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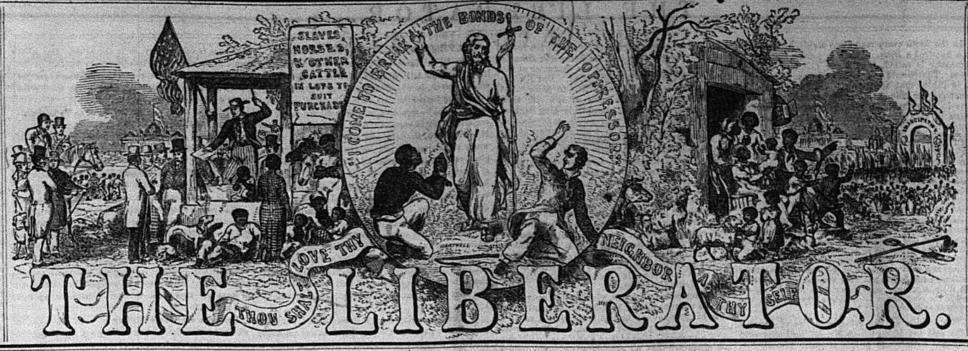
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All remittances are to be made, and all letters visting to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in

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

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial amittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

every question are impartially allowed a hearing. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

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

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES OR

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

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of 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 THEREDY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

WATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' -- John Quincy Adams.

put on the presidential crown at the end of four

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1138.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIA NEGRO SYS-TEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON COURIER: The emancipation of negroes in the island of Jamaica, and the pretended favorable result thereof, has been repeatedly forced on the notice of an an anophisticated public, probably with a view to justify abolitional intrigues in these latitudes. The unscrupulous manner in which unfounded state-ments are launched in lecture-rooms and party publications by reverend and irreverend, colored, discolored, and colorless 'gentlemen,' is quite surprising, and procures an unenviable reputation to their mealy-mouthed god-fathers. Those must be powerful reasons which can induce 'gentlemen' to persert facts, and give currency to misrepresentations. One reason why 'gentlemen' do this designedly is, that they are 'knaves.' Those who do it without contemplating wilful falsity, we will cover with the cloak of Christian charity, and label them ! fools.' The casuistical maxim that the end justilies the means' does not guide the ed of fictitious testimony.

A few days ago, a lecture was delivered in 'Mu-dilal' by a Rev. Mr. Garnet, a colored preacher from Jamaica, on British Emancipation and the Island of Jamaica. The most prominent statements made in this lecture are the following: Ist. Jamaica is a delightful country, abounding in springs, fruitful in every variety of tropical fruits, 2d, the emancipation of the blacks in the West India Islands had proved highly beneficial nest india Islands and proved nightly benencial and successful. 3d, the system of slavery and pi-racy for three hundred years cursed the island and perented any improvement. 4th, that sugar and rum were the only products which the planters sought to obtain. 5th, that the planters were ru-ined by extravagance. 6th, that one year more of slavery would have destroyed them, and that eman-cipation saved them. 7th, that the negroes were better prepared for emancipation than the planters. Sth. that the planters annoyed the negroes by burning their houses and cutting down the breadfruit trees. 9th, that the negroes 'bought' mountain land, and brought it into a 'high state of cultivation.' 10th, that the planters cheated the ne-groes out of their work by soft-soaping. 11th, that negroes are supporting with their own hands their former owners, now broken down and penni-less. He concludes his lecture by remarking that all that was wanted was time and patience, with the application of the arts and sciences, to give Jamaica a high rank among the countries of the world. Forsooth, it will be a paradise for a set of sooty, lazy vagabonds, as soon as the last bukkra has turned his back on the unfortunate land. It will be a counterpart of civilized, scientific Hayti, and Emperor Quashee, with his empress Quasheh, will reign supreme in the imperial costume a la

All these statements may well be called ' colorthree years, and an intimate connection with plantership in the Island of Jamaica enables me to

The emancipation of slaves in Jamaica, like other deeply penetrating political changes, must be judged by its results. These results will be obviing into the present state of Jamaica, and compare it with its condition previous to emancipaon. He will find that Jamaica was the most flourishing of West India colonies, suffering frequently and severely from the rapacity and misrule of the British government, but always triumphing over all difficulties, until the maudlin philanthropy of John Bull struck the fatal blow to its prosperity, by one of the most perfidious outrages ever perpetrated by a mother country on its helpless

It has been at all times British policy to consid-British colonials as conquered tribes, and to fatten upon their spoliation. The property and rights of men living thousands of miles distant on 'kind old England,' appear to be only held durante bene placito. If John is hard up for mon-ey, he is not at all scrupulous about picking the pockets of his fellow-countrymen, the merely because they are far away, and their cry of 'stop thief' cannot be heard in 'Downing How would it have fared with this colony America-would it ever have attained its pres ent prosperous and commanding position under British inisrale! During the prosperous condition of affairs in the island, the income of plantations was so enormous that every thing was carried on on a scale of the utmost liberality. The blacks were housed, fed and clothed comfortably, and the attorneys and overseers of plantations lived in a princely style. In those times, a snug dantation may have produced an income equal to lifty or a hundred, thousand dollars, sufficient to ire in style, I should think. Still people have been known to spend more than their inc ever large, and it is just likely enough that some planters may have done the same. However, some thers were ruined in a more circuitous manner, and I will undertake to relate how, so that an idea can by formed how 'colonists,' between hammer and april, have at last come down 'flat.' I have had he facts related to me from different persons in whose veracity all reliance can be placed. In speaking of 'merchants in England,' of course certain class of merchants must be understood distinct from those whose name is connected with every thing that is upright and honorable. The merchants in England who sold the produce

of the plantations were also the general agents was left to their discretion to send out all necessary supplies for plantation use. As these merchants received their commissions on supplies as well as on produce, it needs no particular penstration to comprehend that they sent out supplies in vast abundance. Fish, flour, cloth, wine, etc., became to be considered 'drugs,' and filled the lumber rooms of plantations, half of the perble articles rotting before they could be used The unsuspecting proprietors would all the while draw on their agents for any sums they pleased, their drafts being constantly honored without the slightest objection or intimation. Hence the pro-prietor considered his income inexhaustible, and hunned the trouble to look over a cart-load of bills and accounts, trusting in the honesty of his agent. Suddenly, however, came a revulsion. By some chance or another, the honest agent finds that the proprietor of the plantation has over-drawn by some £30,000 or £40,000, which amount was of course to be secured by a mortgage on the Property. This is the manner in which many became mortgaged to subtle specula ors in England, and not by extravagance is ing fine houses, keeping costly plate and a large bain of servants, all of which the proprietor conl-bate done without raining himself. They mighbuild-

creditors were unreasonable, and expected large worn out and ruined before the transatlantic harpies were satisfied. What was to be done! Why, agitate emancipation! Obtain £20,000,000 sterling indemnification for the planter, and pocket the money—aiso for the planter. This is a supposition, to be sure, but it is all the same, the credition of the planter. The same of the planter of the planter of the planter. The same of the planter of the stituted as much part of the fee simple of the estates as the slaves did. Is not this a perfidious outrage on the rights of the planters! If this robbery had not been committed, Jamaica might yet have recovered from the shock of emancipation, by enabling the planters to import free Chinese or East Indian laborers with the indemnification money, instead of submitting to the terms of the blacks, pampered into unbearable insolence by abolitionist emissaries. By thus creating a com-petition of free labor, the blacks would have been

The learned lecturer next blames the planters because 'sugar and rum were the only products they sought to obtain from their soil.' People have at all times sought to obtain those products from their soil which they found to pay best, and in this respect, planters are just like the rest of us. If sugar cannot be planted to advantage in one of the best sugar countries in the world, there is little chance for cultivating any thing else with much success. To be sure, if the planter was satisfied with stealing a patch of land from somebody, squat down and rear enough hogs, chickens, yams and plantains to keep his guts from collapse, just as a free black prefers to do it, planter belongs to a race of different aims and in-

stincts from those of the emancipated gentleman.

The planters had early directed their attention

to other products than sugar and rum. Indigo, cocoa, cotton, pimento, coffee, were all planted to a great extent, at some time or another, but the hydra of British excise soon destroyed those branches of agricultural prosperity. Sugar alone survived an unexampled 'imposition' of duties, amounting to over 100 per cent. ad valorem. I have already refuted the unconditional allegation that the planters rained 'themselves' by extravagance. The lecturer adds that one year more of slavery would have destroyed them, and emancipation Emancipation saved them! alone saved them.' tion of the country, and in the rapid emigration of the rising generation of sugar planters to more episode :promising regions. During my stay in the island, former value. In the parish of St. George, fourthrown out of cultivation, and the taxes for all of and those who shall think proper to read the them amounted to £144 late walls of ruinate buildings stared you in the

Sunk are thy bowers in shapeless ruin all, And the long grass o'ertops the mouldering wall And trembling, shrinking from the spoiler's hand, Far, far away, thy children leave the land.'

This sad picture of the ' Deserted Village ' is also the picture of the highly successful and beneficial result of British emancipation.' The island is not mable to pay its public functionaries, and a little while ago it was mentioned in the daily papers that the Jamaicans would in all likelihood have to liberate their convicts and criminals for want of

The next points to be considered are the assertions in subjects No. 7 and 8, 'that the negroes were better prepared for emancipation than the planters, and that the planters annoyed the ne-groes by burning their houses and cutting down the bread-fruit trees.'—the latter statement being considered a proof of the former. Now, it must be admitted that the negroes were prepared— physically. Many apostles of 'Peace' and 'Chriswere at work to prepare the spiteful blacks for freedom. They persuaded the savages that the British Parliament had passed the act of emancipation, (when such was not the case,) but that the planters refused to comply with the pro-They instigated the slaves to the murder of the planters. Accordingly, there was a rebel-lion, and it is needless to state that the hostilities and atrocities committed by the rebels were per-fected in accordance with their general character, fected in accordance with the prospective honor of those who and redound to the prospective honor of those who threaten to enact similar scenes in this country, threaten to enact similar scenes in this country. Fortunately, it is rare that courage is allied to atrocity. The rebellion was put down, and the traitors who had stirred up the flame took to their

ting down of fruit trees, after emancipation, has the shackles from the feet of her three million certainly taken place, and may still take place, for slaves. And there are those amongst us who will aught I know. Suppose a vagabond lives on your plantation; he never works for you, he never pays rent; he steals the grass from your stable, the canes from the field, the fruit from the trees; he turns his horses and hogs into your cane-field at night, doing immense damage. He tells the others that it is foolish to work, and shows that he is better off for not doing it. What would you do! Tell him to leave! Yes, but then as well speak to a hog. He feels perfectly comfortable, and is de-termined to remain. To get a constable from a distance of perhaps twenty miles is useless.—he will smell 'a rat,' and keep out of harm's way, until the arm of the law is out of range. The best that can be done is to demolish the negro's hovel, to get rid of the nuisance.

A service of the service of the service of the The grateful remembrance of the many kind

Cambridge.

why, we shall presently explain.

The fee-simple of the estates of which the negroes formed a part could not be alienated by creditors or trustees, so that they had to be satisfied with the income of the plantation. But the knights of the middle ages. He is equally notice that the property of the knights of the middle ages. He is equally notice that the property of the knights of the middle ages. the knights of the middle ages. He is equally ble, but far more useful. He is the pioneer incomes without any outlay. The plantation was high and honorable civilization. He is planting worn out and ruined before the transatlantic har- a master race-men like the Greeks and Romans

tion, to be sure, but it is all the same, the creditors did pocket the money. Political rascality has often triumphed with a smaller stimulant than a hundred million of dollars. This indemnification of society takes place, and then, like the European peasants, one set of men become (worse than slaves) the mere hereditary bondsmen tion money for slaves ought, however, to have con- of capital or property. A thousand men are killed by lightning where one English agricultural peasant rises above the condition of his ancestry. So, without slaves, will it be in Kansas. White men must clean the streets, work the roads, stand behind the chairs of gentlemen at table, brush their clothes, black their boots, and hold their

To this condition, all free society soon comes For these menial purposes, Boston capitalists send out free Americans to Kansas. Without white slaves to capital, their town lots and lands will be brought to their senses, if ever that is likely to worth nothing. If they can send enough emi-happen—at all events, the planter would not have had to submit to their dictation and to his ruin. few generations, become as cheap as in England, and the body of the emigrants be as well off as the peasantry of England. Then free labor will be far cheaper than negro slave labor. Then the hireling white man will get enough to feed and clothe his family in seed time and harvest, and be cast off to

perish in winter.

Free men of the North! Boston, that grew fat on the African slave trade, Boston, that is driving a neat little business in Chinese slaves,-this Boston wishes to engage in a grander and more pro-fitable business, by sending you to Kansas. Go there. But invite Southerners with their slaves, who have equal rights, to come also. Then the African will be the menial which suits his nature, and you, however poor, a privileged and honored class, like the ancient Greeks and Romans. To then he could not complain for want of a chance be a citizen of Kansas will then be an honor and to satisfy his modest desires; but the enterprising a distinction, as once it was to be a citizen of

If you love liberty, if you would be freemen rather than slaves, you will be sure to welcome Southerners with their slaves. If you are ambitious that your offspring shall fulfil menial offices, become the slaves of the heartless master, capital, wielded by the most heartless of men, a Yankee capitalist; if you will hog and kiss the chain that binds you, exclude Southerners. The slavery of white men will never be tolerated by them.

From the New York Journal of Commerce. THE RABOLITION PRESS.

All these statements may well be called 'coloralone saved them.' Emancipation saved that
el' statements; and, except the first, with which
save us from such salvation! In what did that
salvation consist. Rev. Mr. Garnet! I will ansalvation consist. Rev. Mr. Garnet! I will ansalvation proved by appearances,
el' statements, neither proved by appearances,
el' statements may well be called 'colorsalvation saved them.' Emancipation saved that
salvation! In what did that
salvation, Mr. Garnet! I will ansideration, Mr. Brown of Mississippi, in the course
of a patriotic speech, introduced the following

I am not, Mr. President, in the habit of paying scarcely a day passed without being marked by the much attention to what newspapers in this coun abandonment of some sugar or coffee plantation. public men or pub-Those still in existence have not a tithe of their lie measures, further than as they state facts. 1 hold in my hand, however, a British paper, conteen sugar plantations paid £782 taxes in 1841. taining a paragraph of such extraordinary character likely the plantations had been ter that I feel disposed to lay it before the Senate, Every where the deso-dings stared you in the ing the sentiment of the British Cabinet, for that face. Grass grew on the steps where the gene- I do not charge; not as containing the sentiments rous and wealthy planter used to greet the pass- of the British people, for that I do not know, but as certainly containing the sentiments of the tor of a widely-circulated British journal, and as reflecting, it may be fairly presumed, the sentiments of his readers, who, we are informed, are

very numerous. Mr. Cass. What paper is it ! Mr. Brown. The London Telegraph.
Mr. Cass. It has the largest circulation of any

Mr. Brown. My friend from Michigan says it has the heaviest circulation of any paper in England. I call the attention of Southern Senators t this article :-

. We are afraid there is but one way to settle this dispute, and that is at the point of the bayonet. The aggressive spirit of the people of the United States requires an humbling, and it is for us to perform the task. England's mission is to co plete the great work commenced by her in 1834, when she liberated her slaves. There are now over three million human beings held in cruel bondage in the United States; fellow-creatures who are prepared to go through fire and water, even to the very gates of death itself, to escape their republican task-masters; mothers who destroy their children to save them from bondage; fathers who would risk the feneral pyre, like the martyrs of old to save their little ones from the ruffian planter's lash! And in that republican country, men are burned in the public streets, children torn from their mothers' bosoms and sold to vice and bondage, and women with white skins even lashed to death or compelled to submit to the licentious behest of a brutal owner! There the laws of God and of civilized man are despised, and fellow-beings are bound as brutes and sold as chattels. If, therefore, the United States Government deny, and is apostolic heels in time to save the planters a con-siderable item in 'hemp.'

The burning of the negro houses, and the cutthe shackles from the feet of her three million sanctify such a glorious cause. The people of England will deny themselves every luxury to as-sist their country in a contest more sacred and more glorious than ever formed the watchword of the Crusaders of old when combating the infide hosts of a Saladin. If we have not a Richard Cour de Lion, we have one name which will carry liberty to millions, and the emancipation by "for of the slaves of the American States will be connected to the end of all time with that rally ing word of freedom-Victoria.'

Mr. BUTLER-Will my friend from Mississipp allow me to interrupt him for a moment !

Mr. Brown-Certainly.
Mr. Butler-I feel that it is an act of justice. in connexion with the extract which my friend has read from the British print, atrocious as it is—and the very recital of its falsehoods makes my blood boil-to say that I have seen in a newspaper The grateful remembrance of the many kind friends, mostly planters, in Jamaica, and a participation in their weal and we for several years, appeared to require from my pen a refutation of futile and malignant charges against a class of persons far above those who so freely villify them. Excuse, sir, my lengthy epistle, and receive my best thanks for the free use of your columns.

Cambridge.

L. FL—N.

Cambridge.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. have done all this and more, had they not been robbed and plundered by those philanthropic men who afterwards were so anxious to abolish slavery who afterwards were so anxious to abolish slavery templated in the maintenance of treaties; and that one result would be that the Virginia capes, the Carolina shores, and the Southern coast would be open to the enemy's ships; that there could not be found ten thousand fighting men among the effem-inate owners of slaves; but that fifty thousand well armed, trained, and disciplined soldiers could be brought together in a short time to put down their masters, and thus effect the liberation of this class

of people.

Now, sir, atrocious as is the sentiment of the paper from which my friend from Mississippi has read, I would not put in comparison with it one at the very time when we are manifesting it, a newspaper from England is quoted, deriving, I have no doubt, its information from the newspaper it makes the content of the times, and ever-strengthening current of the times. to which I have alluded, which has one of the most be less of life temporal than life eternal. Per-

know very well that articles written in this spirit mus between the tree-tops, by the opposite demands of State government and general government, when so published, they can be meant but for one purpose, and that is the same which this English for the purpose, and that is the same which this English for the purpose. writer has in view-to stir up discord, and finally its slave. to break up this Government. I called attention to the article for the purpose of showing that there was a certain portion—how numerous, I have no means of knowing—of the British people who are actuated by the atrocious spirit manifested by this article. Be they few or many, their movements deserve watching. I must do the Senator who deserve watching. I must do the Schator who gloriously from their ashes. We have said, also, handed me that paper (Mr. Foot, of Vermont,) that he must be bold;—but not only must be be the justice to say that he attended it with this com-mentary, 'However we may differ and wrangle higher ability is indispensable. He must be able among ourselves about slavery or any thing else, if Great Britain dares to touch the humblest State in this Union, or the meanest right which belongs to an American citizen, you, sir, will find the North as ready to strike in vindication of the injury as purpose which are its scorn. He must be able to proper one. It comes from a Northern Senator. If that is the spirit which actuates the whole let him strike at once; we are prepared for the calm—resolute and ready—seeing that conceal-blow. But I cannot and will not overlook the fact ment is folly, and compromise weakness. that, while the British press is thus threatening us with terrible chastisement, the British Cabinet have acknowledged their weakness by a mean attempt to recruit their Crimean armies in this coun-

THE UNION.

