THE LIBERATOR

All remittances are to be made, and all letters maining to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to is directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inof three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

of the Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-Pensylvania and only control of the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY

Legiso, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WESTELL PHILLIPS. Fin the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of 17 question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 15.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1136.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

PROGRESS OF ABOLITION IN VIRGINIA From the Virginia Sentinel, March 27.

TREASON STALKS ABROAD.

The article which we copy to-day from the Lou-don Mirror contains intelligence of the most as-tunding, surprising character. In the name of all that is dear to our peace, and the safety of our ortides, what are we coming to, when citizens of Virginia, in large numbers, proclaim or applaud the most dangerous and incendiary doctrines,is the light of day, and in a violent and overbearing spirit! When a Virginia gentleman cannot express himself in favor of proticting those interagon us, for weal or for wo—without being hiss-elby a public assembly on his native soil, what

have we already come to ? The act of these men is perfectly senseless. They do not propose an honorable and humane enancipation of slaves, if that be their object; but they fall in with the political purposes of Northern demagogues, who say, 'No more slave Sates'-not 'No more slaves.' Their conduct is most ennatural. The conspirator against his own freside is a madman or a demon. A quiet, good publican, says, ' I observed that there were presest, as members of the Pittsburg Convention, sevral gentlemen from the South. I confess I was surprised at this! And after intimating very strongly the opinion that it was not possible sold be sincere in so unnateral a course; ther could be sincere in so unimper Northern action,

'This battle is to be fought on the side of freedom, sal won, if at all, by the North, If, therefore, they and wen, if at all, by the Aorth, in the continuous that we shall sacrifice one jet or tittle of printage in consideration of such indirect aid as they can be induced to speak with butel breath, lest we should wound the morbid sensibilities of the South, it behooves us at once to unde-

Yet in this warfare of 'the North' against the South, these men in Loudoun are found in a position so outrageous that Conklin, though a partisan, des not see how it is possible for them to be hon-

Mr. Trayborn was right when he advised the false New Yorker to go back to his former home: and he might have extended his invitation to those faithless sons of the Old Dominion who sustained him, to go with him to the congenial asso-

ciations which he indicated. We call upon the good people of Loudoun to re-deen their reputation, and protect the South from the injurious consequences of this domestic trea-son. Beecher and Silliman will now double their talls for rides to shoot down their Southern brethra, and will point to this Londoun endorsement of their murderous purposes and aims with tremen-

We call upon Northern immigrants into our State to denounce the conduct of the man Rae, and proclaim to the world that when they sought the sal of old Virginia, they came with intent to be m sectional organization, that seeks, as such, to win a victory over the State of their adoption. Rebake indignantly the specimen of humanity that encourages those who have thrown aside the Bible and the Constitution, and taken up insult and Starp's rifles as the weapons of fraternal discus-

The people of Virginia have a right to expect prompt and decisive action.

From the Loudoun Mirror. BLACK REPUBLICAN MEETING IN LOUDOUN.

his with a blush of shame for the tarnished id a scene, more disgraceful perhaps in its character than anything of a similar nature that has ter been enacted upon Southern territory. We feel an abiding pride in the county of our nativity, and with heavy heart chronicle anything calcu-lated to sully her fair fame abroad; bet between

inclination and duty we have no choice left us, and are constrained to perform a task we would most willingly forego. Saturday. the 15th of the present month, was the day appointed for a meeting of the Goose Creek Courch, speciously for the purpose of ratifying the Philadelphia platform and nominations, but

really, as the sequel proved, for the treasonable ebject of proclaiming boldly and impudently the vitest Black Republican doctrines. It was prerously arranged that the matter should assume the form of a debate, with two regularly appoint polemics on each side. Mr. Henry Brown and Thomas Taylor for the nominations, and Mr. rancis Rea, of New York, and Mr. Jesse Brown against them. The meeting was first addressed by Mr. Thomas aylor, who argued at length in favor of the Amer-

York formerly, but at present a resident of this county,) next took the floor. We can only give the relatince of his remarks, as we write entirely from memory. He declared himself in favor of the Black Republican party, denounced the Fugitive Size Law, and Fillmore for signing it; declared it to be unconstitutional, and that it should be re-pealed. He would not touch slavery where it ex-lated—he would leave it to distinct the land hted—he would leave it to die out upon the land that bred it—but he would have the balance of the territory of the United States consecrated to freedom, in accordance with the principles of our revolulonary forefathers. What was ours but a land o And was the Fugitive Slave Law and Masouri raffianism in accordance with this liber-ty! He wished it repealed, and there was a nighty party arising in the North, whose purpose and aim it was to blot out this law, and to re-train the state of the train slavery within its present limits. (Ap-

The con ac of her ser.

Mr. Henry Brown next rose in advocacy of Mr. fillmore's claims to the Presidency. He could not be a member of the Black Republican party, if he would, as it required a member to have hair on his ip, and he could not raise it. But he thought Mr. Filmore was unjustly censored for signing the feguire Slave Law. He was but the representathe of the people, and was bound to obey the ma-leting of the people. That will had been express-ei through the people's representatives in Con-gres, and he could not see that Mr. Fillmore was to blama for

blame for obeying that will.

Mr. Jesse Brown followed next. He indulged alleague. Mr. Rac, in the same strain with his colleague, Mr. Rae, and wound up with the eloquent language of some Senator, that 'the gentle green slopes of Nebrasta should not be made rotten with the institution of large.

them another gentleman with hair upon his lip from New York,) but none immediately respond-ing, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Rae took another tilt. Mr. John Simpson was next brought to his feet.

He was utterly astonished that such sentiments should be uttered on Southern soil, that Black Republicans should dare to attack our institutions upon our own territory. He thought the gentle-man from New York had never read the Constituion, or if he had, he knew nothing about it Did it not declare that fugitive slaves should be delivered up! And yet he had the hardihood to pronounce the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitu-

Mr. Rae responded. He cared not for the name Black Republican that had been used by his opponent, Mr. Simpson. To say the least, he thought ly thus wise:xplanation, which was given.
Mr. Rae continued his remarks at some length,

and was frequently interrupted by immense ap-plause. After he had finished, Mr. F. Trayborn vas called from his seat. He remarked : He arose defend the South against the attack of the Black Republicans. He felt that she had been insulted y what he had heard on that occasion.

Passing by all others, he bore particularly upon r. Rae. The gentleman had better go back to the North, and mingle with Fred. Douglass and Lucy Blackwool Stone, or Lucy Stone Blackwool, who were genial spirits. The South was no place for the expression of such opinions. He denied the right to express such sentiments. (Cries of 'He has the right,' 'He has the liberty of speech';

Mr. Trayborn-Yes, because I do not speak against her institutions.

Mr. Trayhorn continued his remarks in proof of

lnion, he would see it dissolved.

hat, who, we were told, was the veritable Yardly
Taylor. After he had finished, Mr. Henry Brown
arose again. He thought he was still in favor of

As we have said before, a Sharp's rifle in the

as for himself, he was still for the Union. Sat. Cleaning the lock, and in the helt place, a causaffer than see Black Republicanism prevail, he whole fifty of Beecher's company before they could would see a dissolution of the Union, as dearly as he loved it. As he took his seat, he was hissed whole talk, as well as the proceedings about Kanness of his confreres, was next brought into the vertisement for the Sharp's rifle manufacturing ness of his conferes, was next prought into the vertisement for the Sharp's rice manufacturing arena, and seemed determined, by his hampering gestures, to beat his Republican principles into those before him; but what he said we do not remember, for just here the excitement had been the said we do not remember, for just here the excitement had been the said we do not remember, for just here the excitement had been the said we do not remember, for just here the excitement had been the said we do not remember, for just here the excitement had been the said we do not remember, for just here the excitement had been the said we do not remember, for just here the excitement for the Sharp's rice manufacturing company, which that company keep stirring and place, for the sole purpose of selling their guns;

We have given but an imperfect outline of this confident of having done material injustice to no more minute in detail, in order that the people of Loudoun might see the extremity to which a body of men among them (and no inconsiderable body) will go in advancing principles, insurrectionary in their character, and the practical application of which is guarded against by the severest penal laws of the State. We invite their most serious and calm consideration to this subject, with the expression of the hope that they will not suffer it pass in silence.

We counsel no wrath; make no appeal to passion. We will not arrogate the officesof adviser of meetings, aiming, in their essential nature, at the destruction of both property and social peace! Is the lion with impunity to be bearded in his den't and shall Northern Vahdalism, after having adopted a series of resolutions on the subject of the murdered our citizens in the pursuit of their slavery question and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, property, flourish the sword of Brennus over the citadel of the South! Is, to aggression and violence from without, to be added insult and endangerment from within!

The first approves the binding force of all the compromise acts of 1850.

dangerment from within?

Has the monster of abolitionism grown to such huge proportions as to flap its dark wing over the territory of the South without causing a feeble cry of resistance to arise from a grossly outraged and insulted people? Shall the hiss of that serpent, Black Republicanism, be spewed in the face of a Southern gentleman, who dares to stand any pitch in the limits of his own manor to confront the enemies of his security and property! Let

strife. We speak to them now with deference States."

States. States. States St

should fanaticism prevail, and the North pour about fanaticism prevail, and the North pour upon us her excited hordes, may 'the rocks and the mountains fall on us,' if we do not clutch the staff of the Southern flag.

At the American meeting referred to above, Gen.

C. McLeod, one of their leading men, declared General Houston to be a 'Jonah' who must be 'thrown overboard' to save the ship.

the short, that the gentle green slopes of Nebrasthe should not be made rotten with the institution will starry (Great applause.)

The matter being now open for general debate, superous gentlemen were called upon, (among Virginian.

WARD BEECHER AND PROP. SILLIMAN.

Referring to the meeting recently held in New Haven, at which Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Prof. Silliman successfully endeavored to secure a number of rifles for the defence of Kansas against border ruffianism,' the Washington Star says :-

This Professor Silliman is him of Yale, who has taken occasion to render it certain that that venerated college will not again have entered in holding State, except Delaware; at least, until its affairs pass out of the hands of such persons as this Mr. Silly-man. The Mr. Beecher is, of course, Henry Ward, of that ilk. Of this affair, the New York Day Book discourses very proper-

Beecher thinks Killam, or "Kill-them," is a good name. His joke sounded well, no doubt, to the crazy fanatics around him, but we would ask, in all scriousness, how this Reverend gentleman would appear at the bar of heaven with such jokes fresh from his lips! Kill who! Who do these creatures desire to kill! They cannot tell—they do not know. They have had their minds wrought up to such a pitch by designing political knaves, that they are willing to give their money to send arms and ammunition to a roving, drunken band of thieves and robbers, who have squatted down in Kansas, and, under the lead of those notorious ruffians, Robinson and Lane, are making desperate efforts to sustain a mob and traitorous government in that Territory,
'These New Haven men profess to be the

counter cries of 'No! no! he has no right.')

Mr. Rae—If the gentleman will go to New York, he may express any opinion on slavery he pleases, passed a law forbidding free blacks coming into the Territory! Can there be any thing more ridiculous and absurd than the professions and practices of this Beecher and his associates? Southern sufferance and Northern aggression, and He, a preacher of the Gospel, getting up a com-concluded by saying, that sooner than see Black Republicanism prevail, as dearly as he loved this and Bibles to go and join such notorious scoundrels as Robinson, Lane & Co.!! The whole Mr. Rae followed in some remarks upon the or- thing is, of course, a farce and humbug, and the dinance of '87, but becoming confused, was Sharp's rifles are of no more use, or will be of no prompted by an old man with a broad brim white more use to the poor fools who carry them to

Mr. Fillmore. But—but—from what he knew of hands of an inexperienced New England pauper, Black Republicanism, he thought he liked it pretty is no better than a broom-stick, and we will venwell. (Laughter, and cries of 'Come over to us; ture a bet of one hundred dollars to fifty, that forty-come over.') No, he didn't think he would come quite over yet, as his brother had done. He thought—he thought—he would give Millard Fill-yards distant with a Sharp's rifle in a whole day. more one more trial.

The gentleman (Mr. Trayhorn) had expressed himself in favor of a dissolution of the Union; as for himself, he was still for the Union. Mr. Trayhorn arous to explain He had said that by a Black Republican by the name of Hugh sas and Sharp's rifles, is the greatest of humbings, Holmes. One Jesse Hogue, nerved by the bold- and amounts to nothing more than a capital adcome so great that the meeting broke up amidst Beecher, Bowen, and their dupes, will buy the rithe greatest clamor and confusion. Kansas agitation until after the election, ar the whole thing will explode, and the public will learn that there was no occasion for all the fuss truly anomalous assemblage, for we have been the whole thing will explode, and the public will compelled to rely entirely upon our memory. We have, however, exaggerated in nothing, and feel and that there was no occasion for all the fuss have, however, exaggerated in nothing, and feel and that whilst the records of the North and Feet have been giving the people of the North and East have been giving one of the parties concerned. We have been the their money to the paupers, thieves, rowdies and lazy vagabonds that are swarming Kansas from the North, the people of Missouri, whom Henry his proteges to kill, have been quietly and peace ably purening their usual avocations on their farms and in their work-shops.'

TEXAS AND SAM HOUSTON.

Sam Houston's influence in Texas has received a men who understand their rights and their defences. and who are amply competent to determine upon the means to guard them against both
insult and invasion. But may we not, with propriety, diffidently suggest, that they should soberto invite him within the bar of the Legislature. y and solemnly pronounce judgment upon public Houston has a deadly quarrel with Moore, which meetings, aiming, in their essential nature, at the he made the occasion of an elaborate speech against

up within the limits of his own manor to confront
the enemies of his security and property! Let
the people of Loudoun answer by such public response as they in their judgments, exercised in
calm deliberation, may determine upon.

We are usually but the instrument of partisan

We are usually but the instrument of partisan

matter of vital moment to all, and ask for it the consideration which its magnitude demands. We are aware that we have performed no very enviable duty, and shall bring down upon our head the execrations of no inconsiderable number of men in our county. But we shall not skulk to avoid a principle, though its advocacy should bring upon us the vengeance of the whole Republican host.

The rights of the South, for the sake of liberty, is the motto we have taken, and which we will stand by or fall; for unless Southern rights, as secured by the Constitution, be acknowledged and enforced by federal legislation, this Union will be dissolved, its pieces baptized in blood, possibly to some other political faith, and liberty endangered, if not totally destroyed. We shall go on in our feeble efforts in defence of Southern rights, and through evil and good report bear testimony of fidelity to the institutions of our fatherland; and should fanaticism prevail, and the North pour

The signer of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the inveterate fee of Abolitionism and Black Republicanism in all their protean forms, Millard Fillmore is pre-eminently the man for the oft deceived people of the South.—Richmond Whig.

SELECTIONS.

THE NEW YORK INDEPENDENT.

w. B., of Brooklyn, N. I., respecting the charge in a casioned, that Gaines, the claimant, and soluting recent number of the New York Independent, that 'Mr. declared that, after conveying the woman to Ken-Garrison is an infidel of the most degraded class.' The tucky, he should hold her in readiness to be surrendered upon any executive demand that the Governor of Ohio might make upon the Governor of

Upon this correspondence we remark :

1. The responsibility for the scandalously false and malignant remark about Mr. Garrison rests, not the least doubt. A slave-catcher, even if he primarily and chiefly, with the editors of the Independent, of whom Mr. Beecher is not one. His fellow Gaines is said to be, while attempting to Contributor, writing over his own signature, and at no lie whatever that may serve his purpose; taking no part whatever in the general conduct of and this Mr. Gaines might very well believe that, the paper. Of course, therefore, it would be un- in such a case as his, lying to white people was

matter, and it would seem from his letter that he folly expected Mr. B. would promptly express his disapprobation of the slander. And this, we think, was no more than Mr. B. was bound in honor to do, and we are grieved and disappointed that he did not do it. If we had seen D. M.'s letter beforehand, we should have said—such was our confidence in Mr. Beecher's manly frankness and nice sense of justice and honor—'He will not hesitate a moment in expressing his disapprobation of such a venomous falsehood. He will stand upon no nicely balanced theory of the "limitations of human responsibility," but with all the earnestness of a noble nature, he will condemn the slander and seek to counteract its influence.' We should have said so, because we have heard him, should have said so, because we have heard him, new development of the beauties of the Fugitiv in his own pulpit, commend Mr. Garrison for traits Slave Act. The Marshals, too, claim, it would

tainments.

5. We are not only surprised at Mr. Beecher's apparent evasion of the interrogatory of 'D. M.' but at his proposed method of dealing' with the Independent's slander—a method at war no less with the whole spirit and tone of his own preaching than with the spirit of Christianlty itself. He would have 'some competent friend of Mr. Garrison' draw up his creed, and send it to the Editors, asking them to print it as the evidence by which his character should be determined. We assure Mr. Beecher, that no 'competent friend' of Mr. Garrison' draw up his creed, and send it to the Editors, asking them to print it as the evidence by which his character should be determined. We assure Mr. Beecher, that no 'competent friend' of Mr. G. will ever plead to such an issue on his behalf—an issue which would permit men-stealers and kidnappers to enrol themselves as Christians, while the man whose life is the efforcescence of true. while the man whose life is the efflorescence of true Judge McLane. We shall see whe plety is ranked as an infidel. There is a rule of periment will be tried a second time. judgment to which Mr. Garrison's friends would make no objection, viz.: The tree is known by its fruit. Tried by the artificial standards of a cor-

colesiastical jugglery and fraud. If theological scolesiastical jugglery and fraud. If theological formulas were the true tests of Christian character, Judas and Jeffries might be ranked as saints, while the noblest philanthropists that the world has ever seen might be reckoned as infidels. Said an Orthodox clergyman to us, not long since, 'If I were to call Mr. Garrison an infidel, I should expect some ope would straightway ask me, "Of what use, then, is Christianity! If a man can lead a life as true and noble us Mr. Garrisons—life an stand intrepidly for God's law for a period of twenty-five years, in the face of mabs and a corrupt public sentiment, and merer falter in his alegiance or grow weary in his labors, and cill without the sustaining power of Christ, why preach the Gospel at all!" I should not know how to answer the question. Mr. Garrison must be either a monster or a Christian of sublime at tainments; and as I don't believe God ever makes monsters of Such a type, I claim his example for the honor of God and the glory of Christianity. He has fallen into what I regard as grievous errors in theology, but I cannot on that account resist the conviction that he is a Christian. The clergyman who said this does not stand alone among his brothren. There are many others who, in the clergyman who said this does not stand alone among his brothren. There are many others who in the clergyman who said this does not stand alone among his brothren. There are many others who in the clergyman who said this does not stand alone among his brothren. There are many others who in the clergyman who said this does not stand alone among his brothren. There are many others who in the clergyman who said this does not stand alone among his brothren. There are many others who in the clergyman who said this does not stand alone among his brothren. There are many others who in the clergyman who said this does not stand alone among his brothren. There are many others who in the clarge of the men, on this does not stand alone among h rors in theology, but I cannot on that account resist the conviction that he is a Christian. The clergyman who said this does not stand alone among his brethren. There are many others who, Nicodemus like, will make the same confession in private, though they lack the courage to do so in public

From the N. Y. Tribune. THE CINCINNATI SLAVE CASE.

