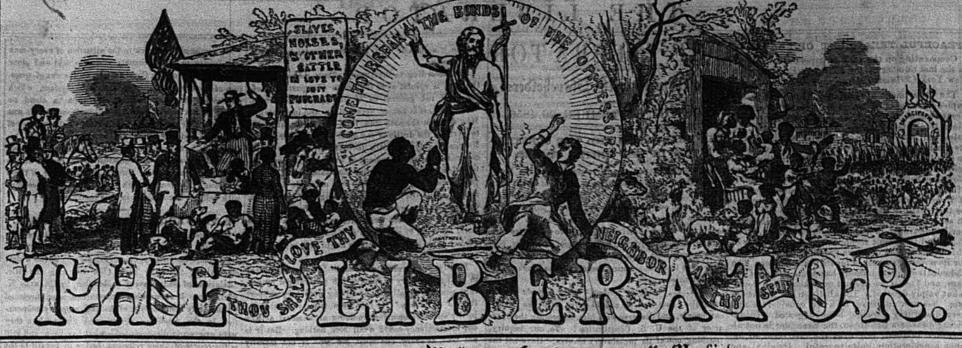
ing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to Arreted, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. B Advertisements making less than one square in-eted three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. B The Adents of the American, Massachusetts, strania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auarisel to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial ittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY EDRUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

fig (accelumns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides o mry question are impartially allowed a hearing.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Glaveholders!

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

Yes! IT CARNOT BE DENIED—the alaveholding ands of the South prescribed, as a condition of their ment to the Constitution, three special provisions to source the preparation of their dominion over their

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES—AN

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons In fact, the oppressor representing 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 THERENY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANDMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 39.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1342.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, Sept. 7. MALTIMORE! --- THE CITY OF BALTI-MORE! --- AN EYE TO BALTIMORE! We are looking so intently at the North and nonset to our perfect and prosperity in our very trenches, nore dangerous far than those farther off. Marylad is now the only doubtful one of the lad is now the only doubtful one of the slave sutes, and the vote of Maryland depends on the siy of Baltimore. An election of Mayor is soon to be stand-for the Constitution and the Union, or gainst them? Pro-slavery or anti-slavery?—for us of the South, or against us? Not to be for us is

ignist us. How does Baltimore stand! A few years ago the was largely Democratic, even against the vote of the State of which she is the seat of commerce. of late years she has gone over to the enemy, unof Koow Nothingism! She is now joined to De-sonism against Democracy. This is partly owing to a paradox that 'where Catholics are strongest, they are weakest. They are numerous enough in belumore and Maryland to excite Protestant ire. hat not numerous enough to deter its wrongs. This was one of the causes of the success of 'Sam' in the state of house in the restriction of the control of the con peal limits making the escape of trigitives easy, felid her being a starcholding State with safety or popt, size in a few of her Southern counties. The associate is, that a large majority of her population are non-slaveholders from the necessity of their

Biltimore, with 200,000 inhabitants, has less than 7,000 slaves. The condition of that city and the State of Maryland in part accounts for Seward's bast at Albany, that 'Free Soilism is stronger on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, surrounded by shrey, than on the shores of San Francisco, surmaded by Free Soilism itself.' The politics of Marsland were Whig, the majority of her religious Prestant, and this may account for her being an Democratic and Know Nothing. But this will at account for the just cause of doubt and distrust umber course in this critical and decisive Presidestial election. Pro-slavery and anti-slavery are my apposed to each other in hostile sectional

any. It is useless to pretend that Maryland prefers histore—that Baltimore goes for 'Americans rul-ing America.' That humbug is exposed. The real last is African slavery or its abolition! A vote farfillmore now in the South is more than half a the for Fremont and anti-slavery. A vote now in Mayland against Democracy is a whole vote for bossism-for disunion, and against the reign of Pe Constitution and laws! How, then, stand the Belimore merchants and men of means and inbace! Maryland's leading whig politicians have tout from the isms, and show clearly where bear and interest point the way to all men identi-fel with both in slavery. Where are the Baltimore mrdsats! All of them depend almost entirely as he Southern trade and the products of slave het. Are they laboring to promote Demonism, the strict scrutiny, and we recur to some facts which are noted here, and which call for attention

fou the whole South.
First-Baltimore has become the centre of the Methodist Church pro and anti-slavery divisions, bevery fulerum of the lever agitation which most ally reaches the homes and masters of slaves. is the Baltimore Conference the secret was dis deed, that the union of the members North and South is kept up upon the principle that it brings Assiting near enough to strike slavery in the fifth rb; that it lulls suspicion by coming from a slave cit; that it can reach Virginia when nothing from Philadelphia or New York can do so as fatally.

land and Virginia, in shallops on the bay, are met at the shares in Baltimore by all the anti-slavery agents there, and it was through them that so hasy of this class were caught in Saul's net spread for them in the for them in that city.

Third—It is notorious that Mr. Wise, in his can-

ass, felt the influence of Baltimore in various section of Virginia, particularly in the Northern eastern shore and on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, more against Demo-tracy and slavery than he felt from any Northern ree, and the influence of that city on the vote Virginia was greater than all her own towns but together, saving and excepting their votes.

Billimore had sent more agents and more money that they all had. Her most active and mighty strutums were made against the election of Mr.

Wise. It is felt, and is remembered by the Virpaia Democracy, and was alarming to Virginia stretholders.

Porth-A renegade from Virginia, Henry Wintendence of the state of the fact that his series on the subject of slavery were at least septious—and, notwithstanding his doubtful patien, be was elected by a large majority over the at the truest and most talented Southern Dements, Henry Mer. erais, Henry May, Esq.; and since his election given two votes, one on the election of a nary question of the Army Appropriation ich prote conclusively his Free Soil promiles. These votes, if not approved, have cer-lial never been publicly reprobated by those who tested him. Indeed, it is said and believed, that small of his Know Nothing Councils have, since totes, passed resolutions approving of hi

Thus facts justify the inference that the city of laboure it as deeply dyed in Free Soilism, and as mixed fumpathy with the South, as Philadelphia. No York. And if this inference is well-founded and correctly drawn, Baltimore must be counted as as for us but against us. We must deal with its as with the other more Northern cities, all second memies who are assettled our domestic themies who are assailing our domestical themies who are assailing our domestical and property and our perpetuity as a free qual confederacy of States. Ballimore, if she done with the North, must take the consequence, and he benefited by the patronage of the South. Our enemies in the slave States are the largerous. It is a question of vital interest in with us !

rat.—We beg our friends in Baltimore to publican time to time the names of these merchants, or and business men, soho are pro-slavery.

Second.—We ask our Southern dealers of all classicals who are friends and who are foes in Balti-

This We ask our towns, villages and country tos in the South to organize meetings, publicly

constitutional protection to property in slaves; of State equality in the Territories; of the union of the States; and who are not Abolitionists and Free

Fourth-We ask the whole Southern press, friend-

the Northern cities, to organize and procure and publish reliable information on which our traders

and buyers may act.

The South is affiliating on this and other points of action, and if we have not a majority of friends in the North, the minority who are our friends

forward with a 'Pacification bill'—a bill which, in the teeth of 'popular sovereignty,' in the teeth of the Nebraska bill itself—repealed whole statutes of the territorial legislature. And this measure, so flagrant in the violation of the just uttered pledges of the Democratic party—this measure, reviving 'Congressional intervention,' and repealing the laws of a territorial legislature-actually passed the United States Senate by the votes of the Democratic party and Southern Senators!

There is still a lower deep, with an effrontery be-yond conception. Mr. Douglas, in his late speech, even vaunts that the Democratic Senators were even vaunts that the Democratic Senators were willing to repeal the obnoxious laws, while the Free soilers resisted it for political effect. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, adopts the same view. And Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, 'out-Herods' all by invoking Executive intervention to strangle 'judge and jury,' for the escape of abolition malefactors in Kansas!

morrow invites it—that makes the courts of the United States the sole arbiter, yet calls upon an abolitionized Congress and the President to trample upon them? Popular sovereignty for California, and popular sovereignty for Kansas, are very different things. It is to be lauded and upheld when it excludes slavery, but to be repudiated when it admits slavery. Congressional interven. morrow invites it-that makes the courts of the when it admits slavery. Congressional interven-tion, on the other hand, is to be repudiated when as in such case the slave is less apt to feel degraded, invoked to protect slavery in California, but to be fostered when invoked to crush it in Kapsas. The compromise of 1850 is to be kept when it defrauds the South, but to be violated when it benefits her. Such is the last warning spectacle of national Dem-

eratic faith.

And is it expected of the people of this State that they will shout hosannas at the heels of a party which stands so ready to insult and trample on them! Shall we cringe and fawn about a parwhich, by its recent acts, assures us in what contemptible esteem it holds its own principles and our rights! Shall we, despite the experience of California and those demonstrations, still praise the glorious doctrine of 'squatter sovereignty,' and look to the Democratic party to enforce it faithfully? One thing is certain; the Democratic party in Washington are ready to abandon it. North- information :ern Democrats quail before the presence of an over-whelming sentiment at home—while Southern Democrats, as before, are found ready to sacrifice principle—sacrifice the South—that abolition may be appeared, and a spoils-dispensing party be led

WHAT THEY INTEND TO DO. AND THE WAY IN WHICH IT IS TO BE DONE.

The Newport (Ky.) News says that the following etter has been sent to it by a lady, as having been received by her, through the Post Office. It illustrates the manner in which the non-slaveholders are to be sienced-threatenings first, then tar-even for ladies.

JESSAMINE Co. PRO-SLAVERY LODGE, No. 23, ? August 27th, 1856.

DEAR MADAN: At a large secret meeting of Pro-Slavery men, held a few nights since, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1st. Resolved, That the further advance of aboli tion doctrines in this county shall be stopped.

2d. That no person shall hereafter discuss anti-

slavery doctrines, either publicly or privately.

3d. That any person who is known to favor the cause of the abolitionists or emancipationists shall be notified to keep their opinions to themselves, or leave the State by the lat of November next; and if they refuse to do this, their houses shall be suck-ed, and they shall receive a coat of tar and feath-

As the Secretary of the meeting, I was directed by the President to send a copy of the foregoing resolutions to you and your husband. For the public opinion is, that he is an abolitionist, or he time since. Four negroes ran away, two of them public opinion is, that be is an abolitionist, or he would not permit you to not the fool as you have done. Now, my dear madam, you are to understand that you are henceforth never to open your mouth in the discussion of slavery. If yon still persist in acting as you have done, you must leave this State, never to return. If hereafter you are known to aid the cause of the anti-slavery party, either directly or indirectly, your house shall be sacked, your husband receive a coat of tar and feathers, and we will not promise that you, yourself, shall be exempt from indignity. The Pro-Slavery have experienced at the hands of the abolition dogs. Lodges are now forming throughout the entire South for the purpose of driving out every anti-slavery man or woman. They all, as they are admitted into the lodge, swear, before does not heir constitutional rights and privileges, and that, if necessary, they will fight till they die before the anti-slavery party shall triumph over them. I repeat to you, nuwals! you are on the brink of an abyss! Open your mouth again in opposition to slavery, and you will be runnized in the corresponding Secretary of Pro-Slavery Lodge, No. 23.

EFUGE OF OPPRESSION. to pledge their patronage to such only in all the GOV. WISE BADLY SCARED --- GREAT cities, Baltimore included, as are known friends of REDUCTION IN NIGGERS.

The following letter from Governor Wise has been generously given to the public through Col. Forney's Philadelphia organ:—

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 6, 1856. If to our views, to call attention to this matter, and to rouse their readers to the necessity of this course of self-protection.

Fifth—We ask our friends in Baltimore and all the Northern cities, to organize and procure and which rails half information on which our traders.

Michigan, A. Reference, A. Reference, and the presidency bring about a dissolution of the Union? My answer is, that the very spirit of sectionalism which rails half information on which our traders. which runs such a mere adventurer as he is, in every sense, has engendered so much envy, hatred and malice between various sections and factions of our people, as to create a wish in the minds of many so strong for a dissolution of our blessed Union, that to tell them his election would bring in the North, the minority who are our friends shall be strengthened by our patronage for the protection they are willing to give to our rights of property, and to our political equality in the Union.

I many so strengthened his election would oring that lamentable event about, would make some of his bitterest opponents vote for his election for the very purpose of effecting that execrable end. This, From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 11.

THE COURSE OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

What have we seen! A territorial legislature of Kansas pass laws, admitting and protecting slavery, and, therefore, obnazious to abolitionism. And what is the course of Mr. Douglas and other Democratic leaders in Congress! Six years ago, when under the same principle of 'popular soveringisty,' abolitionism in California excluded the South from that magnificent domain, and she produced that the course of Mr. Douglas and other Democratic leaders in Congress! Six years ago, when under the same principle of 'popular soveringisty,' abolitionism in California excluded the South from that magnificent domain, and she produced that the course of Mr. Douglas and other Democratic leaders in Congress! Six years ago, when under the same principle of 'popular sovering that excerable end. This, above everything else, shows the wrong and mission of nominating such a man by such a party as that called Black Republicans. His election would bring about the dissolution of the American confederacy of States inevitably. Why! For the warm that if New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio News States inevitably. Why! For the warm that if New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio News States inevitably. Why! For the warm that if New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio News States inevitable. South from that magnificent domain, and she pro-tested against it, the leaders of the Democratic party sustained the principle, and sanctioned our like brotherhood, of confederated antagonisms, of shake-hand enmity, of sectional union, of united What, we repeat, is their course, when the pco-ple of Kansas, acting under the same doctrine, pass laws protecting slavery! Mr. Douglas comes enough to elect John C. Fremont, with all the

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 29. WHAT SHOULD BE TAUGHT AT SCHOOL.

Every school and college in the South should teach that slave society is the common, natural, rightful, and normal state of society. Any doctrine short of this contains abolition in the germ; for, if it be not the rightful and natural form of society, it cannot last, and we should prepare for its gradual and ultimate abolition. They should teach that no other form of society is, in the gencases, such as desert or mountainous countries, where the small patches of fertile land are inade-quate to support a larger family than husband, wife, and children—such as Lapland, Sweden, Northis doctrine of popular sovereignty, that to-day repudiates Congressional intervention, and to-

or wish to assert his freedom and equality.

To teach such doctrines, we must have Southern teachers and Southern school-books. It is from the school that public opinion proceeds, and the schools

should be set right.

No teacher should be employed in a private family or public school at the South, who is not ready to teach these doctrines. Parents, trustees, and visitors, should look to this thing.

From the Missouri Republican. TROUBLE OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS WITH THEIR NEGROES.

A letter from the Catholic Mission in the Osage Nation, dated the 26th ult., gives us the following

Our Osages, in returning from the summer hunt, found in the vicinity of the Arkansas river some few dead bodies, say three colored and one half red. A party of Cherokees were here in pursuit of runaway negroes, well provided with arms, and we suppose they overtook them in the plains, and had battle."

So it goes. Not only the Territories of the United States, but the Indian Territories, are invaded by Abelitionists, and mischief and murder follow. The Cherokee Nation of Indians, as is well known are owners of large numbers of slaves, and are th cultivators of large plantations. A year ago, cer-tain Abolition preachers of the church, located in that Nation, commenced tampering with the slaves, and the Indian owners became indignant at it, and remonstrated against their conduct. They were invited to quit the Nation, if they could not desist from these mischievous practices; and we recollect that their conduct was brought before some of the church assemblies North, but of the result we are not so well satisfied—whether they left the Cherokee Nation or not. But the legitimate teachings of the Abolitionists are seen in the brief re cord, which we have made above.

After the foregoing was written, we received the following in the Van Buren (Arkaneas) Intelligen-

a letter from a gentleman in the Cherokee Nation, to one of our citizens, for publication :-

TABLEQUAB, August 20, 1856.

We had quite a fracas on Verdigris river a sh time since. Four negroes ran away, two of them belonging to Lewis Ross, and two to Mrs. Wright, SELECTIONS.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. DEWEY. At a commemorative meeting of the Sheffield (Mass.)

He had heard it said that the first slaves freed y the State Bill of Rights were freed in this town, he people were fully aroused to the condition of read at a town meeting, and its sentiments adopted. The town raised men and money in aid of the cause of freedom, and on the 18th of June, 1776, a fortnight before the Declaration of Independence, they voted formal rebellion, resolving that 'should the Continental Congress think it for the interest of the country to declare the colonies independent, they would engage with their lives and fortunes to support them in the measure. There is now a revolutionary crisis in the country, and that there might be no misconstruction on the part of his hearers, he expressed, in unmistakable language, his thoughts upon the terrible question that now

his thoughts upon the terrible question that now agitates the land.

If a man should go out on the hunting grounds of Africa, and lasso a horse, bring it home and subdue it, we should say it was right; but if the lasso were thrown over the neck of a man roving wild and free in the wilderness, should tear him from his family and his home, bring him over the sea, and sell him into hopeless bondage, it would sea, and sell him into hopeless bondage, it would be a monstrous wrong, and no argument could convince us that it was right. Our fathers thought that slavery would soon die out, but they were mistaken, and now a change has come. It is the determination of certain public leaders, and of a large party at the South, to espouse the system, and demand its extension.

Against this whole opinion and this whole course he protested. To his brethren at the South he would say. 'You are in the wrong: your judgment

would say, 'You are in the wrong; your judgment is wrong; your course is wrong. The moment you left the toleration for the espousal of this system of human slavery, you lost the sympathy of all men. You cannot legitimate the system to our human conscience and feeling: you cannot make it an honored and praiseworthy act to buy and sell men.' If the extension of slavery is to go on, the 3,000,000 of slaves will in time be 30,000,000, and hat is to be done with them then ! The only safe

what is to be done with them then? The only safe measure is to stop this expansion before slavery becomes too unwieldy for our grasp.

The Reverend Doctor then gave utterance to a passage which, lest it might lose something of its force by condensing, is given in his own words: 'I am not a legislator; but if I were, I would never vote for another step of extension to the slave area; and for such a stand on this question, I have the decisive words of Clay and Webster themselves. I would never vote Kapsas to the doom of the decisive words of Clay and Webster them-selves. I would never vote Kansas to the doom of Virginia—to impoverishment, to poor culture, to buying and selling men for a living! I would never vote Kansas to slave labor, which by long and sol-vote Kansas to slave labor, which by long and solwas pledged to free labor. Cansas must come in as a slave State, it would be

ecause I could not help it.'
He disclaimed any unkind feeling towards the He disclaimed any unkind leeling towards the South. There are great evils; there is also good. There may not be many Legrees, but there are Legrees. Where there is irresponsible power, there must be cruelty. What a state of society that must be to afford opportunities to escape from the influence of which Southern configure and their influence of which, Southern gentlemen send their

children to the North to be educated!

After noticing some of the pleas for slavery, the
Doctor said, that when they forsook their former standing point, and advocated its extension, he could not go another step with them. He was not influenced by the excitement of the day; there are good causes for it; but if these causes did not exgood causes for it; but it these causes did not exist, he should still take the same ground. There is a tide rising in the world which will sweep away this system. The Czar meditates freedom to his serfs; all the world demands the freedom of all men—and 'with equal calmness and confidence he

waited the result.'

A resolution was passed, thanking the Doctor for his address, and requesting a copy for publication. This sounds a little different from the language used by Dr. Dewey some three or four years ago, touching the subject of slavery. His dish is upset at the South.

THE SLAVE REPRESENTATION.

The distribution of power among the people of the several States, though equal in terms, has worked gross inequality in practice, owing to two circumstances. That distribution is made on the principle of proportionate representation for all free persons, excluding Indians not taxed, and three-fifths of all other persons. This pregnant circumlocution was intended to embrace a class peculiar to one section of the Union, which is there held and claimed as property—in other words, the slaves. Five slaves, though esteemed at the South as mere property, are rated in the apportionment of Representatives as equal to three white men at the North. The slaves are valued at two thousand millions of dollars; and while it should entitle that section to no more political power in the Government than so many millions worth of houses or lands, it in fact sends twenty-one or two Representatives to Congress! Can any man assign houses or lands, it in fact sends twenty-one or two Representatives to Congress? Can any man assign a valid reason for this representation of negro property! It is not pretended that it enures to the benefit of the slaves, or was designed for their benefit. So far from it, it gives to their masters that much more political power, to be wielded for the extension and perpetuation of the system. The admission of such a principle into the Constitution, establishing a gross inequality among the citizens, can only be defended on the ground of political necessity. Our ancestors felt the necessity of union. Divided, they were unable to withstand the power of England, which might at any time be directed against them; and as the South stoutly maintained the right to equal representation in proportion to population, this compromise of a three-fifths representation of slaves was hit upon. It had this solid reason in its favor at the time, too, viz.: that taxelion was to be apportioned among the States on the same principle of counting the value of three-fifths of the slaves. This reason has ceased to be valid, in consequence of the disuse of direct taxes. The whole advantage of the arrangement now enures to the benefit of the slaves of full repthe disuse of direct taxes. The whole advantage of the arrangement now enures to the benefit of the elaveholding States, which, besides a full representation of the free people, have a property representation which gives them twenty-one members of Congress, without a particle of corresponding burden. Here, then, is great inequality, resulting directly from this clause of the Constitution; and we will proceed to show that the effect of Slavery is to create and keep up an inequality of representation in the Senate.—National Era.

Is it not a sin to uphold such a Constitution?

This association held a meeting last evening at the Temperance Temple, and in the absence of the President, Mr. Elias Hawley, on motion of Mr. Elin-Tree Association, held on the 4th inst., Rev. Dr. Wm. Gunnison, Mr. F. S. Corcoran was called to ed as Secretary pro tem.

Mr. William Gunnison, from a committee ap-

A PREMONT MEETING BROKEN UP.

