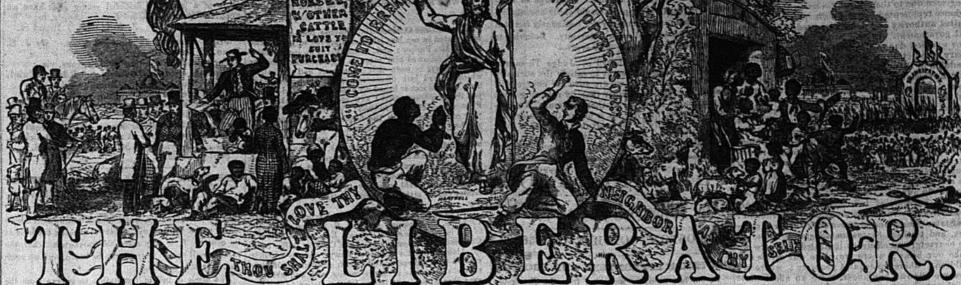
w the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to d, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. ertisements making less than one square inimes for 75 cents—one square for 81 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, ais and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auto receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial re, but are not responsible for any of the debta the paper, vil :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY EDMEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILERICK, and figure rates of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

section are impartially allowed a hearing. IL LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVERANT 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 .

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUCITIVE SLAVES -- AR 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-contation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandise, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

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

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 42.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1345.

WEFEGE OF OPPRESSION.

FECIMEN OF SOUTHERN MANNERS. to fillowing insolent and abasive epistle (written BREED YEADON, the senior editor of the Charlesweet, was sent anonymously to Rev. Taxonous gas in Sanday morning, 14th ultimo, at the Music gain minutes before the commencement of the gar religious services in that place. It is a fair.

ers of Southern decency and courage. REVERE HOUSE, BOSTON, Sept. 14, 1856. YL THEODORE PARKER :

is. I would feel it my duty to address you by
is the of Reverend, did I or could I regard
as Christian minister, preaching the Gospel
(at Letl and Saviour Jesus Christ; but, as I al for to be anything but a disciple of the garh and good will to men,') and indeed to be

Pulpit dram ecclesiastic Best and pound with both first and stick," antit conscientiously do more than address you the ordinary title of respect to unclerical per-

It purpose is to inform you that a party of Satisfacts will be present, this morning, to see pl bar you descrate the Lord's Day by your partum and out-pouring of pulpit politics mifmatic declamation and extravagance against iner and the South. It is, therefore, to be hed that, stimulated by the provocative of their passes, and for their especial edification, you al pile up the agony as high as Mount Olym-ser for Mount Zion is doubtless too lowly for purposes and aspirations.

la jou aware, sir, that, in your crazy opposiinto and warfare against slavery, you are arroping to yourself a wisdom and a righteousness, brises, but which are superior to those of God pi Patriarch, and of Christ and Apostle? God heard :- Both thy bondmen and thy bondmaids, and thou shall have, shall be of the heathen fatare round about you; of them shall ye nur when and bondmaids. . . And ye shall take has an inheritance for your children after you, biden them for a possession: they shall be your iden Possessie. 'Leviticus xxv. 44, 46. God inell seduined that man might lawfully hold inell seduined. putty in man, as a slace, when he said : - And has suite his servant, and he die didder his had, he shall he surely punished. Notwithmoning, if he continue a day or two, he shall not he punished: ros me is mis MONEY.'—Exodus mill, 2f. Under these ordinances of Jemovan, Imam, 'the father of the faithful;' Isane, in that he promised seed was called; and Jacob, whether God appeared, 'when he came out of his-dram, and blessed him,' and said unto in, fly same shall not be called any more last, but I-rael shall be thy name. ' · I am God Harry: be fruitful and multiply; a nation all empiny of nations shall be of thee, and

her shall come out of thy loins '; together with 'aglieus Lat,' patient, perfect and upright' in whom God blessed in the latter end more fus is his beginning; ' David, 'the man after be's own heart,' and the royal and 'sweet Paint of Israel, and the Jews, generally, 'God's that people,' were all slaveholders, under the main and by the ordinance of God. Jehovah-ime/ returned the first runnway slave to her intelligence of the first runaway slave to her best-eren the fugitive Hagar, to her jealous at precenting mistress Sarai:— And the Angel of the Lord said unto her, return to thy mistress. Sate, even when Hagar had 'fled from the face of het mistress,' when Sarai, by Abraham's permission, had 'dealt hardly with her '-but you, starting in sanctity to patriarch and to Jehovah, while to return the logitive slave to his owner, and even entice him to runaway from, and incite

hin to do robbery and murder on his Christian

Jour Christ, the Lamb of God that taketh

tray the sin of the world, and the Divine Saviour bers, neither made a crusade against slavery, be interfered with the institution of slavery. other in the abstract, or in the Roman empire, ader which the master had the absolute power of le and death over his slave. Saul and Peter, the totale to the Gentiles and the apostle to the element to their masters, both heathen and Chrisin, both good and bad. The former apostle - Exhert servants to be obedient unto their tra masters, and to please them well in all bioge; not ansecring again; not purloining; but ing all good fidelity; THAT THEY MAY ADORN THE EXCREME OF GOD OUR SAVIOUR IN ALL THINGS.'los ii. 2, 10. Let as many servants as are the roke, count their own masters worthy of a base, that the name of God and his doctrine be ELISTERED. And they that have believing masin let them not despise them because they are m; but rather do them service BECAUSE they are EPIL AND BELOVED, AND PARTAKERS OF THE BENE-THESE THINGS TEACH AND EXHORT. [Do you?] tay man teach otherwise, [do you not?] and conbut not to wholesome words, even the words of our led less Christ; and to the doctrine which is this to godiness; he is proud, knowing noth-but deting about questions and strifes of this [are you not?] whereof cometh envy, strife. true strainings, perverse disputings of men domai mads and destitute of the truth, [are you supposing that gain is godliness: [do you from such, withdraw thyself. -1 Timothy [Are these your teachings] · Servants, seeins to them that are your musters accordyour heart, as unto Christ; not with eyeman-pleasers, but as the servants of Christ, the will of God from the heart; with good ing that what soever good thing any man doeth, ame shall he receive of the Lord, whether he or free. -Ephesians vi. 5-8. Servants, in all things your masters, according to th but with eye-service as men-pleasers; but ageness of heart, fearing God: and whatsot is 60, do it heart!, fearing God: and whatsot is 60, do it heart!!, as to the Lord, and not
have: knowing that of the Lord ye shall rethe reyard of the inheritance; for ye serve
Lord Christ. But he that doeth wrong shall reties for the wrong which he hath done: and
ten in no respect of persons. Do you thus to respect of persons.' [Do you thus Colossians iii. 22-25. The latter apos-

Lastly. Philemon was a slaveholder—a Roman and a Christian slaveholder—and Paul calls him our dearly beloved and fellow-laborer, who had a church in his house; and invoked for him 'grace and peace from God the Father, and the Lord Jesus and toward in his prayers; and commended the love and faith which he had toward the Lord Jesus and toward all saints; and in whom, and in whose love, as a 'brother,' he had 'great joy and consolation, because the bowels of the saints were refreshed by him.'

past, and good treatment for the future, and pledg- and papers take this ground, and the people will g himself that the returned runaway, although thenceforth be 'profitable' both to his master and to Paul, and deserve by his fidelity and good conduct to be treated 'not as a servant, but above a servant, a brother beloved,' specially' to the Apostle, but much more to Philemon, 'both in the flesh and in the Lord.' Philemon, vi. 16.

Thus have L shown you that Jahovah returned to the conductive of the conductive of

trample at once on the Constitution of your coun-try and the word of God, and, at the risk of pro-ducing discord and civil war, pursue your Satanic measure that leads to abolition, ducing discord and civil war, pursue your Sataniccourse of mischief and wrong towards the South
and the Union, 'doting about questions and strifes
of words,' and indulging, with 'corrupt mind,'
and a heart full of 'envy, malice, and all uncharitableness,' and 'destitute of truth,' in 'evil surmisings' and 'perserse disputings,' 'supposing
that gain is godliness,' or, at least, that spurious
fame or notoriety is righteonances. Do you not fame or notoriety is righteousness. Do you not against Freedom, in Kansas and Washington, preached fear that, for all this unscriptural evil, God will at Henniker, N. H., August 31, 1856, by Eden B. Fostrike you with some signal calamity on earth, or Ten, Pastor of John Street Church, Lowell, Mass. hold you to an awful retribution in the world to perish, because they received not the love of the which was not relevant to the advancement of truth, that they might be saved. And for this Christ's kingdom and the salvation of souls. I truth, that they might be sared. And for this charge God shall send them strong delusion that speak to-day on the outrages in Kansas and Washthey should believe a lie; that they all might be ington, because politics have now assumed a most damned who believe not the truth, but have pleasure in unrighteousness.' 2 Thess., 2:9-12.

