro ed for my relief, leaving the responsibility of ir adoption or rejection entirely with myself their adoption or rejection entirely with mysel. The difference between us has been as to the poley of acting at all, rather than the character of the action. I will be much obliged to you for such explanation in your future correspondence as may be necessary to place all the parties in the proper position before your readers.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

P. WILLIAMSON.

The Satanic Press, in its efforts at wit, calls Mr. Garrison's paper the Lie-bruter. That's right It does berate lies with a power that makes the minions of falsehood tremble; especially that enor mous and God-defant lie of this nation, that eman can be a chattel—an article of merchandise.—Well done, for once, Satanic Press! It is the Lie berater, and most of all, it berates the very lies you live to extol and perpetuate.—Practical Christian.

# THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slaveholders. BOSTON, DECEMBER 21, 1855.

> THE TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL

# ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

HALL NO. 15, WINTER STREET. Was opened on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19th, at

The occasion is unique in the great variety of obje novel and antique, rare and curious, artistic and es-thetic, ornamental and useful, fashionable and elegant, which it affords for Christmas and New Year's Pres-

In the articles of dress and decoration, the I this season is even more than usually attractive ; particularly in ladies' and infants' dress. Embrollered muslin and cambric frocks and robes for babies, with caps and boods ; complete toilettes of the richest Honiton Lace, comprising lappets or fanchons, collars, sleeves, veils, guimpes, collars of English Guipure, now more than ever worn in England and France; French Embroidery, in collars and sleeves, ready-mounted; ocket handkerchiefs, richly embroidered : Tartar shawls and scarfs, of various sizes, and of the different clans; carved bog-oak, beautiful table-covers, muslin curtains, crochet work of every description, rich table-covers with guard mats, Affghan blankets, carriage rugs, chair-covers, slippers, travelling-bags, foc stools, camp or sketching stools, cushions, screens, rich pieces of tapestry—all in Berlin wool-work; most beautiful 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 invention; portfolios of drawings and sketches of Europesigns of Sir Henry Holland, and under his direction, by Mrs. Stanley of Norwich, (Eng.) and Lady Holland ; French Porcelain, Bronzes, Flacons, crystal edict, alike under his feet. He cannot be saue ; for he and other-very beautifully set; suspensoirs chocolate and hot water jugs; bottle-stands, very elegant; scissors and pen-knives of the best kind; silver-mounted, 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.

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

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. MARY MAY. PANN 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.

SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS. A valuable collection of AUTOGRAPHS will be dis posed of at the twenty-second National Anti-Slavery Bazzar, Hall 15 Winter street.

They are authenticated by ADAM BLACK, Esq., of the Edinburgh Review, by the Carpenter family of Bristol, and by others, their donors.

## LETTERS OF

Dr. Pritchard, the Ethnologist, Sydney Smith, Joseph Cottle,\* Jane Porter, the novelist, Pye Smith, Hannah More, Dr. Isanc Milner. Daniel O'Connell, Thomas Clarkson, Harriet Martineau

William Howitt, Sir Walter Scott, Mrs. Hemans,‡ T. B. Macaulay, Sir David Brewster The Duke of Argyle, Samuel Rogers, Miss Ferrier, Lord Jeffrey, Cruikshank, McCulloch, Mrs. Chisholm, Miss Nightingale, Henry Vincent, the Eng-Alfred Tennyson.

Many Memorials of Oberlin;

Autographs of Lord John Russell, Lord Brougham, and many other members of the Peerage ;

Autographs of Ruskin, Dr. Pusey, Rowland Hill, Mathew D. Hill, Lady Byron, Sir John Bowring, Dr. Carpenter, Agnes Strickland, Mary Howitt, and literature.

\* The ' Beotian Cottle,' of Byron. † The Tutor of Wilberforce, and author of Church History.

† Manuscript of 'The Captive Knight,' 'A Voyager's Dream of Land,' 'A Monarch's Death-Bed.'

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Having just returned from our trip to Pennsylvania we find on our table the following new, interesting and seasonable works, which we recommend to the examination and patronage of a discriminating public. The books for the children are admirably adapted for Christmas and New Year's gifts, and cannot fail to give them unalloyed pleasure. Very many will be particularly glad to possess Mrs. Child's ' New Flower for Children. The other volumes are reserved for a more extended notice in another number. The publishers will please accept our thanks. We shall endeavor to make all our criticisms fair and impartial.

HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF PHILIP THE SECOND, King of Spain. By WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, of the Royal

THE INDIAN FAIRY BOOK. From the Original Legends. With Illustrations by McLenan-engraved an, Old School and New School Presbyterian, Ortho by Anthony. New York : Published by Mason Brothers. 1856. For sale by Sanborn, Carter & Baxin, Boston

NEW FLOWER FOR CHILDREN. By LYDIA MARIA Old. New York: C. S. Francis & Co., 252 Broad-

THE HEATHEN RELIGION IN 178 POPULAR AND STM BOLICAL DEVELOPMENT. By Rev. JOSEPH B. GROSS. Boston : Published by John P. Jewett & Co. 1856.

vel, and the newest Methods of reaching the Celestial City. By George Wood, Author of 'Peter Schlemihl in America.' In Two Volumes. Fourth Thousand. Boston : Published by Phillips, Sampson More than half a million slaves at the South are owner.

HAMPTON HEIGHTS; OR, THE SPINSTER'S WARD. By CALER STARBUCK, New York: Mason Brothers

PLAIN TALE AND FRIENDLY ADVICE TO DOMESTICS with Counsel on Home Matters. Boston : Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1855.

FORDERTER'S BOY'S AND GIRL'S MAGAZINE, AND FIRE Vol. XV.—January to June, 1855. Boston: Pub lished by F. & G. C. Rand.

ALL ABOARD; OR, LIFE ON THE LAKE. A Sequel t 'THE BOAT CLUB.' By OLIVER OPTIO. I Brown, Bazin & Co. 1856.

From the Liberty Bell for 1856. HE 'INPIDELITY' OF ABOLITIONISM BY WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Every great reformatory movement, in every age, has been subjected alike to popular violence and to re-ligious opprobrium. The history of one is essentially that of every other. Its origin is ever in obsenvity; its earliest supporters are destitute of resources, unin-fluential in position, without reputation; it is demounded as functical, insane, destructive, treasonable, infidel. The tactics resorted to for its suppression are ever the same, whether it be inaugurated by the prophets, by Jesus and his apostles, by Wickliffe, Luther, Calvin, Fox, or any of their successors. Its opponents have scornfully asked, as touching its pedigree, 'Is not this scornfully asked, as touching its pedigree, 'is not the the carpenter's son?' They have patriotically pronounced it a seditious attempt to play into the hands of the Romans, to the subversion of the State and nation. They have piously exclaimed against it as open blas-They have prously exclaimed against it in open bia-phemy. They have branded it as incomparably more to be feared and abhorred than robbery and murder. No other result has been possible, under the circum-stances. The wrong assailed has grown to a colossal

size : its existence not only implies, but demonstrates universal corruption. It has become organic-a part o the habits and customs of the times. It is incorporated into the State; it is nourished by the Church. Its support is the test of loyalty, patriotism, plety. I holds the reins of government with absolute mastery-rewarding the venal, stimulating the ambitious, terrifying the weak, inflaming the brutal, satisfying the pha saical, ostracising the incorruptible. It has its temple its ritual, its priesthood, its divine paternity, in the prevailing religion, no matter what may be the title or

Now, to attack such a wrong, without fear or con romise,-to strip off the mask, and exhibit it in all in naked deformity,—to demand its immediate suppres sion, at whatever cost to reputation or worldly in -must, of necessity, put the reformer seemingly antagonism to public quietude and good order, and tremble to its foundations. He cannot be a good citi zen ; for he refuses to be law-abiding, and treads pubarraigns, tries and condemns, as the greatest sinner and the worst criminals, the most reputable, elevated, revered and powerful members of the body politic. He cannot love his country; for he declares it to be 'lader with iniquity,' and liable to the retributive judgments of Heaven. He cannot possess humility ; for he pays no regard to usage, precedent, authority, or public sen timent, but defies them all. He cannot be disinterested; for it is not supposable that he is actuated by any higher motive than the love of notoriety, a disposition to be factious, or the consummation of some ulterio design. He cannot be virtuous; for he is seen in the company of publicans and sinners, and is shunned by the chief priests, scribes and pharisees. He cannot be religiously sound in the faith; for he impeaches whatever is popularly accounted piety as but an empty observance, a lifeless tradition, a sanctified villany, or a miserable delusion. He ought not to live ; for 'it is better that one man should die, than that a whole nation should perish."

Every nation has its ' peculiar institution,' its vested interest, its organized despotism, its overmastering sin, distinct from every other nation. The conflict o evil assailed is never world-wide: it may be universal in its tendencies, but it is local in its immediate results. It is easy to denounce Monarchy in America, Slavery in Europe, Protestantism in Italy, Democracy in Russia. Judaism in Turkey ; because it is to take the popular side, in every such case. An iniquitous system, which, if vigorously assailed in one country, may excite a bloody persecution, and cause the whole land to tremble with consternation and fury, in another country may be denounced not only with impunity, but to gen eral acceptance; for the special abomination thus op posed not existing therein, it is seen in its true characteristics ter. Hence, what may serve to reveal the exact moral condition of one people, may not be applicable in any other case. Kossuth found that pleading for 'mate rial aid ' in America was quite a different thing from contending with Austrian despotism in Hungary.

The one great, distinctive, all-conquering sin i America is its system of chattel slavery-co-existent with the settlement of the country-for a considerable time universally diffused—at first, tolerated as a necessary evil—subsequently, deplored as a calamity—nov defended in every slave State as a most beneficent insti tution, upheld by patural and revealed religion-in its feebleness, able to dictate terms in the formation of the Constitution-in its strength, controlling parties and Marquis of Breadalbane, Prof. Forbes, Catharine sects, courts and legislative assemblies, the army and Sinclair, and many others of men eminent in science navy, Congress, the national Executive, the Suprem Court-and having at its disposal all the offices, honors and revenues of the government, wherewith to defy all opposition, and to extend its dominion indefinitely. Gradually abolished in six of the thirteen States which formed the Union, it has concentrated itself in the southern and south-western portion of the Republic, covering more than one half of the national terri-

tory, and aiming at universal empire. The victims of this terrible system being of Africa, extraction, it has engendered and established a com plexional caste, unknown to European civilization pervading all parts of the United States like a malaris-tainted atmosphere ; in its development more ma lignant at the North than at the South ; poisoning the life-blood of the most refined and the most deprave alike; and making the remotest connection with the colored race a leprous taint. Its spirit is as brutal as it is unnatural; as mean as it is wicked; as relentless as it is monstrous." It is capable of committing any outrage upon the person, mind or estate of the negro whether bond or free. It carries with it the venom of the rattlesnake, the rapacity of the wolf, the fury of the tiger. It is 'set on fire of hell,' and the flame is never Academy of History at Madrid, &c. &c. In Two quenched. No religious creed, no form of worship, no Volumes. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1855. evangelical discipline, no heretical liberality, either mitigates or restrains it. Christian and Infidel, Calvinist and Universalist, Trinitarian and Unitarian Episcopalian and Methodist, Baptist and Swedenborgi dox and Hicksite Quaker, all are infected by it, and equally ready to make an innocent natural distinction the badge of eternal infamy, and a warrant for the most cruel prescription. As a nation sows, so shall it also reap. The retributive justice of God was never CRILD. For Children from Eight to Twelve Years more strikingly manifested than in this all-prevailing color-phobia, the dreadful consequence of chattel sla