In the course of a recent characteristic speech in the . S. Senate, Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina, said :

Sir, I have said nothing about union or disunion. Self-respect has been the influence that has conto be conducted through blood and anarchy. I do preserved only as long as the Church could hold not say that we may not survive the present Union, up her shield before the State;—so long, that is, and form confederacies of States on peaceful terms But, sir, I do not intend that any man occupying a seat on this floor shall make his speeches the chicle of abuse of my State, as one of the Confederacy, while he professes to be in the Union of the States, and utter that which he dare not do if e were out of the Union; or, if any State dared do it, they must do it with the sword in their hands, and try the question of who had the soldiers. God knows. I do not look to it as a desirable reult ; I deprecate it. I am not one who would go into the temple with the torch in my hand, and such a moment, the opening one of an hour unlaugh and smile, and be perfectly delighted as long paralleled in the world's history, had DANIEL WEB-I think myself safe, and can get out of it with out danger.

Sir, the altar which our forefathers erected had sacred fires, and they were like the fires of Vesta, as well as I can understand that goddess. None dared put their hands on them but the pure. They burnt the impious and the infamous. They are the fires which will always give light, animate, and sustain me in my duties. In the speech, which was made yesterday, by the honorable gentleman from New York, he denounced slavery as an 'out-law'-an institution which subsisted at the very time when his State came into the Union, an out law! Is that language to be used by one repre senting a confederated State, against another What authority has he to use language of tha kind! Sir, when language is used in that way, it is to feed the fires of incendiaries, and those fires can burn upon the pulpit, and a reverend preacher an play upon the word, when a man by the name of Killom presents a Sharp's rifle on the Sabbath day. Sir, I believe at the hour of twilight on the Sabbath day, when every sacred influence should have been exerted upon the human mind, a clergyan-I do not know that anything has shocked me so much-with the robes of office on him, played on the word Killam, when a man of that name so scribed for a Sharp's rifle. 'Sir,' said he, 'that is a significant word, Killam!' What was the

Several SENATORS. Beecher. Mr. BUTLER. I believe that is it.

Mr. Mason. A priest. Mr. Butler. Yes, sir, he is a priest; but, o Christ were to come on the earth to-morrow ith the purity of his precepts and example, I ven ture to say that class of preachers and their pure ederacy. They would expel him out of the tem-ole, as he put out the changers of money and the sellers of doves; and those who are the changers of money come here, and assume to have the purity of doves, with peace on their lips, but torches in ign influence of twilight, that the setting sun should not have gone down in anger on professors of the Gospel: ay, sir, I might better have said, that Sun which has risen to set no more, should have taught the blood-seekers to have wished for peace on earth and good will to all men.'

Dickens's original Pecksniff must give place to this natorial cham; ion of all conceivable villany, canting about Christ and his wors ip, the Sabbath day, &c.

SELECTIONS.

From the Liberty Bell for 1856. NECROLOGY - DANIEL WEBSTER. BY MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

The unworthy course of this brilliantly-endowed but feehle-souled man is run. Statesman, as he thought himself, he failed to perceive the only safe or statesman-like course, regarding a question of such deep import to the nation as the Anti-Slavery question. Astute politician as he would be thought, was the latest of the laggards in the reception of the ordinary political axioms of an advancing age. He was deluded and degraded by his ambition. That sin begins now to be rightly considered :-not god-like guilt,' as in the seventeenth century, read, I would not put in comparison with it observes the name of brother. I can meet an 'god-like guilt,' as in the seventeenth century, open enemy; but in the case of one who claims the relation of brother, and utters such sentiments, not through what defilement it creeps, so that it I would rather see him burnt in a bonfire of his can but thrust its head out at the chimney-top.' I would rather see him burnt in a bonnre of his own papers, than undertake to countenance him. It is selfish aspirations were his ruin. They blind that have no doubt that the English paper in some measure got its information from the paper to which I allude. My friend from Mississippi has indicated a spirit to maintain the honor of this country, and the South entertains as much of that ward and ever-strengthening current of the times, ward an

extensive circulations in the United States.

Mr. Brown. Mr. President, my friend from tarily seeking temptation, and stretching itself out of its just proportions in efforts to become 'availment which I intended to offer on this article. I able.' Torn asunder, like the robber of the Isth-

any portion of the South.' The sentiment was a stand immovable against calumny, exile from power and place, and apparently impending oblivion. No late-extorted concession should shame his con-Northern people, I shall be ready to defy the Brit-ish lion, and tell him that if he wishes to strike for what he chooses to call liberty in this country, should stand in the midst of his age, carnest and stancy-no vacillation should stimulate the stifled

It is no clever shuffling or shallow diplomacy which can fit the strong man into his place as the helsman of a nation like this. To practise them is so to weaken himself in reaching it, as to be unable to fill it. Nothing can effect it but a clear perception, (with vigor of soul to act upon it,) that freedom only, freedom for the slave as for the master-the triumph of Liberty in the present struggle, can preserve the United States from anarchy and blood. Peace, until this struggle is decided in favor of Liberty, there can be none. have endeavored to avoid anything of that sort. only alternative is the one which is so madly kept out of view by the incumbents and aspirants for trolled me more than anything else. If we are to office in Church and State-national reform, or have a separation of this Union, I do not wish it national ruin. Unholy quiet has been hitherto up her shield before the State :-so long, that is, that the people might justify themselves in holdo be the true shield of faith, and the State, that is, the people, will rage as only the consciencen can, when exposed to the sharp assaults of truth. This denial has been uttered. It is the heart's

conviction of thousands, but its might is in its truth. Though one only had uttered it, it is of who lack courage to face the foe it evokes! At STER been equal to its grandeur and sublimity, 'twere worth ten years of creeping life,' even to his political fame and success. But he was weighed, and found wanting. Now, as in all past and in all future time, the course a statesman shall take between Liberty and Slavery marks him as fit to destroy or save his nation. Let DANIEL WEBin all future time, the STER be remembered as one whose selfish and vicious feebleness was fit only to destroy it. Mark him, fellow-citizens! all you who would fain be its saviors, mark him as he stood in the streets of Alexandria, ' hailed by an immense assemblage, ladies in carringes,' 'with reiterated shouts,' as of triumph at his degradation; crouching, bondman-like, as he called upon distinguished slave-holders to witness for him whether he entertained on this subject different sentiments from their own! ' How does manhood sicken at his abjectness What was Mr. WESSTER's general principle!

' As far as experience may show errors in our establishments, we are bound to correct them; and if any practices exist, contrary to the principles of jus-tice and humanity, within the reach of our laws or our influence, we are inexcusable if we do not exert ourselves to restrain and abolish them.'

Most powerfully was this general principle il-

"I hear the sound of the hammer-I see the smoke of the furnace where manacles and fetters are still forg-ed for human limbs. I see the visages of those, who by stealth, and at midnight, labor in this work of hell, foul and dark, as may become the artificers of such instruments of misery and torture. Let that spot be purified, or let it cease to be of New England. Let it be purified, or let it be set aside from the Christian world; let it be put out of the circle of human sympathies and human regards; and let civilized man henceforth have no communion with it.'

This was DANIEL WEBSTER in 1820, with his foot on Plymouth Roll. Next look at DANIEL WENSTER in the District of Columbia, yielding up 'life, honor, soul and all,' if so he might establish slaveof doves, with peace on their lips, but torches in holding communion between New England and the their hands. Mr. President, the scene to which I South! Submitting to become the herald of Harrihate referred—passing on the Sabbath day in one of the churches in New Haven—is full of melan—this own! We have seen him heretofore stand tremcholy associations; and I now repeat, sir, what I bling in the Senate, hesitating and yielding prin-have heretofore alluded to, in reference to the be-nign influence of twilight, that the setting sun our institutions were framed, as the South went on to bid higher and higher for his integrity. He shakes—he hides himself—he is 'sick at Harrisshakes—he hides himself—he is "sick at Harris-burg!" ("Tis very like! he hath the falling sickness!") Another bid! going—but not gone. The scene changes from the Senate house to the open slave market of Alexandria. Webster stands for ignominious examination on a platform, erect-ed for convenience," before his purchasers. He understands from the whole presence that he shal

years, if he will assume the badge of Slavery.
It is a trying moment for a New Englander born.
A bitter thought—the one that rushes on a man's soul with the memories of 'his birth-place, his home, and his dead'—that he is about to disgrace and betray them all. It must be this thought that half-sufficients his meaning and makes him insinhalf-sufficates his meaning, and makes him insin-uate rather than declare it. No distinct word of Slavery, or Freedom, or Abolition, passes his lips. He dwells darkly upon 'this' subject—utters enigmatically something about defending the Conenigmatically something about defending the Constitution, and 'your institutions.' He dares not frankly cry, 'Done !—'t is a bargain!' like a bold villain: but he crouchingly conreys away his own freedom of soul, and independence of thought and action—his country's safety and honor—his future hopes of renown—as far as in him lies, the best interests of universal humanity,—all involved in the great choice which now lies before him. But he signifies himself ready to sign, seal and deliver, and with a voice quivering with consternation, counterfeiting joviality, he calls for the witnesses!

CRITTENDEN crowds forward, with triumph, yet with haste, lest the purchased victim retract, and

with haste, lest the purchased victim retract, and brands him, in the presence of the multitude, with the mark of the slaveholder. Preston, rope in hand, bristles up to the auction-block. 'Hang' or bind, is his alternative; and he is content to do the last, only when bribes and threats remove the ecessity of the first.

The sale is over-but WEBSTER has sold himself in vain! With a brain yet recling under the stu-peraction of the pro-slavery festival, he neither saw the consequences of his blunder, nor felt remorse for his crime. But recent events have shown us that the very shallowest statesmanship—that of political cunning—must condemn his day's work on the 11th of June, 1840, at Alexandria, as 'pire qu'un crime—c'est une faute.'

His bankrupt masters then established them-

selves his owners, but they never paid the price; and after twelve years of degrading menial drudg-ery, he died their slave, at Marshfield, Massachusetts, in 1852.

> From the Boston Atlas. ADVANTAGES OF SLAVERY.

The Richmond Enquirer commences an article by declaring 'the border ruffian the noblest type of mankind.' If this be true, Swift never uttered bitterer animadversion on the race. A fellow who invades his neighbor's territory, puts a bullet into his neighbor's brains, and burns his neigh-bor's barns—a low, foul-mouthed slang whanger, a beastly trampler upon all that is orderly and decorous in society—the noblest type of mankind! Where, then, are human aspirations which have cheated us for so many centuries! What will be-come of all our theories of virtue and honor, when Missouri loafer, breathing oaths and brandish-ing a bowie knife, is held up as the model regenrator of society !

But the Enquirer has odd notions of civilization as well as of man. It informs us that without slaves in Kansas, 'white men must clean the streets, work the roads, stand behind the chairs of gentlemen at table, brush their clothes, black their boots, and hold their horses.' The human mind shrinks back, appalled at this horrible condition of society. Why, this is worse than war, pesti-lence or famine—this is worse than the degradation of dirt-eaters in Africa, or of the Esquimaux of the frozen regions! Good heavens! a white man blacking boots! a white man brushing a coat! There's roin for you! there 's a debase

condition of society for you!

The great end of all emigration, the great purose of settling Kansas, then, is to render it cerain that future generations there can have their 'niggers,' without bestowing boots blacked by upon the aforesaid swarthy menials the customary sixpence. In order to promote this praiseworthy polishing, the border ruffians are trampling all decency under foot, and treading in dirty ways, in order to get their boots into a proper condition to be thus gratuitously, constitutionally and virtuously japanned. It was for this that the fathers ought and died; it is for this that the Union is to preserved. Day & Martin were the real founders of the country, and not Jay, Franklin and Adams! Let us, then, remove the eagle from our coin, and in its place put a blacking pot, sup-ported by a pair of brushes, with the legend, Real Japan Blacking, 97 High Holborn, encirling the whole.

> From the New York Independent. THE PARALLEL. BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

There is nothing that has ever come under our notice so edifying as the sudden development of peace-principles in the Southern States. The horfor that is felt in all the slave States at the thought of bloodshed and violence, even for self-defence, annot be imagined by any who do not 'read the papers.' Bowie-knives and rifles, without doubt, are at a ruinous discount. It is probable that no man south of Mason and Dixon's line now looks upon a rifle without a solitary shudder. Their ase of the guilt of Northern men who have conributed for the defence of Kansas is overwhelm-

It is to be expected that the whole South will rush into the peace-movement, throw away those arms which hitherto they have been so prompt to use on every occasion, and in another generation nurses will explain and illustrate muskets and pistols to wondering children very much as the old servants in English baronial castles expound the

Of all revolutions on record, we remember none or comarkable as that wrought by Sharp's rifles. We do not know that a single man has ever been injured by them. They are guiltless of blood. But the principle they involve has brought the whole South to a protest against violence, even in the ex-tremest necessity of self-defence! These afore-time heroes of the knife and revolver are now deep in the Scriptures. They are quoting all the peace-able texts. They hang with irrepressible delight over all those passages which teach meekness and gentleness. There will never be any more guopowder burnt in the Southern States. Its day is warlike propensities! All this is not a little re-markable. The South has hitherto been proud of markable. The South has intucted to every occa-its prowess. It has been prompt on every occa-sion when military glory was to be won. Its citizens have been known to bear arms upon their bersons to an extent no where else pra The towns and cities have been noted for desperate affrays. If there has been one thing which the Southron was more boastful of than another, it has been his courage and his fearlessness in duel, or brawl, or campaign. Southern boys have been brought up on powder and shot, just as our Yankee children are on bread and milk. They have boasted the appetite and hearty digestion of such food.

On the other hand, the South have agreed that the North was peculiar and eminent for the lack of courage. Northern men have been taunted in Congress, in Legislatures, in stump speeches, in the newspapers, on steamboats, in bar-rooms; and up and down the cars, for their cowardice. The

Worth won't fight has passed to a proverb.

When Kansas was to be settled, Atchison first when Anneas was to be settled. Atchison hist proposed a Southern emigration. Yankee emigration, organized, industrial, intelligent, backed up by capital, quite outreached the shiftless Southern adventurers. But the Yankee was a coward. He would not defend himself. Ten Southrons were enough to drive a hundred Yankees into the Kanthara and The Southern and Intelligence. has river! The Southern gentlemen took their re-velvers and their rifles, determined to overawe or drive out or exterminate the cowardly free State men. Alas! Lawrence was fortified. The Yankees had Sharp's rifles. They would not run. It was entirely evident that no provocations and no outrages upon property could draw them into un-necessary conflict; and that, on the other hand, nothing on earth could daunt them when it was necessary to use their arms. The Southern gen-tlemen called prudence to their counsels, and retreated. But they avenged their disappointments by brutal, cowardly murders. Upon this state of facts, Northern men who were

going to Kansas preferred to go armed. In all their meetings, in all publications, on the platform and in newspapers, they avowed in the most distinct manner that they sought and desired no collision. But they were determined not to be shot down and murdered by plundering hordes of armed mobs. They proclaimed the doctrine of Self-Defence. When, from towns and cities, men saw their neighbors, their friends, their same and troomers going to this imperiled territory, they made haste to contribute to their means of defence. While they gave other help, they did not neglect to give each man a rifle. They knew their nature. They knew that a New Englander their nature. They knew that a New Englander was characteristically a man of peace. They knew also, that when their dearest rights were invaded, the old New England blood yet beat in the veins of the descendants of those men who bequeathed

us a hard-earned independence.

It is for this simple, rational, noble course that the South has gone into paroxysms of aston-ment. The Yankees are no longer cowards, fearing powder, and turning pale at the sight of steel Now they are a blood-thirsty race. They are furious warriors. They are dangerous men. They are threatening civil war. If the United States forces do not interpose, there is danger that these desperate men of the North will invade the South with Sharp's rifles! This is a fearful change! National character never underwent such a sudden transformation. It is difficult to say which we most admire, the extreme lamb-like peaceableness of the South, or the fierce and truculent air of the North! If this thing goes on, in another session or so we shall see strange sights in Congress. Northern men will be talking fire and fury. Southern men will be seen meekly deprecating such injus-tice. Northern Senators will be tunid with concealed weapons, and Southern Senators, gaunt members of the Peace Society, will stand tall and slim, without knife or revolver to crease the wellfitting coat; and swaggering Yankees will drive the poor peaceful Southern representatives plain-tively to the wall! Oh, what times we shall have!

It is more than the prophecy promised. Lions were to be changed to lambs; but in our day, lambs and lambkins are to grow up into wolves and lions! It is among the remarkable things of this remark able time, to see the conduct of Northern papers with Southern principles! When Missouri mobs invaded Kansas with fraud and violence, carrying arms to the ballot-boxes, and planting cannon to keep off the real voters and to defend the imported ones, our Northern journals, religious and secu-lar, that are now so shocked at war and violence, our Northern journals, religious and secuhad nothing to say! (When Southern freebooters and nothing to say! When Southern freebooters rode through the settlements, belted and buckled, keeping peaceful men in terror for their lives and property, these papers had nothing to say! When the mob, swelled to an army, beleaguered the town of Lawrence, threatening to cut it off, these peace papers had nothing to say! When the chief magistrate of this nation threatened to let loose upon the settlers of Kansas the brigades of the United States army, to destroy them for no other crime. States army, to destroy them for no other crime than that of being unwilling to be stripped of

civil rights, and still more unwilling to yield up life without a manly self-defence, these Northern peace papers had nothing to say! When Atchison peace papers had nothing to say: When Atchison sent letters through the South, avowedly purposing extreme violence, declaring in terms that he meant to invade Kansas, calling for volunteers, for armed volunteers, for money and civil co-operation, even then, with this more monstrous project than any which Catiline ever dreamed in Rome before these our Northern pages invariable. Rome, before these our Northern peace journals felt no shock, conceived no horror of war, no repugnance to civil feuds. When peaceful men were lynched, and in several cases shot, or, worse then that, cruelly hacked and cut to pieces, and sent dying, as a present, to their wives—over all these deeds these pious and exemplary advocates of peace threw the folds of graceful sentimentalism. were sure that our generous brethren of the South did not mean any harm. Such little freaks as murder and conflagration ought not to loosen the bonds of union. Men ought not to resist these little frivolities, lest it should bring on violence

and civil commotion!