From the Baltimore Sun, Sept. 12.

pointed to report an address to the Republicans of this State, submitted one, which set out with the declaration of their devotion to the Constitution The people were fully aroused to the condition of public affairs more than three years before the Declaration of Independence. In January, 1773, a document, covering five folio pages, which went over the whole ground of colonial grievances, was read at a town meeting, and its sentiments adopted. The town raised men and money in aid of the course of freedom, and on the 18th of June, 1776, a declaration of their devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and of their adhesion to free-soil-ism in territories admitted; declaring the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to be a breach of faith on the part of the South, and that peace and unity could not again exist without the same was restored. It also declared that the charge made restored. It also declared that the charge made against them of being in favor of abolitionism was unjust and unfounded, as they held the opinion that the emancipation of the slave would tend to make his condition worse, and fatal to the black race, unless the government should take steps to colonize the manumitted slaves. It declares slavery to be pregnant with difficulty, by causing a monopoly of the soil in the slave States, and that it tended to subjugate the rights and interests of the non-slaveholder to the slave-owner. The Kanas act it denounces as a fraud, and also denoun-ces the administration for employing the govern-ment troops in the civil war existing in that ter-ritory, as the address sets forth, against the free

At this stage of the rending of the address, a At this stage of the rending of the address, a large number of persons who had assembled in the room and around the door created some slight confusion by crowding and laughter, when a Mr. Meredith, well known as a Sunday street preacher, passed down the room to them and commanded silence, and ordered them to leave the room or take seats. This was succeeded by loud laughter, applicuse and hisses; and three cheers being proposed for Fillmore, they were given amid the utmost confor Fillmore, they were given amid the utmost confusion and terrific noise, produced by stamping, clapping of hands, &c. Next three cheers were given for Buchanan in the same fashion, and for some twenty minutes there was kept up a succession of cheering for these gentlemen, alternated with loud groans for Col. Fremont, Corcoran, Gunnison, Fussell and others taking part in the meeting—the whole being interspersed with cries of 'Turn off the lights,' 'Turn and feather them,' co., while loud calls were made by the same par-ties for speeches from those concerned in the meet-ing. Some of the lights here being turned off, those gentlemen commenced leaving the room, when they were salated as they passed through the crowd with groans, hisses, and other similar sounds and remarks, they making as basty an exit as possible, followed by the crowd, where an immense con-course had assembled, and upon reaching the street loud cries were made for rails, upon which to ride them, and the cheering and groaning were renewed. Mr. Corcoran and Col. Wm. E. Coale were followed by the crowd, and roughly hustled about hustled about in other than a pleasant manner and his hat mashed in. They were then allowed to take their departure, while the crowd amused themselves by cutting the portion of Mr. Corco-ran's garment they had secured into strips, and distributing it among them.

Those taking part in the meeting numbered from

thirty to forty persons, while the outside crowd amounted at least to two thousand persons; in fact, the whole street, from the hall to Fayette street, was almost entirely blocked up.

EXCITEMENT AT BUCKINGHAM, VA.

A scene of intense excitement took place, as we learn, at Buckingham Court House on Menday— one of those outbreaks of popular feeling which will sometimes occur, under circumstances of extraordinary provocation, even in the most peacea-ble and law-abiding communities, and result, as in the present case, not from any want of proper regard for constituted authority, but from a naturegard for constituted authority, but from a natural feeling of just and honorable indignation against the perpetrator of the most foul and horrible crime of which man can be guilty.

The substance of the affair, as we have learned it, is as follows:—The court was engaged until a late hour in the evening in the trial of a slave for an outrage, committed, user the results.

a late hour in the evening in the trial of a slave for an outrage committed upon the person of a little school girl, about thirteen years old—the daughter of highly respectable parents—and the evidence of his guilt being clear and conclusive, convicted him, but deferred sentencing him until the next morning, and remanded him to jail. It having been understood (whether correctly or not we cannot say) that one of the court was in favor. having been understood (whether correctly or not we cannot say) that one of the court was in favor of transporting him, a number of those present, doubtless apprehensive that he would escape the punishment he deserved, became violently excited, and, wresting him from the hands of the officer who was taking him to prison, fastened a rope around his neck, and would doubtless have hung him had it not been for the strenuous interposi-tion of others, who desired to swait the first tion of others, who desired to await the final ac-tion of the Court, and who succeeded in getting the negro locked up in jail, stripped of his cloth-ing, and bearing unmistakable evidence of rough treatment. The excitement, we are told, was traly alarming, and the determined purpose of the people not to permit the guilty wretch to go unpunished, too apparent to be misunderstood.—
While the excitement was at the highest, the crowd were addressed by Judge Leigh, in a brief speech, which was listened to with respect and attention, and which more than any thing else, perhaps, served to allow the disturbance.

tention, and which more than any thing else, perhaps, served to allay the disturbance.

We are no advocate of any thing approximating to mob law, yet from what we can learn of this case, we regard it as one in which there was much not only to excuse, but even to justify, the conduct of a people who, in the main, are as law-loving and orderly as any in the land.

Since writing the above we have learned that

Since writing the above, we have learned that the negro was brought into court on Tuesday, and sentence of death pronounced upon him. - Farm-tille (Va.) Journal.

THE NATIONAL KANSAS COMMITTEE TO THE

INHABITANTS OF THE FREE STATES.

FRIENDS: The cause of Freedom and Humanity in Kansas is in a critical but by no means desperate condition. The Committee have recent and most reliable information, by letters and by special messengers from the Territory, and they assure you that they have good ground for hope. They beseech you not to heed the boastings of enemies nor the counsels of faint hearted friends, who think that because the Administration has raised the military arm to crush out Freedom, it is therefore useless to persist in sustaining it.

The real Free State inhabitants in Kansas now number (according to the best information) not less than 30,000 souls; while the real permanent Pro-Slavery settlers do not number 5,000. Between these, there was not and could not be a question of

The Free State inhabitants, coming as they did from great distances, were by the very necessities of the case permanent settlers, expecting to live

of the case permanent settlers, expecting to live and die upon the soil.

Not so with the other party. Missouri, whose manifest and public policy is to plant slaveholders and expel Free State men from Kansas—Missouri, acting de facto as a State, and backed up by many Southern States, could at any moment throw in hundreds and thousands of maranders into the Terminal Countries of the states and thousands of maranders into the Terminal Countries and thousands of maranders into the Terminal Countries of the States and thousands of maranders into the Terminal Countries of the States and thousands of maranders into the Terminal Countries of the States and thousands of maranders into the Terminal Countries of the States and thousands of the States and the State ritory, and make it too like hell for peaceful and law-abiding Northern men to inhabit with their

It was between these marauders and the Free State settlers, and not between the latter and Pro-Slavery settlers, that the contest of last month took piace. All who are posted as to the real facts of those engagements know that the movement on the part of our friends was as politic and justifiable as their proceedings were moderate, though determined and successful. The proofs of an organized conspiracy to blot them out were becoming daily more open, alarming and formidable. A letter dated at Franklin, K. T., as long back as the 22d of July, and published in the Mobile Daily Tribune of Aug. 14th, some days before the coup d'état of our people, thus discloses the bloody plot of these foreign conspirators:— State settlers, and not between the latter and Pro-

'We intend to build a fort in the town, (Franklin,) and in a few hours we shall start for Missouri and Fort Leavenworth for money, men, arms, ammunition, and then ron venueance! Southerners, come and help us! Bring each of you a double-barrel gun, a brace of Colt's repeaters, and a trusty knife. Come to this place. You will find plenty of soldiers, provisions, and an organization company.' &c.

The writer of the above, according to the editor The writer of the above, according to the editor of the Mobile Tribune, 'is cutirely worthy of confidence.' The fact of the conspiracy is thus put beyond a doubt by the confession of the parties themselves. It was between these marauders, who at Franklin and other points had dotted the Territory with their 'forts,' and who were awaiting but the hour and the signal for a general and indiscriminate massacre of our poor people, women and children included, that the Free State men of Kansas flew to arms. The vandals, beaten at various points, would have soon been driven forever from the Territory, and a permanent peace conquered. the Territory, and a permanent peace conquered, but for the vigorous interference of the Adminis-tration, as it has often before interfered when the

tration, as it has often before interfered when the Slavery Propagandists were getting worsted.

While our Free State men will not contend with United States troops, they will nevertheless maintain their constitutional right to bear, and their God-given right to use their arms in defending their own and the lives of their families against murder-

ous ruffians in whatever goise they may appear.

In the maintenance of these rights, they must leave and neglect all their ordinary business as long as the present fearful crisis lasts. They must be sustained by others, while they are sustaining at their own dear cost and peril the cause of freedom and bumanity. By express and confidential messengers, they have explained to the Committee in what way in-

portant and effectual aid may reach them in time to save the cause.

most urgently appeal to the Freemen of the North for the means to send these brave men the aid they so carnestly implore. In due season we promise that a proper account of your trusts shall be ren-Friends of Freedom, wait not for further news

trust not alone to the Ides of November, but sens n aid note—TO-DAY!

By order of the Committee.

THADDEUS HYATT, President. H. B. HURD, Secretary, September 15th, 1856.

From the Newburyport Herald.

KANSAS APPAIRS.

We give below a letter from a reliable source, relating to recent outrages in Kansas. The facts that are stated have mostly appeared in print before, but we have found such ramors so frequently false that they would not bear to found an opinion upon; but this is from an eye-witness who, within two years, was a resident of Newbury, and a schoolmater there, and sustained as fair a character for truth and veracity as any man in the town. If it be true as he narrates, what denunciations are too severe for such roffinnism!—what punishments would be too cruel for such murderous despera-does!—and who should be tolerated for a moment, who will justify or apologize for such crimes!

FORT LEAVENWORTH, (K. T.)
Sept. 2, 1856.
MESSES. EDITORS: Allow me to hold a little talk MESSES. Epirons: Allow me to note of the with you about affairs here. But, my God, I hope with you about affairs here. Witness what I have

Messes. Editors: Allow me to hold a little talk with you about affairs here. But, my God, I hope and pray that you will never witness what I have within the last few days. Men are being ahot down here like dogs, and those who are not shot are compelled to leave the place. Women are run out of town, placed on boats, and sent down the river. Yesterday, I helped lay out a man who had two bullet holes through his body, and I narrowly escaped being shot. I am at present at the fort, with some thirty or forty other men from Leavenworth City, for protection.

Now for some short details. I came to Leavenworth one work ago last Wednesday, for a load of provisions. I bought my load, and was ready to return on Friday, but there was so much excitement about getting men to go into the Territory to exterminate the Free State men that I deemed it prudent to stop a few days, to see if one of the roads would not be left clear by the concentration of the forces either on one or the other road. I waited until Monday of last week, when I started for Council City, but had got only eight miles, when three men on horseback rode by, faced round, and cocking their guns, ordered me to stop. They then asked me various questions, such as, where I was from? where I was going? and what I had in my wagon? I answered them, and showed the bills for my load. Not being satisfied, they overhauled my goods, and opened a barrel of sugar to see what might be hidden in it. They then told me I must go back with them into camp. After getting into camp, which was about two miles distant, and taking a supper of hard bread and bacon, I laid down between two soldiers armed with revolvers and bowie-knives, while sucher soldier was walking before the door of the tent. They kept me in camp until Thursday noon, when, robbing me of my horse and wagon, and load, (worth over \$500) they discharged me on a prairie, fourteen miles from town.

I arrived in town about sunset, where I have been ever since, till yesterday. Scenes were emedded yesterday, in Leavenworth C

Cuthertic ly eyes are a healthy son ying infer-sentiment CKEE* her child

er, Las H.;

tion,

those witnessed in the Paris revolutions. Soon after breakfast, I went down town, from my board-ing-house, and saw that there was quite an excite-ment. Men were parading the town with United States muskets, with fixed bayonets. Capt. Emo-States muskets, with fixed bayonets. Capt. Emory and a company of horse, part Missourians and part residents of the Territory, were also mustering. The report was that they were going to Lawrence to fight Lane. They started, but I saw they did not take the right direction for L., and I had the curiosity to follow them a short distance, for the purpose of learning where they were going. Instead of going out into the Territory, they halted in front of the house of a Mr. Phillips, and surrounded it. Capt. Emory then dismounted and went up to the door where Mr. Phillips was standing, and said he had come to search his house for arms. Mr. P. shut the door and went up stairs. The demand was then made for him to open the door. No attention was paid to this; open the door. No attention was paid to this; whereupon Capt. Emory ordered some of his men to force their way into the house; a number of shots were fired by the assailants, when Phillips fired, and killed a man. There were a number of shots between the parties—I should think ten or twelve—and Phillips was killed, having received a ball in the neck and one in the right eye. His brother, who was in the house with bim, was shot in the arm with a charge of buckshot, and also had another round in his side. Emory's men got into the house, took the wounded man prisoner, and two other men, one of whom was a cousin board-ing with Phillips. They then ransacked the house, taking all the arms and various other things that could be appropriated to their use, and set fire to the building; they then went across the street to the house where I boarded. took the inmates prisoners, and ordered the fur niture of a pro-slavery man boarding there to b

Thank fortune! I happened to be out.

Just then the Mayor came up, and said there should be no houses burnt, and ordered the fire in Phillips's house to be extinguished. A proclamation was issued, that all who did not take up arms with the pro-slavery men must leave on the first boat, or be shot. At first I thought I would stay: but finding that there was danger of being shot. came up to the Fort. All the roads are strictly guarded, so that no one can get out. To-day, wo-men and children have been compelled to leavesome going on the boats, others coming up her for protection. Stores were broken open and pil-laged yesterday; private houses searched and fired into, at the risk of killing women and children; and last night three buildings belonging to Free State men, and \$8000 worth of goods in store here. merchants in Lawrence, were burned owned by merchants in Lawrence, were burned. Families are here who have left their houses and all they had, to the mercy of drunken robbers and murderers. The Mesers. Phillips were quiet and inoffensive men, highly esteemed by their neighbors, as kind and obliging citizens. One of them William P., was tarred and feathered, and sent down river last year, for signing a remonstrance against the election; and in consequence of this brutality, his wife is now insane. Where these things will end, Heaven only knows.

ANOTHER HORRID OUTRAGE.

We take the following account of a fresh out-rage in Kansas, from a letter from Chicago, pub-lished in the New York Sun:—

* Some of the incidents which have already tran-

spired possess a dreadful interest, as going to prove that the settlers are compelled to fight a foe of more than savage ferocity. A gentleman has just come down, who had the temerity to pass through Westport. He was taken, and his captors hesitated whether to hang him or put him into a sack, and throw him into the river! (The peculiarities of Turkish punishment are to be revived in America.) But, finally, a man whom he had attended while sick, (he is a physician.) succeeded in saving his life. He had taken some money to Kansas to invest, but finding no chance, was going back to his former home in the State of New York and dividing \$5.000, he took half himself, and gave the remainder to his wife, whom he sent by the way of Leavenworth. Her \$2,000 she secreted hem of her petticoat, and saved ; his money the 'law and order' men seized and kept, and o dered him to leave the country forever. He now

thinks that he will go back.
On his way down, he saw a little girl lying dead her brains had been dashed out! She was not yet cold. It seemed to him that the savages must have taken her by the heels, and perpetrated the horrid deed, and then fled.'

From the New York Evening Post. RELEASE OF THE KANSAS PRISONERS.

The terrors of the people's judgment have taken hold of our insane Administration demonstrations in Iowa and Vermont, enforced as they were by the thunder tones of Maine, have actually frightened the official condjutors of Border Ruffianism into a temporary and partial suspension of hostilities against Kansas. Gov. Robinson and his associates, who have been held for months in imprisonment under a spurious indictment for treason, are released on bail, and Gov. Geary promises to drive the non-resident invaders of Kausas from the Territory. So says the telegraph, and we hope the announcement may prove true.

But let it be remembered that this is a very in-

adequate beginning for the melioration of affairs in Kansas. The remedy here proposed is a mere sop to appease the indignation of the North, which ought to be contented with nothing short of a complete change in the administration of the Territory, and, what is more important, the overthrow of the present federal administration, the author of the unparalleled wrongs under which the Free

State men suffer.

Nothing can give peace—permanent peace—to Kansas short of the abolition of the spurious legislature and their spurious code, the removal of the twin Dracos of the Territory, Lecompte and Cato, and the permanent exclusion of the Missouri baland the permanent exclusion of the alissouri bal-lot-box stuffers, whose bowie knives and pistols now triumph over the liberty of the people. And the very fact that our Buchanier administration have attempted nothing but the miserable half-way shift of bailing the prisoners and exhibitrating the Lawrence men with empty promises, proves their irresolution and insincerit

This kind of clap-trap is too short-lived and too sinister in its object to satisfy the freemen of this country. We have no doubt that the ruffianly grasp of the Buchanier oppressors on the threat of free Kansas will be loosened; but only till the Fourth of November, with a view to renew the outrage with the more impunity afterwards.

'The cat doth play,

The ruling spirits of the so-called Democratic party are as determined now upon their great work of enslaving the Freemen of Kansas as they were when the first Blue Lodge was organized, or when the first Blue Lodge was organized, or when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was first soggested by Atchison. But they are too saga-cious to precipitate matters, and know that they will accomplish more by lying low till the election is over. 'Don't,' say they to their pliant servant, the President, 'Don't irritate the people too much just now, or Buchanan may be defeated and the whole scheme fall though. Let the Free State men off on bail; but retain the laws and the judges.' And that is precisely the policy the President has adopted. The discarded Chief Magistrate really believes that the South will take him up again that Buchanan having served but one term, South-ern gratitude will bear him again to the White House. Hence his refusal to acquiesce in any radi-House. Hence his refusal to acquiesce in any radi-cal measures for the restoration of the rights of Kansas; hence his reply to the Kansas Committee that the Territorial laws should be enforced at all hazards. He is heart and soul in the scheme for

subduing Kansas.

It is therefore to be hoped that this slight but significant concession of the administration to the tremendous pressure of public sentiment, will only prove a stronger incentive to the opposition, and may swell the tide of public indignation until it shall sweep the last vestige of federal tyranny from its strongholds. Let the people demand not merely a change of Territorial policy, but of the federal administration.

For Henry Ward Beecher has taken the field for Frement and Dayton. He made a vigorous speech in New York on Tuesday. Gov. Reeder has also de clared for Frement in a public speech. He has hither to been a strong personal and political friend of Mr. Buchanan. He intends to stump Pennsylvania.

*PEACEPUL TREATMENT OF SLAVERY! THE LIBERATOR to take it upon our lips, both for considence and the Commenting on the various papers which appear Commenting on the various papers which appear the last number of the Christian Examiner, the

in the last number of the Christian E. New York Christian Inquirer says: The department of Christian Humanity is o treatment of Slavery.' It is pleasant to read a piece like this; it is so proper and genteel, so calm, cool, and summer-morningish, so dignified in its platitudes, so solemaly autique in its wisdom, so free from hot indignation, so bland in its unconsciousness of any previous discourses. so free from hot indignation, so bland in its unconsciousness of any previous discussion, of anything aforetime said and done. The writer has the merit of taking up the question of slavery altogether as if it was a fresh subject, now for the first time to be thoughtfully treated; and it is truly delightful to see how easily be may pass through its fiery perils unharmed, in a sounambulistic sleep. The method of treatment recommended by the writer of this brief article, deserves praise in some respects for its novelty, as well as for its peacefulness. The Colonization plan, indeed, has been heard of before, and has, if we are not mistaken, been somewhat amply debated. The abolition of 'Abolitionism' has now and then, by a few considerate and very discerning persons, been suggested. In advising measures like these, the Examiner is not altogether original, nor does the last seem to us, together original, nor does the last seem to us, together original, nor does the last seem to us, together original, nor does the last seem to us, together original, nor does the last seem to us, together original, nor does the last seem to us, together original, nor does the last seem to us, together original, nor does the last seem to us, together original, nor does the last seem to us, together original and then by a few considerate and the few considerates and the few constants of the few constants of the few co

together original, nor does the last seem to us, touching one of its pro-slavery clauses, 'Have not the upon consideration, quite peaceful. Original and peaceful both, however, is the recommendation that we should talk the matter over with our Southern the people, been in favor of the obligation to return the people, been in favor of the obligation to return the people. friends in an amicable spirit, being well assured that in all genuine, Christian feeling, they sympathize with us. We have not the least doubt that this proposal is offered in perfectly good faith. The writer was perhaps encouraged to throw it out by writer was perhaps encouraged to throw it out by the day of its adoption down to the present time, they writer was perhaps encouraged to throw it out by the cordial, gracious, affectionate, and yearning letter in which the Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginian of their own instrument—mistaking white for ant, safe, and productive, than slave labor; climate presents no obstacle whatever to the im-migration and the healthful domestication of white it may have an exciting effect on the minds of some of our good Pro-Slavery friends. Should any such author of it is a Boston man of free birth and nurture, and that, as yet, it is extremely difficult for such a person, however well intentioned, to speak or write upon the subject of slavery, without letting some of his old prejudices escape.

GUTTA PERCHA RELIGION.

If ever Bully Brooks should have the courage to come to the North, we would recommend him to call at Ashtabula, and spend a quiet Sabbath among his Fillmore friends in that very sober village. We know of one pious teacher of a Bible Class, who would not shoot him, or say aught to ruffle his feelings. They don't mix politics with ruffle his feelings. They don't mix politics with religion there, unless it is to preserve the Union; but this pious man being more than usually ex-ercised on that important subject the other Sun-day, could not avoid alluding to the brilliant example of his friend, the Bully. It seems that his Bible Class were reading in James, about bridling the tongue, when he pointed out the conse-quences of not bridling the tongue, and cited them to the case of Senator Sunner, who, had he bridled is tongue, would not have been injured by Brooks !

Here is the real gutta percha religion, such as they can safely mix with politics-an old and well ried article—just such as they enjoyed, who cried, Crucify him! crucify him! His blood be upon us and our children. If Junas Iscanior had enjoyed this kind of piety, he would never have hanged himself. He would have simply said, his Master 'might have bridled his tongue,' and quietly invested the thirty pieces of silver in some the American people have never understood, but alassociate with the murderers of his Lord, but in this he was behind our Union-saving Christians, of whom he would no doubt feel ashamed, if alive now, and compelled to keep company with this Bible Class teacher. But, 'They didn't know everything down in Judee'; and it was left for the Fillmore party in benighted Ashtabula to sufficiently appreciate the combined character of the assassin, the cownrd and the bully, to make him an assassin, the sunday School — Ashtabula Schinel.

REV. DR. WAYLAND'S OPINION.