The vitality, the strength, the invulnerability of sla very, are found in the prevailing religious sentimen and teaching of the people. While it has been pronounced an evil, a calamity, wrong in the abstract, a a system to be deplored, and gradually to be exterminated, -the act of individual and general slaveholding the right to have property in man, has been universally recognised as compatible with Christian faith and fellowship, and sanctioned by the Holy Scriptures. by ministers, office-bearers, and church members, who buy, sell, bequeath, inberit, mortgage, divide, and barter slave property as they do any other portion of sect, desirous of national extension, can secure it only by acknowledging slaveholders as brethren in Christ All the great, controlling coclemnstical and religion denominations in the land,—constituting the America Church, comprehensively speaking, are one in sentiment on the subject. All the leading Bishops, Doctors of Divinity, Theological Professors, ministers, and reli-gious journalists, find ample justification for slavehold-ing at the South. Professor Stuart, of Andover, found

it in the Decalogue—Bishop Hedding, in the Golden
Rule ! Rev. Dr. Lord, President of Dartmouth College,
finds it in natural and revealed religion—Rev. Nehemish Adams, in the beneficent workings of slavery, supservices to the anti-slavery cause was written by Wiling the religious sentiment, and extending the kingdom of God on earth! Bev. Dr. Spring avows that if, by offering up a single prayer, he could emancipate every slave in America, he would deem it a rash and censur-

fended,—to be assailed and conquered by the Abolitionists. And who were they? In point of numbers, as drops to the ocean; without station or influence; equally obscure and destitute of resources. Originally, they were generally members of the various religious bodies, tenacious of their theological views, full of veneration for the organized church and ministry, but ignorant of the position in which these stood to 'the sum of all villanies.' What would ultimately be required of them by a faithful adherence to the cause of the slave, in their church relations, their political conections, their social affinities, their worldly interest and reputation, they knew not. Instead of seeking a controversy with the pulpit and the church, they con fidently looked to both for efficient aid to their cause Instead of suddenly withdrawing from the pro-sla very religious organizations with which they were con-nected, they lingered long and labored hard to bring them to repentance. They were earnest, but well-bal-anced; intrepid, but circumspect; importunate, but long-suffering. Their controversy was neither personal nor to assall any party, primarily. They sought to liberate the slave by every righteous instrumentality-nothing more. But, to their grief and amazement, they were gradually led to perceive, by the terrible revelations of the hour, that the religious forces on which they had relied were all arrayed on the side of the oppressor; that the North was as bostile to emancipation as the South; that the spirit of slavery was mnipresent, invading every sanctuary, infecting every pulpit, controlling every press, corrupting every house-hold, and blinding every vision; that no other alternative was presented to them, except to wage war with cipalities, and powers, and spiritual wickedness in high places,' and to separate themselves from every slaveholding alliance, or else to daub with untempered mortar, substitute compromise for principle, and thus betray the rights and liberties of the millions in thraldom, at a fearful cost to their own souls.

Religion is, in every land, precisely and only what is popularly recognized as such. To pronounce it corrupt, oppressive, and especially to demonstrate it to be gans or Mohammedans, Jews or Christians, Catholics Protestants. In the United States, it is the bulwark of slavery-the untiring enemy of abolitionism. How, then, has it been possible for the abolitionists to establish a religious character, while in necessary and direct conflict with such a religion ? To say that they ought not to have assailed it, is to denounce them for refusing to go with the multitude to do evil, for being governed by the standard of eternal justice, for adhering to the

To what, or to whom, have they been infidel ? If to the cause of the enslaved, let it be shown. But this is not pretended; and yet this is the only test by which they are to be tried. They have but one bond of agreement-the inherent sinfulness of slavery, and, consequently, the duty of immediate emancipation. As individuals, they are of all theological and political opinions; having an undeniable right to advocate those opinions, and to make as many converts to them as possible. As an organization, they meet for a common object in which they are agreed, and endorse nothing but the right of the slave to himself as paramount to every other claim, and to apply no other principle as a rule whereby to measure sects, parties, institutions and men. No sectarian, no party exaction can be made, without destroying unity of spirit and general co-operation. The Episcopalian, the Presbyterian, the Baptist, the Methodist, the 'Infidel,' surrender not one jot or tittle of their right to be such, by uniting together for the abolition of slavery. No sectarian or party object can be sought, without a breach of good faith, and a perversion of the object estensibly aimed at. No gated by him on his individual responsibility

Whence, then, this outery of 'infidelity'? It has never proceeded from a manly spirit; it has never been raised by any one truly remembering the slave as bound with him; unless, indeed, it be true, that the Anti-Slavery organization has perfidiously turned aside from its original object, to accomplish some ulterior purpose, still assuming to be unchanged and undeviating. But it is not true :- though the charge has been repeated ten thousand times, at home and abroad, it is ten thousand times a calumny, uttered either through ignorance. sectarian enmity, personal jealousy, or pro-slavery malice. Abolitionism has never arraigned or criticised any religious body, on account of its peculiar creed ; it as never taken any action on theological matters; it has never discussed, never attempted to settle the question, whether the Bible is plenarily inspired, or whether the first day of the week is the Sabbath, or any other question foreign to its avowed purpose. Of the Sabof the Sabbath it has declared, as Jesus did, that if is as lawful and obligatory to heal the sick, release the bound, and plead for the oppressed, on that day, as it is to succordeastly in distress. Of the Bible, as an anti-slavery instrumentality, it has made a constant and most powerful use against the pro-slavery interpretations of a time-serving clergy; though not deriving the rights of man from any book, but from his own nature. Of the true Church it has ever spoken with veneration, and vindicated it as animated and controlled by the spirit of impartial liberty, to the exclusion of all tyrants. Of the Gospel it has proclaimed, that in all its doctrines, teachings and ath it has declared, as Jesus did, that if is as lawful as proclaimed, that in all its doctrines, teachings and examples, it is utterly at war with slavery, and for universal freedom. Of Jesus it has affirmed, that he has gloriously vindicated the brotherhood of the human race, to the confusion of all who desecrate the image of God. Its appeals have been unceasingly to the conscience and the heart; it has called to repentance a guilty nation, as the only condition of salvation ; it has

If, therefore, abolitionism be an landel movement, it seeking to turn the world upside down.' It is infidel to man master. It is infidel to a Church which receives to true to the Sabbath, on which it is well-pleasing to God to bind up the broken hearted, and to let the oppres go free. It is inside to all blood-stained con sinful concessions, unholy compacts, respecting the tem of slavery; it is devotedly attached to whater housest, straight-forward, invincible for the right-reformatory atruggle has ever erected a higher me standard, or more disinterestedly pursued its object more unfalteringly walked by faith, or more confidin trusted in the living God for succor in every ext and for a glorious victory at last. At the jub vindication shall be triumphant and universal.

(1) See Matthew, 25th chanter

services to the anti-slavery cause was written by Wilctober, 1853, the autumn following Mr. E.'s first

Miss Eatlin no doubt acquainted you long since if the revere illness of her father; and you will regre o learn that he is still in feeble health. His deat rould indeed be a great loss to the anti-slavery more.

In January, 1854, PARKER PILISBURY went to Eng. land, hoping, by a period of comparative rest from his long and arduous labors in the cause, to recruit his apaired health; ardently longing, too, to become per sonally acquainted with those devoted friends of the anti-slavery cause in Great Britain and Ireland, whose names had so long been dear, and cherished as house hold words, in his as well as many other American nes. After a brief visit to Ireland, Mr. Pillsbury came to Bristol, in a very poor state of health ;-his former unfavorable symptoms having been much aggravated by his sea-voyage. He was most warmly welcomed by Mr. Estlin, and at once made at home his house. He had been there but a few days when his disorder assumed an alarming form, and, for a time, his recovery was doubtful. With the most eminen medical aid which the city of Bristol could afford, and with the most assiduous nursing and care, his healt was at length partially restored. He declared his belief that his life was saved by the watchful care which he received under Mr. Estlin's roof. 'I need hardly tell you, writes Miss E., that it is a great source of thankfulness to us to be able to minister to his comfort, and to have our many appliances for illness turned to his advantage. . . . It makes my father so happy to feel that his home and his medical advice can still be of service to any one, above all to Mr. Pillsbury, who was one of the persons he most longed to know and to serve.' In April, Mr. Pillsbury was sufficiently recovo, is ever a proof of 'infidelity'—whether among Paer, he repeatedly re-visited. Mr. Estlin spent a considerable portion of the spring

and summer of this year [1854] at the sen-side village of Clevedon, retired from the bustle of fatigue incident to city-life, and greatly enjoying the simple occupations and recreation which his health allowed, together with the society of a few friends. While here, he received and enjoyed visits from Mr. C. F. Hovey, and Mrs. Follen, (of Boston,) both of whom had then been spending some time in Europe. It was here that he heard the sad tidings of the return of Authory Burns into slavery from the city of Boston, and most deeply was he affected by this severe trial. 'We have been living with you, says a letter, through your late trial, and have shared your grief at the return of poor Burns into slavery, as well as your solicitude for the beloved and revered friends who have brought odium on themselves by their noble advocacy of justice. How our hearts have been with Wendell Phillips in all his exertions during that agitating week; and how we have admired Mr. T. Parker's powerful delineation your city's disgrace, and his stern rebuke of the tools of the Slave Power! How we have thanked God for raising him up, and touching his lips with the live coal' of truth and righteousness; and how, with Mr. Grant, (of the Morning Advertiser,) we have prayed for "more Theodore Parkers," that the fearful plague might be stayed by their stirring appeals and faithful

August 1st of this year, there was held at Mane ter an Anti-Slavery Conference, at which were presen a goodly number of eminent persons, including so member can justly complain of any other member, or who had not previously taken a public stand on the seek to weaken his testimony against slavery and its question of slavery. The presiding officer of the Consected by blancount of any opinions held or promul-Manchester. Among the speakers were George Thompson of London, Rev. Dr. Beard of Manchester, William Wells Brown, Parker Pillsbury, Rev. Messrs, Bishop of Liverpool and Steinthal of Bridgwater. It passed a series of resolutions drawn up with the greatest ability, and expressing sympathy and respect for the American Anti-Slavery Society and its operations. A very in-teresting report of this Conference was drawn up and published under the superintendence of Mr. F. W Chesson, then Secretary to the Manchester Anti-Slavery League. Though unable to attend this meeting, Mr. Estlin felt the deepest interest in its success, and sent to it a verbal communication, which was made by Rev. S. A. Steinthal

The following extract from a letter of Miss Martineau, written in August, 1854, will be interesting to

'I hope Mr. Estlin is not worse in health than usua

In the latter part of November [1854], an Anti-Sla very Conference was held in London, at the call of the is ever with the down-trodden and oppressed, whose case he has literally made his own, (1) and that he Soriety. The call was a liberal one, and was understood to be designed to include the friends of the Amer ican Anti-Slavery Society, many of whom in cons quence were present. Two ladies were present as del egates from the Manchester A. S. Society, and were admitted, without question, as members of the Confer ence. In fourteen years (from 1840 to 1854), that progress at least had been made in public sentiment as couly in the sense in which Jesus was a blasphemer, that which, in the first-named year, they had most result that which, in the first-named year, they had most result. olutely and successfully resisted. Messrs. Bishop Satan, the enslaver; it is loyal to Christ, the redcemer.

