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filter fold mas of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of ery question are impartially allowed a hearing.

M. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 41.



OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Glaveholders!

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

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

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES—AN

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

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

the name of persons In fact, the oppressor repre-

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

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

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1344.

The by Got. Wise, of matchless foolishness :-

I do not hesitate to say that I believe there are say voters in the State of Virginia, ready to at exerable speech at the African church, in his at exerable speech at the African church, in his bases to his State, his kindred and his home, tied he openly publishes. [Cheers.] I wish he liften battling for Fillmore alone; but the efstill his blaws is to tend to the election of Freand his blaws is to tend to the election of Fre-iant. Fillmore is an angel of light compared as fremont. [Cheers.] God only knows what is real intent of the speech was, but I have no isotation in saying that I regard John Minor kassatterly heedless of the effect of that speech, sucher it tends to elect Fillmore or Fremont, so henerary would be defeated. It is more a Fresettian it is a Fillmore speech.

Juniertake to say to this agitator and disturber

fear peace and unity among ourselves, that there ger pace and unity among ourselves, that there is llayer in this city, a commonwealth's attoret, and a grand jury, and he had better look to
the classes of the penal statutes of the code of Virnecesses of the penal stated of the code of virgin, which impose fine and imprisonment for the fact of speaking, writing, or publishing matter sedag to impair the value of property, in slaves. bus ap an indictment-summon a venire-read festatetes-introduce the off-nsive Wilmot provseech made years ago in Powhattan, I believe, ad his speech made here a few weeks ago in the bien church, a fit rostrum for its black republiniss. Give both in evidence to prove his conissues, and the quo animo of guilt or innocence; so if he could not be convicted, it would be begase he would avail bimself of some technical

is femal defence. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

[spek more as a citizen—more as a slaveholder—alreas a southern man, feeling deeply on this. glect than as one learned in the technicalities of the law when I say, that if he has not violated faletter, he has violated the whole spirit of the has for the protection of slave property. [Loud den.] He has furnished arguments and rallying seis to the N. Y. Herald and Tribune; and he bs nised a black flag in our very midst. A speech lie nis-an offence like this—cries to heaven guist one who ought to have let his right hand heet its cunning, and his tongue cleave to the lonk and home of the mother who bore him. [remendous cheers.] Rousing at the call of the hate, now when every loyal spirit is planning for depahlic good-when the bravest hands are raised a strike for Virginia, if meanly lurking in our mist, sat be found false to his trust, his honor mits home, who, scorning sanctions, human and hine, betrays his country and his State to her les, and sells eternal honor for eternal shame, see then reddens into wrath, and demands the capit for the great example which will restore sall order and reinstate the laws. [Enthusiastakers.] The worst of traitors is the traitor to lamire land. [Cheers.] He is

That down the course of time will fire the world, Ede not upon the lightning of the sky.
To are his country. [Tremendous cheers.]

lworld preach peace. I would vote for peace peace and honor. [Cheers.] Look up to heaven, tt, tersing, look down upon the earth of our have land, and ask yourselves, tell yourselves beanswer to the question, which is everlastingly terming to me-what will you do if this procla-bation of war is made! Do you ask me what I vil do! I say to you that I reserve my answer for depresent. Considering the question deliberately. sanly, and being well fortified in the thought, I deberately say to you that I will do whatever you led me in, to sare us or die. [Tremendous applane.] I am making no threats. I will rememath I have taken to preserve the constitube and defend the rights of the people-I will fight for them, if I must fight, to save, not to de-Rey. [Enthusiastic applause.] War is a terrible ting and we all have to remember that if it beberty against despotism-for right against power.
Our chemies will remember that if they have a minerity in Virginia, we have a minority in New Ingland, New York and Ohio, and every where North. If they have their lifty or sixty thousand in them in the State of Virginia, in every Norththat are with us. [Tremendous cheers.] You have nor than your own power at home. The suddest relation to me is, that in such a crisis there will is found many traitors among us. But if we may have enough to do with these few at home, the But Republicans have enough to do with the thousands that are still left in the Northern States to battle for the Union and the rights of all. [Immendous cheers.] Virginia has not depopula-id beneff without some return of the bread she his east on the waters. There is many a heart in bry State in the Union that has gone from the base of a Virginia family; many an arm that was coniced in the womb of a Virginia mother, that vil, when the dogs of war are let slip, be raised a indication of her rights. [Loud cheers.] We late friends across the water, too, as well as foes, the will cry havoc in such a war.' [Cheers.]

PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. PREMONT.

The simple question for the American people is, ther this bustard—this apostate—whether a who is capable of conceiving the project hasing for himself a succession to the seat has been rendered sacred in the affections country by Washington-is to succeed in his

Extraobing enterprise.

We have alluded in another place to the natural farities of parties. Here is the money-getting, issually spostatizing, wife-stealing, bastarding, free-love practising sentiment of the th telminating unwittingly and by the innate relsion of its nature, upon a man who stole his a sho swindled his government, who makes the he of speculators and the enrichment of secomos, who has no religious faith that he chooses estimowledge, and who, noted from the begin-ing of his life, like Ferdinand Count Fathom, franising parts, labors under the misfortune e into the world without the ad age of a legal sire.

h view of this variegated history of their hero natural for the Herald and Tribune to join and for the Heraid and France in the appet of such a jewel of a candidate! We put the Hernid and Tribune to say, whether the heald be expected, in the contingency of man's election, to submit to his rule, put pa them, as he is, by a party who make their majous and moral antipathies to slavery the pre-

THE VIRGINIA FOOL 'WISE.'

Intuits from a speech just delivered in Richmond, to wise of matchless foolishness:—

The virginita from a speech just delivered in Richmond, to wise of matchless foolishness:—

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The virginita from a speech just delivered in Richmond, to wise of matchless foolishness to enter into what he is released to the propose to attack the Alabama where have and subset that we have at our dispose the attack the Alabama of the blaugh and space than we have at our dispose to attack the Alabama of the laugh and space than we have at our dispose to attack the Alabama of the laugh and space than we have at our dispose to attack the Alabama of the laugh and space than we have at our dispose to attack the Alabama of the laugh and space than we have at our dispose to attack the Alabama of the laugh and space than we have at our dis

of popular suffrage to be so dishonored as to be more respected. of popular suffrage to be so dishonored as to be turned to the corrupt purpose of electing such a man to preside over the affairs of our republic. In a compact of the Union finds much No, the past miraculous history of our country is all a lie, or else its people will never be guilty of so gross an act of self-stultification as to prefer such a scoundrel as Fremont over Buchanan, the country is the the limit over Buchanan, the country is the limit over Buchanan, the country is the limit over Buchanan, the country is the limit of all maintained. He may find consolation, however, under the crushing weight of your censure, sage, the patriot, the Christian, and, noblest of all, in the hope that, when your fanaticism shall have the HONEST MAN .- Richmond Enquirer.

LETTER OF GOV. WINSTON. OF ALABA-MA, TO GOV. GARDNER.

be too unequal. It would not even amuse those who take an interest in such exhibitions. Were I to consult my own self-respect, the dignity of my official position, and, perhaps, the better judgment of my constituents, I should not now notice your elaborate communication in reply to my brief note; but let your remarks be added, without comment, to that great volume of detraction which Massachusetts is so fond of bestowing upon the Southern States. Silence on my part, however, would, in all probability, be misconstrued by you; would not appreciate the motives which dictated such a policy. My object in writing at all, you would not appreciate the motives which dictated such a policy. My object in writing at all, in returning the offensive Resolves, was simply, and as briefly as possible, to make known to you the fact, that the Resolutions from Massachusetts were considered offensive, insulting, and, in my opinion, untrue in point of fact—(any Resolutions from the same source on the subject of negro servitude are so)—and to request that you would desist from sending like insults in the future. The action of the Alabama Legislature was in accordance with the course which I pursued, and the sentiments of that body in unison with those which timents of that body in unison with those which to be a virtue.'

I expressed to your Excellency. I have since had Your mental acuteness has enabled you to make

that they 'are not as other men.'

with slavery where in the confederated States, under local laws, it exists'—and in the next sentence my meaning. I did not allude to the fact that one that the Almighty has made you a special messen-ger to announce His will, or that He has made the behind that Constitution, to the obligations of

your Excellency. The word nullify is not of recent was endorsed and approved by the people of Masorigin or practical application. Whether a South-sachusetts, as shown by their various public acts to the matter now in hand. The question is, has that those who repudiated accountability for insult the State of Mussachusetts a law upon her statute should be careful not to offer offence. books practically nullifying a law of the United sertation on duelling has, therefore, no applica-

of the Constitution is to be found chiefly in words, are elected to hold office. not in her acts. Without assuming to myself the I presume that State officers are sworn to supprovince of a judicial tribunal to decide questions port the Constitution of the United States in Mas or the State of Massachusetts, I had supposed that be my duty to speak of it as a matter affecting or will, while assailing their institutions and mainterfering with the rights of the people of Alaligning their character. Alabama has at no time, bama; and especially did I think that I enjoyed in any manner, interfered with the affairs of the that privilege—(notwithstanding the arrogant asmanifested by Massachusetts)-when alluding to the Resolves of a State hostile to the institution either, though accompanied with expressions of of slavery which is guarantied to us by the Constitution of the United States—even though the sult. Supreme Court may not have had occasion to de-

The good taste of invidious comparisons, under any circumstances, has ever been questioned; but the entire want of propriety in one of the par-ties to a controversy making such comparisons be-tween them as you have done, is seldom exhibited. The claims of this State to high considerations of patriotism, I leave to others to settle. Were you not blinded by an overweening conceit, apparent to the rest of mankind, a comparison between what Massachusetts was, and is—a contrast of her great men and patriots with those who now fill their laces-would be enough to cover you with con-

The auxiety your Excellency displays-or, rathr, the manner in which you are exercised he outrages and murders in Kansas, is rather too suppose your duty was more particularly to see the laws executed in your own State. It is possible that your 'labor of love' might find 'verge and scope' enough within your own borders, and all the same feelings (it is perfectly evident) for your salioiteds by discased to home find. and scope' enough within your own borders, and all your solicitude be directed to home affairs. 'Border ruffianism' has not yet invaded the sanctity of female weakness, nor stained its hands with the innocent blood of a public officer in the faithful discourge of his duties. The high officials and on the same feelings (it is perfectly evident) for Lindley Murray and for orthography. We print from the original letter, which we have copied from the archives of the State Department. The boldness of Gov. Winston's views will actually the same feelings (it is perfectly evident) for the archives of the State Department. The discharge of his daties. The high officials who one, who learns that he takes the liberty of spelwe believe there is a Providence which permit such crimes to go unpunished, and the comling 'assumption' without a 'p.' To take up and and broken to lood of a public of the bigh officials who one, who learns that he takes the liberty of spelling 'assumption' without a 'p.' To take up and and broken to lood of a public of the bigh officials who

accomplished its traitorous purposes, his name shall be enrolled with those of the mighty dead who have been willing to sacrifice self for the good of the country, when the acts of those now in authority in your State shall only be remembered to

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 30, 1856.

Sir.—It was not my purpose, in returning the Resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts, to ensulemn national compact, to freedom forever, the gage in a discussion with you on the subject matter of those Resolves, nor on the merits or demerits seldom equalled. The truth of history will show of African slavery as it exists in the Southern you that the country was slave territory when it of African slavery as it exists in the Southern you that the country was slave territory when it States of this confederacy. It would be profitable to neither party, as I conceive, to do so. Considering recent exhibitions of belies-lettres vituperation, made by high dignitaries of the State of Massachusetts, it would be an act of rash preumption in me to accept a controversy of words and provided the state of the Stat

ample assurance that the course pursued has been fully approved by the people of this sovereignty.

The intention of insult did not originate in the of Massachusetts manufacture. Unfortunately for return of the Resolves, but in their conception. us it is true, that by the unjust operations of the Indeed, the distance between Massachusetts and revenue laws of the Federal Government, we are Alamaba, in the estimation of the former, is so immeasurably great, that no insult could pass chusetts manufacture, to the encouragement of from the latter to the people of a State whose chief excellence consists in the fact that they feel Alabama is indebted to Massachusetts for nothing that the term part as other work. that she does not pay for, but detraction and slan-You arow your intention to continue to forward der. Your Excellency has, doubtless, been able milar Resolutions which may be adopted by the to form a reasonable estimate of the profits made Legislature of Massachusetts. The passage and on the paper. If so, it may be of future advantransmission of such Resolves hereafter is a mat-ter for your consideration. The offensive expres-sion of the opinions of the Legislature on the subject of African slavery can be construed by us only are made dependent on you for so many articles of as bullying insults, involving no responsibility; manufacture and commerce. The time may not be so and I can return such documents with the same pleasure you may find in forwarding them.

I pass by your libellous tirade on the baneful inresolve to deny ourselves the privilege of being in-Ruence of slavery, as the rehearsal of a stale cal-debted to your manufacturers and shop-keepers for unity, phrased, a shrick for liberty. I cannot but anything but their unkindness. I shall welcome admire your candor, however, when in one sen- the day as one of honor and independence; and tence you say - We readily acknowledge that we shall rejoice in any self-denial that shall, for have neither the power nor the purpose to interfere time, follow such an act of patriotism.

you profess to expect to 'eradicate it from every of your Senators in Congress had declined an in-Christian community.' You play the prophet in vitation to personal combat. I referred to the fact announcing it to be God's purpose to set the slave that high officials of the State of Massachusetts free. We feel relieved, however, in the belief that deny personal accountability for words considered ve yet seen no cause to induce the conclusion offensive, and false-both when applied to individpeople of Massachusetts His instruments to carry which they pay no attention, save when it suits that will into execution.

I have no disposition to play upon words with law'—and that the position taken by such officials ern State did propose to nullify or not, is nothing and resolutions. Such being the case, I conceived passed for the protection of the Southern tion. There is a law in this State against duel ling, but the citizen is not sworn, to observe the The fidelity of Massachusetts to the obligations law; State officers are for the time for which they

sachusetts. The people of Alabama can properly enjoyed the privilege of expressing an opinion on appreciate your professions of kindness, and your no constitutionality of any law when I felt it to desire for 'a return of a fraternal spirit and good you have no concern; and future interference with

For myself, I hope the time is near at hand when cide the question, and though I should express an the people of Alabama, and the South, may be pre-Council of Massachusetts, and in opposition to the affairs in such a manner as to show the people of action of so august a body as the Legislature of Massachusetts the position she would occupy without the profitable connection she has heretofore enjoyed with African slavery.

Your ob't serv't,
JOHN A. WINSTON. To his Excellency, Henry J. Gardner, Governor of Massachusetts.

SELECTIONS.

From the Boston Atlas. GOV. WINSTON WINCES!

In another column we print a letter addressed by Massachusetts. In more senses than one, it is a very extraordinary document. It is extraordinary,

His Excellency of Alabama very prudently and roperly declines to enter into what he is pleased call 'an exhibition of belles-lettres vituperation.' The man who spells 'assumption' without a 'p,' had better steer very clear of 'belles-lettres.'
We can understand that it would be (as he says it would be) an act of rash presumption for him to accept a controversy of words and epithets.' The Lord only knows where he would be after such a conflict. We behold him, in our mind's eye, knocked down by nouns, vilified by verbs, posed by prepositions, addled by adverbs, and concatenated by conjunctions. You are very right, O Excellency of Alabama! If you are wise, leave the belles-lettres' style of controversy alone. But you are wrong, Governor, in one respect. You say that the exhibition would not amuse' those who take an interest in such things. You are mistaken. It would amuse us very much. No man can be so comic as he who is perched upon a stool too high for his character, and who, with very good talents for low comedy, is striving at Executive dignity. Be assured, Governor, that your letter amuses us very much. And nothing could enter-tain us more than your talk about consulting what you are pleased to call your 'self-respect.' We have no doubt of its immensity. We, too, have the same feeling, founded, possibly, upon something more substantial than has yet been suggested to your Excellency.

And now, may it please your Excellency, we

have a single word to say of resolutions, which we beseech your Majesty of Alubama (with the nine tails which we are sure your Excellency has) to listen to for a moment. Governor Gardner very properly tells you, that when directed by the Legislature to do so, he will continue to forward to you the resolutions which may be adopted by that body. You announce your intention of continually returning them. Have you thought, dear Governor, of the immense amount of postage which this will, under the pre-paid system. involve—an amount, if we are not mistaken, sufficient to deplete the treasury of Alahama into an asphyxia! What good will be gained, Governor, by this con-stant interchange of three-penny stamps! Why not file away Governor Gardner's letters, (if he should please to write them.) and save a little money to carry on your government! You are a shop-keeper, we believe, Governor Winston, and you know the galue of the dimes. Keep them for the sake of a bankrupt Commonwealth, and do even in the sunny South, upon these questions which you dispose of so cavalierly. South Carolina is described by the same resolutions, to which the excellent Winston makes exceptions, could not make up its subline makes exceptions, could not make up its subline mind to non-intercourse. On the other hand, a left their employ on the Late 12th of Late 12th mind to non-intercourse. On the other hand, a left their employ on the 12th of July, 1856.