Whatever is done for slavery is right. What ever is done for freedom is wrong. The South may go armed against law into Kansas. The North nust not go armed according to law. Slavery may violate the rights of all men. Liberty must not de fend even its own. War for oppression, for the vilest purposes of injustice, is scriptural and un-reprovable. War against oppression, to save oneself from injustice, is an evil so monstrous that words fall to depict it! Aggression is right, self-defence is treason. Bloodshed, these journals would say, is, per se, without any moral character. If it be shed by a Southern knife, in the cause of slavery, it is entirely justifiable. If it be shed by a Northern rifle, in the hands of an actual settler, in rigorous self-defence, then we hear of Northern fanaticism, the borrors of war. The silver-tongued orators of conservatism, who never spoke a word when Lawrence was threatened with extermination. become tearfully eloquent about plunging daggers into each other's bosoms, when Lawrence stands up and says, We have made up our minds not to exterminated! But in the midst of the great est affairs there is always some triviality; and in

e extract from the Montgomery Journal, Alabama. Major Buford has been organizing a movement toward making Kansas a slave State. An armed band is ready to start. The Journal must tell the

the saddest things there is always some ray of mirth

that shoots across its gloom. Our readers will en-joy one such mirthful scene, in the account which

before going to press to state that Major Buford's com-pany of Kansas emigrants were drawn up in line before the Mansion House about four o'clock. They marched to the Baptist church, and after a solemn and appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dorman, of the Methodist church, a magnificent copy of the Bible was presented to Major Buford, by the Rev. Mr. Tichenor, the pastor of the Baptist church, who also stated that means had been provided, and would be placed in the hands of the Major to furnish each emigrant with a copy of the Holy

Now for it! We shall expect the Journal of Commerce, the Buffalo Commercial, the New Bedford Mercury, and their chaplains the New York Observer and the Christian Intelligencer, to speak out in the plainest manner on the wickedness of a company of armed men going to establish slavery in Kansas, 'drawn up in line before the Mansion House,' then marched to a 'Baptist church!' They were prayed for by one minister, and one Bible was given by the Rev. Mr. Tichenor to Major Buford. But it was promused that the Major should have money put into his hands to purchase a copy for every man in the company! Thus far, this is a money put into his hands to purchase every man in the company? Thus far, this is a parallel to the famous New Haven meeting. A Northern company starting for Kansas, in the cause of freedom, go to a church for appropriate exercises; and a Southern company starting for Kansas, avowedly to make it a slave State, go likewise church for prayers and blessings. We shall to a church for prayers and blessings. to a church for prayers and blessings. We shall not hear a word about church desecration now. That will be regular and pious. It was for slave-

New England every man owns a Bible, but not one in five hundred owns a rifle. So when a meeting of sympathy is called, the public are obliged to provide rifles. They are not a common thing in New England.

In the South every man owns a rifle, but not one in a hundred a Bible. When a public meeting of sympathy is called, they never think of offering rifles. That would be carrying coals to Newcastle. It is Bibles that are scarce. Only one could be mustered for this whole company, and the Major was to take that. But next follows the second scene in this amusing and instructive Southern drama:

'From thence to the river. On reaching the bluff, a glorious spectacle met their view, which brought tears into many an eye, for there had already assembled some three or four thousand of our citizens, to hid them farewell. The ladies, God bless them, were there to cheer them on their way, with their bright smiles and happy faces! The spirited and noble-hearted Hon. H. W. Hilliard bid them farewell from a collon-bale, in his own peculiar happy style, and gave them good advice, and clearly set forth the cause of this assemblage, and the reason why this demonstration was being made. He spoke in the highest terms of their gallant leader, and entreated them to stand by him wherever he led; that he was in a good cause, and on them rested the future welfare of the South and that they were awared with the privilege of the honorable Senator from Michigan, of vindicating the character of the document which he had presented. But for his document which he had presented. But f he was in a good cause, and on them rested the future welfare of the South, and that they were armed with the Bible, a wrapon more potent than Sharp's rifles; and in the language of Lord Nelson, "every man was expected to do his duty."

The opinion of the relative merits of Sharp's rifles and the Bible which Mr. Hilliard expressed from his cotton-bale pulpit is quite remarkable, when it is considered that there was but one Bible to the whole company. Perhaps the others for which money was contributed will go round from New York by the lakes, to meet them on their arrival. Otherwise Major Buford and his company will have to campaign with but one piece of spirit-

will have to campaign with but one piece of spiritual artillery for three hundred men!

The account is a little obscure about this place.

Mr. Hilliard says that this Bible would be more potent than Sharp's rifles. Is it to be a substitute, then, for Sharp's rifles! Or is it to be used alternately! or is the doctrine of one to be expounded by the other! Is this a military company, or is it a band of colporteurs! When Mr. H. entreats these men to 'stand by Major Buford wherever he led,' are we to understand this in a religious sense! Was it in devotional exercises that the Major was expected to lead! and were the men exhorted to stand by! After what Mr. H. says of the potency of that Bible, we cannot construe the rest of the

remarks in a military sense.

But we must give the closing scenes, in which the Major's heart was so full that he could not

'Major Buford responded in a few remarks, closing rith '' farewell.'' The Major's heart was too full for words. Amidst the waving of banners and the sound of music, the gallant-hearted emigrants marched on board the boat, just as the last bell was ringing, and as soon as the captain took his station, the Messenger rounded into the stream, and amid the hearty cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, and the puffing of steam, the steamer glided on the bosom of the majestic Alabama, and soon the noble emigrants were lost to sight. Our

Our worst wish to these Southern emigrants is, that they may arrive safely in Kansas, have the question fairly put to them—' Ought not your own interests to lead you to make Kansas a Free State?' have two out of every three vote the Free State ticket, and the other one of each three leave the State very much disgusted.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE. Correspondence of the New York Evening Post

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1856.

The debate in the Senate to-day on Mr. Cass's motion to print the memorial of persons compos-ing the Free State Legislature of Kansas for its admission as a State, was long, rambling, and, in some stages, highly piquant. The motion was, at the outset, resisted, principally on the ground that the memorial did not come from a body duly au-thorized and convened, and that, if considered at all, it should be referred to the Committee on Printing, from which of course it would never emerge. Mingled with these objections were the usual denunciations of the 'treason,' 'presumption,' 're-bellion' of the 'self-styled,' 'bogus' Free State Legislature, and the 'rebels' Lane and Reeder, who have had the audacity to apply for the seats in the Senate to which they were elected by the

people of Kansas.

The first spark of Southern excitability was kindled by Hamlin, of Maine, who drew a parallel between the contumely showered upon the petition-ers and the arbitrary conduct of Lord North towards our revolutionary fathers when their memorials for redress of grievances were laid before Parliament. Butler, of South Carolina, who, to the white hairs of Nestor, adds the impetuosity of a Hotspur, fired up at this historical allusion, and was not contented till the book explaining it was brought from the library. With a face rubicund and glowing like the harvest moon, he protested against being arraigned in the same category with Lord North. He declared he was no friend of tyranny, but should, had he been present at the time, have opposed even the reception of the memorial of men whose pretensions were founded on violence and anarchy maintaining that the Lords ought to have re-

like the present.

I shall not pretend to notice all the speeches nor the order in which they followed, but only some of the more unique of the performances. Hale, of New Hampshire, spoke manfully and well in reply tion, without question. Douglas replied that in regard to Missouri, this was a mistake. Before that State applied for admission, its people had or-ganized a State government in accordance with an act of Congress, authorizing them to assemble with a view to form a State government. He concluded, of course, in his usual partisan style, denouncing the Kansas rebels, and aiming a thrust at Seward, who, he said, had been understood to intimate elsewhere, (in an Anti-Nebraska caucus,) that the regular appropriation bills must be blocked, until

the prayer of the petitions should be granted. Bayard, of Delaware, reiterated with somniferous effect, the objections before advanced in opposi-tion to the printing of the memorial, and to the incipient treason' of the people of Kansas, dwelling upon the irregularity of their proceedings in electing officers at a time and place not authorized by the constituted agents of the United States, and asserting that they had no right to claim the designation of a State.

Trumbull, of Illinois, took up, with his usual keenness, the objection that the Senate could not consider a memorial from people who had no right to the name of a State. Many Senators present who maintained that Congress could not legislate in reference to slavery in the territories, had yet voted to extend the Fugitive Slave Law over Kansas. It followed, of course, that they regarded Kansas, even then, as a good enough State to catch negroes in, and he (Trumbull) did not see why it was not also a good enough State to memorialize Congress, and to have its petition considered. He further argued, against Mr. Bayard, that the time and place of holding elections in this case were not material, when it could be proved that the people of Kansas were, by violence and fraud, driven from the polls, and prevented from voting at the times and places appointed by the proper authorities.

Then came a passage at arms between Crittenden and Seward. Mason, of Virginia, had offered a Lucretia Mott, Abby K. and Stephen S. Foster, Aaron resolution rescinding the Senate order of the 7th, referring the memorial to the Committee on Terri. tories and relieving the Committee on Printing from its consideration. Mr. Crittenden expressed his opposition to the resolution; he would have it could come from discussion, and he inferred from York's speech of yesterday, that the subject was kept up for the purpose of political agitation, which he (Crittenden.) would suppress. Crittenden, with his eyes flashing, seized the memorial and shook it at Seward, demanded to know whether he would venture to say that this document, marked all over with orasures and interlineations, and with the signatures in the same handwriting, was anything but a forgery and an imposition? He must know at once from the Senator from New York what he knew of a paper which had been palmed upon the credelity of the venerable Senator from Mew York, in his dell Phillips. Admission 10 cents.

for criticisms upon the chirography and the cras-ures of that document, such as had been uttered

they were more becoming a county court than the Senate of the United States. Crittenden blazed again, shaking his gray head and his nervous hand; he resented the insult offered to his profession; he had been alluded to as a county court lawyer, but he would infinitely prefer to be a professed lawyer than a professed politician -a character that no consideration could induce

him to assume. him to assume.

Seward, who had kept on whittling as before, rose to correct the Senator; he had not used the word county court lawyer, and the denunciations of the Kentucky Senator were, therefore, founded on a mistake. He entertained, in spite of this ebullition, a profound esteem for him as a man, a lawyer and a statesman, but that Senator would yet have to learn that the best way to treat him ave to learn that the best way to treat him would be with the confidence, courtesy and respect due to his position and character. At this adroit compliment and explanation, the

last vestige of wrath melted away from the chival rous Kentuckian, and in the most handsome man ner, he withdrew his harsh language and disclaim ed all unkindness towards the New York Senator Crittenden was unduly excited, but he made worth amends.

Benjamin, of Louisiana, uttered a fluent an very eloquent invective against the Free State 'out laws, and reiterated the objection to the hand writing. Rusk, of Texas, objected to his arraign-ment by the side of Lord North. He said the Nev York Senator had, in his speech yesterday, summoned, tried and condemned the President, and all that was wanted was some reverend Beecher of Professor Silliman, with his Sharp's rifle, to pu the sentence in execution. Rusk was decidedly down on 'the sacred scoundrels who have profone the sacred desks of the Church of Christ,' to ur; the Kansas rebel, to fight and exclude others fro that territory. He also took Seward to task for his swelling words without corresponding deeds, t his courage, nor was he in the habit of doing so but when he did make impotent professions o courage, there would be time enough to taunt him with its absence.

Then arose Mason, the haughty Coriolanus of Virginia, the 'Sir Forcible Feeble' of debaters as Sumner, I believe, called him. He was sever upon the document palmed off upon Cass, whom Rusk had already admonished to be more careful how he let himself be imposed upon.

That venerable Senator's uncasiness began to be come painfully evident, and he arose to explain He had received the document, and presented it supposing it a genuine production; but he was now convinced, from conversation with Col. Lane the gentleman who had brought it, that it was no a fit document to be laid before the Senate. Il should therefore vote for Mason's resolution.

I may here remark that the memorial genuine copy of the original in Kansas, and that the alterations so much talked of were made by duly appointed Committee of Revision, appointed by the Kansas legislature; but General Cass having, under pressure, backed down and intimated that the document presented by himself was spurious, there was no other way than to withdraw it which was done almost unanimously, and so ende the debate of nearly five hours, at twenty minutes past five o'clock in the afternoon. T.

THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Staveholders,

BOSTON, APRIL 25, 1856.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

The Twenty-Third Public Anniversary of the Amer ican Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the CITY He was severe upon the 'bland ASSEMBLY ROOMS, (446 Broadway, between Howard casuistry' of Mr. Seward's speech the day before, and Grand sts.,) in the city of New York, on WEDNES which had so unblushingly justified the rebels. DAY, May 7th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will be con-Finally, however, on returning to Lord North, he seemed to think him not so bad a fellow after all, day, and on Thursday, 8th. Addresses are expected fused to receive our forefathers ' petition' if they from WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rev. were offered in violation of Parliamentary rules, Theodorf Parker, Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, of Cincinnati, Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, C. L. REMOND, and others to be hereafter announced.

We reiterate our former declaration, that the object of the Society is not merely to make 'Liberty national State, and therefore could not apply under that of Cuba—nor to restore the Missouri Compromise—no name. He instanced the cases of Missouri and to repeal the Fugitive Slave Bill-nor to make Kansa California, who were admitted under that designaslave State into the Union-nor to terminate slavery in promisingly, 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 hu man liberty. Living or dying, our motto is, 'No UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS, BELIGIOUSLY OR FOLITI-CALLY !

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

ANNIVERSARY WEEK IN NEW YORK.

ANTI-SCAVERY MEETINGS May 7th and 8th, in the City Assembly Rooms, 44 Broadway (East side,) between Howard & Grand sts.

Wednesday Morning, 10 o'clock.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SC CIETY. Wm. Lloyd Garrison in the chair. Addresses by Wendell Phillips, Charles L. Remond, Lucy Stone Blackwell, and Theodore Parker. Admittance free.

Wednesday Afternoon, 3 o'clock. AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVEY SOCIETY. Adjourned Meeting for Public Addresses. Admission free. Among those who will probably take part in this and the subsequent meetings of the Society are Wm. L. Garrison Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Lucy Stone Black well, Samuel J. May, C. C. Burleigh, Wm. Wells Brown, J. M. McKim, Samuel May, Jr., C. L. Remond

Wednesday Evening, 74 o'clock. AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Address by The odore Parker. Subject : 'The Interest of Northern p where it was, never to be disturbed. No good Men in keeping Slavery out of Kansas and Nebraska. Admission 10 cents.

Thursday Morning, 10 o'clock. - AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Adjourned meet ing for Public Addresses, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham of Jersey City, and others.

Thursday Afternoon, 8 o'clock. AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Final meeting SLAVERY AND THE CONSTITUTION.

inst., the Hon. A. P. Granger, of Western New York, made a speech, in which he took the ground, that 'slavery in the United States is unconstitutional, and therefore unlawful '-repeating, almost word for word, the arguments (?) in support of that position advanced by Messrs. Smith, Goodell, and others. Soaring on the wings of his imagination, he exclaimed, 'Sir, if this glorious republican Constitution of this glorious land of liberty, (!) the asylum of the oppressed, (!!) this home of the brave and this land of the free, (!!!) takes sides with slavery, then I confess I do not understand it. Sir, the Constitution, both in spirit and express terms, repudiates slavery, and positively bars its existence.' No one appears to have deemed it worth while to reply to this speech, its historical absurdity being so transparent, and its verbal criticism so superficial and contradictory. But, conceding its assump-

1. There has never been a constitutional Congress and all laws passed at the present, or at any preceding session of the spurious conclave, convened annually at Washington, are illegal, null and void.

2. As Gen. Granger is not entitled to a seat in any unconstitutional House of Representatives, by recognizresenting three-fifths of the slave population-constihe said, 'that the three-fifths of all other persons means dent, beyond a reasonable doubt—

Then, why not say so?' Our reply to this

1. Because not a slave was ever set free by any sucl slaves. Then, why not say so?' Our reply to this verbal trifling is, if the clause referred to does not mean slaves, why does Gen. Granger retain his seat in a body unknown to the Constitution?

3. All judicial decisions upon the acts of the vari- ning. ous Congresses, from the adoption of the Constitution 3. Because the foreign slave trade was universally executive proceedings, are, like those acts, of no bind- governmental interference for its abolition until the ing force whatever.

4. The government of the United States yet remains AND USURPERS !

5. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Munroe, Pinck ney, Wythe, Marshall, Carroll of Carrollton, and their slaveholding associates, were a lawless band, lost to all shame, and anarchists in the guise of patriotism, in first framing and adopting an anti-slavery-Constitu-tion, and then continuing to hold half a million of 6. Because, if this was so, it is equally incredible tion, and then continuing to hold half a million of slaves (now numbering four millions) in honeless that the people as electors, and the senators and reprebondage-impudently talking of pro-slavery comprojustice?

6. From 1789 to 1856, the people of this country ment. have never understood their own Constitution! They 7. Because the intelligent adoption of a Constitution sented uniformly, and always, to allow the slaveholder of the people. to recover his fugitive slave in any part of the Union, ment, to a three-fifth slave representation in Congress, never.' when they never dreamed of making any such arrangewitness!