Extract from a letter written by the Rev. Dr Wayland in reply to an invitation to attend the great ratification meeting in Providence last week

. The citizens of the United States must very soon decide whether slavery, with its horrible injustice, shall be extended, by fire and sword if need be over our vast national domain; whether they wil telligence and conscience of the whole people; and whether the Constitution itself shall protect from

ly with individuals are amenable to the laws of and Madison, and their contemporaries may have said eternal justice; and that, so long as God exists, and done; but not so the nation. There is nothing neither the prosperity nor the perpetuity of a nation can be secured by the perpetration of a wrong. We are called upon by every principle of religion and patriotism to abjure allegiance to party, by States, it was found necessary, not only not to interfere what name soever it may be called, and to acknowled with slavery, but to make certain compromises whereedge no other rule of action than the laws of God the dictates of conscience, and the love of humanity, which is only another name for the love of country. In the hope that these principles may govern your meeting. I am, sir, F. WAYLAND.

BENJAMIN PRANKLIN ON SLAVERY. SAMUEL MAY, Jr. writes to the National Anti-Slavery Standard as follows :-

I went into Pennsylvania by invitation of the Clarkson Anti-Slavery Society—the oldest Anti-Slavery Society in the country, I believe, based on the principle of immediate emancipation-older even than the New England Societies. Pennsylvaindeed, enjoys the high honor of being the first State, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, to organize a society for the abolition of nothing will be gained by such foily. So we can it slavery. It was that society of which Benjamin terpret the Fugitive Slave Law in favor of freedom Slavery. It was that society of which Benjamin Franklin and Benjamin Rush were prominent memers, Franklin being its first President. As such. he affixed his name to the first memorial on the which is as unexceptionable as the language of the Congress of the United States—which was also the last public act of his own life. As the biographers of Franklin, Sparks not excepted, omit or pass slightly over these important facts in Franklin's lifely over these important facts in Franklin's lile— sumption to say it the editors of the Encyclopædia Americana basely exactly the reverse of it? suppressing them together-I will ask you, Messrs. Editors, to give insertion here to a paragraph ex-tracted from the said memorial, and signed Bentracted from the said memorial, and signed Ben-jamin Franklin, President of the Pennsylvania fore admit your conclusion, that the supporting of it Society for promoting the Abelition of Slavery must always and necessarily be an immoral act. There Society for promoting the Abelition of Slavery, the relief of free negroes unlawfully held in bond-

· From a persuasion that equal liberty was originally the portion, and is still the birth-right of all men; and influenced by the strong ties of humanity, and the principles of their institutions, your memorialists conceive themselves bound to use all justifiable endeavors to loosen the bonds of nse all justifiable endeavors to loosen the bonds of slavery, and promote a general enjoyment of the blessings of freedom. Under these impressions, they earnestly entreat your serious attention to the subject of slavery; that you will be pleased to countenance the restoration of liberty to those onhappy men, who, slone in this land of freedom, are degraded into perpetual bondage; and who, amidst the general joy of surrounding freemen, are groaning in service subjection; that you will devise means for removing this inconsistency from the character of the American people; that you will promote mercy and justice towards this disdevise means for removing this inconsistency from the character of the American people; that you will promote mercy and justice towards this dis-tressed race; and that you will step to the rery erge of the power vested in you for discouraging every species of traffic in the persons of our fellow-men.

No Union with Slaveholders, BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 26, 1856.

THE BALLOT-BOX AND THE CONSTITU-TION OF THE UNITED STATES.

decisions of all the courts, and the universal voice of ginia, responded to Dr. Nehemiah Adams's courte- black, and light for darkness? Of course it is not; guina, response to information and counsel; but we and the 'modesty' of the man who thus impeaches venture to submit that it may seem to some not their intelligence, in order to enable him to go to the exactly timely just now, while civil war is raging in Kansas, and freemen's blood is flowing in
torrents, to hint at a colleguy over wine. Still,
we forlear to criticise. We receive the counsels
of the Examiner as prompted by a mild and hunesses, the truth shall be brought to light '-only when mane intention. But may we not be allowed to in- these witnesses are all against his own solitary ipse sinuate, that there is one sentiment in the article dixit, then of course the rule is to be laid aside! Now, which will make the writer appear to some minds in the light of a vehement agitator and disunionist! We refer to the deliberately expressed opinion, that white labor, free white labor at the South, and all the courts of all the States-all the politiwould be vastly more available, economical, pleas- cal parties that have been organized under that instru ment, including the Republican party and its candidates, and excluding the Radical Abolition party, with migration and the healthful domestication of white men, as workers upon the Southern soil. North-ern people of intelligence will be able to forgive the United States, the only authoritative expounder of such a dangerous and rash admission as this. But the Constitution—and the whole of the American people, who, however divided in opinion on other matters, have always acted as a unit in this particular thing. They have never denied, nor doubted, in a single in stance, to carry any measure however desirable, the right of the slaveholders to a slave representation in Congress, to hunt and recapture their fugitive slaves in every State in the Union, originally to prosecute the African slave trade for twenty years, and in every serious emergency to call upon the National Government to help suppress a servile insurrection at the South.

Of course, then, it is to be presumed that they have known what they have been about all this time, and that their uniform interpretation of the Constitution must be unmistakable, and from which no appeal car be taken. Besides, when they adopted that instrument, they were pro-slavery in spirit, opinion and practice, as they are now-the despisers and oppressors o the colored race. Of course, in that state of mind they would not and could not designedly make an antislavery Constitution,-in whatever phraseology they may have wrapped up their pro-slavery iniquity. This question, therefore, is no more a debatable one than whether Washington was ever President of the United

ton. An appeal to 'English grammars and dictions ries,' in such a case, is an insult to common sense Equally preposterous is the logic (?) of 'J. T. C., that because we have been universally stigmatized, ' for th paying stock. He appears to have been ashamed ways trampled upon, their own Constitution and laws . J. T. C.' thinks it is very absurd to 'refer to con temporaneous history and the constitutional debates, t enable us to decide what the Constitution really do mean.' We think such a reference is sensible, just and necessary, especially when any question arises as to the only a dishonest subterfuge. They understood the language they used, and showed what they meant by their unbroken practice ever afterward. Who ever thought of denying the constitutionality of the foreign slave trade from 1789 to 1808?-or the constitutionality of the three-fifths basis? -- or the right of the slaveholde to recover his fugitive slave? If those who made the Constitution-who criticised, weighed and discussed it be governed by brute force, or by the universal in- article by article, with a sagacity, vigilance and jealousy which have never been surpassed-did not know how to interpret it, who at this day shall pretend to violation our dearest rights, or become the instru-ment of intolerable and remediless oppression.

Under such circumstances, every Uhristian citi-zen is bound to remember that communities equal-ly with individuals are amenable to the laws of more certain in the political history of this country

States, or Congress has ever held a session in Washing

this day, as they have never been struck out of the Constitution 'It seems to me.' says our correspondent, 'that w can interpret the rendition clause in favor of freedom without doing violence to the language : the same may be said of the three-fifths representation clause.' N doubt many equally surprising things can be done: quibbler can do any thing with words. We can insis that the devil is a veritable 'angel of light,' wheneve he presents himself in that guise, and challenge an one to prove that he is a devil, because neither hi hoofs nor his horns are palpable to the sight; bu nothing will be gained by such folly. So we can in just as ingeniously, just as honestly, just as trium-phantly, 'without doing any violence to its language, stitution itself; but who, knowing the intent and meaning of that Law, and all the circumstances con nected with its ensetment, will have the fatuity or presumption to say it is not a Fugitive Slave Law, but

than the fact, that, in order to secure a union of the

by it should be constitutionally aided and strengthened

Hence the right of slave representation, recapture of

facitive slaves, &c. &c. Those compromises remain to

'J. T. C.' says, - 'Admitting all you claim respec ing the character of the Constitution, I cannot there the relief of free negroes unlawfully held in bondage, and the improvement of the condition of the
African race.' It is as follows:

without giving countenance to that, we ought to do it. You think this cannot be done ; I think it can,' And then be attempts to show how it can be done :- 'I am

appointed postmaster or revenue collector, for instance It is true that I must swear to support the Constitution, without qualification. What then? Does this lay upon me the obligation to perform all the duties ever required of any body and every body by that instrument?' The obligation is, to SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION—i. e., to endorse it as a roam m GOVERNMENT, and not solely with reference to a partie ular office under it—to recognize it as binding upon all the people and all their representatives, in good faith, without mental reservation or verbal quibbling—to as-sist in its vindication whenever, wherever, or however-violated, at the call of the National Executive. This understand to be the meaning and design of th oath ; or else it is a mere rope of sand, good ing in an emergency. So understanding it, we refus

But, according to the theory of our correspondent, the cath is special as to the duties of a particular office, and not general as to the Constitution itself.

Why, then, is it not so specified in the instrument?

Why does not the oath run thus—"I swear faithfully to perform the duties of my office as postmaster, &c.? Unquestionably, the oath includes all tais, but it also covers the entire instrument as worthy of support, until at least it be changed, in accordance with its own provisions. The Constitution was not mide to be ac-cepted or rejected in detail, according to the idle whim, ientious scruple, or particular fanoy, of each could agree, to be supported as a whole and in special, subject to such amendments as might be found necessafrom time to time.

Pinally, our correspondent says-' If we are immoral hereto in money.' If this were true, it would not justify our correspondent in doing an immoral act, as our inconsistency could avail him nothing. But it is blind. The difference between voting by 'J. T. C., anti-slavery movement and the sin of slavery-&c. &c and paying taxes by ourselves, is the difference which Mr. Whipple makes the following just impeachment :exists between what is voluntary and acceptable, and what is compulsory and offensive; between active cooperation on the one hand, and peaceful submission on
the other; and that is as great as the difference between midnight darkness and noon-day light. The
government says to us, 'Your money, or the confiscation of your property, or the imprisonment of your
body, or your life.' We choose the alternative of paying the specific tax—bearing a constant testimony
against the government as unjust and oppressive. Who
that is capable of sound reasoning will pretend that
this is equivalent to endorsing the government? Jesus
paid tribute to Cmsar; therefore, he was as much responsible for Cmsar's heathenish and tyrannical government as though he had been one of the Pretorian
bands! Who believes it?

"It charge upon the churches, and pre-eminently
sects in the United States, and pre-eminently
upon the clergy, the leaders of those churches,
that, assuming to be "the salt of the earth and
the light of the world," or, in other words, assuming to be not only the chief, but the divinely
constituted and authorized conservators of religion
and good morals, a great and controlling majority of them in each sect hold one or another of the
following positions:—

'II. They make no effort, by word or deed, to put
a stop to slavery.

'II. They throw the weight of their influence
actively against those who are seeking its immediate and unconditional abolition.

'III. Some of them practise slaveholding, and
defend it: and others actively and thoroughly defend it: and others actively and thoroughly de-

ands! Who believes it?

'J. T. C.' is informed that there are certain rights to practise it.

'IV. The remainder (including same who freely iV. The remainder (including same who freely and one which cannot be destroyed, though they may be fettered and perverted in their exercise by the strong arm of usurpation. For instance-it is our right to wear an imported cloth,' and to sweeten our coffee 'with West India sugar,' without any governmental interference.

Because he is disposed to join with others in imposing who maintain from the Bible the right to held a tax upon all such articles, are we to be taunted by them. 'V. The condition of heart and life which they him as being as 'deep in the mud' as he is 'in the mire, and as virtually sanctioning the imposition, and ical Christianity," and which qualifies a man for whatever else is done by him and his associates, in a membership in their churches, neither excludes governmental capacity, because we continue to use the the practice of slaveholding, nor requires opposit governmental capacity, because we continue to use the articles alluded to? Is not this adding insult to injury? Certainly, it is very cool to stand between us and our natural right, and tell us we are bound either to dispense with the use of cloth and sugar, to save our consistency, or by paying the duties thereon, to see knowledge that we are no better than those who are guilty of this outrage! 'All government,' says the recated when there is most fervor and earnestness of realizings feeling.' Declaration of Independence, 'derives its just powers of religious feeling.' from the consent of the governed '-not from compulsory exaction, passive submission, or constrained obedince. We do not consent to this American government, but denounce it as inherently at war with the rights of humanity and the cause of liberty; consistently refusing to vote or to hold office under it, and leaving the dead to bury their dead.

but denounce it as inherently at war with the rights of lists to do! For twenty-five years, they have been demanding the abolition of slavery, in the name and on the grounds of Christianity. What are they do when they find nearly the whole body

When, therefore, our correspondent complacently says- I voted against Franklin Pierce-you did not ; but you have furnished the money to enable him to perform his deeds of wickedness, and never have demurred' -he confounds things which are totally dissimilar, and in his last declaration violates the truth. Had our example been universally followed, the government would have fallen to the ground; and ' Franklin Pierce and cursed the land. Though 'J. T. C.' voted against Franklin Pierce as a matter of preference, he also voted for him as a constitutional necessity-i. e., he agreed to abide by THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY, and as that will was expressed, to acknowledge bim by his constitutional title as the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

STATES. 'Let every tub stand on its own bottom.' Finally-our correspondent says, 'I am doing all I ousness' is not the constitutional rule; that rule knows no 'higher law,' and measures the conscience of every office-holder by a Procrustean bedstead. 'J. T. C.,' we presume, is exerting himself to secure the election of John C. Fremont and the triumph of the Republican party; but Mr. Fremont and his party agree with us i our construction of the U. S. Constitution and its pro slavery compromises, and avow their determination to stand by the compact. How, then, can 'J. T. C.' consistently train in that company, or pretend that he is voting to have a righteous government administered?

THE CONSTITUTION.

A new edition of the valuable pamphlet, for se time out of print, entitled . THE CONSTITUTION A PRO-SLAVERY COMPACT; or, Extracts from the Madison Pabeen published in an enlarged form by the American Anti-Slavery Society, making a neat volume of 208 duoof the Confederation and in the Federal Convention-List of Members of the Federal Convention-Speech of Extracts from John Quincy Adams's Address, Novem-Mr. Phillips, in his Introduction, pertinently says :-

Granting that the terms of the Constitution are am-

We commend this work to the attention of every man ion of slavery ; for though that foul system, which now covers the whole horizon, was then 'a cloud no igger than a man's hand,' it will be found that it was able to dictate the terms of the Union, to the extent of its desires and necessities. What was then agreed to, the people have ever since ratified; no attempt having been made to amend the Constitution in regard to its pro-slavery guarantees. Surely, to this extent, if there ever was 'a covenant with death and on agreement with hell,' it is contained in that instrument.

A VALUABLE ANTI-SLAVERY TRACT. Perhaps of the whole series of Tracts that have been published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, no one is more instructive, or more deserving of the wides circulation, than the Tract (No. 19) with the title, in giving voluntary support to the government by vot- Relations of Anti-Slavery to Religion, by CHARLES K. ing, you are equally so by giving voluntary support WHIPPLE. It shows what expectations were cherished by the early abolitionists, of finding a hearty cooperation in the American church and clergy-how they were grievously disappointed-what has been and still not true, as every one must see who is not morally is the course of those religious bodies in regard to the

exists between what is voluntary and acceptable, and I charge upon the churches of all the great what is compulsory and offensive; between active co-

fend it, without the temptation or the opportunity

comment on the vicious character of slavery, and op-pose its extension northward) welcome to their full fellowship, as Christians and Christian ministers. both the above-mentioned classes; namely, thou

He then pertinently inquires, after sustaining thes charges by ample evidence-

'These things being so, what are the Abolition they to do when they find nearly the whole body of American clergy (some by direct and open demand, and some by tacit allowance, but all effectively,) giving shelter to slavery in the church, declaring the practice of it to be perfectly consistent with piety; declaring opposition to it to be opposition to God's system: and assuming that where piety is most fervent and effective, there opposition to slavery is most to be deprecated? What! Just what the engineer does when he finds the trunk of a tree across his railhave fallen to the ground; and 'Franklin Pierce and when he finds the trunk of a tree across his rail-his deeds of wickedness' would not have disgraced and road track !—take immediate measures for its rebody of men in black coats and white cravats say that the tree is theirs, and that they choose to keep it in that position, apply himself, by all legitimate means, to the work of their removal.

A copy of this Tract has been returned to us, anony mously, through the Post Office, designedly burnt all round its edges, and inscribed 'A Martyr' at the top, and 'Keepsake' at the bottom. Whoever the author can to put good men into office, so that the laws may of this low act of sectarian spleen and pro-slavery spite be executed in righteousness.' This looks plausible may be, he will in due time learn that the truths emmay be, he will in due time learn that the truths emmay be, he will in due time learn that the truths emmay be, he will in that little messenger of liberty are fire-proof, bodied in that little messenger of liberty are fire-proof, CONSTITUTION is THE LAW OF THE LAND, and and incapable of destruction. May the hardness of his compassion for the oppressed, and to a manly char-

and may be procured at the office of the American A S. Society, 188 Nassau street, New York ; also at the Anti-Slavery offices, 21 Cornhill, Boston, and 31 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. Its author has done a good work in its preparation, and by the valuable effusions of his pen, for several years past, materially aided the progress of our sacred cause.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE COLLEGE. We have received the Seventh Annual Report of this College, and are glad to find it in so flourishing a condition-remember ing, as we do, under what discouraging circumstance it was started, but which were bravely confronted and pers. &c.' selected by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., has just vanquished by its present indefatigable Secretary. Dr SAMUEL GREGORY, to whom it is mainly indebted for it existence and prosperity. In 1855, the Legislature of decimo pages. The following is its table of contents :- Massachusetts made a grant of \$10,000 to the College Introduction, by Mr. Phillips-Debates in the Congress on condition that an equal sum be raised from other sources. Of this latter sum, about \$6000 have already been secured, leaving a balance of \$4000 yet to be rais Luther Martin-Debates in the following State Conven-ed. The late P. P. F. Degrand, Esq., of this city, lef tions Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Vir- a legacy of \$10,000 to this institution, though 'thi ginia, North Carolina and South Carolina-Extracts bequest may not be available for many years. The from 'The Federalist' Debates of First Congress-Ad- College is located in Boston, at 274 Washington street. dress of the Executive Committee of the American Anti- as being most accessible from all parts of New Eng Slavery Society-Letter from Francis Jackson to Gov-land, and because it requires a large city to furnish ernor Briggs-Extract from Mr. Webster's Speech-hospital and other practice to its pupils,—an essential part of their education. We learn from the Repor ber. 1844-Testimonials respecting the Pro-Slavery that, five years ago, there was not a diplomatized femal Character of the Constitution, in extracts from the Speeches of Joshua R. Giddings, Charles Sumner, Hornon Mann, William Ellery Channing, Theodore Parhave a large and lucrative practice; others have re ker, Ex-Governor William Slade, Stephen C. Phillips, cently commenced. Their practice is among females Josiah Quincy, Senior, and Judge Story—Judicial Expositions and Decisions by the U. S. Supreme Court- all the business of the profession. Obstetrical practice Admissions of Mr. Underwood of Kentucky, Mr. Arnold of Tennessee, and the Editor of the Maysville (Tennessee) Intelligencer. Granting that the terms of the Constitution are ambiguots—that they are susceptible of two meaning—if the unanimous, concurrent, unbroken practice of every department of the Government, judicial, legislative and executive, and the acquiescence of the whole people for fifty years, do not prove which is the true construction, then bow and where can such a quanting of the many of the street that they then they do not know what they then returned to make any candid man believe, that the bargain which our fathers itell us they meant to incorporate into the Constitution, and which the cons have always thought they found there incorporated, does not exist there, after all. Forty of the abrewdest men and lawyers in the land assemble to make a bargain, among other things, about slaves. After months of anxious deliberation, they put it find writing, and sign their names to the instrument. Fifty years roll away,—twenty millions, at least; of their children pass over the stage of life,—courts sit and passifully pears to prove that the fathers were bunglers and the sons hools, and that slavery is not referred to at all?

'If, then, the Constitution be, what these debates show that our fathers intended to make it, and what, too, their descendants, this nation, say they did make it and agree to uphold,—then we affirm that it is 'a covenant with death and an agreement with helf,' and ought is not constitutions, and stream the angreement with helf,' and ought to be immediately annualled. No abolitionist can consistently take office under it, or swear to support it.' institution in 1849, had, in April last, (less than sever years,) presided at 698 births in this city,-145 las

last. Several thousand people were present.

LETTER PROM REV. MR. NUTE The Boston Eccaing Transcript of Welmesty, by The Boston Described following letter from the Beach helore its reasers just been received by the lar, h Miles, Secretary of the American Unitarias Assets
It will be read with painful and thrilling intros.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sept. 11, 100 Rev. Dr. Miles - Dear Friend : I am pet alim his Rev. Dr. Miles—Dear Friend: I am jet alin, at disappoint ment of friends and fore, and see an out of the hands of the latter. But I have had a language of the hands of the latter. out of the hanus or the market are had better time of it. Two weeks of harasing captivity, as wearing exposures, have nearly broken as don wearing exposures, have meanly proten in don't health. A few days will, I hope, set ne true, when I will try to give a full account of the latest and the la when I will try to give and make public some of the la-night's experience, and make public some of the la-which I have learned thereby of the plans sai has of the enemies to Freedon and of God. An account of our capture and treatment for the

An account of the 24 hours has probably been given you by the 46 party who were bound East, and who were pear to go down the river. After that time, we endured brutality that will he

After that time, those who live among civing a y seem creditite to those difficult to fiel a peakly ple. I think it will be annuls of civil war, things he circumstances into account—the bratal marind in brother—the heartless conduct toward the feet widow—the cool open nurder of the your turk attended us—the mockery of proclaiming what to our friends, and the insulting and rious new on the levee, planned so as to leave the vides vides any protection-our confinement in a close, contain fifthy dungeon, after the tenth day of our inches ment, when I was too ill to stand up, with the me deceits and blood-thirsty threats, so that on three sions, I had every reason to suppose that sy lister had come. But I have no heart or strengt to he the sentence now, or to give you anything sentence hint of what I have passed through since I lat rea you. It will be painful for me to go back to the best ning, and give the history of this after; sales mere personal consideration that can more ne a p dertake it.