Committee of her Legislature (Edward McCrady at the head) could not muster spunk to declare intimacy with all books published in the United that it would have nothing to do with Massachusetts. There were 'niggers' and other criminals to be returned; there were the small, sweet courtesies of life to be maintained; and Massachusetts, although her resolutions were to be flung in her face, was not to be provoked into an absolute hostility. Perhaps your Excellency had better read Mr. M'Crady's report. You speak of Alabama as a 'sovereignty.' This may be very pretty and very politic; but what kind of a 'sovereignty' would Alabama have been, but for the blood and bravery of New England! Why, Governor, you would have been keeping shop under some Di instead of being the great and glorious nabob which vou now are.

Whether a Southern State did propose to nullify or not, is nothing to the matter now in hand. This is one of the great Winston's sentences. We submit that it is something. When Southern States, with unabashed front, presume to lecture us upon our own desire to lend to all within our borders the writ of haheas corpus, and those com-monest principles of the common law which came over in the Mayflower; when we only ask for the blacks within our borders the right which we demand for the whites; and when for so doing we left, and my partner replaced the book in the back are charged with nullification, we conceive that we have the right, by the commonest principles of the lex talionis, to point to that tempest-in-u-teapot war which South Carolina waged for the sake of a few poor daties to be paid at the Custom House. That protest was for a few shillings-ours is for

rights given by God, and eternal!
This Winston is not only ungrammatical, but sion of the sanctity of female weakness, and the murder of a public officer.' This refers to the convent visitation, and to the homicide of Batchelder. We are not disposed to defend either of these oc-currences. Neither of them was creditable to the State. Both have been condemned by the most respectable papers and people in Massachusetts. But, then, (if the reports of disinterested observers are to be credited,) 'female weakness' (of the sable description, or rather, of the yellow genus) is not particularly safe in Alabama. And although Batchelder was unfortunate in receiving that ounce of cold lead, yet what is he to the cores of unbappy gentlemen who have had the lumbeous deposit driven into their bowels, not in any State quarrel, but merely for some whiskeyspute about the drinks, or some trifling family isunderstanding! Our good executive friend, overnor Winston, while inditing this very stupid Governor Winston, while inditing this very stupid letter to Gov. Gardner, might have been popped over with the pen in his hand. We see him sprawling under the bullet of a chivalrous but indignant fellow-citizen, and quite unable, in the finish of himself, to finish his disquisition on Federal affairs.

On the 13th of August, Mr. Strickland was informed the rate of these beats had a good to be seen to the sale of these beats had a good. Gov. Gardner's anxiety about Kansas affairs, Gov. Winston is pleased to regard (to use his own remarkable language) as 'rather too missionary.'
What this means, we are really at a loss to know.
We suppose it must hereafter be considered 'too missionary' for a Governor to take the sugarces interest in these whom (under the restrictions of

and scalped, when their property is stolen from them, we suppose it is 'too missionary' for the Chief Magistrate of the State from which they emigrated to care for them. That may be the doc-trine in Alabama; it will never be in Massachu-We have given his Excellency so much space We have given his Excellency so much space that we have very little left for comments upon his letter. But it is a tempting subject, is that letter of his, and we may possibly recur to it again. When we read it, we involuntarily exclaimed, in the language of Squeers, 'Here's richness'.'

And at the first glance, we determined to priot the whole precious epistle, as a specimen of the parts and breeding of His Excellency of Alabama.

the Constitution) he rules. When homes are

burned, when Massachusetts men are murdered

Mr. Strickland, the Mobile bookseller, who was driven from that place by the howl of a mob, has published an account of the affair. It appears that his whole offence consisted of having in his store two copies of Frederick Douglass' Memoirs, one copy of the 'Antographs of Fredeom,' and one of the 'Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin.' These were all of these book he had ever had, and they had been in the store from one to three years. It appears also, that there was a plot to have these purchased in order to entrap him into trouble, 'Rev. Mr. Hawthorn of Mobile, being the principal conspirator. In connection with Mr. Strickland's statement is the following affidavit of Mr. F. C. Babcock, principal clerk and salesman of the

'I was in the employ of Strickland & Co., book-sellers, Mobile, from Nov. 23, 1854, to July 12, 1856, in the capacity of salsman. During the period, but more especially during the last twelve months of my service, I generally wrote all the orders for books; and, when they arrived, it was what my special duty to open them, compare them with the invoices, and mark the cost price in them.

In the fall of 1856, several friends of the house

called and wished to procure a copy of Fred. Douglass' Bindage and Freedom, then just announced. The question was canvassed as to the propriety of ordering a few copies. Mr. Strickland was appealed to, and replied we might order two copies, which was done. When they arrived, I placed one of them on Mr. Strickland's desk, and drew his attention to it. It laid there several days, and was eventually placed with the other copy on the shelves, with books of a similar size, in the rear of the store. No other copies of the work were ordered or received during my stay with

When we took inventory of stock in June, 1856, the same two copies which were ordered as above, were then in the store, and were by me written in the inventory blotter; and from that blotter copied into the inventory book by Mr. Strickland My position and duties in the house were such as to render impossible the introduction of any new books without my knowledge. My constant em-ployment in the book department of their Lusiness necessarily rendered me more familiar with that class of their stock than either of my employers, or any clerk in the house.
I took a complete list of their book stock in 1855,

not waste them upon poor devils whose State stock in 1855, is selling at an advance upon the Bourse and in Threadneedle street. Moreover, your Excellency of Alabama, there is a slight difference of opinion, the state of the stock in 1855; and do positively state that the only books in their possession of any incendiary character during the whole period of my stay with

books than those above mentioned of an incendiary or abolition character were in their stock during FRANKLIN C. BABCOCK

Sworn to before me, this 29th August, 1856. FERNANDS WOOD, Mayor of the City of New

The ' Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin' was not sold, nor was it referred to in the investigation. The following are the circumstances connected with the sale of the two copies of Douglass' book, as stated by Strickland :

'A New Orleans gentleman dropped into the store, wanting samething to read as he went up river. In looking over the stock, he finds this copy of 'Douglass,' and remarks to my partner, 'Do they allow you to keep such stuff in your book-stores here!' His reply was, 'Not exactly, though people here claim the right to read pretty much what they please.' The gentleman replied, 'that such books would not be allowed in New Orleans. As I was not present, I do not profess to give the literal words used, but I believe I give the spirit of the remarks. He bought some other book and part of our store. This gentleman traveled up the river with Rev. Mr. Hawthorne of Mobile, and told him he had seen such and such a book at Strickland's store. Rev. Mr. Hawthorne tells Col. Jones, whilst on a visit to his house, the same thing. The Colonel requests him, if such is the case, to buy one and send it to him. When Rev. Mr. Hawthorne returns to the city, he sends his eloquent, in his denunciation of what he appears son-in-law, Mr. Cragin, to hay the books. He buys to have discovered in Massachusetts: 'An invatwo, (all we have.) takes one himself, and orders the other to be charged and sent to Col. Jones. was not present at the time of the purchase.

The sale of the Autographs of Freedom, charged against Mr. Strickland, is also thus explained by bis clerk, Mr. Phillips :

'A young gentleman, who is clerk in Mr. Saloman's cigar store, stopped in front of the store, accompanied by a friend, and said to him, 'Come in. I want to buy some sabbath School book, and want you to help me make the selection.' They entered the store, and were waited on by Mr. Up-son, who met them at the front counter. The young man talked with Mr. Upson about the school books, whilst his friend went directly to the shelves beyond the middle of the store, took down a book, and handed it to me, and said, 'What is the price of that?' I replied, 'One dollar.' He the price of that?

formed the sale of these books had caused a great excitoment against him, and that a mob was preparing to take him in hand. He also received a letter from John H. Woodcock in behalf of a "committee,' who ' had assumed the responsibility of considering ' his case. This letter summoned him to meet the 'committee' that evening. He says: 'I was introduced to the meeting at about 8 1-2

o'clock. There were in the room about thirty gentlemen-Mr. Boyles was chairman, and Mr. Daughdrill, secretary. Mr. Boyles produced the copy of Fred. Douglass' book, which had been purchased by Dr. Cragin. 1. He asked me if I knew the book or bad sold

I replied it was sold by my partner to Dr. Cragin, (and detailed the circumstance,) and that he had ordered a copy charged and mailed to Col.

2. Do you know the character of that book ! I know its character in the sense that I know its author, and know he is probably capable of writing but one kind of a book. I am not aware that I ever read a line in it or opened it.

Under the same circumstances I certainly should. Had any gentleman now in this room, or any other man in the community well known to me, inquired for that book, and it had been in my possession. I should most assuredly have sold it to him, presuming the use to which he would apply it was a

4. How did that book, or books, come into your

possession ?

I do not now know: the fact can easily be determined to-morrow by reference to our orders or in-voices: those two books have been in our possession over two, if not three years, as I can prove by these Inventories which I have brought with

Next followed an attempt by 'Judge Lesesne' to make it appear that he had lied, because he happened to say by mistake that the two copies of Douglass' book, instead of the 'Autographs of Freedom,' had been in his store two years. He

'Mr. Boyles next produced the book, which had been purchased by Mr. Woodcook. My recollec-tion of the questions regarding this book are: 5. Did you sell this book!

I detailed, in reply to this question, all I knew about the books, precisely as I have above, about a friend calling and stating Mr. Woodcock had hown him the book, &c. &c. 6. Who was that friend?

I cannot tell you.

7. Do you know the character of that book? I know its character only by my friend's descrip-ion; to the best of my knowledge, I never saw the book before.

8. Who sold the book?

As my partner says he did not sell it, and as we are working light-handed, (two of our usual force being absent,) it must have been sold by our man

Philip.

9. Is he authorized by you to sell such books?

He is authorized to sell anything in our store of

which he knows the value.

10. Would you have sold that book, Mr. Strick-

I would have scorned any such thing. I was informed by the chairman that he had no further questions to ask; I might retire.'

Before retiring, he requested the privilege of saying a few words in his own behalf, and was permitted to do so. Being no more an abolitionist or anything of that sort than his accusers were, and not having dreamed of doing anything to cause such violent proceedings against him, he

vainly hoped to persuade the committee to justice and fair dealing. He says: · I alluded to my having been a resident of Mobile some seventeen years—my early savings for years were invested in slaves. I then turned my attention to small investments in Real Estate, which was then at a very low ebb in Mobile. All I was worth in this shape, when my employer (James M. Sumwalt) died. I then went into busi-

ness on my own account, and necessarily needed all my little capital in my business, and bence sold my slave property and real estate as soon as possible, and placed the proceeds in my business. My whole capital has ever since been in that business. for it has increased and extended beyond my most sanguine expectations.

I alluded to the peculiar difficulties of conduct

ing the book business—that, as a rule, we had simply the title of a book to guide us as to its character. Unquestionably we had, no doubt, sold many novels and other ephemeral books which may have contained Abolition sentiments. Whenver it came to our knowledge that any book on hand was not fitted to circulate at the South, such books were at once wrapped up for return. We often had books consigned to us which we never should have ordered; that in the hurry of business, such books could easily get sold innocently. I alluded to Uncle Tom's Cabin: we had utterly refused to sell it. We had two copies (I believe) ent to us, which were literally read to pieces, by being passed from friend to friend, whose curiosity had been excited, and I believe there were men then in the room who had read one of them. Had it occurred to me, I should have told them we or-dered 50 copies of the cheap edition, several months after it was first published, which were presented by myself, graintusly, to our friends from the interior, who were exceedingly anxious to get a copy, and who I presumed were such as would appreciate the compliment.

The Committee have deeply censured me for not stating this fact to them, as they found the order for the fifty copies when they examined our papers. I should certainly have stated it, had it occured to my mind whilst I was speaking. I would here beg leave to state that my friend Mr. Randall says here, in New York, that he sold the Uncle Tom's Cabin freely. Rev. Mr. Milburn told me in presence of the Harpers, that he requested Mr. T. J. Carver to order a large number of cop-ies, and that when they arrived, he sent members of his congregration and others to purchase them. They were sold as openly as any other book in nearly all our Southern cities."

But the black beast was roused, and its horrible roar grew louder and louder. The excitement be-came intense. Finally, Mr. Strickland, constrained by the urgency of his friends, fled from the city in a small sail-boat, went to Montgomery, and from that place to New York. Since he left, he has re-ceived the following letter from one of the Committee of Investigation :

'Mobile, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1856. DEAR SIR : Your letter of the 18th, from Augusta, reached me to-day, and you will perhaps be surprised to learn that the tide has not changed any in your favor since your departure. I pre-sume some of your friends have written you let-ters which will reach you before this. I was placed on the Committee of Investigation,

and acted with no other view than that of doing you justice and keeping down mob law; for although you had acted indiscreetly, I did not believe, nor do I now believe, that the idea ever entered your ead of doing mischief by disseminating incendiary

publications.

The mob feeling was so strong against you the first night (although I myself saw nothing to criminals you) that it was with difficulty some of us could ever get the meeting to consent to the appointment of a Committee of Investigation to inquire fully into the facts of the case.

All this was done, not in Rome, not in Naples. not in Austria, not in Spain under the old inquisition, but in a city of this Republic!

In the Charleston, (S. C.) Standard is a proposition to 'strike down the miscreant (Col. Fre-mont) about the pillars of the Capitol. Not long since, the State of South Carolina voted the Colonel a sword for his great and distinguished serviGEN. LANE CHALLENGES THE BORDER RUPPIANS.

Branch with Maintle

To Messes. A. W. DONIPHAN AND A. G. BOON: GENTLEMEN: My attention has been called to the Gentlemen: My attention has been called to the last half of a circular published in the Missouri Republican of Sept. 2, 1856, to which your names are subscribed as indorsers. Atchison & Co., your principals, have long since placed themselves beyond the pale of those who can be recognized as gentlemen; and therefore I address you.

If this half of the circular conveys any idea of the spirit or tenor of the whole article, I venture the essection that in recklessness of varieties and

the assertion that in recklessness of veracity and bald falsification, it would be difficult to find its

parallel.

I have never enlisted an army, nor even a single soldier, to march into Kansas. I traveled through Iowa in company with a large body of peaceable citizens, each of whom avowed, with the greatest apparent sincerity, their determination to become bona fide settlers of Kansas, and, so far as my knowledge extends, have actually made good their professions, and are now making homes for them-selves and their families. Fearing my presence might be seized upon as a pretext for attacking them by the United States troops, I left the com pany on the east side of the Missouri River, and traveled into Kansas alone, taking a different route from theirs, so as to be entirely disconnected with

papers teeming with inflammatory denunciations of our citizens, and boldly proclaiming against them a war of extermination; and in response to their incitements, hordes of deprayed, misguided desperadoes entering the country, many of them having inscribed on their hats, Death to Abolitionists, and no quarter; ' a mother and daughter. in the absence of the husband and father, ravished by nearly one hundred fiendish men; the gifted Major Hoyt, who had gallantly served his country in the Mexican war, bratally murdered while total-ly unarmed, his body backed to pieces, and a few sods thrown over him, leaving his arms and feet projecting from the earth, a prey for wolves; prisoners murdered in a manner exceeding, if possible even the shocking barbarity of savage tribes, and afterward scalped-one man scalped while alive and who yet lives to exhibit his skinless head to ar outraged world; dwellings being burned over helpless women and screaming children.

In the state of confusion and indignation resulting from these outrages, the people of Kansas sought my aid and counsel; and I took command of the forces rallied for their defence as an impera-tive duty which the promptings of humanity for-bade me to refuse. Instead of following the examples of your associates, we determined to wage an honorable and only a defensive warfare. To this end, the first order issued guaranteed protection to the settler without reference to his politics, compelled humane and courteous treatment to prison ers, forbade the burning of dwellings or the de-struction of property, and indicted the penalty of death for its violation. This order was republished the morning after your associates had burned seven dwellings near Lecompton, in sight of the United States troops. No buildings were destroyed at Franklin, and the attack was made there un der the impression that the cannon loaded and used to frighten Free State men was the one taken from Lawrence. The houses destroyed at Saunders and Bull Creek-although in themselves military fortifications, and occupied but a few minutes before their destruction by our invaders-were burned contrary to orders, and by persons having no con-nection with my command. The house of Clark, the Indian Agent, charged as he was with the coldblooded murder of the lamented Barber, with its valuable contents, was spared by our army, which reached it but a few moments after the invaders, who had just burned the seven houses alluded to, had desorted it, and fled to Lecompton. At Lecompton express orders were given that not a shot should be fired at the house occupied by Widow Brooks and her gallant sons and accomplished daughters, although the building was at the time occupied by the very men who had kindled the fires of the then smoking ruins of the houses of our friends. To Capt. Scott, Gen. Richardson and other prisoners, I refer you for testimony of their proper treatment. The latter gentleman, at the peril of my own life, was conducted five miles outside of our picket guards. Although some of the citizens of Kansas may have been driven into measures of retaliation, and it would be strange if they had not, I defy you to point to a single act committed by the men under my command derogatory to their character as gallant soldiers or chivalric

As to the charge of treason and outlawry, I laugh it to scorn. The recent discharge upon bail of the prisoners charged with treason will, I trust, prevent any repetition of the stale charge by any man who makes any pretensions to respectability. I presume there is no one, even in the Slave States, so stultified in intellect as to now imagine that the effort to inflict the curse of Slavery on Kansas by force and arms is not entirely futile. You can, therefore, have no other object in the invasion of Kansas than the desire for bloodshed. When you get ready for another invasion to gratify this bellish disposition, in order to save a further imperiling of our beloved Union, I will entertain a proposition like this; You to select one hundred actual slaveholders, born and raised in Slave States, who have already been engaged in this conflict, Atchison & Co. among the number; and I to select one hundred actual non-slaveholding settlers of Kansas, myself included; we being the party invaded and having the right to select time, place, distance, and weapons, who shall fight in presence of twelve members of the Senate and twelve members of the House of Representatives of the United States, one half of whom shall be selected by each party, with the mutual agreement od of the parties thus selected shall settle this vexed question, and save Kansas from fur-

As no letters are permitted to reach me in Kansas, through Missouri, you will direct your answer to Indianapolis, Indiana.