For all these incredible absurdities legitimately follow manner of cannibalism, instead of bread !

contradictions before he finished his speech. Referring simply preposterous. to the article in the Constitution respecting the manner 11. Because Africans and their descendants, in this portioned among the several States, he said, 'Suppose and oppression, as an inferior and leprous race, from this relates to slaves : it was merely a compromise with slavery, in which, like all other compromises with slavery, freedom gets cheated. With an understanding that the public burdens would be borne, or taxes paid government—but it was natural and inevitable for by the slave States, in proportion to their representation in Congress, the slave States obtained, and now possess, the unfair advantage of some twenty-one members of Congress, and an equal number of presidential electors more than a fair share, while they have long since ceased to furnish a dollar in consideration of the arrangement.' And so the anti-slavery Constitution in over the lives and liberties of others,-and especially blown to atoms! 'Suppose it relates to slaves' :- but how is this supposable, on such a theory? 'It was merely a compromise with slavery.' :- but how can such a compromise be admitted, without refuting the assertion that slavery is unconstitutional and illegal? " Merely a compromise ' :- but what said John Quincy Adams respecting it ?- 'It was the exaction, fatal to the principle of popular representation, of a representation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons ; . . . thereby to make the preservation, propagation and perpetuation of slavery the vital and 'animating spirit of the national government.' Gen. Granger says, 'The slave States meet us at every Presidential election with some twenty-one extra electoral votes, for all which they pay not a farthing of the stipulated consideration.' Here he admits that a bargain was made, in the formation of the Constitution, by which the slave States were to be allowed a representation for their slaves, for a pecuniary consideration. But how could this be, if slavery was annihilated by the Constitution? The contradiction is palpable. Again-referring to Sec. 9, Art. 1, 'The migration

or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be probibited prior to 1808,' he says, without making any denial. . This is claimed by some to be a recognition of the slave trade. If it was, it was a recognition with a vengeance : it was to put an end to it.' Not to put an end to it, however, until the expiration of twenty years; nor even then, if Congress should not feel disposed to pass a prohibitory law. But how preposterous it is to insist that the Constitution, on its adoption, made slavery illegal, and yet admit that it provided for the prosecution of the foreign slave trade until the year Of the section which reads, 'No person held to ser-

vice or labor,' &c., Gen. G. says, 'That it means slaves, I deny,' But what is his denial worth against the unbroken, uniform, and universal interpretation of it by THE NATION for more than sixty years? John Quincy Adams says emphatically, ' It cannot be denied that the glaveholding lords of the South prescribed it as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, though it was 'an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai.' Did not Mr Adams know whereof he affirmed? The engagemen is still a part of the instrument, having never been re pealed or modified. What is to be gained by such verbal quibbling? Can it be reconciled with straight-for ward honesty and fair dealing? Besides, if Gen this matter, because the word sLAVE is not found in gitive Slave Law of 1793 or of 1850, and to expatiate upon its enormities ; because it may be as boldly and truthfully declared, that no such Law has ever been enacted by Congress, but only an unexceptionable Law

If the one is anti-slavery, so is the other. But what would be thought of the intelligence or honesty of the In the U. S. House of Representatives, on the 4th man who should insist that Congress has never yet passed a Fugitive Slave Law, because the word slave

is not mentioned therein? The way in which slavery is proved to be unconsti-

tutional is as follows :-'No title of nobility shall be granted '-' No bill o attainder shall be passed '- No State shall pass any bill impairing the obligation of contracts '- 'The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspend ed in time of peace'- 'The United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government - No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law '- ' We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, to establish justice . . . and secure the bless ings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain this Constitution ':- therefore, slavery is uncontion to be the true rendering of that instrument, let us stitutional. 'These are direct and positive prohibitions see what will be among the consequences that will fol- of slavery,' says Gen. Granger, 'cutting it up root

But, as a contract is binding only in the sense in which it was understood and recognized by the parties making it-as the language of the Constitution is to be interpreted in the light of history, and in view of the circumstances under which it was formed-the all-sufficient reply to these quotations is, that they were never ing the present Congress as valid, he either puts his designed or understood to interfere with the institution foot upon his own theory, as utterly untenable, or else of slavery, directly or indirectly, but had reference to connives at the overthrow of the instrument he has such only as were free; therefore, to construe them in sworn to maintain; for there are upwards of twenty any other manner, to apply them in a way never conrepresentatives in Congress from the slave States, rep- templated, is to be guilty of fraud, and to act upon the jesuitical maxim that the end sactifies the means. That tuting an oligarchy more to be abhorred and dreaded the passages referred to were not regarded as at all imthan any order of nobility in Europe. 'It is claimed,' pairing the right of any slaveholder to his slave is evi-

construction of the Constitution.

2. Because a slave representation in Congress was treated as a constitutional provision from the begin

to the present time, recognizing them as legal, and all regarded as sacred, under the Constitution, against any year 1808. 4. Because the fugitive slave law of 1793 demon

to be organized! WE ARE RULED BY CONSPIRATORS strated, promptly and conclusively, what was intended by the section, 'No person held to service or labor,

5. Because, if slavery was made illegal by the Con stitution, it is incredible that such men as Washington Jefferson, Adams, Marshall, Jay and Franklin, lived

sentatives as their servants, and every court appointed mises that (according to Gen. Granger) were never by them from the highest to the lowest, state and namade! Why were they not arrested, and brought to tional, for almost seventy years, should never have understood their own Constitution and form of govern-

have persisted in interpreting it, on the subject of sia- intended to cut up slavery, root and branch, presupvery, diametrically opposite to what they intended poses a radical change in the views and feelings of the from the beginning! They have understood black to people on the subject of slavery, and that they regarded mean white, and white to mean black! They allowed it as under all circumstances a sin against God, and the foreign slave trade to be prosecuted for a score of an outrage upon man; whereas, it is notorious, that the years under the national flag, blunderingly supposing right to hold slaves was every where conceded, and is that this was a part of the compact ! They have con- at this day stoutly maintained by a very large majority

8. Because immediate and unconditional emancipe forgetting that they utterly abolished slavery in 1789, tion is a modern doctrine; while the most that was on the adoption of their 'glorious Constitution'! They aimed at, in the days of Washington, by any scheme, have believed that the South is entitled, by that instru- was a gradual abolition, 'half way between now and

9. Because every one of the thirteen States, except ment! Such wholesale and long-continued stultifica. Massachusetts, adopting the Constitution, tolerated tion, on the part of a people claiming to be intelligent, slavery on its soil at that time; and not one of them the world has never seen before-Gen. Granger being regarded that instrument as interfering with its right to continue to hold slaves, ad libitum.

10. Because slavery had an existence in the col the declaration, that 'slavery in the United States is onics for more than a century and a half-gradually unconstitutional, and therefore unlawful.' To outface extending itself, and increasing the number of its vica nation in this manner is the coolest thing imagina- tims till it reached half a million at the time of the ble-paralleled only by the Romish dogma, that be- adoption of the Constitution. Now, to say that a syscause Jesus said, 'Take, cat-this is my body '-there- tem so old, and so interwoven with all the religious, fore the literal body of the Savior is devoured, after the political, social and pecuniary habits of the people, was crushed without a struggle, and that 'property' so Gen. Granger effectually answered himself by his valuable was voluntarily sacrificed by its possessors, is

the settlement of the country ; hence, it was not possi ble for those who despised and enslaved them to take them to their embrace as equals in the formation of the them to exclude this hated and outraged class from equal rights and privileges-and, accordingly, they did so; hence, the pro-slavery compromises in the

Constitution. 12. Because, since the world was created, it has nev er been known for tyrants, possessing unlimited power the worst of all tyrants, slaveholders,-as a body, to relinquish their grasp, and proclaim freedom to their vassals, without entreaty or hesitancy, without discus sion or agitation, and without necessity or recompense Certainly, no such thing was done by the colonial slaveholders, either on the adoption of the Constitution or prior to that time; therefore, the assertion, tha that instrument ' cuts slavery up, root and branch, has no foundation whatever, but is disproved by evi dence wholly insurmountable

Here we have given a dozen reasons, each one o which is incontrovertible, we think, proving that an anti-slavery construction of the Constitution is a fraud on the one hand, and is giving credit to whom credit is not due, on the other. For it is not true that our fathers resolutely set their, faces against chattel slavery and determined to give it no quarter in their nationa compact : on the contrary, it is true that, to effect t union of the colonies, and to prevent their own possible subjection by the mother country, through their divisions, they made ' a covenant with death and an agree ment with hell,' though not without some twinges of conscience and feelings of shame. Our duty is not to deny or to hide their guilt, but to confess it with sorrow, and to refuse to be participators therein. It is mere parrot-talk, therefore, to be repeating the

various clauses of the Constitution relating to a title of nobility, to bills of attainder, to impairing the obligation of contracts, to the writ of habeas corpus, &c. &c. They break no fetter ; they emancipate no slave ; they were not adopted in order to 'cut slavery up, root and branch '-no, not even to interfere with the growth of a single twig thereof. As if this tremendous struggle, which is shaking the republic to its foundation were a question of grammar, or to be decided by an in genious interpretation! As if the representatives of the people, and the people themselves, have been ignorant of the relation of the Constitution to chattel ela-very for more than three score years! Away with such childish folly, and up with the banner whereon is inscribed the motto, 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLD-

Nor RECEIVED. We see highly commendatory notices, in various journals, of a volume recently published by Dix & Edwards, New York, entitled ' A Journey to the Seaboard Slave States, with Remarks on their Economy, by Frederick Law Olmstead.' The publishers have 'remembered to forget' us, in distributing it among editors ; though we should think they would have been specially desirous of bringing such a Granger is right, and John Quincy Adams wrong in work as it is represented to be, to the notice of the readers of every anti-slavery, publication in the land. Section 2d, Art. 4, then it is absurd to talk of the Fu- Should a copy be sent to us, we will give our impressions as to its merits.

The Lake Zurich Banker is the title of a hand enacted by Congress, but only an unexceptionable Law some and highly reformatory weekly sheet, just estab-expressed in the very language of the Constitution! lished at Lake Zurich, Illinois, by Seth Paine.

RHODE ISLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION.

TO THE ANTI-SLAVERY PROPER OF RHODE ISLAND A Convention of the friends of the Anti-Slavery mea. A Convention of the free duction of State and of all interested in the great question of State and and of all interested now agitating the country, is an nounced to be held in Westmirster Hall in Previous commencing on Saturday next, 26th inst., at 10 o'coc. A. M., and continuing through the day and creat

A. M., and continuing and and also through Sunday, day and evening. nd also inrough causes.

The Convention is called for the purpose of discusses. the whole subject of Slavery, in all its relations the whole subject of Stavery, in an its relations and connexions, on the broad ground of Justice, Rightens, nes, Humanity, and pure and undefiled Religious nes, Humanny,
There is nothing incongruous or unversely, therein in its continuing its session on Sunday. In labora in its continuing to burdens, and to break every his in calling the nation to repent of its great sin, and h be no longer in fellowship with men-stealers, in sim are wholly in accordance with the will of God as with the spirit of Christ, and all true believes is 64 and all sincere friends of humanity are called to gu

The Convention will treat slavery not merely at a The Convention which economists and sales social and position men should take in hand for remedy and amelorates, men about take is gigantic and heaven-daring Bigg but as a Sin, a p-and iniquitous Conspiracy again ness, a most order, our brethren, -as, indeed, in John Wesley's work the our brethren, as, have ! Meeting for such pures, and with a determination to bring slavery and whome upholds it to the test of the Righteons Law of Hin sig appoints it to the highest, it has a right to expert the co-operation of every friend of true religion and ac-

There is felt to be great danger that the neble man of the Abolition of Slavery will be suffered to bene too much a mere political question, bandled sheets mong contending parties, having personal considering and selfish aims too much mixed up with it. Fig. and seinsn mans too mething to save this tree. in itself as disinterested, just, and holy as anythe can claim man's sympathy and respect. It should lifted out of the arena of party dispute, to a height the every eye may see its fair proportions, and where h may make its appeal to every human hear, stone thing which concerns every man alike, and which mis without exception every man's prayers, adventy, ud

It is hoped that greater unity and efficiency will be given to the anti-slavery sentiment of the State in the approaching Convention, and that a great increased vital anti-slavery principle may be the abiding real. A general invitation to attend it is given to every find of Liberty and Right in the State.

THE CAUSE IN RHODE ISLAND

We hear that Miss Holley has recently visited Yes. port, where she gave four lecture on successive many Three of these were in the Methodist meeting-hous, and one in the Representatives' Hall of the State Ross. We are gratified to learn that they were all largely ittended, and that our friends in that place regarded the meetings as completely successful, and as very hopfal to the Anti-Slavery cause.

Miss Holley has spent several weeks, recently, is Rhode Island, with very favorable results.

WM. W. BROWN has been laboring assiduously in the same State for many weeks, to the acceptance of our friends generally. We trust that the approaching State Convention (at Providence, on Saturlay and Sunlay next) will be largely attended, full of faith, and couage, and zeal for the truth.

Since the above was in type, we have a letter fra a friend in Rhode Island, which says-· Our State election, just past, has been as corrept,

and more so, than any ever known in this State. Forty thousand dollars were expended by the Administration and their adherents. Five, ten, twenty, and thirty dollars were paid for a single vote."

THE COOLIE TRADE.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Sumner made a motion that the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire ists the character of a commerce known as the Coelie trade, in which large numbers of the Chinese are transported from their native country in American ships, on alleged contract for service in distant places; also, to asscertain if the same is not conducted in violation of at existing treaty with China, and consider if any legisl tion is expedient with a view to the prohibition of this commerce, or to prevent abuses incident thereto a board of American ships, or to extend to it thepsvisions and penalties of the recent act of Congress repulating the transportation of passengers in America vessels.

The Boston correspondent of the N. Y. Ettning Part writes to that paper-

"The attempt that has been made to show that these Boston merchants who are engaged in this business are 'Northern abolitionists,' is eminently sily set malignant. If I felt at liberty to mention names, yet would see that the Coolie traders belong to the class of Union-savers,' to that class of men who 'cecquere their prejudices,' and would have killed and eater ale-

The Boston Post was one of the papers which affected a great horror of the Coolie trade, and began to read lessons on its atrocities to Northern abelitionists! But since it ascertained what merchants were engaged in this truffic, its tone has become as apologistical ast gentle as possible-witness the following from Monlay's

' The Coolie Business.'-The impropriety of this business is fully proved by the fact, that ser no-chants who were induced by plausible statement is allow our vessels to be engaged in it, upon the in representation of the manuer in which it was actally carried on, investigated the subject carefully, and beig convinced of its liability to gross abuse, determined in withdraw form. withdraw from all participation in it at once, at shares pecuniary sacrifice, and such have been their eder is their agents abroad, at the risk of prosecutions for its violation of contracts. This course is certainly heart-ble to their sense of justice, and entitles them to da approbation of the community."

The following is a favorable indication of the course which the United States authorities in China will take: His Excellency Dr. Peter Parker, U. S. Commissions to China, has arrived at Hong Kong. The Friends

The newly arrived U. S. Commissioner to China his Excellency Dr. Parker, has notified subjets of its government that they will not only forfeit protesting, but be liable to heavy penalties, if hereafter found no gaged in the traffic from sa the "Coole trade"—the horrible character of which his Excellency describe it more revealting than they of the African slave trade. more revolting than that of the African slave trait.

A NEW ANTI-SLAVERY DRAMA. Wm. Wells Bross has written a very interesting drams, taking for his hero the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D., which le bis read to great acceptance in some of the surrounding towns. He intends reading it in Boston during Analversary week. The Worcester Daily Spy speaks follows of the drama :-

*Wm. Wells Brown's Dramatic Reading at Brishy
Hall, on Wednesday evening, was a highly entertaining
performance. He pretty effectually took off the mak
from that consummate doughface D D., Rev. Nebenial
Adams, alias "Jeremiah Adderson," when he represented as having been kidnapped and sold into saving
after the publication of his famous "South Side First
of the "peculiar institution." As the practical applcation of his own doctrine, Dr. Adams is made to go
down on his knees before his master, and, as the last
was falling on his back, to acknowledge the justices it
was falling on his back, to acknowledge the justices it
his doom. After being then mercifully delivered from
his state of bondage, Dr. A. declares that "the Abshis state of bondage, Dr. A. declares that "as it
thinks he shall never preach another "South Side
defence or apology for slavery. Such representates
defence or apology for slavery. Such representates
of doughface politicians and Doctors of Divinity." "Wm. Wells Brown's Dramatic Reading at Brisky

The beautiful residence of Cornelius Brinning, Esq., in Cottage street, Dorchester, with the entire in niture, will be sold at auction this day, April 25th, si 4 P. M., and to-morrow at 9 A. M .- a rare chance.

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ONE WHO GLORIES IN RUPPIANISM. SYLVANIA, Ga., April 16, 1856.

Year abolition friend travelling in Georgia last win redd not, it seems, receive kind and courteous treatnext from his travelling companion, Edmondson, of seaturem. I see from his letter published originally is pur paper, and since republished in some of the gerg's papers, as something very funny. Such, sir, Gerga papers. Such treatment a cursed abolitionist will always repere in 'this slavery-cursed region.' I don't think yr. Edmondson ought to have killed your friend, as he estend to do; but I assure you, sir, he would have of with no opposition if he had made the negroes tie and with no opposition to the land induce the negroes the proceeding would have been a treat to the negroes, a sprocessing to your friend, and a solemn warning to faire ofenders. Believe me, sir, Edmondson acted becausely, under the circumstances,

Sr. we have the greatest country that 'Heaven in its efcence ever smiled upon-brave men and fair wopen; and your abolition friend published a vile slanwhen he wrote that the people of the South were a hatto-thewing, whiskey-drinking, profane, immoral opic. Our negroes, too, are contented and happy. her have good homes; they never suffer for food, as hathe free blacks of the North. They are more reli-They are fat and jolly, love their masters, and hate an Abolitionist as they do the devil.

You, sir, and your condjutors, will dissolve this Union States ;-a Union that I have loved as much as I May sative Georgia, and still could love but for such s you. Your labors, sir, will result in the overthrow of rain of our matchless system of government. You er, in short, sir-Beecher and all-a set of damned section and hypocritical fools, and will never get an dequate remuneration for your iniquities till you ge less to that place not to be mentioned to ears polite have written these lines in much haste, as the mai a closes. I hope you will put them in your paper. of preach a sermon from them to your friends; but lis I do not believe you will do.

BENJ. L. PRESCOTT. Attorney and Counsellor at Law. L GARRISON, Boston Liberator, ? Boston, Mass.

AN IRISH 'MODEL PARM.' Estract from a recent letter of PARKER PILLSBURY

'I have been this morning to visit a ' Model Farm.

robably we saw there some sights that would gratify at one, but especially any one who, like me, was mucht up, or rather, drove up, a farmer. The young haven are placed there to be instructed in the arts si mysteries of agriculture, in all its various departests, on the most scientific principles ; and I know of branch of business that really admits of the exerse of more genius, or requires more thorough train-It is an insulting burlesque and mockery to call t rooting up and scratching of the surface of the with which we used to do, farming. You might as edy call the mud-balls the children roll up, wheaten aves and plum puddings. It vexes me now to think her we did it. There was a dairy-room that you could er, and smell, with unmingled satisfaction, and some over that would tempt a Grahamite, and cows so clean and sice, you would think the French Emperor might gile the royal baby on one of them. And then the alles of the young men and boys, their beds, their seks, their school-room, cabinet of minerals, colleciss of grains and grasses, drawings and paintings of smals, of flowers, of huge garden vegetables, of plots guriens and plans of buildings, were such as to ed one to hope something yet, even for Ireland ; and tha pity all the young men, and women, too, could t spend three years there before emigrating to Amera They would not then have to dig and drudge for s, as they do at present-and get little for it at last.'