The principles are in danger on which our republication. ure in unrighteousness.' 2 Thess., 2:9-12.

mayst be made free, use it rather. For he that is important hour for our country than any other mayst be made free, use it rather. For he that is called in the Lord, being a servant, is the Lord's known in the history of this continent—more imfreeman: likewise also he that is called, being portant than any crisis in colonial or revolutionary free, is Christ's servant.' 1 Cor., 7:20-22.

are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things. These things which you have both learned and for the use of their political influence, and that received and heard and seen, [in St. Paul and St. their account in the judgment will be unspeaka-Peter, | do: and the God of peace shall be with you. Phil. 4:8, 9.

Answer these texts if you can, this day, or for-A SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

BUCHANAN DEMOCRACY.

From the New York Day-Book. THE ISSUE IN MAINE.

is as well for us that the election has resulted as it is a question between education and ignorance has We know better how we stand, and the ne- between virtue and moral degradation; between cessity of more energetic labor and harmony of ac- generosity and brutality; between piety to God tion. Maine was never counted in the list of Bu- and profune infidelity; between free and pro-

but with a determination to succeed in other States, whether you shall have any longer freedom of where the party has not been befogged and befool- speech, freedom of the press, freedom of condo death with the nonsense about nigger free-dom. Maine has been lost, not because the Dem-ocratic masses are in favor of the abolition of sla-sweep. Its decision involves the moral welfare very, but because their leaders have been preaching the doctrine of 'squatter sovereignty,' and
proclaiming every where their hostility to 'the
institution.' The people will tolerate error, and
Permit me to say, the epithet 'political priest' oftentimes vote for a good man when they think he is wrong, but they will not stand inconsistency; when I should have shrunk from it. But the state and so long as Democratic speakers and Democratic newspapers pretend to be opposed to negro slavery, and say they are in favor of restricting it to its present limits, so long as they go about the country telling the people that slavery is wrong, a crime, a sin, and they wish some plan could be devised to get rid of it, and that they hope the time will come when every negro everywhere will be free, just so long will the people continue to vote against their candidates.

Sometimes when we read Northern Democratic speakers, and hear Northern Democratic speakers.

papers and hear Northern Democratic speakers, range of God's inspection. Politics demand, as now wonder that there are any Democratic voters, or rather that any Democratic voters will read or lis- of piety. That minister is, in my judgment, enten to them. The whole tenor of their discourse is to tirely deceived as to his duty, who does not apply make their hearers abhor slavery, and think free-dom the greatest boon to a negro that can be all relations of society, and all affairs of life. dom the greatest boon to a negro that can be vouchsafed to him. They do not wish to meddle the slavery; O no, not they; the laws and the Constitution guarantee it, and its protection to the States it exists, where and they would not go there as the abolitionists would, and steal the Political priest! it is meant as a term of rehere as the abolitionists would, and steal the Political priest! it is meant as a term of re-her freedom, and we have heard some of them go Satan, and his myrmidons in life of honor.

Now, then, such a 'Democratic party' as these and done their own cause irreparable harm. Then men represent ought to be beaten. It is teaching to the good and gentle, but men represent ought to be beaten. It is teaching the men represent ought to the slavery; it is teaching them that it is a curse and a crime, and exciting their that it is a curse and a crime, and exciting their own cause irreparable harm. Then were the disciples called 'christians' first in Anticoch. The design was to brand them with a that it is a curse and a crime, and oppressed their joy ever since, and now the blessed name of a suppleted for your fault, ye shall take it is a curse and a crime, and oppressed their joy ever since, and now the blessed name of christian fills the world with its melody. 'Puri-

patiently! but, if, when ye do well and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, this is acceptable with Gob. For even hereunto were ye called, because Christ also suffered for us, learing us an example, that we should follow his steps. [Do you! Do you thus teach and exhort!] I Peter, II. v. 18-21.

Lastly. Philemon was a slaveholder—a Roman and a Christian slaveholder—and Paul calls him tour dearly helpsed and follow laborer! who had a deare, to wit: the freedom of every negro in

ity for white men and subordination for negroes, freshed by him.'

Onesimus, the slave of this Philemon, ran away from his master, and St. Paul, having converted him from heathenism to Christianity, and looking upon him as 'my son Onesimus, whom I have begetten in my honds,' returned him—yes, faithfully executed the Fugitive Slave Law of the Bible—of both the Old Testament and the New—and returned the runaway slave to his Christian master—beseeching for him forgiveness for the past, and good treatment for the future, and pledgthen understand them. Let them come out, as in time past unprofitable' to his owner, would the saying is, 'flat-footed' against abolitionism

Thus have I shown you that Jehovah returned the runaway slave Hagar to the persecuting Sarai, and St. Paul the runaway slave Onesimus to the Christian and kind Philemon. But you impiously that this is so, and must be so, for it is Nature's

SELECTIONS.

THE CRIME AGAINST PREEDOM. Extracts from an eloquent Sermon 'on the Crime

come! Surely, you are under a strong de-lusion to believe a lie, and while you think you are doing God service, you are really doing the work of Beelzsbub. Aye, you are serving 'even him whose coming is after the workings of Satan, with all power and signs and wonders and with I speak to-day to those who know my manner with all power and signs and wonders, and with ously and religiously abstained from the introducall deceivableness of unrighteousness in them that tion of any theme into my sermons and addresses

Again, St. Paul says, 'Let every man abide in the same calling wherein he was called. Art thou called being a servant, care not for it; but if thou times, -because the essential doctrines which un · Finally, brother-thou erring brother- what- derlie a free government are now assailed with soever things are true, whatsoever things are hon-est, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things. I believe that the election of the coming November will decide the destinies of this Republic. I believe that ministers of the gospel have a responsibility before God, in such times as these, bly dreadful if they are faithless to Freedom. I believe that such men as the Pilgrim Fathers never would have settled these shores if Robinson. Yours, as you shall conform yourself to the Gos. others like minded, had not drawn from the Bible a civil constitution and a political rule, and urged it upon their hearers. I believe that in the times of the Revolution, those battles never would have been fought, and this confederation never would have been built up, if the clergy had been indifferent or hostile to the holy cause of Liberty. By all the blessings of civilization which were brought in when these States were founded, by all the religious interests which are imperiled if this Re-The Abolitionists have carried Maine, not by quite so large a majority as they did two years theme transcends infinitely my poor ability, yet ago, it is true, but large enough to satisfy the hear me for my cause. It is a question between most rabid negro-kisser in the country. Perhaps it Freedom and Slavery for the whole wide land. It chanan States, and we have, therefore, lost nothing, ductive industry, and service and profitless toil; though we have not gained what we hoped for. between civil and religious liberty and an unmiti-The Democrats should take a lesson from this re- gated despotism. These are the combatants, and sult, and go to work not only with more energy, this people are choosing between. It is a question

long as Democratic speakers and Demo- of our country is different. Reputation and even

their freedom, and we have heard some of them go of the first freedom, and we have heard some of them go of ar as to say, that if the Democratic party dog cry, and in affixing their stigmatising epicould have its way, it would get slavery out of the holy cause of God, and to the noble-hearted lovers of truth, have overshot their mark, and done their own cause irreparable harm. Then were the disciples called 'christians' first in Anour market and the stigmatising epichem and done their own cause irreparable harm. Then were the disciples called 'christians' first in Anour market market and the stigmatising epichem and the stigmatis epichem and the

the tongues of the scurrilous and the profane, to disgrace and browbeat the friends of God—it is now first on the roll-call of bonor, and hardly a man of New England who does not exult in Puritan principles, and thank God that he belongs to a Puritan ancestry. 'Methodist' was once a stigma placed by the wicked upon the foreheads of the good: it is now a sweet, and holy, and cherished name in all lands. Let the haters of freedom call me 'political priest' when they will and where they will. I enter no demurrer. I will strive by a patriotic and Christian spirit, by an exalted and just discussion of political doctrine, by a hely life and an inflexible adherence to candor and truth, to make the title significant, beautiful, and honorable. I will strive to make it quite as honorable for one class of ministers to defend Slavery.