And what is it all to the whole sum of our and barbarity that has been inflicted on my threed p. ple, and all over this Territory during the pat and Let no one talk of the exaggeration of thes some made public-the butcheries of men of which there the sleepless terror of defenceless women said tiles whose neighbors have been murdered or dring be burning homes, and those yet more unhappy morter husbands and fathers have gone out to be heard bear more, or the tidings of whose savage butthery has back to them.

It is estimated that over sixty families but ben turned out of home. Many of them have have higher all destroyed or plundered. Of the number Eld's have as yet no definite estimate. Six person will rise I was personally acquainted, and three of the inmate and dear friends, -bave been butcherd

But we have ugain conquered, though at a term net. If it seal the final victory of our case, kylle an ample satisfaction to us who have suffered my our own persons and in the spoiling of surged, at the best consolation to those who have lost the hin in the contest.

Will it not be a crying shame to the coal Freedom and Right in the States, if this work of lies and rapine is not stopped, and that speelly! Yours, yet in good hope,

P. S. Unless aid is sent out, there must be me distress here during the coming winter. Warm clothing, blankets and other beidig all needed by many from whom every thing of the inits been plundered. . .

THE COLLEGE JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCHOOL SE lished by the Faculty of the Eelectic Medical Insta in Cincinnati, edited by Drs. J. R. Bachass, la King, John W. Hoyt, William Shermood, C. E. Coo land, and I. G. Jones, and published by Mon, E stach, Keyes & Overend, 25 West Footh sine, 6 cinnati. The number for August contains in her ing report, by Prof. Sherwood, of the second in ment of a gentleman who had takes several prin strychnine with the deliberate purpose of som mental depression. Lobelia, capsicum, sent & oil, tincture of camphor, with half a pint of strap fee, were the remedies applied in this case. two weeks, the patient was apparently as well a let taking the poison. He says of his case :-

'I hope I shall never be impelled to counit is again, but I am very certain I shall seer any accomplish such a purpose by the same man haing by strychnine appears to me now to leargh most horrid means of destroying life of shekkap sible for me to conceive.

NEW YORK CENTRAL COLLEGE. The annual logue of the Officers and Students of the G (which is located at McGrawville, N. Y.,) is jet published. The number of students in the department is 27; in the academic department, men 127-ladies 56. The fall term counts 4th inst. The winter term begins Dec. 11. Bat tution is open to both sexer, without regard as plexional differences, and is therefore deathy in of encouragement. Among the Faculty st char name of an accomplished colored friesd, Gerl. Vashon, A.M., Professor of Latin Language at P. rature ; also, the names of Miss Carolier & Car Professor of French Language, Drawing and Pas and Miss Lydia A. Caldwell, Professor of Easts Teacher of the English Department.

THE OLD FARNER'S ALMANAO, for 1857, by Bar Thomas, has just been published by Hickory, in Brown, Boston, and as an old favorite, with in lished reputation for rare good sense and please mor, will of course obtain a wide circulates. other useful things, it contains a list of all is and towns in Massachusetts, with their denses. Boston, the number of inhabitants is 1856, and to the State census, and their Representation General Court. Lenox, in Berkshire, w thek from Boston, (135 miles,) and New Andrel, a same county, has the smallest population of set in the State-210; Hull numbering 262

METROPOLITAN RAILEDAD. Among the events of last week was the partial opening.
Metropolitan Railroad. The company, a long their cars on the 17th, intended sothing not exhibit their carriages and show their capacity multitude who were assembled on the protocol
Wednesday last; but the great number of popular
were seeking conveyance down town from Rates the Neck, induced them to run one car or the for the public accommodation. The first my morning was made for the purpose of control city authorities of Roxbury into town, side a with great colat, and with cotic satisfacies is cerned. In the course of the day, treaty made, and 1104 passengers were carried out in

Since the 17th, notwithstanding the track and ed with gravel, which had been put on for the of completing the grading operation, ire been run regularly—the morning and eres, as far down as Boylston street, with compining the guestly been loaded with ever fifty passes far, heavy draught horses only have been loaded with ever fifty passes they have readily performed the trips in a fail they have readily performed the trips in a fail half less time than the annibuses. half less time than the omnibuses.

It is to be hoped the rails will be Washington Street to Cornhill, without delay Robinson, who has been supported by the large point. Hickory Point. I fickory Point. I find two hours and losing twelve men, and fighting two hours and losing twelve men, and several wounded. Capt. I first days, which was accepted. Capt. I foot three men killed, and bad many wounded three men killed, and bad many wounders were worth was deserted. Gov. Geary was at a capture of the capture of t

Kisus. Mr. Branscomb, Agent of the Emigrant Company, has returned to Massachusetts from Kandi Company, has returned to Massachusetts from Kandi Company, has returned to the Springfield Republican and a sale and the State of affairs in Kansas uppersing assaunt of the state of affairs in Kansas uppersing assaunt of the state of affairs in Kansas uppersing assaunt of the state of affairs in Kansas uppersing a pand dispersed, overswed and frightened by when a pand dispersed, overswed and frightened by when a pand to the from Lawrence to the pro-slavery and Lecompton, with five hundred men, and ensured a Lecompton, with five hundred men, and ensured a lecompton of the refine party's possession as state prisoners in the ruffian party's possession as state prisoners in the ruffian party's possession and Marting and the state prisoners in the ruffian party's possession and Marting and the state prisoners in the ruffian party's possession and Marting and the state prisoners in the ruffian party's possession and Marting and the state prisoners in the ruffian party's possession and Marting and the state prisoners in the ruffian party's possession and Marting and the state prisoners in the ruffian party's possession and Marting and the state prisoners in the ruffian party's possession and marting and the state prisoners in the ruffian party is a state prisoners and the state prisoners and the state prisoners are state prisoners. by State prisoners in Generals Richardson and Marholds be given up. Generals Richardson and Marholds give they had already determined to give them
but said they had already determined to give them
but said they had already for U.S. forces, also
agard Gen. Lane that the prisoners were or should
seared Gen up, and said the pro-slavery forces were
be given up, and said the pro-slavery forces were
beginning up and returning to Missouri.

Torsking up and returning to Missouri.

Torsking up and returned to Lawrence with his forces, and
Gen Lune returned to Lawrence unScheland and others, were returned to Lawrence unscheland and others, were returned to Lawrence unscheland and others, were returned to Lawrence unscheland and others.

the pril day like procession and others, were returned to Lawrence unsers a secont of United States troops. Gen. Richardson and other pro-slavery leaders, accompanied them out of cariosity's sake, and were courteously received by Gen. Line. They were well pleased with what they gen, and Gen. Richardson promised to advise against as, had Gen. Richardson promised to advise against ar more movements against the people of Lawrence. Ret. Mr. Nute. (for whose safety the greatest appressions had been entertained.) was also set at liberty; all lackily finding his horses, stolen the fortnight between the safety of the raffium Captain Emory, regained possession of these also, and with his party returned directly Lawrence in time to swell the rejoicings over Gov. bisson's release. Mr. Nute had been well treated, he whole, though constantly threatened with death. chinson's release. Mr. Nute had been well treated, a the whole, though constantly threatened with death, a would probably soon come East, as he desired to and so would Governor Robinson.

It naw appears that the border ruffian loss at the bat-It now appears that the border ruffinal loss at the bat-tic of Osas atomic was thirty-three killed and thirty-sees wounded. This accounts for the retreat of the ruffina army after the battle. It numbered nearly tire bundred men—the Free State party thirty.

the same in the sa

and peronth!
trages
ch has
reer be
s were
tors—
ildren,
i from
whose
tom so
s come

t been d their lled we h when m inti-

terrible will be only in de, and friends

, Jr.

will be kind has R. N.

oil, lard rong cof-in about as before

cal Cate
College,
just been
collegian
it, gentlered on the
This instito condeserving
tweeve the
George &
and LimCampheli
Pularing,
storie and

New York, Sept. 23. The Times Kansas correspond her loss, sope and set of the movements of the following particulars of the movements of the troops previous to the recent attack upon Lawset, an account of which was received by Telegraph; ress, an account of which was received by Telegraph:

—(of Harvey attacked the town of Easton, on the 9th,
sad about 10 o'clock on the evening of the 10th, his
secats discovered a small encampment of Carolinians.
There were only about 30 in number, but were well

supplied with horses, arms and provisions.

Col. Harvey placed his men upon three sides of the Col. Harvey placed his men upon three sides of the escampment, and then marched in upon them within a few jards of their picket guard before they were observed. As it was before suurise, they were all asleep, including the guard. When the first guard awoke, he gave the alarm, and the firing soon commenced from the camp upon our men; but as soon as Col. Harvey ritrated one fire, the Carolinians surrendered. They have three seriously wounded; we have none wounded. This company had in their possession the red flag und at Lawrence, by the Carolinians on the 21st of May, with a lone star in the centre, and Southern rights written over it.

rights' written over it.

The 13th of September, the time the Missourians have intended to rally again, is to-morrow, and we have reidences that they are doing their utmost to erewhelm us. The stage-driver brings intelligence to-night that there were 700 in Westport this morning, well to march.

night that there were 700 in Westport this hottings resty to march.

By request of Gov. Geary, Gov. Price of Missouri, his issued a preclamation, forbidding the citizens of that State from interfering illegally in our affairs; but its effect will be as tinkling brass to them. They will come, if they dare to, that is all. Our scouts to-day reported about 80 Missourians Southeast from Lawrence, about ten miles on the Westport road. Our scouts have been increased to-night; and a messenger just in says a detachment is within a half mile of Franklin, and that the main force is near; also that several

in, and that the main force is near; also that several hardred are expected to-morrow or to-night. We are now detailing men to assist the Franklin company, should an attack be made.

The fort on Mount Oread is nearly completed, and re have placed two companies and two pieces of artil-

the have placed two companies and two pieces of artiley there to-night.

Ov. Geary is in Lecompton, and we expect a visit
frem him soon. His clerk, Mr. Adams, has just arrived
in town, and says the Governor will do his utmost to
restore peace. Mr. Adams was present when the news
came that a party was approaching near Franklin, and
he at once dispatched a messenger to the Governor, and
my 300 U. S. troops will be here before morning, as
this town is threatened by the invaders.

States and Kansas. The Squatter Sovereign is the recognized organ of the Buchanan party in Kansas Teritory. It receives the patronage of the administration, and carries the names of Buchanan and Breekingles at the state of the on, and carries the manes of Buchash and Preath-ridge at the head of its columns. That paper thus ex-pose the fixed purpose of those who have made Kan-ma a field of strife and bloodshed:—

We are determined to repel this Northern invasion, sad make Kansas a slave State, though our rivers should be colored with the blood of the victims, and the carcases of dead abolitionists should be so numerous in the territory as to breed disease and sickness: we will be the deterred in our purpose. Let shose who desire graves in Kansas engage in this unboly and unjust war spinst the extension of our beloved institution, that is now being waged against the South by the fanatics of the North.'

THE FEDERAL TROOPS TO BE USED TO EXPEL THE FERE STATE MEN IN KANSAS. The Richmond Examiser, one of Mr. Buchanan's principal supporters in Virginia, exults over the passage of the Army Bill, said this indicates the policy to be pursued towards the unfortunate free seitlers in Kansas. It vindictively demands their bloody expulsion :-

mands their bloody expulsion:—
'The timely action of the President has disconcerted these plans, and put a new face on affairs. The army is still on foot in Kansas, and we are glad to see that Cel. Sumner, the abolition commander at Fort Leavenworth, has got leave of absence from the seat of the troubles, which we hope is of indefinite duration. Lane and Brown, and their army of laxaroni and thieves, will have to face the Federal troops on one side, while the infuriate pro-slavery men, who are mustering by thousands, will altagk them in the rear. THEY HAVE SOWED THE WHIRLWIND; LEF THEM REAP THE STORM.

DATE OF BUILDING TANK As EDITOR HUNG IN KANSAS. The Evansville (Ind.)

As Entron Hung in Kannas. The Evansville (Ind.) Journal says:

"We learn by a gentleman just come from Green Castle, Putnam county, that Alf. Patrick, Esq., formerly editor of the Putnam County Banner, was hung in Leavenworth by the border ruffians a short time since. The news first came as a rumor, which was not believed till verified by a letter to one of his relatives. Mr. Patrick was well known over the State as an editor. He was a vigorous and spley writer, and before his departure for Kansas was a strong pro-slavery man, and advocated the American cause. After his arrival in Kansas, having opportunity of observing the same and conduct of the pro-slavery men there, he wrote home letters signifying a decided change in his ties, and detailed dangers he had escaped from holding opinions sympathetic with those of the Free State men. The news is now here, that for holding and declaring his honest opinions, he has been hung.

From the Spartanburg (S. C.) Spartan LETTER FROM KANSAS. The following letter, though not as late as the public and published accounts, is important as coming from a former resident of our town and District, and affords reliable assurance that facts warrant the exciting news we have from Kansas:—

LEAVENWORTH, August 17, 1000.

Maj. W. H. TRIMMER:

Dear Sin.—The excitement prevails to an alarming extent. Lane is in the Territery, murdering the pro-slavery men, burning their houses, and driving their wires and children into the woods for shelter. Expresses have been sent into Missouri for aid. We expect a large force from there to-morrow. The editor, Printer and devil of this office [Leavenworth Journal] will march to-morrow; consequently, there will be no Journal issued until peace is restored. We are going to exterminate every one of the villains from the Territory, giving no quarter and expecting none.

J. T. BROWN. LEAVENWORTH, August 17, 1856.

CLOTHING FOR KANSAS. We are gratified to learn Country on Karsas. We are gratified to learn that a generous response has been already made to the breat call for clothing for Kansas. Sewing 'bees' have taken the matter in hand with great promptitude, and it is computed that one thousand suits of substantial clothing are already in readiness to go forward. This thould not check the energies of those at work, as a much larger supply will be needed for the severity of this winter.

Planuel or woolen clothing, well made for service, anyer best the object desired.—[Boston Advertiser.

ANDREW JACKSON AND JAMES BUCHANAN. · HERMITAGE, February 28, 1845.

'Your observations with regard to Mr. Buchanan are correct. He showed want of moral courage in the affair of the intrigue of Adams and Clay—did not do me justice in the expose he then made, and I am sure about that time did believe there was a perfect understanding between Adams and Clay about the Presidency and Scoretaryship of State. This I am sure of; but whether he viewed that there was any corruption in the case or not, I known not; but one thing I de know, that he wished me to combat them with their own weapons—that was, to let my friends say, if I was elected, I would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State. This, to me, appeared to be gross corruption, and I repelled it with honest indignation, as I thought it deserved.

'ANDREW JACKSON.' 'ANDREW JACKSON'

The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner having brought to light and published the above-mentioned letter, the Louisville Courier, a Buchanan paper, but a former supporter and eulogist of Gen. Jackson, arraigns the Banner, and vindictively assails and endeavors to blacken the memory of Gen. Jackson, as follows:

A private letter written by Jackson in 1843, just refere his death, MEANLY VILIFYING BUCHAN-AN, charging him with cowardice and falsehood, is shanelessly dragged forth to defeat Buchanan. THE INFAMY OF THE AFFAIR RESTS UPON JACKSON for writing this letter, and next upon those who have brought it to light for political effect now, for the first brought it to light for political effect now, for the first time. They who "heap opprobrium mountain high upon the grave of Jackson," are they who have dishonored him and degraded themselves by publishing the unfortunate private letter of the INSANELY VINDICTIVE OLD TYRANT, who, in this very letter, proved that, to the last, no touch of justice or magnanimity towards an opponent or rival ever entered his breast, and that his only use for friends was to make tools of them."

The Charleston Courier, a Buchanan organ,

If it be desirable to triumph over our adversaries, and to preserve the Union UNTIL WE OURSELVES MAY BE READY TO ABANDON IT, it is certainly important to give the candidate of our party the frank and hearty support of all the Southern States, and none can take the lead with more propriety than themselves.' But upon the policy of dissolving the Union, of sep-

arating the South from her Northern enemies, and es-tablishing a Southern confederacy, parties, preses, politicians and people, are a unit. THERE IS NOT politicians and people, are a unit. THERE IS NOT A SINGLE PUBLIC MAN IN HER LIMITS. NOT ONE OF HER PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES OR SENATORS IN CONGRESS, WHO IS NOT PLEDG-ED TO THE LIPS IN FAVOR OF DISUNION. We have had enough of the 'glorious Union.' The association, on our part, has long been dishonorable; now, what with genteel scoundrelism, exhibited in fashionable bankruptoies, foreign and free negro riots, open and professed infielity, &c., the connection has become actually disreputable. A thoroughly organized disquion party is the desideratum, and until such be formed at the South, all time devoted to political discussion will be time wasted.'

Senator A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, said recently in

'If you fancy that our devotion to the Union will

The Richmond Enquirer of the 26th ult. says; If Fremont be elected, there is not the slightest hope

Gen. Houston, United States Senator from Texas,

'They tell me, if Fremont is elected, forty thousand bayonets will bristle about the Capitol—that the South, in fact, will secole. Mr. President, I score the suggestion! There will be neither bristling bayonets nor se-

THE DESIGNS OF THE SLAVE POWER. In 1846, a writer in one of the South Carolina papers gave utterance to the following sentiments :-

Donetson on Fillmore. The following query, which answered itself when propounded by Andrew J. Donetson, a little over four years ago, does not require an

The vile demagogues who charge the Republicans with rebellion in voting for the provise to the Army Bill, only show the black toryism of their hearts. Hear what James Madison said:

We have one consolation at least—that is, that we of the South can and will outlive the degradation of Fremont's election. [Bravo'] It will units us. It will hasten that event, (a Southern confederacy, embracing Cuba, Nicaragua and Mexico,) which many regard as inevitable, by presenting an issue in which the South will units to a man. The insult of such an election of such a man, on such a platform, will not be borne by the Southern people. [Oh! oh!] It will be a blow in the face. [Terrible!]

Such threatenings as these are but the challitions of a cowardly spirit, and merely signify—bosh!

INAUGURATION OF THE FRANKLIN STATUE Wednesday, the 17th inst., was the occasion of a cel-ebration in Boston long to be remembered—the inaugu-ration of the statue to the memory of the immortal Franklin. The streets of the old city were never be-fore so thronged and decorated; and her citizens were never before so unanimous and emulous in doing bonor

to a man.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop has the honor of originating the plan. In an address before the Massichusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, delivered November 29, 1853, that gentleman suggested the plan of erecting a suitable statue to the memory of the 'great Bostonian' in the city of his birth, and a joint committee from the Association, and from the citizens at large, was raised to consider the subject. The Committee held their preliminary meeting on the birth-day of Franklin, January 17, 1854, and subscriptions for the object were immediately commenced.

1854, and subscriptions for the object were immediately commenced.

Richard S. Greenough was selected as the artist. The statue is of bronze, and was cast by the Ames Mannfacturing Company, Chicopee, Mass. It is eight feet in height, mounted on a pedestal of granite and verdantique from the serpentine quarries of Vermont, and stands in front of the City Hall. The costume is the ordinary citizen's dress of Franklin's time, the outside coat being of far, in commemoration of the partiality in former times among printers, and also among philosophers, for such a style of dress.

The weather was propitious, and enabled those having charge of the arrangements to carry them out in an admirable manner. The city was dressed out for a holiday, and the citizens joined with the city authorities in doing honor to the memory of the illustrious philosopher. Streets and buildings were decorated with much taste and beauty. All the neighboring towns, too, took a holiday, and the people far and near seemed to approve the demonstration, and to be determined to take part in the celebration as spectators, if not actors in the same.

The status of Franklin was placed on its pedestal

proved that, to the last, no touch of justice or magnanimity towards an opponent or rival ever entered his breast, and that his only use for friends was to make tools of them.'

No Dount of it. The Richmond Enquirer avers that Buchanan's desire to get possession of Cuba is occasioned by his regard for slavery extension. Hear it.—

'We indulge in no conjectural appreciation of Mr. Buchanan's sentiments and position in regard to the acquisition of Cuba. His famous despatch to Mr. R. M. Saunders, the American Minister at Madrid, not only shows that he made the honorable purchase of Cuba a leading object of the Polk Administration, but also proves that he adopted the policy out of regard to the peculiar interest of the South.'

The same paper challenges its neighbor, the Whist of cite a single instance of a clear and unequivocal struggle between North and South, in which Mr. Buchanan did not espouse the interests of the South.

By Every vote for Mr. Buchanan is an open, undisquised endorsement of the Kansas outrages. Every vote for Mr. Fillmore platform, all come to one issue. They give Kansas over to slavery! Now, while votes are to be deceived and won, it is denied. As soon as the election as the procession was four or five miles long.

The Charleston Courier, a Buchanan organ, and longuise will be thrown off, and it will be clared that the people meant that Kansas should go to slavery.—H. W. Beecher.

point was about two hours and a half, and the procession was four or five miles long.

When the procession, or that part of it which could be accommodated, reached School street, they occupied the seats and platform reserved, which were capable of affording room to several thousand persons. Here the ceremonies took place as follows: Singing by a choir of children belonging to the public schools, prayer by Dr. Blagden, an oration by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, an address by F. W. Lincoln, President of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, a responsive address by Mayor Rice, Masonic Ceremonies, in which Dr. Winslow Lewis, Grand Master, officiated, etc. Despatchers from the authorities of sister cities in different parts es from the authorities of sister cities in different parts of the country were sent by telegraph and read on the occasion, at once illustrating the advancement of science since the days of Franklin and his discoveries and experiufents in electricity, which have led to such great

results.

The oration of Mr. Winthop was an eloquent and finished production. The other addresses were also able eloquent and appropriate, and the whole ceremony of

eloquent and appropriate, and the whole ceremony of the inauguration was well-conducted.

After the ceremonies, the firemen held a trial of skill, and there was an oration in the Tremont Temple by Rev. E. H. Chapin—one of his happiest efforts.

In the evening, the square in front of the City Hall was splendidly illuminated with gas; Sebastopol was taken again by Messrs. Sanderson and Lanergan at the South end; there were private illuminations and enter-tainments, and the day closed with general good feeling and satisfaction.

FRANKLIN PRESS. The Boston Gazette gives th keep us in the Union, you are mistaken.

We tell you candidly, we have calculated the value of the Union.'