A. S. Society were present, and took part in the Con It is insidel to a Gospel which makes man the property of man; it is bound up with the Gospel which requires us to love our neighbors as ourselves, and to call no ough speeches. But nothing could induce that Conference, a majority of whom were enemies to the living its communion the 'traffickers in slaves and the couls of men'; it is loyal to the Church which is not stained friends, to express the smallest sympathy with the with bleed, nor polluted by oppression. It is infidel to the Bible as a pro-slavery interpreted volume; it is faithful to it as construed on the side of justice and bumanity. It is infidel to a Sabbath, on which it is hypocritically pronounced unlawful to extricate the millions maining hopes that the British and Foreign A. S. Sowho lie bound and bleeding in the pit of slavery; it is true to the Sabbath, on which it is well-pleasing to God friendship to the American A. S. Society, or give its sympathy to any vital, real form of anti-slavery action

From a letter dated Bristol, Feb. 1, 1855, and write en by Mr. Estlin with his own hand, only partially ecovered from paralysis, I make the following ex

"I must send one line of thanks to you and the nany friends who have felt a kind interest in my bro-ten health. Whatever trial I have, it is as light as heir best wishes desire it,—so light as to demand rom me the deepest gratitude to the Great Disposer of

ents.

My heart remains unchilled by paralysis, and I much touched as ever with interest in your letters

whether to my daughter, myself, or Mr. Finders Mr. P. again leaves us to morrow, carrying with our highest respect and affectionate regard with to see him again before he quits our shore. Putty joining.—whether we see him again or not within the more to him since our first personal acquaintance vide in the him since our first personal acquaintance vide in a Time and hand would fail me to tent him greetings to all for whom I desire all fool in passide the Atlantic, but I must name, &c. do.

It was near this time that Mr. Estlin addr. It was near this time that the Latin nonlined in Secretary of the B. and F. Anti-Slavery Society the Secretary of the B. and r. Anti-chavery body in in reply to one which the Secretary had writen a patient of the Conference of the London Conference, to in censure to express the lope, that at some line this is of Mr. Estlin may be made public. It was without of Mr. Estim may be usual terseness and vigor, and day even more than mind nor heart was affected by a ease. With dignity, but with the utnest dir he upbraids the London Committee with their am he upbraids the sectarian ends, of the couprising and lofty cause of Anti-Slavery, and regates his paand lofty cause of Anti-convery, and regain is pa-test against such inefficiency and moral incomes, test against such memorany and mera measure. I think I do not describe this pointed note too energy.

I think I do not describe this pointed note to singly.

One other subject of solicitude affected his mid.

during these last moments of his life, equily within during these mat mourse of the British and forego be of the unwortny course of Frederick Dogue Mr. Estlin had been one of Mr. D's radies at Mr. Estlin had been one or air. De earlier all warmest friends in England. We have alredy an the interest be manifested in opening the vay for k. the interest pe manuferings, in circulating copie of the Dougrass's public, and in causing a French trust-Narrative of this thought to be printed at Park It is in his change of feelings and spirit towards his of friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society, vacches friends of the American American than misguided; and he hoped much from a marsing sense of justice and hanor. But when he say that he Douglass was taking up the old pre-slaver charge infidelity and enmity to religion against the Aneron A. S. Society and its friends and members; win is knew that Mr. D. allowed his paper to become the s. hicle of the most paltry abuse of them; and then found that he was going up and down the had, spirit and character of the American Anti-Shiers ciety, and was sending those speeches across the res. for circulation in Great Britain, with the apparent papose of crippling the efforts of the friends of the land can Society there, he could no longer doubt a time opinion he should hold and express. He could so he grieve at such an instance of moral perversion, or fail to warn others from being deceived by it. But this notice of Mr. Estlin's life, and series a

the cause of Humanity, draws to a close World To some, what I have written may appear mail and partial. I have simed and striven that it had not be so. I am conscious of a very deep repet al affection for him whose character I have attempt ; portray, and I am aware that these feeling may be to statements unduly strong. Yet, knowing the have endeavored to be continually on my guel Is occasional testimonies of other persons which lies quoted show that I am far from being alone ir my aimation of him. 'He was a rare and true fried into cause,' said Mr. R. D. Webl ; 'it was as it ver in daily bread.' The numerous testimonies to his writ which followed his death proved how strong and her gaeral were the affection and respect entertained frie. Long as I have known Mr. Estlin, and mechanism

been my privilege to confer with him, it come to me even now as a matter of wonder that, at his tone dil. he should have espoused the anti-slavery com sit such earnestness, and continued to cherish so log mi when verging towards sixty years,-at a time win's the estimation of men generally, and of many dend conscientious persons too, he might have honorally be clined its new labors, responsibilities and fatigus h had known more than forty years of very constants! avatematic labor, of which an unusual proporties hi been given to calls of charity and benevelence is might, unblamed, have declined the laborand diffi-ties of a wholly few cause, and have suffered binefu rest. Most men would have so decided. But to his there was a clearly-sounding voice, 'Friend, p. q. higher.' Without taking counsel of worldly praise and ease, almost without conferring with fish and that he resolved not to disobey the heavenly vision. Lin up in memorial before God; but like him slu, he su ready for every new service which in God's providen should be required of him. 'Immediately' therein he girded on the armor with which is fight aner is good fight of the gospel of Christ, agains the hos f Slavery, and the spiritual wickedness in high placed State and Church which it had leagued in its seper. Mr. Estlin's interest in all that concerned the pro-

grees of the anti-slavery cause in this county sent

to grow even stronger, as his life drew seare #1

plose. There being several topics on which he desired confer with the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Committee of his tol and Clifton, he had made a special request that he would assemble at his house on the afternoon dies Sth. On that day, he appeared to be as well as be la been for some time previous, keeping his bel bid till towards noon, but even there revising and north ing a letter on the state of the anti-slavery see which he had written the evening before to a friend's Lancashire. In the course of the day, he walled at twice, and met the ladies of the Committee is is 6 ternoon. Ho spoke to them with deep concers d's course of those pretended anti-slavery person, but America and in England, who were constantly and ing the American Anti-Slavery Society, and ing what they could to give a new currency to the ilfalse, pro-slavery charge of 'infidelity' against it Society and its members; and he urged the Commits to do what they could to show the inconsisting pretending to aid the anti-slavery cause by alland funds for any such person or persons. After tes, is Committee returned to the drawing-room and espec in business. Mr. Estlin joined them, and sat listers to the reading of some anti-slavery correspondent It was at this time, and while thus cogaged, that if second and last affection by paralysis reised him & suddenly found himself unable to articulate datach and, on attempting to rise from his chair, sent past less into the arms of his daughter. He requested a be carried to his bed-room, which was immediately deal. and medical aid was in attendance without delay. ter this he spoke two or three times, but never open his eyes. He lay in this situation, suffering from the tacks of cramp and sickness, yet with internal greater ease, in which by signs he communicate h wishes, and showed that he still retained his concinn nees, until Sunday morning (June 10), when he here ed his last. Those who stood around him kner the \* though his body suffered, his spirit was full of past, that the faith which had been his support through in was his support unto the end.' We respond not a tirely and affirmatively to the words of one and as hearest of all others to him on earth. Is not the blessed translation for him, and a fitting close of is career of usefulness?' We can indeed concerts more tranquil, desirable close of his long, seliet, Interested, well-spent life. We believe, with her ris words we have just referred to, that 'it is just the he would have chosen for himself. He had farely remain 'a useless cumberer of the ground, when is mind had lost its vigor and his limbs their poer a move, and though he trusted the future confident Him who had graciously ordered the past, and thesp he extracted enjoyment from every available seem yet it was with patient effort rather than spents ly, and amidst perpetual reminders of what has purely away for ever. Still, in the midst of 'increasing beily weakness, the vigor of his mind seemed inteto the last," Only a few days before his death, be f pared and sent to the editor of the Anti-Slave) pocate a letter addressed to the Secretary of the

igh and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in which he ish and the name as a member of the Society, and withdrea and mande of a memoer of the Society, and shich as considered to the linkewarmness and narto policy, to the want of courage, justice, fidelity, and impartiality, which had marked that Society's operations for many years past. This letter appeared in the Afrocate for July last, and its words of stern fidelby to truth and principle seemed clothed with new by to truth and principle seemed clothed with new power, since the hand which penned them and the heart which dictated them lay still in death.

As we have seen, the call from earth and its pursuits and pains, to heaven and its glorious recompense of resaid, came to him while his thoughts were all alive to the interests of the anti-slavery movement, and his best fall of solicitude to save it from harm. To such a man, so true, so disinterested, so filled with the love of the just and the good, we feel assured that death can be so evil. The spirit which had for years been gaining its daily triumphs over the body and its infirmities, whose superiority to these was never more manifest than in his last days, which was so entirely emancipated from the fear of death, could not, we are sure, become subject to death, but, through the power of the immortal life given to the sons of God, must add the one remaining victory,—that over the grave and its

When faith and love, which parted from thee never, Hed ripen'd thy just soul to dwell with God, Meekly thou did'st resign this earthly load Of death, call'd life, which us from life doth sever. Thy works, and alms, and all thy good endeavor, Stay'd not behind, nor in the grave were trod;
But, as faith pointed with her golden rod,
Follow'd thee up to joy and blies for ever.

# POLITICAL ABOLITION.

Panis, Canada West, Dec. 6, 1855. To THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR :

DEAR FRIEND, -That politicians, as such, can any of them be of any service in the abolition of slavery is, I submit, a delusion, which cannot by any means eather the application of common sense to the examieation of the question. Slavery is the being held by violence in subjection to

the will of another -that is all ; slaveholders are guilty of nothing worse; all the cruelties and pollutions of slavery are included therein. Pray what else than to subject by violence one man to the will of another, is the work of politics? Politics rests on the alleged unfiness for self-government of mankind in general, incloding the most intelligent and moral; while Abolition is the assertion of the fitness for self-government of negroes in their deep debasement of slavery, and the giving them the liberty thereof. Political rule and slave rule are one -one creed -that men are not fit for liberty, and ought not to be trusted therewith ; one objest-to subject them ; one instrumentality-coercion one spirit-they subject to the extent of their abilitypermit no liberty they can binder. Politics is slavery under restraint-kept at bay by the vigilant assertion of the claims of self-government. Slavery is but polities fully developed, carried out to its consistent consummation. Political Abolition is a contradiction in terms; in operation, it would be Satan casting out

Abolitionists owe to politics just what they owe to slavery-neither respect nor teleration, only hate and extermination. To politics the people run to avoid the obligations of justice. Entrenched therein, they are well-nigh invulnerable to any of the claims of humanity. All reformers know what an amount of labor is needed to dislodge them. The measure of loyalty to their political party is the measure of their heartless indifference or malignant hostility to every good work.

When at length, by great and long-continued labor en the part of the preachers of righteousness, the moral sensibilities of the people are so far quickened that old political enclosures can no longer retain them, new ones are promptly provided to arrest the good work. When old parties, from the same cause, get broken up, what of the material that escapes destruction is carefully gathered by political founders, cast into their former, 'fused,' re-cast and new-named. Only what west in can come out, politics only-a new party as per order, adapted to the altered state of the market Forthwith it pretends to the paternity and patronage of the very anti-slavery - the degree of it-that was the death of it under its former state of existence ; endorse the anti-slavery that has become inevitable, irresistible, erganic in the moral constitution of the community, that it may play the adversary to the anti-slavery that is yet elementary or in embryo, and which alone needs care, nourishment and help.