The elergyman who dares to speak in favor of Freedom is now termed 'a dabbler in the mire of politics.' No, my hearers, no, no! We strive to take politigs up out of the mire, and place them upon the elevated platform of eternal equity, where love to God, and love to man, and love to right shall appear, clear as the sun, and with a man of New England stomachs now. Ever since the Saxon constitution—they are not likely to be easily digested by New England stomachs now. Ever since the Saxon constitution—they are not likely to be easily digested by New England stomachs now. Ever since the Saxon constitution—they are not likely to be easily digested by New England stomachs now. Ever since the Saxon constitution—they are not likely to be easily digested by New England stomachs now. Ever since the Baxon constitution—they are not likely to be easily digested by New England stomachs now. Ever since the Baxon constitution—they are not likely to be easily digested by New England stomachs now. Ever since the Baxon constitution—they are not likely to be easily digested by New England stomachs now. Ever since the Baxon constitution—they are not likely to be easily digested by New England stomachs now. Ever

mighty force of attraction like that of the sun. Too long have certain politicians been dabbling, by their own confession, in the mire, and endeavoring to drag down the holy science of government into that miasmatic and filthy swamp. Too long have we seen them plunging and wallowing in that mire, like Pliable in the Slough of Despond, with their faces always towards the city of destruction. There is a high and solid tableland of justice, freedom and nationality,—a broad plain of sunlight, where statesmen can build their beautiful palaces; and all classes and colors can enjoy their rights; and nations can live in loving own institutions and laws! Sectionalism, if we enjoy their rights; and nations can live in loving own institutions and laws! Sectionalism, if we amity; and clergymen, if true lovers of freedom, implore the God of nations and of battles to intercan think and speak with the pring ostracised; pose his omnipotent arm, and to shield our kinand all can be nobleness, the crity, and peace. dred in that beleaguered Territory from the slaughWe invite politicians themselves to leave the mire, tering hand of ruthless oppressors! Sectionalism, and to come up upon that Table Land. But wheth- if we insist that a false, illegal Legislature of of the Republic, and the principles of government up thither.

I think it would be difficult to impeach the Emigrant Aid Society, or the emigrants themselves, if you look at the character, designs and conduct of the men. A nobler body of men have not laid the foundations of infant societies, or boilt up the pillars of flourishing States in all our history. No exodus since the departure of Israel from Egypt, or of the Puritans from Holland, has been a more intelligent, high-minded religious enterprise. They were worthy sons of Puritan sires, helding their fathers' faith in their souls, as well as their fathers' blood in their veins; murderous bullies a lesson! If this be sectionalism, then nationality and humanity are fled maintaining fully and exhibiting grandly the hereditary courage, self-denial, and patriotism of their race. They went to Kansas knowing that trials stood in their path, but wishing to bless their children with peace, and to widen the area of Freedom.

'I see them on their winding way -Around their ranks the moonbeams play. Eastern friends-there is twilight hanging over their own immediate future. But, if their aims are fulfilled, there is sunlight beyond-an inheritance of bliss for their children and their childrens' children to latest generations. They set up their tents in the wilderness, 'with hymns of lofty cheer;' with sufferings of body for a time, but hopes of happiness not far away; dedicating their newly chosen State to Freedom, and committing their interests to God. They went there to transplant to the prairie wilderness another New England. They went there to carry a Christian civilization. Free schools, free churches, books and newspapers are as necessary to their life as their daily bread. Under their auspices, mechanic arts, mills, inventions, improved agriculture are introduced. They build towns and cities. Neat dwellings and smiling villages dot the landscape where they dwell. Fenced and cultivated fields, with gardens of beauty and bending harvests, lie all around them. Highways and railroads and bridges facilitate brotherly intercourse, and open the path for a prosperous commerce. Every man No lazy, thriftless, beggared tenis a freeholder. ants occupy their farms. No loafing, drinking, swearing idlers are tolerated around them. They live for the blessings of a loving home, not for ambition. Their studies are literature and science, not politics. Labor is to them an honor and not a disgrace. Love, and argument, and just legislation are their rule, and not the lordly lash, nor the sway of imperious passions. Religion is their safeguard, not the dirk and the They constitute in their society a free, parmonious, rational democracy, not a plantation oligarchy. In the Slave States classes, patricians, plebeians, and slaves-in Kan-

sas there is only one, freemen.

Now. contrast with all this the character of the borderers who have made repeated invations upon their rights. They are not themselves slaveholders, most of them, but slaveholders' toolsthe refuse of a Slave State-the most ignoble, craven, degraded of all Southern population. It is one of the worst features of Slavery that it does thus degrade a class of the whites. These men cannot be called free and educated citizens, and hardly within the pale of civilization. To-bacco and whiskey are their staples of food. Dogs and horses are their domestic stock. Guns and fish-poles are their implements of labor. Bowieslave population is their ideal of society. Delights of conversation, domestic joys, elegances of a God's 'issue' which He presents to this Amer-scholarlike culture, are as distant from their no-ican Nation is the abolition of American Slavery. tions as the sunlight from Nova Zembla. Books, and literature, and lyceums would be to them a

more right there, forming a legislature, than the inhabitants of the moon! Without the shadow of antherites the surface of the moon! Without the shadow of the surface of the moon! Without the shadow of the surface of the moon! Without the shadow of the surface of the moon! authority they came in with their illegal assem-bly, and instituted at once & draconian, barbarian code, whose spirit was that of the middle ages, and whose support was the bowie-knife alone. They prohibited at once, with severest penalties, freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Now, those Yankee, Free State settlers are what accustomed to free discussion. They can debate questions warmly, and tolerate a pretty wide difference of opinion, and love one another still—but padlocks do not sit easily upon their lips. They are not distinguished for garrulousness, and are not very likely to speak till they are spoken to. But when they speak, they have something to say. Having been endowed by Heaven with intellect, they regard it as a privilege to think. Having been to school and exercised their common sense—having studied the Bible, and to some extent the principles of jurispradence—they profess to have some understanding

right shall appear, clear as the sun, and with a a tyranny cannot come in there which prostrates mighty force of attraction like that of the sun. all the hopes of man more terribly and fatally er they will or no, we desire to take the interests Missourians shall not abrogate the electoral franchise of Kansas, and impose the most bloody and intolerant code, enacted in the 19th century, upon that innocent and long-suffering people! Sectionalism, if we cry out against a murderous assault upon a beloved Senator on the floor of Congress, sitting peacefully at his desk, kindling into communion with the nation and the world that great which the property of the communication of the comm spirit of power, writing letters of love to the friends of his bosom-if we cry out, I say, against murderous bullies a lesson! If this be sectionalism, then nationality and humanity are fled from the land, to dwell with brute beasts of the Rocky Mountains, or with the wildest denizens of the woods in barbaric climes. If this be sectionalism, then there is no nationalism, nor patriot-ism in earth or in Heaven, and the mighty arch-angel of disorder, when he gathered his rebel host,

'Trailing his vast artillery of war,'

my friend, for you are introducing sectionalism into heaven; submit to me, with all your troops, and then there shall be a national rule.' Section alism! sectionalism!! may the God who rules above, and who holds in his hands the spirit of freedom and of power, send to our unhappy North a new installment of such sectionalism as this!

PALSE MAXIMS OF POLICY.

The last number of the Radical Abolitionist is occu pied with a very timely and faithful Letter from its editor, WILLIAM GOODELL, on the Duties of Abelitionists at the coming Presidential Election. Here is a portion

Intertwined with all these unfounded assump tions and false principles, there are innumerable false maxims of policy. Some of these have been sufficiently exposed, already, but others of them require a more distinct attention.

THE ISSUE AT THIS ELECTION-WHAT IS IT! HOW AND BY WHOM IS IT PRESENTED !

But the issue (of the abolition of slavery) is not now resented to us.'...'The Kansas question is the practical question now before the people.'...'The issue is forced upon us by the Slave Power.' We must meet the issue as it is now tendered to us.'...'All men will agree that, generally speaking, the point attacked is the point to be defended.'...'We see clearly enough that we shall have to go against slavery in the States, but we must not go so far, now.'

Such are some of the utterances that meet our eyes and ears, daily, and they come from 'aboli-tionists' who have concluded to vote with the 'Republican' party.

But whose prerogative is it to present 'issues' to the people for their decision? Who is it that rightfully and truthfully claims supreme authority, and providential control over the nations Tho is it that, as a matter of fact, does present vital 'issues' to the people, whenever they are presented at all! In what manner, under what laws, and by what methods, does He present such issues ! Is it quite certain that the Arch Deceiver is His sole Vicegerent, commissioned with the exclusive prerogative of shaping and presenting sues' to the people! Of directing their exclusive attention to such points as best suits his convenience to occupy them with, for the time being! And must they needs confine their attacks to the points he marks out for them!