Yours. J. H. LANE. Fremont County, Iown, Sept. 22, 1856.

The challenge with which General Lane's letter concludes is a very fair burlesque upon the pseudo self-styled chivalry of the South—a set of carpet knights, ready enough to play at tournaments with the butt-end of the lance, or sneaking to assail an unarmed man with gutta percha, and to be crowned by queens of love and beauty, as Bully Brooks was at one of the ovations lately given to him. But with all their valor, these gentry have a wholesome dread of the 'superior personal strength' of Northern men—which proved such a bugbear to Bullies Edmondson and Brooks—a dread which is quite certain to prevent the acceptance of any challenge where the parties are to meet man to man on equal terms. The proposal that the fight between the hundred slaveholders and hundred Free State men of Kansas should come off in presence of twelve members of the Senate and twelve members of the House of Representatives of the United States, to act as ampires and judges, is also a fine piece of satire upon the way in which Congress has quietly looked on, and seen murder, arson, and civil war raging in the Territory; but we think, in order to do justice to all parties, General Land ought to add to this proposed board of umpires the et and the commander of the Federal troops in Kansas-if indeed the partiality of the former is not too notorious to make it safe to trust them .- New York Tribune.

A REMARKABLE INTERVIEW.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.] ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

New York, September 20, 1856. On last Sunday, while at Boston, accompanied by a party of Southern gentlemen, I attended the services at Music Hall, expecting to hear Theodore Parker deliver his hebdomadal philippic against the peculiar institutions of the South. The spaciou ble audience of both sexes, among whom were a sprinkling of negroes. Mr. Parker, at the momen of our entrance, was at his desk, on the broad plat form whence the orchestra is wont to discourse sweet music to the aristocratic citizens of this modern Athens, and was offering up, in a clean beautiful voice, one of his fervent, classical pray ers. In the reclining attitude of his position massive head leaning forward, showing bold front al organs, well developed, with the intonations o usical as the sound of falling waters softened and aided by the rich, luxurious decora-tions of the place, he presented rather a unique

appearance for a Minister of the Gospel of Peace. I was reminded of other associations, and my mind's eye saw before me the fascinating picture of a temple, where the votaries of reason and philosophy had asserted their authority, and were assembled to promulgate their independence. He implored Heaven, among other invocations, to remove from among us the sin and curse of slavery, remove from among us the sin and curse of slavery, and concluded with the final passage of the Lord's prayer. After a hymn by the choir, which was sung beautifully, the orator ascended the rostrum, first stating that he would be glad to receive contributions of clothing and money for the suffering friends of freedom in Kansas. The clerical orator then proceeded with his sermon. It was a written discourse upon 'Religion as the Art of Life,' and, 'giving a sketch of an interview between Richard discourse upon 'Religion as the Art of Life,' and, 'giving a sketch of the Charleston Courier, and the writer of the letter, and a small party four-

like his essays, was chaste and highly finished. It abounded with passages (of great beauty and eloquence, and I may be allowed, with propriety, to say that it was the production of a mind rich in all the attributes of genius, which he defined as 'uncommon common sense,' and strung with the pearls of study and reflection. The sermon concluded, he repeated the benediction, and the fashionable auditory dispersed, and we left with no claims for the Carolina champion of ionable auditory dispersed, and we left with no worse impression of THEODORE PARKER, as a man of intellect, than we had entertained before hearing him. I had expected him to indulge in abuse of the reviled South, but had been feasted with one of his most beautiful models of philosophical meanor was generally courteous, though at times he declamation.

editor of the Charleston Courier, who had made an appointment to meet Mr. Parker in the evening. I proceeded with that gentleman, at the designated bour, to his residence at Exeter Place. In doing hour, to his residence at Exeter Place. In doing so, however, I must confess that I had to overcome strong Southern idiosyncrasies. The interview erty. The whole South is one great Bedlam, when had been sought by Mr. YEADON, for the purpose madness rules the hour. Chains, whips, bludgeon of ascertaining in person, as the editor and correspondent of a widely circulating journal, the ends and aims of Northern Abolitionism, from one of and aims of Northern Abolitionism, from one of its most prominent leaders; and taking shelter under the mantle of his presence and wisdom, I accompanied, him to witness the discussion. We found a party of six or seven gentlemen, and as many ladies, assembled in Mr. Parker's library, and were politely received and introduced by him. and were politely received and introduced by him. Among the guests we were surprised to meet several gentlemen who are conspicuous for their prominence as Free Soilers and Abolitionists; but credly protected, as witnessed here at the North, are with its inauguration-WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Mr. PARKER assured Mr. YEADON, that the presence of third persons was entirely accidental, but that he did not regret it, as they were among those whom he should have selected to meet him.

Mr. YEADON and Mr. GARRISON were soon engaged in earnest conversational argument, which was sustained by the slavery disputant with marked spirit and great cogency. He met and answer-ed every proposition advanced against the lawful-ness and immorality of the institution, and, in doing so, retained, with great propriety, his com-posure and self-possession. When pressed with the force and authority of many pointed passages of the Old and New Testament, authorising the institution, and enjoining the reclamation and rendition of fugitive slaves to their masters, Mr. GARarson denied their relexancy, on the ground that the genuineness and truth of the record from which in his opinion, to exclude the exercise of conscience and reason upon the subject. He contended that such passages were unreasonable and apochryphal, position, Mr. PARKER, who acted, most of the time. is umpire or moderator, coincided, illustrating it were commanded to act in direct opposition to some attributes of the Deity. In other words, the authority of the Bible was rejected, so far as it mili-

sion became more general, and, in its course, embraced the history and humanity of the Southern system of slavery. Mr. YEADON adduced, in support of the humanity and leniency of the institu-tion, the rapid increase of the slaves, their comparative contentment and attachment to their owners, and exhibited great familiarity with the facts inst., a small mulatto negro man, named Charles, and details of the subject. All of these facts and about 50 years of age; about 5 feet 4 1-2 inches arguments were warmly controverted by his opponents, who rejected his statements as those of an front broken out. The said negro man has with interested witness, and for that reason, as they in-sisted upon the legal technicality that excludes a of age. The said negro says that he has been witness from testilying on his own account, they living with Mr. Michael Waters, of Scrivan coundeclined to admit them, disclaiming any intention ty, Georgia, for two years past, but that he belongs to question his veracity. What was strange, howwhile these men reject the statements thus made by familiar and unimpeachable witnesses they receive, with the most flattering unction, the and exaggerated stories of fugitive slaves who are embraced in their arms while still laden with the gore of their plundered masters. Fanati cism has wrappedfits false mantle around them, and they are blind to the dictates of reason. ' Quem deus prius vult perdere dementat. I was surprised to find that Garrison and Mr. Parker differed juil in the State. widely upon many points. Mr. Garrison advo-cates the abolition of slavery by mild and patient means-by argument and persuasion-and is opwas a man of peace, while he denominated Mr. four front teeth out, small black eyes with a doll PARKER, in contradistinction to himself, a Bunker Hill man; by which we implied that the latter wears a handkerchief on her head, and has was the advocate of any measure, however violent, to eradicate the alleged sin and curse of slavery. Mr. P. admitted that Southern slavery was the

mildest and most humane system of the kind that latto girl or some white person. Ten dollars will had ever existed, and gave the South credit for many of its ameliorating features; but was severe upon New England for having introduced and tolerated, and then having transferred slavery to the South ern States. He stated that only 40,000 Africans had been imported into the United States, and thought their rapid increase the means intended by Providence to work out their freedom and eventual civilization, and thought a parallel case was exhibited in the history of the Israelites in Egypt. The discussion was continued until a late bour,

Mr. PARKER treated us very politely, and said nothing to which we could take exception, and expressed himself bappy always to meet Southerners. On Tuesday next, the 30th September, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing the subject mildly and courteously. He is a very intellectual literary order of the Executrix, and courteously. He is a very intellectual literary order of the Executrix, man, apparently fifty years old, fluent and logical in his mode of conversation; and I could not but bricklayer, slater and plasterer, defective in one regret that so fine a mind was obscured and celipsed eye. And Jim, an elderly fellow, accustomed to

by the black cloud of fanaticism.

My impressions of Mr. Garnison were not so

Conditions—One third cash; balance in one and favorable. His appearance and manners indicate two years, secured by bond and mortgage, draw-a mental subjection to the influence of feeling, not ing legal interest, and approved personal security.

f reason; of sentiment, not of sympathy.

Mr. Yeadon, as I have already stated, had a foeman worthy of his steel in his antagonist, and evinced a remarkable intimacy with the arguments and bearings of the controversy, and recounted them with a holdness and fearlessness characteris- copy, from T. B. Peterson, 102 Chesnut street, Philatic of himself. Indeed, it required an exertion of delphia, of 'Widdirear's New Cook Book; or, advocate his cause in such a presence.

As an extreme Southron of the straitest sect, coninced of the necessity and utility of a separation from the North, I felt proud of the champion of etables, puddings, meats, syrups, rolls, preserves, jelour cause; and it is to give expression to these lies, pickles, cakes, fish, omelets, pastries, sauces feelings, not unmingled with those of admiration, pies, &c. &c. By Harriet Widdifield, celebrated for that I have attempted, hurriedly and concisely, to give an outline of their conversation, hoping and trusting that it would find a place in your columns, which are now looked to as the champion in the approaching struggle for the rights of the South. ALABAMA.

THE PRESIDENT. President Pierce spent the Sabbath n Andover with his brother-in-law, Hon. John Aiken. In the morning, he attended divice service in the chap-el of the Theological Seminary, and heard a spirited and very eloquent sermon from Rev. Prof. Park. Immediately after the service, he was most respectfully greeted by the Professors in the institution, Professor Stowe taking the lead in the salutations. We chronicle this fact with pleasure, as an evidence that there is no disposition, even among the stronger programme. position, even among the strongest opponents of the pol-icy of the administration, to withhold that respect which is due to the President, when it cannot be tortured into

an alleged approval of that policy .- Boston Journal. BF. We think this conduct is far from being creditable to the Andover Professors, who ought to have improved the occasion to administer a wholesome rebuke to the ' Border Ruffian Usurper and Traitor.

THE LIBERATOR No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, OCTOBER 10, 1856.

slavery a complete victory over his antagonists.

The interview with Mr. Yeadon was wholly unex pected to us, as we had no knowledge that he was to be at Mr. Parker's the evening we called. His dewas somewhat exacting and captious; but as for his At the request of Richard Yeadon, Esq., senior logic or his facts, they were remarkably stale and pumen and children to the condition of marketable prop 'madness rules the hour.' Chains, whips, bludgeons derstanding and improve the heart ! Free choice, free only one of whom I will name, as his connection indications of a deplorable state of society! The Bible with the anti-slavery movement is almost co-equal sanctions slavery, both in the Old and in the New Testament ; the slaves are contented and happy, and better off than the laboring classes here; emancipation has proved the ruin of Jamaica and St. Domingo; the abolitionists have immensely strengthened the system they are seeking to undermine; none of them would be willing to have their daughters marry negroes; white laborers cannot possibly endure the Southern climate in raising cotton, sugar and rice; kidnapping the native Africans has proved to be a capital mode of civilizing and evangelizing those who would otherwise have been groping in heathenish darkness; the negroes are preeminently cruel and barbarous in their disposition ; the Declaration of Independence is a glaring absurdity-&c. &c. Such was the rigmarole with which Mr. Yeadon undertook to confound us, speaking with great volubility, running from one thing to another quite disthey were taken were not conclusive and sufficient, connectedly, and monopolizing a very large proportion of the time of the evening. He said he was in favor of teaching the slaves to read, and putting the Bible into their hands-not, however, with a view to prepare them and mercy of God; thus testing the Infinite by a for liberty, at any period however distant, but to confinite standard, and subjecting the wisdom of the vince them that their bondage is God-ordained, and so Almighty to the compass of a human law. In this ought to be borne without a murmur! We assured him that if he would seriously and persistently advocate this measure in the columns of his paper, we would by citing several examples from the sacred volume, cate this measure in the columns of his paper, we would where he alleged that the chosen people of God guarantee him a coat of tar and feathers, and a speedy expulsion from Charleston, after the manner of Hon. of those laws of Nature which were among the Samuel Hear. Mr. Yeadon is the gentleman who complimented Edward Everett, 'over the left,' at the Pilgrim celebration at Plymouth on the First of August, tated against their peculiar doctrines, and their opinions were made a porer and higher standard than the revelations of the Divine Will.

From this branch of the argument, the discusgress, to put on his knapsack, shoulder his musket, and To illustrate the beneficent and divine character of Southern slavery, we copy the following advertisements

Lodged, in Beaufort District Jail, on the 15th September 27.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD .- Ranaway from the subscribers' mills, Northeastern Railroad, about three menths since, their negro fellow Tom, about 25 years old, black, medium size, and has a scar on one side of his face. Tom was raised in Sumter District, where he has several relatives. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in any J. M. EASON & BRO. September 16.

Runaway, this morning, a light brown girl by argument and persuasion—and is op-violent and insurrectionary steps. He figure, rather a straight nose, large mouth, her expression, her hair not straight, and generally clumsy walk. She was bought a few months ago from Mrs. Hamlin, who purchased her from a m in Florida. She is probably harbored by a mube given for her delivery at the Work House. Apply at this Office. September 4.

A VERY LIKELY FAMILY OF YOUNG NEGROES .- By Shingler Brothers, 7 Brond Street .- Will sell at Pritate Sale, Rebecca and her three Children. She is about 27 years of age; warranted sound She is a complete Seamstress and Mantua-maker. She is also a good Cook and Washer, of unexceptionable character and qualifications. Conditions cash. Apply as above.

ESTATE SALE-BRICKLAYER-BY THOMAS M. HUME,

Purchasers to pay T. M. H. for papers. September 23

A New Cook Book. We have received an advance these qualities to beard the lion in his den, and to Practical Receipts for the Housewife. Comprising all the popular methods for cooking and preparing all kinds of poultry, terrapins, desserts, soups, beef, vegnearly fifty years as a Cake and Pastry Baker in South Ninth street, Philadelphia.' Complete in one large duodecimo volume, strongly bound, for one dollar.

The arrangement and typographical distinctness this book are excellent. It is said that all the receipts in it are now for the first time published in book form; that they have been tried for years by hundreds of Mrs. Widdifield's pupils ; and that they have the adin modern cook-books are. The Ladies' National Magazine pronounces it the best book on Cookery extant. From many of its receipts, however, we advise an entire exclusion of wine and brandy, which are too frequently set down in the directions.

For sale by Redding & Co., 8 State street. DISMISSED !- A dispatch to the Traveller states that the Rev. Mr. Conway was, on Sunday last, dismissed

from the pastorate of the Unitarian church in Washing-

ton, by a vote of the church. The objection to Mr. Con

way was his preaching against slavery.