KNAVERY. Knavery wears many aspects-among em is the following :- 'Now we hold that the plain at of the Constitution, freed from all the traditions of vicked men, speaks trumpet-tongued against the wickpro-slavery interpretation put upon it by the slavesilers and by Mr. Garrison.' The knavery embodied this entract is two-fold :-first, in what is cantingly all of the traditions of wicked men '-those tradi-(1) being the uniform decisions of all the courts the legislation of the whole land, and the entire connoe of the people of all the States, ever since the erament was organized; secondly, in representing at some but ' slavehölders and Mr. Garrison ' give : to clavery interpretation to certain clauses in the Con-Cation-whereas, such an interpretation has been The to them by THE NATION, in every possible ra, religious, political, judicial, legislative, &c. &c ach dishonesty on the part of a writer is a revelation meral character as definitely as the picking of a man's pocket.

CORTRAIT OF SAMUEL I MAY A most admirable tographic likeness of this world-wide philanthropist of untiring benefactor of his race has been taken by Mesers Whipple & Black, of this city, whose artistic it il and enterprise are deserving the highest commenation. Copies of it are for sale at their photographic sens, at the Anti-Slavery office, and at the bookstore of Crosby & Nichols. As it is just what we have long sated to see, we hope it will find many purchasers dong the numerous friends and admirers of Mr. May; pecially as the artists intend it for his benefit rather has their own. Price, large size, \$3.00. Smaller Epr. \$2.00.

We copy the following paragraph from a late number the New York Christian Inquirer :-

REV. S. J. MAY. We learn from a Syracuse paper at the Rev. S. J. May is just recovering from a se-re attack of crysipelas. No one has a larger number attached friends who take a strong interest in his all being the

ell-being than brother May.

A gentleman well acquainted with Syracuse tells us hat he is the minister of the city, and that his im-resson is that his Sunday congregations number be-tween nine hundred and one thousand people. Such twen nine hundred and one thousand people. Such secess and influence are a good commentary upon that is so often said by parishioners of 'injury done is the cause,' and of 'the danger of driving people any,' and of 'breaking up the Society,' if the ministr takes an interest in reformatory questions, and praches apon them boldly. There are few clergymen the hare done so much to recommend liberal Christianity to large numbers, who otherwise would have have nothing of it, as S. J. May.

ANOTHER GOOD MAN REMOVED. We are called to hard the death of John Rockes, Esq., one of our earest, most attached, and ever faithful friends and suppriers. It occurred at his late residence, 81 Hudson breet, in this city, on Friday morning last. Mr. R. tas for many years a much esteemed member of the Burd of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Sciency; and from almost the commencement of THE derrator to the day of his death, he adhered to the Midatery cause, 'through evil report and through the religious fidelity and unflinching courage. la Melrose, April 16, CHARLES LIST, Esq., 39. He The 1 few years ago, one of the editors of the Comactuerità, the Secretary of the Vigilance Committee

tal a malous abolitionist. For the last few years, sickhas has withdrawn him from active life. he Perils of Kansas Travel. Samuel Taylor to has been spending some time in Kansas, returned

in the same boat with Gov. Robinson and Col. Lane Be informs the Buffalo Express, that when the boar School Brunswick, Mo., a party came on board, headally a son of the Governor of Missouri, to make search Ger. Robinson, it being known that he was on He (Taylor) was pointed out as the Governor then he was at once seized and dragged on shore, is this of his protestations. There he found a rope and implements of the court of Judge Lynch waiting The rabble demanded that he should be hung ted it was only on his producing papers proving his MISS HOLLEY AT NEWPORT.

In the midst of the worldly care of preparing for our annual summer visitors, at this season, one of the most gifted messengers of the Anti-Slavery Gospel has apconsidered most liberal towards reforms,-was refused. they were sent, except at the Unitarian Church, where, rather than a lecturer. All that we hear speak of it the heart.

But we must not think that Newport has yet surrendered. Is not this the place where the great serpent of Slavery coils up and basks himself all summer long on the green shores of our lovely island? Is not this the Northern minds? Are not Presidential campaigns planned here, and combinations? Is not a public hotel going up here, bearing the name of him who sold millions away by one stroke of his pen? Nay, this stronghold will not yield without a struggle. But there are here a few like the young neophyte of Elijah, who have had their eyes opened to see, that though the them. The chariots of God cover the Mount of Danger. Newport, April 18, 1856. M-

COLORED ARTISANS.

Boston, hitherto rather tardy in due appreciation of her colored mechanics, business men, &c., is hopefully waking up to encourage those who, thus stimulated, will prove worthy recipients of her favor.

NELSON L. PERKINS having, for the past few years filled several stations in an extensive lamp and gas apparatus establishment on Washington street, has, by dint of close observation and experiment, become very successful in the department of fitting and putting up the various patterns and fixtures in the drawing-rooms and public houses in Boston and vicinity, -giving perfect satisfaction to his employers and their patrons.

JOHN T. MATTHEWS has just located himself at No. 17 Howard street, where he cleans and repairs all kinds of silver and plated ware, jewelry, &c. Appended to his card is the following recommendation, and a better one is not needed :-

' Boston, April 10th, 1856. John T. Matthews has been in our employ nine years, and we commend him to all as a worthy young man, and deserving of a liberal share of public patro PALMER & BATCHELDER.

ing, and working in jewelry.

To all having need of such services, we say, give these young men a call, and test the American question, whether color of the skin incapacitates a man from the development of mechanical or artistic skill.

Boston, April, 1856. . W. C. N.

A PICTORIAL SUGGESTION.

DUXBURY, Mass., April 13, 1856.

I am glad to read in THE LIBERATOR your notice of nounce the sudden death of Alderman Levi B. Menithe portraits of the 'Free Soil champions' lately published by C. H. Brainard, Boston. The face of a man after an illness of only about forty-eight hours, having earnestly working to overthrow the dreadful system of been attacked on Thursday last with bilious cholic. bondage in this land should be hailed with pleasure. Mr. Meriam was highly esteemed for his manly and up.

The issue the Free Soil party have made with the Slave right character. He was a member of several of the ie the Free Soil party have made with the Slave Power comes far short of the standard which you have raised, and which is destined in the end to break the public generally.—Journal. bonds of the oppressor in every clime. It seems to me moniacal spirit of slavery on the left, the benign fea-moniacal spirit of slavery on the left, the benign fea-moniacal spirit of slavery on the left, the benign fea-moniacal spirit of slavery on the left, the benign fea-Robert G. Shaw, on Central wharf. He leaves a wid tures of Him who came to bring deliverance to the captive in the centre, and on the right, the glorious era of freedom, would be valuable to every one who wishes to bear a testimony against slavery. Perhaps there might frankness, intelligence, and high-toned integrity. be a place found to bring out (if it could be done on pa per) the spirit of commercial Christianity which obtains at the North, and which, more than any other, serves to keep the slave in his chains. Would not such a print keep the slave in his chains. Would not such a print be liberally purchased by the friends at the coming New England Convention? I wish such a picture for my room, in addition to the real champion of freedom now hanging there, as evidence of increased love for the editor and hate for slavery. 'Our country is the world, our countrymen are all mankind.'

Yours, truly, GEO, J. PETERSON.

Yours, truly, GEO. J. PETERSON.

THE NON-RESISTANCE PRINCIPLE.

SPRINGFIEID, April 20, 1856. FRIEND GARRISON . Most heartily do I join with those friends of peace timely and refreshing to every one whose mental and together with the appropriate reply : moral vision has been opened to see the divinity and To the Committee of the Bristol Institution : beauty of those precepts of the Man of Nazareth, utterbeauty of those precepts of the Man of Nazareth, uttered in unostentations and simple phrase—'Do good to them that hate you'—'Resist not evil,' &c. To me, this is not only sound morality, but true philosophy. Like begets like. This is a truism. When violent and bloody resistance is sown, what will inevitably germinate and ripen into fruit but dire oppression, in some or more of its hideous forms? For a most significant example, on a gigantic scale, see our own countificant example, on a gigantic scale, see our own countificant example, on a gigantic scale, see our own countificant example, on a gigantic scale, see our own countificant example, on a gigantic scale, see our own countificant example, on a gigantic scale, see our own countificant example, on a gigantic scale, see our own countificant example, on a gigantic scale, see our own countificant example, on a gigantic scale, see our own countificant example, on a gigantic scale, see our own countificant example, on a gigantic scale, see our own countificant example, on a gigantic scale, see our own countificant example, on a gigantic scale, see our own countificant example, on a gigantic scale, see our own countificant example, on a gigantic scale, see our own countificant example, on a gigantic scale, see our own countificant example. nificant example, on a gigantic scale, see our own country. We opposed with force and arms the tyranny of which were entertained by his contemporaries towar the mother country, and by a seven years' war achieved our independence. And what has followed inevitably as shadow follows substance? Innumerable bloody

One of the purest, wisest, and most active philanthropists whom Bristol has had the privilege of numbering among her children.

It has been decided that no place would be so fitting

But it was no part of my intention to argue this question ; you have done it completely. H. C. Wright and Adin Ballou have done it over and over again. Humanity in general owes much to them and to you for your joint and several labors in this sacred cause. I am greatly indebted to this distinguished triumvirate of peace; for the last fifteen years, there has scarcely been a day but I have thought more or less of each

the fathers of the revolution rose in rebellion to op-

May the power of each of you for good never be

DIED-In Dover, March 24, Mr. WILLIAM WILBUR

aged 56.

Few men have lived in any community so long. with so much to be admired and so much to recomt peared among us to awaken and to warn. Sallie Hol- to the good will of all, with so little notoriety, as ha LEY has given four lectures here, three of which were Mr. Wilbur. Quiet, retiring, and unobtrusive in th delivered in the Methodist Church. All honor to that extreme, he yet possessed those high intellectual en church and their minister, - a true son of brave John dowments, which, with less modesty, and a more ju-Wesley, -for their hearty and cheerful cooperation in appreciation of his own powers, might have given him the good work! But we regret to say, that, though an enviable rank among literary men. Purely benevo anti-slavery members used their influence in the right lent and highly progressive in his principles, the vari direction, the house belonging to the Baptist Society, our reforms of the day enlisted his deep and arden sympathies, and found in him a firm and uncompro The notices of the meeting were generally read where mising advocate. Eminently peaceful in his character and disposition, he fully embraced what he believed th for some reason, neither the temperance nor anti-slave- Christian doctrine of overcoming evil with good. Hu ry notices were read by the person officiating in the man life, in all the circumstances and exigencies of so place of the regular minister, Henry Dumont. Yet the clety, was in his opinion inviolable. Personal violence leaven is at work here, and the eloquence of Sallie and bitter, angry disputations, found no admittance HOLLEY, not of earth, but heaven, full of inspiration, his creed, or response from his heart. Mr. Wilbur wa has made many see what God is asking of the Church; found prominent in the ranks of the first agitators to see that it is not merely a poor negro slave knocking anti-slavery. Here, perhaps, more than in any other at the door, but Christ himself, his locks dropping with form of social evil, his humane and kindly heart wa the dews of his mental agony, his chains clanking excited to commiseration, his unconquerable love of around his wasted form. There has been much prep- justice was more deeply outraged, and his active ener aration in the public mind since the Nebraska villany, gies enlisted in a more persevering and self-sacrificing and the consequent flow of Northern martyr blood in conflict with the unscrupulous oppressors of crushed Kansas, and in the right time came the Heaven-sent and bleeding humanity. Here he made no reserve, no messenger, with an angel's tongue to convince and to concession to expediency. His duty to his fallen broth turn the sinner from the error of his way. We should er was paramount, in his mind, to the claims of reli call her a preacher of anti-slavery righteousness, gion, politics, church or state. He cheerfully met and nobly sustained the sacrifices and privations inciden say they never heard such preaching. She is an Anti- to those times that tried men's souls, when those noble Slavery Revivalist, full of a wonderful mastery over few dared to demand for their enslaved brethren im mediate and unconditional emancipation. In his earlier professions of Christianity, he became a member the Society of Friends, and remained in their faith and worship to the end of his life, except such interruption in their harmony as all Abolitionists experienced, who place where Southern men fix their hold on leading appealed to their various religious sects for the prompt decided cooperation the cause demanded. His enlight ened and conscientious perception of individual respon sibility yielded to no control of organizations or creeds As he lived the life of the righteons, his end wa peace. His work was done, and well done, and with calm and unfaltering trust, he looked forward to the soul's release from the diseased and suffering body enemy seems strong, there are more with us than with His peaceful and happy spirit reflected a divine ligh on his countenance, and pervaded the atmosphere of his room. Those friends who visited him there could bear ample and delighted testimony to the glorious triumph of the immortal over the mortal. As the wasted and decaying earthly form lay on the verge of dissolution, the happy and exultant spirit hade adjen to this worn-out medium of communication with earth, in the low and scarcely audible whisper of expiring nature-'All is right-all is right ! I know that my Redeeme

> On Sunday morning, April 13, at the residence her son-in-law, Townsend Powell, Ghent, Columbia Co., N. Y., ELIZABETH MACY, widow of Abram Macy, deceased, in the 77th year of her age. For several weeks previous to her death, the decease

liveth.

ed passed through a very painful illness, occasioned by a fall. She was an affectionate and kind relative, and a steadfast and valued friend. Through life'she was a member of the Society of Friends. Though a member of that once vital and reformatory, but now time-serving and conservative Society, its trammels did not depriv her of warm sympathy for the oppressed and bleeding American bondman, and of a degree of interest in the self-sacrificing and faithful labors of the uncompro mising abolitionists. With a philanthropic turn o JONATHAN C. Hogan, also, at 106 Court street, so- mind, she was thoughtful and attentive to the needs of licits orders in electro gilding, fine gilding, silver plat- the unfortunate, the afflicted, the poor. She has gone to the beautiful realms of spirit-lif. May she hence forth be to the loved ones left behind, a guardian, and a visiting angel of love.

Ghent, N. Y.

Died, in Boston, on Saturday, after a very brief il ness, Levi B. Merian, Esq., aged 44-as a merchant, distinguished for his integrity, and as a citizen, honored and esteemed for his uprightness and benevolence.

DEATH OF ALDERMAN MERIAM. We regret to an most important and responsible committees in the

Mr. Meriam was formerly of the firm of Ellis & that a representation like the one at the head of The Meriam, iron dealers on India street, in which business LIBERATOR, executed in a neat form, showing the deow, and a son about twelve years of age, to mourn the irreparable loss of a kind busband and father. The deceased was favorably known in this community for

From the Bristol (Eng.) Gazette of March 20. THE LATE J. B. ESTLIN, ESO.

sculptor referred to now graces the Institution of which Mr. Estlin was one of the earliest and most eminent members. The likeness is good, and when we state that the bust was executed from a cast after death, aided only by a photographic portrait, it will be admitted, we think, that the artist has wonderfully overcome the difficulties he had thus to encounter, and has produced and good will, whose thank-offerings have, through the last number of The Liberator, been so cordially poured out to you for your most triumphant vindication of the heaven-descended doctrine of non-resistance, against the insane and illogical attacks of those, in other respects, sound, consistent, and excellent men, Henry Ward Beecher and Theodore Parker. Your words were timely and refreshing to every one whose mental and together with the appropriate reals:

Gentlemen, -Some friends of the late Mr. Estlin, de

duels and fatal affrays; mob violence and lynch law; a depository of the bust of Mr. Estlin as the Hall or murders; multiform freebooting on land and sea; and last, and greater than all, the firm embedment, (as far as it is possible for wrong to be embedded) in the American heart, of a form of tyranny over one sixth of our a place, but also because many of those who were most attached to the Institution, and because, as a man as a place, but also because many of those who were most attached to the Institution of Institution o native-born citizens, which Jefferson, himself a participant in that struggle, and an actual slave-owner, has forcibly and truthfully characterized as a tyranny—

'a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with greater

'a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with greater

'a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with greater

'a base, out also because many of these was were most attached to him were accustomed to meet him more frequently within the walls of that building than in any other place of public resort.

An additional motive for the selection of the Bristol Institution may be found in the fact, that the bust now

completed is an admirable work of art, worthy of the genius and skill of the sculptor, whose renown has already shed lustre on the city of his birth.

The Committee are therefore requested to receive this bust of John Bishop Estlin, and to give it an honoramisery to the enslaved, than whole ages of that which

ble place among the possessions which most adorn an (Signed on behalf of the subscribers to the Memorial

JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS. February 29, 1856.

Resolved, 'That the Committee of the Bristol Insti tation, heartily responding to the sentiments above ex pressed, have great pleasure and satisfaction in becom-ing the depositories of this interesting Memorial of a member of the Institution so highly esteemed and revered, and they gratefully accept the trust which the Subscribers to the Memorial have reposed in them.' LATEST PROM KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, April 7th, 1856. To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat: Since my last letter, the 'Border Ruffians,' acting through their instruments here, appear to have changed

their factics.

About the time the Legislature adjourned at Topeka, their Territorial Judges held a grand council at Lecompton, the purpose of which no one seemed to know; but their subsequent course justifies the belief that they resolved to put the 'Bloody Code' in force. In several counties, courts have been held—grand juries summoned—in all cases composed of men of the most violent characters—and witnesses examined to ascertain who noted as judges and clerks at the Free State elections—what officers and members, if the Legislature took the what officers and members of the Legislature took the oath of office, and it is said, bills of indictment found against all such. Also, bills have been found against many who went to Lawrence to help defend the place

oath of office, and it is said, bills of indictment found against all such. Also, bills have been found against many who went to Lawrence to help defend the place last winter.

The grand jury for this county has just been discharged. They broke up, it is said, in a revel, and their papers were scattered about the streets of Delaware City yesterday. This I give on the authority of a man from that place. Three of the members of the jury for this county were of the party that murdered Brown, and the man who was said to have given him the fatal blow, was arraigned before them, and, of course, no bill found. It is rumored that all who have acted in any official capacity, in connection with the acted in any official capacity, in connection with the State organization, have been indicted and will be ar-

rested.