All the attributes of his nature, all the principles and methods of his moral and providential govern-

What do Christians mean, what do abolitionists

mean, what do men of common sense mean, when they talk thus! Has there ever been a moment of time, since the first slave was landed on our shores, in which God's commandment to the people of this country has not been— Execute judgment in the morning—deliver him that is spoiled out of the hands of the oppressor.' 'Break every yoke. Let the oppressed go free.' 'Proclaim liberty through-out all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.'

out all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.'

But the issue is not yet presented to us!' Astonishing! For almost two and a half centuries, God has been speaking to us on this subject. He has been speaking by his faithful witcesses, from the beginning, by Benezet and by Woolman, by Hopkins and by Edwards, by Jay and by the hosts of his compatriots. By the lips and pens of modern Abolitionists themselves, he has been presenting it afresh and unremittingly, in all the varieties of human utterance, for nearly a quarter of a cen-

tury. By a series of wonderful Providences, he has been presenting it himself, and is presenting it, most fearfully, still. By his word, by his law, by his gospel, by his spirit, by the self-evident truths and the quenchless aspirations he has engraven upon the consciences of all men, and interwoven in the living texture of all human existence, he has been continually presenting it. By his sword of retributive justice, suspended over, or already descending upon us, he is presenting that same issue still. All 'the circumstances and likelihoods of the case' seem to suggest the inquiry whether he may not now be presenting it to us for the last time, and whether the now pending Presidential election, (to be held in the mids: of his sore judgments, revealing, in letters of blood, the nature and tendencies of slavery, along with His Divine displeasure sgainst us, as a Nation, for having so long neglected to suppress it) is not to decide finally that issue. And yet there are abolitionists, yes, 'Radical' abolitionists, who tell us that 'the issue is not yet presented to us!' And, very strangeue is not yet presented to us! 'And, very strangend sometimes in the same letters or publications in which may be detected the apprehension that the time for political action has gone by, already, and that there is nothing left for us but the sword! Has the spirit of that madness which forebodes coming destruction, the maniac's derision of dan-ger, alternated or commingled with his shrick of despair, already begun to uppear in our ranks? How can such persons be made to see the true 'is-sue presented to us,' until after it shall have been decided, and decided fatally, by their own perver-

And why do they suppose that 'the issue of the abolition of elayery is not not now presented to us'? 'The Kansas issue' (say they) 'is forced upon us by the Slave Power.' That is, the authors the Kansas Nebraska Bill, the Border Roffians of Missouri, Toombs, Douglas, Pierce, Atchison, Stringfellow, Shannon, Buford, and Bully Brooks, in conformity with the councils of Calboun and McDuffie, have determined to shift the issue, and to transfer the contest from Southern soil to Northern, to put and keep the forces of liberty on the defensive, so that the Southern volcano may remain untouched and secure.

And, moreover, James Gordon Bennett, Henry J. Raymond, Horace Greeley, and the Philadelphia Convention have assumed the responsibility of accepting, on behalf of the 'friends of free Kausas' the issue as it is now tendered to us,' and under the gratuitous additional pledge of letting the invading enemy alone, at home, where he lives, and where it would be easy to destroy him! This, say they, is 'the only practical issue now before the nation'—the question whether the national Government, remaining, by common consent, the national protector of slavery in one half of the nation, shall be restricted from being its protector also in Kansas! A 'practical issue' truly—and one at which demons might laugh!

And so, on these grounds, forsooth—the great national 'issue' of American Slavery or of American liberty, the issue of two hundred years standing, the issue existing of necessity, in the changeless nature of things, the issue presented to us by the God of Nature, of Providence, and of Revelation, the issue apparently on the point of decision, the gratuitous additional pledge of letting the in-

tion, the issue apparently on the point in some way, is to be spurned aside—' just for this once,' definitively for at least four years longer, indefinitely for all future time! In all the nd indefinitely, for all future time histories, ancient and modern, of political stupid-ity and insanity, is there any thing—can there be y thing, that exceeds this ! Or where shall we ook for its parallel ?

they delivered, in substance, the same divine mesthey delivered, in substance, the same divine mes-sage that abolitionists, for nearly a quarter of a century, have been delivering to the Pharaohs of this nation. 'LET MY PEOPLE GO, THAT THEY MAY SERVE ME!' Intent, like Calboun and his disciples, apon diverting their attention and thwarting their purpose, by changing the issue, the 'Slave Power' of Egypt, instead of complying with the divine message, determined on extending and confirming its power by making fresh aggressions. The wonted tale of brick was required, but the straw was withheld. The Hebrews fell into the trap set for them. They murmured against Moses, and were ready, like our modern 'Republicans,' to yield as-sent to the continuance of the ancient bondage, on ondition of a removal of the new aggression. condition of a removal of the new aggression. They thought it necessary, at least for the present, to 'meet the issue then tendered to them,' and let the main issue go by, for the indefinite and uncertain future. It was 'the best thing for them, at that time.' Thus they reasoned. Suppose Moses and Aaron had yielded the point to them. Suppose they had stipulated for a removal of the new priovance, suspending the demand. 'Let my peogrievance, suspending the demand. 'Let my peo-ple go,' or translating it into —'Let them have straw'! Suppose them to have gained their point, to have propitiated their 'Slave Power,' to have quieted the Hebrews, to have achieved 'the finale of all existing commotions.' What would have become of their Divine Mission! How could they have retained the divine favor ! When would have

been the exodus—the overthrow—the deliverance—the Song of Mirism and of Moses!

But all this, you will perhaps say, is too ancient, too much commingled with the miraculous and the marvellous. You must have maxims of policy, suited to more modern times. Come then, let us examine the matter in the light of common every day experience. Suppose you are a general. You are dealing with a besieged enemy. Your shots are evidently disturbing him. A few more rounds, and he must capitulate. He finds the necessity of diverting your attention, of drawing off your forces to some other point. By stealth he sends out a de-tachment to assault one of your outposts. What will you do? Will you quit your advanced pesiwill you do? Will you quit your advanced position and march back your main forces to that outpost? Will you proclaim in his cars, that if he
will only let your outpost alone, he may remain at
home as long as he pleases undisturbed? Will
you do this, when all his habits and his necessities
assure you, that until he is himself destroyed, he
will be the destroyer of every thing that is holy,
and lovely, and precious, all around him?

Or, suppose you are a physician. You have a
patient whose blood is all poisoned. You are at
work with remedies well adapted to remove the
virus and restore him to health. All at once, the
disease breaks out violently in a terrible sore at

virus and restore him to health. All at once, the disease breaks out violently in a terrible sore at one of his extremities, his right foot. It becomes painful and looks horribly. Your patient is alarmed. He implores you to quit purging his system for the removal of the malady, pledging yourself to let it alone, there, where it is sheltered by the constitution, for at least four years, while you concentrate all your appliances upon his foot, such appliances as will drive the disease back into the system again, to remain quiet to course through appliances as will drive the disease back into the system again, to remain quiet, to course through his blood, as before, under a restored Missouri compromise, never to descend below his knee joints again. He has a theory of his physical constitution, maintained by the most learned doctors, according to which this is the true conservative course. He is afraid of extreme remedies, and desires to be quiet.

His family and friends all agree with him. Yau find yourself out-voted, twenty to one. What will you do! Will you turn round and vote with them, because it is important to have the enemies of the disease all act together? Or for fear you will be disease all act together? Or for fear you will be throwing away your vote?? Or because 'one thing must be done at a time?! Or because 'half a loaf is better than none?! Or because you believe they are all very sincere?! Or because they are not yet prepared for the right measure?! Or because this foot 'question is now of most pressing and immediate importance?! Or because 'it will be a fearful thing to the very the contract of will be a fearful thing to thwart the good they are proposing to do '! Or because you are 'persuaded that the new physician they intend roting for is the most available that could have been select-Or because the anti-disease ' force must be presented as an unit '! Will you do thus, though you 'clearly see that the opposite course will have to be pursued, by and by, when the true issue shall have been presented '! Would you justify your self in such a course under the plea that vo doing it all ' under protest,' ' maintaining all your former principles, but changing only your policy' in a wild-goose chase after 'the greatest amount

Let me not be misunderstood. I am not making fight of the disease developing itself with such terrible symptoms in Kansas. I am not for postponing, for a single moment, the 'issue' presented by it to this nation, nor the application of the remedy. On the other hand, my complaint is that the 'Re-publican' physicians of Kansas and of the country do not begin to understand the greatness, the extent, nor the real nature of the disease, that they do not propose the only true remedy, but even pledge themselves in advance not to make use of it, that they would 'heal the hurt' of Kansas and of the nation 'slightly' with medicines that can have no other effect than to quiet the patient into a fatal repose.