This is the title of an earnest and eloquent Sermon commended Mr. Webster for taking this position, did it on the Crime against Freedom, in Kansas and Wash- prove him to be a Disunionist? Who was so foolish or ington, preached at Henniker, N. H., August 31, 1856, so impudent as to bring that charge against him while by Eden B. Forten, Paster of John Street Church, living? No one, And what is he but a knave, who Lowell, Mass -making a pamphlet of 40 pages. It because we are with the Republican party in its effort ably vindicates the right of those who occupy the to prevent Kansas from falling a prey to Border Ruf pulpits of the land, to cry aloud against overshadowing finnism, -though known to be against it in its compro despotism, though demagogues may charge them with being 'political pricets,' and 'dabbling in the mire fasten upon that party the edium of our Disunionist of politics.' It also vividly depicts the outrages that and to represent us as all having the same object have taken place in Kansas and in the Capital, shows view? And what are they but infatuated, who seek t how great are the perils threatening all the land, and play off one party trick against another, by represent expresses the belief 'that the election of the coming ing us to be sollcitous for the success of Buchanan, for November will decide the destinies of this republic.' But it is sadly lacking in moral consistency. For ex- horrence as among the basest of the base, and the mo ample :- its author professes to 'receive most cordially desperate of the unscrupulous? If the Republican part and fully the opening doctrine of our Declaration of wishes us to give it a certificate of its perfect loyalty Independence, that God has created all men free and that 'covenant with death,' the United States Constiequal, and also to believe the doctrine of the Bible, tution, we will do so in the most explicit language that he has made of one blood all men who dwell upon The disloyal charges brought against if, by the Buchar the face of the earth,"-that . Christ died for the Af- an party, we pronounce to be utterly false and mall rican as much as for you or me,'-and that 'all men cious, known to be such by those who coinand circulate politics-your false expediency-your hollow compro- him. 'Pity 'tis 'tis true.' such a return is fatuity, according to his own showing ; New England Anti-Slavery Convention in this city : for he says- Slavery keeps no truce, obeys no laws, observes no promise. It enters into a professed compromise for a time, simply that it may lay upon its fellers upon the limbs of black men-this is an evil Slave Power in regard to future territorial acquisi of the whole sermon. It is full of sympathy for the while settlers in Kansas—for Mr. Sumner, prostrated by ruffian blows on the floor of the Senate; and deeply concerned for the liberties of the people of the North. But, for four millions of slaves bound hand and foot, body and soul, in the slave States, it. evinces no compassion whatever; it does not touch one of their passion whatever; it does not touch one of their much the abolition of slavery as the abolition of freedom?-a very nice metaphysical distinction ! As if Charles I. freedom were not now in the dust solely because of the sin are to be evaded or driven back by nourishing the will stop slavery agitation, and 'will, in its benumb government where men are brothers, living together in fraternal fellowship, blessing each other, and blessed Christ's religion.' Remember the proverb-'Fine words benefit of free while laborers, the Post is willing and butter no parsnips.' No such scheme of government desirous to have all agitation ended in regard to the victims of slavery : it plainly indicates a lack of moral take no thought, and give ourselves no concern. We

the proposition to plant it in our own State. The pieces 'as a potter's vessel is broken. there could be no excuse for bringing slavery into this State. It would be an infinite evil, an unspeakable wrong. . . . You would exclaim with one voice, -- Give us mildew or blight, pestilence or famine or war sooner !" South is concerned, Mr. Foster would not disturb the us letters like the following, asking for information :guarantees of the Constitution, by which its SLAVE PROPERTY is made SECURE' !-by which something

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

DEAR SIR,-Will you do me the favor to state, in worse than mildew or blight, pestilence or famine, is

Aside from these moral defects, this sermon contains

PAMPHLET FOR THE TIMES.

John P. Jewett & Co., Boston, bave just published a amphlet with special reference to the present orisis, Lovejoy is making a good fight in this District, but pamphlet with special reference to the present orisis, Oligarchy, as shown by their own Writers, and the Opinions of Clay, Webster, Josiah Quincy, and other Patriots, on Slavery and its Extension.' This 'Scrap Book' will prove a valuable Text Book while the conflict with the Slave Power lasts. How any man can read it, and not see and feel that no mere geographical understood here that it is to get votes, except among a few. He is with us on many points. Is it not the impression of yourself that our influence should be cast, without making any show about it, for Fremont, and especially for Owen Lovejoy?

Give me an early answer, and believe me with you in the cause, although a stranger.

Yours, truly, issue with that Power is admissible, we are at a loss to understand. We are sorry to perceive in it, (p. 34,) W. L. GARRISON: a mean attempt to propiliate the pro-slavery spirit, in order to secure votes for Mr. Fremont, by wishing it to be observed that 'the ultra Abolitionists, [meaning these who carry out their principles honestly and lead. those who carry out their principles honestly and legit- Fremont's election. imately,] who avowedly seek the dissolution of the Union, and go for Buchanan as the surest way of accomplishing their end.' This is a misrepresentation. An article is copied from the Portland Advertiser, commencing thus:—'We have already published Garrison's avowed preference for the election of Buchanan'over that of Fremont, and we now find his followers taking the same ground.' Now, this is a false imputation. We have never avowed any such preference, in private

I am a Fremont man, and take the ground that you favor Buchanan's success over Fremont. I think I have seen an editorial in your paper, or a speech from you, to that effect, and that in that article you so you have seen an editorial in your paper, or a speech from you, to that effect, and that in that article you so you, to that effect, and that in tha We have never avowed any such preference, in private Fremont's election; but with the evidence before me, I we have uniformly expressed our 'preference' for Fremont as against Buchanan or Fillmore, and this is the universal feeling of 'the ultra Abolitionists'—not because Fremont is an abolitionist, not because his party gives any countenance whatever to our Disunion views.

(the Republicans) are Disunional Course, deny, as it is false.

I am aware that this is asking a good deal of you, but I hope that you will respond to my request, that the trula may be known.

Should you see fit to oblige me, direct to are right in resisting the extension of slavery, and ir that act necessarily have our sympathies and good wish. es, however culpable they may be, and are, in other respects ; just as-we approved of Mr. Webster's course when he declared, . There is no one who can complain of the North for resisting the increase of slavery representation': and again when he said, 'In my judgment, we are to use the first, and the last, and every occasion which occurs, in maintaining our sentiments against the extension of the Slave Power; and again when he said, 'The freemen of the North have a deep interest in keeping labor free, exclusively free, in the new Territories. . . . I shall consent to no extension of the area of slavery upon this continent, nor to any increase of slave representation in the other House

'A NORTH-SIDE VIEW OF SLAVERY.' part-nothing more, nothing less. But because we are equal in their claims to all the privileges which them, and who are 'of their father the devil.' John constitutions and laws can bestow.' He further says, C. Fremont is as true to the Union as James Buthat he is heart-sick of your low, noisy, earth-born chanan or Millard Fillmore; and we are sorry for

mises—your cool contempt of God.' Nevertheless, he The Aftertiser refers to a Mr. H. N. Smith, (not says, 'I cherish the deepest reverence for the Constitation of my country-I am a loyal subject of the writes from the West, that, if Fremont is elected, the government-I am an unwavering friend of the Union.' Union will be strengthened, and he fears made perma Nay, more :- 'I would not disturb the guarantees of nent,' and who therefore 'carnestly desires the electhe Constitution, BY WHICH THE SLAVE PROPERTY OF MY tion of Mr. Buchanan.' Who this Mr. Smith is, we do DEAR KINDRED IN THE SOUTH IS MADE SECURE, until not know; but he has a right to his opinion-only it is they, moved by the truth and power of God, are ready unfair to quote one such case against the opinions of an to co-operate in the holy and most blessed work of overwhelming majority of those who are designated as emancipation. Island by the stipulations made to them 'ultra Abolitionists,' Their views were clearly ex--I ask for a return of honor and faith.' But to expect pressed in the following resolutions adopted at the last

Resolved, That slavery in a Territory is no worse than slavery in a State; that Kansas is no more entitled to freedom than Carolina; and while we yield to promise for a time, simply that it may lay upon its oars, recruit its strength, and watch its advantage."

Finally, he says—' Slavery may continue to place ils whatever is said or done to builte the designs of the sufficiently great and alarming-let it not bind our souls, nor padlock our lips.' And this is the animus separation of the North from the South as a moral and

the liberties of the North by his ready subserviency to chains; it leaves them to the 'tender mercies' of their the Southern eligarchy, and, instead of being the law-wolfish possessors, our 'dear kindred in the South.' It ful President of the United States, is the chief of bansays that 'we are called to-day to consider not so dits, and the incarnation of Border Ruffianism,' more more worthy of being brought to the block than was

Another article is copied from the New York Erecontinuance of slavery, made 'secuns by the guaran- ning Post, representing the Anti-Slavery Standard lees of the Constitution '! As if the consequences of to be opposed to the Republican movement, because it sin itself! As if it were rational to complain that the ing and satisfying influence, retard the movements for fruit of the tree is poisonous to the taste, while oppost the slaves' redemption.' The comment of the Post is ing the laying of the axe to the root thereof! Of what as explicit as it is remarkable :- 'No doubt the elecavail is it for Mr. Foster to say - There is a scheme of tion of Fremont will have both these tendencies. It will stop slavery agitation,' &c. This shows that the abo litionism of the Post is like salt that has lost its savor themselves: there is a rule of freedom, accordant with Provided the territories are secured for the exclusive is that which 'secures' property in human flesh, and millions groaning in bondage at the South; and it is reduces to bondage every seventh person in the land ; so weak as to think that entire repose on the subject of yet that is the scheme which Mr. Foster says he 'cher- slavery will follow the election of Fremont! Why, it ishes with the deepest reverence,' and of which he is matters not who sits in the Presidential chair : the ex-'a loyal subject'! He will 'stand by the stipulations citement must go on-the revolution cannot go backmade to the South, allowing her a slave oligarchy in ward. Possibly it may be retarded for the hour-Congress, and the privilege to hunt her fugitives on the stopped' or suppressed it can never be. But we ensoil of New England as freely as on her own-though, ter into no calculation of chances or consequences : we at the same time, he is 'heart-sick of your earth-born do not desire the success of villany on the ground politics, your false expediency, Youn Hollow Compro- that greater good may grow out of it than by its de-MISES'! Such jargon as this cannot emanate from a feat. We believe in doing right, trusting in the right, heart keenly alive to the sorrows and woes of the sable and firmly adhering to principle. Beyond this, we are sure it is not in the power of Fremont, or Buchan-Mr. Foster says that he regards the proposition to an, or Fillmore, to perpetuate this blood-stained Union; extend slavery into free territory exactly as he should and that, in spite of them all, God shall yet dash it in

POLITICAL INQUIRIES.

We regret that the circulation of the THE LIBERATOR is so limited, for many reasons-among them one is, that so many persons are ignorant of its real character And is it not as great a wrong, as fearful an evil, as that, in a political crisis like the present, they are much to be abhorred, in Virginia, or Georgia, or any easily imposed upon by designing demagogues in re-of the fifteen slave States? And yet, so far as the

Monnistown, (N. J.) Oct. 3, 1856.

worse than mildew or blight, pestilence or famine, is brief note in reply to this, which of the Presidentia made a matter of national complicity!—' I stand by candidates you intend to vote for in the coming camthe stipulations made to them.' Is not this to daub paign? By so doing, you will confer a great favo with untempered mortar? NO UNION WITH SLAVE- upon Yours, very respectfully,

many truthful and eloquent passages, which we shall transfer to our columns as well worthy of perusal, in another number.

BLOOMINGTON, III., Sept. 29th, 1800.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

DEAR SIR,—The contest is waxing warm in this State. The friends of liberty may be able to do a good work, if they rightly devote their energies. I am of the opinion that all true friends of liberty ought to do t BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 29th, 1856.

entitled 'THE REPUBLICAN SCHAP BOOK; containing the contest is to be a close one, and my impression is the Platforms, and a choice Selection of Extracts, setting forth the Real Questions in issue, the Opinions of the Candidates, the Nature and Designs of the Slave in the Candidates, the Nature and Designs of the Slave in the Candidates, the Nature and Designs of the Slave in the Candidates, the Nature and Designs of the Slave in the terminal transfer of the terminal transf

or in public, in speech or in writing: on the contrary, doubt it. Buchanan men here claim that you are in we have uniformly expressed our 'preference' for Fremont, and thus attempt to prove that we mont as against Buchanan or Fillmore, and this is the (the Republicans) are Disunionists, which we, of

WYOMING, (Pa.) Sept. 22, 1856.

Editor Boston Liberator :

RESPECTED SIR-I bear, in the present political ca Inspect of Sir.—I hear, in the present political campaign, frequent allusions to your paper, and under circumstances that I am satisfied that it must be misrepresented. Will you please forward me one copy for examination? I hear it reported, on the one hand, that it favors the election of J. C. Fremont for the Presidency; and on the other, that of some one else. Please forward me a copy, conveying the correct information in reference to this matter, and oblige,

Truly, a friend to human rights,

These are but samples of a flood of similar letters w are receiving from every point of the compass. They will afford amusement to those who habitually peruse Congress. This is Fremontism, in whole and in our sheet; especially where the inquiry is raised, for

which of the Presidential candidates we introd to the at the approaching election !- and again, where has alleged, on the one hand, that we are for Process on the other, that we earnestly desire the par excellence! Even Horace Greeley, in the h Republican party '-a statement not warranted by the Republican party facts in the case, though Mr. Greeley says he night quote columns to prove it! Will be allow us to make a single quotation from an article of cers, published is our paper of the 12th ultimo, showing rucily sless we stand in the present political conflict?

As against Buchanan and Fillmore, it weems to As against Buthanan and Fillmere, it memins, the sympathics and best wishes of every eliphent friend of freedom must be on the side of Frensi; in that if there were no moral barrier to an radio, and we had a million votes to bestow, we should said for the Republican candidate. We bail the much of the recent elections in Iows, Vermont and Make in the contract of the recent elections in Iows, Vermont and Make in the contract of the recent elections in Iows, Vermont and Make in the contract of the recent elections in Iows, Vermont and Make in the contract of the recent elections in Iows, Vermont and Make in the contract of the recent elections in Iows, Vermont and Make in the contract of the cont of the recent elections in Iowa, Vermont and Make as cheering proofs of a growing change in palis wall ment at the North, favorable to the cause of feeding enerally; and so they will be regarded by its six oligarchy, to a man. Justly open to censure as let he publican party is, on other grounds, it is described commendation for endeavoring to beffle the deeps of the Slave Power in regard to our unit territorial pansions at the West. One step in the right directs a better than inaction: how much better than itsny steps (as taken by the Democratic party) in the span direction!

rection! Nevertheless, it seems as clear to us now, as a di ten years ago, that the best service that can be rade, ed to the millions who are in bondage at the Sont-h ed to the militons who are in bonning at the both-b the territories which are yet to be inhabited in the cause of freedom every where; nay, that the light duty that can be performed with reference to the research and the future—is to refuse to coaline in allow with the staveholding South, and to frample is the day the iniquitous compact made by our fathers, blied, we see no other alternative left to us.

Better, then, than voting even for Frement is that.

Better, then, than voting even for reresent a new lying-cry of 'No Union with Stavenotness'-awild drawal from the compact—is refusal to use the short franchise—is Northern secession from Southern paras. Francisco is Africa accession from contern parase, ship—is uncompromising opposition to states at principle or system wherever it exists—is peaced into lution. Let all true abolitionists believe this using upon it.'

Now, this is our answer to the inquiries of our po litical correspondents. Is it possible for language to more clearly expressed?

THE HARMONY OF AGEN: A Thesis on the Belging between the Conditions of Man and the Character of God. By HIRAM PARKER, M. D. Boston : Pullised by John P. Jewett & Co. 1856.

This Thesis makes a handsome duodecime talum of 368 pages. It is based upon the fact, that there's a more rational and legitimate theory of remelling between the character of God and the condition of mu than that which has been promulgated by Dr. Ewan BEECHER, in his 'Conflict of Ages.' From a caren examination of it, it appears to us to be a very secessful attempt to

. Vindicate the ways of God to man;

and, without in the least degree lessening the stiff moral accountability of every human being, is simrably adapted to correct that querulous and amid state of mind which is too prevalent in regard in the existence of evil in the world, and the retributions nexed to violated law. Its author is manifely thinker, with a comprehensive philosophy and a afolic spirit; his style is free from these mittagle technicalities which are so apt to abound is worked this kind, and his reasoning lucid and vigorous; at he has produced a volume well worthy of the simtion of all conscientious and inquiring minds. Unstly, we take very little interest in theological diesnerally savor of a rat spirit, or are heavy and dull. Here is an exception case : the matter is solid, the argument dispassion and the conclusion benerable to the Creater and there

THE CURSE ENTAILED. By Harriet Hamline Bigilst Boston : Wentworth & Co. Cleveland, Ohio : lux I. Bigelow. 1856. pp. 545.

A few weeks since, we noticed this work as a the press, and spoke of it in commendatory terms, by ing been permitted to examine the manuscript in the vance. It is now published in one large relima handsomely executed in every respect. The author of it says that she conscientiously believes that it as written under the same pressure that the spools has felt when he exclaimed, 'I have nothing to girly d' for necessity is laid upon me ; yea, wee is unto me !! preach not the gospel.' Such will be the conviction every reader of it. It exceeds every one of its cis. (as we have before remarked,) from 'Usele Ten's Dred, in a clear perception of the intrinsic with ness of staveholding, in intense sympathy with the ? pressed, in its uncompromising character, and is a fearless impeachment of the conduct of they this fend or palliate the damning sin of our last; the it may not possess as much artistic merit, ser tall the same degree of romantic interest. We hope I til obtain an extended circulation. It is a best in it family circle, to be read during the long winter nings. So truthful and affecting are its delicating of the terrible workings of slavery, with record alike to the enslaved and the enslavers, that it sund fail to make lasting impressions upon the public mind, or to cause the pulses of the old to quicker at indignation and horror. Its plot is without istrant its narrative simple and natural, its meral resist most salutary. We shall have occasion to rist by again, in making some extracts from it for our page

It contains an ingenious frontispiece, represent slavery as a many-headed hydra, whose cols tred from 1776 to 1856, representing four distinct sents illustrative of the growth of that bloody depoise First, in 1776, a clave-driver is seen scourging al black child-symbolical of slavery in its in and ond, in 1806, the child has grown to a man, what writhing under the lash. Third, in 1836, a slart, is white through the amalgamation process, is see as jected to the same treatment. Fourth, in 1856, and wart white victim stands stripped to receive his big lation, all complexional distinctions having counts the plantation.