At the time of the transfer of the slave mother, In THE LIBERATOR of the 28th ultime, we inserted, to Kentucky, under the certificate of a slave-catchby request—but without note or comment—a correspondence between 'D. M.' (a gentleman not identified judicial process and the courts of Ohio, it was givwith the 'Garrisonian abolitionists,') and the Rev. H.

W. B., of Brooklyn, N. Y., respecting the charge in a casioned, that Gaines, the claimant, had solemnly

Kentucky.

That Gaines made these protestations, we have not the least doubt. A slave-catcher, even if he elation to the paper is simply that of a 'Special entrap or to get back a runaway negro, hesitates the paper. Of course, therefore, it would be unfair to hold him accountable, in the first instance, for any violation of the laws of taste or of morals on the part of the editors. We give implicit credit to his statement, that be did not even see the attack upon Mr. Garrison in the paper itself, and only heard of it at second-hand.

In such a case as his, lying to white people was not a whit worse than lying to negroes. That he demand of the Governor of Ohio, there is no doubt; but the moment we read the statement, we entertained also not the slightest doubt that he had made it intending to break it. Indeed, notwith-2. Careful as Mr. Beecher and the *Independent* standing his religious professions, he evidently have been, from time to time, to define his exact has an uncommonly glib tongue, even for a slaverelation to the paper, it is still true that, to a wide extent, he is popularly regarded, not merely us a that upon removing the woman to Kentucky, he contributor, but us a conductor, and we do not would release her: but no sooner was that promthink that, in a case like this, he has any right to ignore this patent fact. His name stands conspicuous in the imprint of the paper, and, in spite of any theoretical limitations of his responsibility. Some fraudulent intent. Perhaps he flattered himhowever often proclaimed, that name gives weight self that this second falsehood would escape public The moral sanction necessarily implied in such a out of the State; and that the woman might be privately sent out of the State; and that the whole matter would use of his name involves a responsibility which he has no right to shirk. This view of the case is the more important from the fact, that the Editors have been the will of Heaven publicly to expose names do not appear, while those of the 'Special this fraud, in order, perhaps, to show the natural, Contributors' are conspicuously paraded as a if not essential, connection between lying and means of winning confidence and patronage; and slaveholding—a connection so natural, that even t is not too much to say, that Mr. Beecher's name church-membership does not seem to afford any

it is not too much to say, that Mr. Beecher's name is the attractive force which, more than any thing else, serves to enlarge the circulation of the Independent.

3. The assault of the Independent on Mr. Garrison was exceedingly atrocious. If it had said that, in a theological sense, and according to the technical theories of the day, he was an infidel, the case would have been very different. It went beyond this, pronouncing him 'an infidel of the most degraded class'—thus assailing his moral character in the way above all others calculated to destroy his influence and blast his reputation. The anti-slavery professions of the Independent, and the name of Mr. Beecher on its front, are the very things which serve to make the slander effective. If the same thing had been said by the Obtive. If the same thing had been said by the Ob- were brought on shore from the wreck; but they spreer, it would have been attributed to the well- were at once re-shipped and carried off to their known pro-slavery malignity of that paper. See- original destination. Thus, when a warrant for ing it in the Independent, thousands will naturally their arrest was granted on the Ohio requisition, say, 'Garrison must surely be a bad man, or he would not be thus denounced in an anti-slavery interruption and delay caused by this accident. paper with which Henry Ward Beecher is conspic- It is now stated, that when the Governor of Kendignation, and that he has declared that the woled 'D. M.' to call Mr. Beecher's attention to the man shall be brought back and surrendered. It rematter, and it would seem from his letter that he mains to be seen whether the Governor's declar-

The Marshals, too, claim, it would of character which are rarely, if ever, found save seem, under that act, a hardly less extensive judi n men eminent for moral worth and Christian at-ainments. cial prerogative of deciding whether process issu-ed from the State Courts 'can serve any practical

You have heard before this, by telegraph, of fruit. Tried by the artificial standards of a corrupt Church, Mr. G. may be pronounced an infidel; but we insist that the rule of Christ himself is the only one that can lead us to a just conclusion. To substitute any other test for this is to resort to ecclesiastical jugglery and fraud. If theological formulas were the true tests of Christian characteristics of the conflict of jurisdictions will take

clergyman who said this does not stand alone among his brothren. There are many others who, Nicodemus like, will make the same confession in private, though they lack the courage to do so in public.

6. We cannot but hope that Mr. Bescher will yet, for his own sake, publicly declare his disapprobation of a slander, the mischievous effects of which are aggravated by his peculiar relations to its authors. Our regard for his reputation, far more than our anxiety for that of Mr. Garrison, induces the wish that he may do so.

to be free or die.

The Underground Railroad is very much travelled at present. Mrs. L. S. Blackwell, at an anti-slavery festival a week ago, (where over \$200 of Underground stock was taken,) stated as the result of her observation, that during the icebound state of the river, thousands had escaped. Some 175 have passed through Cincinnati within three months, and they are daily going. I will, with your consent, at some future time, give your readers some statistics and incidents connected with this road.—Cincinnati correspondent of the Tribane.

From the Cleveland Leader. EMIGRANTS TO KANSAS.

No Union with Slaveholdets!

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding rds of the South prescribed, as a condition of their sent to the Constitution, three special provisions so

CURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

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

rms streutation to surrender rugitive staves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for staves—for articles of merchandise, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

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

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

WATION OF BLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

The St. Louis Democrat says that Free State emigrants for Kansas can venture by the river route, in case they go in small numbers, and keep their purpose secret: in other words, in case they go in mpanies of two or three, and profess to be slavery men, they may travel on board Missouri river boats, without being thrown overboard! What a confession is this! No such advice is given to Southern emigrants: they may go in as large numbers, and with as much pompous parade as

they please!
Is it not most humiliating to feel that manstealers may travel with all the security which is guarantied to good citizens in Ohio, that they may carry with them arms and instruments of destruction, that they may openly avow their purpose to establish the system of man-stealing in a new State, that they may threaten and swagger as much as they please; while peaceable citizens, men who love law and order, who go to their new home with an intention to establish justice, who go to build up free schools and free institutions,—that these men must disarow their holy and lawful purpose, must deny that they are good citizens, must humbly ask pardon for being in the right, and return thanks for being arraigned in order to attain permission to travel on a highway which belongs to all the people of all the States in this confederacy! Was it for this that the Constitution was rmed! Was it for this that slavery was permitted to exist! Was it for this that Missouri, that law-defying State, was permitted to come into the confederacy with her accursed institution! ery day we are becoming more and more convinced that a great and almost irreparable blunder was committed when the first compact was made with slave-owners. If Missouri had not been admitted as a slave State, we should never have had any further difficulty in settling the boundaries of slavery. It does seem to us that the people of the United States have a right to travel on our national highways, without being subject to search. It does seem to us, that when they can no longer de so, they are absolved from all allegiance to the government which refuses to protect them in their rights. We do not see by what authority the federal government claims the obedience of the unprotected citizens of the republic, when it gives unrestrained license to lawless vagabonds to insult and rob at pleasure.

Since the people of western Missouri have organized themselves into a general thieves' associa-tion, it may be as well for persons passing through their territory to be prepared for any emergency.

No man would think of travelling alone and unarmed, through Mexico; and we should just as soon think of travelling unarmed through it as through Missouri. Instead of going in small numbers, and unarmed, we would advise Free Statemen to go well armed and is sufficient numbers to men to go well armed, and in sufficient numbers to protect themselves against the treachery of steamboat captains, or else avoid going through the ac-

From the Pittsburgh Saturday Visiter.

MR EVERETT THE UNFORTUNATE Everett lectured in Richmond, Va., on Thursday evening, to an immense audience, at two dollars per ticket for each listener. He had tremendous house, and after he had got through his eulogy upon Washington, which takes some two hours, we understand, to finish, Gov. Wise of Only, near Onancock, and John Tyler, each made a long complimentary speech to the orator. What had Mr. Everett done to deserve this! We have seen it stated in several papers, that Mr. Wise is believed to be a candidate for a Lunatio Asylum, from the effect of the contemplation of his

own wit. " The following, from a recent letter of his to the Richmond Enquirer, will show how far he is on his way to Staunton:

When I was asked what I thought of the ticket of the Philadelphia Conventeon, it was but a bon mot—ir-resistible, I declare to reply—'I think it is a mulatto, and I would not, clothes and all, give as much for it as if it was pure black."

As for John Tyler, Mr. Everett doubtless de-clared him clean daft about sixteen years ago, and no one can believe that revolving time has added aught of force to a mind that was then very shaky. Unfortunate Mr. Everett! to be obliged to listen to praise from tongues that are never tired of reviling his ancestors as the descendants of Gurth, the swine-herd; never tired of reviling Mr. E's contemporaries when they assert their manhood; never would tire of reviling him, yen! would hiss on the crowd to egg him, if he should once move his tongue in utterance of a manly sentiment against the Moloch which he in silence is believed to worship. Does not the praise of Wise and Tyler seem very like a stigma upon the manhood of a New Englander! Where was Mr. Pierce?

JUDGE M'LEAN.

Several of our Republican exchanges agree in opinion with the following sentiment, expressed by one of their brethren last week. The Ohio Repository says, speaking of the candidates for the next Presidency— Our views are, that the man to unite all freeme against slave extension is John Mo-

Certainly, no man in Ohio has done more to prepare the way for the introduction of slavery into this State than Judge McLean. He has left no this State than Judge McLean. He has left no opportunity unimproved, to declare and enforce the paramount obligation of obedience, the most implicit, to the Fugitive Slave Law. He has, by his decisions, beggarded our most worthy citizens, for the exercise of the commonest acts of hamanity towards American refugees from American tyranny; and in the Rosetta case, he trod under foot the sovereignty of Ohio, and affirmed the supremacy of a Slave Commissioner's warrant over the process of our State Courts, thus declaring slavery lawful in the State. In their recent decisions, Commissioner Pendery and Judge Leavitt are only lawful in the State. In their recent decisions, Commissioner Pendery and Judge Leavitt are only humbly walking in his footsteps, imitating his example, and quoting his authority. Such is the man that distinguished Republican papers, the Pittsburg Gazette among the number, propose to elevate to the Presidency, in order to confine slavery within its present limits. What an absurdity!—Ohio Bugic.

From the New York Independent.

MUTILATION OF HARRIS'S 'MAMMON.' It becomes our painful duty to expose another act of mutilation by the Publishing Committee of the Tract Society, now, we believe, for the first time brought to light. Our readers will not have forgotten the vehement outery of the 'Congregationalist Directot'— Examples, examples, examples; '—and how earnestly he sought to make the impression that Mather, Gurney, and Lundie Duncan are the only books which the Committee have altered on the subject of slayery. He is too wary

A I rank Benti tinens har h tate, most Londo vanta Benti ter, tamon sover noble sand in pa of his with pride, ever refugg soarce Marque condu into into Brain and I to Brain wedding was in robati Her e the minis wedding the en tropic soarce was in the pa of his to Brain with I for ph tately and I for ph tately a with I f

to say this, but he is not too honest to try to make others believe it. The same thing is implied in the manner in which Drs. Knox and Hallock notice those three books, as if they were the only exam

There lies before us a well-known volume er titled 'Mammon, or. Covetousness the Sin of the Christian Church. By Rev. John Harris, author of the 'Great Teacher.' Published by the American Tract Society, 150 Nassau atreet, New York. D. Fanshaw, Printer.' Neither on the title-page. nor anywhere in this edition of the Tract Society is there the least intimation of any changes or omissions in the volume; and we have read it again and again, without a suspicion of a departure from the original. But the other day our attention was called to the verbalim edition of Messrs. Gould & Lincoln, published in 1837, and on comparing the two, we found the following result: On p. 78 of two, we found the following result: On p. 78 of the Tract Society's edition, the author says of Covetousness, 'Its history is the history of oppression in all ages. For centuries, Africa—one quarter of the globe—has been set apart to supply the monster with victims—thousands at a meal.'

In the Boston edition, p. 79, we read, 'Its history of staymay and oppression in tory is the history of SLAVERY and oppression in

all ages. For centuries,' etc.
The Publishing Committee could retain an al lusion to the African slave-trade, because even the Congress of the United States has declared this to be piracy. But the sight of the word slavery give them an ague panic, and out it must go. Could any thing be meaner than the omission of that one word 'slavery' in this connection?
Again. On p. 78 of the Tract Society's edition

the author proceeds to describe the empire of covet ousness. 'And, at this moment, what a populou and gigantic empire can it boast! the mi its unnatural drudgery; the manufactory, with its swarms of squalid misery; the plantation, the market, and the exchange, with their furrowed and care-worn countenances—these are only speciment of its more menial offices and subjects.' Is this as Dr. Harris wrote it ! This may mean simply that when cotton is falling, the plantation-owner has care-worn countenance,' as well as the broker or

What Harris wrote was this: 'The mine, with its unnatural dradgery; the manufactory, with its forms of squalid misery; the plantation, WITH ITS IMBRUTED GANGS! and the market and exchange, with their furrowed and care-worn countenances Dr. Harris hit the odious feature of slavery-it

chattelism. Covetousness stocks plantations imbruted gangs.' He deals out even-handed justice against the wrongs and oppression of the poor in with one graphic stroke he pictures chattel-slave ry; and this the Publishing Committee of a Chris ian society expunge. Either there is no such thing as chattel slavery in the United States .there are no 'imbruted gangs' on Southern plants tions :- or to stock plantations 'with imbruted gangs' is not to be named as a sin, in comparison with 'the unnatural drudgery' of the mine, and the 'squalid misery' of the manufactory. Can ar American Christian contemplate without a blus this obeisance of the Tract Administration to sla very ! We confess that had we known it, we could not have partaken of the Christian hospitality of Dr. Harris, without a painful sense of the humilia tion of American Christians in his sight. Th meanness of this mutilation-there are no words strong enough to express that. Consider one fact. The first edition of Mammo

by Messrs. Gould & Lincoln,—an unmutilated edition,—received the unqualified commendation o the Southern Religious Telegraph, the Biblical Re corder, Newbern, N. C., and the Richmond Religiou Herald. These papers with one voice recommended the book to their readers, and not one of them objected to its allusion to slavery and . the imbru ted gangs' of the plantation. But the Committee of the Tract Society expunged what the Southern religious press allowed. Truly did the Genera Association of New York say in its report: 'The has debased the moral sense of Southern Christian on the subject of slavery, and thus has helped to for slavery, before which this great Society of evan-gelical Christians now bows in humiliating silence.

One word more. Drs. Knox and Hallock tell uthat ' when changes are made, the Committee are cautious distinctly to announce them in the book itself But the Committee's edition lying before us, con tains no intimation of any change whatever in th A friend informs us that his copy of the Tract Society's edition of Memmon (of a later date) contains a note which states, 'mere changes of phraseology are made in the book.' It may be that this convenient phrase was substituted in later editions to cover up this glaring mutilation.

From the Liverpool Mercury of March 17. PRESENT ASPECTS OF THE ANTI-SLAVE

On Thursday evening, a lecture, on 'The Pres ent Aspects of the Anti-Slavery Question in the States, and the Kansas Question,' was delivered in the Tuckerman Institute, Bedford street by Parker Pillsbury, Esq., of the United States. The slave girl who so recently arrived in this country from New Orleans, and her deliverer, also a man of color, Thomas Powell, were present. The

Rey. Francis Bishop presided.