To drop the figure : I do not complain that the To drop the figure: I do not complain that the Kansas issue is presented, or too strongly presented, but that it is falsely presented—feelly presented—ed—presented as the sole issue, to the explicit exclusion of the main issue, the real issue, upon the prompt and right decision of which the fate of Kaosas as well as of the whole nation must depend. The Kansas issue, as God presents it to us, in his Providence, is the old issue of the two past centuries, culminating now, not at some future time and demanding of us the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery, not the vain and atheistic attempt to stave it off, with impunity, for four years, when God requires it to be done now.

NEW DEPINITION OF TREASON IN VIRGINIA.

CHARGE OF JUDGE THOMPSON.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury :- In giving you this outline of the criminal law of Virginia, I have purposely omitted the 190th chapter of the relating to treason, misprison of treason attempting or instigating others to establish usurp ed government, and advising or conspiring with slaves to rebel; also the 8th and 9th sections of chap. 196, forbidding the intermarriage of blacks whites; also sections 22 to 29, inclusive of chap. 198, denying the right of property in slaves, and writings, &c., to excite insurrection; the duties of postmasters, knowing of such writings in the mail; and free negroes remaining in or brought into the State contrary to law.

These laws involve questions which are daily

assuming a more serious importance from the relation we bear to other States of the Union, and from the reciprocal obligations between the commonwealth and its citizens. The tendency of the times is to the disruption of these States, and parting our government into fragmentary confederacies. In the hour of danger, the true man will do his duty. He will suspend defensive action, of a final character, to the last moment of a stern necessity. He will maintain the law and order of society as long as they can be preserved, and prove his shield; when this ceases, the violation of this law and this order will be his incentive and motive to action. This love of law and order will induce him to shun, as it may eventually impel him to incur danger.

That there are indications of danger, I believe The speck in the horizon, lately no larger than a man's hand, is a lowering cloud, big with the hurricane, and threatening with its lightnings. Let us calmly watch the danger, and if possible save the land, the whole land-and if not, save ourselves in the integrity and single-mindedness of our own consciences, in the faithful discharge of our duty to ourselves, our State, our country

and her Constitution.

Treason to the United States consists only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.' This definition of treason, though so closely limited and rigidly defined, undoubtedly embraces a forci-ble disruption of the States. It would embrace ion, the press any lawful and authorized acts under a law of the United States, and marching with a party in arms and committing acts of violence and outrage in execution of the object and with a view force and intimidation, to prevent the execution of the law .- U. S. v. Vigol, 2 Dallas, 346; same v. Mitchell, ib., 348.

A conspiracy to subvert by force the government of the United States, violently to dismember the Union, to coerce repeal of a general law, or to revolutionize a territorial government by force, if carried into effect, by embodying and assembling a military body in a military posture, is an overt act. of levying war; and not only those who have arms, but those who perform the various and es-sential parts which must be assigned to different persons, for the purpose of prosecuting the war, are guilty of the crime. United States v. Burr et al, 4 Cranch, 470.

From this view of the crime of treason, you will perceive there may be moral treasons, which no law of the land can punish. There may be acts of non-feasance which may work a dissolu tion of the government as effectually as an over throw by violence, and yet, under the limited definition given to treason by the Constitution of the United States, the conspirators may fold their hands in safety, and in the excitement of a false philanthropy, or the despotic calm of a still more false philosophy, unmoved, behold the wreck of a glorious fabric. When a majority of Congress shall persistently withhold the supplies o government, the fatal work may be done. But treason of the kind I h ave been discussing

is treason against the United States, which a State judicature has no authority to punish, Congress having passed laws upon that subject, as far the federal courts have no cognizance alone This kind of treason applies exclusively to the United States, and cannot be enlarged by any law. But there is a treason against the State which may be defined by its legislature, and punished as it prescribes, or shall hereafter see proper. This ing so, we owe two kinds of allegiance. The first to our State. She protects our property and our persons; she defines our rights and enforces them; she gives protection; she positively demands obedience. From each citizen the allegimands obedience. From each citizen the alleg-ance is due. It is binding on his conscience whether he takes the oath or not. By being under the law and receiving its protection, he becomes citizen, and the obligation is imposed. The wit ness who may be called to the stand to give testi mony, and by some accident is unsworn, is solemnly by the position he occupies to tell th whole truth. No man is absolved from the strict discharge of any of his duties by the omission of the formal acts intended to secure the dis charge of such duties. He is a felon in soul who woold resort to the subterfuge and incur the actual guilt while he palters with his conscience.

This allegiance covers all his political obliga tions, save those which he owes to the governmen of the United States. This latter is a special allegiance, sacred, and should be inviolable the sphere of its obligations. I say it is special but it is none the less sacred because of its char acter. The general government is a limited or ganization; it has peculiar and well-defined ob-jects; in its legitimate sphere it is supreme; it commands, we should obey its lawful behests; to neglect its welfare is crime; to meditate its de-struction is akin to parricide. But still it is lim-ited. It did not grow out of the exigencies of individuals as the States did; it grew out of th exigencies of the States. The States are the elde governments which created, defined and limited powers of the central government, except such as have been given by the States.

The allegiance which belongs to the State is an allegiance represented by all the authority and powers reserved by the States to themselves. The allegiance due to the central government is an allegiance represented by, and correspondent to, the limited authority and powers granted to that central government. In the order of time, allegiance was first due to the States. There is no nectority and powers granted to that central government. In the order of time, allegiance was first due to the States. There is no nectority and powers granted to that the whole South is smitten with insanity. Referring to it, the New York Evening Post says: essary conflict in this allegiance. The blended dominion of State and general government, when fully appreciated, are conscientious and harmo-nious. But in the natural order of their growth, and the development of the intellect and the af-fection, the State stands first. Our comprehension frection, the State stands first. Our comprehension first takes in the altar of home, and our affections are first evolved at the feet of our parents. The circle enlarges, and we finally embrace the Union. And, like all circles of affection, influence or matter, as it widens from its centre it weakens at its circumference, but at any point of its expansion, the storms and tempests of fanaticism and passion may sweep away its traces, and destroy its lovely and just harmony of influences and proportions. The central government is the created government : the States occupy and preserve the relation of creators, and to these States an allegiance is due, of the character and efficiency indicated. Where we make our home; where we place our wives and children; where we acquire property; where we preserve our own happiness, there an affectionate allegiance must fasten upon our hearts: and until 'in the last days, those perilous days shall come' when in the moral devotion which shall surround us, ' men shall be lovers of themselves, covetous boasters, proud, blasphemous, disobedient to pa rents, unthankful, unholy, without natural affec tion, truce breakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good, traitors'— when the Atheist, the Unitarian and the Black Republican shall unite for the breach of the solemn covenants of the Constitution, and the destruction of the natural and ever incumbent allegiance we owe to the State. Those men who favor the ancient doctrine of cer

tralism may seek an argument for the superior al-legiance as being due to the general government in the preamble to the Constitution of the United States, 'We, the people of the United States, &c., do ordain and establish '-forgetting the actual solecism that when those words were not true that it was made or adopted by the people of the United States; it is not true that it w adopted by a vote of the people of the States, and the general expression in the preamble, and the claim of powers by implication, from this or any other language in the Constitution, was, with express intent, limited by the tenth amendment; so at Mr. Parker's residence, Essex place, during the the order and the effect of all allegiance preserve its natural and inherent force and relation.