The motto of the work is well chosen, especially view of its religious bearings :- We unto per, total and Pharlsees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto show sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful same but within are full of dead men's bones, and of all

KANSAS AID MEETING. The first meeting of he Young Men's Kansas Relief Society was held in Is mont Temple on Monday evening last. His Esquare Governor Gardner occupied the chair, and sales were made by the Governor, Rev. Mr. Kalled, Is James Freeman Clarke, Rev. Dr. McLane, of law ette College, Pa., and Judge Conway and R. R. for of Kansas. Mr. Clarke exhibited a cannon laid from the types of the Herald of Freedon nempt and the chains worn by John Brown, Jr., vis compelled to travel with them thirty miles, under 18 July sun, by which he became a raving manise. the flag captured from Buford's company see le

Osing to a lame hand, I have not been able to write Owing to will be series of brilliant expost on the part of our army, which have struck with of the hearts of the hellish crew that for weeks beret the leed prowling upon our skirts, as Satan sneaked and Paradise, before he dared to enter. But as tothe engagement will probably prove the most seriou by engage had. I will reverse the common order o the historian and give you the last the first.

Today, about twenty-seren miles south of here, on pal (reek, and bout twenty miles from the Missouri toth are drawn up in hattle array the hostile armies. subgring about 500 men each. Here at length is the gral question to be decided which has been argued for gent queries, on platforms, in halls, and in Legislanersemblies at the North. To-day, the two armies her met face to face, and our commander has sent and that he has men enough to fight the enemy. We hir left is our town about 150 men to guard it, in the ered of an attack from 300 men just arrived at Lemapped, from the neighborhood of Leavenworth.

The scene is inspiriting. For one, I feel, if it were set for a lame arm, that disables me from handling a griler, I should join the army that now awaits the gran from our commander to 'pitch into' the misemile berier-ruffins, who have just burned Osawattonie to the ground, and have made this new ingress into er territory, as their last effort to save Kansas from the diabolical abolitionists.

As to the result of the hattle, I have no fears. The heder-ruffians are the impersonation of cowardice, exopt when they either have three to one of our number. er are fortified so that our shots will not reach them. sat Franklin. Bally Brooks is a perfect border-rafis bearasts. Mean as the lowest chicken-thief at the North, brutal as the most besofted drunkard, savage as the worst specimen of a wild Indian, and unprinciael as Satan himself, he stands before the world a ngal representative of the class of men we are called seen to fight. Scan Bully Brooks, read him through and through, epitomize him thoroughly, and multiply fie result by five hundred, and you have the army now garding on the prairie to defy the principle of freedom that Banker Hill Monument was reared to commemo-

My opinion is, that, like Bully Brooks, this army will be 'afraid, afraid, afraid,' when thus challenged to met its fees in broad daylight, on the open prairie, sal is fall fight. And why should they not fear? Gol is surely against them, and the devil is fairly. shaned of them. Robbery and plunder are their fatante employments. To rush upon defenceless houses, number the inmates, and carry off the property, is that their souls delight in, and not in open warfare. Scalping inoffensive Free State men; and insulting lidies travelling East, suits these demons much better than to have the bullets whiz round their heads upon the battle-field. Mark my words! As in debate, so is physical conflict, these men will never meet an equal somler of Free State men, drawn up in battle array. Secret was the saying, . 'Tis conscience that makes enards of us all,' more fully exemplified than in their me. Speaking around, unwatched, like the merciless

mest approved mode of warfare. But to return to the historical portion of my letter. Last Wednesday three weeks ago, commenced our victires. A small force of gallant men from this town, is connection with the inhabitants of that neighborhool routed a force entrepched near Osawattomie. Arms, ammunition and provisions, to a considerable amount, were taken, and the fort was burned to the grand, without any loss on our side.

strage, and pouncing upon defenceless persons, is their

The next Tuesday, about sixty of our men, under the manned of Col Lane, incognito, who had just arrived, described Franklin a force of twenty-five Georgians. streets fortified in a double log house, which was defeeled by a loaded cannon. Our men were drawn up is frost of the house, and exposed to a galling fire from the within, without the least protection. They wawell not, although a large number were wounded, and ms man was shot dead. The moon shone directly in fier faces, so as to point them out distinctly to the bewerd. At length, finding that the odds were too great he double logs of which the house was built, they risely abouted the 'Barnburner' principle, and conduled to destroy barn, rats and all. They accordingpless a load of hay up to the house, directly in the fee of the enemy, and set fire to it. Then were heard the stricks of the cowardly orew inside, begging for quiter. Those who were present tell me they never burl such poltroon entreaties, such cries and screams, Then as yet their fort stood untouched. I suppose the hal of hay on fire reminded their guilty consciences of the fast configration, when, according to Orthodoxy. they would receive their just deserts. Our men took ply on them, extinguished the flumes, and allowed all of the ruscals to escape unharmed-a striking instance of clomency, which they will never imitate. We took a number of guns, an old cannon, used in the Mexican

var, and a large amount of store goods. This event greatly encouraged our men, and an army of about 390 railled at Washington Creek, and demolshel another fort of the Georgians lately erected there. Not a shot was exchanged between the parties. The fulians fiel as soon as they saw our army approaching, leaving a large amount of property, and one slave, to fall into our hands.

From this place, our army, with reinforcements, milchel to Fort Titus, near Lecompton, and after a that but desperate battle, took the fort and garrison. consisting of Col. Titus and sixteen men. The United States troops refused to obey Shannon's order to fire ton our army. The cannon taken at Franklin proved of good service in demolishing this celebrated rendezwas of horse thieves and midnight assassins-for such arealty was Fort Titus. The whole army, numbering some 400 men, then marched into Lawrence in triumph with their prisoners. This was two weeks ago yester-

It is but just to say, that the last two victories were strined partly through the assistance of 200 new-comto, who had just arrived from Nebraska. Capt. Shombre, one of their leaders, was shot at Fort Titus, and del soon after his arrival here. Titus himself was tally wounded, and as he was lifted from the wagon tof taken into the hospital after his arrival here, he heled the very picture of despair. From my beart I rised the poor fellow, although I was fully aware of the nurders and outrages he had committed. A majority of the soldiers, stung to madness by the outrages we have all experienced, were loudly in favor of hanging the wicked prisoner; but the dawn of the Sabbath seemel to calm their excited feelings, and they were silling to accede to the proposition of Shannon, who time to accoliate for the release of the prisoners. He sipulated that several of our men, arrested for their connection with the Franklin affair, should be released, that the howitzer taken at the sacking of Lawrence thould be returned, and that he would pledge himself to do all in his power to drive out the border-ruffians. Accordingly, on Monday, the prisoners were exchanged, and the cannon was restored to us.

Other forces continued to arrive by the new emigrant real, until we number about 800 fighting men, able to tost (500) of the enemy. But we need and should have impeliately large reinforcements. We must not be toutent with taking possession of the territory. The var must be carried into the enemy's camp, and Westper, Lexington, &c., must be demolished, to atone for the sacking of Lawrence, the burning of Osawattomic, and all the other outrages committed by the pro-slavery

Since the capture of Fort Titus, two defenceless Fre State men have been murdered on the roads between here and Leavenworth and Kansas. All communication between those places and this, except for the mail. right to exist, to be represented, to be protected, and to side at last.

is closed, and we are obliged to live on the resources of rule, under the Constitution, and he declares to you the enemy. Two large loads of wheat and a fine herd that he shall 'INVLEXIBLY' use the power with which of cattle were yesterday afternoon ' pressed' from the you invest him to defend these rights of slavery, and afterwards returned to their owners. This system of starve. Let the Eastern people send us on funds to I know you are not. How then can you vote for Fre disrepute. As it is, there is no doubt that at the end him to defend these rights, and to make them re of the war, all damages will be honorably provided for. spected? I would recommend the passage of an act by Congress remunerating each party for the losses they may have

sustained during the war. On Thursday, the 28th inst. a slight skirmish ensued between the two parties at Middle Creek, which result- reignty.' In this, Fremont and Buchanan, Republi ed in another victory on our part, nearly thirty horses being a portion of the prize. Yesterday, one hundred as the recognition and protection of these rights of sla of the enemy attacked fifteen of our party at Prairie very are concerned, you might as well vote for one as City, ten miles from here. Our men sent some women out, who were taken prisoners, and when asked about the number of the Free State men, replied that there were 150 of them. The border-ruffians instantly disappear- State sovereignty.' ed on the receipt of this intelligence. A message was despatched to this place, and our army left for the scene of action, but found the enemy had retreated to vote for Fremont, when he assures you that he will us the place alluded to, where I suppose the battle is now all the power you invest him with to hold them in tha raging.

SUNDAY, Sept. 21. I have refrained from forwarding my letter, under the impression that during the war it would not reach you. Now, as a sort of 'order reigns in Warsaw,' I will venture to send you what I have written.

approach of only 150 of our men, and night interven- Garrison to Fremont. ing, by morning, they had escaped so far that Gen. Lane did not think it worth while to pursue them, and our army returned in triumph to Lawrence.

About the time of their return, the force at Lecompsix dwelling-houses, among which was Judge Wake- His own, doubtless. field's. This kind of warfare suits them admirably. One man lost the whole of his crops, worth some

On Friday, Sept. 12, our force assembled at Lecomp ton, and would have demolished that place but for the interference of the United States troops. As it was, the Lecomptonites agreed to surrender their prisoners, and day? It is as strong, vigorous and potent as ever, o to send home the border-ruffians there. A few days course, for it alone, of all the movements against the afterwards, Gen. Richardson, their principal leader, came here, and offered to help us drive the border-ruffians out. About this time, our hearts were made glad the few faithful ones, ever among the faithless found by the arrival of Gov. Robinson and the other State and whose motto has so long been, without concealment prisoners, all of whom were released on bail, the for- and without compromise,' will endure unto the end malities of a trial having been dispensed with. It was fainting not, nor wearying. But I suppose that whilst a time of great rejoicing, I assure you. On the same so many-a very encouraging sign-are going up on the day, other prisoners arrived from Leavenworth, among Fremont platform, even some of your little band, in the whom were Mr. Nute and Dr. Avery. They brought very front of anti-slavery light and truth, are going the welcome news of Gov. Geary's arrival, and of his down to it. How very few there are who can walk by promise to drive out the border-ruffians.

three places north of the river. After returning from no strange thing that has happened to us-this Kansa the east, they were taken prisoners by the United States aggression of slavery. State and Church have both troops, and a large portion of them are now being tried been sowing the wind, and now we are reaping the whirl at Lecompton. All these places were border-ruffix wind. This monstrous evil, which so many of the cler rendezvous. The last one was Hickory Point, between gy are now arousing themselves to resist-slavery-ex-Stranger and Grasshopper Creeks, and contained a tension-why, it is only an evil which they them company of marauders, who had attempted to drive selves, by their compromising and subserviency, have from their homes some Free State men who had established a colony there, and erected a saw-mill, at an People, who are now ready to shoot 'Border Ruffians, expense of \$5000.

of the season. 2800 border-ruffians came within a few who have ever been forewarning them of the conse miles of Lawrence, and 150 of them rode up to within quences of their pro-slavery course, leave their work to a short distance of the village. It was a time of fear-undo what they have done? I rejoice that they have ful excitement, I assure you. But all was cool determination on our part. No cowards were present to of repentance and a new resolution, they will be able propose such a surrender as the 21st of May witnessed. to conquer the foe they have assisted in bringing into Old men and lame men-the sick, the halt, and the the field. But that is their fight; and they may be peace men-all assembled in the forts, armed with able-I trust they will be-to sever the new Branch guns and pitchforks, and swore by high heaven never that has sprung from the great Tree that they have so to surrender. I felt first-rate. It seemed glorious to long been even prayerfully protecting. die in such a cause. All fear of death vanished from ed to aid in driving them from us. Our men were ing truth must be preached in all the land, so that when was with us, and we should have conquered, I think. have another national one-there will be a still higher Their vanguard of 150 horsemen fled at the sight of a small number of our men, who ventured from the forts Gerrit Smith party, perhaps. If Garrison, Phillips & and attacked them. That night, the Governor sent the Co. should come down from their elevation, and merge troops to protect us, and the next morning the army their 'no-Union' doctrine into that of 'no-extension,' dispersed at his request. We do not know whether Geary is our friend or not. The result will show.

THE PEARFUL IMPORT OF A VOTE FOR FREMONT.

Angola, Ind., Sunday, Sept. 28, 1856. TO SAMUEL J. MAY :

JUSTICE

interpret that instrument, and you are pledged, by its progress, many would be crushed that will now be scorn and trample under foot whatever constitutional representatives, is still an essential work-only it should rights slavery may claim. Is this the view taken of be exact and truthful, leaning, if any way, to clemthe Constitution and the rights of slavery by the man ency.

selected by you to represent and carry out your ideas? The work of radical reformers is ever in the ages Constitution, and declares that he shall respect those mising principles must, therefore, be sown, broadcast, rights if he is elected. He accords to slavery the four through the world, that at last their legitimate fruits, following constitutional rights:

1. The right to exist in the States where it now is.

2. The right to be represented in Congress.

under the shield of State sovereignty.'

elavery ought not to be interfered with where it exists work which it is fitted, by its providential developunder the shield of State sovereignty. If slavery ex- ment and acquirements, to perform. None should deists in Kansas, (as it probably will,) under the shield scend for an apparent immediate result; but there of State sovereignty, before the 4th of March, 1857, should be as much unity as principle will admit of.

ty,' during his administration. cording to the true spirit of the Constitution, as it was streak of 'sunshine in the sky.' Let us be hopeful. interpreted by the great men who penned and adopted I have lectured in but few places, of late, on antiister it? They believed that by that instrument slave- out paying my respects to 'the peculiar institution.' ry had a right to exist, to be represented in Congress, I find, too, that I can wake up the moral and religious and to be protected in any State where it did or should sense, and the humanity, of some, whose political prejuexist 'under the shield of State sovereignty'; and dices would be aroused, did I speak to them from any also, that slavery had a constitutional right to enter mere political point of view. I have spoken occasionalthe lists and contend for the majority against liberty; ly of our 'no-Union' position, in different parts of the and that if slavery gained the majority, she had a right town, and also at Ilion and Frankport, and have seto administer the government and to rule the nation as cured warm responses from many. At Ilion, Geo. W. she should deem right and best. These rights of slave- Bungay, well known in Massachusetts, and now editor ry to existence, to representation, to protection and do- of the Hion Independent, though a Republican, en-

Now, my much-loved friend, will your intellectual lips, and their work. It seemed to be a profitable meetand moral nature allow you to invest a man with the ing. Republicanism there, and hereabouts, is greatly power of the entire physical force of this nation to de- in the ascendant, and there is much healthy enthusiasm fend these rights of slavery, which he thinks constitutional? I ask not, Would you invest a man with that strong and carnest Abelitionists, and some no Abelition power to carry out your views of slavery and the Con- ists at all-not understanding or appreciating the first stitution? You believe that slavery has no constitutional right to exist, to be protected, to be represented, or to rule, any where in the universe. Of course, you and labor upon the high and uncompromising Platform could invest a man with power to carry out this view. of the American and Massachusetts A. S. Societies. But Fremont tells you that he believes slavery has the And the world must, at any rate, come round to our

enemy and driven into town, but some of the cattle were make them respected by you and by the whole nation Are you willing to allow, by yourself or by your pressing meets with decided disapprobation on the agent, that slavery has any constitutional rights? Ar part of the Free State leaders; but the soldiers declare you willing, by yourself or by your agent, to pledge hat 'all is lawful in war,' and they are not going to yourself, inflexibly, to respect and defend such rights support our army, and ' pressing ' will fall quickly into mont, who assures you he shall use the power you give

Buchanan has done no more. He is only pledged t respect and defend the constitutional right of slavery t exist, to be protected, to be represented, and to rule wherever it exists, under the shield of State sove canism and Democracy, are one and the same. So far the other. Both will use the power of the Nation-if invested with it-to protect and perpetuate slavery, wherever it can get an existence ' under the shield o

Were your own wife and children held in slaver under the State sovereignty' of Virginia, would you condition, and to perpetuate their woes? You cannot willingly and wittingly, do to the wives and children of others, what you would not do to your own.

Dear friend, your example and teaching, in regard to voting for Frement, do not raise one from Democracy to Republicanism, but they do degrade many from Abolitionism to Republicanism. You elevate none from As I prophesied, the border-ruffian army fied at the Buchanan to Fremont, but you do degrade many from

Pardon my freedom. I love you. I honor you for your long-tried fidelity to your own convictions of right in regard to slavery. Reflect kindly and correctly or this position, in voting for Fremont. Do you inves ton ravaged the country around there, burning five or him with power to carry out your views, or his own

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

LETTER PROM WILLIAM H. PISH. McLEAN, (N. Y.) Sept, 25, 1856.