The lecturer, after a brief allusion to the present of one so recently rescued from the horrors of slavery, and her brave deliverer, remarked that the greatest difficulty in this country in estimating the importance or the philosophy of the anti-slavery enterprise was that British people trusted too much to its political bearings and aspects. They had the idea that the Americans were a democrati people, enjoying generally the rights of universal suffrage, and that when a great evil like slavery suffrage, and that when a great evil like slavery was to be resisted and suppressed, they appealed to the Government of the country to acc the object; or when they heard of any political triumph as regarded the question of slavery, they set it down at once as so much gained, and fancied the work was partly done, and the next step would be so much more. This was the mistake, and i was difficult to divest the English mind of the in fluence which such a mistake produced. At the present time, there was in the United States great political excitement, particularly on the question of slavery-not the abolition of slavery, but the question of its extension into new territory. Poli-tics had nothing to do with the anti-slavery reform. Their politicians understood the game as well as any gamblers: and those who were out of d who were desirous to get in, would quit as soon desire to be elected by the advocates as soon desire to be elected by the advocates of anti-slavery as by any other party, and they were willing to compound with the anti-slavery party whenever they could be elected by them; and those were the means by which political triumphs in this great branch of philanthropic reform had been generally secured. Mr. Banks, who had been elected speaker after so severe a struggle, was not an anti-slavery man; but he had anti-slavery tendencieshe opposed the extension of slavery where not. They said, if you will allow us our non-extension of slavery where it is not, we pledge ourselves to be true and loyal to the system where it is; and this was all that was involved in the long contention for the election of speaker. It was not the question of abolishing slavery in a single square root of territory, but simply the non-exten-sion of is where it was not. The history of anti-slavery politics was interesting. In 1840, a party was formed on the highest anti-slavery platform. Their first candidate for the presidency was an unconditional anti-slavery man. For several years they maintained that ground, but without numeri-cal strength. In 1843, the question of annexing Texas became a serious question, because the South had secured Texas for slaveholding purposes. The political abolitionists changed their platform: they abandoned their high anti-slavery ground, and nominated a candidate for the presidency to be faithful to slavery where it existed, if the slaveholders would allow him and his party to labor for the non-extension of it into Texas. At the election, there were 293,000 votes that were not william. there were 293,000 votes that were not willing to add Texas to the United States as a new slave State. and they carried on just such an agitation as was now going forward in the United States. The 293,000 votes were, of course, defeated by an occu-293,000 votes were, of course, defeated by an over-whelming majority. The party that came in se-cured the annexation of Texas as a slaveholding State, and in addition they also secured the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law—a law which had no parallel for atrocity in any statute book, in any age of the world, in any country under the sun. (Hear, hear.) When they had secured these, the Free Soil party, beaten everywhere, seemed to die out and expire. Four years afterwards, at the next

presidential election, that party, which had before 293,000 voters, went into the conflict, and on cast 163,000 ballots, and those for a man pledg to be true and loyal to slavery where it was, as long as the majority of the people were willing it should exist. Last year the question of adding Kansas became an assorbing question—precisely such a question as the annexation of Texas in 1848. such a question as the annexation of Texas in 1848. In the excitement growing out of this new effort to extend slavery, the Republican party, as it was called, had been formed. It came into the field, and made the old proposition; but, instead of its being a party from which any slave in all the country could have the slightest hope, it had just held its first national convention, and had just put forth its first manifeste of principle. That great convention of Republicans, so called, unanimously elected a wealthy planter and slave-owner from the elected a wealthy planter and slave-owner from the State of Maryland to preside over its deliberations. Now, he (the lecturer) wanted to know what hope the slave could have from a convention, whose very first great national act was to choose a confirmed, and incorrigible, and determined slaveholder to preside over their deliberations. He brought an address from his constituents containing some pro-positions, one of which was that slaveholders were to be cautioned not to bring into the non-slavehold ing States their slaves voluntarily, because they were liable to lose them by so doing. The lecturer read the series of resolutions agreed to by the conries of resolutions from which the slave could de-rive one single crumb of comfort, one single ray of hope! They would guard the Constitution against all attacks; they would demand the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. Why, it was well known, that Texas, New Mexico, and all that portion of western territory lying south of the Missouri Compromise, alone comprised territory enough, without Kansas, to employ the slavehold-ers at least two hundred years before they can occupy it with slavery. No better territory can be found anywhere under the sun for the extension of slavery than Texas and the whole of New Mexico, and all that south of the Missouri Compromise, or said there were happy slaves; but the girl who for its more profitable employment. Why, then, should not some of the slaveholders join the Rekansas, when they had already territory enough consecrated to slavery to carve out all the nations of Europa upon! There never was a more dangerous and suspicious movement than this Republican movement; and the pledge which it secured to support the constitution of the secured to support the secured to suppor port the Constitution was a wise and subtle devito strengthen the pro-slavery party: supporting the Constitution was supporting slavery. Anti-Slavery principles grew in the North, and therein was his hope; but at the same time, the slaveholder saw by this pretended compromise with that Northern sentiment, yielding Kansas they could thereby make more secure the constitutional guarantee and safety of the Union, as the only hope of the slave system of the country. Central America was on the very borders of the slaveholders, and they would have it, in spite of Great Britain. There was no hope for the slave in this movement and if they repealed the Nebraska Bill, slavery would extend up to 36 degrees 30 minutes. This movement has many in it who had no more regard for the slave than the veriest slave-driver. (Hear,

After alluding to the settling of a number of ment which they received from the slave-owners of the adjoining State at previous elections, with the sanction of Government, he stated those Free Soilers were being rapidly armed with Sharp's rifles, and expressed his belief that, in consequence of this arming, the late elections were likely to pass off peaceably. He then alluded to the Fugitive Slave Law, and thus continued:

But the Republican party call that law unconstitutional, and they tell the country a Fugitive

stitutional, and they tell the country a Fugitive Slave Law is required by the Constitution. They passed a law in 1850, and under this law, our friend yonder, Thomas Powell, who aided this slave girl to escape, should he go back to the United States, would be seized, and tried, and the penalty for what he has done would be, in the first place, a fine of £200, and six months' imprisonment Then the owner of the girl could come upon him for damages for another £200, so that the mildest penalty he could possibly get off with, should he go back to New Orleans, would be a fine and damages amounting to £400 of your money, or \$2000, and six months' imprisonment. But do you suppose that he would be let off on any such easy terms as these ? That was all any white man could be let off upon; but, in the first instance, he would not be considered, in New Orleans, a man at all. (Hear, hear.) He could not make any defence; he would not be recognized there as a party in the State; and that man had better die the most horhe would not be recognized there as a party in the State: and that man had better die the most horrible death you ever inflicted in your country, than set his feet again on the soil of Louisiana. For far less crimes than he has committed, they have seized a man like him, tied him up to a tree, piled green wood all round him that would burn slowly. green wood all round him that would burn slowly and set it on fire; and in one instance, when for a long time their victim had been broiling, the hearts at least of some of the miserable torturers began to relent, and some of them said, 'Let us she him, for he is already dead,' another said, . There is no use in shooting him-he is past suffering now. And the victim lifted up his head and exclaimed, For God's sake shoot me, for I am suffering as much as ever '-(sensation)-and that, after he had been broiling over a slow smouldering fire un-til the very grizzle—for they had no hearts—began the bosoms of some of those monsters Let that man set his foot on the soil of New Or leans, and if he is not thus tortured and tormented in lingering agonies to the longest possible endurance of human nature, he would fare far better than many of his complexion have done before him who have committed far less offences.

Well, now, here he stands on the soil of Eng-He is here, but do you suppose the captain of the ship he sailhe is safe? Why, the captain of the ship he sailed with has already offered £100 reward for him. (Shame.) There is not a man in this room, who if he contrived to get him on board that ship lying in the Mersey to-night, would not have £100 in his pocket for doing so to-morrow morning. And that is not all—that is not the worst. This very day, he has been shipping on board a vessel for the Mediterranean and the Straits of Gibraltar. He signed the papers all in due form, and went into a signed the papers all in due form, and went into a clothing shop to purchase his wardrobe. They asked him where he was going. He replied he was shipped for the Straits of Gibraltar. They said, 'But that ship is not going to Gibraltar.' It was the merest chance the question was asked. 'Yes,' he said, 'I have already shipped.' 'Yes; but she he said, 'I have already shipped.' 'Yes; but she is going to New Orleans,' they told him. He has been since down to inquire, and surely enough if he had stepped his foot on board that ship, his fate would have been scaled. (Oh, oh.) That is the safety this man has on British soil! Not that safety this man has on British soil! Not that Great Britain conspires against him, but the Mersey is always full of New Orleans ships bringing their cotton to this country, and it is quite easy to make a conspiracy of this kind. You see, only by the merest chance he has escaped the torments of a death that, I doubt not, would compare in terror and forceits with the slower tortures of any of the and ferocity with the elower tortures of any of the confessors in the earliest ages of the

church. (Sensation.)

Now as to the poor victim herself. There she Now as to the poor victim herself. There she is, as you see, a young girl of about 20 years, or thereabouts. She does not know her ago. She thinks she is about 20, but a slave does not know structed peace! Then, let these muskets hang thinks she is about 20, but a slave does not know her ago. She thinks she is about 20, but a slave does not know over your doors, as the old revolutionary muskets have does not know the structed peace! his or her age. Well, she went on board the ship stowed herself away, and then the ship did not sail for three days, and she was concealed—confined down in a place so small that she had to lie continually, for she could not even sit up, much less stand erect—and at the end of three days the vessel sailed. Then her troubles commenced. Some of you know what sea sickness is to begin with. you know what sea sickness is to begin with. Think of it away down in the foulest air in the forecastle of a ship; and then the smell of bilge water, and all the water leaking and running in, and keeping her wet as though she was swimming in a river hour after hour, and sometimes all day; and think of day after day and night after night passed in that condition, until at length nature begins to give way, and she and her kind-hearted protectes begin to think the most die. Wall now protector begin to think she must die. Well, now, both of them knew if exposure took place, they were sure of death. It was death before them, it

pool. They both knew if the captain or officers of the ship discovered them, all their care about them would be to put them in irole, keep them conceal-ed, and carry them both back to New Orleans. would be to put them in irolls, keep them concealed, and carry them both back to New Orleans. Then her protector, brave and true, confessed on the deck what he had done, but he maintained, as he had a right to do, his own rights here on British soil and on British shores. (Applause.) And he tumbled her, undressed, unwashed, unable to stand after four weeks' prostration—and who could wonder! over the vessel's side into the boat, sent her on shore, and here she is. (Applause.) There he is, and the deed is one that gold is not too precious to inscribe it in letters on the purest marble that the quarries of Italy can furnish. There is American slavery pursued on the soul of Great Britain. Now, our friend felt, as she was here she was in safety. Well, so far as your government goes, that is true. So far as your public opinion goes, individually and collectively, that is true. But what will you say when I tell you that a reward of £100 is also offered for her, and that your detective police are strongly suspected, at least some of them, of having entered into a conspiracy for her recapture and return. (Shame.) The fact is simply this: Somebody in Norfolk writes a letter proposing to receive her, (I don't know how he found out she was here.) and to adopt her, not as his child, but as his servant for life. He writes the letter, and sends it—to whom, do you think! Was these sawthing about and. the letter, and sends it—to whom, do you think? Was there anything about such a transaction as to require it to be sent through the detective police? That proposition came through the detective police. With £100 offered for her rescue, you may be sure there will be cunning plots laid. That is the only one, as yet, which has come to light. Now, I don't know but all this transaction is in good faith; but it is remarkable that in a city containing laif. it is remarkable that, in a city containing half a million of inhabitants, nobody should be found to apply to but the detective police. (Hear, hear.) The lecturer then stated that she had decided not to go to Norfolk. He asked them to look at the a half millions in the United States. It might be

women whipped to death. He then proceeded to detail some of the atrocities to which slaves were subjected, and pointed out that the penalty which every person who wished to settle in the United States, and become a citizen, was to swear to support this system. The anti-slavery party had ab-stained altogether from voting in the elections of the country, believing that the slavery could never be abolished as long as the present constitution of the States existed, and they could therefore be no party to its continuance. There was nothing the United States were so much afraid of as the moral sentiments of this country. When they pointed at them the finger of rebuke, they felt they had no cannon to hurl back; and that moral influence was the power which was undermining the system. (Hear, hear.) Thanks were then voted to the lecturer, and the proceedings terminated.

SHARP'S RIPLES AND THE BIBLE. THE REV. H. W. BEECHER TO THE NEW HAVEN COLONY

C. B. LINES, New Haven, Ct. :

DEAR SIR-Allow me to address you, and through you the gentlemen of your Company, on the eve of your departure for Kansas. I hope and believe that you will find a settlement there to be a mean of great personal prosperity. You are not, like the early settlers of New Haven, going upon a doubtful enterprise, to a poor soil, in a severe climate, the ocean on one side, and the wilderness of a con tinent on every other side. You will not go far from us. In our day, we measure by time, rather than distance; by hours, not miles. You will not he as far from your old homes as one Sabbath is from another. And yet you go upon an errand not one whit less Christian and less heroic than that of our common ancestors, who founded New Haof our common ancestors, who founded New Haven. You are pioneers of towns and cities; you are the seeds of Christianity—the germs of civilization. You will put down your feet in a wilderness: in a year it will be a populous place. And where the morning sun now rises on herds of wild buffalo, couched deep in wild grass, in your own life time it will bring forth the ery of multitudes and the noise of a city. Nevertheless such perils and the noise of a city. Nevertheless, such perils have been coiled about the young State of Kansas that it is an act of courage to settle there, if a man goes with the true spirit of American instiits soil that tree of liberty which, under God, has in older States borne and shook down from its boughs all the fruits of an unparalleled prosperity, requires heroic courage. It is a pleasure copies of the Bible. This is the charter of all charters, the constitution of all constitutions, the source and spring of Christian manliness. This book will be at the foundation of your Stafe. It will teach you to value your rights, and inspire you to defend them. The doner has caused to be inscribed upon them : . * Be ye steadfast and un-It is a shame that, in America, amidst our free

institutions, anything else should be needed but moral instrumentalities. But you do need more. You will be surrounded by men who have already committed the wickedest wrongs, and the most atrocious crimes. They will scruple at nothing by which slavery can be fastened upon the young tate. To send forth companies of men with their families amid those who have been bred to regard helplessness as a lawful prey to strength, would be a piece of unjustifiable crueity. I send to you, therefore, as I promised, the arms required for twenty-five men. I have not the least fear that a will be too eager or too warlike. taught to create wealth, and not to rob it; to rely upon intelligence and rectitude for defence; and you will not be in any danger of erring on the side of violence. But you are sent for the defence of great rights. You have no liberty to betray them by cowardice. There are times when self-defence is a religious duty. If that duty was ever imperative, it is now, and in Kansas. I do not say that you have barely the right to defend yourselves and your liberties ; I say that it is a duty from which you cannot shrink, without leaving your honor, your manbood, your Christian fidelity behind you. But this invincible courage will be a shield to you. You will not need to use arms when it is known that you have them, and are determined to employ them in extremities. It is the very essence of that spirit which slavery breeds to be arrogant toward the weak, and cowardly before the strong. If you are willing to lose your lives, you will save them. If, on the other hand, you are found helpless, the miscreants of slavery would sweep you from Kan-sas like grass from the prairies before autumnal fires. If you are known to be fearless men, prepared for emergencies, Slavery, like the lion, will come up, and gazing into the eyes of courageous men, will stop, cower, and creep away into am-bush. I trust that the perils which, a few months do in many a New England dwelling May your children in another generation look upon them with pride and say, 'Our fathers' courage saved this fair region from blood and elavery.' We will not forget you. Every morning's breeze shall catch the blessings of our prayers, and roll them westward to your prairie homes. May your sons be large-hearted as the heavens above their heads; may your daughters fill the land as the flowers do the prairies, only sweeter and fairer than they.

I am, in the bonds of the gospel, and in the firm faith of Liberty, truly yours. faith of Liberty, truly yours,
H. W. BRECHER.

Brooklyn, Friday, March 28, 1856.

The rhetoric of this letter is very fine, and spirit of it as tender and magnanimous as is compati-ble with a deadly use of Sharp's rifles. Mr. Beecher were sure of death. It was death before them, it was death behind them, it was death all around them; 'the sorrows of death encompassed them about; the pains of hell got hold upon them.' All the poor fellow could do was to treat her as captains are accustomed to treat their sen-sick apprentices, and he brought her a glass of sea water—not a very agreeble medicine for any one to take, yet very effective. She drank it, and it had its effect. She survived, and she comes to land, after four weeks or more of tossing, in the harbor of Liver—word. The weapons of our warfare are not earnal.'

THE LIBERATOR. No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, APRIL 11, 1856.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING American Anti-Slavery Society

The Twenty-Third Public Anniversary of the Amer can Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the CITY ASSEMBLY BOOMS, (446 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.,) in the city of New York, on WEDNES. DAY, May 7th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will be con-

tinued at the same place during the remainder of the day, and on THURSDAY, 8th. Addresses are expected from WM: LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rev. THEODORE PARKER, Mrs. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL, OF Cincinnati, Rev. SAMURL J. MAY, of Syracuse, C. L. REMOND, and others to be hereafter announced. As full an attendance of the members and friends o

the Society as practicable, from all parts of the country, is earnestly desired and strongly urged.

We reiterate our former declaration, that the object of the Society is not merely to make 'Liberty national and Slavery sectional,'-nor to prevent the acquisition of Cuba-nor to restore the Missouri Comprom to repeal the Fugitive Slave Bill-nor to make Kansas a free State-nor to resist the admission of any new slave State into the Union-nor to terminate slavery in the District of Columbia and in the National Territories-but it is, primarily, comprehensively, and uncompromisingly, to effect the immediate, total and eternal overthrow of Slavery, wherever it exists on American soil, and to expose and confront whatever party or sect seeks to purchase peace or success at the expense of human liberty. Living or dying, our motto is, 'No UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS, RELIGIOUSLY OR POLITI-

In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Secretaries.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. In the course of his very able lecture against slavery delivered at the Tabernacle, in New York, last month, by our esteemed friend, THEODORE PARKER, he said :-The North has a duty to perform-to put slavery

down, 'peaceably if it can, forcibly if it must.'
There are two ways to go to work to do this: one is, to dissolve the Union, and leave the South to

settle the matter for herself.

There are many things that look that way; and there are some who think this the true system.