For this reason, the newest political party is the ene my with which Abolitionists have to do. The new Re-publican party is not worse-disposed than the Democratic, or the Whig, or than the extinct Toryism of '76, but it is young, active, and proximate. The Whigs are old pensioners; the Democrats are still in service, but the expiration of their term is approaching; the Republicans are the young recruits. and Democrats hate freedom, but their hatred is less to be ferred because of their distance. Republicanism is the enemy near for vigilance and valor to dispose of. This dealt with according to its deserts, there is no danger from the others.

This cry for a Northern Republic is another political ery, equally absurd in the mouths of any claiming to be Abelitionists. It is nothing but a pre-slavery cry raised to accommodate the base pro-slaveryism of the North. The question of slavery is not a question between the North and the South, but between the stupidity, meanness and injustice of the whole country on the one hand, and what there is of intelligence and justice in it on the other. A Northern Republic would just represent the folly and wickedness of the North What have Abolitionists to do with organizing that ? It will not be brought to too speedy an end if they leave it to its fate. The demented dupes of demagoguism, who cannot be weaned from their glorious Union, without the prospect and promise of such a substitute, had best be left to stick to their 'Union,' and go to perdition with it. The cause of justice and liberty would lose nothing.

A Northern Republic, with such men as Lyrande Spooner, Gerrit Smith, and Theodore Parker for its Executive, would be as pro-slavery, to the extent that it was a government, as the government represented by Franklin Pierce or Henry A. Wise. Freemen can be subject to neither the one class of men, nor the other. Abolitionism is to make slaves free, is it not? If that is not its object, it is a sham. They are the betrayers of the slave's cause, who concede to the Slave Power of the North, that it is allowed to limit the liberty these who already have attained to so much, but in the science and the practice of self-government.

Need I repeat, that it is only politicians, as such, that I class with slaveholders, and subject to a common and unqualified condemnation. Much harm continual ly arises frem not adverting to the distinction between that men are as men, free to follow their own convictions of right, and what they are as partizans. Many stareholders, apart from their staveholding, may be just and kind, but their slaveholding is not the less justly classed with the slaveholding of the Legrees. It was Washington's allegiance to Congress that made him a rebel, and it was only as rebels that the Revolubonists manifested their virtues. It was by ignoring conscience that they made themselves rulers, the fitting qualification for laying the fitting foundation for that aggregation of wickedness, the United States Governmeat. What boots it that Giddings, Summer and the like are good and noble men, when as politicians they are obliged to ignore their nobility, and dwarf them-seives to the standard of the meanest individual of the meanest class of those whom they would make available for their support? Is it the cause of freedom or the cause of any thing good that can be served by this moral suicide? If God's highest gifts of conscience, and spiritual life and development, are for any use, surely it must be in this life and death fight for liberty. Yours, truly, GEORGE SUNTER, Jr.

### LETTER PROM KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 3, 1855. DEAR GARRISON

I suppose that, ere this, the news has reached you of I suppose that, ere this, the news has reached you of On Saturday evening, the meeting was not organiour warlike condition, and that the news-boys are maked, there being none of the officers of the Society pre-Her ruffians have burnt Lawrence! Ten men killed, and fifty wounded.'

Well, if they should utter this cry, they would be no

Sunday morning, met agreeably to appointment.

Well, if they should utter this cry, they would be no farther from the truth than the 'border ruffians,' in the reports which are spreading all over Missouri, respecting our conduct here. Last evening, a Mr. Ingalls specting our conduct here. Last evening, a Mr. Ingalls and a Mr. Cobbett, of Chelses, Mass., who came out in the same party with myself, arrived here from Westport, (where they reside,) with the news that all Missouri was in a state of intense excitement, in consequence of the reports that had reached there, respecting the excesses we had committed in the territory. The story was, that we had resisted the laws, burned the houses of all the pro-slavery men, and driven the women and additional to the process of the provided Lawrence with the discouragements and trials of the friends of humanity in this county, inasmuch as many of its professed friends, and even some of the officers of the Society. The story was, that we had resisted the laws, burned the houses of all the pro-slavery men, and driven the women and the process of the friends of humanity in this county, inasmuch as many of its professed friends, and even some of the officers of the Society. The story was, that we had resisted the laws, burned the houses of all the pro-slavery men, and driven the women and the discouragements and trials of the friends of humanity in this county, inasmuch as many of its professed friends, and even some of the officers of the Society. The story was, that we had resisted the laws, burned the houses of all the pro-slavery men, and driven the women and the discouragements and trials of the friends of the discouragements and trials of the fine discouragements and trials of the fine discouragements and trials of the fine discouragements and trials of the discouragements and trials of the fine discouragements and trials of the discou

cluded to retire to the Waukarusa, eight miles distant, and await a reinforcement. At the latest accounts, this had not arrived , and to-day, 50 of their number became impatient, and returned to Missouri. Many of them were disappointed in not finding any occasion for fighting, and are now so anxious to return, that a picket guard is kept up, to prevent them from deserting. Many of them are so drunk, that fighting would be utterly out of the question. To-day they have sent a messenger to us with the following modest demands :- 1st, 2nd. Give up the rescuers, about fifteen in number. 3rd. Surrender our Sharp's rifles. 4th. Pay them for their time spent in coming here. 5th. Promise obedience to the laws of the mock Legislature,-all of which we shall undoubtedly do when they come here !

As for ourselves, we are not quite 1000 strong, but rmed to the teeth with unerring rifles, and inspired, not like our enemy with whiskey, but with the spirit of

To-day, our forces have appeared for the first time on arade, numbering, in round numbers, say 600 men, or marks on the topic which he introduced in the foreneous ess. Besides these, every woman is ready to do her Some discussion was called forth in regard to the expe part towards acting as a corps de reserve, in case of nesessity. We are daily receiving reinforcements from the Washington to do a little anti-slavery work, which, surrounding country, and if the danger becomes im- after all, is nothing more than to oppose the extension minent, probably 1000 men could be easily rallied. of slavery over new territory, leaving the evil to grow Patrols are out all night, and every one sleeps, ready at and thrive where it is; while such men as Sumper, the first tap of the drum to 'shoulder arms,' and defend Chase, Hale, Giddings and Wilson, swear to assist in the city. The streets are througed with armed men; keeping the slave in his chains by driving from our and hotels, boarding-houses and restaurants are filled with hungry soldiers. The dining room of the large stone hotel has been thrown open to the soldiers from abroad, where they are fed at the expense of the citizens. Meetings were held all day and evening yesterday, attended with throngs of armed men, who appeard ready to die, rather than to submit to the enemy.

To-day the city has been put under martial law, under the direction of Gen. Charles Robinson as civil leader, and Col. J. H. Lane as military commander. Quite an incongruous union, but rendered necessary from the fact that Lane knows more of military tactics than any other man here. He labored very hard to supersede Robinson as commander-in-chief, but failed. Our troops are burning for the conflict. One word rom the commander, and down they would rush to the enemy, and, as I believe, drive them before them, like sheep in a hail-storm. They are rendered much more formidable than they really are, by the miraculous stories that have been spread in Missouri, respecting the extraordinary power of Sharp's rifles.

As for myself, being a Non-Resistant, I take no part in the warlike preparations, but attend to my business just as if nothing was occurring; and yet I am fearful that if a fight should occur, I should not be able to stand by, and see our men shot without seizing a rifle, and pulling its trigger. I do not fear an attack, however; for these Missourians are the greatest cowards in exist-

ence, when met by their equals.

To-night, our guard, stationed one mile from the city, topped the redoubtable sheriff, who is the cause of all this commotion. He asked the guard ' by what authority he stopped the sheriff of Douglas county,' to which the guard replied, 'By the authority of head quarters.' nes was frightened much, and did not stir, although his company numbered five, and the guard consisted of

Now, as to the original cause of this formidable war. One week ago, last Wednesday night, an inoffensive Free State man, named Charles W. Dow, was murdered at Hickory Point, twelve miles south of here, by a proslavery man, named Coleman. A Mr. Branson was a principal witness against Coleman, and it was deemed expedient to get him out of the way. Accordingly, on the succeeding Monday night, a mob of fifteen armed men, headed by Sheriff Jones of Westport, the creature of the mock Legislature, arrested Branson. They had in their possession a writ requiring his arrest for threatening the peace, issued by one Hugh Cameron of Lawrence, a Judas in our camp, who, for the sake of a little miserable notoriety, consented to become the tool of one Dr. Wood, a pro-slavery scoundrel, who infests our city, and has been appointed Judge, Commissioner, &c., by the mock Legislature.

The writ was not shown to Branson, which fact came to the knowledge of a few Free State men; and they, believing him unlawfully arrested, determined to rescue him. They numbered fifteen, and were armed mostly with the terrible Sharp's rifle. But the rescue was as remarkable as Jerry's or Shadrach's, as far as the shedding of blood was concerned. Our men formed a line across the road, and when Jones and his party reached them, they hallooed to Branson, and asked if he was there. He replied that he was, but was a prisoner. He was then told to leave Jones, and come to them Jones exclaimed, 'If you do, you are a dead man.' Branson immediately left Jones, who, with his brave comrades, turned their horses, and rode to Missouri for give our testimony to the propriety and ability with assistance. Behold how great a matter a little fire which he has treated the subjects of his teachings. We kindleth! Many of our people disapproved of the rescue would also express our conviction that these lectures as impolitic; but all hands join in refusing to deliver contain vitally important traths which we earnes'ly up the rescuers. This is why we are threatened with hope may be everywhere taught and understood; bedestruction. Simply because Branson escaped from lieving, as we do, that ignorance of these truths is the Jones, and he was too great a coward to defend his cause of some of the most wide-spread and calamitous prisoner. I hope if we have a fight, the whole North evils that afflict the human sace. will march into Missouri, and proclaim liberty to the slaves. Hurra for emancipation! Yours, in great

# NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

This Bazzar was opened on Wednesday last, at Hall No. 15 Winter Street, Boston, under brilliant auspices, and with its usual splendid attractions, and will be con tinued through all next week. The foreign contributions are elegant and abundant, showing a wide-spread yet been effected. Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, (I philanthropic interest in the great moral struggle for publican,) at each ballot, lacks only some half a dor the overthrow of a bloody despotism at the South. which countenances and strengthens every other form of usurpation and tyranny on the face of the globe. May its pecuniary success be such as to raise a howl of despair throughout Slavedom, and to cheer the hearts of all who are wearing chains!

Abolitionists !- Philanthropists !- Patriots !- Christians !- concentrate your means in the most generous manner upon the Baraar, by relieving the tables of their many beautiful and useful articles, in purchases for Christmas and New Year's gifts, or for family or day in advance-by the Pilgrim Society, on an attract personal uses. Let none fail to nur somerning. Try to induce all within the circle of your acquaintance to H. Seward, and a dinner given at Davis's Hall, a witness so attractive a spectacle. Let those in various parts of the State, who cannot be personally present, authorize any of the Managers to spend a certain amount

This Society held a quarterly meeting at Manch ter, Saturday evening and Sunday, Dec. 1 and 2. ing the streets ring with the cry, 'Here's the Mail, ent. S. S. Fosten addressed a small number of the Bee and Times! Great news from Kansas! The bor- inhabitants of Manchester, in Haskeil's Hall, and the

The Secretary, in a few words, enumerated so

children out on the prairie; had fortified Lawrence with there was something wrong, either in the principles of intrenchments, and six cannon upon Capital Hill, and our organization, or in the application of those princip were preparing to attack Westport, &c., &c. About 300 men have advanced as far as Franklin, munity; for, said Mr. F., the people cannot see a set three miles from here, to dislodge us from our position; of principles, unless they are embodied in a political but hearing that we were 1,500 strong, they wisely conparty outside of the Union and the present Constitu

C. L. REMOND asked Mr. F. to explain how he could get a basis for such an organization, before he (Mr.

R.) could be prepared to adopt or reject it. Mr. Foster replied that he would endeavor to b the obstacles in the way of any hope of reform from any of the present political or religious organizations, which he proceeded to dissect with a master's hand, That we should surrender Branson, the rescued man. (giving way occasionally to listen to some question,) till the hour of adjournment.