The Press bears the date 1742, and the initials "T. The Charleston Mercury, the leading organ of the South Carolina Democracy, thus urges the peculiar champions of Southern rights in Congress to stick by the interests of slavery at all hazards:

'We hope that our sentinels in Washington will keep bright watch in the coming night, and with a spirit and informed Mr. Melcher, that the coming night, and with a spirit and informed Mr. Melcher that the coming night, and with a spirit and informed Mr. Melcher that the coming night, and with a spirit and informed Mr. Melcher that the coming night, and with a spirit and informed Mr. Melcher that the coming night, and with a spirit and informed Mr. Melcher that the coming night, and with a spirit and informed Mr. Melcher that the coming night, and with a spirit and informed Mr. Melcher that the coming night, and with a spirit and informed Mr. Melcher that the coming night, and with a spirit and informed Mr. Melcher that the coming night, and with a spirit and informed Mr. Melcher that the coming night with a cold chisel. The source of the press is that it was procured by the late that the coming night was procured by the late that the coming night was procured by the late that the coming night was procured by the late that the coming night was procured by the late that the coming night was procured by the late that the coming night was procured by the late that the coming night was procured by the late that the coming night was procured by the late that the coming night was procured by the late that the coming night was procured by the late that the coming night was procured by the late that the coming night was procured by the late that the coming night was procured by the late that the coming night was procured by the late that the coming night was procured by the late that the coming night was procured by the late that the coming night was procured by the late that the coming night was procured by the late that the coming night was procured by the late that the coming night was procured by the late that the coming nigh We hope that our sentinels in Washington will keep that the press was a present bright watch in the coming night, and with a spirit kindling to the crisis, present an unyielding front to the onset. Let the government perish, but let the South be preserved. adjuncts of ink balls and banks. On the same piatform with the press, an ancient type stand will be placed, said, with a tolerable degree of assurance, to have been a part of James Franklin's office, and that Benjamin Franklin worked at it. It is apparently old enough to be what it is pretended. The printers will present specimens of ancient and modern work—of the former, a reprint of the 8th number of the Boston Courant, in which the name of Franklin appears as mublisher. which the name of Franklin appears as publisher, when his brother James was imprisoned for libel. The Historical Society have a bound volume of the paper from its commencement, but the rules of the Associa-tion will not admit of its removal. Hence the printers, in order to obtain the copy, took their cases to the So-clety's rooms, and are busily employed in setting it up

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION. The Annual Ex-*Every battle fought in Mexico, and every dollar spent there, but insures the acquisition of territory which shall widen the field of Southern enterprise and power in the future. And the final result will be to readjust the whole balance of power in the confederacy, so as to give us (the South) the control over the operations of the government in all time to come. If the South be but true to itself, the day of its depression and suffering is gone, and gone for ever.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION. The Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at the Boston Music Hall has been open during the past week, and has been visited by large numbers of delighted appearance of the show of fruits and flowers was never equalled, in most respects, and the whole appearance of the hall, with its beautiful, tasteful decompts of the government in all time to come. If the South be but true to itself, the day of its depression and suffering is gone, and gone for ever. and the one which took the first prize, was a design representing a fountain with several basins, happily conceived and admirably executed by Miss E. M. Har-

conceived and admirably executed by Miss E. M. Haranswer of itself when propounded by Andrew J. Donelson, a little over four years ago, does not require an
answer now:—

'Is it not, to the plain sense of every plain man, a
monstrous folly to ask a National Democrat to sustain
Mr. Fillmore, now repudiated by two thirds of his own
party as an eleventh hour apostate from his known abolitionism of 1818, to the old Democratic doctrine of
non-intervention, as embodied in the compromise?

There were some magnificent specimens of fruits ornamented the tables. Apples, peaches, grapes, plums,
nectarines, each tempted the eye in an unusual manner. There were some magnificent grapes from Mrs.

Durfee of Fall River, Mr. Allen, and others.

The display of vegetables was very good, though
perhaps not so large as before. The variety and excellence of the specimens were great. Some mammoth
squashes, exhibited by Rev. G. Reynolds of West Roybury, the largest weighing 1164 bis., towered above
the other vegetables in lordly proportions.

The Germania Band was in attendance, and with
their music and the beautiful show of fruits and flowers, the numerous visitors enjoyed a rare treat. A more
attractive exhibition can hardly be imagined, and it
should grow more and more in favor with the public,
for whose benefit the society is ultimately laboring.

THE COOLIS TRADE. The barbarous nature of the coolis trade may be inferred from the following statement by the Havana correspondent of the New York

what James Madison said:

'The House of Representatives can not only refuse, but they alone can propose the supplies requisite for the support of Government. They, in a word, hold the purse—that powerful instrument by which we beheld, in the history of the British Constitution, an infant and humble representation of the people gradually call the overgrown prerogatives of the other branches of all the overgrown prerogatives of the other branches of the government. This power over the purse may, in fact, be regarded as the most complete and effectual integron with which any Constitution can arm the immediate representatives of the people, for outlaining mediate representatives of the people, for outlaining made with each individual. Arrived the 2d of September, the British ship John Calvin, same voyage, and the same trouble experienced after leaving China waters to prevent self-destruction.'

FRESH IMPORTATIONS OF SLAVES INTO CUBA.

Since my last advices, we have had one cargo of my roses from the coast of Africa landed at Bahia Hond The number safely delivered to our Christian bonds, we two hundred and fifty. Two cargoes have been land in the past six weeks to the eastward, on the north coa of Cuba, covering eight hundred and thirty five victim to our humanity. These landings are said to be effected by vessels built in the United States, and command by persons claiming to be citizens of your Republic On the south side of Cuba, there have been sever landings made in the past three months, which has

ed by persons claiming to be citizens of your Republic. On the south side of Cuba, there have been several landings made in the past three months, which have introduced to our philanthropy not less than two thousand subjects. It is almost impossible to obtain correct data of the infamous traffic on either side of Cuba, as officials of the government near the various localities seem to be interested in the concealment.

'I am informed that a ressel, merchant, brig or schooner, which recently arrived at Baltimore, (say nix weeks since, or thereabout,) loaded with molasses from Trinidad, had discharged a cargo of three hundred and fifty negroes, the day previous to her commencing to load at that port; and from the character and position of my informant, I have no doubt of the fact, although for personal reasons he declined giving me the names of the vessel and the parties interested. From various sources and vague reports, I am inclined to believe, after making large allowances for exaggeration, that not less than fourteen thousand Africans have been landed in Cuba within the last eight months. Any person now obtaining knowledge of a landing, and using the information by reporting it to the subordinates of the Government, if he resists offered hushmoney, is liable to be put in prison, under pretence of securing his testimony against those who have violated the laws. His testimony is never taken, because no responsible parties appear to make charge against persons who can be found; so, after a few months' punishment by imprisonment, the witness is set free, with the salutary caution to keep better counsel in future.

SLAVERY IN OREGON. There is a large Missouri population here, and occasionally a negro is seen among them. In one instance, a girl has changed hands twice. In the second instance, she was, it is reported, sold for \$300. There are intelligent and prudent people in Oregon, who honestly declare their convictions that there will be a tremendous struggle to legalize slavery in this Territory yet; and unless a change of administration should occur at Washington, all the influence of the General Government will go in favor of the mevement. The writer has been a resident of Oregon for eight years, and during that time he has heard government officials, and appointees of the President, argue earnestly for the introduction of slavery into Oregon. And if pro-slavery sentiments prevail in Kansas, then Oregon will be the next field for the propagandists to pounce upon. It will probably be some years before Oregon will be a State.—Oregon cor. N. Y. Times. SLAVERY IN OREGON. There is a large Misso

THE DEATH OF JAMES ALDRICH. Among the deaths THE DEATH OF JAMES ALDRICH. Among the deaths recently announced in New York was that of James Aldrich. In 1836, he relinquished the occupation of a merchant, and devoted himself to literary pursuits, for which his natural fondness and cultivated taste well qualified him. He edited several popular periodicals, and in 1840 established a paper called the Literary Ganatic literary distributions of the poems which from all friends of the slave, whether at home or in zette, in which first appeared many of the poems which established his reputation as one of the poets of America, and gave him a place in Dr. Griswold's collection. One of these, 'A Death-Bed Scene,' is familiar to most

· Her sufferings ended with the day, Yet lived she at its close, And breathed the long, long night away, In statue-like repose

But when the sun in all its state Illumed the Eastern skies, She passed through Glory's morning gate, And walked in Paradise.'

Affray on the Emma Dean, at Evansville between the Barber and Mate—the Barber Killed.— We learn that a difficulty arose on Friday, on board the We learn that a difficulty arose on Friday, on board the steamer Emma Dean, near Evansville, which resulted fatally to one of the parties concerned. Mr. Reilly, the mate of the steamer, went into the barber shop on the boat, and, while there, became involved in a quarrel with the negro who kept the saloon. The mate struck the barber, when the latter retailated by certing him very severely several times with a rator, and then ran. Reilly gave chase with an axe, and followed the negro to the Kentucky shore, where the latter jumped into a skiff, and was pushing out into the river, when the mate threw the axe at him. It struck the negro on the head, and knocked him overboard; he sunk immediately, and was seen no more. The mate, as far as we can learn, was not arrested.—Cin. Columbian.

Death of an Artist .- Seth Cheney, an artist of distinction, died at Manchester, Conn., on the 17th inst. His age was about 55. Mr. Cheney's drawings lates the following trait in his character :-

Intes the following trait in his character:

'It is remarkable that he would not draw the likeness of any one for whom he had not a personal respect. His circumstances did not compel him to depend solely on his art for a livelihood, and when importuned to allow any distinguished man of defective morals whom other artists might be proud to paint, to sit to him for a likeness, he steadily refused. He would not consent to copy traits of sensuality and dissimulation in the countenance of any man, whatever his station or influence.'

Death of Sir John Ross .- The English pa pers announce the death of Admiral Sir John Ross, the veteran Arctic navigator. He entered the English Naveteran Arctic navigator. He entered the English Navy in 1786, sevents years ago. His most important services were rendered in the Arctic regions, where, in 1818, he sailed along with Sir W. E. Parry. He was afterwards, from May, 1829, until October, 1833, employed in the Victory steamer, on a fresh expedition to the Arctic regions. He afterwards signalized himself at Stockholm, receiving through the war thirteen. All who believe that taxation and representation should go together;—

All who believe in the right of all to a trial by a jury

ment has encouraged the people to other efforts. Rox-bury is moving for a statue of Gen. Warren; and Geo. S. Hillard has consented to act as treasurer for the funds to be collected for the purpose of erecting an equestrian statue of Washington, of heroic size, on Boston Common. Crawford will commence the work just as soon as a sufficient sum is subscribed.

All who believe in a fair day's wages for a fair day's work;—
All who believe in the equal right of all children in the community to its public provisions for education;—
To meet in Convention at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of October next, to consider whether these rights and principles shall continue to be popularly limited to me.

The sugar crop at New Orleans this year has fallen off nearly or quite two-thirds, or 200,000 hogsheads. The total receipts of cotton at the same port are 1,755,288 bales, which is an increase of nearly

Mrs. Shehan, 65 years old, tried to climb up the bank to get out of the way of the freight train at Springfield, on Monday, but slipped back, and her body was cut in two by the locomotive.

Davy Jones's Locker' must contain an immense amount of treasure. In 1854, twenty-five millions of dollars were sunk in the ocean; in 1855, which was comparatively free of storms, only fifteen millions—making an average of twenty millions per annum for

There are said to have been twenty clergymen on the San Francisco Vigilance Committee-most of them Methodists.

Great Time for Railroads.—On the day of the Franklin Statue Inauguration, not less than 100,000 persons went into Boston on rails. The eastern road carried 10,000; and the Newburyport road from that place had every train crowded.

George Peabody.—It is expected that the Hon. George Bancroft will preside at the public dinner to be given to Mr. George Peabody by the merchants and literary men of New York. Mr. Everett will preside at the public dinner to be given to Mr. Peabody at the Revere House in Boston.

Gerrit Smith has just contributed an additional sum of \$4000 to the Kansas fund in aid of the Free State men, making in all \$9000 contributed by him since June 15.

Dr. T. W. Parsons, of Boston, is the suc-cessful competitor for the Fremont prize song, for which one hundred dollars had been offered by the Boston Re-

An Editorial Quarrel.—Judge Walker, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and Reed of the Commercial, have had a street fight. As Mr. Reed, editor the Commercial, was passing the Enquirer office on Wednesday, Judge Walker, of the latter paper, who happened to be stepping into the street, saluted him in a menacing manner, and approached with an uplifted cane. Mr. Reed drew a pistol from his pocket, presented it at Mr. Walker, and invited him to come on, whereupon the latter retreated into the office, and took shelter behind the door, where he also drew a pistol from his pocket, but no shots were exchanged. Canes are one thing, and pistols quite another.

THE TWENTY-THIRD National Anti-Slavery Bazaar ill be held as usual in BOSTON, during Christa

and New Year's Week. (Time and place of opening to be decided hereafter.) The Anti-Slavery cause has at length, after a quart of a century of labors, taken possession, in one form or another, of almost every mind in our American community. To men of great sympathies, it has shown the sufferings of the slave; to men of a profound sense of right, it has shown his wrongs; to men whose hope is in another life, it has shown him deprived of Bibles, and Sabbaths, and sanctuary privileges; to men whose hope is in this life, it has shown him deprived of education and the means of self-improvement and success. To

patriots, it has shown their country's shame and danger. To politicians, it has shown one most selfish and accursed interest devouring every true one. To Christians, it has shown their Redeemer crucified afresh in the persons of thesesthe least of his brethren. To philanthropists, it has shown human nature degraded and ruined in the person of both master and slave, by the outrages of the one against the liberty of the other. The function of the undersigned, whose privileg

during all these years it has been to give themselves to the work, has been to arouse their countrymen to the necessity of taking an onward and upward step with the advancing century. We print books, sustain newspapers, and send out agents, to disseminate truth, and to follow it up with argument, appeal, entreaty, with statements of facts on every department of the subject -theological, financial, political, social, in order to bring about the abolition of slavery.

The coming occasion, of the TWENTY-THIRD BA-

ZAAR, is for the purpose of raising funds to that effect; and we confidently call on every compassionate, just, patriotic, Christian and philanthropic heart in the land for aid. NAY, WE CALL ON EVERY HEART, WITHOUT exception; for the power and beauty of this Cause is shown in its faculty of changing the public heart into its own excellent likeness. But especially, let all who pity fugitives help us; for our funds go directly to awaken that public sympathy which gives the slave a refuge on every threshold. Especially, let all who wish to see Abolitionists in Congress, help us; for our funds go directly to arouse the sensibilities of every patriot, politician, statesman, legislator, elector. By our precept and example of No Union with Shaveholders, we lead the van of a national movement towards the abolition of slavery, which every profound thinker clearly seen would stop without such leading ; and we especially beseech all to help us, as it is the only means whereby worthier and swifter than we can take the lead, which only the necessity of the case has bound upon us. We solicit correspondence, counsel and assistance

Europe, and we pledge ourselves to employ most conscientiously whatever of influence or money may be committed to our hands, and to make faithful accoun of the same at the close of our undertaking. Communications may be addressed to the Committe at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 138 Nassau street

New York. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. MARY MAY, LOUISA LORING, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, ANNE WARREN WESTON. ANN GREENE PHILLIPS,

SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, HELEN E. GARRISON, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. MARY WILLEY, ABBY FRANCIS. ANNA SHAW GREENE, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN. ELIZABETH GAY, HENRIETTA SARGENT, SARAH R. MAY, CAROLINE WESTON, SUSAN C. CABOT, MARY H. JACKSON, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ELIZABETH VON ARNIM,

SIXTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVEN TION.

AUGUSTA KING,

ELIZA H. APTHORP.

In this epoch of political and social excitement, the advocates of the Equal Rights of Woman find new reason to proclaim again their constant demand for a consistent application of the democratic principles for the emancipation not alone of one class, or one nation, but of one half of the human race.

of their peers ;-All who believe in a fair day's wages for a fair day'

the community

tion ;—
To meet in Convention at the Broadway Tabernacle,
New York, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of October next,
to consider whether these rights and principles shall
continue to be popularly limited to one half the members of the community.

PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS, President.

LUCY STONE, Sec'y.

Editors , please copy.

MICHIGAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The third Anniversary of this Society will be held at the Union Meeting-House, Plymouth, Wayne County, Michigan, on Saturday and Sunday, October 11th and 12th, 1856.

Andrew T. Foss, Marius R. Robinson, and other

speakers are expected to be present.

By direction of the Executive Committee,

THOMAS CHANDLER, Rec. Sec'y.

VERY SOCIETY —A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held at WESTMINSTER, on Sunday, October 5th. ber 5th.

W. Wells Brows and other speakers will be present. A general and punctual attendance of membera is desired, and an earnest invitation is extended to all.

JOEL SMITH, Pres.

D. M. ALLEN, Sec'y. EF STEPHEN S. FOSTER and JOSEPH A. HOW-LAND, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings at the Town Hall in FRAMINGHAM, (Centre,) on Sunday next, Sept. 28th, forencon, after-noon and evening, at the usual hours.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—CHARLES E. HODGES will speak on American Slavery and the True Remedy, in Providence, on Sunday, Sept. 28, morning and evening.

TO LYCEUM COMMITTEES. WM. SYMINOTON BROWN, M. D., author of 'Chemis-ry for Beginners,' &c., respectfully intimates, that he is ready to enter into engagements with Lyceum Com-nittees, and others, for the delivery of his new Lec-

Which will be illustrated with many beautiful and startling Experiments; or for the delivery of short Courses of Popular Lectures on Physiology or Chemis-

try.

Terms may be ascertained, by addressing Prof. W. S.
BROWN, New England Female Medical College, 274
Washington street, Boston.

MOTICE. The First Independent Baptist Female Society will celebrate their Lighteenth Anniversary on Thursday evening next, October 2, by an address from WILLIAM C. NELL, at the Joy street Church.

The evening's exercises will terminate with a Sceint

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN will lecture on American Slavery in the Town Hall, Quiney, on Sun-day evening next, Sept. 28.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE MEMORY.

All know that the memory is the principal thing on which we rely for storing up the treasures of science, and that it is the depository of all acquired learning, and unless it is strong, nothing can be acquired and remembered. The common mode of improving this faculty is by years of intense stady in the languages; and that, by a great outlay of meney. I have discovered a method by which the memory can be improved and strengthened, and increased in value nearly two thirds in six menths, or doubled in one year. My method does not require more than ten or fifteen minutes each day; and the time thus spent is that which is generally occupied in doing nothing. This way of improving the memory does not require hard study or labor, and by it, old or young can improve that great faculty. This is no humbug, nor is it lalk; and I can easily prove my assertion; and all will be satisfied after trying. For a complete knowledge of this method, enclose fifteen cents, or the value thereof in postage stamps, to A. M. RECTOR, S. Onondaga, N. Y.

September 26. HOW TO IMPROVE THE MEMORY.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, the splendid Panorama, known as BALL'S PICTORIAL TOUR OF AMERICA. Terms accommodating, for which please apply to

WM. C. NELL,

Sept. 26.

21 Cornhill.

DIED-In New Haven, (Ct.) August 7th, Ames G, son of Rev. Amos G. Beman, aged 16 years. Also, on the 31st of August, Mrs. Eunice S., wife of Rev. A. G.

NEW ENGLAND PEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Ninth Annual Term will commence on Wednes-day, Nov. 5, 1856, and continue four months. PROFESSORS: Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Theory and Prac-tice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D., Materia Med-ica, Therapeutics, and Chemistry; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery: Stephen Tracy, M. D., Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence; Mary R. Jenks, M. D., Assistant Lecturer on Obstetrics, &c., and demonstra-tor.

Fee, \$5 for each of the six branches. Forty free scholarships are provided by the Legislature for pupils of this State. Application can be made, by letter or otherwise, at the College, 274 Washington street, Boston.

SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., See'y. Sept 19.

DRED: A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp.

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, Author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' etc. etc. 2 vols., 12 mo. Price, \$1.75.

THE attention of the thoughtful and religious portion of the community is carnestly asked for this book. The author has been fully sensible of her obligations to Christianity, and her work is full of the spirit of vital piety; a piety characterized by a beautiful and childlike faith, by cheerfulness and good works. The story of 'Aunt Milly's' conversion is one of the most signal instances of the power of religion to be met with, either in actual life or in fiction.

It is true that the clerical defenders of slavery are pretty severely handled, and that the sort of religion which consists solely in attention to forms, to the 'anise, and mint, and cummin,' passing by the 'weightier matters of the law,' meets with no especial favor. But in these respects, the author has only applied the

But in these respects, the author has only applied the teachings of the evangelists and apostles to the men and to the affairs of the present day.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 13 Winter street, Boston.

THE PRESIDENCY! DIX'S REPLY Letter of Hon. Rufus Choate.

This able document should be scattered broadcast.

Price 6 cents single; \$4 per hundred.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., PUBLISHERS.

Bully Brooks's Speech at Columbia, WITH AN ACCURATE PORTRAIT OF THIS NOTORIOUS ASSASSIN. IS PUBLISHED BY US AS A

Republican Campaign Document. Price 4 cents single; \$3 per hundred; \$20 per thousand. Send in the orders.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY, S19-4t PUBLISHERS

FREMONT PRIZE SONGS. THE beautiful Songs in English and German, which were selected by the New York Committee, from 150 which were offered for the Prizes, are now in the

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., BOSTON. and will be published in a few days in beautiful style, making four pages of music, the air from Bellini's soulstirring Liberty Song, with piano accompaniment, and an elegant Frontispiece. Price 25 cents each, with a liberal discount to the trade. Each Song will make four pages, and be published separately.