Among them is my friend Johnson, who so hand-somely introduced me as an infidel. But he meant such an infidel as loves the good God and his fellow-man. Mr. Garrison is in favor of the dissolution of the Union. He is a great and good man, and I love him. (Applause, with some hisses.) I do not wonder that some hisses are mingled with your applause: for the people do not yet appreciate Mr. Garrison. I do not agree with him that the Union should be dissolved. It could not now be done without bloodshed. I think that those who live in a thousand years from now may see a Canadian republic, a Pacific republic, and an Atlantic republic-perhaps also a Central American repub-lic. It is contrary to the genius of the Anglo-

Union could not now be dissolved peaceably, and it is not yet necessary to abolish it forcibly. I think too, that if we were to dissolve the Union, it would be difficult to tell where to draw the line. things to a state of anarchy. If the Constitution is We should have to draw it north of New York, a nose of wax, that any one may shape to his own north of Concord, and east of Boston. (Laugh-ter.) I fear we should have to draw it through your delegation in Washington. And besides, it would not be right for us to dissolve the Union, would not be right for us to dissolve the Union, and leave four millions of our brethren in bondage.

We would not do it if they were white, and we have already specified. But the oath to uphold it ought not to do it because they are black. For these reasons I would not dissolve the Union, and knows nothing of them, as such, and includes whatever these reasons I would not dissolve the Union; and is found therein-'good, bad, and indifferent.' yet the dissolution of the Union is a small matter,

compared with the wrongs which have been enacted within the last ten years.

of consideration, as the sentiments of one of the sin- anti-slavery cause, and clearly understood by so small cerest and bravest advocates of the enslaved in our a number even of those who are friendly to it, that a land. In making them a text for a few brief criticisms, fair presentation of them, on that occasion, would not our object is to meet the case of many other friends of have been an act of supererogation. If, therefore, he the anti-slavery movement, who, like him, still cling to had said, 'Mr. Garrison is in favor of the dissolution

armed invasion of the South, under any circumstances, makes the guilt and danger of slavery universal, and case, therefore, we cannot see how ' the North has a duty to peform to put slavery down. Its appropriate purposes; and, finally, because he believes what emi-work is, to cease giving that religious sanction, political fellowship, and governmental co-operation, whereby again, on the floor of Congress and elsewhere, that the have no doubt whatever that slavery will speedily cease as an unweaned babe, if left to herself; '-if Mr. Parto exist. But, in terms,-not in fact, as we shall en-ker had made this explanation, he might have added

jects ; for he says, 'I do not agree that the Union should sounded strangely to some ears, taking the Constitutio be dissolved'-though he thinks there will ultimately as he does in its uniform interpretation on this subject be 'a Canadian republic, a Pacific republic, and an 4. Mr. Parker says- It would not be right for us to

relieve the latter of its present neary purities pro-

slaves securely in their fetters; if it provides for the ree State in the Union; then how can any abolitionis ake an oath, or empower any other person to take an oath, to support the Constitution, 'so helping him God, without violating his own principles, and justly sub jecting himself to the interrogation, 'Thou that preachest, a man should not steal, dost thou steal? Thou therefore, which teachest another, [the slaveholder,] teachest thou not thyself?' We wish this point to be met, and we do not see how it can be fairly evaded Does it not involve the whole question of moral obli gation, alike to God and man? Or is our conscie cessarily tender-our conclusion, that we cannot ocently do evil that good may come, the result of liseased brain? That the Constitution contains all the provisions which we have enumerated, that it was up lerstood and intended to contain them, from the begin ning till now, in order to render a union between th different colonies possible, is just as certain as the ex istence of the republic itself:-nothing in all history is more unquestionable. If sixty-seven years of uniform action under this Constitution, by every National and State Executive, every Congress, Supreme Court, State Legislature, and the entire nation, cannot determine its meaning and purpose, then nothing whatever is reliable in regard to that instrument; and a people so misled, so besotted, has never before existed since the dawn of creation. Hence, taking the nation at its word-confessing that its interpretation of its own shosen rule of action must be correct -and knowing from its uniform hatred, proscription and oppression of the colored population, whether bond or free, that it never designed to secure to them equal rights and privileges with the whites-we are compelled, by stern, inexorable moral pecessity, and by fidelity to the oppressed, to denounce the American Constitution as 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell,' and to declare that when ' judgment is laid to the line, and righteousness to the plummet,' then ' the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding-place; and this covenant with death shall be annulled, and this agreement with hell shall not stand.' Is not this to be true to the glorious cause of impartial liberty? Is it not to remember those who are in bonds as being bound with them And if, spurning whatever favors, or honors, or emol uments, we might secure by upholding such an instrument, the right hand is cheerfully cut off, and the right eye as willingly plucked out, is the sacrifice to be charged to a fanatical spirit, or held up as one which it was wholly superfluous to make? Will any man. claiming to be governed by moral principle, tell us how much sin may be embodied in a written compact, without vitiating its character, and making it criminal to maintain it as it is? And if the Constitution is dripping with the blood of four millions of slaves; if i prevents them from obtaining their freedom, either by fight or insurrection ; if it requires every voter to acknowledge the legality of slavery, and makes him a party to its continuance; is it not as morally incumbent upon every man to refuse any longer to act under it, as it is for him to refuse to-commit highway robbery and murder? We wish a definite answer to these questions. It is true, Mr. Parker says, 'There are things in that document that are bad things, which I would tread under my foot.' By ' bad things,' he must mean cruel and wicked things, and therefore he tram ples them in the dust. But how can be do this, in con sistency with his oath? No part of the Constitution is to be repudiated by him who swears to support it with-Saxons to keep together in great bodies, and in time out modification or abridgment. However repulsive I am not a non-resistant, and would shed blood may be some of its features, or afflicting some of its sometimes. But I think that, in nine cases out of requirements, he is bound to abide by it until it is leten, the Quaker is right. In the tenth case I think gally amended, or else to refuse to promise allegiance, he is wrong, and would shed blood. I think the There is no other alternative. All mental reservations

3. In a generous compliment to us, in the face of the popular opprobrium we have encountered, Mr. Par-We republish these extracts, because they relate to ker says, 'Mr. Garrison is in favor of the dissolution what we regard as the only vital issue with the Slave of the Union-I do not agree with him '-and here he Power now before the country-an issue which Mr. leaves the matter. We wish he had done us the justice Parker is not yet prepared to accept for himself, nor to state to those whom he addressed, the reasons w to urge upon the North for their adoption-believing it offer for occupying so radical a position. He may to be unnecessary, and suggesting what to him appears have supposed this to be unnecessary; but our views a more feasible course ; and because they are deserving are so constantly misrepresented by those who hate the the Union as worthy of preservation.

of the Union—first, because the entire military power

1. We do not clearly understand what Mr. Parker thereof is pledged to keep the slaves in their chains neans when he says that the North must abolish sla- second, because a slave representation is provided for very, 'peaceably if it can, ropcisty if it must.' The in Congress ; third, because on no part of the Ameri-North, as such, cannot by any legislative action eman. can soil can a fugitive slave, find constitutional procipate a single slave in all the South ; and as to a resort tection against his master ; fourth, because ' he who to force on its part, does Mr. Parker contemplate an abets oppression shares the crime '; fifth, because this o secure the abolition of the slave system ? In either renders it easy for the Slave Power to mould the polithe South is enabled to maintain and extend her slave- dissolution of the Union will be followed by the aboli holding dominion. Whenever that shall be done, we tion of slavery; and that the South will be as powerless leavor to show, to this withdrawal, Mr. Parker ob- 'I do not agree with him,' but his dissent would have

Atlantic republic,' not with reference to slavery, but dissolve the Union, and leave four millions of our brethbecause 'it is contrary to the genius of the Anglo-Sax- ren in bondage (!)-we would not do it if they were ons to keep together in great bodies'—making it a ques-tion of time and of disposition, not one of principle. Is there not some confusion here? tions urged against the Union, in consequence of its 2. In a grave discussion like this, there should be a sinful compromises. Besides, how does it follow, that definite meaning attached to language, or no progress a refusal to strike hands with thieves, and a withdraw. can be made in an ethical inquiry. If by the term al from their company, will enable them to plunder all 'Union,' Mr. Parker means one thing, and we anoth- the more successfully? The idea is an absurdity, er, diametrically its opposite, then each is looking at Who among the Disunionists talks or dreams of 'leara different object, from a different stand-point. In that ing four millions of our brethren in bondage '? Are case, he may not be for dissolving his Union; but, if they surpassed by any Unionists in vigilance, real, so, he certainly cannot be for perpetuating ours, and fidelity, courage, or liberality? Are they not the dismust join with us in desiring its abolition ! If, by the turbers of the peace, preëminently, by their incessant term 'Union,' he means one thing, and the American moral agitation? Do they propose to leave the slaves, people, another, then his Union yet remains to be organized, and so he is for preserving what is only to be and because to aid and abet them in their villany is to found in his own liberty-loving imagination. But if, incur the guilt thereof, and to stimulate them to perseby that term, he means precisely what Washington, vere in robbing the poor and needy. Well said an apos-and Hancock, and Adams, and Jefferson, and Marshall the of old, "Ye cannot drink the cup of the Lord and meant by it-what the nation, under all its different the cup of devils : ye cannot be partakers of the Lord's political phases, in all its constitutional departments, table, and of the table of devils.' And most pertinent executive degislative and judicial, 'without variable- was his inquiry, 'What fellowship hath righteousnes ness or shadow of turning, has from its formation with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light meant by it—then it is for him to show, as a moralist, with darkness? and what communion nath light with darkness? The same communion nath light with darkness? coming responsible for the continuance of slavery. may not be stained with pollution, and their hands de-For, it is no answer to say, that 'the Union could not filed with blood—that the power of the slaveholder over now be dissolved peaceably.' Why, acting upon his his victims may be crushed, and immediate emancipa principle, and adopting his own language, may we not reply, 'Peaceably if we can, foreibly if we must'? Is it for him who believes in bloodshed to object, that a divorcement from the South, on the part of the North, and divorcement from the South, on the part of the North, and the way to help them is to stand with the south. may lead to the shedding of blood—seeing that it will their lordly masters upon their necks, to threaten them relieve the latter of its present heavy burden of guilt? with instant death if they dare to strike a blow for their * Fiat justitia, runt calum. If the Constitution provides a slave representation in Congress for the exclusive benefit of their tyrannical masters, as such; if it pledges the military strength of the North to keep the clinging to the one is separation from the other; just

as concord with Christ is discord with Belial W. as concord with Christ is alsoord with Belal. The the result of a separation would be to the tyranism the South, let Lieut. Governor Pord, (Republica,) of Ohio, testify. In a recent speech, referring to the threats to dissolve the Union, he said-

Dissolve the Union! I should like to see lies tempt to dissolve the Union. Why, this silly cry a minds me of an Irishman who went down late 4 y minds me of an Irishman who went down into a solid to clean it out. When he was through, he had a signal to be hauled up. His companions who was be signal to be hauled up. His companions who was bettermined to have a joke at his expense, hauled in a about half way, and then stopped. There he has no way to get up—no safe way to get down it in were desirable. He begged and entreated, but it did not not no use. He stormed and raved, but it did no not no use. He stormed and raved, but it did no not have been used to be supported by the piper that played before Moses, I'll be the cutting the rope! "Let them cut the rope if they he coutting the rope!" Let them cut the rope if they he couting the rope! "Let them cut the rope if they he couting the rope!" I be the couting the rope! "Let them cut the rope if they he couting the rope!"

Our application of it is, that, by his over the and as an unquestionable fact, it is nothing by and as an unquestionable last, it is nothing but to continuance of this blood-cemented Union which the vitality and protection to slavery; therefore, Let to ROPE BE CUT! This is what Henry Ward Beecher says on the ar

A great many people raise a cry about the be-A great many people raise a cry about the bas and the Constitution, as if the two were perfect that it is the Constitute tical; but the truth is, that it is the Constitute self that is the cause of every division which the west constituted in the constitute of the self that is the cause of every division which the well question of slavery has ever occasioned in this con-It has been the fountain and father of our brain by attempting to hold together, or recarciled, to spe sing principles, which will not harmonize me spe

Now, this is precisely what we declare, in nearly that instrument. Why, then, does not Mr. beste boldly take disunion ground? The distant makes between the Union and the Constitution is perly fanciful. The twain are one; the abregation of the one is the death of the other. Destroy or set with the Constitution, and what remains of the Union!

5. 'I think,' says Mr. Parker, 'that if we were dissolve the Union, it would be difficult to tell view draw the line. Why any more difficult than it may the Colonies, prior to the Declaration of Independent when toryism, like modern pro-slavery, etherno prevailed, warmly espousing the side of depute The line must first be drawn around every mult h erty-loving spirit ; each one for himself, after the an ner of Joshua of old :- 'If it seem eril unto put serve the Lord, choose you this day when pure serve, whether the gods which roug rates and that were on the other side of the flood, or the page the Amorites in whose land ye dwell; but u for w and my house, we will serve the Lord.' Nest, ten h revolutionize the public sentiment of the North, by so ting a right example, and enforcing the day of me sion. If she has voluntarily entered into a mini compact, can she not voluntarily withdraw from it is claring the conditions of union imposed upon in its the South to be morally insurmountable and burble degrading? Of course, she will not do this will a s thoroughly abolitionized; hence it is obligator may every true friend of the slave to endeavor to bring le to a sense of her duty, and not to daub with mine pered mortar.' She is not the principal, is this dens niacal work of slavery, but an accomplice ; she has a conceivable interest in its continuance ; ber soll intivated by free labor, her institutions are fre, le prosperity and safety are dependant upon freelen. s now a union of the living with the dead,

6. We have said that Mr. Parker objects to Dismis in terms, rather than in fact. Let us see what he proposes to do within his Union, ' without disturber it ' !! He says :-

Rather than one more fugitive slave should be sent back, I would let the Union be broken into fragments no larger than the space upor whit this building stands; and then I would place me self upon a little piece of free soil, which was no contaminated with my brother's blood.

But it seems to me that the dissolution of the Union is unnecessary. Let us see what we can be without disturbing it. The free States can chose for its officers men who are men-men, made by Nature, and not by Nature's journeymen. Then et New York pass a Personal Liberty Bill, declar ing that no slave can owe labor or service, and that any person claimed as a slave shall be deemed freeman; and pass a law to imprison kidnappen. All this you can do at Albany, any day, without violating the Constitution, for you are a sovereign State.

Then, in a national point of view, repeal all fortive slave bills. Then abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and all the territories. Abolish the entire slave-trade, and make it r make slaveholding incapacitate a man from holding any office. Then re-construct the United State diciary-they need not remove the judge from office, but remove the office from the man. Then in their places, I would take honest men, who has God and love men, and then the Constitution world

no longer be a pro-slavery document.

There are things in that document that are held things, which I would tread under my feet. Is there are other things which are noble, and the preponderate. Then, at last, I would decrea day d and certain, when each State should ability slavery, and if they did not do it, the government should take possession of them, and form a Repub lican government. In the next six months we man place a Republican man in the Presidential chair. and if that is accomplished, freedom will triangle.

Truly, if all this may be done, without having the Union even disturbed, the monster Slavery must late suddenly become a very gentle beast, whose con's like that of a nightingale. Morally speaking, we last supposed and the land has found him to be, the soy eviathan of whose power and desperation Job has pr en so graphic a description. Caust theu draw ed leviathan with a hook? or his tongue with a art which thou lettest down? Wilt thou play with his as with a bird? Will he make a covenant will thee ?' "Certainly," our beloved friend seems to think; "nothing is easier!" Alas! 'his heart is as fra u! stone ; yea, as hard as a piece of the nether milleur When he raiseth up himself, the mighty are afait. Mr. Parker would henceforth allow no fugitive that to be sent back from the North; he would imprime every slaveholder seeking his runaway 'property's our soil; he would repeal all fugitive slave bila; h would abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and all the territories, and the domestic slave trade; is would make slaveholding incapacitate a man for holding any office-[how quietly the South would see mit to this !] -he would make the Constitution 'ps longer a pro-slavery document '-[no feathers mod fly in that case !] -and then, at last, he would deper a day, fixed and certain, when each State should should ish slavery, and if they did not do it, the correspond should take possession of them, and form a Republica government '!!! And all this without even diagram ing the existing Union! Why, almost any car these propositions, if carried out, would blow the Union into fragments; certainly, an attempt to enter them all, especially the last, would not leave one sine of it upon another. Where Mr. Parker finds the rest or the power conferred upon the government, by the Constitution, to compel emancipation in the slate States, at the mouth of the cannon and the layout point, we do not know : we must deny that it risks and assert that its exercise would be an act of surp tion that would lead to civil war, and delage the len with blood. When he says that, by placing a Republic lican in the Presidential chair, within the sease months, 'freedom will triumph,' he is alluding to gent Republican, or Republican party, of whose existent in have not yet been apprised. The Republican party. actually organized, has abandoned every isset 12 the Slave Power, except that of the Missouri Compre mise, and is totally silent in regard to the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, the abolition of slavery in the listrict of Columbia, &c. &c. The success of its cast date, therefore, will not be the triumph of freeden h any such sense as Mr. Parker contemplates. There seems to us but one consistent, straig ward course to pursue; and that is, to achoraled iniquity of the present national compact, and to see its immediate dissolution:

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LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU.

THE EMPLANY OF STANDARD LETTERS : comprising Selections from the Correspondence of Eminent Men and Women. With Biographical Sketches, Notes, and an Index. Edited by Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale. Vel II-Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. New York : Published by Mason Brothers. 1856.