Adjourned to 14 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON. Met agreeably to adjournment, the President in the Chair Messrs. Wheeler and Pierce were chosen a Committee

Short addresses were made by the President, C. L. REMOND, and THOMAS HASKELL, of Gloucester. Mr. Foster then again took the floor, and continued his rediency of doing a little wrong in order to send men to shores his foreign allies, or suppressing a servile insur-

During this discussion, it was admitted, by one who was himself a member of the Congregational Church in Manchester, that such men as Nebemiah Adams and President Lord might be admitted to that pulpit, though sorely against the wishes of many of the church. This discussion was kept up till the hour of adjournment in an excellent spirit, and tended to the developnent of many inconsistencies on the part of some who thought they were the opponents of slavery.

Adjourned, to meet at 6 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING. The President, C. L. REMOND, in the

Mr. REMOND made a few introductory remarks, and then proceeded to discuss the connection of the government with slavery and other kindred matters. He was followed by S. S. FOSTER, in continuation of the subject he had commenced in the morning.

Voted, to hold the next meeting of the Society a South Danvers, at such time as the President, on con sulting the friends in that place, may appoint. C. L. REMOND, President.

ISAAC OSCOOD, Secretary.

A WELL-MERITED TESTIMONIAL. NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 9, 1855.

The enclosed testimonial in favor of Henry C. Wright's

ourse of lectures was cheerfully given. I send it to you for publication in THE LIBERATOR. Besides giving his course of lectures, friend Wrigh held, in this place, on each of the two last Sundays,

truly reformatory Sunday meetings are in this town, were productive of good. Among other important truths, he laid down and enforced, with great clearnes and power, the doctrine of 'The Supremacy of Man over his Incidents,' or, in other words, ' Institutions fo Man, not Man for Institutions,' or, in the saying of Jesus, which friend Wright used as a text, 'The Sabbath was made for Man, not Man for the Sabbath.'-How clearly in the light of this truth it is seen that those so-called churches, which pass by the slave, and preach obedience to a law for sending back a poor fugi tive into bondage, are setting institutions above man are standing in the way of man's redemption, being mere 'synagogues of Satan,' which must and should b swept away, as uscless lumber, by the floods of light

How sickening to the soul is the spectacle of a body of men boldly calling themselves a church, while from among them, and from their pulpit, Christ, in the per son of the slave and his advocate, is ruthlessly thrus out and trampled on ! Because Henry C. Wright affirms that he does not believe in a slaveholding God, but in a God of Love, he is impudently called an atheist and blasphemer ! May such atheists and blasphem Nazareth, of such blasphemers is the Kingdom of Heaven. Yours, truly, SETH HUNT.

We, the undersigned, having listened with great i terest and profit to Henry C. Wright's lectures on the Ante-patal History and Bights of Children, would would also express our conviction that these lectures

SETH HUNT, WILLIAM METCALF, HENRY M. BURT. A. Eustis, L. METCALF, S. E. BRIDGMAN, PORTER NUTTING. THOMAS PRATT. CHAS. M. KINNEY,

No Choice or Speaker. After some sixty ballo tings in the U. S. House of Representatives, that body stil remains unorganized—no choice of Speaker having votes to secure his election—a striking proof of the growth and firmness of the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, as far as it can be represented by political action. The whole country looks on very quietly-the Southern Representatives putting on no airs, and ex-hibiting the tameness of sucking-doves. 'The world

THE PILGEIM FATHERS. To-day (Friday, Dec. 21st) Forefathers' Day is to be celebrated at Plymouthive scale. An oration will be delivered by Hon. William which, we understand, John P. Hale, Wendelt Phillips and Theodore Parker will be among the invited guests. The Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will commen rate the 22d by a public meeting in the evening, to authorize any of the Managers to spend a certain amount in their behalf. Remember rous arritions of slaves rate the 22d by a public meeting in the evening, to be rate their behalf. Remember are waiting for deliverance at our hands! Remember followed by three similar meetings on Sanday, the 23d. Messra. Phillips, Quincy, May and Garrison will be a mong the speakers on the occasion.

Ms. Pillshurr in Scotland. On the 29th of October, a very interesting meeting was held in South College Street Church, Edinburgh, to hear an address from Mr. Pillsbury, and to pass resolutions concerning Am-Mr. Pillsbury, and to pass resolutions concerning American slavery, the American churches, and the abolition movement. The meeting was presided over by Duncan McLaren, Equ., late Lord Provest, while several of the most influential citizens took part in the proceedings, which are well described in the editorial columns of the Edinburgh News. The sentiments and statements brought forward on this occasion have aroused inquiry for further information, to satisfy which, Mr. Pillsbury prepared a letter on the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which will be found in the present number of the Anti-Slavery Advocate. After leaving Edinburgh, Mr. Pillsbury spent a few days at Jedburgh, where he held one private and two public anti-slavery meetings. Much interest was awakened, and a strong desire was manifested to unite in anti-slavery efforts. The last of these meetings was addressed in a spirited manner by the Rev. Mr. Read, of the Independent Chapel, which had been freely granted for the occasion, and by Messrs. Oliver and Hunter. The liveliest interest was manifested on behalf of the Anti-Slavery Advocate, several of those who were present gave their names as subscribers, and volunteered to be a committee to procure others. A few ladies met at Mrs. George Hilson's in Canongate, and arranged preliminaries for a Ladies' Baraar Committee: and Mr. Pillsbury left the town with the kind wishes of several newly made friends, and cheered with the assurance that his labors had been efficient, —Anti-Slavery Advocate.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN BOSTON. We refer our readers to the report of a magnificent anti-slavery meeting held in Boston, which we have condensed from the Liberator, and published in another column. We are sure that our readers will peruse the report, as we have done, with thrilling interest. The year 1835 is a memorable one in the history of the anti-slavery cause; and the chief incident of that year—the attack made upon the abolitionists of Boston by '5,000 gentlemen of property and standing'—was well worthy of being commemorated by a special anniversary meeting, such as has been held. To the historic interest, the sublime morality, the apostolic earnestness, and the eloquent language of the speeches, our pen cannot do justice. All honor to the brave anti-slavery pioneers of America—to those who have gone, and to these who yet survive! May the memories of the former be treasured for evermore; may the latter live to behold the victory!—London Empire. ANTI-SLAVERY IN BOSTON. We refer our readers

HURRAH POR GABRISON! The Boston Committee for HURRAH FOR GARRISON! The Boston Committee for procuring lectures for the discussion of slavery, in Tremont Temple, this winter, though acting, professedly, for the advance of anti-slavery principles, have engaged the notorious Toombs, of Georgia, and several other proslavery men of the South, to come and lecture among the usual, well-known anti-slavery lecturers, who have engaged themselves for the course. But Garrison, who has received an invitation to make one of the latter, has written, and published, a letter in which he indignantly refuses to train in the company of such men as ly refuses to train in the company of such men as Toombs, whom the Committee not only invite, but pay for doing their best to defend slavery, and propagate pro-slavery sentiments among the people. And is not William Lloyd Garrison about right in the matter?—

We copy the following friendly criticism from the Practical Christian, knowing that our friend Pillsbury will rightly appreciate it. We think that all he eant to imply was, that all who swear to uphold that covenant with death, the U. S. Constitution, are in- THE LAMPLIGHTER, 82D THOUSAND. volved in the same guilty complicity with slavery, however widely they may differ in other particulars:-

PARKER PILLSBURY. This veteran and faithful friend PARKER PILISBURY. This veteran and rathful triend of the oppressed and of universal liberty, has long done good service in the cause of Anti-Slavery in our own country, and is now doing the same in England, though disabled by feeble health from public speaking. It is our sincere desire, that he may be soon restored to health and return to us to renew his labors, where most, and so much needed. But we nevertheless say frankly and very emphatically, that we have something against him. There is a vein of extravagance in him that we insist sometimes injures the cause he advocates, and which ought to be rebuked by all who go against all narrowness and bigotry, and for exact justice to all parties. In an extract from one of his letters which we find in a late Liberator, occurs the following sentence: 'I have now no better opinion of men like Sumuer and Giddings, than of Senator Douglas and Henry A. Wise.'

Now this is in our estimation monatrous. The state-ment offends our religious sense, our meral sense, and our common sense; and we are quite sure that very few Garrisonians even will respond to it as reasonable or just, We think we know all that Mr. Pillsbury can say in defence of it, and are confident that he could make it ap-pear to us no otherwise than absurd and unjust. Our doctrine still is, "No Union with Slaveholders," and we regard the positions of Mesers. Summer and Giddings as indefensible; but when they are put in the category with such monsters as Douglas and Wise, we can hardly restrain ourselves from defending them against so gross a wrong. More enemies than friends of our cause will be made by such treatment of noble men, hence we enter our protest against it .- w. H. r.

# PRACTICAL ABOLITION.

Taking our usual walk a few days since, we strolled towards the West End, and in passing along Cambridge street, we met a distinguished politician who had just paid a visit at the establishment of Mr. Lewis Hayden, paid a visit at the establishment of Mr. Lewis Hayden, or rather to Mr. Hayden himself, on the corner of North Russell and Cambridge Sts. Hayden is a remarkable man—one who has seen much both of slavery and freedom. He is a black man, who escaped from slavery in Lexington, Kentucky, abent ten years since, aided by Rev. Calvin Fairbanks and Miss Delia Webster. Mr. Hayden has the confidence of all good men at the North, Hayden has the confidence of all good men at the North, and his acquaintance is cultivated by most of our leading politicians. He is a noble example of what freedom will do for a man. Since his residence among us, he has educated himself, and has pursued a high and honorable course, doing much to elevate the colored population of our city, and has established himself in a respectable business—thus proving conclusively that a colored man can become a man of businers, and evidencing to the world the practical results of freedom. We looked over the warehouse of Mr. Hayden, and found a large stock of clothing, consisting of overcoats, dressociats in great variety, and at all prices, together with all the other garments found in a large clothing establishment. Clothing of all kinds made to measure, and a good stock of fashionable cloths, cassimeres and vestlishment. Clothing of all kinds made to measure, and a good stock of fashionable cloths, cassimeres and veatings. Umbrellas and furnishing goods, also a full stock of jewelry. Mr. Hayden also has added to his business a large stock of fur goods.—American sable, &c.—adapted to the season. Muffs, outfs, victorines and all the variety to be found in the city or New York. Our citizens who desire to patronize a worthy man, and those who reside in the country, will find, merchandize at Hayden's store at low prices and in good variety. His store is now 99 Cambridge, corner of North Russell street.—Boston Sunday News.