The trade in ordering will please specify whether the English or German song is wanted, or if an equal number of each.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY,

117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. H. P. B. JEWETT, Cleveland, Ohio. SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co., New York: NO ANTI-SLAVERY NOVELS NEEDED

WHEN THE TRUTH IS SO MUCH Stronger and Stranger than Fiction. ANTHONY BURNS,

A HISTORY. BY CHARLES EMORY STEVENS. A ND such a history, reader! We beg you to purchase, or hire, or borrow, this tale of real life, drawn out in living characters by the classic pen of Mr. Stevens; and while perusing its pages, remember it is not a highly wrought picture of the imagination, but a veritable bistory of scenes which transpired in the city of Boston and in the State of Virginia. No wonder that

THOMAS JEFFERSON

trembled for his country, knowing as he did the enormities of a system capable of producing such direful results. Vivid portraitures of the prominent characters who figured in this disgraceful tragedy are given in this volume—Judge Loring, Gov. Gardner, B. F. Hallett, Gen. Edmands, and many others—with three engravings; one a view of the Night Attack on the Court House, one a view of the Military Procession, as it looked while passing down State street, the other a picture of the Church of the Fugitive Slaves in Boston;—making a handsome 12 mo. volume. Price, 75 cents. July also prestanted Drang and about

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY, 117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. Sept. 19. OF CHEMIANA HITE HOT TON A

A. J. GROVER, Counsellor at Law-Land and Collecting Agency, EARLVILLE, Lasalle County, Illinois.

Cornelius Bramball, 186 Fulton at.,

O. R. Potter & Co., 169 Broadway, cor. Courtland st.,

Rushmere, Cone & Co., 12 and 14 Warren st.,

West Fork.

Thomas J. Hunt, Exchange street, Boston.
A. L. Paine, Suffolk Bank,
Philander Shaw, East Abington, Mass.

N. B. Particular attention paid to collecting for Eastern Merchants, looking up titles to Lands, paying Taxes, buying and selling Lands, &c. &c.

Earlville, Ill., July 2

POETRY.

For the Liberator. AMY MATILDA.

Thou wert the loveliest of thy sex, dear friend; Around thee play'd all feelings that were kind, That seemed of heaven-which joyfully did lend A ne'er forgotten, charming grace of mind.

Thy very presence was a joy to all, Thy sunny smile dissolved Indifference dread. Thy cheerful voice so pleasantly would full, That startled Discord hurriedly hath fled.

For those, who 'neath Oppression's lash do smart, Thou'dst sadly weep, because thou couldst not save the surest road, Matilda, to thy heart, Was pleading for the wronged, unhappy slave.

Oh! I have seen thee, in the days gone by, When Happiness was seated on thy brow, Dispensing ever smiles, never a sigh, Surrounded by thy loved ones ;-is it now

The same ? Alas ! it is not-cannot be again Those loving bearts by distance are dispersed; Where Happiness once dwelt, Death now doth reign-Time hath the affections gloomily enhearsed. Thou wert the young friend of my mother dear,

Who long since left us for the spirit home; And though I cannot check the rising tear, 'Tis joy to think where she is, thou hast flown. Within a peaceful haven now thou art. Where life's too frequent tempests caunot come :-Farewell, Matilda ! loving, kindly heart,

> From the New York Evening Post. LAMENT OF HANSAS. Clouds gather drearily ; Dark is my sky ; And I sit wearily, Wearily sigh. Ab ! this great sorrow ! Cometh no morrow?

Untroubled rest-thy pilgrimage is done. Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1856.

Is no succor nigh? Fair spreads the woodland River and plain Mark nobly my good land ; God's gifts are vain ! For this is the hour Of Slavery's power; Fell is her chain

Worse than the savage The robber-hordes be ; Ruthless who ravage The homes of the free ; Treading all right to earth-Crushing the fairest birth Of Liberty.

Minions of Slavery-Vile brotherhood Wrought the foul knavery, Scorned shall their name be: Burning their shame be; Traitors to good !

Your homes are sparkling, Fair sisters! in light, While I sit darkling, Buried in night. By the freedom you cherish, Oh! let me not perish-Rise in your might !

PREMONT AND VICTORY. THE PRIZE SONG. BY CHARLES S. WEYMAN.

AIR- Suoni la Tromba.'-PURITANI. Men of the North, who remember The deeds of your sires, ever glorious,

Join in our pean victorious. The poein of Liberty ! Ha k! on the gales of November Millions of voices are ringing. Glorious the song they are singing-

> Join the great chorus they're singing, Frement and Victory !

Come from your forest-clad mountains, Come from the fields of your tillage. Come forth from city and village, Join the great bost of the free ! As from their cavernous fountains Roll the deep floods to the ocean, Join the great army in motion, Marching to victory !

Echo, from ocean to ocean, Fremont and Victory !

Far in the West rolls the thunder, The tumult of battle is raging, Where bleeding Kansas is waging Warfare with Slavery ! Struggling with fees who surround her, Lo ! she implores you to stay her ! Will you to Slavery beiray her? Never-she shall be free ! Hurrah ! Swear that you'll never betray her;

Kansas shall yet be free !

March ! we have sworn to support her ; The prayers of the righteous shall speed us A chief never conquered shall lead us— Fremont shall lead the free! Then from those fields, red with slaughter Slavery's hordes shall be driven, Freedom to Kansas be given, Fremont shall make her free

Hurrah!
To Kansas shall freedom be given ; Fremont shall make her free!

Men of the North, who remember The deeds of your sires, ever glorious The pman of Liberty ! Hark ! on the gales of November Millions of voices are ringing, Glorious the song they are singing-Fremont and Victory !

Join the great chorus they're singing, Frement and Victory !

A NUT FOR THE LEARNED TO CRACK

Ignoramus.
Whether was first, the egg or the hen Tell me, I pray you, ye learned men.

The hen was first, or whence the egg? Give us no more of your doubts, I beg. Second Scribe.

The egg was first, or whence the hen? Tell me how it could come, and when. A fig for your learning! 'tis fudge, I vow!

If o and 't settle this question now;

So e as I pray you, ye learned men; Whether was first, the egg or the hen?

THE LIBERATOR.

IS IT RIGHT TO CAST A VOTE? OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 11, 1856.

W. L. GARRISON Mr DEAR SIR,-I have noticed recently several articles in THE LIBERATOR, setting forth and enforcing the non-voting theory held by yourself and your particular condjutors : these articles I presume are intended especially to influence the course of abolitionists in the presidential election. I am one claiming to be an an old per sidential election. I am one claiming to be an an old per sidential election. I am one claiming to a member of Congress, and swear to do my duty in a the right and duty of political action. Will you allow constitutional manner as such. I should be my own me the privilege of explaining to your readers how I judge of what is and what is not constitutional, an justify such action to the public, and to my own conscience? I would do this with modesty, claiming for my oath; yea more I could be Positive and the Positiv

cussion the path of duty shall be made clear. First, then, respecting the character of the Constitution, whether pro-slavery or anti-slavery. Here, you, singularly enough, are in perfect agreement with the article, clause, line and syllable therein contained is the whole pro slavery sentiment, North and South ; you simplest sophistry ever believed by honest and confiding seem to be struck with a singular regard for law and precedent when discussing this point. You ask triumphantly, ' Have not the decisions of all the courts, and the universal voice of the people, been in favor of the by English grammars and dictionaries, is an anti-claveobligation to return slaves to their masters under the ry instrument. rendition clause?' Of course they have. The decisions of the people for the last twenty years have been equally unanimous that you are a fanatic and a fool, by giving voluntary support thereto in money. and that the anti-slavery movement is a delusion of the devil. Does the authority of judges, legislators and ses respecting the Constitution, I utterly deny you

Equally fallacious, I think, is the reference to con- in this matter. temporaneous history and the constitutional debates, to enable us to decide what the Constitution really does mean. The members of the Convention voted on and passed the instrument itself, not the speeches and thoughts of the members. When the people accepted the work of the Convention, they did not accept what I desire to make a few remarks on an article in the Mr. Gerry might have said in debate on this, Mr. Sher- Boston Journal of the 15th inst., which ought to open man on that, or Mr. Madison on the other clause : they the eyes of all genuine abolitionists who feel dispose accepted the Constitution itself.

Now, let any man of good common sense read the Constitution carefully, and be can tell whether that the coming election. The Journal, after stating that instrument sustains slavery or freedom, just as well as the South is ignorant of the true state of feeling at the the Chief Justice of the United States. If the lan- North, proposes that a document be prepared, setting guage is so ambiguous that it is hard to decide, or if forth what the North demands as a right, and what is the Convention, having the desire to sustain slavery, the true meaning of the great Northern movement now had not the courage to do it openly, then let every in progress," and 'circulated broadcast through the doubt be given to the side of liberty. But do not bring up contemporaneous history-what Franklin might points :have said in a letter to somebody, or Jefferson may have remarked on a public occasion : these matters have nothing to do with the question. I do not care, as far as the point under discussion is concerned, if it can be proved that every member of the Convention that formed the Constitution has stated in black and white that he intended the rendition clause to refer to slaves, and that he supposed Congress would pass just such a law as it has passed to enforce it. The question is not what the framers of the Constitution meant or thought, but what they did.

Now, it seems to me that we can interpret the rendition clause in favor of freedom, without doing violence to the language. The same may be said of the three-fifths representation clause. The clause that speaks of suppressing insurrection does not refer specially to slaves, but equally applies to Shay's rebellionists of Massachusetts, Calhoun nullifiers of South Carolina, and all others who defy the laws and authority of the government, whether slaves or freemen. As all civil government rests upon force, and would be nothing without power to enforce its laws, it follows, of course, that there must be such a clause in the Constitution, even if there were not a slave in the country.

Again-You have a great deal to say to us about the immorality of sustaining the government, (by us I mean political abolitionists,) and are constantly urging us to take what you are pleased to term a higher moral position. Now, you must not complain if we measure you by your own yardstick; while you are exhorting us to 'go up higher,' let us see if you consistently practice your own doctrine. You constantly preach against voting and holding office, as though these were the only methods by which we can participate in the

without helping to support the government. This he may do voluntarily or by compulsion, as he may elect. as I know, you do not even prolest against its being used in these ways spoken of, but pay it columbrarily, at least to the post-office. Yet you denounce us with a real and pertinacity worthy of a better cause and more logical position, for doing just what you do your- ing their children to save them from a living death did not; but you have furnished the money to enable him to perform his deeds of wickedness, and never scalped with more than Indian cruelty, harbarism and have demurred: yet by some wonderful hocus pocus, I ruffianism triumphant at Kansas and Washington, am a participant in the government, and must bear President of the United States advising the people no

The difference between you and me in this particular is very, tat any rate, north of the Missouri Compromis this: I am doing all I can to put good men into office, line, to remain faithful to the Constitution, and to sto do all you wish me to, coluntarily, towards paying the der of fugitive slaves, to pledge the whole power

when you will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and refuse to sweeten your coffee with West India sugar, when you will refuse absolutely to pay your taxes, and let your property be sold to satisfy the law, when you will decline to use the post-office, and send your letters and papers by private hand for conscience sake, then solitical aboliticates.

character of the Constitution, I cannot therefore admit there be agitation and turmoil, the sea and waves roar your conclusion, that the supporting of it must always ing. The wolf cannot yet lie down with the lamb. The and necessarily be an immoral act. There is a great deal in the Constitution beside the clauses deemed by you pro-slavery: if we can support this without giving countenance to that, we ought to do it. You think this wait and see what can be done. The Senate is against cannot be done; I think it can. Let us see. I am us. Then must we listen to the dictates of a heartler appointed postmaster or revenue collector, for instance.

Before entering upon the duties of my office, I am called upon to take an oath. What is the nature of the obligation? You will say, doubtless, I must swear to support the whole Constitution, with all its horrid proslavery guarantees and obligations. It is true that I must swear to support the Constitution without qualifi- they do desire a dissolution of the Union; they mast swear to support the Constitution without qualification—what then? Does this lay spon me the obligation to perform all the duties ever required of any body and every body by that instrument? To ask this question is to answer it. If this were so, every man that ever took an oath to support the Constitution is a peris required of all the officers, from Postmaster to President. The oath, in my estimation, amounts to just Boston, Sept. 20, 1856.

this, and no more : in taking it, I promise to perfore the duties of my office in a constitutional manner; and this is the whole of it. Any other interpretation than this is absurd. If I am postmaster, I agree to charge the established rates, to go through the necessary forms, to make faithful returns, &c. &c. Bo of any other office. Hence the Constitution may be steeped to the very lips in pro-clavery guaranties, yet I should be fully instifued in amaging to constitution the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the very lips in pro-clavery guaranties, yet I should be fully instifued in amaging the constitution of coadjutors: these articles I presume are intended ture and duties of my office required special action is favor of slavery. Under this view, I could without guilt take almost any office in the country. I could be my views and opinions no special originality; yet case should occur (which is not likely) that slavery knowing, that through the mouths of many witnesses, must be protected by force of arms or the Constitution the truth shall be brought to light, and by much dis-

Whipple in a recent article in THE LIBERATOR.

The bugbear that an oath to support the Constitution commits the individual taking it irrevocably to every

Now to review very briefly : First-I maintain that the Constitution, interprete

Second-If we are immoral in giving voluntary sup port to the government by coting, you are equally s

Third-Admitting for argument's sake your prem clergymen have any weight with you in the latter case? conclusions, and maintain that voting is a high anti-I think it equally good in both cases, and not worth a slavery duty, which no man is justified in neglecting. Let your readers and the public judge which is right

Very truly, yours,

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. To the Editor of the Liberator :

for the first or second time to forego their non-voting principles, and vote for the Republican candidates at South and West.' The document to embrace four

· 1st. Freedom for Kansas, and a settlement of this

This is very well, but the abolitionists have a more excellent way, which embraces not only freedom for Kansas, but for the whole nation ; not only for white,

'24. An admission of the principle, "No more slavery extension," at any rate, north of the Missouri compromise line."

Mark the words we have put in italies- No more slavery extension, at any rate, north of the Missouri Compromise line !! And is the great Republican party, with its loud professions of anti-slavery principle, is cry of ' no more slavery extension,' without limitation, going to fall back to such a petty issue as this? Are abolitionists going to accept such a paltry concession as this to their radical claims? Are we going back ten years on our career? Are we going to give up our assault upon the stronghold of the enemy, fall back upon a second line of defence, and then ground arms? Do we regret that the Missouri Compromise has been abrogated, and desire nothing more than its restoration? No! we rejoice at it. The ultimate advantage of that act is on our side. We cannot, if we understand the philosophy of the anti-slavery movement, consent to any such step.

'8d. An entire disconnection of the entire government with the question of slavery, any further than may be necessary under the Constitution.

4th. An understanding that the agitation of this subject on the floor of Congress shall cease. "Ha! are you there, Old Truepenny?" Is new Re-

publicanism nothing but old Whiggery? Is the same farce to be acted over again, with the same old stage Now, it is impossible for a man to live in the country drowsy tune, 'no agitation,' discussion must be suppressed," with a new set of actors, and the old scenery retouched? Are we to take another round or two for If he choose the latter course, it brings the feeble indi- fun' in the same old treadmill? It will not do. The vidual indicrously into combat with the giant arm of devil may dress like a gentleman, but the cloven hoof the government. If he choose the former course, there and caudal appendage will remain to identify him, and are various methods of participation. One is by voting; another by holding office; another by paying has left. O! how long shall the people be deceived? money to support the government, by purchasing im- Is this all we have learned from the outrages of the las ported goods that have paid a duty, by paying the tax- six years? Laws passed whose infamy words cannot gatherer, and by paying postage on letters and papers. describe, a solemn compact violated, a wide territory You denounce participation by voting as immoral, yet opened to slavery, the whole power and influence of the you roluntarily furnish money in the three ways mentioned, to buy Cuba, return fugitive slaves, or for any the wishes of a great majority of its settlers, peaceful other wicked use the government may choose. So far and industrious men driven to take refuge on foreign self every day. I voted against Franklin Pierce; you tyrannical judges stretching arbitrary power, the coun my share for the wickedness of its acts, while your skirts are clear, and your hands white.

Frestuent of the united States acting the people into concern themselves about their institutions, the very foundations of liberty overthrown and destroyed,—and Does this position commend itself to common sense? all we are asked to do is to resist the extension of sia so that the laws may be executed in righteousness; agitation! What is it to 'disconnect the government you are eaying, in effect. Elect any body you please, from slavery any further than may be necessary under Pierce, Buchanan, Fillmore, it is all the same to me. the Constitution'? Is it not to allow slavery to re-I will do nothing to prevent it, and when elected, I will main a basis of representation, to agree to the surrender of lugitive staves, to pieuge the whole power of expenses. Let right-minded and conscientious men and women judge which of the two occupies the most practical and efficient ground of opposition to slavery.

When you will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and when you will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to we will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and we will refuse to we will refuse to wear and we will refuse to wear and we will refu political abolitionists will give you credit for consisten-ber? So long as there is electricity shall there be cy, as they now do for sincerity, devotion and conscien-thunder and lightning; so long as a spark lights upon tiousness.

Yet again—Admitting all you claim respecting the dom and slavery exist together in these States shall

> Abolitionists de not intend that agitation shall ceas countenance interference with slavery as it exists.
>
> They will be satisfied with nothing less. They do no desire to defer the crisis which must come sooner clair, and the sooner the better. The Republican pa ty will do nothing to further our ends. Let us not joi hands with it. Let it alone, and time will justify ou

I noticed with regret an article in The LIBERATOR O ing. 29th, from the pen of James Barnaby, directly and unsparingly assailing the honesty of A. J. Davisman who, by the expression of the most radical and illed in original and inherent beauty, facts in solence audreamed of by the savants and schoolmen of either continent, has carned for himself the title of Reformer

ndent commences his disquisition by P. S. Meetings of all kinds, and horse races, over the assumption that yourself and other intelligent re- for the present. The last meeting of the Friends

displayed in Mr. Davis's works is far too great to be expected from one who has never read at all on scientific subjects, and that a young man of acute and vigorous intellect, a taste for reading and a good memory with access to such works as Dr. Lardner's and Professor Nicol's Lectures, the Vestiges of Creation, &c., might in a few years, by devoting a small portion of his time to reading, acquire the amount of scientific knowledge requisite te the production of such works as

This last proposition we are not prepared to dispute ; but does it necessarily follow that Mr. Davis's scientific knowledge was acquired in that manner? The passage certainly means this, if it has any meaning, thus charging Mr. D. with the grossest imposture and deception, alleging no reason save that such might very possibly be the case ! Rather a flimsy pretext for so grave a

He next denies all intention to underrate Mr. D's works, and then proceeds to say (we suppose as proof of his excellent intentions) that the works are far inferior the 'Vestiges of Creation,' which itself contains many inaccuracies ; that they contain many assertions which have neither the merit of novelty, originality, nor TRUTH ; that his blandering and theorizing unfit his works for any save such as are familiar with the sciences on which they treat; that he adopts many old errors and discovers no new truth ; and finally clinches his argument against the honesty of Mr. Davis by the

The things to be established are opposed to the con-sciousness, reason, judgment and experience of MYSELF and of mankind generally. Hence the testimony which sustains them must be stronger than their own inherent

This mode of argument strikes me as about as logical as that of the Irishman, who, when arraigned for stealing a coat, and direct evidence having been produced the fact, indignantly exclaimed, 'And shure, yer see me stale it."

Fault finding in easy, particularly with a man who never replies, through the medium of the public press, to any of his assailants. Will your Salem correspondent he kind enough to show wherein consist some of would lead to a plurality of loves. Mr. D's ' blundering ' and falsehoods, ' having neither the merit of originality nor novelty." In search of truth.

Yours, R. L. ALEXANDER.

JAMES BARNABY AND A. J. DAVIS. SALEM, (Ohio,) Sept. 15, 1856.

In a late number of THE LIBERATOR is an article over the signature of James Barnaby, regarding which, and the writer, permit a few remarks.

know him to be posted in the philosophies which have wrote, but did he derive his theory from them ? Who ciless system. can tell? What are the probabilities in the case? If the statements respecting his early education, his subequent habits and mode of life may be relied on, and THE TRAFFIC IN CIRCASSIAN WOMEN

must question his reactive or their own consolusions.

It is discreet to guard against humbuggery; but it is well to know that we are liable to the opposite extreme. Our predifications may as effectually disqualify us for the perception of truth on the one hand, as the detection of error on the other. We have each our measure or test, by which we try all things. In the first place, it is requisite that these measures, these tests, be according to the state of the state of the skill. Who but the Spiritualist can have the test by which to try Spiritualism? The blind cannot see colonor, nor the deaf hear sounds. This, however, does not disprove the existence of color and cound. Very few persons are exempt from over-tenacity of opinion. This is not less true of thinkers than of those who adopt the opinions of others upon trust. It is only when the former have unquestionable data that they possess advantages over the latter.

Where are the data to prove the truth of Spiritualism? No where, unless Spiritualists have the market, and dealers are obliged to throw away that however is fivelous, and will more ridiculous? The false, more is fivelous, and will more ridiculous? The false, more is fivelous, and will more ridiculous? The false more is fivelous, and will more ridiculous? The false more is fivelous, and will more ridiculous? The false more is fivelous, and will more ridiculous? The false more is fivelous, and will more ridiculous? The false more is fivelous, and will more ridiculous? The false more is fivelous, and will more ridiculous? The false more is fivelous, and will more ridiculous? The false more is fivelous, and will more ridiculous? The false more is fivelous, and will more ridiculous? The false more is fivelous, and will more ridiculous? The false more is fivelous, and will more ridiculous? The false more is fivelous, and will more ridiculous? The false more is fivelous, and will more ridiculous? The false more is fivelous, and will more ridiculous? The false more is fivelous, and will more ridiculous

ance. Growth and reproduction in the animal and vegetable kingdoms are facts; some of the essential one are known, but of the energy, force or vitality which is in operation during the processes, who takes cognizance? Who can tell its mode of existence

or manner of operation?