Every thing, then, which is treasonable, or tends to treason, violates this direct and palpable allegiance. The first section of chapter 190, after defining treason against the commonwealth, in the language of the Constitution of the United States, adds, or 'establishing, without authority of the legisla-ture, any government within its limits, separate from the existing government, or holding or executing in such usurped government any office, or professing allegiance or fidelity to it, or resisting the execution of the laws under color of its authority, and makes it treason. The language is clear—it is explicit. It commends itself to the well regu-

The government which has been formally established by the free consent of its citizens, can only be modified and altered by the like free consent, or by revolution. Every change not produced by such fence of the individual, generalized into national defence. The State is a unity. Its laws pervade its whole territory, and embrace all its citizens, and govern all its people. Any internal action or external movement which sets up a separate State within the State is a usurpation. It is dismember ment. It is revolutionary. It is treason under any definition of treason which has been given, or which exists in any civilized country. No sensi-ble man refuses to concede the right to punish The idea of the State implies order, government, obedience. It is treason then to attempt to set up a State within a State. If there are degrees in treason, how much more treasonable to set up within a State a blind, ignorant, passionate ar fanatical anarchy ! to set loose upon the State and fall in the Courier, Oct. 4-and in the Herald, three government, and who, to judge by the results of emancipation in the West Indies, would

Eternal anarchy, and amid the noise And by confusion stand, Of endless wars !

in the fourth section of this chapter, and both are punishable with death. The provisions of the vor in his Courier, to gratify a Northern abolitionis ourth section are : . If a free person advise or con- visiting Charleston, may be inferred from the courteour spire with a slave to rebel or make insurrection, or manner in which Carolinians are disposed to treat those with any person to induce a slave to rebel or make insurrection, or their soil who regard slavery as 'the sum of all vilinsurrection, he shall be punished with death, hather such rebellion or insurrection he made or lanies'! We will remark, en passant, that, on being

The second section is against misprison of treason; that is, having knowledge of such treason, and not giving immediate information to the Governor or some conservator of the peace, the pun-ishment of which is by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by confinement in the penitentiary

not less than three or more than five years.

The third section provides if a free person at tempt to establish any such usurped government, and commit any covert act therefor, or, by writing or speaking endeavor to instigate others to estab-lish such government, he shall be confined in jail not exceeding twelve months, and fined not exceed

ing one thousand dollars.' This disposes of our legislation on the direct subject of treason.

Then the avowal of all principles and the effect of movements originating in these diseased condi-tions of the affections and the intellest, that contemplate this race as republican in their capacities qualifications, are directly at war with the just relations which exist between the two races-and the harmony of the States. Remove from this race on and Christian control of Southern servitude, and a new system must be imposed. Take from them the necessity and the sense of dethem in control. Not superior to the Turk, the to enforce order, to suppress rebellion; and stay internecine murder. Improvident in their habits, and wholly incapable of that order of forethought which provides for the future, without the white sadly teaches this lesson. In 1789 the sugar export from Hayti was six hundred and seventy-two illions pounds; in 1806 it was forty-seven and a

sary, and this necessity is its justification.

now refer you to the second branch I have enumerated-the intermarriage of the races. This provision is sanctioned by considerations of politi-cal and sanitary police. It is a law which has been the South and slavery,' but to his surprise found him, but seldom violated; never has it occurred in my 'in the main, and save in a few instances, as mild and own knowledge within the State. As a sanitary regulation, the fact is well established that the cross-breed has more intellect, but with great diminution of physical power. It is further alleged occasion ! What an unfortunate man was Mr. Yeaby observant and respectable men of science, that don! how mistimed was his visit! Still, he confessor the cross-breed is more lascivious and given to lech- that his ear was "charmed with soft and persuasive ery than the original stock; that a mixed race from this and other causes, intrinsic to the mixed blood, cannot be perpetuated. Their lechery and con stitutional organization produces a pulmonary diathesis which extinguishes this mixed breed God, in his wisdom, has separated the races by physical, moral and intellectual qualities. ral and intellectual qualities will not be sufficient to maintain the law of separation, the physical law of destruction, by inherent disease, intervenes and punishes in the second and third generations the violation of the moral and intel-lectual law.

This assinine Judge proceeds to 'speak of the third class of offences'-to wit, 'seditious language

"As we have never heard of Judge Thomps before, we cannot attempt to satisfy the curiosit about him with which we are sure his charge wil inspire our readers, further than by referring them to the charge itself, in another column. We ven ture to offer his friends a suggestion, however which can hardly be inopportune, and that is that unless they have his head shaved and a safe place provided for him soon, he will give them trouble.

THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, OCTOBER 17, 1856.

SOUTHERN EPPRONTERY AND EGOTISM. In our last number, we copied from the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, a letter written by an Alaba slaveholder, (N. H. R. Dawson,) dated 'St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, Sept. 20, 1856, giving an account of an interview in this city of RICHARD YEADON, the Editor of the Charleston Courier, and himself, with the Rev. THEODORE PARKER and the Editor of THE LIBE-RATOR, a few weeks since, and of the discussion which then took place upon the subject of slavery. We made a few brief comments upon that letter, dismissing it with the supposition that Mr. YEADON would be satis fied that his friend had sufficiently extolled his wonderful prowess and victory on that occasion over ' the lions of abolitionism in their very den.' Judge of our surprise-or, more truly, our amazement-on opening the New York Herald of the 7th inst., to find considerably more than one whole page (eight columns and a half, ism that when those words were written, there was no in small type) of that paper occupied with two letters United States—there were no United States. It is to James Gordon Bennert, Esq. - the one, to quote the language of Mr. YEADON, * descriptive of an essay on Religion considered as the Art of Life," delivered by THEODORE PARKER, at Music Hall, Boston, on Sunday, the 14th inst., and the other, descriptive of a conver sational debate, or controversy, on the slave question evening of that day, in which Messrs. Garrison and Parker were the disputants, or colloquists, on the part of the North, (!) and your correspondent the sole champion on the part of the South, although young Alaba ma stood by, strong in moral and intellectual vigor, ready and able, if requisite, to aid South Carolina in the conflict' !! The egotism of this soi-disant champion' in thus spreading himself, is more than match for the vanity of the peacock. So trivial did w regard the interview alluded to-so puerile and superficial we considered his excessive verbosity-that w never should have alluded to it in print, had it not been for this parade of it before the public on the part of Mr. Dawson and himself. Aside from the question of slavery, Mr. Yeadon may be very ingenious, very logical, and very able in controversy; but in trying t vindicate the right of one man to the ownership of consent is revolution—is treason. The State has an inherent right to make it so. It is the self-de-

Before glancing Yeadon's account of the dis sideration, in connection with this affair.

1. He requests of Mr. Bennett the publication of h letters in the Herald, on the ground that they were originally designed for the Charleston Courier,' but that they had 'unexpectedly expanded into dimension rather inconvenient for that wide and capacious sheet'-implying that they would not appear in the Courier; certainly not, if his very modest and reason able request should be complied with by Mr. Bennett Now, mark the deception. These letters appeared i upon mankind, a people incapable of any order of days afterwards! Thus, he succeeded in getting ar extraordinary favor granted to him on a false pre tence-i. e., if ' figures do not lie.' (1)

2. He had another reason for exacting so much o Mr. Bennett. 'I wish,' he says, 'an extended and general circulation of my views '-as though they were This latter species of treason is provided against How generously he would have reciprocated such a fa introduced to him at Mr. Parker's, we congratulated him that, although a slaveholder, and the advocate o perpetual slavery,-and, consequently, the enemy of free-low and free institutions, -he could stand in safety upon the soil of the Old Bay State, speak his sentiments freely, move without restraint, with none to me lest or make him afraid; and all we asked was, tha Carolina should grant to us as much as she claimed for herself. But this, he admitted, she would not do : she was afraid to trust us ! Exactly ! It is always so with tyrants :-

" Tis conscience that makes cowards of them all 'in France, in Italy, in Austria, in Russia, in our slave holding States-in Paris, in Rome, in Vienna, in St Petersburg, in Charleston! Free discussion! Never

'Put out the light !- and then put out the light ! ' cannot be in Charleston. Why this difference?

'The thief doth fear each bush an officer,'

and 'the wicked fice when no man pursueth, but the righteous is as bold as a lion."

3. Now for a specimen of gentlemanly taste and de corud. Mr. Yeadon informs the public that he rependence, and no form of government can hold mained in Boston another Sunday beyond his original intention, 'in order to hear Theodore Parker hold forth, iron band of despotism would have to be exercised at Music Hall, in a tirade-not a sermon-against the South.' He accordingly attended on his ministration for that purpose, and found the spacious hall well filled, with an audience of both sexes '-how very remarkantellect to direct their energies, they would ble! Among those present, he says, 'I observed one become a mass of dependent paupers or vagabond female Topaz on the ground floor, and there were sevmarauders. The history of this emancipation too eral Ebonies in the galleries. William Lloyd Garrison was seated not far from the soffron maid. . . . On inquiry, I learned that Ebony and Topaz were perfectly half millions; in 1832 it was nothing. So rapid at liberty to attend Mr. Parker's discourses, in his temthe original organism of its character, or untrain- seldom exercised by them-Mr. Parker's form or mode ed for so short a subjection in the fundamental ed- of religious belief, and style of pulpit or rostrum oraucation, which, in the slow lapse of centuries, has It is unnecessary to start any question on this descriptions of human jewelry.' How these slang terms point of want of historical development or defec- evince the contempt which every slaveholder cherisher tive organization. The great gulf of positive fact for the colored race-especially that portion of it which separates the races, and the political necessities of is free! What refinement of manners is indicated by the country made the legislation of Virginia necestheir flippant use!