A pro-slavery man, near the Big Springs, was shot and dangerously wounded last Wednesday. The facts, as near as I can ascertain them, are these:—The wounded man had been getting rail timber from time to time, for several months past, from the claim of one of his neighbors, who had frequently remonstrated with and warned him not to do so, and it is said, threatened that he would be shot," if he did not desist. Last Wednesday, he went on to his neighbor's claim, as he had often he would be shot,' if he did not desist. Last Wednes-day, he went on to his neighbor's claim, as he had often done before, to 'cut and haul away' timber, and was shot—as he says—by the owner of the claim, a Pennsyl-vanian, and, I understand, a Free State man, who was arrested on his statement and taken before a magistrate, and on the statement of the wounded man held for trial, and as there was no jail, brought to Fort Leavenworth for confinement. Col. Sumner refused to receive him, and he was brought here and put under guard. He says he could have proved that he was not where the says he could have proved that he was not where the man was shot at the time, but at a neighbor's, but the Justice refused to send for his witnesses.

Last Saturday, several strangers landed at our wharf from the Lucas, I believe, and stopped at the Leaven-

worth Hotel. Among them was a man with a 'suspicious' looking box, said to contain Sharp's rifles. The only grounds of suspicion were that it was about the right length and rather heavy. Some booby was so terribly alarmed that he went to the Mayor, and urged him to go and open the box. This he hesitated to do for sometime, but at last, about midnight, he and the City Marshal went to the stranger's room, aroused him from his slumbers, and insisted upon opening his box. The stranger at first demurred, but not knowing but it was a regular part of the programme in Kansas he The stranger at first demurred, but not knowing but it was a regular part of the programme in Kansas, he consented to allow them to open his box, when it was found to contain nothing more terrible than books. The Mayor and Marshal, and the booby whose tools they had been, went off without even making an apology to the gentleman whom they had so rudely disturbed. The indignation of the citizens, on learning these facts in the morning, was deep if not loud, and various means were suggested of testifying their appreciation of Mayor Murphey's vigilance. The most prevalent feeling was that he ought to be kicked out of the city, but it was finally resolved to leave him to his own reflections and the contempt of all sensible mgn; but from what I have heard, I do not think he will wish to repeat the experiment of opening recovery the many them. ment of opening people's baggage more than once more if his good sense does not teach him not to repeat it; all.

ONE OF THE SQUATTERS.

KANSAS. The Herald of Freedom of March 29 ha

the following interesting items:'Fifty-six boxes of an improved United States rifle with twenty in a box, were received at the warehouse of Walker & Chick, in Kansas, Mo., a few days ago, directed to Gov. Shannon; also, two field-pieces. The same number of boxes were lauded at Fort Leavenworth. They were, no doubt, the two thousand stand of arms due Kansas from the Government, mentioned in Gov. Reeder's message last July; but while Shannon is Gov ernor, they will be at the service of the Border Ruffians

One hundred and fifty Southerners came up the Missouri in one party, a few days ago. They had two can-non with them, Five hundred additional persons from the South were reported in St. Louis en route for Kansas. They are bringing with them all the munition

The Herald says that travellers arriving at Law rence from the East, continue to report outrages and pracies on the Missouri river. Nearly every steamer going up the river is overhauled and examined, to see whether there are not articles on board which have been pronounced contraband. Boxes sufficiently large to contain a gun are broken open and inspected, and persons who are not armed, or otherwise well protected, are insulted and bullied, unless they declare themselves in favor of making Kansas a slave State.

The Herald of Freedom chronicles the death of Mr.

Francis Browning, residing near Leavenworth city, and attributes his death to the persecutions of pro-slavery men in Kansas and Missouri. He was with the party who attempted to protect M. R. P. Brown, at Easton, formed, delegates elected to the National Convention Free State Constitution, in January, and was several times fired at and then pursued. He escaped, and arrived at Lawrence a week after the state Constitution of the election of officers under the at Philadelphia, and strong anti-slavery speeches made by Cassius M. Clay and Rev. John G. Fee. rived at Lawrence a week after, completely worn down with fatigue and exhaustion. He returned home, but was driven into Missouri, and thence into Kentucky, and his letters to his wife complained of the exposure and harsh treatment to which he had been subjected by the border ruffians, and of his failing health. He died at Indianapolis.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, (pro-slavery,) says that indictments have been found by the grand jury of the circuit court at Osawkee, against several leading citizens of Lawrence, for being engaged in an organized company called the 'Regula-tors,' under Gen. Lane. Gen. Hutchinson refused to answer several questions before the grand jury, and Judge Lecompt, on being appealed to, deciding that he must answer, he disappeared before the jury met the next day. In every county, the grand juries have continued to find bills of indictment against the judges of the recent election.

The Springfield Republican has letters from Lawrence to the 12th inst. The houses in the town had all
been removed or destroyed by order of the government
officers, on the ground that it was located upon an Indian reservation. Ex-Governor Reeder had a house
there which cost \$1000, that was torn down, together
with several others more valuable than his. The settilers there complain that the removal was made summarily and with offensive violence, while at Leavenworth, which is also on an Indian reservation, no measures have yet been taken to oust the settlers. The
difference in the two cases is, that the Pawnee settlers
were free State men, while a majority of those at Leawere free State men, while a majority of those at LeaMr. Jewett, previous to his settlement at Nashua, was

day afternoon, last week, as the Rev. George B. Jewett, who was settled over the First Congregational Socity at Nashua, N. H., a year ago, was riding out with
his wife and only child, a boy of about seven years of
age, they arrived at the Concord railroad track, and
the horse stopped, and no persuasion could prevail on
him to move on. The Concord train came down upon
them, and the engine threw the carriage from the track,
demolishing it, and badly and fatally injuring those
within. Mr. Jewett was so badly injured, that it is
thought be can survive but a short time. Mrs. Jewett
was seriously juried, but she may recover. The child
had a leg and arm torn off, and died during the evening.
Mr. Jewett, previous to his settlement at Nashua, was The Springfield Republican has letters from Law difference in the two cases is, that the Pawace settlers were free State men, while a majority of those at Leavenworth are pro-slavery men, and the government officers know very well what suits the purposes of the authorities at Washington.

A Kansas correspondent of the New York Times says that the 'law and order party' are annoying the free State men in many points of the territory, by arresting them for various pretended crimes, and of course they

them for various pretended crimes, and of course they are convicted before the Territorial Justices, and are fined in sums of fifteen or twenty dollars. This game has been played upon a large portion of the free State men along the Grasshopper river. Some have been in-dicted for treason, because they went to Lawrence last

From the Cincinnati Columbian, 18th inst. A SLAVE-CATCHER IN JAIL FOR CONTEMPT OF STATE LAWS

At the Probate Court yesterday, H. H. Robinson, U. S. Marshal, appeared before Judge Burgoyne to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt; and in answer to the specifications filed by the Prosecuting Attorney, put in an answer, taking the ground that he was at the time of doing and omitting to do the various acts complained of in said specifications, and still is Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, and that said acts were all of them done and committed in the discharge of the duties of his said of. committed in the discharge of the duties of his said of-fice, and in pursuance of the laws of the United States, under which he claims protection. And he denies the

noe, and in pursuance of the laws of the United States, under which he claims protection. And he denies the jurisdiction of the Court to call him to account for thus performing the duties of his office.

Judge Bargoyne—We are not aware of any law that requires the Marshal to treat the process of this Court with contempt; and conceiving the responses to be all insufficient, and not sustained by the facts, we shall order the issuing of the attachment.

The Prosecuting Attorney intimated that under the Probate Act there would be no necessity for issuing the attachment.

Judge Burgoyne-We then shall direct that Mr. Rob

Judge Burgoyne—We then shall direct that Mr. Robinson be fixed in the sum of \$3000, and to stand committed until he obeys the order of the Court.

After the committal of H. H. Robinson to jail, an application was made to Judge Leavitt, of the U. S. District Court, to have him liberated on habeas corpus.

Judge Leavitt said it was impossible to decide the case that day, and asked if some arrangement could not be made by which the necessity for Mr. Robinson going to jail might be avoided.

Mr. Robinson said he presumed the parties would not consent to an arrangement, and he was remanded to jail

to jail might be avoided.

Mr. Robinson said he presumed the parties would not consent to an arrangement, and he was remanded to jail in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Buckingham.

Tremendous Crowd .- The Southerner started for St. Louis yesterday with a tremendous load of passengers—being as full as she could stick—chiefly emigrants to Kansas, with their goods and chattels, big niggers and little niggers, and all their plunder. They were the hardy mountaineers, nearly all with babies in their arms.—Louisville Courier.

Destructive Fires .- A fire at Bardstown,

Pestructive Fires.—A fire at Bardstown, Ky., on the 12th inst., destroyed sixteen dwelling-houses, together with stables and outbuildings, and the Methodist brick meeting-house.

A destructive fire occurred at Nashville, Tenn., on the 13th, involving a loss of \$200,000. Among the buildings destroyed were the court-house and the office of the Nashville Sun.

Personal .- Wm. D. O'Connor, Esq., of this

of Connecticut. The Winsted Herald says that twenty-five men were out upon the Norfolk hills on Wednesday, digging out the turnpike. On election day, the
7th of April, the snow drifts made the road between
Winsted and Winchester Centre impassable for other
warens sleights or even horses. wagons, sleighs, or even horses.

The whole number of interments in Greenwood Cemetery, New York, since it was laid out, in 1840, was 47,123, up to April 9, 1856. The first interment was the body of Mrs. Susan Hannah, which was removed from New York Sept. 5, 1840. The first funeral was over the body of Tobias M. Miller, Sept. 10, 1840. The number of interments since Sept. 23, 1854, have been 10,064.

The Chicago Press says that during the

forty-eight hours ending Wednesday morning, the eight trains on the Michigan Southern road brought 81 coaches, containing 4050 passengers; and in the same time, the six trains over the Michigan Central took into that city 63 coaches, containing 4662 passengers nearly nine thousand passengers arriving in two days. Death of Thatcher Magoon, Esq. - Thatcher

Magoon, Senior, Esq., the famous ship-builder at Med-ford, died at his residence in that town at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst. Mr. Magoon was in his A list of the vessels built in Medford for the fifty-one years between 1803 and 1854, shows that one hundred and ninety-five of these brigs, bacques and ships were built at Mr. Magoon's yard.—Boston Transcript.

The Search Law-Its Constitutionality to be Tested.—The schooner Maryland, taken at Norfolk on account of the refusal of the captain to submit to a search of his vessel under the inspection law, as already stated, was released on Friday, the agent in Norfolk having secured the payment of the fine of \$500 to the State. She sailed on Saturday. The Alexandria Sentinel says that one of the coal and iron companies who have their depot in that city, and whose vessels are who have their depot in that city, and whose vessels are searched as they go out of the Potomac, intend to test the constitutionality of the new law at the next term of

Kossuth writes to the London Times hat he wants words to express his mortification at Walter Savage Landon's appeal for charity for him.

Within twenty days, the Dean of Carlisle lost his four daughters, the last and oldest aged ten years, having died at Windsor on the 25th ult. A boy, named 'Charles Koester,' sen-

tenced to the House of Refuge in St. Louis for stealing woods in his master's store, on reaching that institu-tion was discovered to be a girl! Her parents live in Dubuque, Iowa. Thirty-six Indians, men, women and

children, were killed by the whites two weeks since, in or near Cow Creek Valley. The provocation was, that the red skins had stolen cattle and hogs, to serve them as food during a snow storm and the cold weather suc-Hon. John Townsend, a State Senator

of South Carolina, has remitted to the Kansas Associ-ation of Charleston \$500. He offers that, if fifty gen-tlemen in the State will cach subscribe \$500, he will add another \$500. A gentleman near Rochester, N. Y

has lost fifteen hundred dollars' worth of trees, another twenty-five hundred dollars' worth, by the ravages of field mice, and it is thought that the loss in Monroe county, from this cause, will not fall short of one hundred thousand dollars.

A little girl named Trask, connected with one of the primary schools in East Boston, died a few days since from excess of exertion in jumping rope about two hundred times in succession without stop-

Rutland, Vt., April 20, 10, A. M .- Snow ing briskly, and the ground begins to assume quite a

Manumission of Slaces .- Seventeen slaves were manumitted yesterday in this city. They were from Logan and Simpson counties in Kentucky, and most of them were freed by James and Gracy Mc-Ilvane.—Cin. Gaz.

The Canadian Parliament at Toronto have fixed upon Quebec as the permanent seat of gov-ernment. Steamers are running from Brockville to

The London Times, commenting upon the last periodical war speech of the Michigan Senator, calls Mr. Cass 'a very intemperate and foolish old fel-

Melancholy Railroad Accident .- On Tueshad a leg and arm forn off, and died during the evening.
Mr. Jewett, previous to his settlement at Nashua, was
a teacher at Lowell, and a Professor for several years
at Amherst College, and is a brother of John P. Jewett, Esq., of this city, and of Professor Charles C. Jewett, late of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.
Mrs. Jewett is a daughter of Mr. Henry Whipple of

The Nashua Railroad Accident .- The right The Ivasmia Ratiroad Accident.—The right leg of Rev. Mr. Jewett was amputated yesterday below the knee, chloroform having been administered. It is also stated that he is injured in the chest, and that his recovery is doubtful. A portion of the left hand of Mrs. Jewett has been amputated. She has no other serious injury, and will probably recover. The body of the son has been interred in the family tomb at Salem.—Traveller, 17th.

The Liquor Law .- The reports on this sub ject came up in the Senate on Tuesday, and on motion of Mr. White, of Norfolk, the whole subject was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Munroe, of Suffolk, being the only opponent.

Wm. F. Byrd, a merchant of Sumter, S. C., who was arrested on the 8th inst., for stealing two slaves of Col. F. J. Moses, and selling them in Georgia, committed suicide in prison on Monday morning last.

The Underground Railroad conductor boast of having run seven negroes from Kentucky through Cincinnati last week, on their way to Canada Abolition of Slavery in Russia .- A project

for the abolition of slavery has been much talked of in that country. A St. Petersburg correspondent asserts that the plan has been submitted to the Emperor Alexander, and that the Car has issued an ukase, by which, hereafter, the serfs will have the privilege of suing their masters for their freedom, before the tribunals of the realm.

The Wheeler Slave Case at Philade phia has not yet come to an end. The colored person who assisted in the abduction have sued the Alderman before whom they were brought for trial, on the charg of requiring excessive bail at the time. The Alderman The Peace Treaty.-The peace treaty b

tween the Allies and Russia was signed on Sunday, 30th of March. The event was announced in Pa and London by salves of artillery. Paris was illurnated, and in England the church bells were pealed

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PRO-GRESSIVE PRIENDS.

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., commencing on First day, the eighteenth of 5th mouth, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing as long as circumstances may seem to require—probably for three days.

circumstances may seem to require—probably for three days.

The Progressive Prends have no creed as the basis of association. Their object is not to build up a seet, 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 stirar or Love, to 'do good to all men as they have opportunity'; 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 plend 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 'pure and undefield 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 paramount 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.' 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, 'Whoseever will, let him

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, SIDNEY P. CURTIS, H. M. DARLINGTON, LIZZIE MCFARLAN, 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, commen

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.

A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-Friday, April 25. Sunday, (all day.) 27. Monday, April 28. Tuesday, 29. Wednesday 30. Marshfield. Friday, Scituate, South Scituate,

Hanover, Thursday, May South Hanson, Friday, 2. Sunday, (all day,) 4. Abington Town Hall, In behalf of the Society, LEWIS FORD

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachu etts A. S. Society, will lecture as follows :-Tuesday, West Cambridge, Port Norfolk. Friday, Sunday, Weymouth, Clappville, S. Wilbraham, Tuesday,

Thursday,

Springfield, Sunday, WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the Amer can Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows : Friday, April 25. Dighton. sday May 1. Greenmanville, Conn., Noank,

Thursday, Friday, Sunday, Mystic Saturday. Birmingham. Tuesday, Mr. Brown will probably remain in the Western part of Connecticut until Sunday, May 25.

FOR SALE-Two entire sets of the (London) Anti-Slavery Advocate, from the commencement, 34 years, (and will be completed without additional charge to the end of the fourth year,) will be sold at a moderate price. Apply to Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Bos-

The work is highly valuable for reference, and as a record of anti-slavery history.

TO CONSUMPTIVE PEOPLE. A gentleman having recovered from a settled con-

dress THEO. K. BURTON, Boston, Mass. ASSIST COLORED YOUTH. A colored Lad of 16 years, who has enjoyed academic facilities, and studied book-keeping, is a ready penman, and can produce the best testimonials of character and disposition, desires some suitable situation.

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

the upholsterer's. WM C NELL of Combill Apply to

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.

NOTICE. Persons wishing Dr. J. S. Rock to lecture, should didress him at No. 60 Southac street, Boston.

First Time of Exhibition in America.

PILGRIMAGE THROUGH THE HOLY LAND. * AT THE MELODEON.

THE GREAT DIORAMA OF

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND. From St. George's Gallery, London; Exhibiting the Sacred Localities of Scripture; the Mountains and Rivers celebrated in Bible History or Poetry; and the Scenes most memorable in the Life of our Savior and his Apostles.

Painted under the direction of Mr. W. Beverly, from

drawings made on the spot, during repeated journeys in the East, by Mr. W. H. Bartlett, author of ' Walks about Jerusalem, 'Forty Days in the Desert,' etc. etc.
The Figures life-size, forming a series of Moving
Pictures on an unequalled scale of magnitude and gran-

deur.

Every Evening, at half-past Seven o'clock, and Morning Representations on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three o'clock. Doors open half an hour previous.

Admission 25 cents. Children half price. Descriptive

LAND FOR SALE THIRTY-TWO acres of good Land well wooded, and

A near a flourishing village in the central part of the State of New York, will be sold or exchanged for New England village property. Apply to R. F. WALLCUT, 21 Corphill April 18.

NOTICE. HOPEDALE

JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE HOME SCHOOL.

OUR friends, patrons, and the public are hereby informed, that we have this day disposed of our school building and lot, and apparatus thereto belonging, to William S. and Abbie S. Harwood, of Hope-

Having been acquainted with the said persons as individuals acting in a private capacity mainly, and without any evidence of their competency to conduct a Home school, we prefer to speak neither favorably nor unfavorably of them. We shall not commit curselves, we think, in saying, that we believe they will endeavor to do what they conscientiously think to be right.