To the above commendation of Mr. HAYDEN, his usiness enterprise, and his well-furnished establish- I. The North-Side View of Slavery ment, we add with much pleasure our own. It is a great change to be translated from the plantation and the suction-block to an honorable position among the business mer of Boston. Give Mr. H. a call, and you II. An Inside View of Slavery, will see a verifable man who was once a chattel, and be able to supply yourselves with every variety of clothing on moderate terms, and at good bargains.

clothing on moderate terms, and at good bargains.

In should be borne in mind, that these volumes are not works of fiction, or atories of the imagination, but true records of what these intelligent travellers and of our readers to the liberal offers made in our advertising columns by Leonard Scott & Co., No. 54, Goold Street, New York, in regard to the five leading British Raviews, and also the 'Farmer's Guide.' This is a rare opportunity to obtain a vast amount of the choicest and most valuable reading at an extremely low rate, and the commencement of the new year is just the time to subscribe. We call attention to the low rates of postage now charged on these Periodicals, as an additional inducement to take them.

CELEBRATION OF FOREFATHERS' DAY AT PLYMOUTH BOCK.

The friends of Freedom, far and near, in connection with the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting at Davis's Hall, in Plymouth, on Saturday

The friends of Freedom, far and near, in connection with the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meeting at Davis's Hall, in Plymouth, on Saturda, Evening, Dec. 22, at 7 o'clock, and on Sanday follow

Among the speakers expected to be present are Wn.
L. Garnison, Wexpett Phillips, Edward Quincy,
Samuel May, Jr., and others.

All persons are invited to be present. BOURNE SPOONEB, President.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, with his Daughter rill give Lectures on Anti-Slavery on Sunday, Dec. 28d it Reading, in the new Lyceum Hall, forenoon, after ernoon, and evening, at the usual hours.

Clappville, Sunday evening, Dec. 23.

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# POETRY.

From the Boston Transcript. AN INCIDENT ON THE MISSISSIPPL\* BY MARY GARDINER HORSPORD.

Down the Mississippi waters, Trackling them with foam and spray, Huge and strong and deeply laden Went the steamer on her way : In the cabins lovely ladies Read beneath the lamp's soft glow, Glided past the gilded mirrors, Lounged on gorgeous seats below : Children, fairy-like and pretty, Crowded in and out the doors, Wandered with a restless spirit O'er the velvet-covered floors, Till behind the silken curtains They were nestled warm and bright, And their folded eyes saw fairer

Shapes than blessed their waking sight. On the deck, in grave abstraction, With her brown cheek wan and pale, Rousing only when her infant

Uttered its beseeching wail, Sat a mother, whose whole being Seemed transfixed by mute despair; Who had lost all hope in manhood, Who had lost all faith in prayer. She had seen her infant's father Forced by ruthless men away, Gyved and chained, and led where South wind Through white fields of cotton play ;

But his absence and his anguish Not alone o'erwhelmed her there-On the morrow, scoffing traders
From her arms her child would tear. Could there be a God in heaven

Cognizant of all her woe ! Could there, mid life's moving masses, Best one buman heart below? Wood and hamlet passed before her, And the city's clam'rous roar Sounded loudly when the steamer Lingered at the peopled shore: The white moonbeams rippled round her,

And the river glided by. But she raised her marble eyelids Only for her first-born's cry : His soft, dimpled arms caressed her, Thrilling every nerve like fire, When the clock of some near village Chimed the midnight from its spire.

She beheld him, young and tender, Fatherless, the spoiler's prey, With no mother's healing blessing To make glad his cheerless way. Fancy pictured out his Future, And her inmost soul recoiled ; Every earnest aspiration, Every manly effort foiled, By the laborer's hardest tasking, Yet without the laborer's hire : By the martyr's pangs and conflicts Guerdoned with a crown of fire : Resting never, working ever,

Till the soul is sick with toil Or amid the sad slave coffie Fretted by the fetter's coil. Who can marvel that this vision Crazed the burning brain and eye? Who can blame her that she hurried That child-spirit to the-sky? Who can blame her that she rendered, Agonized and crushed and spent, All unsummoned back to heaven, The unvalued breath it lent? Not a pitying hand extended

Not a human eye beheld her. When she sunk beneath the wave; But the steamer plodded onward, Groaning, creaking in its race, And the moonbeams rippled softly. Softly o'er her vacant place. \*

Its warm greep her form to save,

And when morning's crimson fingers Touched the turbid water's tide. Missed the mother from their side They with grief were so familiar, Eyes were tearless, hearts were cold ; And the trader counted only What his losses were in gold ; But amid the rice swamp lonely, Many a year in doubt and pain, Must the husband and the father Yearn to meet his loved again : Many a tear beside the embers Of his midnight fire must fall, Many a prayer to God be lifted,

While suspense broods over all.

\*Uncle Tom's Cabin.

From the Ladies' Repository. LINES.

Suggested while standing under the Cataract at . Te mination Rock,' Niagara Falls, This is Jehovah's fullest organ strain ! I hear the liquid music rolling, breaking ! From the gigantic pipes the great refrain

Bursts on my ravished ear, high thoughts awaking The low sub-base, uprising from the deep,

Swells the great pman, as it rolls, supernal ! Anon, I hear, at one majectic sweep, The diapason of the keys eternal ! Standing beneath Niagara's angry flood-

The thund ring cataract above me bounding-I hear the cobo-Man, there is a God! From the great arches of the gorge resounding. Behold, oh man !- now trembling and in fear-

Survey the vortex, boiling deep before thee! The hand that oped the liquid gateway here, Has set the beauteous bow of promise o'er thee. Here, in the hollow of that mighty hand Which holds the basin of the tidal ocean,

Disturb the orisons of pure devotion. Roll on, Niagara ! great river king ! Beneath thy sceptre all earth's rulers, mortal, Bow reverently; and bards shall ever sing The matchless grandeur of thy peerless portal.

Let not the jarring of the spray-washed strand

I hear, Niagara, in this grand strain, His voice, who speaks in flood and flame and thun-For ever mayst thou sing and roll and reign,

Earth's grand, sublime, supreme, supernal wonder B. Frank Palage.

TRUE PHILANTHROPY. Was it right, While my unnumber'd brethren toll'd and bled, That I should dream away the entrusted hours On rose-leaf beds, pampering the coward heart With feelings all too delicate for use? Sweet is the tear that from some Howard's eye Drops on the cheek of one he lifts from earth : And he that works me good with unmoved face,
Does it but half; he chills me while he aids,
My Benefactor, not My Brother Man!
Yes, even this, this cold beneficence, raise, praise it, O my soul ! oft as thou scann'st The sluggard Pity's vision-weaving tribe, Who sigh for wretchedness, yet shun the wre Nursing in some delicious solitude Their slothful loves and dainty sympathies.

is at I Corolli. Price to wain

ment of Scoasopol:

1. SHELL WOUNDS.—A seaman, knocked down by a fragment of mortar or shell, was picked up dead. The head was apparently swept from his shoulders, but there was no trace of hemorrhage. On disentangling his clothes, which were tightly jammed around the injured part, the bead was found driven downward into the chest, carrying with it a greater portion of a blue shirt and red comforter. A small tuft of hair alone was visible at the bottom of a deep cavity. It was a regular intussus-cention.

An officer of engineers had just entered the battery, when a 13-inch mortar shell fell close by him,
exploding as it struck the ground. One thigh was
blown into the air: the other, with its bones shattered throughout, but retaining its continuity by
means of its integuments, was thrown around the
back of his neck, and hung pliantly over the opposite shoulder, just as the arm of a child might
lie in contact with its mother's neck. He lived
but a few minutes.

A shell was fired at a group, principally com posed of sappers and miners. One was killed, his face having been shot away. Another was carried up to the first parallel, badly wounded. On examination, it was found that half of the interior maxilla of the dead man was driven into the roof

of the second man's mouth.

Two artillarymen, stationed in the eight-gun battery in advance, in the right attack, were sitting or lying down, engaged in conversation, when a shell exploded as it approached their position. The head of one man was taken off, as if by an axe, above the neckcloth, the tie of which was undistanted. The fore arm of the other man must have above the neckcloth, the lie of which was undis-turbed. The fore arm of the other man must have lain in juxtaposition with his thigh, for both limbs were lopped off with the same blow, in a line cor-responding with Poupart's ligament. This man lived for about half an hour, urgently requesting all around him to keep sprinkling his face with water. The wounds in both limbs were jagged. The muscles of the thigh were drawn out in long hands. There was no hemograpare.

bands. There was no hemorrhage.

2. Wounds from Round Shor. These wounds are readily recognised at the first glance, as there is but little variety in the appearance they present. Most of the men killed by shot had their heads knocked away, either completely or in part. However, some cases occurred where those large projectiles went through the body, and even through the upper part of the thigh, making orifices of entrance and exit.

trance and exit.

A bombardier, at one of the mortar batteries, while in the act of laying the mortar, was struck over the ribs by a spent shot, which had barely sufficient force to ricochet over the parapet and drop into the covered way. As soon as the man was struck he uttered a lond screen and as he fell struck, he uttered a loud scream, and, as he fell, made a convulsive death-grasp, and seized the cap of the officer who was standing beside him. Death was instantaneous, although there was no mark nor breach of surface to show the site of the injury. Nothing could persuade his companions against the idea of his having been killed by a 'wind con-

During the past winter, a shot ricochetted with great force over one of the parapets, carrying away the cap from a scaman's head. This mam was a little stunned, but no further mischief ensued. When the cap was picked up, it contained a handful of hair, which had been shaved from the scalp by the shot. This would have been a 'poser' for the old wind contusionists.

3. BULLET WOUNDS. Our advanced trenches being

in many places within forty yards of the enemy's ri-fic-pits, wounds of great severity were inflicted on both sides, as the force of the bullets was undiboth sides, as the force of the builets was undi-minished by distance. The orifices of exit caused by the conical balls more resemble shell wounds, in some instances, than a bullet aperture. In wounds about the head, especially, I have seen nearly the whole of the parietal bone carried away. A soldier of the 33d was struck by a ball,

which made six openings. It passed through the right thigh, through the scrotum, and through the left thigh, where it escaped.

The Russians used several kinds of bullets—one

4. GRAPE-SHOT WOUNDS have been severe and nu-

merous. The following was an interesting case:

A soldier of the 49th was struck on the temple hands might have been hurled at him who stood by a grape shot, which destroyed the squamous before them, yet prayers from human hearts, warm portion of the temporal bone. The brain was and fervent, would oftener rise for one, who, in flowing through the wound, the man breathing himself, so adorns and ennobles our common nastertorously. The grape shot was supposed to be within the skull. It was subsequently found in his mouth, at the base of the tongue, pressing against the epiglottis.