Mr. Parker's discourse greatly disappointed him. He went to Music Hall, expecting and wishing to hear refreshing as a zephyr -having perhaps, however, only bottled up his Borean and stormy wrath for some other tones,' his 'literary taste was gratified by chaste and eloquent expression,' his ' fancy was amused by beautiful imagery and novel illustration,' and his ' mind exercised by much bold and original thought, commingled with visionary theory and dreamy Utopianism.' So, he was not altogether a loser-only if he could have had a little 'Borean and stormy wrath' against 'the South and slavery,' it would have suited him better !

(1) It looks very funny to read in the Charlest Courier of the 4th inst., attached to his letters, h Yeadon's apology for troubling the Herald with them, on account of their length making it 'rather inconve-nient' for even his wide and capacious sheet,' and and writings, but we cannot find room for his lumin4. What next transpired shall be given in his own

'The services at Musio Hall having been concluded, as narrated in my last letter, I lingered to get a good view of Mr. Parker; and, being offered an introduction to him, I followed him into an apartment across the passage way, between that apartment and the hall in which he had just discoursed, and was presented to him. He no sooner heard my name than he said—"Are you the gentleman that I saw and heard speak at the Plymouth celebration in 1853?" I replied, "Yes, the very man, who, 'with the feeblest and weakest voice you had ever heard, from South Carolina, dared to defend slavery on the sacred soil of Plymouth." At this he smiled, and I added, "At home, sir, I am thought to have rather a loud and sonorous voice." After some other slight interchange of words, I told him I would like to have some conversation with him, and he thereupon said he would be happy to see me at his house, Exeter place, after 7 o'clock, on the evening of that 'The services at Music Hall having been co

Exeter place, after 7 o'clock, on the evening of that day.

At or near the appointed hour, I proceeded to Mr. Parker's, accompanied by N. H. R. Dawson, Esq., son of the late Lawrence E. Dawson, Esq., and a native of Charleston, but now a resident of Cahaba, Dallas county, Alabama, and a practising lawyer there—a gentleman of high character and talent, cultivated mind and refined taste—who is corresponding with and writing a very elegant series of letters for the Dallas (Ala.) Gazette. On arriving at Mr. Parker's residence, we were politely and cordially received by that gentleman, and introduced by him to Mrs. P. and to several other ladies, and to several gentlemen whom we found assembled in the parlor or drawing-room. Among the ladies was Mrs. Garrison, and among the gentlemen was the famous abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, and Mr. J. Z. Goodrich, and Mr. Willis. Mr. Parker assured me that the presence of the gentlemen above named me that the presence of the gentlemen above named was entirely accidental, (his friends being accustomed to drop in, on Sunday evenings, for social converse); but added that he did not regret the occurrence, as they were the very persons he would have selected and invited to meet me.'

We make this extract, giving these particulars, be cause the circumstances attending this visit are not all narrated, and it seems proper that nothing should be omitted, - particularly if it helps to illustrate Southern ideas of decency and propriety.

If the reader will now turn to the 'Refuge of Oppression ' department on our first page, he will there find a letter that was sent by this same Mr. Yeadon to Mr. Parker, anonymously, on the morning of the Sunday referred to, signed 'A South CAROLINIAN.' I was addressed to 'Mr. Theodore Parker, No. 1, Exeter Place, and on the envelope it was written- To be read, if possible, before declamation this morning. How much of it was read, Mr. Yeadon may learn from the following memorandum written by Mr. Parker upon the envelope, before handing it term for publication at our request :-

·Within is an anonymous letter from Mr. Yeadon editor of the Charleston Courier, (S. C.) handed to me just before meeting, Sunday, Sept. 14th, 1856, while I was waiting in the ante-room. I read the first paragraph, but no more, then or since. Mr. Y. told Mr. Kendall that he had sent me a letter, signed "A South So that, up to this hour, Mr. Parker remains igno-

rant of the contents of this letter. Why, on reading the first paragraph, he read no more of it, then or since,' is seen at a glance. Its scurrilous tone of address, mingled with a canting regard for ' the meek and lowly Jesus,' and 'the Gospel of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ,' at once revealed its true character; and as Mr. Parker's time is too valuable to be wasted in reading such trash, he treated it as is his invariable custom in all such cases ; so that his assailants ' have their labor for their pains.' Now, what can equal effrontery like this? Sending a letter before the morning service, styling Mr. Parker 'any thing but a disciple of the meek and lowly Jesus,' [a Carolina slaveholder making this taunt !] ' the most irreverend of men,' who 'impiously tramples on the Constitution of his country and the word of God, and, at the risk of producing discord and civil war, pursues his Satanio course of mischief and wrong towards the South, indulging, with a corrupt mind, and a heart full of envy, malice, and all uncharitableness, supposing that gain is godliness, or at least that spurious fame or notoriety is righteousness'; assuring him that he is under a strong delusion to believe a lie, and doing the work of Beelzebub '; pompously informing him that 'a party of Southerners' would be present that morning, to see and hear him ' desecrate the Lord's day ' by his usual quantum and out-pouring of pulpit politics and fanatic declamation and extravagance against slavery and the South,' and expressing the hope that, 'stimulated by the provocative of their presence, (!) and for their especial edification,' he would 'pile up the agony it is thoroughly satanic in spirit and purpose; the emas high as Mount Olympus-Mount Zion being, doubt- bodiment of border-ruffianism; its rank-and-file made less, too lowly for his purposes and aspirations;' peryou can, this day; or for ever hereafter hold your profane, the fearfully misguided, and governed by peace '; and concluding with the insulting assurance. the vilest demagogues, the most dangerous conspirators, Yours, as you shall conform yourself to the Gospel and the most bloody-minded tyrants; avowing centimodel,' (!!) - &c &c. And then, at the close of the ments more derogatory to human nature, more hostile services, following Mr. Parker into the ante-room, with to human liberty, more insulting to Heaven, than have smooth visage and assumed politeness, and soliciting an been promulgated by all the tories of Europe for a interview with him at his house in the evening! Is thousand years; laughing to scorn the 'self-eviden not this the very sublime of assurance? Why, if Mr. truths' of the Declaration of Independence, and impu-Parker had known, at the time he crossed his threshold, that he was the writer of that abusive epistle, it would have been his duty-according to the established etiquette of society-to have turned him out of doors. But Mr. Parker has too noble a spirit to have done so he still would have treated Mr. Y. with a civility to which he was not entitled, under the circumstancesthus showing himself to be superior to insult. We reserve, for another number, some comments

upon Mr. Yeadon's report of the discussion between us and himself; and offsesting his audacious desence of is stamped upon its countenance. Very many of its the hell-born system of slavery as divinely instituted, adherents are to be pitied, for they are duped through with the following disgusting and soul-harrowing ad- their excessive credulity and ignorance; but the intelvertisements, which we copy from the same number of ligent in its ranks, and at its head, are utterly without his Courier that contains his letters, and which pro- excuse. They are manifestly destitute of all honesty claim the annihilation of the marriage institution-the legal enforcement of concubinage, adultery and rape, throw of all our free institutions, to subserve their own according to the taste or necessity of the purchasersthe brutal sundering of all parental and filial ties, and the Slave Power over the whole land, -ay, over this horrible disregard of all the sacred relations and en-

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the delivery of my slave Laury to me, or for his lodge-ment in any jail. Laury is short, thick set, with Jefferson Davis, Stephen Arnold Douglas, Lewis Cass, short quick step, 19 years old, bought from the estate of Ville Pontoux. BENJ. RHETT, Blue House, S. C. October 4.

resented as being a finished cook, and plain washer and ironer.

rasher, and is also an excellent dairy woman. Maria, a likely woman, 25 years old, a goo aged man, of good character, sound and healthy, degradation of the people. and a plantation carpenter and farm hand. He is highly recommended as being trustworthy and qualified. Apply as above, at 4 State Street.

For Sale, Primus, a field hand and ploughman, September 23.

PLANTATION CARPENTER. By J. S. Riggs, Jr. No-no friend of the slave, no enemy of slavery ex-Will be sold, at private sale, Lawson, a middle-tension, can give his support to the Democratic party cook and washer, and general house servent; on account of a blemish in her eye, will be sold at a

Drucilla, 12 years old, likely, active and intelli-Hannah, 17 years old, house servant, child's

nurse, and plain seamstress.