Mrs. Hale justly observes in her Preface, that 'this with can scarcely fall of interesting deeply the Amerien reader. Lady Mary lived and wrote in the first half of the eighteenth century, when our land was a component portion of the British Empire; consequent ir her grains and her fame are ours by inheritance .-Her Letters will be found valuable as well as amusing sides the students of history to catch the manners and printers of English society in high life. They evince scheerful, vivacious, independent spirit, strength of gied, rare powers of observation and description, and are written in so modern a style, that, though more that a century old, they seem as though just received from her by mail-no sign of antiquity attaching to any of them, extending as they do from 1710 to 1762. within a month of her death. In writing them, little could she have dreamed that they would be handed down to our times, and published in a republic not then in existence, except as feeble colonies, but now numbering thirty-one powerful States and twenty-seven millions of people ! As a specimen of her off-hand composition, we copy a letter written by her just one hundrel years ago, respecting the stubborn pride and in-

desitable will of one of her own sex :-VENICE, March 22, 1756. A late adventure here makes a great noise from the the was heiress of one branch of the Mar Beatisogilo, and brought ten thousand gold sequins to thought, and brought ten thousand gold sequins to her husband, and the expectation of her father's es tate, three thousand pounds sterling per annum, the nest magnificent palace at Bresoia, (finer than any in Landon,) another in the country, and many other ad-santages of woods, plate, jewels, etc. The Cardinal Bentivoglio, his uncle, thought he could not choose bet-ter, though his nephew might certainly have chose among all the Italian ladies, being descended from the in the country, and many other ad among all the Italian hadres, being assecuted rion the sorreigns of Bologna, actually a grandee of Spain, a sable Venitian, and in possession of twenty-five thou-sail pounds sterling per annum, with immense wealth is palaces, furniture, and absolute dominion in some . The girl was pretty, and the match was of his lands. The girl was pretty, and the match was with the satisfaction of both parties; but she brought with her such a diabolical temper, and such Luciferun prile, that neither husband, relations or servants, had ever a moment's peace with her. After about eight erer a moment's peace with her. After about eight years warfare, she eloped one fair morning, and took rafage in Venice, leaving her two daughters, the eldest soarce six years old, to the care of the exasperated Marquis. Her father was so angry at her extravagant condact, that he would not, for some time, receive her into his house; but, after some months, and much solicitation, parental fondness prevailed, and she has remained with him ever since, notwithstanding all the effects of her hu-band, who tried kindness, submission, and threats, to no purpose. The Cardenal came twice to Bressia, her own father joined his entreaties, nay, his holiness wrote a letter with his own hands, and made use of the Church authority, but he found it barder to reduce one woman than ten heretics. She was inflexible, and lived ten years in this state of reprobation. Her father died last winter, and left her his whole estate for her life, and afterward to her children. Her eldest was now marriageable, and disposed of to the nephew of Cardinal Valentino Gonzagua, first minister at Rome. She would neither appear at the vedding, nor take the least notice of a dutiful letter sent by the bride. The old Cardinal (who was passionfond of his illustrious name) was so much touchel with the apparent extinction of it, that it was thought to have hastened his death. She continued in the enjoyment of her ill-humor, living in great sple dor, though almost solitary, having, by some imperti-zence or other, disgusted all her acquaintance, till abest a month ago, when her woman brought her a basin of broth, which she usually drank in her bed. She took a few spoonfuls of it, and then cried out i

was so bad it was impossible to endure it. Her cham-ternaids were so used to hear, her exclamations, that they are it up very comfortably; they were both seized with the same pangs, and died the next day. She sent for physicians, who judged her poisoned; but, as she had taken a small quantity, by the help of antidotes, she recovered, yet is still in a languishing condition. Her cook was examined, and racked, always protesting entire innocence, and swearing he had made the sour in the same manner he was accustomed. You may in agine the noise of this affair. She loudly accused he husband, it being the interest of no other person to wish her out of the world. He resides at Ferrara (about which the greatest part of his lands lie,) and vas soon informed of this accident. He sent doctors to carests to pray for her health, and ordered a number of masses to be said in every church of Brescia and Ferrara. He sent letters to the senate at Venice, and published manifestos in all the capital cities, in which he professes his offection to her, and abhorrence of any attempt against her, and has a cloud of witnesses that he never gave her the least reason of complaint, and tim since her leaving him, has always spoke of her , and courted her return be remarkably sweet-tempered, and has the best charac-ter of any man of quality in this country. If the death of her women did not seem to confirm it, her accusation would gain credit with nobody. She is cer resains would gain credit with nobody. She is cer-tainly very sincere in it herself, being so persuaded he has resolved her death, that she dare not take the air, apprehending to be assassinated, and has imprisoned herself in her chamber, where she will neither eat nor drak any thing that she does not see tasted by all her servants. The physicians now say, that perhaps the posen might fall into the broth accidentally; I confirs I do not perceive the possibility of it. As to the cook suffering the rack, that is a mere jest, where people have money enough to bribe the executioner. I do cie nothing; but such is the present destiny of a lady having never been suspected of the least gallantry, hating, and being hated, universally; of a most noble spirit, it being proverbial—' as proud as the Marchio-

In these days of Woman's Rights, the following curious piece of history, which Lady Montagu has record ed, will amuse and interest the reader :-

LIDIES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. At the last warr debate in the House of Lords, it was unanimously re solved there should be no crowd of unnecessary audi ters; consequently, the fair sex were excluded, and the galleries destined to the sole use of the House of Commons. Notwithstanding which determination, tribe of dames resolved to show, on this occasion, that neither men nor laws could resist them. These hero ins were Lady Huntingdon, the Duchess of Queens bury, the Duchess of Ancaster, Lady Westmoreland Lady Cobham, Lady Charlotte Edwin, Lady Archibal Hamilton and her daughter, Mrs. Scott, and Mrs. Pen-daris, and Lady Charlotte. darth, and Lady Frances Saunderson. I am thus par-ticular in their names, since I look upon them to be the boldest assertors and most resigned sufferers for liberty. I erer read of. They presented themselves at the door at size o'clock in the morning, where Sir William Sanderson respectfully informed them the chancello had made an order against their admittance. The Duchess of Queensbury, as head of the squadron published at the ill-breeding of a mere lawyer, and desired him to be the squadron and the squadron published at the ill-breeding of a mere lawyer, and desired him to be the squadron and the squadron published at the ill-breeding of a mere lawyer, and desired him to be the squadron and the squadron published at the el him to let them up stairs privately. After son ller grace, with a noble warmth, answered by G-would come in, in spite of the chancellor and th This House. This being reported, the peers resolved is starte them out; an order was made that the doors should be fastened. These Amazons now shown thenselves qualified for even the duty of foot soldiers they stood there till five in the afternoon, without e ther sustenance or evacuation, every now and then paying vollies of thumps, kicks and raps against the door, with so much violesce that the speakers in the were scarce heard. When the lords were not to s conquered by this, the two duchesses (very well ar of the use of stratagems in war) co had silence of half an hour; and the chancellor, w

thought this a certain proof of their absence, (the for the opening of the door; upon which they all din, pushed aside their competitors, and placed edies in the front row of the gallery. They stayed till after eleven, when the House rose; and dur the debate care and aboved marks of ing the debate, gave applause, and showed marks of dislite, net only by smiles and winks, (which have always been allowed in these cases,) but by noisy laughs and apparent contempts; which is supposed the true trason why poor Lord Hervey spoke miserably.

THE ROMAN EXILE. By Guglielmo Gajani, Profess of Civil and Canon Law, and Representative of the People in the Roman Constituent Assembly in the Jear 1849. John P. Jewett & Co.

LIFE OF SCHAMPL; and Narrative of the Circamian War of Independence against Russia. By J. Milton Mackie, author of 'Cosas de Espana.' J. P. Jewett & Co. Iwo unique, well-written and exceedingly interest of works; a more particular notice of which we must fer till a future number.

LETTER PROM HENRY C. WRIGHT.

ican Tract Society.

The Cincinnati Tragedy-Lucy Stone Blackwell-Ohio Legislature-Republican Convention and Par ty-The Priest and the Kidnapper-Agent of Amer-

CLEVELAND, March 28, 1856.

The end of the Cincinnati tragedy is not yet. Man GARRY GARRER is a name that will long be preserved and consecrated in the hearts of the people of Ohio. That heroic mother, in the deep, holy love of her maternal heart, cut the throat of one child and tried to kill her three others, to save them from the lash and the lust of a leading member of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, and of a Presbyterian Elder in Ohio. Judge Leavitt, who consigned her to slavery, and Gaines, who claimed and took her and sold her and one of her children to the land of Legree, are both members in good standing and main supporters of God-worship, according to Presbyterianism; the one an Elder in Steubenville, the other a leading member in Frankfort. What can the God and the Christ of such men be but inhuman, malignant fiends? The Church that can receive such monsters as good men and honest will ere long be seen to be just what abolitionists have long declared the Presbyterian Church to be-a synagogue of Satan.

Margaret Garner has saved two of her babes from the pollutions and horrors to which Presbyterians would have consigned them. She knew, by experience, to what Presbyterianism would consign her babes, and she threw one into the river, and out the throat of the other, to save them from that doom. Whose heart would not have sympathised in it, had she succeeded in killing them all, and then herself?

LUCY STONE BLACKWELL was right in one sentimen uttered in the place where the Presbyterian Elder consigned that mother and her children to the brutality and avarice of a Presbyterian brother : ' Better liberty with God, than slavery with man.' She was right too, in saying, if it was right to furnish the heroes of Concord and Bunker Hill with arms to defend their wives and children against British oppression, it would have been just and right in her to furnish Margaret Garner with a knife to kill herself and her children, and also to cut the throat of Leavitt, Gaines, and of all who sought to enslave her and her children. It was nobly done in Lucy to utter those sentiments when and where she did. Presbyterian Elders, Deacons and members inflict on the mother and her children cruelties at which humanity shudders, and if she dares to remove herself and them beyond their reach, they turn upon her and denounce and hang her as a murderer and consign her to hell.

And Governor Chase saw the tragedy proceeding, and Margaret and her children given over to the Presbyterian kidnappers, and opened not his mouth till the deed was finished, and the victim beyond his reach. The Republican Convention at Pittsburg about that time were talking of Chase as their Presidential candidate, and the leaders of tthat party were in commu nication with him on that subject. Can it be that, in accordance with the 'spirit of prudence, concession and compromise ' that governed that Convention and the party, they advised Gov. Chase not to mix himself up with that tragedy, lest it should injure his prospects and bring odium on the party?

That Pittsburg Republican Convention-what could it do for liberty? What can that party do for the abolition of slavery? Nothing. They do not propose to do any thing for it. They declare that they are not organized to act against slavery and for its abolition. They boast that eight slave States, as such, were represented in the Convention. They chose a slaveholder-Blair-to preside over their deliberations. They were overjoyed to get that slaveholder to preside over them, and to get slave-traders to join with them ; and they were eager to meet them half-way, to make concessions compromises, and to be very prudent and discreet, and never to attempt to meddle with slavery in the States where it now is, provided Blair and his brother slavemongers would only come and help them to get control of the national purse and sword, all to keep slavery out of Kansas! (?) How prudent, how cautious, how full of humble concessions to their slave-trading confederates was their platform! The Republican party is far less manly for liberty, and more humbly conciliatory to slavery, than was the Free Soil or Liberty party. It seeks to be a National party, and it will be, for just enough slaveholders will come in to make it so, and then they will manage it to suit their purposes. I never saw more clearly the utter powerlessness of a political party to abolish slavery, than I did in the spirit if not more, and be looked upon very suspiciously in slavery, to abolish it, through the National government, are useless. Only through the State governments can any thing be done.

The Cincinnati tragedy has roused this State to do something. Have you seen the bills before the Legislature of Ohio, touching the habeas corpus, and the use of the jails, prisons and court-houses in the execution of the Fugitive Law? This is something, but not much. Nothing effectual can be done, till Ohio passes a law that no man shall be put on trial in her borders on the issue, Is he a freeman or a slave, a man or a chattel? and till she says to the world, the moment a slave enters her territory, he is free. As the governing power of Ohio now stands, the right of the people of Ohio to protection against murder is of no account, compared to the right of slaveholders to be protected in their slave-hunting.

Four days ago, I was in a car with some Methodist priests and a slaveholder. The man from the South said, 'I am a slaveholder.' 'And you come to Ohio and boast of it?' I said. 'Every slaveholder is a thief and a robber, and the day will come, I trust, when men-stealers will not dare, in the cars of the the man entered to go a voyage to the Mediterranean North, to boast of their infamy.' He was enraged ; He signed the initiatory document, and then wen and the priest, to comfort and appease his wrath, drew away to arrange his chest. Accidentally, while buying a Bible from his pocket and held it up, saying, 'This some clothes, he was asked in what ship he was to book is the Word of God, and this says slavery is right; sail. He named her, and said she was bound to the and you have no right to call a man a thief and robber Mediterranean. Some one knew, and told him that for doing what Abraham, Jacob, Moses, David and ship was loaded for New Orleans !! That accident Solomon did, and what God sanctioned in them.'- saved him. He made immediate inquiry, and found Would you call a man an adulterer for doing now it was so, and that the whole was a plot to entrap what God sanctioned in Solomon, David, Jacob and him, to be carried back to New Orleans. Abraham?' I asked. No answer. 'I should,' I said; and Abraham, Jacob, David and Solomon were character and course of the Republican party, as deadulterers and prostituted men, for keeping many veloped at the Pittsburg Convention. Mr. Channing wives and concubines then. So were they thieves and in his lecture here some time ago, lauded that party to robbers, if they held and used men as chattels.' 'But the skies, and proclaimed it the star of hope to the God authorised them to do these things,' said the slave. He put us very low indeed; and many thought priest. 'Then what you and they call God was a thief and still think us unfaithful to the slave, because we and a robber, and sanctioned adultery, concubinage, do not join the new banner. With all his hatred o and prostitution, and I defy his power and despise his slavery and reputation as 'an abolitionist of the aboli worship. I do not believe in the existence of such a tionists,' I think his course in this country has done the God.' The man who made his boast of his man-steal-anti-slavery cause but very little real good, if any at all. ing and his villany shrank away from his Reverend de fender. He was not prepared to defend slavery as the T. Dr. J. S. Rock, of this city, gave a very inter priest was. The kidnapper was nearer the kingdom of esting lecture on the Unity and Equality of the Race, beaven than his Reverend apologist.

The Republicans of Ohio, many of them, seem to Representatives. Senator Taft, of Worcester county think that their battle was won when Banks was elect- presided, and a large audience listened with attention ed, and the report adopted to send to Kansas for per- and interest to the speaker's ingenious and well-ex sons and papers. They think the great end of the par- pressed argument. The lecture manifested thorough ty is gained. What is that end? The exclusion of investigation and study of the subject, and great faslavery from Kansas. This gained, that party, so far at slavery is concerned, has accomplished its mission. It heeds not the call of four millions held by confederates in the States. It says to them, 'We can do noth- very pleasing manner, and in a clear, distinct, and rates in the States. It says to them, 'We can do nothing for you; we have agreed to let you alone; to let our associates work their will upon you, and we shall keep our promise.' 'No alayery outside the present slave States,' but eternal elayery in them, is their motion. The Republican party has no more intention to abolish slavery in the South than despotism in Russia. It has no more wish nor power to do the one than the of the great human family. His main point, be

The heart of the people all sound on the question of stavery? What do they mean? Is the heart of Ohio sound? It has acquiesced in the surrender of Margaret Garner and her children to slavery. The Constitu tion and laws and Union demanded it, and the heart of the people sanctioned it. If that heart had been sound and true to its own ideal of right, it would have rallied around her and rescued her, though at the expense of the lives of the judges, lawyers, witnesses, marshale, sheriffs, President, and all concerned in her rendition. It would put arms into the hands of the slaves, and say- Be free! though you bathe your hands in the heart's blood of your oppressors !' for that heart says, Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God.' No, the heart of the people is all false to liberty, and true only

to slavery. It can and must be changed.

It is the 28th of March. I am by the shore of Lake Erie. Far as the eye can reach, the lake seems like one solid mass of ice. The sun is bright and warm, and robins are singing near me, but the air is keenly cold. The snow is yet deep in the woods. It will be long before the ice goes out of the lake over Niagara Falls. I am on my way to Iowa. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

P. S. HURON STATION. I came here from Cleveand. As I got out of the cars, and sat in the station to warm and wait for a passage to Berlin, a gentleman came in with tracts to distribute. Several persons were in the station, and he handed a tract to each of us. I saw it was a publication of the American Tract Society. 'You are agent of Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D.D., are you, to distribute his works? I said. 'I know nothing of Nebemiah Adams,' said he. But you must know that the Tract Society cannot publish a word without his consent, and he defends slavery from the Bible, and pleads for its divinity. Take back your tract,' I said, giving him mine, and burn it, or take it to another market.' Every one present handed back their tracts. I think slavery is right,' said the Tract Agent, 'for God cursed Ham, and said the whites should enslave his posterity. I have been in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee, and the slaves are far better off than the colored people of the North, for they are where God designed they should be.' 'Keep Nehemiah Adams's publications for the South. Go there and distribute them among the slave traders he defends; but wherever I can meet you, or any agents of that Society, I will expose you, and hold up your calling to the scorn and execration of the people.' The Reverend

Agent cleared out with his tracts.

Wherever these agents of Nehemiah Adams ca found, they feel bound to vindicate his views, or they will lose their place. I often meet these Tract Agents, and they are doing what they can to spread through the North the immoral and corrupt opinions of that adrocate of man-stealing, of adultery, and inhumanity. wish all would rebuke them, and spurn their tracts wherever they are found.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF A SLAVE. Extract of a letter from PARKER PILLSBURY, dated Liverpool, (Eng.) March 13, 1856 :-

A most interesting case of escapement has just turned up here in Liverpool. The boatswain of the ship Asterion, of New Orleans, when two days out from that port, discovered, stowed away among the cotton, a slave girl of about one or two and twenty years. He is a colored man himself, and he contrived to conceal her so well, as that she was not found until the ship reached Liverpool; nor then, only as a custom-house officer found her when searching the sailors' quarters for contraband tobacco. When she turned up, it was a somewhat larger plug than they were accustomed to find. The poor boatswain gave the officer a piece of gold, and he promised to keep silent. But he immediately reported him to the officers of the ship. The boatswain, however, knew his rights there, and dared to demand them ; so he hurried the girl into a boat, and sent her on shore. She was taken into good hands. and supplied with clothing and other comforts, of which she stood in great need, She had suffered fearfully on the voyage, and when taken from her hidingplace, was not able to walk a step. At one time on the passage she was near dying, and the boatswain was greatly alarmed. He gave her sea-water, and restored her somewhat, but she was more than a week quite ill. after she got on shore. The boatswain lost his wages by the transaction, but that loss he pockets quite heroically. I told him the story of Thomas Garrett, with which he was much pleased. The captain says he has sent the owner of the slave girl eleven hundred dollars, to cover his loss. He will doubtless lose that amount, the custom-house officer kept the secret, the poor victim would have been got on shore, and no one would have been the wiser, the boatswain would have saved his wages, and the captain his cash and his character. Now, the losses are all on the right side, but the thirty dollars due the boatswain, and the gains are all as we would wish them. They are trying all sorts of plans to abduct the girl, but she is safe in the hands and the house of our friends the Powells, where she will remain for the present. She is a lively little body, has lived in a French family always, and speaks the language better than ours. I am to give a lecture here this eve ning, and both she and her deliverer are to be on the platform. I hope to make the occasion one of interest and importance to the cause of humanity.