Since the commencement of siege operations be-fore Sebastopol, one medical officer has been killed, and two or three have been wounded. The first, Mr. O'Leary, assistant-surgeon of the 68th regi-ment of light infantry, was actually cut in two by a cannon ball while in the act of assisting a wounded seaman. It is only to be wondered at that more casualties have not occurred among the medical of-ficers, for during the heat of the fire, they are constantly called from place to place, running along the batteries, through the line of fire, in quest of the wounded. During the second bombs this peripatetic system was very trying and fa-tiguing, for the soil was heavy and tenacious from the torrents of rain that had deluged the trenches, and instances occurred where officers' boots drew off while running along to assist the wounded-

#### From the True Flag. PUBLIC LECTURES.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

The lecture season is about commencing, and every man available is advertising to appear before many lyceums for the 'diffusal of knowledge,' or the 'amusement of the people,' and what not, and one lecture is the shot that is to bring down all the people—one dose is made applicable to all latitudes. Thus the Humtown Lyceum invites the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass to lecture; that eminent divine accepts, and is forthwith announced. He comes before them in a slightly disguised sermon, The lecture season is about commencing, and every man available is advertising to appear before many lyceums for the 'diffusal of knowledge,' or the 'amusement of the people,' and what not, and one lecture is the shot that is to bring down all the people—one dose is made applicable to all latitudes. Thus the Humtown Lyceum invites the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass to lecture; that eminent divine accepts, and is forthwith announced. He comes before them in a slightly disguised sermon, with a few ancient anecdotes introduced, and the multitude vow they never heard anything like it. But the jokes take and the people are amused. He is invited to lecture before the Hornby Morai Reform Association, whose meetings are in the old church with the high pulpit, over whose meetings the minister sits as moderator; he uses the same lecture, omitting the jokes, and it is one of the most refreshing lectures ever listened to. By an ingenious transposition, the same may be turned into a Phi Beta Kappa oration at some future time, and eventually be preached again in his own pulpit as a bran-new sermon. The same may be said of occasional pooms. One poem—a bantling, the result of one summer month's incubation—serves every stood the advantages offered by this institution. most refreshing lectures ever listened to. By an ingenious transposition, the same may be turned into a Phi Beta Kappa oration at some future time, and eventually be preached again in his own pulpit as a bran-new sermon. The same may be said of occasional poems. One poem—a bantling, the result of one summer month's incubation—serves every occasion, and the vapid jingle of stilted rhyme is poured down the throats of a lyceum that would not be read for the money paid for hearing it, if submitted in print.

submitted in print.

Lecturing has become no longer a profession for improving the people, as it used to be. It is a paying business, and every one who has one idea as large as a grain of wheat, hammers it out to an indefinite extent, as the gold-beater does his metal, and a lecture or poem is the result, to put money in the purse of him who has brass enough to stand and deliver it. This idea is oftentimes but half discernible in the verbiage that surrounds it, and he is likely to be the most popular who is most grandiloquent in style and who manages to hide his deficiency of thought under a showy exterior. Even in our more refined audiences, we have known lecturers of the greatest refinement—classically elegant in style, and with matter of the most brilliant description—set down as positively dull, while he who could formish a tissue of obsolete cally elegant in style, and with matter of the most brilliant description—set down as positively dull, while he who could furnish a tissue of obsolete newspaper jokes, interlarded with cant terms, was lauded as being first best. With regard to this matter of appreciation of a lacture by an audience, one of the most successful lecturers we have, de-servedly popular, had been to lecture in a small town near Boston, and had done his best to please,

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RHETORIC OF WAR.

From the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, for October, we extract the following notices, by D. J. Duigan, surgeon, R. N., of some of the remarkable wounds inflicted in the recent bombardment of Sebastopol:

"THE RHETORIC OF WAR.

In the audience steadily refused to be moved, so far as outward show indicated, by the eloquence, wit, or argument, with which the lecture was replete. As he was leaving the hall, however, after having pocketed his fee, he was seized by the button by one of the curators, and complimented by the remark, 'Mister, you was not near so stupid as we thought you was agwine to be when you begun!'

About half the lectures that are read before the

About half the lectures that are read before th About half the lectures that are read before the people are but little better than the merest chaff, and yet, with the exception of a few—such as those by H. W. Beecher, E. H. Chapin, T. Starr King—who always can command a house and give the true wheat, full measure, the best are the worst

The best men in the land are brought out as lee The best men in the iand are brought out as lec-curers, and though at many times it may seem mor-sifying to many of them to find themselves unappre-tiated by the many and coldly welcomed, where noisy medocricity bears away the palm, the few will ap-preciate them and treasure their remarks as sweet morsels to be recalled with pleasure and with profit.

#### From the Bangor Whig and Courier. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Ms. Editor.—If the gentlemen, who, in seeking to gratify the moral and intellectual tastes of a large portion of this community, through the course of Independent Lectures, have drawn upon themselves censure, from certain critics of the press, let them also, through the press, receive an ex-pression of grateful thanks when they do the peo-ple of Bangor so great a service as to bring 'Amer-ica's most eloquent orator,' in the person of Win-DELL PHILLIPS, to delight and charm us by his lec-

tures.

The fact that Mr. P. utters some sentiments in which but a small portion of the community sympathize, limits and dwarfs a fame, which, but for this, would be heralded through all lands where the English language is speken, and be determined as surely as there is appreciation of grace of manner, music of speech, and loftiness of moral purpose, in the heart of the civilized world. Objecting, as many do, to his sentiments on his great theme, they carefully abstain from listening to him, except when his topic is quite removed from that. But if people, desiring to know what this charm of Wendell Phillips is, go to hear him upon such themes as 'The Lost Arts.' Street Life in Europe,' &c., and then think they have heard the such themes as 'The Lost Arts,' 'Street Life in Europe,' &c., and then think they have heard the man, they are much mistaken. As well think they had listened to Ole Bull, if he had been playing on a Jewsharp!—or had heard Jenny Lind, if she had been trumming the Piano! They who have listened to Wendell Phillips, on the subject to which he has consecrated Thought, Fortune, Fame, and so much that makes life dear, know that they have witnessed, for once in their lives, a spectacle which lifted their own human natures into a purer, higher atmosphere than they ever felt before: purer, higher atmosphere than they ever felt before and they who might have enjoyed this treat, and did not, have reason to wish for a little longer lease

of life, that that error may be yet retriered.

Some of your readers, Mr. Editor, will remember the spectacle of native grace and nobility of form and gesture, which a son of the forest, (Maungwadans,) presented to us a few years since. It was difficult to look upon the wonderful advantages which he seemed to have inherited directly from Nature, without wishing to see a man, who, possessing those, should add to them the grace of intellectual and Christian culture. Without thinking that Mr. Phillips resembles the Ojib beway Chief in particular features, the impression involuntarily arises in the minds of those who have seen both, that in Mr. Phillips is seen, at last, the seen both, that in Mr. Phillips is seen, at last, the man who is rich in culture, and yet unspoiled from Nature. And yet, a higher pleasure than this arises, as you follow this lecturer on his own path—as you listen to the utterance of sentiments which, whether you agree with him or not, you feel that to him is highest truth, truth uttered in no fear but the fear of God-received only from the profoundest convictions of his own soul, and spoker only because he dares not be recreant to those con victions. As you gaze upon the lines of his coun tenance, almost stern with a sense of duty, an tenance, almost stern with a sense of duty, and
the eye, which, seeking from no human eye a response, seems looking out into the far future,
which shall yet receive the word, rejected now,
you feel that in his honor, faith and courage, he
stands there, himself, sublime!

Not often is it given to any audience to rise from
such wrapt attention as that with which the close
of Wendell Phillips's last lecture was received.
As his voice ceased to utter the noble words of the

The Russians used several kinds of bullets—one a solid conical ball, which belongs to the Riego rife; another of a larger size and conical forms, hollow at the base, with a small pillar or nipple standing in the cavity. It is surrounded by three lines. At the base, to guide the ball in its flight, there are two other smaller ones—modifications of this principle. The old round ball is still employed. In some cases, two of these round bullets have been found connected by a transverse wire, like a bar-shot. house, at that moment, but would wish to be the side of the reformer and the martyr; or wh

#### NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN POR WOMEN.

We find that many persons entertain the mista-ken idea that this institution has ceased to exist, or altogether changed its character. It is true that it has passed through many perils and changes, and at one time it seemed hardly possible that it could be sustained; but the legacy of Mr-Appleton has enabled the directors to place it in a better condition than ever before. The main ob-icat of the school is the same as from the herinject of the school is the same as from the begin ful designers for practical purposes. But the experience of the past has convinced the directors, that a most thorough knowledge of elementary drawing and color is the surest foundation for suc-

drawing and color is the surest foundation for suc-cess in design, and is, therefore, their first object. The school is removed to a commodious room in Temple place. It has received from Europe a large and fine collection of models, consisting of casts from the antique, moulded at Lonore, many of which have never before been brought to Bos-ton, with studies of hands, arms, feet, &c., from

sacrifice much to obtain a thorough education, fitting them for remunerative labor, if they understood the advantages offered by this institution. We hope that a few years will show that we have not overrated the talent of our country women, in saying that with good training they will be able successfully to rival the best designers of the older countries. -Boston Transcript.

# A MUSICAL PRODIGY.

A MUBICAL PRODIGY.

One of the most remarkable specimens of humanity—remarkable in more respects than one—is a little negro boy, air years of age, who was brought from Columbus, in this State, and is now to be seen at the City Hotel. He has been blind from birth, is wholly untutored, and yet possessed of the most wonderful capacity for making, and the supleyment of, musical sounds. It can hardly be regarded in the light of a mere talent, for it seems to absorb his whole nature, leaving room for no other faculty or passion. Upon all size his mind appears to be a blank.

Upon invitation of the gentlemen who has him in charge, we called to see the little African wonder. Upon his being led into the room, some one struck the keys of the piano; but a single note was sounded, yet in an instant, frantic with his reling and we think only passion, he broks loose

from the person who had him in charge, and flew wildly to the direction from which the sound proceeded. When he reached the instrument, he crawled or was lifted upon the stool, when he set to with a perfect energy of enthusiasm, seeming to devour with rapture the sweet tones brought forth by his magical little fingers. We heard him in zeveral popular airs and a few most difficult operatic selections, and hardly knew which most to admire, the accuracy of the performance or the affect upon himself. Such is the delicacy and tenacity of his ear that he will play off the most difficult pieces after they are heard for the first time, and as an argument in favor of the scientific achievements of the great masters, which appear ridiculous and unmeaning to half the world, they are the pieces that call forth his greatest enthusiasm. Upoh the whole, he is a wonderful fresk of nature, and deserves not only to be seen but to be studied.

We are requested to state that he will be brought

We are requested to state that he will be brough forward for exhibition as soon as a suitable room can be obtained.—Savannah Republican, Nov. 20.

The Cherokee Legislature.—According to a recent act of the Cherokee Legislature, white men will be recognised as citizens of the Cherokee Nation by applying to one of the clerks of the district courts for a license to marry, which being granted, they will be required to take an cath of allegiance to support the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation, and 'not to seek legal redress out of the nation.' A bill was introduced prohibiting polygamy, but was unfortunated by lost; also, one authorizing the principal chief to open correspondence with several of the Missionary Boards, complaining of the inculcation by their agents of abolition doctrines, and the surperintendent of public schools was instructed not to employ any as its cachers who were opposed to the institution of slavery. The most important Teature of the session was the bill for the sale to the United States Government of the first tract known as the neutral land. All are willing to sell, and-are in favor of liquidating the national debt, amounting to some \$150,000. The great difficulty appears to be as to the disposition of the balance, some \$200,000 or \$300,000.

Abolition of Slavery in Egypt.—A letter

Abolition of Slavery in Egypt.—A letter from Alexandria, of the Sth, states that the Egyptian government has lately put into execution the decision come to by the divan, relative to the abolition of slavery. Not only is it not allowed any longer to buy or sell slaves in Egypt, but all those in the possession of private individuals were informed that they are free. All of them immediately left, and the first result has been that paid servants are becoming very exacting as regards wages. The precipitation with which this measure has been carried into effect will, it is feared, cause much suffering to those whom it is professed to benefit, as, from being thrown entirely on their own resources, they will have to suffer severe privations, before they find the means of maintaining themselves.—Gelignani's Messenger.