Knowledge is useful, rationales desirable; but if the gane the facts. If we deny or repudiate all phenome sion, we shall be in danger of finding ourselves alone in pace, if we do not soon doubt that we are ourselves in

mers exercise much less than your usual discrimina- Progress was better than last year, I think; I should formers exercise much less than your usual discrimina-tion when treating of matters pertaining to spiritual intercourse, citing as proof thereof your notice of Da-vie's Penetralia, &c. He then proceeds to assert that the popularity of A. J. Davis's works is attributable more to the fact of their claim to a 'superior origin,' than to any intrinsic merit of their own. Next we find the following harmonious sentence in immediate juxta- reform, they would have decided differently. They labor to cure evil, I to precent it. We may see eye to eye 'I am well aware that several persons of respectable by and by. I hope no one will understand me to mean scientific and literary attainments have spoken of Mr. by the oft-mouthed word education, less than that course of training which develops the moral and social natures so as to draw out (not drive in) the best speciment.' mens of humanity,-if possible, a generation of full

> PREE LOVE AND MARRIAGE HENRY C. WRIGHT:

There are none so just as never to be guilty of injus tice; there are none so wise as never to be chargeable with folly. I did not know that you were the author of the resolution discussed at the Sheboygan Falls Convention, neither did I care. I charged the author of that resolution with being a slanderer. I repeat the charge; and the greater and better the man, the worse the

Your chief aim, no doubt, was to show up the popular religionists. I am perfectly content to leave you to draw the picture of their inconsistency and hypocrisy; but you must do it without casting odium upon what is of all things most sacred and beautiful to me, or I shall resent the indignity and injury to the best of my abil-

You say there are two classes of free-lovers-one believing in free lust or polygamy, and the other cherishing the exclusive conjugal love; and you speak as though these two classes included all of the advocates of free love. Now this representation, instead of being truthful and sensible, is foolish and stupid in the highest degree. You cannot quote a sentiment or a line from any advocate of free love favoring any thing that bears the least resemblance to polygamy. If you can, I ask you to do it. In my previous letter, I showed marriage and polygamy to be essentially alike, and that there was a world-wide difference between these arbitrary systems on the one hand, and freedom on the other. Marriage and polygamy are alike in being arbitrary, unnatural, slavish and puritanical. Free love is unlike both in being natural, spontaneous, and free, and in recognizing the native purity of the human heart, and the trustworthiness of its intuitions.

I do not claim that any great number of those who may properly be styled free lovers, believe in the exclusive conjugal love. There is now and then one who has oner wouldn't convict me on the ividence of that spal- faith in freedom, who yet believes in the 'one love,' and peen who says he saw me stale the coat, when I can that in freedom we should be attracted to only one love; bring a hundred gentlemen who will swear they didn't but these are very few. Most of the advocates of the exclusive conjugal love' have made up their minds in advance that there can be but one legitimate love, and are barred by their theory from following their attractions, or from recognizing as pure any promptings that

Free lovers demand perfect and unconditional freedom for love as a right, (and on the same ground, and for the same reasons, that they demand freedom of thought,) and they are perfectly willing that the heart shall decide for itself whether it will have one or more objects, at the same time they believe (most of them, including myself) that variety in love is not only natural, but in the highest degree promotive of purity, happiness, and development. All, or nearly all, of the advocates of affectional freedom take this view. And now, my good brother Henry C. Wright, what are you I am well acquainted with your correspondent, and going to do with us? Do you still believe us vile advocates of lust, or have you misunderstood, and so (unexcited the admiration of Andrew J. Davis's readers, who, not being general readers, are ignorant of the fact that similar philosophies are to be found elsewhere. Now, the important question in this discussion is, Did A. J. D. obtain his ideas, directly or indirectly, from what was written by Lardner, Nicol and others, or were they impressed by influx? True it is, the same philosophy may be found in books written before Davis wrote, but did he derive his theory from them? Who.

[Correspondence of the London Morning Post.]

sequent habits and mode of life may be relied on, and the has acquired his information in the usual way, he must be a prodigy among students. Does his phrenology indicate it? Two years ago, he said he had not then read a scientific work. His opposers who hear this must question his veracity or their own conclusions.

It is discreet to guard against humbuggery, but it is moved to the deputation which came to petition the Portor that their country might be taken under the sugar rainty of the Sultan. A considerable portion, however, of the Circassians now in the capital control of the sure of the sure rainty of the Sultan. A considerable portion however, of the Circassians now in the capital control of the sure of the sure rainty of the Sultan. A considerable portion however, of the Circassians now in the capital control of the sure of the sure rainty of the Sultan.

It may be that J. B. is right when he says that what is true is not new; the other part of the sentence, on reflection, he may think proper to modify.

If there be men who assume to know all the taws and all the conditions in the universe, J. B. will not be one of them; yet it is possible that he might unwarily and unconsciously occupy a tantamount position.

The writer of this is not a Spiritualist, technically. The theory appears to him beautiful, and quite reasonable, on the predication of man's immertality; but he does not know that it is true. He has witnessed physical and other manifestations for which he knows of no adequate cause. He feels assured there was no imposition; and to admit that it was illusion, is to concent that he is always dreaming—unless every thing is illusion which cinnot be accounted for by some known operation of some known law. All has failed, however, to make him a believer. The facts he knows: of the phillosophy or agency, trust requires him to acknowledge his ignorance. There is nothing psculiar in this igno-

comes of the progeny of such interceurse! In no heaitation in saying that it is got rid of he fanticide, and that there is hardly a family Stamboul where infanticide is not practice such cases as a mere matter of course, and in the least remorse or dread.

AYER'S

before known of any Medicine

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR TOURING

street. Philadelphia, whose choice probe every oilet, says.—
"Law happy to say of your Carnakre them a better family medicine for community within my knowledge. Many of my friend benealts from them, and coincide with me

to venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, 15th April, 1854, —
Da. J. C. Ayra, Sir: I have taken to the listlessness, lane

"I have known the above-named Mara Riche fee he did hood, and her statement is strictly true.

Overseer of the Ports CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the same marrow, when we may 20th April, 1854,—
"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious sinci who we from derangement of the Liver, which had become very sens. I had failed of any relief by my Physician of an expression of the companion of the sense of your Pills have unploy restored me to health. I have given them to my shide is worms, with the best effects. They we pumping set, the recommended them to a friend for continuous which had med in a few days they had end in

recommended them to a friend for costiveness, which had not him for months; he told me in a few days they had end in You make the best medicine in the world, and I an its

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the bures Out, whose brilliant abilities have made him will know, at any in this but the neighboring States.

"New Orlean, 5t April 18."

"Sra: I have great satisfaction in assuring yes the need and family have been very nuch benefited by your melina. My wife was curred, two years since, of a series and family profess of the property of the satisfaction in the country of the profess of the property of the property of the profess of the perfect neutral stacks of the Influenza and Croup by management of the Influenza and Croup by management of the stacks of the Influenza and Croup by management of the stacks of the Influenza dyspepsis and continues with he grown upon me for some years: Indeed, this up is neckness-portant, from the fact that I had falled to get ride for he he ly hysicians which this section of the country after, and in any of the numerous remedies I had taken.

"You seem to us, Doctor, like a previdential bissign as family, and you may well suppose we are not anniabilist? Yours respectfully,

LEAVIT THAND?

"Senate Chamber, Gids, Aged 10, RE.

"DR. J. C. AYER. Honored Sir: I have mais a beneal his of the Carmarie Pills left me by your agent, and have succeed by them of the drieaful Rhematian under this hound me suffering. The first done relieved me, and a fee absulent discose have entirely removed the discose. I fee also your Larmarie Pills.

Yours with great respect.

Yours with great respect.

The above are all from persons who are publicly have viet hey recide, and who would not make these statement what by reside, and who would not make these statement when the group conviction that they were true. Inprincipled dealers may attempt to put you of with the is, on which they make more profit. He not impost up it was not impossible.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Man Sold by

THEODORE METCALF & CO., Bades BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, BROWN & PRICE, Salem; H. H. HAY, Portland;

J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H.; And by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine enty

HAIR DOCTRESS.

MADAME CARTEAUX having, by a long course M of study and practical investigation, make he-self acquainted with the various diseases incornal in the Hair and Scalp, would now inform the public Boston and vicinity, that she trusts she is prepared in give entire satisfaction to all who may favor ber wit their patronage, and warrant a cure in nine case of

Having recently removed from 284 to 865 Washington street, where she has a superior suit of rees, she now advertises a separate room for Hair Dying, she is improvement in that branch, and Champeoing.

Madame C. keeps constantly on hand, hereestense Hair Restorative and Oils, which will not only present the hair from falling off, but cause new hair is gas. They are held in the highest estimation by all them

used them. Madame C'a references are from the first people is the and neighboring cities, by whom she has been libral patronised since the offer of her services to the palis.

April 4

VALUABLE PAMPHLET.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TELL for 1856—a pamphlet of 84 pages—just published, set for sale at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York, Pale delphia and Boston. CONTENTS.

Minutes of the Meeting.

Exposition of Sentiments.

Testimonics of the Sowiety: Amusements—Statef-Woman's Rights—Tobacco—Temperance—Ireancis of Criminals—First-day Meetings.

Sermon by Samuel J. May.

Correspondence—Embracing Letters from L. Mark
Child, Charles K. Whipple, Wm. Lloyd Garries, 0.

B. Frothingham, Samuel Longfellow, Gerrit Saith,
Moncure D. Conway, Robert Hassall, and others.

Price 15 cents single; eight copies \$1; 15 copies \$2.

It is a pamphlet well worth purchasing.

Aug. 25.

Minutes of the Meeting.

COLORED PATRIOTS American Revolution

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

Prospects of Colored Americans. Br WM. C. NELL WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY H. R. STOPL

Just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery 05-fice, 21 Cornhill Price, \$1.25. May 30. A MUSEMENTS—THEIR USES AND ABUSES:
16 pages, sanctioned by the Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Priends, at mat if
ing of Progressive Friends, and by the Waterlo (R.
Y.) Yearly Meeting of Friends of Human Progres
For sale at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York, Paladelphia, and Boston. Price 6 cents single; 100 coiss
for \$1. This tract treats upon the subject of amos
ments with ability and a clear discrimination.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON,

PRINTERS, 21 Солжина. Возгол

POETRY.

For the Liberator. AMY MATILDA. BY & DOUGLASS.

Thou wert the loveliest of thy sex, dear friend; Around thee play'd all feelings that were kind. That seemed of heaven-which joyfully did lend A ne'er forgotten, charming grace of mind.

Thy very presence was a joy to all, Thy sunny smile dissolved Indifference dread, Thy cheerful voice so pleasantly would fall, That startled Discord burriedly hath fled. For those, who 'neath Oppression's lash do smart,

Thou'dst sadly weep, because thou couldst not save The surest road, Matilda, to thy heart, Was pleading for the wronged, unhappy slave.

Oh! I have seen thee, in the days gone by, When Happiness was seated on-thy brow, Dispensing ever smiles, never a sigh, Surrounded by thy loved ones ;-is it now

The same ? Alas ! it is not-cannot be again : Those loving hearts by distance are dispersed ; Where Happiness once dwelt, Death now doth reign Time hath the affections gloomily enhearsed.

Thou wert the young friend of my mother dear, Who long since left us for the spirit home; And though I cannot check the rising tear, 'Tis joy to think where she is, thou hast flown.

Within a peaceful haven now thou art, Where life's too frequent tempests cannot Farewell, Matilda ! loving, kindly heart, Untroubled rest-thy pilgrimage is done. Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1856.

> From the New York Evening Post. LAMENT OF KANSAS. Clouds gather drearily ; Dark is my sky : And I sit wearily, Wearily sigh. Ah! this great sorrow Cometh no morrow? Is no succor nigh?

Fair spreads the woodland ; River and plain Mark nobly my good land ; God's gifts are vain ! For this is the hour Of Slavery's power ;

Worse than the savage The robber-hordes be : Ruthless who ravage The homes of the free : Treading all right to earth-Crushing the fairest birth Of Liberty. Minions of Slavery-

Vile brotherhood-Wrought the foul knavery, Dyed it in blood. Scorned shall their name be; Burning their shame be; Traitors to good !

Your homes are sparkling, Fair sisters ! in light, While I sit darkling, Buried in night. By the freedom you cherish, Oh! let me not perish-Rise in your might !

PREMONT AND VICTORY THE PRIZE SONG. BY CHARLES S. WEYMAN. AIR- Suoni la Tromba.'-PUBITANI.

Men of the North, who remember The deeds of your sires, ever glorious, Join in our pean victorious, The preun of Liberty ! I'a k! on the gales of November Millions of voices are ringing, Glorious the song they are singing-Fremont and Victory ! Hurrah

Join the great chorus they're singing, Fremont and Victory !

Come from your forest-clad mountains Come from the fields of your tillage Come forth from city and village, Join the great host of the free As from their cavernous fountains Roll the deep floods to the ocean, Join the great army in motion, Marching to victory ! Hurrab !

Echo, from ocean to ocean, Fremont and Victory !

Far in the West rolls the thunder, The tumult of battle is raging. Where bleeding Kansas is waging Warfare with Slavery ! Struggling with foes who surround her, Lo ! she implores you to stay her ! Will you to Slavery berray her? Never-she shall be free!

Hurrah ! Swear that you'll never betray her ; Kansas shall yet be free !

March ! we have sworn to support her ; The prayers of the righteous shall speed us : A chief never conquered shall lead us-Fremont shall lead the free ! Then from those fields, red with slaughter Slavery's hordes shall be driven, Freedom to Kansas be given, Fremont shall make her free ! Hurrah ! To Kansas shall freedom be given ;

Fremont shall make her free!

Men of the North, who remember The deeds of your sires, ever glorious, Join in our peen victorious, The pman of Liberty ! Hark ! on the gales of November Millions of voices are ringing. Glorious the song they are singing-Fremont and Victory ! Join the great chorus they're singing,

Frement and Victory ! A NUT FOR THE LEARNED TO CRACK Ignoramus.

Whether was first, the egg or the hen? Tell me, I pray you, ye learned men. First Scribe. The hen was first, or whence the egg? Give us no more of your doubts, I beg.

The egg was first, or whence the ben

Tell me how it could come, and when, Ignoramus. A fig for your learning ! 'tis fudge, I vow! If o . s't settle this question now; So e a l pray you, ye learned men, Whether was first, the egg or the hen?

THE LIBERATOR

IS IT RIGHT TO CAST A VOTE? OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 11, 1856.

My DEAR SIR,-I have noticed recently several artilar coadjutors : these articles I presume are intended

presidential election. I am one claiming to be an abpresidential election. I am one claiming to a guilt take almost any once in the country. I could be considered an if or a but; and yet holding to a member of Congress, and swear to do my duty in a me the privilege of explaining to your readers how I judge of what is and what is not constitutional, and justify such action to the public, and to my own con-science? I would do this with modesty, claiming for my views and opinions no special originality; yet case should occur (which is not likely) that slavery knowing, that through the mouths of many witnesses, the truth shall be brought to light, and by much discussion the path of duty shall be made clear. First, then, respecting the character of the Constitu-

tion, whether pro-slavery or anti-slavery. Here, you, singularly enough, are in perfect agreement with the whole pro slavery sentiment, North and South ; you seem to be struck with a singular regard for low and precedent when discussing this point. You ask triumphantly, ' Have not the decisions of all the courts, and the universal voice of the people, been in favor of the obligation to return slaves to their masters under the ry instrument. rendition clause?' Of course they have. The decisions of the people for the last twenty years have been equally unanimous that you are a fanatic and a fool, and that the anti-slavery movement is a delusion of the devil. Does the authority of judges, legislators and clergymen have any weight with you in the latter case? I think it equally good in both cases, and not worth a farthing in either.

Equally fallacious, I think, is the reference to contemporaneous history and the constitutional debates, to enable us to decide what the Constitution really does mean. The members of the Convention voted on and passed the instrument itself, not the speeches and thoughts of the members. When the people accepted the work of the Convention, they did not accept what Mr. Gerry might have said in debate on this, Mr. Sheraccepted the Constitution itself.

Constitution carefully, and he can tell whether that the coming election. The Journal, after stating that instrument sustains slavery or freedom, just as well as the South is ignorant of the true state of feeling at the the Chief Justice of the United States. If the lan- North, proposes that a document be prepared, setting guage is so ambiguous that it is hard to decide, or if forth what the North demands as a right, and what is the Convention, having the desire to sustain slavery, the true meaning of the great Northern movement now had not the courage to do it openly, then let every in progress,' and 'circulated broadcast through the doubt be given to the side of liberty. But do not bring South and West.' The document to embrace four up contemporaneous history-what Franklin might points :have said in a letter to somebody, or Jefferson may have remarked on a public occasion: these matters have nothing to do with the question. I do not care, as far as the point under discussion is concerned, if it can be proved that every member of the Convention that formed the Constitution has stated in black and white that he intended the rendition clause to refer to slaves, and that he supposed Congress would pass just such a law as it has passed to enforce it. The question is not what the framers of the Constitution meant or thought, but what they did.

Now, it seems to me that we can interpret the ren dition clause in favor of freedom, without doing violence to the language. The same may be said of the three-fifths representation clause. The clause that speaks of suppressing insurrection does not refer specially to slaves, but equally applies to Shay's rebellion ists of Massachusetts, Calhoun nullifiers of South Carolina, and all others who defy the laws and authority of the government, whether slaves or freemen. As all civil government rests upon force, and would be nothing without power to enforce its laws, it follows, of course, that there must be such a clause in the Constitution, even if there were not a slave in the country.

Again-You have a great deal to say to us about the immorality of sustaining the government, (by us I mean political abolitionists,) and are constantly urging us to take what you are pleased to term a higher moral position. Now, you must not complain if we measure you by your own yardstick; while you are exhorting us to 'go up higher,' let us see if you consistently practice your own doctrine. You constantly preach against voting and holding office, as though these were the only methods by which we can participate in the government.

vidual ludicrously into combat with the giant arm of devil may dress like a gentleman, but the cloven hoo ported goods that have paid a duty, by paying the taxyou voluntarily furnish money in the three ways men- government exerted to force slavery into it contrary to tioned, to buy Cuba, return fugitive slaves, or for any the wishes of a great majority of its settlers, peaceful other wicked use the government may choose. So far and industrious men driven to take refuge on foreign as I know, you do not even protest against its being soil or carried back to slavery, court-houses in chains used in these ways spoken of, but pay it volunturily, judges sitting under the protection of hired bayonets at least to the post-office. Yet you denounce us with and prejudging the case before them, women imprisa zeal and pertinacity worthy of a better cause and oned for teaching little children to read, mothers killmore logical position, for doing just what you do your- ing their children to save them from a living death self every day. I voted against Franklin Pierce; you tyrannical judges stretching arbitrary power, the coundid not; but you have furnished the money to enable try plunged into civil war, women violated and men him to perform his deeds of wickedness, and never scalped with more than Indian cruelty, harbarism and have demurred : yet by some wonderful hocus pocus, I ruffianism triumphant at Kansas and Washington, a am a participant in the government, and must bear President of the United States advising the people no skirts are clear, and your hands white.

The difference between you and me in this particular is very, tat any rate, north of the Missouri Compromisthis: I am doing all I can to put good men into office, line,' to remain faithful to the Constitution, and to stop so that the laws may be executed in righteousness; agitation! What is it to 'disconnect the government you are eaying, in effect. Elect any body you please, from slavery any further than may be necessary under Pierce, Buchanan, Fillmore, it is all the same to me. the Constitution'? Is it not to allow slavery to re-I will do nothing to prevent it, and when elected, I will main a hasis of representation, to agree to the surren do all you wish me to, voluntarily, towards paying the der of fugitive slaves, to pledge the whole power of expenses. Let right-minded and conscientious men the government to sustain the 'peculiar institution'? and women judge which of the two occupies the most What is it to stop agitation? Is it not to fiddle while

refuse to sweeten your coffee with West India sugar, slumber while the Slave Power is preparing a new when you will refuse absolutely to pay your taxes, and plot to spring upon us, more hideous than those which let your property be sold to satisfy the law, when you have preceded it? Is it not to say to the slave. We will decline to use the post-office, and send your letters will do no more for you? to give the guilty conscience and papers by private hand for conscience sake, then of the nation a little more sleep and a little more slum. political abolitionists will give you credit for consisten- bar? So long as there is electricity shall there be

Yet again-Admitting all you claim respecting the dom and slavery exist together in these States shall character of the Constitution, I cannot therefore admit there be agitation and turmoil, the sea and waves roan your conclusion, that the supporting of it must always ing. The wolf cannot yet lie down with the lamb. The and necessarily be an immoral act. There is a great Republican party is very willing to agitate just enough deal in the Constitution beside the clauses deemed by to get itself into power, but that end gained, all agitayou pro-slavery : if we can support this without giving tion must cease. It would injure the party. We must countenance to that, we ought to do it. You think this wait and see what can be done. The Senate is against cannot be done; I think it can. Let us see. I am us. Then must we listen to the dictates of a heartles appointed postmaster or revenue collector, for instance. policy. Then we shall have new compromises and new Before entering upon the duties of my office, I am called upon to take an oath. What is the nature of the ared, and the Union shall be saved and the people be. obligation? You will say, doubtless, I must swear to trayed, and liberty perish, and the slave be laden with support the whole Constitution, with all its horrid pro- shackles ten fold heavier than before. support the whole continued that agitation shall continue and obligations. It is true that I Abolitionists do not intend that agitation shall continue and obligations. must swear to support the Constitution without qualification-what then? Does this lay upon me the obliga- 'countenance interference with slavery as it exists.' tion to perform all the duties ever required of any body They will be satisfied with nothing less. They do not and every body by that instrument? To ask this ques desire to defer the crisis which must come sooner or tion is to answer it. If this were so, every man that later, and the sooner the better. The Republican parever took an oath to support the Constitution is a per- ty will do nothing to further our ends. Let us not join jurer; for no man can do every thing in one office that hands with it. Let it alone, and time will justify our is required of all the officers, from Postmaster to Presi- o-urse. dent. The oath, in my estimation, amounts to just Boston, Sept. 20, 1856.

this, and no more : in taking it, I promise to perform the duties of my office in a constitutional manner; and this is the whole of it. Any other interpretation than this is absurd. If I am postmaster, I agree to charge the established rates, to go through the necessary forms, to make faithful returns, &c. &c. So of any other of-MY DEAR SIR, -1 nave noticed recently need the lines. Hence the Committee of I should be cles in The Liberator, setting forth and enforcing the very lips in pro-slavery guaranties, yet I should be fice. Hence the Constitution may be steeped to the fully justified in swearing to support it, unless the nalar conductors: these arrives a presume and the state and duties of my onice required special action is especially to influence the course of abolitionists in the favor of slavery. Under this view, I could without constitutional manner as such. I should be my own must be protected by force of arms or the Constitution violated, then I could resign, as suggested by Mr Whipple in a recent article in THE LIBERATOR.