As regards Hopedale, we unhesitatingly declare our conviction that no other village in New England surpasses it in the morality and high-toned character of its inhabitants.

passes it in the incommendation concerning this change and its inhabitants.

For further information concerning this change and our fature plans, please see our Cinculan Letters, which will soon be issued.

Those wishing to correspond with us in reference to business or educational matters, will please address us, for the present, at Hopedale, Milford, Mass.

business or educations:
for the present, at Hopedale, Milford, assessor the present, at Hopedale, Milford, BLOOM
MORGAN L. BLOOM SOPHIA LOUISA BLOOM.

Hopedale, Mass., April 15, 1856.

ality that he was suffered to proceed on his journey. Yours, truly. E. W. TWING.

Chins, of his ection, denthe bes as de. Brown or his to has anding Anni-aks as

rinley sining mask emiah repre-tiew appli-to get appli-to get from hold-from Aboli-ations books

DALI,

e fur-

POETRY.

NO CROSS, NO CROWN. The following poem, by SHELDON CHADWICK, is taken from his volume of poems just published in England. Twas eve, and in a lowly room A student sat in sombre gloom, Twirling his fingers in his hair,

Like one in reverie, or despair ; Before him lay an open book, Sadness was in his languid look, And as he traced the pages o'er, Four golden words his spirit bore-

No Cross, no Crown !

Around, in death-like silence, stood The forms of many great and good,-Prophets, martyrs, crucified ; Stern patriots, who for freedom died, And poets, who died desolate, Scanning the wondrous scroll of Fate. While glory round their foreheads shone, He read upon their lips of stone-No Cross, no Crown !

Hard was the toil through learning's lore, For one so young and worldly poor. His books were precious, though but few; And deathless fire from heaven he drew ; Heart-wearied oft, and over-wrought, He traced in throbbing lines his thought; And 'mid his toil this seemed to be The voice alone of destiny-

No Cross, no Crown!

Sometimes his noble spirit turned Towards Fame's pillar as it burned, And oft he judged his efforts vain To cross the burning bars of pain. He grouned in agonized distress; Life's cup was dashed with bitterness : And then he thought of those of old, Who carved in brass those words of gold-No Cross, no Crown !

· They fought the battle, bore the cross, That truth might never suffer loss, But, like the tempest-cradled flower, Spring through the storm—the martyr's dower; Souls that, while beaconing the free, Sunk like a lighthouse in the sea; But from their graves a spirit came, Uttering words of winged flame-No Cross, no Crown

His soul sometimes would droop her wing, When envious arrows sped the string ; But, like the tempest's martial strains, His country's voice thrilled through his veins, And, heedless of the critic's ire, His heart glowed with immortal fire ; And, like a man in earnest, he On thought's Patmos toiled wearily-No Cross, no Crown !

And thus he wrote his spirit's strings To music's rare imaginings; To Love and Freedom, Truth and Right, Justice and Mercy, gods of light! Oh ! cheerful fell those golden words Upon his worn heart's tender chords : In death those words his spirit bore, And chants them still for evermore-No Cross, no Crown !

This be the motto of the brave, And this the watchword of the slave ; The patriot's with the people's scorn, The mantyr's with his garland's thorn. Whoever seeks to win a name, Whoever toils for freedom's fame. Whoever human tears would dry, Let this forever be his cry-

No Cross, no Crown !

THE TOUCHSTONE. BY WM. ALLINGHAM.

A man there came, whence none could tell, Bearing a Touchstone in his hand; And tested all things in the land By its unerring spell.

Quick birth of transmutation smote The fair to foul, the foul to fair : Purple por ermine did he spare, Nor scorn the dusty coat.

Of heir-loom jewels, prized so much, Were many changed to chips and clods, And even statues of the gods Crumbled beneath its touch.

Then angrily the people cried, . The loss outweighs the profit far ; Our goods suffice us as they are ; We will not have them tried.'

And since they could not so avail To check his unrelenting quest, They seized him, saying- Let him test How real is our jail !"

But though they slew him with the sword. And in a fire his Touchstone burn'd, Its doings could not be o'erturn'd, Its undoings restored.

And when, to stop all future harm, They strew'd its ashes on the breeze. They little guess'd each grain of these Convey'd the perfect charm.

From the Lynn News. THE WISE MAN AND THE POOL From the German of Nicolay. BY D. N. JOHNSON.

A wise man saw with heartfelt, joy his name Borne through the world upon the wings of fame, Which prophesied of immortality. 'I am the Phonix of my age ; like me But few have lived in any ancient land ; And through the coming ages I shall stand A star, outshining all the world has known. Thus spake the sage, but to himself alone, For outwardly be wore a modest air ; So much he seemed to love this virtue rare, That he refused all praise, as undeserved, And said that fame from truth's straight line ba swerved.

One day, this oracle a madhouse sought ;-What, tell me, can a wise man here be taught? What? Wisdom. Patient wait unto the end, And see instruction on his steps attend. One of the fools approached, and thus began : ' Kneel down ; I'll teach thee who I am ;-a man, The wisest that has lived in any land, Thou seest bodily before thee stand I am the Phoenix of the present day, And few among the ancients bore such sway ; On future ages e'en I dart the flame, The radiant herald of my deathless fame.' A smile, scarce seen, passed o'er the wise man's face And to himself he sighed : In this dread place Is this poor fool confined for speaking nought But word for word what mine own heart has though What then? and do we both lack common sense? I almost think 'tis true. The difference Is this: Fools tell their thoughts; whereas the wise In silence think : here the distinction lies." Lynn, March, 1856.

ALL MADE EQUAL.

O, execrable son, so to aspire Above his brethren, he himself assuming Authority usurped from God, not given. HE made not lord : such title to Himself Beserving, buman left to human free .- MILTON.

A WORD TO GERRIT SMITH. GERRIT SMITH :

wish to ask you a few questions, though I claim to be It has for some time been a query with me, if liberty

It is reported that you believe in a Righteons Civil Government, and as such a thing would be a very great gard to it, would ask you to be kind enough to favor me (and doubtless many others also) with your views

reasonable to another person, equally enlightened and honest. Now, should our opinions be made into something called law—for of such is government—and Mr. A. B. and C. be compelled to live in accordance with our requirements,-would this be liberty? Can freedom exist under any such regulations?

I most cordially and honestly wish to know if your Peace, or whether 'Sharp's rifles' enter largely into its how am I to know what they are? You answer,

Hoping and believing in the power of truth, Your friend, D. HITCHINGS. Richfield, April, 1856.

MR. WASSON'S FAREWELL SERMON. From a correspondent in Worcester, we receive the

Last Sunday was a memorable day to some in Worpower and interest. And this last was a crowning sucwith a beautiful and most impressive reading of that the infallibility of his reasoning powers. august poem of Charles Kingsley's, 'The day of the Lord at hand,' and which is sung with so fine effect than the words and sentences of any other book, unfull of a sweet-inspiration, of sympathy, and of brave and awaken truer thoughts, ideas, etc. If this be true joyful satisfaction. He has brought them his best of inspiration to make them known to the minds of the soul. Dr. Channing once said it was the character- the part of the reader to understand. istic of superior minds to bring each the gift of a great It is important to notice that our belief in any prin truth, around which, and forcing it into prominence, clustered all occasions and opportunities. In this sermon, after an able statement of what the Catholic, Pro-

The very grandeur and consolation of the movement God, in the immortality of the soul, and all the dearest it? treasures of heaven, rest not upon the authority of the Bible or any miraculous revelation made to men thouroundabout deductions of Natural Theology, but on the primal affirmations of man's spiritual consciousness,—
that it is the birthright prerogative of every human spired to understand them will not perceive them by satisfaction of an axiom, that it is impossible for the to be necessary to communicate the same idea to other

pable to evolve. So far from this doctrine being a denial of the inspi- continue to be thus dependant for their continu ration of ancient saints and prophets, it includes and munication. If inspiration be necessary for one, it is confirms it. A sacred recognition passed between the necessary for all. gifted souls of all the long past and these through whom the ever-living God proclaims himself to-day.

OUR CAUSE IN THE GRANITE STATE. WEST MILAN, (N. H.) March 16, 1856.

DEAR FRIEND MAY : There are signs of encouragement, even in this land of dark Democracy. The tracts you sent were duly received, for which others besides me will bless the cause of humanity. The people seem to have a mind to read on the subject. We have, as you are aware, to contend with the idolatry of the name Democrat; we have also many lower-law church men even here in the mountains, people who talk and preach about infidels. I tell them I get my best ideas from men so termed by the popular church ; and believe me, dear sir, I try, by all that in me is, to charge home upon such lower-law men their otheism, - not without often signs of madness. Have we a long time to stand, as Nathan to David, and say, Thes art the man?

I have tried hard to get at the bottom of this cause, have studied all the chance I could get, which is small, for I am a hard laboring man with a large family. I feel glad that my hands can supply my wants in worldly matters, but oh, the cravings of the soul! Where is the rest for that? Why, THE LIBERATOR, with other things of that stamp, has been to me in this, what Colburn's First Lessons are in mathematics: it has given me power to calculate in these matters, has enlarged my vision, and freed me from many a shackle. But, purpose; the lightnings have been the chariot of the as we used to say in church times, I think I may have withheld more than was meet, and it has tended to poverty; for since I have tried to do my little, I am refreshed indeed.

I was at Biddeford, recently, and fell in with a minister of the Free Will Baptist order, by the name of the churches in relation to slavery. Said he, I do not churches were true. I began to think friend Pillsbury would have to revise his 'Church As It Is' soon. But plies a being to reveal or make known, and also to per since I came home, I find men of that order swallow down all of this Pierce Democracy, and border-ruffianism too. One old professor of that order told me he had a right to sell his children. He was asked if he would he would sell his Master for less than Judas did. So make exceptions when they occur.

A. D. TASKER. Yours, truly,

SPEECH OF JOEL TIFFANY AT THE RIBLE CONVENTION IN SALER, OHIO.

THE BIBLE AND DIVINE REVELATION.

. . Our opponents have been denouncing reason as incompetent to decide upon matters of revelation, and claim that many things in the Bible are beyoud the sphere of reason. Upon this point, I have one or two questions to ask. To what department of mind does the gentleman claim this revelation is made? If it is not addressed to the highest department of the intellectual man, to what department is it addressed ! the meaning of the language intended as a revelation, what faculty is he to exercise? If reason is to be discorded in making up his judgment, how is he to deter-ican banner.' If man is not to exercise his reason in searching out

THE LIBERATOR. mine between the Bible and the Koran? How is the sestion of its being a revelation at all to be settled That only can be called a revelation, which makes its meaning known to the understanding. If it does not enlighten the understanding, it might as well Sin,-Personally we are unacquainted, yet publicly not have been made-for it is no revelation. When a man reads the Bible, must be not endeavor to underonly a bumble individual, seeking for light and truth. stand it? But how can he understand it, if he is to discard reason in the outset? Give the Bible to your can exist under any form of government ;-if, from the horse-read to him out of it. Can be understand you rery nature of the human mind, governments are not opposed to the freedom of the individual, and of course Why not? Because he has not mental capacity or reason to apprehend its meaning. If man is to discard reason when he reads the Bible, he will be in the same mental condition with your horse. A man, in reading curiosity, I, being a practical man, having never seen the Bible, can only receive it as he understands it, and your definition and theory of such a government, and he can only fashion his belief respecting it according to having long looked in vain for something definite in re-'poor reason' to furnish him with the meaning of what he reads. And if his reason is so very fallible in judging of Bible dectrines, his understanding must be We are variously constituted, and what you or I equally as fallible; and as the revelation is to him conscientiously believe to be right may not look at all what he understands it to mean, his revelation must be as fallible as his reason; so that when my friend strikes down reason, he, at the same time, strikes down reve-

You present me the Bible, and demand that I shall ! receive it as the word of God. Now, what am I required to receive? The entire book of paper, ink and calf-skin? By no means. What then? Why, the Righteous Civil Government' adopts the principles of facts, truths and doctrines contained therein. But Study them, and judge of them.' Then the doctrines of that book are to me what I understand them to mean, and my belief must conform to my understanding of them. Now, is my belief in the book, or in my understanding of the book? And when you claim in fallibility for its teachings, your claim is good for nothing, unless the reader has infallibility of understand ing, that he may correctly interpret these teachings.

The claim for the infallibility of the Bible is, in fact cester as being the closing occasion of Mr. Wasson's a claim for infallibility on the part of those who assert engagement with the Free Church. These six months the doctrines of the Bible : it amounts to a claim for have witnessed to a series of sermons of extraordinary the infallibility of the human understanding : for the Bible can be to man only what his understanding makes cess. Mr. Wasson opened the services of the morning it mean. It can only be infallible to him, according to

The words and sentences in the Bible are no mor in our anti-slavery meetings at the West. He seemed less they convey higher truths, have deeper meanings fidelity as a witness to the Truth. To those here in of the Bible, how are these truths, meanings, thought whose service he has been, his loyalty to the sacred and ideas to be transmitted to other minds? If it took law of kingly natures, the most distinguishing perfec- inspiration to put these thoughts, ideas, etc., into words tion of noble minds, Honor, must have given entire and and sentences in that book, it will take the same kind thought. He has not withheld his most ecstatic vision. those who read. Thoughts and ideas, depending upon And souls have held on those Sunday mornings rare inspiration for their existence, must depend upon inspiand high festival. It would seem impossible but that ration for their communication. By this I mean that character has been ennobled, a flow of beneficent life those principles and doctrines which required inspiraincited, and the true Shekinah Presence brightened in tion to reveal in the Bible, still require inspiration on

ciple or doctrine must conform to our ideal of the thing to be believed. A true perception of the truth, or conception of the principles, can alone lay the foundation testant and Unitarian Churches had done and failed to of a true belief. Our belief is never in the thing, but do in the direction of man's spiritual redemption, he in our ideal of it. Our belief is not in the Bible, but offered a splendid vindication of the Free Church move- in our understanding of it. Our belief is not in God, ment, which openly and fully recognizes what the Cath- but in our ideal of God. If our ideal or perception be olic utterly denies, the Protestant does not admit, and true, then have we the foundation for a true faith; but even the Unitarian only glimpses through mists, the if our ideal be false, then have we a false faith. This glorious fact of innate and perennial inspiration. That professed faith in doctrines which we cannot underto-day, 'whose dwelleth in love, dwelleth in God, and stand is more than ridiculous, it is false. What are we to believe respecting that doctrine which the mind cannot perceive? How is the mind to receive such a is, that, unlike the others, its foundations of belief in doctrine, and how is it to know when it has received

The old notion is brought forward, that there are ideas in the Bible which could not have been given to sands of years ago, merely, nor upon the external and men, except by special inspiration. Now, if that be soul to enjoy unmistakable cognizance of these eternal reading the mere letters of the book. If special inspirealities through its own earnest, religious regard of ration was necessary to convey special ideas of God, God in the heart. He stated, with the clearness and spirity etc., that same special inspiration will continue understanding to revolve what it is intrinsically inca- minds. If there be any class of ideas dependant upon special inspiration for their first revelation, they must

All thoughts, ideas, etc., represented by oral or written language, must be addressed to the intellectual nature of man, and they are valuable no further than they serve to awaken proper thoughts and just ideas in his mind. He can get no higher or truer thoughts or ideas than by his own mental development he is prepared to receive. If the language or communication be intended to convey truths or principles lying beyond the scope of intellectual perception, they will not be perceived, unless the divine spirit, by influx, carry them home to the inmost soul ; therefore, all the talk about the plenary inspiration of the Bible is absurd. Whether it be true or false in itself, it must be to every man what he understands it to mean, and it can be nothing else; and the diversity of opinions among Bible believers, respecting the doctrines of that book, demonstrates that, whatever else it may be, it is not the word of God to them all.

Infallibility of impartation is of but little value, unless it be attended by infallibility of reception. No one can doubt but that nature, as the work of God, is proclaiming the infallible truths of God. But such truths, although constantly proclaimed, are but very imperfeetly perceived by ma n The real language of nature has been the same in all ages of the world, but it has been very differently understood. Its voice, in itself, has always been true, but to man it has ever been false. In one age of the world, the thunders have been the articulate voice of God, speaking to man for an especial gols, sent down to earth to transport their favorite sons to heaven. An eclipse was a manifestation of divine anger, and a meteoric shower was an indication of an approaching judgment. These things demonstrate the felly of placing any stress upon the infallibility of communication, so long as it is necessarily addressed to the We got into conversation on the standing of fallible understanding of man, and becomes to man what his imperfect understanding makes it to mean. held out my hand to fellowship any apologist for sla- A perfect revelation necessarily implies two thingsvery. He said he told his hearers the day before, from perfection in the communication, and perfection in the the pulpit, that the charges of Mr. Garrison against the recipient of such communication. If either be lacking, a perfect revelation cannot be made. A revelation imceive and understand, that which is revealed; and se far as the revelation is to affect the recipient, it can be no more perfect or infallible than the recepient. If, then, the Bible be the infallible word of God, no man sell his daughters into prostitution. I told the old man can know that fact, who, in his understanding, is not as infallible as it; and it can be the infallible word of we will let Pillsbury's book alone for the present, and God to none, except those who are infallible in their understandings.

What, then, is to be gained by determining that the Bible, or any other book, is the infallible word of God to man? Since man, in his understanding, is infallible to receive it, who is to become the infallible teacher of that book, the infallible expounder of its doctrines Those who have faith in the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church may answer the question to their satisfac tion, but Protestantism cannot do it.

Since the Bible is to every man what he understand it to mean, it can be the infallible word of God to pope except those who are infallible in their understanding of it. Here let the question be met and argued, an our discussion will soon draw to a close.

The Boston Bee announces that Edward

SEE THE DIPPERENCE

Burning a Neoro. The Montgomery (Ala.) Jour-nal of the 3d inst. says: 'We learn that the negro who murdered Mr. Capebeart was burnt to death yester-day, at Mount Meigs. He acknowledged himself guil-ty.' Is this the nineteenth century?

PARDON OF DR. GRAHAM. In noticing the pardon of Dr. Robert Graham, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for the homicide of Charles Loring, at the National Hotel in New York, about a year since, the New York Mirror remarks: 'The reasons for the pardon being granted are said to be the illness of the prisoner, and the solicitations of many "influential persons." Some persons may imagine, probably, that there is "one law for the rich, and another for the poor"; and we begin to think that State prisons were not intended for respectable and wealthy prisoners."