My lecture last evening went off well. The fugitive and her deliverer were both on the platform, and produced quite a thrilling sensation. I described the circumstances pretty thoroughly of the escape, and told the meeting £100 (\$500) are offered for the safe de livery of either of them on board the ship again, and deep-laid plots are tried to secure them. Yesterday

In my remarks last evening, I took a survey of the

on Friday evening last, at the Hall of the House of other. I am glad to see the party succeed in keeping slavery from Kansas, but a party whose great aim is NUNDERS cannot abolish American slavery. Only those who lay property, station, office, Church, Union, reputation and life on the altar of principle, can do that.

THE VALLEY OF THE MYSTIC.

GREENMANVILLE, (Ct.) April 4, 1856. It may be encouraging to the friends of freedom t know that there is one spot in Connecticut where abo-lition has a foothold. The valley of the beautiful Mystic can furnish a few anti-slavery men and women, year of children too, of the right stamp. Although Fogy-ism, Conservatism, and Know-Nothingism too much prevail, yet there are a goodly number who will not bow the knee to either of those idols. Republicanism, alias Free Soilism, alias Non-Extensionism, seems just now struggling into increased action in the States, although many of the anti-slavery Republicans express but little confidence in the movement. I was told by a gentleman who attended the Convention at Hartford, that the real anti-slavery atmosphere there was cool. bow the knee to either of those idols. Republicanism, that the real anti-slavery atmosphere there was cool and chilly, all of which I think can be accounted for on to Free Soilism from either kind of Old Fogylsm ought

to be probationed at least six months. But, to return to Mystic. Within some five years we have been favored with the labors of Lewis Ford Lucy Stone, (now Blackwell.) Daniel Foster, Antoinett L. Brown, (now Blackwell,) A. T. Foss, Sallie Holley, and Wm. W. Brown, all of whom have spoken anti-slavery truth, and through these labors seed has been sown which is already bringing forth fruit.

As I have before, through the columns of like bits.

Empire, which is the same of the labors of all the above persons, except the last two, (S. Holley and W. W. Brown,) I wish just to express my high appreciation of their visit from your pen; and yet it is found in the editorial department. The lectures of Miss Holley were well calculated here. The lectures of Miss Holley were well calculated here.

The lectures of Miss Holley were well calculated here. The lectures have been here. The lectures have been here. The lectures have been here. The lectures hav tion by all who heard her. She was freely permitted But such forbearance should be impartial, and to occupy the pulpits of the Baptist church at Noank, out respect of persons.—Am. Baptist, Jan. 24. Greenmanville, and Mystic, although refused by the Methodists at Mystic Bridge, the same that was denied inimitable drama, entitled * The Doughface Baked ; or, States. It seems to be perfectly in character. How to get a Back-bone,' to an attentive audience in More abour THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE. While

affords.

The valley of the Mystic I consider as good missionary ground. Myself and the two churches to which I
preach (one on the seventh, the other on the first day
of the week,) intend to keep the ball rolling. Still, we
need help from abroad, and are always glad to have
med help from abroad, and are always glad to have
should require to be marched over to Cincinnati. anti-slavery lecturers visit us. For one, I am fully should require to be marched over to Cincinnati.

Mr. Robinson then came back to Cincinnati with this anti-slavery lecturers visit us. For one, Mr. Robinson then came back to order for soldiers from Newport in can be obtained is by holding up the sin of oppression mediately a great number of additional special mar as a crime, unmitigated, and one that justly incurs the shals were appointed so as to swell the list to some thre displeasure of God. I therefore must treat man-steal-hundred. displeasure of God. I therefore must treat man-steal-ing and the man-thief as I would other sinners guilty of the most heinous crimes against God and man. Let of the most heinous crimes against God and man. Let then the slaveholder and his apologist, whether in bought by men who never had any money for such in-Georgia or Maine, understand that they deserve to be treated as enemies of mankind, sinners against God, and must (except they repent) have their doom with brother deputies. Who they operated for we do not hypocrites and unbelievers.

S. S. GRISWOLD.

*CHAMPIONS OF FREEDOM. C. H. Brainarl, Wash-ed, immediately after his return from Washington, ington Street, Boston, has just published on one sheet every body seemed to have been appointed a de the portraits of John G. Whittier, William H. Sew- marshal, ARD, CHARLES SUMNER, JOHN P. HALE, HENRY WARD that could not. One man who drew a warrant for BEECHEB, SALMON P. CHASE, and HORACE GREEKY. days of that time. What discount be made on his or-These are designated as 'Seven Champions of Free- der, we have not learned. dom.' Without wishing to do any of them the slightest injustice, but, on the contrary, gladly recognizing every effort they have made on any issue with the Slave ington Union publishes the following extract of a let-Power, we must say that this designation (the Quaker ter from Mr. Buchanan to Senator Slidell, which shows poet excepted) has a very limited extent, and can be that the Pennsylvania lickspittle of the Slave Power is Still we are extremely gratified to see these likenessesall of them excellent, most satisfactory, and life-like, will roll in the dirt in vain, for the South will stick to executed by Grozelier in his best style, -WHITTIER'S Franklin Pierce, and elect him. Referring to the Kanbeing deservedly in the centre. Among the multitudi- sas-Nebraska bill, he says :nous friends and admirers whom each in this group possesses, there must be a large number who will readily purchase this really ornamental collection of portraits; and we trust the enterprising publisher will maintained it, provided they are now willing in good maintained it, provided they are now willing in good they are now will readily a source of the large expense he has incurred, but to realize a handsome remuneration. He understanding is wise and just in itself.

'It is well known how I labored in common with

trait of Hon. N. P. BANKS, by Grozelier, (who has no MER'S, CHASE'S, PHILLIPS', PARKER'S, &c. The friends of Mr. Banks must be entirely satisfied with it, we storm which may be raised against it.

The attention of our readers is requested to the etters of those distinguished Frenchmen, De Tocqueville, Emile de Girardin, Carnot and Passy, -and to that of N. Tourgueneff, a Russian nobleman, living in exile for his philanthropic efforts to abolish serfdom in his native land,-addressed to Mrs. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, with reference to American slavery. They breathe an excellent spirit toward our country, but justly deplore and marvel at the existence of chattel slavery on its soil. Thanks for such testimonies!

We ought to have stated, in our last number, that the tyrannical and unconstitutional law of Virginin, which was inserted in the ' Refuge of Oppression,' relative to the searching of all Northern vessels for fugitive slaves, had been adopted by that State, and is now in operation, as will be seen by the following

AN ARREST UNDER THE NEW INSPECTION LAW. Saturday was the first day the new law for searching vessels went into operation. Capt. Clark of the Pilot Boat York boarded the Schr. Hannah and Abigail in Hamp-ton Roads, and finding a young negro on board who had neither pass nor free papers, took the responsibility of bringing the schooner back to this port. It appeared on ation, however, that the boy was free, and the

vessel and captain were therefore released.

All vessels must be inspected before leaving our waters; if they return from any cause, they must be again inspected; and if they hold any communication with the shore after their return, they will be subjected to the payment of another fee.—Norfolk Herald.

Nonrolk, April 7th. Scieure of a Schooner under the New Viedinia Slave Law. The schooner Maryland, of New York, was seized in Hampton Roads yesterday, and brought into this port, together with the officers and crew. The into this port, together with the officers and crew. The captain of the Maryland refused to allow his vessel to be searched for slaves, in compliance with the State law,

Runaway slaves were believed to be on board of her.

have been consumed to ashes within the last eighteen months at the South.

Mone New Music. We have received from George P. Reed & Co., 18 Tremont street, the following pieces of music just published by that firm :--STABLING HALL POLKA. Composed for the Piano,

and respectfully dedicated to the Faculty of the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. By S. Pearson. BIRD AND LADY. A Vocal Duett, composed and espectfully dedicated to Misses Louisa and Fanny Egan, Aylmera, Canada East. By Louis Fecht.

THE DEAREST SPOT OF RABTH TO ME IS HOME. Sung by Miss Adelaide Phillips. Arranged as a Quartette for Soprano, Alto, Tenor and Bass. By George P. Root.

For another specimen of pious pro-slavery base-ness on the part of the American Tract Society, see ar-ticle from the New York Independent.

The following satisfactory disclaimer was not een by us till within a few days past, or we should have given it a prompt insertion :-

THE LIBERATOR. While we were absent from home, some six months since, an article appeared in our editorial columns, characterising the occasional publication, in The Liberator, of column after column of Southern Crimes and Horrors,' as in bad taste; but at the same time giving credit to that journal for honesty, fearless zeal, persistency of purpose, &c. The Liberator, of last week, copies the item, with the following comment:

We regretted the article which has drawn forth this and chilly, all of which I think can be accounted for on the score of conversions made by the desperation of indeed, as approving the taste which, as a general rule whiggery and ruffianism of Democracy. All converts would find gratification in the sort of reading referred would find gratification in the sort of rending referred to, but because we well knew that the object of THE LIBERATOR, in 'grouping together, from time to time, such incidents,' was 'to illustrate the true state of Southern society, and the crimes and horrors which abound in and are peculiar to that part of our slave-cursed land.' Far be it from us to obstruct, or in any way to discredit the efforts of our contemporary, to expose the bloody character and tendency of our nation's crime and curse.

In another column of the same Liberator in which the above reproof appears, we find some remarks of the

the above reproof appears, we find some remarks of the editor relative to a statement published in the London Empire, which he thinks would have been more befitting 'Bennett's Herald, and other "Satanio" jour-

The Cincinnati Gazette makes the following to Lucy Stone. Last evening, W. W. Brown read his startling charge against the President of the United

Floral Hall. The drama cannot but bring its author into notice as a dramatic writer. The characters are called on President Pierce for advice and direction. The drawn to the life. And then, the manner in which Mr. President told Mr. Robinson, (they were talking social-Brown reads carries along with him the audience it-self. Let none fail of hearing it when opportunity the shoulder, and told him to take just what steps

know, but we presume the person who furnished the funds knows there was secret service money enough to pay all the expenses.

In the terrible crisis that Mr. Robinson apprehend

BUCHANAN'S BID FOR THE PRESIDENCY. The Washcknowledged only by a good deal of qualification .- aiming to secure a nomination for the Presidency at the approaching national Democratic Convention ; but he

'The question has been settled by Congress, and this faith to maintain the settlement as it exists. Such ar

Southern men to have this line extended to the Pacific ocean. But it has departed. The time for it has pass-Mr. Brainard has also published an admirable ported away, and I verily believe that the best—nay, the trait of Hon. N. P. Banks, by Grozelier, (who has no only—mode now left of putting down the fanatical and reukless spirit of abolition at the North is to adhere to the existing settlement, without the slightest thought or

> THE BEST OF THE COURSE. A Newburyport correspondent, writing to the Boston Journal under date of April 5th, says :-

> . The last lecture in the course before the Newbury port Lyceum, was delivered by Rev. Theodore Parker last evening, before the largest audience of the season The lecturer announced as his subject, "The American people—their character, condition, and prospects."
> will not attempt to give even an abstract of his able and eloquent remarks. The lecture was one of vast histori-cal research and intellectual knowledge; full of original thoughts and bitter sarcasm, and delivered in Mr.
> Parker's own peculiar and interesting manner. He
> held the closest attention of his audience for more than
> two hours, and at the close was loudly applauded. Able lectures have been delivered by President Lord, Bishor Clark, Giddings, Speaker Phelps, Rev. A. A. Miner o Boston, John P. Hale, and other distinguished persons

Cassius M. Clay. The Albany Statesman, having charged Cassius M. Clay with being a dealer in slaves, because an advertisement of the sale of his property, including twenty-one slaves, had been published, the Albany Evening Journal explains the matter thus:

but Mr. Parker's is considered the most able lecture

the whole course.

*Those slaves were bequeathed for life to Cassius M lay, remainder in fee to his children. By the wil Clay, remainder in fee to his children. By which conveyed them, Cassius was made the which conveyed them, Cassius was made the guardian of the children with respect to its devises. In Kentucky, as in most of the slave States, if not all of them, bequests of slaves have been placed by statute upon the footing of devises of real estate. Though chattels, their grant for life does not pass a fee. As the guardian of the children, who had the remainder interest in them, he was legally obliged to be and the state of the children. them, he was legally obliged to keep and care for those slaves. He had no power to manumit them, as he did manumit all be owned himself. The sale which has made occasion for the above fling at a generous, brave and conscientious man, was the act of the law, and not of Clay. Involved deeply in debt by an unfortunate speculation, his technical property in the slaves has been sold under execution to satisfy creditors.

Runaway slaves were believed to be on board of her, and a company of military was sent after her. The captain and crew are in prison. Great excitement exists here.

Another Case of Southern Firndishness. The Montgomery (Alabama) Journal, of the 3d inst., states that the negro who murdered a Mr. Capheart was nursh at Mount Meigs, the day previous. O, the infernal spirit of slavery! Three or four others have been consumed to ashes within the last eighteen

DIVORCE CASE. A divorce case of a singular character is on trial in New York. The plaintiff is Rev. Dr. Cox, pastor of a fashionable Episcopal church. He alleges that his wife is a common prostitute, of many years standing, and that he married her not knowing her real character. She alleges that she was the widow of a respectable Pearl street merchant, from whom she inherited considerable property; that when she married Dr. Cox, she was, and had been for years, a member of Dr. Hawk's church; that Dr. Cox married her for her money, and was disappointed in the amount; that he then commenced missusing her, and afterwards repudiated her; that he hired worthless fellows to watch her and to swear falsely against her. The details of the evidence on both sides are perfectly sickening. [Mrs. Cox has since been honorably acquitted of the foul imputation.]

A man, with a two-horse wagon, in which be sides himself there were two women and four children attempted to cross the Mississippi river on the ice above Lyons, when the wagon broke through, and all were used.

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tain the most saleable, and order accordingly. Address, (post paid,) ROBERT SEARS, PUBLISHER.
181 William Street, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PRO-GRESSIVE FRIENDS.

Upon the undersigned devolves the pleasant duty of inviting the friends of Truth, Purity and Progress, without distinction of sect or name or nation, to attend the Fourth Annual Convocation of Progressive Friends, to be held in the Meeting-house at Longwood, (between Hamorton and Kennett Square.) Chester Co., Pa., commepcing on First day, the eighteenth of 5th month, 1856, at 10 °clock, A. M., and continuing as long as circumstances may seem to require—probably for three ircumstances may seem to require-probably for three The Progressive Friends have no creed as the basis of

The Progressive Friends have no creed as the cass of association. Their object is not to build up a sect, armed with ecclesiastical power, and endowed with authority to define the boundaries of thought and restrain the freedom of speech and action, but to unite persons of every shade of theological opinion, in ONE STRIET OF LOVE, to 'do good to all men as they have opportunity'; to cultivate in themselves whatever is pure, generally the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction. ty'; to cultivate in themselves whatever is pure, generous, and ennobling; to worship God in the service of Humanity; to investigate those questions of individual and social duty which the experiences of daily life and the conflicts of sects, parties, classes and nationalities, are perpetually evolving; to vindicate the primordial rights of man, and plead the cause of the poor, the ignorant, the degraded, and the oppressed; to testify against those systems of popular wickedness which derive their support from a false Church and a corrupt Government; to promote the cause of the property of the property of the cause of the property of the p Government; to promote the cause of 'pure and unde-filed religion,' by a firm resistance to the impositions of Church-craft and Priest-craft; to elevate the standard of public morals, by teaching men to revere, as para-mount to all human codes, the law written by the finger of God in their own minds and hearts; to exemplify the spirit of Universal Brotherhood, and to proclaim the evangel of 'Peace on earth, good will to men.'

All those who desire to co-operate with us and those we represent, in this work of beneficence and love, are earnestly invited to meet with us, at the time and place above named. Nay, more—in the language of the Hebrew prophet we say, 'Whosoever will, let him JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, RUTH DUGDALE,

WILLIAM BARNARD, LIZZIE MCFARLAN, SIDNEY P. CURTIS, H. M. DARLINGTON, ROWLAND JOHNSON, JOSIAH WILSON, HANNAH PENNOCK, OLIVER JOHNSON, SALLIE C. COATES, AMELIA JACKSON, ISAAC MENDENHALL, Committee of Arrangements.

RHODE ISLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-TION.—A Convention of all persons in the State of Rhode Island, opposed to Slavery and in favor of its Immediate and Unconditional Abolition,—and to that end the friends of a thorough and persistent agitation against its multiform cruelties, its incessant encroachments, and its daring usurpations,—will be held in the city of PROVIDENCE on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, April 26th and 27th, at WESTMINSTER HALL, commence ing at 10 o'clock A. M., of Saturday.
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, STEPHEN

S. FOSTER, WM. WELLS BROWN, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., and other speakers will be present.

Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:-Friday, April 11. A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-

Sunday, (all day,) 13.
Monday, April 14.
Tuesday, 15.
Wednesday, 16. Hanson, South Abington, North Bridgewater, Thursday, Halifax. Friday, "18. Sunday, (all day,) 20. Plympton, Plymouth, Monday, April 21. Tuesday, 22 Kingston, In behalf of the Society, LEWIS FORD

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, an Agent of the Amerlean Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at LONSDALE, R. I., on Sunday next, April 13; and at PAWTUCK-ET, R. L., on Sunday, April 20. WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the Amer-

ican Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in UPTON, on Sunday and Monday next, April 13th and 14th.