The bugbear that an oath to support the Constitution commits the individual taking it irrevocably to every article, clause, line and syllable therein contained is the simplest sophistry ever believed by honest and confiding

Now to review very briefly :

First-I maintain that the Constitution, interpreted by English grammars and dictionaries, is an anti-slave-Second-If we are immoral in giving voluntary sup

port to the government by voting, you are equally so by giving voluntary support thereto in money. Third-Admitting for argument's sake your premi ses respecting the Constitution, I utterly deny your

conclusions, and maintain that voting is a high antislavery duty, which no man is justified in neglecting. Let your readers and the public judge which is right in this matter

Very truly, yours,

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. To the Editor of the Liberator :

I desire to make a few remarks on an article in the Boston Journal of the 15th inst., which ought to open man on that, or Mr. Madison on the other clause : they the eyes of all genuine abolitionists who feel disposed for the first or second time to forego their non-voting Now, let any man of good common sense read the principles, and vote for the Republican candidates at

1st. Freedom for Kansas, and a settlement of this

This is very well, but the abolitionists have a more excellent way, which embraces not only freedom for Kansas, but for the whole nation ; not only for white,

'24. An admission of the principle, "No more slavery extension," at any rate, north of the Missouri compromise line."

Mark the words we have put in italies- No more slavery extension, at any rate, north of the Missouri Compromise line '! And is the great Republican par-ty, with its loud professions of anti-slavery principle, is cry of 'no more slavery extension,' without limitation, going to fall back to such a petty issue as this? Are abolitionists going to accept such a paltry concession as this to their radical claims? Are we going back ten years on our career? Are we going to give up our assault upon the stronghold of the enemy, fall back upon a second line of defence, and then ground arms? Do we regret that the Missouri Compromise has been abrogated, and desire nothing more than its restoration? No! we rejoice at it. The ultimate advantage of that act is on our side. We cannot, if we understand the philosophy of the anti-slavery movement, consent to any such step.

· 3d. An entire disconnection of the entire govern ment with the question of slavery, any further than may be necessary under the Constitution.

'4th. An understanding that the agitation of this subject on the floor of Congress shall cease.' "Ha! are you there, Old Truepenny?" Is new Re

publicanism nothing but old Whiggery? Is the same farce to be acted over again, with the same old stage Now, it is impossible for a man to live in the country drowsy tune, 'no agitation,' discussion must be sup without helping to support the government. This he pressed, with a new set of actors, and the old scenery may do voluntarily or by compulsion, as he may elect. retouched? Are we to take 'another round or two for If he choose the latter course, it brings the feetile indithe government. If he choose the former course, there and caudal appendage will remain to identify him, and are various methods of participation. One is by voting; another by holding office; another by paying has left. O! how long shall the people be deceived? money to support the government, by purchasing imgatherer, and by paying postage on letters and papers.
You denounce participation by voting as immoral, yet opened to slavery, the whole power and influence of the my share for the wickedness of its acts, while your to concern themselves about their institutions, the very foundations of liberty overthrown and destroyed, - and Does this position commend itself to common sense? all we are asked to do is to resist the extension of slapractical and efficient ground of opposition to slavery. Rome is burning? Is it not to sacrifice our dearest When you will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and rights, to neglect our most sacred duty? Is it not to cy, as they now do for sincerity, devotion and conscien- thunder and lightning; so long as a spark lights upon gunpowder shall there be an explosion ; so long as free

LIVONIA, (Mich.) Sept. 14, 1856. I noticed with regret an article in THE LIBERATOR O

Aug. 29th, from the pen of James Barnaby, directly nd unsparingly assailing the honesty of A. J. Davisman who, by the expression of the most radical and ncompromising views concerning Government, so-ial, olitical and coclesiastical, ideas in theology unparallled in original and inherent beauty, facts in science undreamed of by the savants and schoolmen of either ontinent, has earned for himself the title of Reformer and Man of Science.

Your correspondent commences his disquisition by the assumption that yourself and other intelligent re- for the present. The last meeting of the Friends of the popularity of A. J. Davis's works is attributable had a session, at least, occupied in discussing Educathe following harmonious sentence in immediate juxta- reform, they would have decided differently. They la-

"I am well aware that several persons of respectable scientific and literary attainments have spoken of Mr. D's works in terms of unqualified praise. " The scientific importance claimed for Mr. D's works has been admitted by but few persons of high literary at-

He next says that the amount of scientific knowledge displayed in Mr. Davis's works is far too great to be expected from one who has never read at all on scientific subjects, and that a young man of scute and vigorous intellect, a taste for reading and a good memory. with access to such works as Dr. Lardner's and Profes. eor Nicol's Lectures, the Vestiges of Creation, &c., might in a few years, by devoting a small portion of his time to reading, acquire the amount of scientific knowledge requisite te the production of such works as

This last proposition we are not prepared to dispute ; but does it necessarily follow that Mr. Davis's scientific knowledge was acquired in that manner? The passage certainly means this, if it has any meaning, thus charging Mr. D. with the grossest imposture and deception, alleging no reason save that such might very possibly be the case ! Rather a flimsy pretext for so grave a

He next denies all intention to underrate Mr. D's works, and then proceeds to say (we suppose as proof of to the 'Vestiges of Creation,' which itself contains nany inaccuracies; that they contain many assertions which have neither the merit of novelty, originality, nor TRUTH ; that his blundering and theorizing unfit his works for any save such as are familiar with the sciences on which they treat; that he adopts many old errors and discovers no new truth; and finally clinches his argument against the honesty of Mr. Davis by the

The things to be established are opposed to the consciousness, reason, judgment and experience of MYSELF and of mankind generally. Hence the testimony which sustains them must be stronger than their own inherent impossibility."

This mode of argument strikes me as about as logical as that of the Irishman, who, when arraigned for stealing a coat, and direct evidence having been produced

Fault-finding is easy, particularly with a man who dent he kind enough to show wherein consist some of would lead to a plurality of loves. Mr. D's ' blundering ' and falsehoods, ' having neither the merit of originality nor novelty." In search of truth,

Yours, R. L. ALEXANDER.

JAMES BARNABY AND A. J. DAVIS. SALEM, (Ohio,) Sept. 15, 1856. VALUED FRIEND W. L. G. :

In a late number of THE LIBERATOR is an article over the signature of James Barnaby, regarding which, and the writer, permit a few remarks.

I am well acquainted with your correspondent, and know him to be posted in the philosophies which have vocates of lust, or have you misunderstood, and so (unexcited the admiration of Andrew J. Davis's readers, intentionally) misrepresented us? In taking the posi-who, not being general readers, are ignorant of the fact that similar philosophies are to be found elsewhere. a grievous wrong. You will yet take back those hard Now, the important question in this discussion is, Did words, and instead of classing us with the vile, you will what was written by Lardner, Nicol and others, or ors in philosophy. In the mean time, we will love and were they impressed by influx? True it is, the same honor you for your great heart, and the good you are philosophy may be found in books written before Davis doing, and pity you as the victim of a false and merwrote, but did he derive his theory from them? Who ciless system. can tell? What are the probabilities in the case? If the statements respecting his early education, his subsequent habits and mode of life may be relied on, and THE TRAFFIC IN CIRCASSIAN WOMEN he has acquired his information in the usual way, he must be a prodigy among students. Does his phrenolmust be a prodigy among students. Does his phrenol-ogy indicate it? Two years ago, he said he had not then read a scientific work. His opposers who hear this

Our predilections may as effectually disqualify us for fulfil. skill. Who but the Spiritualist can have the test by which to try Spiritualism? The blind cannot see colors, nor the deaf hear sounds. This, however, does not disprove the existence of color and sound. Very few persons are exempt from over-tenacity of opinion. This is not less true of thinkers than of those who adopt the opinions of others upon trust. It is only when the Black Sea, that never, perhaps, at any former period, was white human flesh so cheap as it is at vantages over the latter.

coin, but there are grunine silver dollars, nevertheless. It is said that the manifestations cannot be accounted for by known laws, and should therefore be rejected. It is said that the manifestations cannot be accounted for by known laws, and should therefore be rejected. for by known laws, and should therefore be rejected.

It is asked, Are they contrary to known laws? Who can say that known laws cannot produce phenomena which have not been observed? Who knows that these awaited ber: but at present low rates she may be are not undiscovered laws? And who does not know that known laws conflict?

It may be that J. B. is right when he says that what

of them; yet it is possible that he might unwarily and

The theory appears to him beautiful, and quite reasonable, on the predication of man's immortality; but he does not know that it is true. He has witnessed physical and other manifestations for which he knows of no adequate cause. He feels assured there was no imposiriun; and to admit that it was illusion, is to co that he is always dreaming—unless every thing is illu-sion which cannot be accounted for by some known ope-ration of some known law. All has failed, however, to make him a believer. The facts he knows; of the phi

rance. Growth and reproduction in the animal and regetable kingdoms are facts; some of the essential ns are known, but of the energy, force or vitality which is in operation during the processes, who takes cognizance? Who can tell its mode of existence

or manner of operation? Knowledge is useful, rationales desirable; but if they cannot be attained by present development, better not ignore the facts. If we deny or repudiate all phenomena that come not within the limits of our comprehension, we shall be in danger of finding ourselves alone in space, if we do not soon doubt that we are ourselves in P. S. Meetings of all kinds, and horse races, over

formers exercise much less than your usual discrimina- Progress was better than last year, I think; I should tion when treating of matters pertaining to spiritual be happy to know that thus much might be said at each intercourse, citing as proof thereof your notice of Da-successive assembling. All cannot be gratified until we vis's Penetralia, &c. He then proceeds to assert that are more of one mind. I should have preferred to have more to the fact of their claim to a superior origin, tion, but the meeting decided that ten minutes would than to any intrinsic merit of their own. Next we find suffice. Did they believe, as I do, that it underlies all bor to cure evil, I to prevent it. We may see eye to eye by and by. I hope no one will understand me to mean by the oft-mouthed word education, less than that course of training which develops the moral and rocial natures so as to draw out (not drive in) the best specimens of humanity,-if possible, a generation of full grown, true men and women.

PREE LOVE AND MARRIAGE HENRY C. WRIGHT:

There are none so just as never to be guilty of injustice ; there are none so wise as never to be chargeable with folly. I did not know that you were the author of the resolution discussed at the Sheboygan Falls Convention, neither did I care. I charged the author of that resolution with being a slanderer. I repeat the charge; and the greater and better the man, the worse the

Your chief aim, no doubt, was to show up the popular religionists. I am perfectly content to leave you to draw the picture of their inconsistency and hypocrisy; but you must do it without casting odium upon what is of all things most sacred and beautiful to me, or I shall resent the indignity and injury to the best of my abil-

You say there are two classes of free-lovers -one believing in free lust or polygamy, and the other cherishhis excellent intentions) that the works are far inferior ing the exclusive conjugal love; and you speak as though these two classes included all of the advocates of free love. Now this representation, instead of being truthful and sensible, is foolish and stupid in the high est degree. You cannot quote a sentiment or a line from any advocate of free love favoring any thing that bears the least resemblance to polygamy. If you can I ask you to do it. In my previous letter, I showed marriage and polygamy to be essentially alike, and that there was a world-wide difference between these arbitrary systems on the one hand, and freedom on the oth er. Marriage and polygamy are alike in being arbitrary, unnatural, slavish and puritanical. Free love is unlike both in being natural, spontaneous, and free, and in recognizing the native purity of the human heart, and the trustworthiness of its intuitions.

I do not claim that any great number of those wh may properly be styled free lovers, believe in the excluto the fact, indignantly exclaimed, 'And shure, yer sive conjugal love. There is now and then one who has honor wouldn't convict me on the ividence of that spal- faith in freedom, who yet believes in the 'one love,' and peen who says he saw me stale the coat, when I can that in freedom we should be attracted to only one love; bring a hundred gentlemen who will swear they didn't but these are very few. Most of the advocates of the exclusive conjugal love' have made up their minds in advance that there can be but one legitimate love, and sever replies, through the medium of the public press, are barred by their theory from following their attracto any of his assailants. Will your Salem correspon- tions, or from recognizing as pure any promptings that

Free lovers demand perfect and unconditional freedor for love as a right, (and on the same ground, and for the same reasons, that they demand freedom of thought,) and they are perfectly willing that the heart shall decide for itself whether it will have one or more objects, at the same time they believe (most of them, including myself) that variety in love is not only natural, but in the highest degree promotive of purity, happiness, and development. All, or nearly all, of the advocates of affectional freedom take this view. And now, my good brother Henry C. Wright, what are you going to do with us? Do you still believe us vile ad-J. D. obtain his ideas, directly or indirectly, from know us to be your equals in purity, and your superi-FRANCIS BARRY.

[Correspondence of the London Morning Post.]

There has been lately an unusually large num most question his veracity or their own conclusions.

It is discreet to guard against humbuggery, but it is however, of the Circassians now in the capital well to know that we are liable to the opposite extreme. have quite another mission than a political one to the perception of truth on the one hand, as the detection of error on the other. We have each our measure or test, by which we try all things. In the first place, it is requisite that these measures, these tests, be accurate; and secondly that we use them with care and They are here as slave dealers, charged rate; and secondly, that we use them with care and the Circussian dealers have redoubled their efforts

former have unquestionable data that they possess ad- riod, was white human flesh so cheap as it is at this moment. There is an absolute glut in the wantages over the latter.

Where are the data to prove the truth of Spiritualism? No where, unless Spiritualists have them.—
Where are the data to prove the doctrine false? Will steam under the British flag. In former times, a Where are the data to prove the doctrine false? Will steam under the British flag. In former times, a it be answered, Much that purports to be revelation is 'good middling' Circassian girl was thought very false, more is frivolous, and still more ridiculous? The cheap at £100, but at the present moment, the theory accounts for this, by assuming that spirits constant of the description of goods may be had for £5! In fact, the creatures are eating their heads off, the creatures are eating their heads of the creatures are eating their heads off, the creatures are eating their heads of the creatures are eating the creatures are creatured. tines to be themselves, subject, as here, to the law of progression. If impositions have been practised on and must be disposed of at any sacrifice, however alarming. Independently of all humane and by mediums, so be it, say the advocates; impositions Christian objections to this abominable state of are not peculiar to this department. There is bogus things, there are several practical ones which

taken by any huckster who never thought of keeping a slave before. Another evil is, that the temptation to possess a Circassian girl at such low prices is so great in the minds of the Turks, that It may be that J. B. Is right when he says that what is true is not new; 'the other part of the sentence, on reflection, he may think proper to modify.

If there be men who assume to know all the laws and all the conditions in the universe, J. B. will not be one of them; yet it is possible that he might unwarily and unconsciously occupy a tantamount position.

The writer of this is not a Spiritualist, technically. The theory appears to him beautiful, and quite reasonable that the present moment there have been consigned to the broker for disposal. Not a few of those wretched creatures are in a state quite unfit for being sold.

I have it on the authority of a respectable slave broker, that at the present moment there have been

broker, that at the present moment there have been thrown on the market unusually large numbers of negresses, in the family way, some of them even slaves of pachas and men of rank. He finds them so unsaleable that he has been obliged to decline to receive any more. A single observation will ex-plain the reason of this, which might seem strange when compared with the value that is attached even to an unborn black baby in some slave countries. In Constantinople, it is evident that there is a very make him a believer. The facts he knows; of the philosophy or agency, truth requires him to acknowledge his ignorance. There is nothing peculiar in this Igno
pet it is a rare thing to see a mulatto. What he

comes of the progeny of such intercourse! There no hesitation in saying that it is got rid of by infanticide, and that there is hardly a family in Stamboul where infanticide is not practicel in such cases as a more matter of course, and without the least remorse or dread.

AYER'S

before known of any Medicine, INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELTEN

JULES HAUEL, Req., the well-known pertuner, of Costone Street Philadelphia, whose choice products are found it alone every collet, says, — "I aw happy to say of your CATHARTIC PILLS, that I have found them a better family medicine for common use that may obe within my knowledge. Many of my friends have realized marked bounchis from them, and coincide with me in believing that the possess extraordinary virtues for driving out diseases and creek the sick. They are not only effectual, but asic and pleasant in the sick. They are not only effectual, but asic and pleasant when they are known."

The renerable Chancellor WARDLAW, writes from Railmon, 15th April, 1554. —, "9n. J. C. Ayra, Sir: I have taken your Pills vin real benefit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of Appetis, and librar headaches, which has of late years overtaken us the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Charge Pectoral many years in my family for cough and loss with a failing success. You make medicines which now, and I see a leasure to command you for the good you have dose and we doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esc., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Os. 1817.

"Pu. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, De. I. Ridder of your medicines, having derived very naterial benefit from the of your medicines, having derived very material benefit from the ost both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am new without thom in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, while my means will procure them."

means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Wenlwerk, N. H., writes,—

"Having used your Carnanio Pulls in my practice, I certly from experience, that they are an invaluable Purgative. In case of disordered functions of the liver, canally headach, indigation, contiveness, and the great variety of diseases that foliant they are a surer remedy than any other. In all case when they are a surer remedy than any other, in all case when they are a surer remedy is required, I confidently recommen heading the state of the public, as superior to any other I have ever beat. They are sure in their operation, and perfectly safe—qualities which make them an invaluable article for public use. I have my have the safe of the public of the safe of the public of the safe of the public of the safe of th

that admirable preparation for the treatment of disease,
"Action, Mc., Nov. 20, 1831

"Dr., J. C. Aven. Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from my lich
with seror da in its worst form, and now after twenty year ris,
and an untel amount of suffering, have been completely used
in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rejecting I
write, can only be imagined when you realize what I have referred.

and as a few weeks by your Phia.

in a few weeks by your Phia.

write, can only be imagined when you realize what I have suffered, and how long.

"A Never until now have I been free from this leathsone disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and made no a most blind, besides the unendurable pair; at other It settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and has kep me parity baid all my days; sometimes it came out is my face, and kept it for months a raw sore.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking your Catharite Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced a basilty growth; all of which makes me feel already a new person." Hoping this statement may be the means of convying information that shall do good to others. I am, with every sentiment of gratitude,

"Maria Rickele"

MARIA RICKER

"I have known the above-named Maria Ricker from her childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MESERVE.

Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing On."

Clart. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Roston,
20th April, 1884,

"Your Pills have cured me from a billous attack which areas
from derangement of the Liver, which had become very serious.
I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and from every

nim for months; he told me in a few days they had cured him. You make the best medicine in the world, and I am five is say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Cent, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not say in this but the neighboring States.

"New Orleans, tol. April 1844."

"Str.: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that myell and family have been very much benefited by your medicase. My write was cured, two years Since, of a severe and dancerus cough, by your Citrary Perronant, and since then has eighed perfect health. My children have several times been curef from attacks of the Influenza and Croup by R. It is an invaluable remedy for these complaints. Your Catharm Pink have selicely cured me from a dyspepsia and costreenes which has grown upon me for some years: indeed, this cure is moch mere bentrally from the fact that I had falled to get relief from the set that I had falled to get relief from the set. I had taken.

"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential blessing to our family, and you may well suppose we are not unminified of it. Yours respectfully,

"Senate Chamber, Ohio, April 36, 1884."

"Snate Chamber, Ohio, Ayed M, 188.

"Snate Chamber, Ohio, Ayed M, 188.

"Dr. J. C. Ayen. Hostored Sir: I have mole a through tid of the Garmanus Pruss left me by your agent, and have been carred by them of the direafful Rheumatism under which is found me suffering. The first does relieved me, and a lw sike quent does have entirely removed the disease. I feel in letter health, now than for some years before, which I striplute striply to the effects of your Caynanus Pruss.

Yours with great respect.

LUCIUS B. MEGALY.

The above are all from persons who are publicly known when they reside, and who would not make these statements without thorough conviction that they were true. Unprincipled dealers may attempt to put you of with other pills, on which they make more profit. He not imposed upon by any such counsellors.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

THEODORE METCALF & CO.. | BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, | BROWN & PRICE, Salem ; H. H. HAY, Portland;

J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H.; And by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine ever

HAIR DOCTRESS.

MADAME CARTEAUX having, by a long course of study and practical investigation, made berself acquainted with the various diseases incidental to the Hair and Scalp, would now inform the public of Boston and vicinity, that she trosts she is prepared to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor her with heir patronage, and warrant a cure in nine cases ou

Having recently removed from 284 to 265 Washing on street, where she has a superior suit of rooms, she now advertises a separate room for Hair Dying, also an improvement in that branch, and Champooing.

Madame C. keeps constantly on hand, her celebrated Hair Restorative and Oils, which will not only present the hair from falling off, but cause new hair to grow. They are held in the highest estimation by all who have

Madame C's references are from the first people in this and neighboring cities, by whom she has been libera patronised since the offer of her services to the public April 4

VALUABLE PAMPHLET. PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA YEAR-LY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS, for 1856 - a pamphlet of 84 pages - just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York, Philished, and delphi.

Minutes of the Meeting. Exposition of Sentiments.
Testimonies of the Society: Amusements-Slavery-Woman's Rights-Tobaco-Temperance-Treatment of Criminals-First-day Meetings.

Correspondence—Embracing Letters from L. Maris Child, Charles K. Whipple, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, O. B. Frothingham, Samuel Longfellow, Gerrit Smith, Moncure D. Conway, Robert Hassall, and others.

Price 15 cents single, sight copies \$1: 15 ceptes \$2. Price 15 cents single; eight copies \$1; 15 cepts \$2.
It is a painphlet well worth purchasing.
Aug. 25.

COLORED PATRIOTS American Revolution,

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

Prospects of Colored Americans. BY WM. C. NELL.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY H. B. STOWE. Just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Of fice, 21 Cornhill Price, \$1.25. May 30.

A MUSEMENTS—THEIR USES AND ABUSES:
A Testimony of the Progressive Friends. A tract of
16 pages, sanctioned by the Pennsylvania Yearly Meriing of Progressive Friends, and by the Waterloo (N.
Y.) Yearly Meeting of Friends of Human Progres.
For sale at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Price 3 cents single; 50 copin
for \$1. This tract treats upon the subject of amasements with ability and a clear discrimination.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON,

PRINTERS, 21 Consulta.....Boston