Both these persons committed murder. If there is any difference between them, probably Graham is more guilty in the sight of God than the poor, ignorant negro, who hardly knows his right hand from his left. But Graham was one of the gentlemen (!) of Louisiana—one of the rich chivalry! He comes to New York, and deliberately stabs an unoffending citizen to the heart, in a public hotel! But the vile murderer, being one of the upper tendom, rich, and drunk when he committed the act, escapes, of course, with a year's service in the penitentiary! The other was nothing but a poor, demented slave! He is burned to death in the fire by citizens of Alabama, in defiance of law! Verily, are we not degenerating into barbarism !-Vt. Christian Repository.

PREE PEOPLE OF COLOR.

Of the free people of color, the late Dr. Bond editor of the New York Christian Advecate, says:-

Of all people on earth, these are the most slan-dered. Our long residence in Baltimore, where, we believe, there are more of them in proportion to the population than any other city, has made us well acquainted with their character and condition; and, in spite of all the evil which has been spoken and written about them, we declare them to be, in all respects, a people superior to their condition. Of course, we do not include them all in this opinion, but speak of them as a class. Let any one take his stand near one of their churches, and observe the dress and deportment of the contheir money, and listen to the preacher supported by their voluntary contributions. Let him mark their countenances, and listen to their hymns and prayers, and then say whether these are not a civilized and Christian people. Let him go into their houses, many of which are their own property, notice their furniture, observe their chilfren, and all the management of the family, and

Among these people, there is a desire for knowledge, and for the means for gratifying it. Many of them read much, and think much, and among them are to be found men every way equal to all that may be demanded of them in any situation to which they may be called. As a mark of their general condition, too, we may observe, that they are eminently sober and peaceful. Though forming so large a part of the laboring population they give no disquiet to the citizens. Nobody dreams of a riot or mob of colored people, however excited by threatened legislation, or even of physical demonstrations. It may be said it would be unwise to act otherwise. Granted; but it is a mark of civilization to act wisely.

RUPPIAN PRIDE.

Robert S. Kelley, one of the editors of the Kansas Squatter Sovereign, a border ruffian paper, having been called a native of Massachusetts, is 'hopping mad' at the insinuation, and bristles up like a 'fretful porcupine'—or rather more collishly, spits out his rage as follows, 'capitals'

'In relation to the charge that we were "born in Massachusetts," we emphatically deny it, and brand the author as a coward, a base calumniator, and a WILFUL LIAR. We can stand any thing but being called a Yankee.'

Whew! This is rather a 'big boo' at so in-nocent a 'charge.' It is an awful explosion of Ruffianism — somewhat like discharging a six-

pounder at a sparrow.

But the fellow's rage is not wholly 'let off' in the above. He is for having his veins submitted to chemical analysis; and, if found containing any Yankee taint, he is for draining them at once

'If we for a moment thought that a drop of Yankee blood ran through our veins, we should let it out, even though our life were sacrificed in so doing.

Mercy on us! Don't die-don't let out your blood! Consider yourself safe, do! Your own character is proof of the entire absence of ' Yankee blood'; so, pray be at rest! The Yankees will very assuredly disavow all relationship!-Your blood must have come from some other quarter. It is, most probably, a portion of that which,

'Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood.' No doubt of it! So, go on your way rejoicing,
—or raving, rather. You needn't get your life insured on account of any suspicions in regard to your descent - except, possibly, that in which hemp may be employed !- Concord Democrat.

L. N. BONAPARTE IN AMERICA. Mediocrity too fond of carping at greatness, and scandal will be busy, not only with common plebeians, but with uncommon princes. Our readers have all heard the stories about Napoleon III., when he was a Napoleon nothing-at-all; how, when in this country, he behaved like an unmitigated black-guard, bilked his landlord, and was put in the Tombs for ebriety. But monarchs are more fortunate than mere mortals, inasmuch as they usually find somebody to defend them while living, although every body is at liberty to libel them after they are dead. The Emperor of the French has secured a champion in the Rev. C. S. Stewart, U. S. N., who writes to the National Intelligences, that, while in New York, Napoleon behaved like a gentleman, led a quiet life, and was any thing but dissipated in his habits. All this is very well; but if Mr. Stewart could have shown that this Napoleon is not a perjured traitor, and a wholesale murderer, he would have made out a better case for his favorite. He may have behaved well in President Pierce,

America, but he has acted very much like a knave in France.—Boston Atlas.

Arologizing for Slavery. Mr. Conway, paster of the Unitarian Church in Washington, D. C., in a ser-APOLOGIZING FOR SLAVERY. Mr. Conway, pastor of the Unitarian Church in Washington, D. C., if a sermon lately preached there, said, 'I have been ashamed to hear in Boston, the descendants of the Puritans apologizing for slavery. I am a Southern man, and they think Southerners like that. Southern politicians are willing to make use of such, while they laugh in their sleeves; but the noble men and women of the South grieve to see men falling thus meanly. I fear not contradiction from any one there when I say, they all respect a man from the North who will not bend from his principles; and not one of them thinks a doughhis principles; and not one of them thinks a doughface more to be valued than a cat's-paw.' We should
think that Northerners who have apologized for slavery,
and got down on their knees to do its bidding, would
feel on reading this, that they have dirtied themselves
all over for nothing.

The Marketter Declared Liegal. A novel de
Northerners who have apologized for slavery,
and got down on their knees to do its bidding, would
feel on reading this, that they have dirtied themselves
and another parson spoke, and a deacon volunteered,
it was announced that Miss Mary Dutton gave twentyfive dollars for the purchase of a rifle to be used in a
contemplated civil war.

cision was rendered in the New York Supreme Court recently. The court affirmed the decision of the coun-ty court, which, in its turn had affirmed the decision of ty court, which, in its turn had affirmed the decision of the justice of the peace, inflicting a fine of twenty-five dollars upon one Sharp, who, with his troupe, had given a performance of what is generally termed 'Negro Min-strelsy,' in the court-house at Delhi. In the language of the court, 'they appeared disguised, and dressed as negroes, and one of them as a weach dressed in Bloomer costume. They sang negro songs, performed in a gro-tesque manner, gave mock physiological fectures, and mesmerized each other, and performed feats with chairs on their heads. The court was of the opinion that such performances came under the head of mountebankry.'

TATION'S Musicals. This company of colored vocalists gave a concert at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening. We were not present, but a friend who was, and who is a much better judge of such matters than we profess to be, speaks in terms of commendation of their performance. It met a decidedly favorable reception from the audience; so much so, that, by request, they repeated their concert on Thursday evening. We know of no other company of colored vocalists in the country. They are deserving of a full share of patronage among the numerous companies competing for public favor.—A. S. Bugls.

From the Cleveland Leader. Parodies, in general, are poor things, and we almost always feel like stretching a man who can deliberately set to work to spoil the beauty of a well-known peem; but the following, taken from the May Times, is such an intensely wicked production, that a man must laugh in reading it, in spite of himself.

'THE DAY IS DONE.

The day is done, and the darkness
From the wing of night is loosed,
As a teather is wafted downward
From a chicken going to roost.

I see the lights of the baker Gleam through the rain and mist, And a feeling of sadness comes o'er me, That I cannot well resist.

A feeling of sadness and longing, That is not like being sick, And resembles sorrow only
As a brick-bat resembles a brick.

Come, hasten and get me some supper-A good and regular meal, That shall soothe this restless feeling, And banish the pain I feel. Not from the pastry bakers,

Not from the shops for cake— I wouldn't give a farthing For all that they can make. For like the soup at dinner. Such things would but suggest Some dishes more substantial, And to-night I want the best.

Go to some honest butcher,
Whose beef is fresh and nice
As any they have in the city,
And get a liberal slice.

Such things, through days of labor, And nights devoid of ease, For sad and desperate feelings, Are wonderful remedies. They have an astonishing power

To aid and reinforce,
And come like the 'finally, brethren,' That follows a long discour Then get me a tender sirloin

From off the bench or book, And lend to its sterling goodness And the night shall be filled with comfort,

And the cares with which it begun Shall fold up their blankets like Indians, And silently cut and run.

From the New York Mirror.

PINKY WINKY AND HER PATHER.

Said my daughter, Pinky Winky, Pinky Winky young and tender, With a check as red as roses, With a lip like a ripe cherry : -Father, dearest father, tell me What it's best to have for breakfast! Proud it makes my heart paternal
To perceive thy thirst for Knowledge:
Such a laudable inquiry
Should be answered, who can doubt it? Therefore, dearest Pinky Winky, Since you asked me, I will answer, I will answer, I will tell you, Possibly it may be liver. At this only bare suggestion, Pinky Winky slighty shuddered, Saying with some hesitation, Liver is the food for paupers, To be eaten but with mustard : And is apt to burn the gullet. Father, dearest father, tell me, Tell your fond, devoted daughter, What it's best to have for breakfast! Then said I, with deep emotion, While my heart o'erflowed with kindness, Dearest little Pinky Winky,
Since you ask me, I will answer,
I will answer, I will tell you,
It will probably be sausage.
At this answer, Pinky Winky
Turned her little saucy nose up,
Savies partly tell, you Saying pertly, tartly, smartly, Sausage, sausage, always sausage— I am tired to death of sausage— Sausages are fat and greasy, Sometimes made, 'tis said, of puppies, Puppies juvenile and tender, Which come to their end untimely! No, my venerable father. If you love your Pinky Winky, Don't by any means have sausage Then again my Pinky Winky Asked, with questions pertinacious : Father, dearest father, tell me, Tell your fond and loving daughter, What it's best to have for breakfast And a rising of my dander ; Said I, with some irritation-Since you persevere in asking, Pinky Winky, Pinky Winky, I will answer, I will tell you— I will answer, I will tell you-Said I, in a voice emphatic, Which can only be compared To the sound of rolling thunder. Which reverb'rates from the mountains, Or the sound of raging whirlwind, When it scatters wide destruction; At the cataract of Ningara; Or the sound of booming cannon, Spreading widely death and carnage; Or the braying of the trumpet, Urging on the charging squadron; Or the neighing of the war-horse,
As he rushes to the battle;
Said I, in a voice emphatic,
Then it must be buckwhat pancakes. As a fair and blighted lily Droops beneath the fervid sunbeam, As the grass, oppressed with moisture, Droops with weight of pearly dew drops, Drooped the head of Pinky Winky; While her tears in gushing torrents
Fell in puddles on the table;
Deep her bosom heaved with anguish;
Sadly in a voice of sorrow. And of tender melancholy, Sad she murmured - Buckicheat pancakes! O, my gracious !- buckwheat pancakes From the London Punch. COCKNEY RHYMES FOR YANKEE

STATESMEN.

No more jaw

That you will chaw Us up, and swamp us, Catawampus, Scuttle our island, (As yet 'tis dry land;) Be pacific, Not terrific; Count the figures, War of waging. And your niggers,
Ere enraging,
By some trick—too bad to try on Any old hoss—the British

Shoulder arms! Miss Mary Dutton-Your knapsack buckle tight: Your soger breeches put on, And show 'em how to fight! Quick march upon the foes!

(A Bible in your pocket,)
Hold up your head! turn out your toes! Present your rifle-cock it! Take aim, and sight it well, And now the trigger—pull it, And send a slaveholder to hell With every whistling bullet!

The Post is a blackguard and hypocrite.

*FREE LOVE' Some enthusiastic exponent of 'Free re' gives the following very lucid description of it :-Free Love is solely and essentially a spherical element—one of the fundamental spiritual harmonies—a primordial inseparability of the eternities—a primogenical co-efficient of the supersensible zones—a cognate principle of original materiality, flowing lineally towards matrimonial, social and moral consonance in the universal and eternal flux of things. 'An' he played on a harp of a thou-sand strings, sperits of just men made perfec.'

Hopedale Home School: FOR CHILDREN AND YOUR OF BOTH SEXES

WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD, Principals,

This School, established in 1854 by M. L. and 1. Bloom, under whose superintendence it has the state of the present time, will hereafter be conducted by the scribers, who bope, with their attainments and particular at Teachers, to prove themselves senty of confidence and patronage of their friends and during generally. It is located in the pleasant and que he large of Hopedale, Milford, Mass., within task he ride of Boston, Worcester and Providence.

The design of this School is to educate in the live and best sense of the term, and thereby so far he who may attend it for any useful and truly bessel calling among men, as its purpose and faciliant the low.

Particular attention will be given.

Particular attention will be given to the social nav and religious influence exerted at all times was the who may avail themselves of the privileges brings

ed them.

Physical health and comfort, so often serious a Educational Institutions, will receive proper on.

The Discipline of the School is intended in broad and impartial, but kind and parental.

No number taken under seven versus and impartial, but kind and parental.

No pupils taken under seven years of age.

Parents and Guardians desirous of finding a pinner
and comfortable HOME for their children e was
while presecuting their studies, where they will be
cared for, and kindly treated—where they will be
moved from the evils and temptations of common ty, and from the corrupting power of pressing wish
ness—where they will be nurtured in vitra, brush
and pure religion, will find here an unusually aums
opportunity of realizing their wishes.

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(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

For Tuition in common English branche, bust at care, including washing, mending, &c. per found care, including wasning, mending, &c. pr parted ten weeks.

For Tuition in higher English and Select bades, Languages, Painting, Music, &c., an extra balance, able charge will be made.

Text Books, Reference Books and Stationer, misting the School, furnished without additionals.

aite for the School, furnished without additional at A Normal Department, for those proposing is ind

is contemplated.

The next (Summer) Term will comment und
Third Thursday (15th) of May.

For further information and particular, selecticular—to be obtained by addressing when a Principals, Milford, Mass.

WILLIAM S. HATWOOD, ABBIE S. HATWOOD, April 15.

St

Round Hill Water-Cure MOTORPATHIC INSTITUTE

NORTHAMPTON, MASS

I N all the local advantages which render strains an institution for Invalids, and a Sunner less an institution for Invalids, and a Sumer leng for others, seeking relaxation and pleasure, his male alone and unrivalled. It is surremeded as in his by forty acres of forest park, which abrels a whesh shade during the warm months, and preters he the winds in winter. The water is supplied in particular abundance from living mountain springs, and is not for its softness and purity. The Bathing failings has just been wholly remodelled and greatly enlarge he now embrace every modern improvement for its softness and purity. The bathing failings has just been wholly remodelled and greatly enlarge he now embrace every modern improvement for its softness and purity. One of Vergnes's Electro-Chaical application of water, which is used in a though and scientific manner. One of Vergnes's Electro-Chaical Baths for extracting metallic substances, their taken as medicine or otherwise absorbed, has also no obtained, and is in successful operation.

Dr. H. HALSTED, the proprietor, (formerly of labester, N. Y...) continues to pay particular attests a

ester, N. Y..) continues to pay particular attenta a Woman's diseases and weaknesses. The secons this has attended his method of treating such couplin by his system of Motorpathy has given him a note tended practice. He discards the usual treatment the day, and makes no use of artificial supports. system is founded on new pathological principle, at by it permanent cures are effected with an energial tainty heretofore unattained by any system of lie

rapeutics.
He also devotes himself to the cure of all the uses He also devotes himself to the cure of all the uses kinds of Chronic Diseases. Having been for ten years at the head of a Hydropathic Institution, at within that time having treated many of the most applicated cases, he has had an opportunity few have-joyed of acquiring skill in the control of protracted difficult complaints.

There is a Gymnasium, Billiard Room and Britis Alley for the use of guests and patients. Gymnasian and Calisthenic exercises are of the timest importunity.

for the expansion, development and besithy actes if the lungs and various other organs, and in some met are indispensable. Many modes are used to excit his ily and organic action, and thus to equal the seclation, and to aid the secreting vessels withou ring the baneful reactive efforts of powerful aslage

ious drugs. Circulars sent free to any address on applicate * Exposition of Motorpathy, postage free, as the ceipt of ten letter stamps; and * Motion-Lin, an

ceipt of six.
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Worcester Hydropathic Institution, On Arch and Fountain Streets, WORCESTER, MASS.

THE Proprietors of this Institution aim to make it location is elevated and healthy, and easy of scends all parts of the city.

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water in those cases which seemed to require There has recently been erected a first-class Gyrs

sium upon the grounds belonging to this instant For term, &c., address E. F. ROGERS, Superintendent Out-door practice attended to. Office bean, 28

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Expression of confidence from Boston Physicist. The subscribers have reason to believe that Mr. E. ROGERS is theroughly acquainted with the some and ELECTRICITY and GALVANISM, and with the fig.

ELECTRICITY and GALVANISM, and with their plication as a remedy in disease. They believe this is competent to superintend their use, and that all his administration of them, patients will express at the relief they are capable of affording.

JOHN WARE, ACCURTS A. GORR.

WALTER CHANNING, J. V. C. SNITE.

HENRY I. BOWDITCH, STEPMES BLIL, CHARLES E. WARE, JOHN HORLIS.
GEORGE HOTT. GEORGE HOTT,

I have full confidence in the preceding reconstruction of the second others. tion of Dr. Ware and others. J. C. WARE I concur in the above.

I add my name in full confidence to the spinst se above gentlemen. the above gentlemen. Boston, March 13, 1856.

HAIR DOCTRESS.

MADAME CARTEAUX having, by a long met self acquainted with the various disease incident the Hair and Scalp, would now inform the pair it Boston and vicinity, that she trusts she is properly give entire satisfaction to all who may fave he significantly patronage, and warrant a cure in nine case of ten. give entire satisfaction to all the control of ten.

Having recently removed from 284 to 365 White ton street, where she has a superior suit of roms on wadvertises a separate room for Hair Dying, and improvement in that branch, and Champoolif.

Madame C. keeps constantly on hand, he can the hair from falling off, but cause new hair Restorative and Oils, which will not only as the hair from falling off, but cause new hair and the hair from falling off, but cause new hair and the hair from falling off, but cause new hair and the hair from falling off, but cause new hair state of the hair from falling off, but cause new hair and the hair from falling off, but cause new hair state of the hair from the far from the farst people and neighboring cities, by whom she has been patrouised since the after of her services to the patrouised since the after of her services to the patrouised since the after of her services to the patrouised since the after of her services to the patrouised since the after of her services to the patrouised since the after of her services to the patrouised since the after of her services to the patrouised since the after of her services to the patrouised since the after of her services to the patrouised since the after of her services to the patrouised since the after of her services to the patrouised since the after of her services to the patrouise since the after of her services to the patrouise since the state of the services to the patrouise since the state of the services to the state of the services to the services to the state of the services to the

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