INNOCENT OR RENOWNED MEN IN PRISON!! Rev. CHARLES SPEAR, of Boston, will deliver, at the Chapel in Freeman place, nearly opposite the Boston Athenseum, Sunday evening, April 13, a moral and historical Lecture on Prisons and their Tenants. Sketches will be given of the imprisonment of James Montgomery, Madame Guyon, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John Bunyan, Sir Walter Raleigh, Dr. Dodd, Rev. Adoniram Judson, John Howard; of Missionaries of the Cross, and Kings and Queens in Prison ! Also, Incidents of Prison Life.

Appropriate Music for the occasion. ittance 10 cents. Lecture to commence at 74

FT PLACE WANTED .- A colored lad, between 14 and 15 years of age, wants a place in a good family in the country. He is used to the care of a horse, &c. Apply to Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

TO CONSUMPTIVE PROPLE

A gentleman having recovered from a settled consumption, will send free the prescription used. Address THEO. K. BURTON, Boston, Mass. 3m

ASSIST COLORED YOUTH A colored Lad of 16 years, who has enjoyed academic facilities, and studied book-keeping, is a ready pen-man, and can produce the best testimonials of character and disposition, desires some suitable situation. disposition, desires some suitable situation.

so—Two others desire to learn trades—one of them

lsterer's. WM. C. NELL, 21 Corphill. Apply to DIED-In Lynn, March 21, Mr. CHARLES MAY, aged 68, son of the late Col. Joseph May of this city.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. An Elegant Gift for a Father to present to his Family.

Send for one Copy, and try it among your Friends. WANTED-AGENTS TO CIRCULATE

SEARS' LARGE TYPE OUARTO BIBLE. For Family use, entitled the People's Pictorial Domestic Bible.

THIS useful Book is destined, if we can form an opinion from the Notices of the Press, to have an unprecedented circulation in every section of our wide-spread continent, and to form a distinct era in the sale of our works. It will, no doubt, in a few years become THE FAMILY BIBLE OF THE AMERICAN PEO-

The most liberal remuneration will be allowed to all The most liberal remuneration will be allowed to all persons who may be pleased to procure subscribers to the above. From 80 to 100 copies may easily be circulated and sold in each of the principal cities and towns of the Union. IT WILL BE SOLD BY SUB-SCRIPTION ONLY.

Application should be made at once, as the field will be soon occupied.

Persons wishing to act as Agents, and do a safe business, can send for a Specimen copy.

BF On receipt of the established price, Six Dollars, the PICTORIAL PAMILY BIBLE, with a well bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed, and for-

Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the United States, excepting those of California, Oregon and Texas.

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ROBERT SEARS, 181 William Street, New York.

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(OVER LEGNARD & CO'S AUCTION ROOM,) BOSTON.

DR. M. is a regular graduate in dental and Surgery, and operates on the mostly

Boston, Sept. 28, 1855 6m

POETRY.

For the Liberator. LITTLE BENNY. I will tell you a story of poor little Benny. A slave-boy who lived in the State of Virginia : When but seven years old, he was sold from his mother His father, and Dickie, his dear little brother ; Poor fellow! he cried, and he begged hard to stav. But they pitied him not, and they forced him away ; No kind ones went with him, his sad heart to cheer, The voices so loved he will never more hear !

Do you wonder poor Benny then wished he might die Just think, little boys, if 'twere you or 'twere I ! What if some one to-dily, with a purse full of gold, Should come to our home, and see, too, should be sold Never more to behold the dear face of our mother, To receive the fond kiss of a father or brother-Sold just like a dog, or an ox, or a cow, To toil all our life long, it matters not how

Now, if it is wrong to make Yankee boys slaves, Are not those who steal negro boys also base knaves Do you think that our Father in heaven will say-You may make slaves of negroes, but whiles shall !

Now, can it be right human beings to sell? If any one thinks so, I wish he would tell If he thinks the slave's lot is a good one for him, Or if he should be happy a slave's home within.

No. boys, we know better ! such doctrine 's not true 'Twould not make a Christian of me or of you! Let us never forget that the slave is our brother, Nor claim that for ourselves we'll not give to another Barre, Mass.

From the Christian Examiner. CHRIST IN THE PLESH.

In every life Christ comes again to earth, Takes on him our humanity once more, Renews the heavenly in the earthly birth, And bears again the cross that once he bore. Cradled in palace, or in manger laid,

Christ in the infant's innocence appears ; God's morning star lighting e'en sin's dark shade Earth's weeping way, its conflicts and its tears.

In every soul by deep compassion moved, Christ walks again among the humble poor And in the 'fleshly robe' shall still be loved, While human wee and sympathy endure. Christ's voice is heard in every kindly tone

That seeks t' ennoble man, or comfort grief ; And he is seen where Mercy strives alone (Though weak and poor) to minister relief. Christ bids the Tempter now behind him get, Where firm Integrity unwavering stands,

And unfair schemes of gain with scorn are met, And the Soul flingeth back sin's base demands O, not upon the dim cathedral's wall Hangeth the Christ whom we may love, adore :

Nor may his pictured wee alone recall The deep, deep agony for man he bore ! Christ knocketh now at every human heart, As at the sisters' door in Bethany ; Like Martha, we neglect the better part, Turn from our Guest to earthly cares away.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES. The glorious morn begins to dawn,

When nations all shall rally, To battle strong for Truth and Right, On mountain, hill and valley :-

Shall pass away forever; Their strong foundations overturned By Truth's almighty lever. What though the moral sky is dark, And Wrong is Right defying ?

When systems of despotic forms

Be calm-for all gigantic wrongs Will struggle hard when dying. Tornadoes, with terrific force,

May sweep o'er land and ocean And earthquakes shake our moral world, And all teem with commotion.

Old systems can be broken ; Each revolution in its course Gives us some blessed token As stagnant pools are purified

In wholesome agitations, Thus revolutions must reform The evils of the nations. I see beyond those pitchy clouds,

That loud with thunder rattle, That gather o'er the eastern world, Where nations rush to battle-

A growing light of sacred truth Is on the darkness beaming. Portentous of that happy morn. And up the sky 'tis streaming

Then ye, who for the light still pant, Droop not, oppressed with sorrow : Though Satan's host is strong to-day, 'The Lord shall rise to-morrow.'

His kingdom soon is to prevail Through earth, in every nation. And shouts from every tribe ascend-"The Lord is my salvation !"

From the Cayuga Chief. ARM FOR THE BATTLE. Death ! death ! to the crested serpent ! War! war! on the cause of Rum! From mountain to valley the watchword Repeat, till our lips are dumb. Follow the trail of the monster-Trail him from forest to glen ; Hunt him wherever he hideth-Stab him to death in his den ! Hath he not murdered our mothers-

Brought their grey locks to the tomb? Hath he not murdered our brothers, "Yet in their manhood's bloom? Hath he not coiled on our hearthstones. Hissing with Upas breath? On ! on to the warfare, brothers! Nor cease till he writhes in death ! Arm ! arm for the battle of glory !

Strike! strike for the battle of Truth. Fathers, with locks so boary, Sons in the bloom of youth ! Mothers, and sisters, and daughters, With your prayers and blessings come ! Death ! death ! wherever he lurketh, To the serpent whose name is Rum !

From the Ladies' Repository. THE DIFFUSED LIGHT. The cold grey mists hung round the mountain's bas And wrapt their glory in a billowy shroud; The morn's light winds essayed in vain to chase The truant vapors to their parent cloud. But, lo ! the sun shot forth a shaft of flame, And one tall peak was kindled to a blaze From mount to mount the crowning beauty came, Till all was beautiful in morning's rays.

So have I seen a group of stricken hearts Wrapt all in gloom, their strength and glory gone, Till clothed in light, which only hope imparts, One soul, transformed, in faith's own beauty shone And one by one caught light and life from him, Till not a soul by dark distrust was dim.

THE LIBERATOR.

From the Liberty Bell for 1856. PRENCH TESTIMONIES AGAINST BLA VERV.

LETTER PROM ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE. I do not think it is for me, a foreigner, to indicate t

the United States the time, the measures, or the men by shom slavery shall be abolished. Still, as the persevering enemy of despotism every where, and under all its forms, I am pained and as tonished by the fact, that the freest people in the world is, at the present time, almost the only one among eiv ilized and Christian nations which yet maintains per-

sonal servitude; and this, while serfdom itself is abou disappearing, where it has not already disappeared, from the most degraded nations of Europe.

An old and sincere friend of America, I am uneasy

at seeing slavery retard her progress, tarnish her glo ry, furnish arms to her detractors, compromise the future career of the Union which is the guaranty of her safety and greatness, and point out beforehand to her to all her enemies, the spot where they are to strike As a man, too, I am moved at the spectacle of man' degradation by man, and I hope to see the day when the law will grant equal civil liberty to all the inhabitants of the same empire, as God accords the freedom of the will, without distinction, to the dwellers upon

LETTER FROM EMILE DE GIRABDIN.

I seize the occasion now offered me to accuse myself of having too long believed, on the faith of American citizens and French travellers, that the slavery of the blacks peither could nor ought, for their own sakes, to be abolished, without a previous initiation to liberty, by labor, instruction, economy, and redemption-an individual purchase of each one by himself.

But this belief I end by classing it among those inveterate errors, which are like the rings of a chain, that even the freest of men drag after them, and even the strongest find it difficult to break.

What I once believed, I believe no longer.

Of all the existing proofs that liberty is to be conquered or gained, not given, or dealt out by halves, the strongest proof is, that, in the United States, the free- lay. Every action, every word, which brings nearer est of all countries, the maintenance of slavery is not made a question of time, but of race. Now, if the reasons there alleged for the perpetuating and the legalizing of slavery are true, they will be 'no less true a thousand years hence than to-day; if they are false, they have no right to impose themselves for a day, for an hour, for a moment. Error has no right against truth : iniquity has no right against equity ; for the same reason that the dying have no right against

I hold, then, as false-incontestibly and absolutely false-all that blind self-interest and limping commonplace are continually repeating, in order to perpetuate and legalize slavery in the United States ; just as I hold as false all that was said and printed before 1789, 40 perpetuate and legitimate serfdom ; and all that is still said in Russia, in favor of the same outrage of men against the nature of man. The slavery of the blacks is the opprobrium of the whites. Thus every wrong persuaded, that all success obtained in America in the brings its own chastisement.

The punishment of the American people is to be the last of the nations, while it is also the first. It is the first, by that liberty of which it has rolled back the limits, and it is the last by that slavery whose inconsistency it tolerates ; for there are no slaves without tyrants. What matter whether the tyrant be regal or legal ?

Paris, (Office of La Presse,) 1855.

LETTER FROM CARNOT.

The question of slavery is intimately connected with questions of general policy.

The Pagan republics had slavery for their basis

They were so organized that they could not subsist without it; and so, when slavery was shaken down, they perished. Liberty for the few, on condition of keeping the many in servitude-such was the principle

Christianity bids another morality triumph-that of human brotherhood. Modern societies recognise the own liberty by sharing it with his fellows. Republican France put this principle in practice; at her two great epochs of emancipation, she hastened to send liberty to

erty try to justify their departure from it.

They pretend to believe that the Republic of the United States rests on a basis analogous to that of the Pagan republics; and that the application of the new morality will be dangerous to it. But it is not so. Liberty in the United States is founded on reason, on custom, on patriotism, and on experience already old. She can but gain by diffusion eyen to prodigality. In the United States, slavery is more than elsewhere a monstrosity, protected only by private interests. It is a source of corruption and barbarism, which delays America in the path of European civilization. It is fatal example that she presents to Europe, to turn her from the pursuit of American independence. Paris, 1855.

LETTER FROM H. PASSY.

Humanity is governed by laws which continually in pel it to extend without ceasing the sphere of its knowl edge. There is no discovery which does not conduct it to new discoveries ; each generation adds its own to the mass which it has received from the past, and thus from age to age are the strength and riches of civilization augmented. Now, it is one of the numerous proofs of the benev

olent purposes of the Creator, that every step of mental progress strengthens the ideas of duty and justice, of which humanity makes application in its acts. Ho man society, as it gains light, does not merely learn thereby the better to profit by its labors. It gains, at the same time, clearer and surer notions of moral order. It discerns evil where it did not at first suspecits existence; and no sooner does it perceive the evil, than it seeks the means to suppress it.

This is what, in our day, has awakened so much opposition to slavery. Thanks to the flood of light already received, society begins to comprehend, not only its iniquity in principle, but all the degradation and suffering it scatters in the land where it exists. A cry of reprobation arises, and associations are formed to hasten its abolition. We may, without fear, assert that it will be with sla-

very as with all the other remnants of ignorance and original barbarism. The day will come when it must disappear, with the rest of the institutions which have been found inconsistent with the moral feelings to which the development of human reason gives the mastery. Let those reflect who, at this day, constitute them

selves the defenders of slavery. They have against them the most irresistible of all powers-that of moral truth, becoming more and more distinct-that of human conceptions, necessarily rising with the growth in knowledge of the divine will. Their defeat is, sooner or later, inevitable.

How much wiser would they be, did they resign themselves to the preparation for a reform, the necessity for which presents itself with such inflexible urgency! It is, doubtless, a work of difficulty. Freemen require other conditions than those to which they were subjected by the lash; but the requisite changes may be effected. Wise precautions and temporary arrangements, united with the injunctions of authority, will themselves to the preparation for a reform, the nece not fall of success. Proprietors who dread eman tion I show to your people a little of that benevo which so promptly subdues those who are unaccustwhich so promptly subdues these who are unaccused to it, and you will find them doclle and industri-

reemen. It is slavery which corrupts and deteriorates be faculties which God has given to all for the ameli oration of their destinies and the enjoyment of existence Liberty, on the contrary, animates and develops them human activity rising to extend its conquests, me ingenious and energetic st her reviving breath.

May such assertions as these, conformable as they are to the experience of all ages, no longer meet in America the contradictions which have been long extinct in Europe! May those States of the Union where slavery till counts its partisans, hasten to prepare for its olition! Storms are gathering over the seat of injustice. Prosperity, gained at the expense of humanity flows from a source which time will necessarily dry un There can exist no durable prosperity on earth, but is consistency with the laws of God; and his laws command men to love and serve each other as brethren. Nice, January 28, 1855.

LETTER FROM M. TOURGUENEFF-(A BUSSIAN NORLEWAY IN EXILE FOR THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY.)

Paus, September 29, 1855.

Seeing you on the point of departing for America cannot forbear entreating you to be the bearer of my tribute of respect and admiration to one of your com patriots. Need I add, that I have in view our hole cause of human freedom, and one of its most eminent defenders, Mr. Garrison? Every word he utters is dictated by the deepest sense of justice ; but his recent discourse on the anniversary of British Colonial Emancipation is distinguished not only by its profound feeling of sympathy for the emancipated, but by that rigorously just reasoning, and that clear, firm, and, above all, moral logic, which leads him to prefer the separation of the States to the continuance of slavery. It is by this trait that I recognise the true abolitionist, and the truly worthy man. It was with the truest joy that I read those strong and noble words, each going straight to its end, acknowledging no law superior to the sentiment of right engraven in the human conscience by its divine Creator, and distaining all the common-place sophistry of weakness and hypocrisy that is so often employed in these discussions.

Deeply touched by this discourse of Mr. Garrison, I

feel that a cause so holy, defended by such advocates, cannot fail to triumph, if urged forward without dethe time of this triumph, is a blessing to millions o unfortunate beings.

May Almighty God crown with success the generou labors of all these noble men, who, after all, are but following the commands and walking in the ways traced by his holy will !

May I entreat of you, Madame, the kindness of presenting to Mr. Garrison the accompanying copy of my work, by which he will see that a co-laborer in another emisphere has long wrought in the same vineyard of the Lord ; if not with the same renown, I may, at least, venture to my, with the same disinterestedness, with the same self-abnegation, with the same love for the oppressed. Even the efforts I made in their behalf, they could never directly know, for exile and proscription have compelled me to live far from my own land, and to plead the cause of human rights in a language which is neither theirs nor mine. I am thoroughly nuse of the colored race will be eminently serviceable to my poor countrymen in Russia. It is, then, first as a man, and secondly as a Russian, that I hail the efforts of Mr. Garrison and his fellow-laborers for the deliverance of their country from the hideous plaguespot of slavery.

Receive, Madame, my earnest good wishes for your voyage. May Heaven grant, that in again beholding your native country, you may there find new consolations and fresh encouragements to persevere in the great cause which you have made the principal object of your life!

Accept, at the same time, the expression of my high

N. TOURGUENEFF. To Mrs. HENRY GRAPTON CHAPMAN.

From the Salem Register.

A LEGEND OF THE OLDEN TIME The following Legend of the Olden Time was found in principle that each citizen increases the domain of his on Wednesday evening last. Of the truth or falsity of

North America presents a sad anomaly—a contra-diction to the general rule with which we have pre-faced these reflections, and these these reflections, and these these reflections.