DEAR PRIEND MAY: How goes the old pioneer cause in the Bay State to Slave Power, bath immortality abiding in it. And one intuitively knows, at whatever distance from them, tha fuith in divine ideas and principles, and how many are After this, our forces made successful attacks upon impatient to see, at once, the fruit of their labors! It is

nursed into life and vigor ! Many of the Priests and themselves begot the said Ruffians. And now they Just one week ago to-day was the most fearful day should fight it out between them. Why should those

There is a more important work, however, to do, than my soul as I saw the ruffians approaching, and I long- such a fragmentary one. The undiluted, uncompromismostly absent. We had but about 300 left, but God another Presidential campaign shall come-if we are to the next party that should spring up would hardly be higher than the Republican, if so high. . Keep on the steam,' therefore, is the true policy, as well as the true principle. Despised 'Garrisonianism' is to all the political parties and religious sects what the locomotive is to a train of cars-just as essential. All, therefore, though as high as Wilson, and Burlingame, and Fremont, must 'look out for the engine while the bell DEAR FRIEND,-You are to vote for Fremont. You rings.' If there should be no 'Liberty Bell' to ring base your right and duty to do so on your views of the out its clear, sonorous notes of alarm to all who stand, Constitution. Slavery has no rights under it, as you even with one foot, on the track of Freedom, hindering your life and your teachings, for twenty-five years, to saved. Criticism of Republicanism, and even of its best

Fremont insists that slavery has rights under the for it is ever seed-time with them. Their uncompro a corresponding harvest, shall come. But, meanwhile, those on a more compromising plane of life, political or religious, will do their work, whether at the 3. The right to the protection of the Federal Govern- ballot-box, or on the battle-field. I suppose the clearment wherever it now exists, or may hereafter exist, est-visioned of the Republican party see, and will acknowledge, that that party is larger, and more potent 4. The right to rule the nation, if it can get the ma- to-day, in consequence of there having been a 'no Union' party in the field. Each party, therefore, · I am inflexible (says your agent) in the belief that should keep to its own appropriate work-just that

and Fremont on that day, by your vote, is made Presi- Such being, as for many years, my views, I am endent, he is pledged to you and to the nation ' not to in- deavoring to do what little I can in this part of Central terfere with it '-not to seek its removal-in his official New York, to keep the motto of ' No Union with Slavecapacity. On the contrary, he assures you that he will holders' before the people. It is a strange, because use all the power with which you invest him, as your new, motto to many; but I think that after election, agent, to protect it there, and in every State where it especially if the South triumphs, multitudes will be does or shall exist ' under the shield of State sovereign- ready practically to adopt it. And if Fremont triumphs, perhaps 'Bully Brooks' will dissolve the Union I will, he says, administer the government ac- by that threatened magic word of his! So there is a

How did these 'great men' interpret and admin- slavery proper, though I never speak, of course, withminion, your agent assures you he will sacredly respect dorsed the spirit and aim of my lecture, and pronounced an eloquent eulogy upon Messrs. Garrison and Philon the subject. Some of the party with whom I meet are principles of Universal Freedom. So I commend the good I see among them, and feel satisfied still to stand

THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

did not discover, till a few days since, Mr. A. Hogeboom's repeated challenge to me, to discuss the subject of slavery. The terms of his letter leave me no alterna tive. I have accepted his challenge, and sent him my opening argument, with the request that he should publish it, with his reply, in pamphlet form, (as he proposes,) without troubling himself to send me a manuin print, and to reply to it thereafter, if I think proper, I presume you will publish my acceptance of a challenge which was tendered through your columns. All I ask is, that the people in free society should investigate the history and statistics of such society, (which is but a very small and short-lived experiment,) ascertain that it has improved the moral, social, intellectual and physical condition of the liberated class, or at least has re dounded to ' the greater good of the greatest number,' before they attempt to force us to try the same experiment.

· Your obedient servant,

ABINGTON A. S. PAIR.

making out a report, we have deferred, till this late hour, giving due notice of our second Anti-Slavery Fair, which commenced on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 9th, and continued through the afternoons and evenings of the three following days. Although, as will be seen by the Treasurer's report, the receipts are acquirements to the discovery and manufacture of rem something less than those of last year, yet in view of edies for popular use. The unparalleled success which the great political excitement which every where pre- has followed his labors is too well known in the commu vails, carrying captive so many heads and hearts, not nity to need any elucidation from our pen. - Washingsparing our own ordinarily quiet inhabitants, who have ton Co. Observer. lavished money by thousands of dollars, and time without 'taking note of it,' to infuse within the minds and hearts of the people a love of patriotism and popular anti-slavery, we by no means feel discouraged; but on the contrary, feel stimulated to continue our efforts with renewed zeal, never losing sight of the great end to be accomplished, hoping that the day is not far dispingled. The BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. For beautifying hearts of the ground the complexion, cleansing the teeth, beating, shaving, and all toilet purposes, this cosmetic is unrivalled. Lewis Gaylord Clark, of the Knickerbocker Magazine, says of it: 'We can say, from ocular proof, that the Balm of Thousand Flowers, a preparation for removing tau, to be accomplished, hoping that the day is not far dispingled. tank the day is not far dis-tank when we may unfurl to the breeze, in place of the glittering stars and stripes of this blood-stained Union, a banner of untarnished purity, with the simple in-Co. General Agents, 100 Washington Street, Boston.

ning, but it was by no means unhappily spent. We were cheered from time to time by music from the band

On Thursday evening, we had the pleasure of listen-ing to Rev. Mr. Walker, of East Abington, who expres-each day; and the time thus spent is that which is gen On Thursday evening, we had the pleasure of music, which added much to the enjoyments of the eve-

in various ways, rendered us valuable assistance.

Oct. 1, 1856 :-

Proceeds of A. S. Fair, collections at the meetings of the Society, Donations. Total.

Add belance in treasury, Making a total of

Balance in Treasury, In behalf of the Committee

The following is a list (supposed to be nearly complete up to this date) of the epithets freely applied

| Catholic, | Thief, | Chest, |
|--|--|--------------|
| Know-Nothing, | Dog-Eater, | Millionaire, |
| Jesuit, | Bustard, | Pauper, |
| Swindler, | Sot. | Frenchman, |
| Mutincer, | Fillibuster, | Canadian, |
| Gambler, | Adventurer, | Slaveholder. |
| Foreigner, | Coward, | Animal, |
| Duellist, | Bully, | Bankrupt, |
| Renegade, | Apostate, | Scoundrel, |
| Monster, | Villain, | Linr. |
| BUT TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O | THE RESERVE OF STREET, NO. OF STREET | |

'A peaceable and respectable German blacksmith, named Adolphus Rodenheiser, was murdered Wednesday evening by a man named John Corneilly, under the following circumstances: - Rodenheiser, who was a Republican, was standing in or near Rees' saloon, and gave a shout for Fremont. Corneilly immediately knocked him down and sprang upon him with both feet, stamping him so severely that he died yesterday afternoon. Corneilly has not yet been arrested, but the of-ficers are in pursuit of him.'

Wise, which we give in our sheet of to-day, will remind our readers of the recitation of one of King Lear's mad speech by a boy, as described in a book which had a considerable run nearly forty years since, entitled 'Thinks I to Myself':—

Wumble thy belly-full, spit fire, spout toain!
You sulphutous and thought-executing fires,
Singe my white bead, and thou, earth-shaking thunder
Stocke flat the thick testundity of the wo'ld?

New York, Oct. 2. Ex-Governor Floyd of Virginia spoke this afternoon, from the steps of the Merchants' spoke this afternoon, from the steps of the Merchants' Exchange, to an immense concourse of citizens. His remarks were continued for two hours in a fervent strain, and were listened to with marked attention. One of the most prominent points of his speech was an argument to prove that the Republicans were clearly responsible for the wrongs perpetrated in Kansas, by their refusal to pass the Senate bill of Mr. Tombs. There was no attempt as distances in the immediate the company of t was no attempt at disturbance in the immediate vicinity of the speaker, though farther up the street there was a large collection of men and boys, shouting for Fillmore, and making riotous demonstrations. One or

tion, and that any interference with the legitimate exer-cise of suffrage will be punished with the utmost sever-ity. Mr. Whitfield is the pro-slavery candidate for Congress. A letter to the Democrat, dated Sept. 24th, says that the Free State prisoners had been examined before Judge Cato, and committed for trial at the April term of the courts.

ESCAPE. The Newburyport Herald, of Monday, says uncompromising Platform that a 'fine black looking fellow of good size, who was sachusetts A. S. Societies. worth full five dollars a pound, drifted away from his master at Mobile a short time since, and was landed in this county, whence he took a near departure northward on Saturday morning. He is in Canada before this.'

PORT ROYAL, (Va.,) Sept. 29, 1856. Caroline Thomas, Rachel Martin, Elizabeth Diamond, John L. Emu poses,) without troubling himself to send me a manu-script copy of his reply—as I shall be satisfied to see it. Deborah Kimball, Hanover,

I admit, at once, that if history, human experience and statistics prove the evils of free society to be less than the evils of slave society, slavery should be abolished. I complain that all abolitionists assume as true, on this ment by engaging in the sale of useful and popular subject, that which all experience shows to be the very reverse of truth.

GEO. FITZHUGH.

sed sympathy with the anti-slavery movement. He was listened to with marked attention. Our highly respected and much-beloved friend, Wendell Phillips, honored us with his presence, and thrilled our hearts with his glowing elequence, for an hour, on the last (Friday) evening. After his speech, Mrs. R. S. Wales, A. M. RECTOR, S. Onondaga, N. Y. accompanied by her daughters, sang some fine pieces of

Expenses incurred during the Fair,

EMELINE M. RANDALL, Sec'y.

| Col. Fremont by | the Buchanier | press: |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Catholic, | Thief, | Chest, |
| Know-Nothing, | Dog-Eater, | Millionaire, |
| Jesuit, | Bustard, | Pauper, |
| Swindler, | Sot. | Frenchman, |
| Mutincer, | Fillibuster, | Canadian, |
| Gambler, | Adventurer, | Slaveholder. |
| Foreigner, | Coward, | Animal, |
| Duellist, | Bully, | Bankrupt, |
| Renegade, | Apostate, | Scoundrel, |
| Manutan | Villain | OTHER ACTION NUMBER OF LAND |

-N. Y. Evening Post.

Ex. GOVERNOR FLOYD OF VIRGINIA IN WALL STREET.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE RETURNED. On Sunday evening, about 9 o'clock, the steamship Roanoke arrived at her dock from Richmond, Va., and during the hight, as they were discharging her cargo, one of the hands discovered a case carefully done up, in which was secreted a man. He being nearly suffocated for want of air, broke through the lid, when it was discovered that he was a fugitive slave, and the steamer was immediately sent from her dock and anchored off Sandy Hook, and the negro sent on board of one of the Richmond packets bound there.—M. Y. Tribune, Oct. 7.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS To the American Anti-Slavery Society, in aid of the New Series of Tracts.

as, Cornwall, N. Y., by W. C. Nell, \$1 00 Sydney Harris, Clinton, Mass. by J. A. Howland, John Ring, do.

To the American Anti-Slavery Society. Mass. A. S. Society, being the proceeds of the Worcester Fair, Collections by Joseph A. Howland:

At Holden, Mass, 88c, Feltonville 6 28, East Dennis 3 72, Berlin 6 42, East Princeton 4 92, Marlboro' 8 70, Harwich 47 28. FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

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We invite our readers to the perusal of Dr. Aven's advertisements which appear in the columns of our paper. They deserve attention as treating of what interests us all, and from a source which all have long respected. The Docton is well known as one of the leading Chemists of this country, who devotes his great

THE BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. For beautifying

HOW TO IMPROVE THE MEMORY. .

All know that the memory is the principal thing or who kindly volunteered their services to add to the enjoyments of the occasion. We would tender our heartfelt thanks for their generous aid.

On Wednesday evening, D. U. Johnson, Esq., of East Abington, delivered a very earnest and impressive speech, which did honor to himself and the noble men and women engaged in this great enterprise.

On Thursday evening, we had the pleasure of listen. erally 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 talk; and I can easily prove my ascertion; and all will be satisfied after trying. For a complete knowledge of this method, enclose filters parts or the value thereof in postage.

> PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in Norristown, on Thursday and Friday, the 16th and 17th days of Oc-

September 26.

Among many other true-hearted and earnest worker in the cause, the Committee of Arrangements expect the presence and services of William Lloyd Garrison, Parker Pillsbury, Sydner H. Gay, and Oliver JOHNSON. JAMES MOTT, President.

CLINTON GILLINGHAM, Rec. Sec'y. 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.

TSTEPHEN S. FOSTER and JOSEPH A. HOW-LAND, Agents of the American Auti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings at Quinepoxet Hall in WEST BOYLSTON, on Sunday, October 19, forenoon after-noon and evening, at the usual hours.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.-The next regular Anti-Slavery meeting in the city of Providence will be held on Sunday, Oct. 12. Stephen S. Foster, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be present.

are cordially invited.

CHARLES L. REMOND and JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, on behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

TWELFTH COURSE.

The Introductory Lecture before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society will be given by Frank P. Applerow, Erq., of Lowell, in Lyceum Hall, on Sunday evening next, Oct. 12, at 7 o'clock.

Tickets for the course may be obtained at the Bookstore of John S. Ives & Co., at 50 cents each. Single

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY .- A quarter! meeting of this Society will be held at the Universalist Church in Hanson, on Sunday, the 12th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. WELLS BROWN and others will address the meet-

CAROLINE BALCH, Rec. Sec.

WM. WELLS BROWN, having been engaged as an Agent of the Old Colony A. S. Society, will hold meetings as follows:—

At Hanson, October 12. Hanson, Sunday, East Hanson, Tuesday evening, Sunday. wednesday " Thursday " Hanover, South Hanson, Friday Pembroke, Tuesday evening, " West Duxbury, Thursday S. DYER, Sec'y.

St. Louis, Oct. 4th. Kansas. A letter to the Republican from Governor Geary, dated Sept. 26th, says the United States troops will be stationed at points where troubles are anticipated during the coming election, and that any interference with the legitimate exer-

LUCY STONE, Sec'y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Pledges in aid of the Mas sachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, made at the Annual Meeting in January last, or at any previous time, are now payable; and friends will confer a favor by sending the amount due to the Treasurer, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, A FUGITIVE SLAVE RETURNED. On Sunday evening, or to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent, No. 21 Corn about 9 o'clock, the steamship Roanoke arrived at her hill, Boston. Donations to the Society may be sent in

SITUATIONS WANTED. Several young colored men, with good recommenda-tions, desire situations as clerks and porters. Several colored boys wish chances to learn trades. A number of colored girls can obtain situations in

families out of the city. WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

PLEASE TO READ THIS!

AGENTS WANTED Estra Inducements for 1857.

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A LL PERSONS IN WANT OF EMPLOYMENT Awill at once receive our CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the New Year, pre-paid, by forwarding us their address. Particular attention is requested to the liberal offers we make to all persons engaging in the sale of our Large Type Quarto PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with about ONE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS. Our books are sold only by canvassers, and well known to be the most saleable. Address, (post paid.)

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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.

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may here, we trust, and an opposite their wishes.

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The United States Constitution. AND 175

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DEAR SIR-Having lent my LIBERATOR to a friend, I

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq., Boston. FRIEND GARRISON :

In consequence of the Treasurer being delayed in

scription. 'LIBERTY TO ALL MANKIND.' We were unable to obtain a speaker for the first eve

We tender our thanks to the many kind friends who We subjoin the Treasurer's report for the year ending

5 75 \$258 86

A GERMAN MURDERED FOR SHOUTING FOR FREMONT. The Tiffin (Ohio) Tribune, of September 13th, says:—

friends of freedom in that and the neighboring towns

HIGH WINDS IN VIRGINIA. The speech of Governor

Blow winds, and ewack your cheeks !

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THOMAS JEFFERSON

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MANN, M. D., Surgeon Dentist, (formerly MANN & Malbourns, Summer Street,) resides at 18 Avery Street, and attends to those who wish for his services.

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PRO-SLAVERY COMPROMISES.

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POETRY.

For the Liberator. DEACON PREEMAN'S WICKED WIPE When Deacon Freeman took a wife, He thought he took a priceless treasure The thorny way, said he, of life. She'll make a rosy path of pleasure.

But Deacon Freeman's lady Sal, On whom these visions were erected, Turned out a very different gal From what the Deacon had expected.

Her temperament was quick to move ;

Her heart was filled with acid juices, And, if she had the power to love, She plainly never knew its uses. Her eye would like the lightning flash, Whenever aught took place to stir her

And thunder from her lips would crash, That made the Descon bow in terror. She beat the maids the live-long day :

She spent her husband's hard-earned stores ; And, if she could not have her way, She threatened she would leave his doors.

And when she children bore to him,-As often times with wives the case is,-She seized upon the curious whim To black the little creatures' faces.

Good Deacon Freeman's godly heart Revolted at this dreadful fashion; Yet was he forced to black a part, His lady flew in such a passion.

She trespassed on her neighbor's lot, And made the Deacon fight to aid her ; The neighbor's little girl she caught, And, like her own, in black arrayed her.

Such sights were seen along the road, Such daily shouts were lifted skyward, That Deacon Freeman's bad abode Became a hissing and a by-word.