And sermons, And jawing, And news And clawing, By dispatch,

What kind of a man must the editor be?

Next a grave politician who with dignity glows, Adjusts his gold spectacles over his nose, Takes a huge pinch of snuff before he proceeds, Then opens the paper and leisurely reads Of breeches, Of house, And specches, Of house, And specches, And specches, And says, as he reads the last column of war, What a strange kind of people these editors are, These rhymes and these love stories to print, If 'twould do any good, I would give them a him ani's Messenper.

Negroes in Missouri.—The Missouri Legis-lature has under consideration a severe law against free negroes. Its principal features are as follows: First, no slave hereafter to be emancipated in that State; second, no free negro hereafter to come into or settle in the State for more than thirty days; third, felony for free negroes to come into this State in violation of this law; fourth, no negro or mulatto to be hereafter capa-ble of holding real estate in the State by gift, pur-chase, grant, descent or lease—exception as to free chase, grant, descent or lease—exception as to free negroes now in the State. All contracts made with any free negro or mulatto, who is in the State in violation of law, null and void. What scoundrelism!

Deaths, And finishing, wonders what sort of a blunder. The whole of the community is under, The support a paper whose print is so small, She wonders how some people read it at all.

Ill Treatment of Chinese.—The Chinese have been so badly treated in California that they are leaving by hundreds, and the State is thus losing a class of industrious people, who will not be likely to return, as the fifty dollar head tax renders it almost impossible for them to do so. They are robbed with impunity, and the veriest blackguard that walks the streets can knock down and rob a Chinaman without fear of molestation, as their evidence is not taken in court; and up country, it is a regular branch of business to collect foreign miners' tax of every Chinaman they meet.

She wonders how some people read it at all.

Next, an angry contributor, eager for fame, Rushes into the sanctum, to loudly complain—

'I'm ruined, sir, ruined—my success, sir, is o'er, So many mistakes were ne'er heard of before; Look here at this 'Sonnet Addressed to my Lady,' You've made it 'A Bonnet and Dress for a Baby'! Don't talk of my writing, and say it was that—You're an editor, sir, but no gent—that is flat.'

The farmer complains that his crops are neglected, While so much time is spent in guessing who'll be lected; lect foreign miners' tax of every Chinaman they meet.
When a rowdy gets out of money, he supplies himself by that process, or else walks into their tents and helps himself. The least resistance on the part of the Chinamen, and they are shot down like dogs.

Four Teachers Devoured by Cannibals in one of the South Sea Islands.—The missionary ship John Williams, named after the heroic martyr of Eromaga, has recently completed a voyage among the New Hebrides and other westerly groups. The journal of the newscars and the second of the s

mal of the voyage says :—
'On reaching the Island of Fate, the distressing news was brought on board that some of the teachers. with their wives, left there on the last voyage, had been barbarously murdered. Only nineteen days after they were landed, under the most cheerful circumstances, the two Raratongan tenchers and their wives were murdered, to furnish materials for a horrible cannibal ban-quet. The real reason for this sudden act of cruelty could not be learned.'

The Irish Movement.—Canada to be Invad-ed.—Russia at the bottom of the whole affair.—A cor-respondent of the Philadelphia whole affair.—A corhia Ledger states the fo lowing to be the plan of the projected Irish invasion:

A plan, I am told, has been submitted, to reach the
heart of the British lion through his Canadian lungs.

5000 able-bodied Hibernians are represented to be all
ready for enrolment to march to Canada, in order to cooperate with some Russian demonstration, said to be organizing on the Northwest Coast. Money suf-ficient to defray expenses, it is further said, has al-ready been raised, and the only thing remaining to be done is to find a man in whom all have confidence be done is to find a man in whom all have confidence as a leader. Scorecy being the one great thing needed now, pains are taken to keep out of the newspapers any thing like a real record of what is in the wind. An agent of Russis is said to be the financial sgent and the chief engineer of the whole concern. It is thought to be something of an object to get up an invasion of Canada, in order to distract the Allies at home, and possibly to compel England to transport a portion of her army in the Crimea to the North American Colonies.\*

An Alleged Slave Released.—A letter has been received in New York from Antigua, which states that the brig Loango, of Philadelphia, was boarded in the harbor of St. John's by the English authorities, and a negro cook, named Ross, was forcibly taken ashore, under the pretext of his being a slave restrained from freedom. Ross protested that he was a freeman. At last accounts, he was in the hands of the police, awaiting an investigation.

Enticing Slaves Off .- A free colored man. Enticing States Off.—A free colored man, named John Brown, charged with enticing three slaves, the property of Mr. John S. Elliott, of Queen Anne's county, Md., to run away, has been committed to jail at Centreville. The Centreville Times says he told Mr. Elliott's servants that he had persuaded a dozen slaves in Keut county to abscond, and that they were all successful in getting off to places of safety in the free States.—Baltimore Sun, Dec. 6. \* Stimulating Inventive Genius .- It will

recollected, that an advertisement was published in the Scientific American, some weeks since, holding forth a reward of ten thousand dollars for the best contrivance by which two sides of a stone pyramid could be sawed at the same time. The inventive energies of the country were set to work, and in less than a month, according to the Washington correspondence of the New York Commercial, more than a hundred nawing machines were submitted to the Commissioner of Patents.

A New Production .- The Sumter (S. C.) A New Production.—The Sumier (S. C.)
Watchman says.—' We have been shown a potato of the
African species, grown upon the plantation of Capt. R.
C. Richardson, of this district, the unusual dimensions
of which are as follows: circumference, one foot and
six inches; length, two feet and five inches; present
weight, twelve pounds.—when taken from the earth,
thirteen pounds. This is no fiction, but matter of fact.
We put old Sumter against the State, and challenge an
sound in this respect.

Christopher Robinson, formerly of Lynn Mass., obtained a decree of divorce on the 6th inst., at the Circuit Court in Owen county, Indians. The divorce was granted exclusively on the ground of incompatibility of character. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff after five minutes' deliberation. The decision is final and without appeal. Both parties being represented by able counsel, the case excited considerable interest.

Curious Elopement .- The Chicago De crat says that a woman arrived in that city a few days ago with the dead body of her husband, which she was taking Rost for burial. On the route, she fell in with a young man, and on the arrival of the cars at Chicago, they went off together, leaving the dead body of the husband in the depot!

Southern Literary Messenger.—The propri-ors of the Southern Literary Messenger have an-counced to the public that it is their intention to dis-mitinue its publication with the December number, miless the people of Virginia and the South shall come to its reacts and increase its circulation. Geneus of Massachusetts.—The population his Massachusetts, according to the census taken this year is 1,183,259—an increus of 14 per cent. since 1850.

And tales Without coding,

But no pionics, or concerts, or parties for me,
Such trash on paper I never did see.

What speeches, An And sermous, An And news An By dispatch, But no sketches or tales that I can see And lawing, And jawing, And clawing,

Reports,
And says, as he reads the last column of war,
What a strange kind of people these editors are,
These rhymes and these love stories to print,
If 'twould do any good, I would give them a hint.

Now a prim old maid the paper espies,
And holding it carefully off from her eyes,
And frequently muttering 'ia!' and 'du tell!'
She manages some way to read very well
The marriages,
Accidents,
Accidents,
All in
Abresth

lected ; The minister says it should be more sedate,

And not so much wasted on matters of state; And thousands of other complaints are made known, Which the editor's back has to bear all alone; But the worst of it is, they all join in saying. Such a paper as this, he can print without paying.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. DOWNING AND THE PINE COLLECTOR Mr. Downing, the venerable colored publican of Broad atreet, was surprised yesterday by a warrant for his arrest, for non-appearance at the company parade of the Third Regiment of the New York State Militia. The document by which he was summoned to the 'tented field ' is as follows:—

State of New York, City and County of New York, se. Sp REGIMENT 1ST BRIGADE, AND FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. STATE MILITIA. Co. D.

against you, for non-appearance at Company Farance,
October 10th, 1855. By calling at my office and aettling, you will save further expense.

J. MORRIS, Marshal. Office, No. 142 Fulton street, Ro

Your not appearing at the Court of Appeals, to give your excuse, (if any you had,) you were fined by default. If the above is not attended to within five days from

the date of this notice, the officer having charge of its collection will consider himself at liberty, at any mo-ment thereafter, to pursue the course the law directs to collect the same. collect the same.

No property of the delinquent now exempt from execution, shall be so exempt from the payment of the fine. Passed April 17th, 1854.

\$3.85

Mr. Downing being exempt from militis duty both by his age and color, repaired immediately to the fine collector, where he was at once released from the neces-

Have you heard how Thomas Downing—Downing, publican, of Broad street.
Downing, be whose famous oysters,
Drawn from Chesapeake and South Side,
Lie upon his shilling saucers,
Fat and large as the ear of Pete—
How this Downing hoazed the collector
Of the fine for non-appearance
On the tented field of carnage?
Now, this Downing is a black man,
Or a rather dark mulatto,
Sixty years his head have frosted,
And the cysters so well know him,
That they leave their shalls with his server. Sixty years his head have frosted.
And the oysters so well know him.
That they leave their shells with pleasure.
And no knife he ever uses.
Well, one day a requisition
Told him he must go to prison,
'Cos he wouldn't leave his bivalves
Just to join the city train bands.
So this venerable man of color
Went to court at once, and showed 'em
That, at least at that time, they had
The wrong passenger awakened:—

Baying, 'Here I am before you,
Black and old, as you may see, sir;
Folks like me the law don't call on,
And I don't see wherefore you should;
But if you will choose me captain,
I'll stick fast to colors sartin,
And I never will turn pale, sir.'

But the officer dismissed him, Saying, 'Downing, 'one I owe you;'' You have beat me, now go homeward. For indeed peace hath her victories No whit less renowned than war's are; Live contented with your trophics, Oyster-abelis and fine-collectors.'

HIGHER WATER. James W. Ward, an Obio poet of the collebrity, has produced a capital parody of Long ellow's Hiawatha. The following description of reshet in the Obio river is the happiest passage in the

Be not weary and I'll tell you,
Tell you if you are not weary,
Of the mighty Higher-Water;
Higher-Water swelling proudly,
Proudly swelling down the valley,
On the white wave he descended,
On O-wah-te-paw the white wave;
With him came the whirling eddies,
Came with him Ker-chunk the big stump;
Came the rolling logs O-wah-sis;
Came the rolling logs O-wah-sis;
Came the snags the Jag-ger-nag-gers;
Came Bea-wot-te-abe the drift-wood;
Came Ka-rjok-a-ty the fence rails;
Came the corn-stalks, came the bark-wood;

Came a pitching mass of plunder.
Big sticks, little sticks and shavings;
Swimming, driving, butting, pitching,
Rolling, pilling, thumping, smashing,
Heaving, tumbling, spinning, crashing,
Heaving, tumbling, spinning, crashing,
Heaving, tumbling, spinning, crashing,
Heaving, tumbling, spinning, crashing,
Heaving, this side, that side—
What confusion, what a surging,
What a roaring, what a surging,
What a nighty rush of valers,
What an army of destruction,
Coming down in wrath and fury,
Coming down in wrath and fury,
Coming down the handsome river,
Coming down with Higher-Water,
Filled with raging, mad with fury,
Rushing down to fight the big rats,
To o'erwhelm the skulking wharf-rats.'

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