In the days that were, but are not.
In the days now long departed,
Days that now have gone and left us—
In those days lived Peter Slocum, Him as is our story's hero, Lived, and flourished, Peter Slocum-Lived, grew fat, on beans and parsnips Parsnips, beans, and rutabagas, Lived and grew to such dimensions, That no one here would e'er believe me, Should I tell how tall and portly Grew our hero, Peter Slocum, Grew on beans and rutabagas. But, alas for Peter Slocum He, for all his beans and parsnips And for all so tall and portly He had grown on rutabagas-He-unlucky Peter Slocum !-One day Peter Slocum die, did Die he did, right off completely, And it came about in this way : Came about that Peter Slocum Of his eating and his drinking, Of his living, growing, eating, Eating beans and rutabagas : This the reason why he did it, Why he made such sad conclusion Such untimely, sad conclusion, Sad conclusion of his living-This the reason why he made it, This the reason, as I'll tell you :-

Peter he loved Susan Catchem, Loved her just as hard as he could Loved her real strong did Peter, Upward from her shoes he loved her, Loved her every part and parcel ; Downward from her head he loved her, Downward from the very tip-top, Tip-top of her head he loved her. And Miss Susan, she loved Peter, And Miss Susan, she loved Peter, Loved him quite as strong, or stronger Strong as Peter Slocum loved her. But poor Peter didn't know it, And he kinder thought she didn't; And that thought, it made poor Peter And that thought, it made poor Fete Almost for to cry his eyes out. So one day, when he was deep rate, Desp'rate, mad in love with Susan, Off he went to Susan's daddy, and straight off to Susan's daddy's Went he for to see Miss Susan, Went he for to ask Miss Susan, For to ask if she'd be his'n.

There he found Miss Susan sitting, There he found Alss Susan sitting;

Bitting in the corner, knitting;

And he spoke, and says, 'Good mornin!

Mighty pleasant mornin, Susan!'

Then Miss Susan held her head down, Kinder blushed, and held her head down, Kinder blushed, and said 'she thort it— Kinder blushed; and said 'she thort it—
Thort it was a ruther fine one.'
But when Peter tried to tell her,
Tried to tell how much he loved her,
How he loved no one but just her.
Then his heart it kept a thumping,
Kept a thumping, kept a jumping,
Till at last it jumped right straight up,
Up into his throat and choked him,
Up into his throat and stayed there;
So it stopped hor Peter's eating,
Quite entirely stopped his throat up,
Stopped his breathing, stopped his eating,
Stopped his eating beans and paranipe,
Stopped his eating rutabagas.
So he would have starved completely,
If it hadn't stopped his living
'Fore he got to being hungry.

Thus it came to pass that Peter,

Thus it came to pass that Peter, Came to pass that Peter Slocum, Poor, unlucky Peter Slocum, Died for love of Susan Catchem.

NEW YORK, March 16, 1856.

My theme is the cry of the New York news-boys

Tribune, Times and Herald.'

I do not intend to express any opinion of their character as journals, or their political orthodoxy, because every one has read their repeatedly, and formed an original estimate of their merits or dements in these respects. I will speck of their merits in these respects. I will speak of their management and managers, and circulation, merely. I will begin with the New York Tribune, as

The New York Tribune was established in 1841 by Mr. Horace Greeley, who conducted it exclusively for nearly six months, when he was joined in the enterprise by Mr. Thomas McElrath, a capitalist, to whose business experience, energy and financial ability, the early pecuniary success of the journal is chiefly to be attributed. With literary talent enough to conduct successfully a first-class metropolitan journal, Mr. Greeley, from his unbusiness like habits and inexperience, would have failed to make the Tribune a profitable speculation. Mr. McElrath supplied the experience and bosiness talent required in the establishment. It was published at first as a penny paper, but doubled its price at the commencement of its second volume.

Mr. Hildreth writes chiefly on slavery. It is unsuccessfully an earnest.

In 1849, the Tribune establishment was re-organized as a joint stock company. Estimating the value of the establishment at \$100,000, it was divided into 100 shares, of which the original proprietors sold from one to ten shares to each of the heads of the different department. All the assistant editors, the treasurer, the pressman, chief clerks, and foreman of the printers, were thus inclerks, and foreman of the printers, were thus invested with a direct pecuniary interest in the establishment. Greeley & McElrath now hold only twenty shares

The present circulation of the

 Daily Tribune is 29,500
 177,000 per week

 Semi-Weekly
 15,000
 30,000
 "

 Weekly
 158,000
 "

 California Tribune
 8,500
 "

 Aggregate weekly circulation 269,000 Aggregate annual circulation . 19,188,000

ted that a year's issue of the Tribune would cover 4.420 acres of land, or 85 acres per week.

paying each editor and proprietor a weekly salary and has now a congregation of over 300,000 perfor his services, irrespective of the interest on his sons. Mr. Ripley is the reviewer of Harper's and shares, amounted to \$80,000, which was paid in three separate dividends and pocketed. Such is Republican ingratitude!—without a single word of exclusively, and the California, Texas and New thanks to the authors of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill

On D. D.' of Platte county, and 'D. D.' of Illi
Mr. Cleveland is the day mail editor. He reads nois—whose successful efforts to renew and keep alive the slavery agitation have contributed so morning till six in the evening. The Tribune and greatly to the pecuniary prosperity of the New Herald have enormous exchange lists. It is as

a than any other man in Gotham. Everything thought, like every trickling stream and u signs that too clearly indicate his ignorance of the mirror, his insatiable appetite for Graham bread and vegetable diet, his inextinguishable hatred of and then crossed myself for an hour. too clearly indicate his ignorance of the s trick of concealing his cont collar beneath the rim of his hat, his mysterious practice of grin-ning to himself as he jerks along the pavement. on Ottarson, dark, blunt, taciturn, black-whiskered Indian, Las-si-lo afer, and the negro, Uncle Tom,
—all are as familiar to us as the objects by which we have been surrounded from childhood.

Greeley is neither the most talented nor accom-plished member of the Tribune's corps editorial. Ripley, for example, is a ripe scholar, which Gree-ley is not; Dana has administrative talents of a very high order, which can't be said of Greeley; Fry's style is classical, and his language vigorou and pure, while Greeley's style is uncouth and col-loquial, and his language like his style; and Hildreth-not to mention one other-has a profound and exact knowledge of American history, which

his drawers is, and where he hought them, and both.

whether he paid for them in bullion or in Eastern funds; whether he is in the habit—as some of his street editor of the Tribune. opponents seem to believe, of supping fraternally with Uncle Tom, because he is favorably inclined toward anti-slavery, (the pun isn't mine)—all these things and myriads of others, too numerous to mention, and too tedious to think of, he will find exempts to the pun isn't mine to make the pun isn't mine to make the pun isn't mine to make the pun isn't mine to the Tribune.

Mr. Underhill, recently from St. Louis, is on the reportorial staff.

Day mail editor comes at nine o'clock, and remains till five or six; literary editor at noon, and the pun isn't ill four, returns at six and remains till four, returns at six and remains till four, returns at six and remains till six and remains till four, returns at si

son Brothers of this city.

When Greeley is at home—which is not often—he takes no part in the management of the paper; he merely writes editorial articles for it, on national politics and political intriguers. He has a thorough knowledge of the personal history of every prominent politician in America—a fact which gives him great influence at Washington, and in party conventions. More than half of the rascals know that if they offend him, he can expose them so mercilessly that they would be politically damn-

editor,' of the Tribune. He reads and revises the entire correspondence; approves every editorial article, Greeley's excepted, before it appears in the paper; exercises a general supervision of its con-tents; dispatches reporters to different points out paper; exercises a general supervised of the contents; dispatches reporters to different points out of the city, when occasion requires; attends exclusively to the foreign news department, and writes all the articles on European politics as well as others on home affairs. He became connected with the Tribuse in 1847; was in Paris as its European correspondent in 1848, and remained there a year, and since that time has been exclusively engaged on its regular corps. He is admirably fitted both by character and education, for the important posts he holds. He is a ready, vigorous and elegant writer; an accomplished linguist—talks every European language like a native, and is versed in the dead tongues also; he works with untiring industry, is energetic, decisive, and a man of sound and calm judgment. He was one of the most prominent of the brotherhood of reformers who made the Brook Farm so celebrated in America and Europe. His great executive talents did much tomade the Brook Farm so celebrated in America and Europe. His great executive talents did much toward giving the Tribune the proud position it holds in the Northern press. A portrait of him appeared in Ballou's Pictorial of February 9th, which all probably have seen. Its expression is too sombre and heavy; it makes him look like a Dutch professor instead of an American editor. Dana is of my body!"

NEW YORK JOURNALS AND JOURNALISTS.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.]

New York, March 15, 1856. ried, and has several 'responsibilities,' I believe. He comes down to the office at noon, and remains till five o'clock, returns at seven and leaves at mid-

I do not intend to express any opinion of their character as journals, or their political orthodoxy, because every one has read them repeatedly, and formed an original estimate of their merits or dependent in these respects. I will speak of their management and managers, and circulation, merey. I will begin with the New York Tribune, as laving the largest circulation.

The New York Tribune was established in 1841 and his symphonics are universally admired by artists. 'The Broken Heart,' produced by Julien during his engagements here, created quite a sensation in the world of art.' He first acquired a new york. The New York Tribune was established in 1841 and the new

lished at first as a penny paper, but doubled its price at the commencement of its second volume. It was at that time only one-third of its present size. Henry J. Raymond, now editor-in-chief of the Daily Times, and Lieutenant Governor of New York, was Greeley's assistant in the editorship of the Tribune, during the first and second year of its existence.

In 1849, the Tribune establishment was re-organ-

nervous, or mechanical temperament, careless is his dress, always clad in black, emphatic in utter ance, and very courteous in address. He may be seen in Broadway, occasionally, walking as if time was of unspeakable importance, and a steam engine a thing to be emulated by pedestrians—neither looking to the right or left hand, nor before him either, apparently-swinging his arms nervously and muttering energetically as he strides along the street. When you see him in this mood, you may be sure to find, in next morning's Tribune, an article of the condensed essence of backbone character George Ripley is the literary editor of the Tr

He is decidedly the most learned and impar A friend of mine, of arithmetical genius, estima- tial critic connected with the American press, and one of the best translators of philosophical works either in England or the United States. He has 420 acres of land, or 85 acres per week.

The Tribune pays over \$4,000 per week for the long been known to the philanthropic class in both countries, and is often mentioned in connection with The Tribune pays over \$4,000 per week for the white paper on which it is printed. It pays compositors \$775 weekly. The salary of the wrapper writers alone amounts to \$100 a week.

The weekly Tribune has the largest circulation in the world. Before the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, its circulation was never more than 40,000; but since the Nebraska Bill was passed, it has increased and is still increasing the list of its subscribers every week. Its advertisements—at 75 cents a line—amount to \$1200 a week; \$62,400 and its subscribers every week. Its advertisements—at 75 cents a line—amount to \$1200 a week; \$62,400 and its subscribers every week. Its advertisements—at 75 cents a line—amount to \$1200 a week; \$62,400 and its subscribers every week. Its advertisements—at 75 cents a line—amount to \$1200 a week; \$62,400 and the subscribers every week. Its advertisements—at 75 cents a line—amount to \$1200 a week; \$62,400 and the subscribers every week. Its advertisements—at 75 cents a line—amount to \$1200 a week; \$62,400 and the subscribers every week. Its advertisements—at 75 cents a line—amount to \$1200 a week; \$62,400 and the subscribers every week. Its advertisements—at 75 cents a line—amount to \$1200 a week; \$62,400 and the subscribers every week. He was once, I believe, a Unitarian divine, but he The profits of the establishment last year, after wisely resigned the pulpit for the editorial chair

Greeley is the nominal editor-in-chief of the New York Tribune. It is unnecessary for me to describe Horace Greeley, especially as I have done so almuch as one can do to glance over a day's mail in Horace Greeley, especially as I have done so al-ready; and, also, as Macaulay, in his sonorous phraseology, would say—as Greeley growing old, Greeley in the fullness of his fame and in the en-isyment of a competent fortune, is better known to joyment of a competent fortune, is better known to ocean, because every great, as well as every petry about him—his white coat, his bald pate, his flaxen, hair, his dusty and torn inexpressibles, his uncombe, puff-hair, all that, sir. By Jove, I do blackened boots, his unstarched linen, his dreamy, light blue eyes, his black silk neckerchief, invariably arranged like a rope of straw—the outward like a rope of straw—the outward like a—.'

Cleveland is great at figures, profound in politics.

both sides of it at once, his Fourieristic theories, bis agricultural speeches, his European glances, porters; dreaded by peculating officials; has the his isms, his feuds, his devoted friendship to party sarcastic wit, his personal favorites—' Great Harry day's work for half a dozen reporters; to say to of the West,' and William H. Seward, the 'poor one, go there, and he goeth; to another, describe Indian,' Las-si-lo afer, and the negro, Uncle Tom. that, and he describeth it. He sends reporters to his the paper. Every morning he has to prepare a every meeting held in the metropolis and vicinity; dictates how long their account of it must be; revises their work when it is written, and after all is in type, superintends the putting of the form to press. Man with a good deal of dry humor, often looks cross but rarely is so; nothing of the bear but his skin and hair.

After the day mail editor leaves the office, the

night mail editor takes his place, and gets up the latest intelligence.' Mr. Newman, the night editor, is the marine editor, also.
Solon Robinson, of 'Hot Corn' celebrity, is the

Greeley has not, nor is he likely to acquire.

Greeley has not, nor is he likely to acquire.

Greeley's reputation is one of the great shams of the day. If it was decreed that every one should get his own in this world, Greeley's reputation hearted old man, but deficient in judgment; talentwould rapidly disappear. If, however, any one ed, but without knowledge of the literary art. Had desires a more minute description of Mr. Greeley he received a classical education, he would have desires a more minute description of Mr. Greeley than I have hitherto written; if they wish to know how many pounds avoirdupois he has weighed at different periods of his life; how tall he is in his stockings, and what his height is in his hoots; at what hour be dices; how often daily; how much he eats and on what he feeds; what the color of he eats and on what he feeds; what the color of fortunately and unwittingly, ite did a little toward how he had not been one of the most popular authors of the day. The objectionable feature in his celebrated novel was an error of judgment, not of heart. He neither intended to pander to depravity nor make a saint out of a hypocrite, though in Hot Corn, unfortunately and unwittingly, ite did a little toward how he had not been one of the most popular authors of the day.

plained at great length, in good language, and with gight; 'responsible' at two P. M. and remains till greater enthusiasm than I could muster, in the five, retorns at eight and remains till eleven P. M.; 'Life of Horace Greeley,' by Mr. Parton (he who married Fanny of Fern-al fame) published by Ma-till two A. M.; agricultural editor from three till

so mercilessly that they would be politically damned by his articles, and therefore they pay more attention to his advice than they would otherwise be
o'clock all the hands commence composition, and Charles A. Dana is, in fact, the 'responsible fore half-past one o'clock in the morning.

J. R.

THE HANGING AT AUBURN.

On Saturday afternoon, the 29th of March, at three o'clock, P. M., John Fitzgerald was hung by the neck until he was dead. One of our Auburn exchanges gives the following:—

It was announced to him then that a clergman wished to see him. He replied—

"If he comes in here, he'll get my fist—that's
all! What good can he do me now! I don't was

An earnest appeal was made to him to forgin his brother. He replied that he had kind work only for those who had been kind to him since he had been in prison. He utterly refused to forgin his brother?

Said he—"Go ahead! You can kill me—that! all you can do. Can't you arrange the hanging at that I can touch it off myself! I want to die; he

that I can touch it off myself! I want to die; he tired of jail life, any way."

At three o'clock, P. M., the Sheriff entered its hall, and said that the prisoner requested that hall, and said that the prisoner requested that ha a word should be uttered after he was brought it, and that the execution should proceed in silms. Prior to this, he had knelt down in prayer with the prior to this, he had knelt down in prayer with the prior to this, he had knelt down in prayer with the prior to this, he had knelt down in prayer with the prior to this, he had knelt down in prayer with the prior to this, he had knelt down in prayer with the prior to this, he had knelt down in prayer with the prior to this, he had knelt down in prayer with the prior to this, he had knelt down in prayer with the prior to the prior to this, he had knelt down in prayer with the prior to the pri Prior to this, he had knelt down in prayer was Rev. Mr. Ives, manifested much emotion, and the tears. Still he could not forgive his brother, we acknowledge the horrible atrocity of his crime.

At precisely six minutes after three o'clock the rope was cut, and Fitzgerald was twitched, with right property of the foor. The results of th

violent jerk, about three feet from the floor. De hoist must have broken his neck.

hoist must have broken his neck.

The heartless recklessness of the prisoner as preserved almost until the very last moment at his firmness never deserted him. During the mening, he danced and sang in his cell, and no say would have dreamed that he was within a few both of Eternity.'

Round Hill Water-Cure MOTORPATHIC INSTITUTE NORTHAMPTON. MASS.

TN all the local advantages which render attending N all the local advantages which report attents an institution for Invalids, and a Summer Report An institution for Invalids, and a Summer Rend for others, seeking relaxation and pleasure, his such alone and unrivalled. It is surrounded on two sinds by forty acres of forest park, which affords refroing shade during the warm-months, and protection in the winds in winter. The water is supplied in great abundance from living mountain springs, and is took for its softness and purity. The Bathing facilities may just been wholly remodelled and greatly enlarged by now embrace every modern improvement for the self-call application of water, which is used in a though and scientific manner. One of Vergnes's Electro-Casical Baths for extracting metallic substances, while taken as medicine or otherwise absorbed, has also be obtained, and is in successful operation.

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kinds of CHRONIC Diseases. Having been for truey years at the head of a Hydropathic Institution, at within that time having treated many of the mat maplicated cases, he has had an opportunity few hamms. joyed of acquiring skill in the control of protested sal

difficult complaints.

There is a Gymnasium, Billiard Room and Boyley
Alley for the use of guests and patients. Gymnasi
and Calisthenic exercises are of the utmost inportun
for the expansion, development and healthy sties of
the lungs and various other organs, and in some any are indispensable. Many modes are used to excite he ily and organic action, and thus to equalize the circular lation, and to aid the secreting vessels without learrious drugs.
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of ten.

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April 4.

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