And yet, though strange it may appear. The only thing his tongue would run on, When at his match men cast a speer. Would be 'the blessings of the Union. His soul, however, oft was stirred

By conscience' everlasting pricking, And now and then he spoke a word For some poor servant she was licking. She bore awhile his feebler strains,

But soon as dared he urge his wishes. She heat the broomstick o'er his brains And knocked him down among the dishes. The Deacon could endure no more ; And, though it makes me sad to name it,

He sprang upon his feet, and swore, 'I'll stop this shameful conduct, -daim it !' · I thought, in taking you to wife,

I took a guard from every evil ; But you're the torment of my life, And proved to be the very devil. . We've lived together noware long,

I've lost my character forever; But you no more shall cause me wrong,-The bonds that bind us must dissever.' The Deacon left with angry face,

Bent on his plan's direct enforcement, And, going to the proper place, Procured a writing of divorcement. He turned the lady from his door,

And cleaned the faces she'd infected, And after that he evermore Lived happy, hearty, and respected. Now, Uncle Sam, a match you've made, In being with the South united,

Just like that union with a jade. By which the Deacon's days were blighted. She's stained your States with slavery's shame She's made you trample down the shricking.

She's marred abroad your honest fame, And knocked you down at home for speaking But, Uncle Sam, if you'd get rid Of all her vices and vexation,

Go, do as Deacon Freeman did, Cambridge, Sept., 1856.

> From the Home Journal SUMMER DYING. BY W. H. C. HOSMER.

Beauty is waning, a voice of complaining Comes from the hillside and dell ; Dirge-notes are ringing, and crickets are singing To Summer a song of farewell! Day brightly closes, but where are the roses June wreathed with her tresses of gold? Soft winds are sighing where darkly are lying Their rain-beaten leaves on the mould.

Sadness comes o'er me, for barren before me Lie fields that I loved when a boy ; No more in the shadows of oaks on the meadows Stout mowers their nooning enjoy. The stubble how lonely ! weeds shooting up only Where grain clothed the generous soil And reapers were swinging their cradles, and singing

Cattle are wading where willows are shading The low, shallow bed of the stream ; Thistle-down floating is sadly denoting That Summer will pass like a dream. The harvest moon, sailing through mist, is unveiling Her disk like a blood-painted shield,

Blithe strains to enliven the toil.

Hie home from the blackberry field. Dark swells of ocean, with long measured motion, Moan as they break on the shore; Airy tongues wailing for Beauty's cheek paling Chime in with the desolate roar.

While school-boy and maiden, their baskets fruit-lade

Stars have grown dimmer, less dazzling the glimmer Of fire-fly lamps on the lawn ; Flower-cups unfolding are honey-drops holding, But light from the landscape is gone.

Throned on the thistle, the bobolink's whistle Made cheerful the meadows of June ; Mead-larks saluting the morn with their fluting. Replied to his rapturous tune. Hoarse crows are calling, and first leaves are falling.

But still a mild loveliness reigns ; A sweet haunting sadness, though vanished in gladnes And glory from Nature remains.

AUTUMN. BY JAMES COCHRANE.

Now sober Autumn, with her empty wain, A sickle in her hand, and on her head Clusters of burnished nuts and rowans red. With matron look comes walking o'er the plain ; A bevy of young maidens in her train, The lighter labors of the field to share : Whose playful mirth and movements debonair Sweeten the toils of the enamored swain. The mill now stands, the shuttles cease to fiv: Her broider-work the cottage-girl lays by; The humming wheel of matron is not heard Vulcan no more the swinging hammer wields But young and old, eager, with one accord

THE SURE PROPHECY. The end will come-it will not wait : Bonds, yokes and scourges have their date

Rush to the reapers in the rustling fields.

THE LIBERATOR.

GLEANINGS AT OBERLIN.

A few weeks' tour in the State of Ohio has furnished me with some facts and incidents, which perhaps may help our good cause along by a LIBERATOR PARTY

During my eojourn at Oberlin,-that far-famed school of Orthodox Theology,-I was gratified to see play at funerals, the saddening effect of habil the equal participation of colored persons with white in church service. Not only were they seated promisenously all over the house, as at the Music Hall, sentiments from the audience. Tremont Temple, Church of the Disciples, and elsewhere The spirit of prayer and of song was most harmon in Boston, but even exercising their vocal gifts in the onely breathed forth throughout its several sessions great choir. This latter sight is seldom witnessed pub- and at its close, the spirit and power of Love was most licly, unless at an anti-slavery gathering. I could not signally felt to pervade and permeate all hearts pres help querying how such a scene would affect paster ent, cementing all into the feeling of boly sympathy for and people in one of our pro-slavery churches in Bos- the common Brotherhood of Man, and reverence for the Would not the presence of a colored chorister universal Fatherhood of God. among the whites create some discord among the sons of harmony, and even the paster be moved to a 'South- and efficient in securing homes, and entertaining stran side ' variation from his notes ?

This meting out fair play to those of a colored skin it is but justice to say, is a prominent feature at Ober- their presence, in the spirit of brotherly fraternity lin, and traceable to the influence and associations of and all seemed to rejoice that such a meeting had been its principal institution, the College.

several of the Literary Societies, and at Commencement, and my heart was cheered with the successful ef forts and fraternal recognition of the genius there developed by colored graduates, young men and women The following themes were presented :-Utility of As tronomy-Miss Sarah J. Woodson; American Poets-Emma J. Gloucester ; Margaret Fuller Ossoli-Sarah K. Wall ; - Miss Louisa Alexander ; Oration-Popular Sympathy for the Exile-John C. Jones.

The Cleveland Plaindealer of August 29, 1856 serves up to its readers a sketch of the exercises. At its commendations will suit my purpose, and its ribald- and marry him-taking her into a sectuded spot in the ry illustrate American colorphobia, I extract the following specimens of the lights and shadows of a pro- deprivation, till she died heart-broken, leaving three

'On Tuceday afternoon, the exercises of the gradu-ating class in the Young Ladies' Department took place. They formed a procession on the College Green, and marched, two and two, locked arm in arm, to the Great Bush Church—numbering in all two hundred and twenty-four. They were all dressed in white, wearing a badge or scarf of sky-blue, flung gracefully over the right shoulder, and knotted on the left side with a flowing liberality of length. They were nearly all of the same height, and apparently of very nearly the same age, varying from all the same age, varying form all the same age, varying form all the same age. the same age, varying from sixteen to twenty-two. A prettier exhibition of pretty girls was rarely ever seen prettier exhibition of pretty girls was rarely ever seen, either in this or any other country. We were told that a great number of them came from the Eastern feelings of those beautiful young white girls, who were required to march arm in arm with the ebonies. In fact, this was evident from the blush and downcast eyes fact, this was evident from the blush and downcast eyes of the white girls, so uncongenially coupled, as they met the public gaze. This antagonism of the races can never be overcome, so long as the laws of nature remain unchanged. To the education and moral elevations are the black race, we do not object—but we say—

when they settled down into their seats, looked like a pantal sons, meanwhile recreating his soul with a flock of azure winged pigeons caught in a net, with a cheerful conversation with himself.

stray blackbirds among them.

Nineteen of these young girls comprised the gradudese young class—four of whom were colored girls. Two wars. 'Mineteen of these young girls comprised the gradu-ating clars—four of whom were colored girls. Two colored girls and eight of the white girls read essays. These essays were for the most part well read, and evinced a degree of talent and mental training highly creditable both to the institution and to the individuals. These essays were all good, and some of them excellent.' * The essay on "American Poets" was written and read by a colored girl, and for discrimination and in was certainly deserving of what it seemed how !

in the color of its features, we cannot look upon it with much complacency. In the best light in which we can place it, we can only see it as it were—"in a glass The free and easy manner in which white and colored

refutation of what the Plaindealer holds up as an 'antagonism of the races which can never be overcome."

Among the colored Alumni present were George B. who had been expected to address the Literary Societies; John M. Langston, Esq., who has had several degrees conferred upon him, has been Clerk of a township in Lorrain county, and is now a successful law practition er and anti-slavery lecturer; and Mr. ____ Jones now a Canadian resident of merit and distinction. Wm H. Day, alternate orator, was detained at home.

It was a noteworthy fact, that none of the white stu dents manifested any disposition to dodge the question of the age, but in their several themes characterized American slavery in appropriate language.

It was a matter of surprise and regret to many that one young lady graduate in the College Department did and his cake of wax another, hiding themselve not read her own admirable essay. This, by custom of the door, instead of accepting his polite invitation the institution, was delegated to one of the male Pro- to walk out, acted in that provoking and inconsidfessors, and though he rendered it with earnestness and erate way that hens generally will, running prohiding our light under a bushel, we could not help cackling, upsetting pots, kettles, and pans, in pro-wishing that in this instance, instead of a Peck of rewishing that in this instance, instead of a Peck of reflected light, the lady had presented her production in propria persona. She afterwards appeared on the platform with the male graduates, to receive her degree, Bachelor of Arts, and was complimented by Professor Finney. Though last, not least, a tribute was also awarded by him to the female students generally, for the good influences exerted in the institution by

their presence and discipline. As at the College and Church, so is the treatment of colored people generally throughout Oberlin. Among them are cabinet makers, house contractors and builders, carpenters, blacksmiths, stucco workers, masons, coach trimmers and harness makers, upholsterers, bootmakers, grocers, farmers, &c. &c., industriously pur- settin round, but dey never lays no eggs. So hen suing their callings, and thus daily furnishing evidence of their abundant ability to 'take care of themselves.' Boston, September, 1856. W. C. N.

MEETING OF THE PRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS.

The friends of the above-named Association have just held their first annual meeting at Kerr's Corners, North Collins, Erie Co., N. Y., commencing on the 29th of August, and continuing three days.

The meeting continued to increase in interest and in numbers to its close, until the Presbyterian Chhreb, in which it was held, was crowded to its utmost capacity, der reading, and keep der manners handsome On the last day, many thronged outside, unable to gain On the last day, many thronged outside, unable to gain Why. Miss Fanny, now, she 's growing up to be admittance, anxious to listen to the glowing words and truthful sentiments as they fell from the lips of the and dere 's dis yer 'bout gals and women, dat if truthful sentiments as they fell from the lips of the several carnest speakers who attended the meeting.

The largest liberty was extended and maintained towards all present to utter his or her thought, each on their own responsibility, in the spirit of toleration, blood an't for der money, I can tell 'em! whilst love and a beautiful harmony characterized the meeting throughout its several sessions, not only in the discussions of the various resolutions which came be- ful por times dey has!' And Tiff shook with fore the meeting, but in welcoming to its platform alike persons of every shade of religious belief, philanthropist and reformer, thereby eliciting much thought, and a free exercise of the various gifts and faculties of the mind ; beautifully acknowledging the foundation principle upon which this great moral and religious association is based, viz., that its platform is as broad as Humanity, its creed as extensive as Nature's wide domain. and its only Trinity, ' Equality, Fraternity, Harmony.' Many persons from other States attended the meetings; among others, our much-loved friends, Joseph A. Dugdale and wife, from Pennsylvania, whose presence gave much life and animation to the meeting,

whose counsel strengthened us in our endeavors, whose loving spirit and kind words inspired our hearts with love for each other, and also towards the great source

The various wrongs and evils which crush and afflic humanity were dealt with in a becoming spirit. Slave ry, war, intemperance, the oppression of woman, the evils arising from the use of tobacco, the injurious ef fects of the present system of dress, the pompous dis mourning,-all claimed a share in the discussions, and called forth much interest and many brilliant ideas and

The friends in the different localities were promi gers from abroad with open doors and hearts, ready to receive and make happy all who favored them with held. May they be continued annually, that the spiri It was my privilege to witness the exercises before of progress which has been awakened may be strengthened and kept alive in the hearts of the people ! In behalf of the meeting,

CHARLES C. KIRBY, Secretaries.

OLD TIPP AND THE CHILDREN.

The most unique, and perhaps the most successful all the characters drawn by Mrs. Stowe, in her new work 'Duno," is that of Old Tiff, a venerable slave, belonging to a miserable loafer named Cripps, who in duced a lovely girl of aristocratic descent to clope with woods, and subjecting her to every possible neglect and little children to the care of Old Tiff, whose affection for them, and interest in their welfare, are described with marvellous skill and thrilling pathos. Here is a scene after the death of the mother :-

The cholera at length disappeared, and the es tablishment of our old friend Tiff proceeded as of yore. His chickens and turkeys grew to maturity and cackled and strutted joyously. His corn waved its ripening flags in the September breezes. The grave of the baby had grown green with its first coat of grass, and Tiff was comforted for his loss, because, as he said, 'he knowed he 's better off. Miss Fanny grew healthy and strong, and spent Brates. All tastes, in respect to race and styles of beauty seemed to have been consulted and gratified. With Teddy: or, sitting out on the beauty seemed to have been consulted and gratified. With Teddy: or, sitting out on the beauty seemed to have been consulted and gratified. With Teddy: or, sitting out on the beauty seemed to them, would spell but the sprinkling of faces set in ebony, which we out with difficulty, for her old friend's comfort and out with difficulty, for her old friend's comfort and out with difficulty. drous story that Nina had brought to their knowlrige.

The interior of the poor cottage bore its wonted

tion of the black race, we do not object—but we say—
'let every thing be done decently and in order.'

The young ladies were seated in the Great Church day, while Teddy and Fanny had gone for wild in the circular gallery, in front of the audience, and grapes, cheerfully examining and mending his old

' Now, Old Tiff,' said he, 'one more patch or dese yer, 'cause it an't much matter what you wars. Mas'r is allers a promising to bring home some cloth for to make a more 'specable pair; but, laws, he never does nothing he says he will. An't no trusting in dat 'scription o' people, — jiggeting up and down de country, drinking at all de taverns, fetching disgrace on de fam'ly, spite o' all I can do! Mighty long time since he been home, any how! Should n't wonder if de cholera 'd cotched Well, de Lord's will be done! Pity to kill to receive, the marked approbation of the audience.'

* The oration, "Popular Sympathy for the Exile," delivered by the colored graduate, was by no means inferior to the others in point of merit as a composition, or in the style in which it was delivered.'

The course of education at this institution seems to be thorough, and much the same in its literary and scientific course as pursued in the Esstern colleges. But in the color of its features, we cannot look upon it with page 1. The color of its features, we cannot look upon it with page 2. The color of its features, we cannot look upon it with page 3. The color of its features, we cannot look upon it with page 3. The color of its features, we cannot look upon it with page 3. The color of its features, we cannot look upon it with page 3. The color of its features, we cannot look upon it with page 3. The color of its features, we cannot look upon it with page 3. The color of its features, we cannot look upon it with page 3. The color of its features are color of its features. never touch none as long as dere's a drop o' Pey-ton blood in my veins! Lord, but dis yer would is full o' 'spensations! Por, dear Miss Nina, dat was a doing for de chil'en! she 's gone up among de angels! Well, bress de Lord, we must do de classmates greet each other at Oberlin is a practical best we can, and we 'll all land on de Canaan shore at last

And Tiff uplifted a quavering stave of a favorite melody :-

The land that doth abound With food as sweet as manna The more I eat, I find The more I am inclined To shout and sing hosanna!

Shoo! shoo! shoo! he said, observing certain long-legged, half-grown chickens, who were sur-reptitiously taking advantage of his devotional eninto the kitchen. grossments to rush past his

'Pears like dese yer chickens never will larn hing!' said Tiff, finding that his vigorous nothing ! ' shooing' only scared the whole flock in, instead of admonishing them out. So Tiff had to lay down his work; and his thimble rolled one way under the leaves; while the hens, seeing Tiff at and more wrathful at their entire want of consid-

· Bress me, if I ever did see any kind o' crittur so shaller as bens! ' said Tiff, as, baving finally ejected them, he was busy repairing the ruin they had wrought in Miss Fanny's fanciful floral ar rangements, which were all lying in wild confusion I tought de Lord made room in every beast's head for some sense, but 'pears like hens an't got de leastest grain! Puts me out, seeing dem crawking and crawing on one leg, 'cause dey han't got sense 'nough to know whar to set down toder. never has no idees what to see down toder. Dey never has no idees what dey 's going to do, from morning to night, I b'lieve! But, den, dere 's folks dat 's just like 'cm, dat de Lord has gin brains to, and dey won't use 'em. Dey 's nlways an't de wust critturs, arter all. And I rally dor know what we 'd do without 'em ! ' said Old Tiff, relentingly, as, appeased from his wrath, he tool up at once his needle and his psalm, singing lustily, and with good courage,

'Perhaps you 'll tink me wild, And simple as a child, But I 'm a child of glory!'

Laws, now, said Tiff, pursuing his reflection to himself, 'maybe he 's dead now, sure 'nough And if he is, why, I can do for de chil'en raal powerful. I sold right smart of eggs dis yer summer, and de sweet 'tatoes allers fetches a good price. If I could only get de chil'en along wid dey 's perty, why, somebody wants to be marrying of 'em; and so dey gets took care of. I tell you dere shan't any of dem fellers dat he brings home fellers allers find 'emselves mighty onlucky as long as I 's round ! One ting or 'nother happens to secret chuckle.

But, now, yer see, dere 's never any knowing Dere may be some Peyton property coming to dese yer chil'en. I's known sich tings happen, 'fore now. Lawyers calling after de heirs; und der here dey be a'ready fetched up. I's minding dat I'd better speak to Miss Nina's man 'bout dese yer chil'en; 'cause he 's a nice, perty man, and nat'rally he 'd take an interest; and dat ar hand-some sister of his, dat was so thick wid Miss Nina, maybe she 'd be doing something for her. Any way, dese yer chil'en shall neber come to want long as I's above ground!

tions! Even our poor little Arcadia in the wilder-

be a woman, so far gone in intoxication as scarcely to be sensible of what she was doing. Evidently, she was one of the lowest of that class of poor ly, she was one of the lowest of that class of poor total, and the was one of the lowest of that class of poor total, and the was one of the lowest of the evils of slavery. Whatever she might in der ways, and dey don't spect it of us. It's have been naturally. — whatever of beauty or of my 'pinion,' said Tiff, 'dat when folks is honest, and does de bery best dey can, dey don't need to be seen there might have been in the womanly nature and does de bery best dey can, dey don't need to be seen to angels, nor nobody else; 'cause, der the force of an education churchless, school-less, with all the vices of civilization without its refinements, and all the vices of barbarism without the occasional nobility by which they are some-times redeemed. A low and vicious connection with this woman had at last terminated in marriage—such marriages as one shudders to think of, where gross animal natures come together, without even a glimmering idea of the higher purposes of that holy relation.

'Tiff, this yer is your new mistress.' said Cripps,

with an idiotic laugh. 'Plaguy nice girl, too! I thought I'd bring the children a mother to take care of them. Come along, girl!'

Looking closer, we recognize in the woman our old acquaintance, Polly Skinflint. He pulled her forward; and she, coming in, seated herself on Fanny's bed. Tiff looked as if he could have struck her dead. An avalanche had fallen upon him. He stood in the door with the slack haud of utter despair; while she, swinging her beels, began leisurely spitting about her, in every direction, the juice of a quid of tobacco, which she cherished in one cheek.

Durned if this yer an't pretty well!' she said. Only I want the nigger to heave out that ar trash! About one o'clock they emerged from the more pointing to Fanny's flowers. 'I don't want chiltangled brushwood, and stood on a slight little dren sticking no herbs round my house! Hey, you nigger, heave out that trash!'

'O, come, come, Poll!' said Cripps, 'you be still! He an't used to no such ways.' 'Still ! ' said the amiable lady, turning round to him. 'You go 'long! Did n't you tell me, if I married you, I should have a nigger to order

round, just as I pleased!' said Cripps, who was not by any means a cruelly-disposed man, 'I did n't think you 'd want to go walloping him, the first thing.' 'I will, if he don't shin round,' said the virago, and you. too!'

And this vigorous profession was further carried out by a vigorous shove, which reacted in Cripps us. So, now, hush, my por little man; shut up in the form of a cuff, and in a lew moments the dis- your eyes! And Tiff quavered the immortal graceful scuffle was at its full height. And Tiff cradle-hymn, turned in disgust and borror from the house.

"O, good Lord!' he said to himself, 'we does n't know what 's 'fore us! And I 's feeling so had when de Lord took my por little man, and now I 's ready to go down on my knees to thank de Lord dat he 's took him away from de evil to come ! To think of my por sweet lamb, Miss Fanny, as I 's been bringing up so carful! Lord, dis yer 's a heap worse dan de cholera!'

It was with great affliction and dismay that he saw the children coming forward in high spirits, bearing between them a basket of wild-grapes, which they had been gathering. He ran out to meet them.

Laws, yer por lambs,' he said, 'ver does n't know what 's a coming on you! Yer pa 's gone and married a drefful low white woman, such as an't fit for no Christian children to speak to. And now dey 's quar'ling and fighting in dere, like two And Miss Nina's dead, and dere an' no place for you to go! no place for you to go!'

And the old man sat down and actually wept aloud, while the children, frightened, got into his

arms, and nestled close to him for protection, cry-What shall we do! what shall we do! said

Fanny. And Teddy, who always repeated, reverentially, all his sister's words, said, after her, in deplorable whimper, 'What shall we do!'
'I's a good mind to go off wid you in de wilderness, like de chil'en of Israel,' said Tiff, 'though

dere an't no manna falling nowadays.' Tiff, does marrying father make her our ma! said Fanny.
'No 'deed, Miss Fanny, it does n't! Yer ma

was jist throwing herself 'way, marrying him ! neber said dat ar 'fore, 'cause it wan't

Hallo, you Tiff! Where is the durned nigger ! I say, come back ! Poll and I 's made it up, now ! Bring long them children, and let them get ac-quainted with their mammy, he said, laying hold of Fanny's hand, and drawing her, frightened and promised land. Everlasting—Amen.'

brought you a new ma. e did n't want any new ma!' said Teddy,

in a dolorous voice.
O, yes, you do,' said Cripps, coaxing bim. 'Come along, my little man! There's your mammy,' he said, pushing him into the fat embrace of

But, though Tiff and the children slept all night.

'Fanny, go kiss your ma.' Fanny hung back and cried, and Teddy followed her example.
'Confound the durn young 'uns!' said the new-

married lady. 'I told you, Cripps, I did n't want no brats of t' other woman's! Be plague enough when I get some of my own ! '

Accordingly, addressing the eldest child, he said :-

while you jist bundles up what por clothes is left, from him of the existence of any such person.

if.

O, Tiff, I'm so glad?' said Teddy, holding the morning.

The chorus of birds we have before described to the chorus of birds we have before described to habits of early the chorus of birds we have before described to habits of early the chorus of birds we have before described to habits of early the chorus of birds we have before described to habits of early the chorus of birds we have before described to the chorus of birds we have before described to the chorus of birds we have before described to the chorus of birds we have before described to the chorus of birds we have before described to the chorus of birds we have before described to the chorus of birds we have before described to the chorus of birds we have before described to the chorus of birds we have before described to the chorus of birds we have before described to the chorus of birds we have before described to the chorus of birds we have before described to the chorus of birds we have before described to the chorus of birds we have before described to the chorus of birds we have before described to the chorus of birds we have before described to the chorus of birds we have before described to the chorus of birds we have before described to the chorus of birds we have before described to the chorus of the chorus o fast to the skirt of Tiff's apron, and jumping for

There 's plenty of angels there, an't there!' said Teddy, victoriously, as he lifted the little bundle. with undoubting faith.

'Laws, yes!' said Tiff. 'I don' know why dere should n't be in our days. Any rate, de Lard 'peared to me in a dream, and says he, "Tiff, rise and take de chil'en and go in de land of Egypt, and be dere till de time I tell dee." Dem is de hery words. And 't was 'tween de cock-crow and bery words. And 't was 'tween de cock-crow and daylight dev come to me, when I 'd been lying dar 'en eider, nor blessed lambs!' bery words. And 't was 'tween de cock-crow and daylight dey come to me, when I 'd been lying dar praying, like a hail-storm, all night, not gibing de Lord no rest! Says I to him, says I, "Lord, I don' know nothing what to do; and now, ef you was por as I be, and I was great king, like-you, I 'd help 'you! And now, Lord,' says I, "you must help us, 'cause we an't got no place else to go: 'cause, you know, Miss Nina she 's dend, and Mr. John Gordon, too! And dis yer woman will ruin dese yer chil'en, ef you don't help us! And now I hope you won't be angry! But I has to be very bald, 'cause tings have got so dat we can't bar 'em no longer!" Den, yer see, I dropped 'sleep; and I had n't no more 'n got to sleep, jist after cock-crow, when de voice come!

ness, where we have had so many hours of quaint delight, was destined to feel the mutability of all cartily joys and prospects. Even while Tiff spoke and sung, in the exuberance of joy and security of his soul, a disastrous phantom was looming up from a distance—the phantom of Cripps' old wagon. Cripps was not dead, as was to have been hoped, but returning for a more permanent residence, bringing with him a bride of his own heart's choosing.

Tiff's dismay—his utter, speechless astonishment—may be imagined, when the ill-favored machine rumbled up to the door, and Cripps produced from it what seemed to be, at first glance, a bundle of tawdry, dirty finery; but at last it turned out to be a woman, so far gone in intoxication as scarce-'I spect so,' said Tiff. 'Don't you know de

'O, angels is pleasant-spoken, well-meaning 'fraid to speak to angels, nor nobody else; 'cause, you see, we speaks to de Lord hisself when we prays, and, bress de Lord, he don't take it ill of us, no ways. And now it 's borne in strong on my mind, dat de Lord is going to lead us through the wilderness, and bring us to good luck. Now, you see, I's going to follow de star, like de wise men

While they were talking, they were making their way through dense woods in the direction of the swamp, every moment taking them deeper and deeper into the tangled brush and underwood. The children were accustomed to wander for hours through the wood; and, animated by the idea of having escaped their persecutors, followed Tiff with alacrity, as he went before them, clearing away the brambles and vines with his long arms, every once in a while wading with them across a hit of morass, or climbing his way through the branches of some uprooted tree. It was after ten o'clock at night when they started. It was now after midnight. Tiff had held on his course in the direction of the swamp, where he knew many fugi-tives were concealed; and he was not without hopes of coming upon some camp or settlement of

festoons from a sweet gum-tree, made a kind of ar-As Tiff stood still, not obeying this call, the wo- bor. The moon was shining very full and calm, man appeared angry; and, coming up to him, and the little breeze fluttered the grape-leaves, struck him on the side of the head. casting the shadow of some on the transparent greenness of others. The dew had fallen so heavily in that moist region, that every once in a while. as a slight wind agitated the leaves, it might be heard pattering from one to another, like rain-drops. Teddy had long been complaining bitterly drops. Teddy had long been complaining bitterly of fatigue. Tiff now sat down under this arbor, and took him fondly into his arms.

'Sit down, Miss Fanny. And is Tiff's brave little man got tired! Well, he shall go to sleep, dat

We's got out a good hit now. I reckon dey won't find us. We's out here wid de good Lord's works, and dey won't none on 'em tell on · Hush, my dear, lie still and slumber !

Holy angels guard thy bed; Heavenly blessings, without number, Gently falling on thy head. In a few moments Teddy was sound asleep, and

Tiff, wrapping him in his white great-coat, laid him down at the root of a tree.

'Bress de Lord, dere an't no whiskey here!' h

said, 'nor no drunken critturs to wake him up. And now, Miss Fanny, por chile, your eyes is Here's dis yer old shawl I put up in de f my coat. Wrap it round you, whilst I scrape up a heap of dem pine-leaves, yonder. Dem is reckoned mighty good for sleeping on, 'cause dey 's so healthy, kinder. Dar, you see, I's got a desput big heap of 'em.'
'I'm tired, but I'm not sleepy,' said Fanny.

But, Tiff, what are you going to do?'
Do!' said Tiff, laughing, with somewhat of old, joyous laugh. 'Ho! ho! I's going to sit up for to meditate—a 'sidering on de fowls of de air, and de lilies in de field, and all dem dar Miss Nina used to read 'bout.'

When Fanny and Teddy were both asleep, Old Tiff knelt down and addressed himself to his prayers ; and, though he had neither prayer-book, nor cushion, nor formula, his words went right to the mark, in the best English he could command for any occasion; and, so near as we could collect from the sound of his words, Tiff's prayer ran as

follows :O, good Lord, now please do look down on dese said Fanny.

'No 'deed, Miss Fanny, it does n't! Yer ma and now whar we is to go, and whar we is to get was one o' de fustest old Virginny families. It any breakfast, I 's sure I don' know. But, O good It any oreasuses, I saute I don know. But, O good I Lord, you has got everything in de world in yer ul. hands, and it's mighty easy for you to be helping on us; and I has faith to believe dat you will. O, At this moment Cripps' voice was heard shout- bressed Lord Jesus, dat was carried off into Egypt for fear of de King Herod, do, pray, look down or dese yer por chil'en, for I 's sure dat ar woman is as bad as Herod, any day. Good Lord, you 's seen

crying, towards the house.

Tiff's prayer had at least this recommendation,
Don't you be afraid, child,' said Cripps; '1've that he felt perfectly sure that something was to come of it. Had he not told the Lord all about it? Certainly he had; and of course he would be helped. And this confidence Tiff took, as Jacob did a stone, for his pillow, as he lay down between his

we are under no obligations to keep our eyes shut to the fact that between three and four o'clock there came crackling through the swamps the dark figure of one whose journeyings were more often by night than by day. Dred had been out on one of his nightly excursions, carrying game, which he disposed of for powder and shot at one of the low stores we have alluded to. He came unexpectedly on the sleepers, while making his way back. His At last, so outrageous and unbearable becomes the first movement, on seeing them, was that of surconduct of Cripps's new wife, that Tiff resolves to take prise; then, stooping and examining the group the children, and flee into the neighboring swamp, more closely, he appeared to recognize them. Dred trusting in Providence for guidance and protection,— had known Old Tiff before; and had occasion to go to him more than once to beg supplies for fugi-tives in the swamps, or to get some errand perform-'Miss Fanny, jist go in de garret, and make a bundle o' sich tings as dere is, and throw 'em out attend to. Like others of his race, Tiff, on all such o' de winder. I 's been a praying night and day: subjects, was so habitually and unfathomably seand de Lord says He'll open some way or oder for cret, that the children, who knew him most in-I 'll keep Teddy out here under de trees, timately, had never received even a suggestion

and throws 'em out o' de winder.'

Fanny's heart beat like a frightened bird as she tion, never lost sight of any change in his vicinity, made up her little bundle. Then, throwing it to had been observant of that which had taken place made up her little bundle. Then, throwing it to Tiff, who was below in the dark, she called out, in a low, earnest whisper:

'Tiff, put up that board, and I'll climb down on it.

Carefully and noiselessly as possible, Tiff lifted a long, rough slab, and placed it against the side of the house. Carefully Fanny set her feet on the tree, of it, and speculiar her was a long, rough slab, and placed it against the side of the house. Carefully Fanny set her feet on the copen of it, and speculiar her was a long of the side. He opened a pouch which he wore on his side

top of it, and, spreading her arms, came down, and took from thence one or two corn-dodgers and like a little puff of vapor, into the arms of her half a broiled rabbit, which his wife had put up the a fittle particle and the state of the s

joy.
Yes,' said Tiff, 'all right. Now de angel of de Lord 'll go with us into de wilderness!'
There 's plenty of angels there, an't there!' habits of life had not been such as to make him at

after cock-crow, when de voice come! 'see de breakfast; and, den, out here it 's so sweet 'And is this the land of Egypt,' said Teddy, and clean! None yer nasty 'bacca-spittins of folk-dat we're going to!'

I 's rather tired, myself. I spects I 'd better comp down again, till de chil'en wakes. Dat ar critise 's kep me gwine till I 's got pretty stiff, wid her contrary ways. Spect she 'll he as troubled as King Herod was, and all 'Russlem wid her!' And Tiff rolled and laughed quietly in the And Tiff rolled and laughed quietly, is the

rity of his heart.

I say, Till, where are we?' said a little tops at his side.

t his side. . . Whar is we, puppit ? * said Tiff, torning our why, bress yer sweet eyes, how does yer d, da mornin'? Stretch away, my man! Neber he 'fraid; we 's in de Lord's diggins now, all tafe, 'fraid; we 's in de Lord's diggins now, all afe.

And de angel 's got a breakfast ready for as, to 's
said Tiff, displaying the provision, which he had
arranged on some vine-leaves.

O, Uncle Tiff, did the angels bring that!' said

Why did n't you wake me un!

Teddy. Why did n't you wake me up! I wanted to see them. I never saw an angel, in all up

Nor I neider, noney. Dey comes mostly then we 's 'sleep. But, stay, dere 's Miss Fann, a waking up. How is ye, lamb! Is ye 'freshell'.

O, Uncle Tiff, I 've slept so sound,' said Fannad such a heartiful description. ny; 'and I dreamed such a beautiful dram!

Welf, den, tell it right off, 'lore breakfast,' aid

Well, den, tell it right out, fore breakfast, and Tiff, 'to make it come true.'
'Well,' said Fanny, 'I dreamed I was is a desolate place, where I could n't get out, all fell of rocks and brambles, and Teddy was with me. of rocks and braining, and trying, our mache and while we were trying and trying, our means to us. She looked like our m, only a great deal more beautiful; and she had a strange white dress on, that shone, and hung clear to her feet; and on, that shone, and hung clear to her feet; and she took hold of our hands, and the rocks opened, and we walked through a path into a beautiful green meadow, full of lilies and wild stravbenies. and then she was gone.'

. Well, and Teddy, 'maybe 't was the vio

brought some breakfast to us. See here, what we Fanny looked surprised and pleased, but, after

some consideration, said.

• I don't believe mamma brought that, I don't believe they have corn cake and roast meat in heaven. If it had been manna, now, it would have been more likely.'
'Neber mind whar it comes from,' said Te.

It 's right good, and we bress de Lad for it." And they sat down accordingly, and at their breakfast with a good heart.

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when they are known."
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doing."

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"Never until now have I been free from this lostheone diseas."

"Never until now have I been free from this loathene diese in some shape. At times it attacked my cys, and make me is most blind, besides the unendurable pain; at other it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and has left my partly bald all my days; sometimes it came out in my fox, so kept it for months a raw sore.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking your Oadard: Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My system well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced a hairly growth; all of which makes me feel already a new persa.

growth; all of which makes me feel already a new press.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying internation that shall do good to others. I am, with every sentimed of gratitude,

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

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You make the best medicine in the world, and I am new say so."

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Your seem to us, Doctor, like a providential blessing to suffamily, and you may well suppose we are not unmindful of it.

"Yours respectfully.

"ERAYITT THAXTE."

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