Nancy, 15 years old, house servant and child's Also, a desirable family of farm hands.

Apply as above, October 4. 4 State Street. VALUABLE COOK AT PRIVATE SALE, about 25 years of age, with her son, a fine boy, 6 years of age. She is an excellent cook, of first rate char-

acter and disposition, and warranted in all

want of a good and faithful young cook have an opportunity now seldom offered. Apply to October 3. Z. B. OAKS, 7 Broad St

FIELD NEGROES, AT PRIVATE SALE. By J. S.

Ryan, 22 Broad street.

For sale, the following field negroes, viz.:

Hannah, aged 35; William, aged 16; Gabriel,
aged 15; Susan, aged 5; Infant, aged 1.

The above are good working hands. (!!!)

Terms cash, or an approved endorsed note at 90
days, with interest added; an arrangement, how
ever could be made for longer time if received ever, could be made for longer time, if required. These negroes will be at my office from 9 o'clock A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M., daily, until sold. September 29.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION -- WHAT IS OUR DUTY AT THIS CRISIS?

We well know that this is not the hour for us to of ain a candid bearing, while the community is in a high fever, and a political earthquake is shaking the land to ts centre. It is only after the earthquake that the still, small voice' of truth can be heard, and we mus patiently bide our time.

The crisis is full of temptation to swerve from th straight line of rectitude, in order to avert an impending calamity, and to drive back the minions of despot

ism. Our ranks are again to be thinned, through the pressure of a terrible exigency. Once more, like wheat we are thoroughly to be sifted. It is difficult to speak so as not to be misunderstood, or not to have our language perverted through party trickery. Nevertheless, w may not be wholly dumb. If we may not hope to gain any converts at this hour, we can at least renew our testimonies, 'whether men will bear or forbear.' What, then, is our duty as abolitionists, in the presen

crisis? First-what it is not

It is not to abandon our principles, for they are im mutable and eternal. It is not to lessen our demands for they are just and right. It is not to lose sight of or postpone to a more favorable period, the glorious object we have ever had in view .-- to wit, the total and immediate extinction of slavery,-for this would b fatuity. It is not to substitute the non-extension for the abolition of slavery, for this would be to wrestly with an effect, while leaving the cause untouched-to seek to avert the penalty of sin, while allowing the sin itself to go unrepented of. It is not to lower ou standard, in order to propitiate the time-serving and cowardly, or to carry any measure however desirable, for this would be certain defeat. It is not to concen trate our forces upon any geographical or side issuwith the Slave Power, for this would be a fatal diversion. It is not to plead for the white laborer to the forgetfulness of the black laborer, nor to concern our selves exclusively with consecrating to freedom any particular portion of the American soil, for ours is nei ther a complexional nor a sectional movement. It is not to act upon the jesuitical maxim, that the end sanc tifies the means, for this is the all-corrupting sin is every part of this rebellious world. It is not to seek what is most available for the hour, or temporary suc cess upon a false basis, for this is to rely upon numbers and not upon God-upon policy, and not upon princi-

Our duty is first personal, in regard to ourselves We are to see to it that we make no truce with slavery either directly or by implication; that we give to it no religious or political sanction, in any form, or to any extent ; that our hands are clean, and our conscience without condemnation ; that we 'remember them that are in bonds as being bound with them."

This duty performed, our next is to call to repentance our guilty land ; to impeach, criticise, admonish, en treat, rebuke every sect, every party, every person, in alliance or sympathy with the oppressors, or indiffer ent to the claims of the perishing bondmen; to rejec all half-way measures, while hailing with gladness the smallest indications of progress; to be as inexorable a justice, as contumacious as truth, as unbending as the pillars of the universe ; to ' put on the whole armor o God, and having done all, TO STAND. Where, then, is our proper place in the political strug

gle which is now convulsing the nation, and exciting

an unparalleled anxiety in the breasts of the people? Surely, not with the Democratic party; beyond al question, the most corrupt, the most shameless, the most abandoned, and the most desperate party in existence. From the beginning, 'the natural ally of slavery,' it has continued to wax worse and worse, till now up largely of the ignorant, the besotted, the mobocratic, the intensely depraved, the utterly lawless, the horribly dently branding them as self-evident lies ; perfidious to all its pledges, prostrating every barrier of freedom trampling in the dust the Constitution it has sworn to maintain, and making it a crime worthy of imprisonment and death for freemen to defend their lives and property against the murderous assaults of roving bandits and merciless cut-throats. Language is inadequate to describe the transcendant wickedness of the Democratic party, in its present position, and under its present guidance. Its mask is off, and INFERNALISM traitors to the cause of liberty, and bent on the overends, and forever to establish the bloody supremacy of whole continent. Under the administration of this party, the government has been overthrown, by a coup d'etat of the slave oligarchy in the person of Franklin Stringfellow, Lecompte, Shannon, Geary, and their as Cooks and Washers. By J. S. Riggs, Jr. The the bludgeon as Builer and Brooks of Carolina, Wise sociates-and prompted by such lords of the lash and following Negroes are offered at private sale:

of Virginia, and Toombs of Georgia. It is mockery no
Peggy, a likely woman, about 30 years old, repto talk of constitutional guarantees on the side of liber ty. We are living under a usurpation as absolute : Kitty, about 35 years old, a good plain cook and it is detestable; and the fact that the traiterous occu pant of the Presidential chair goes unimpeached and unpunished is demonstrative evidence of the general

All that this party has done, all that it proposes t do, in the way of filibustering and slavery-extension, by armed invasion and through fire and blood, its candidate for the Presidency, James Buchanan, most cordially sanctions; and yet, while we are writing, it i with his wife Lucy, Cook and Washer. dially sanctions; and yet, while we are writing, it is Also, a field hand, and a boy accustomed to wait thought to be more than probable that he will obtain in the house. For further particulars, apply at the vote of Pennsylvania, and thus secure his election How much better, then, is Pennsylvania than Georgie or Carolina?

or its nominee.

As for the American party, it is based upon proscrip tion, and thoroughly pro-slavery. Its candidate, Millard Fillmore, the infamous signer of the execrable Fugitive Slave Law, openly incites to rebellion on the part of the South, if the North shall achieve a constitutional triumph in the choice of Fremont at the pending election! He is playing a most factious part, animated by that spirit which would 'rather reign in hell than serve in heaven,' and reveals himself to be more and more the supple tool of the slave oligarchy. Where stands the Republican party, and to what er

tent is it deserving of commendation or censure? spects-sold for no fault whatever. Persons in anti-slavery strength of the country,—the legitimate product of the moral agitation of the subject of the for the last quarter of a century; for it is not come for the mes quarter, desirous of frustrating the an able that any the state of the Slave Power at universal deminion, will be at suffrage upon either Buchanan or Fillmore, la paral intelligence, virtuous character, humane we and patriotic feeling,—as well as in the object it and ing to accomplish,—it is incomparably better that other rival parties; and its success, as excise as parties, will be a cheering sign of the tig 2. It is sincerely, strenuously, and against them

bined forces of the slave oligarchy wielded with the bined forces bolical malignity, endeavoring to prevent the nes ritories of the West from becoming a starchet pire, divided into manifold slave States; and to the extent it is favorable to the cause of freelen. 3. It is allowed no footbold at the Scuth, but her

3. If it amounts of the state o safely held to advocate its claims, no tietes! favorable to the election of its candidates on being ed, no slaveholder, even, can declare his allega ed, no stavendard without imperilling his life, and every tal of his without imperiment out upon it, and upon all thens identified with it; notwithstanding its contact day, you of all wish or intention to interfere wit them

4. It divides the nation by a geographical line, be 4. It divides the matted of a Secrepaist line, by without any sectional feeling on its own part; the divident being caused solely by its just defeate if the right of the North against the daring invasions of the Say. Power, which is determined to 'crush out' nery or Power, which is the land, and to punish types to its monstrous designs as summarily in Manade as in Virginia or Alabama. 5. It helps to disseminate no small amount of 5

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and knowledge in regard to the nature and voting of the slave system, being necessitated to do this maintain its position; and thus, for the time being is moulding public sentiment in the right dimenthough with no purpose to aid us in the spends say we are striving to accomplish—namely, the dustain of the Union, and the abelition of slavery thresh the land. All this may be fairly set down to the tredit of a

Republican party; and it is a wise apostelle injustis to give 'credit to whom credit is due.' Let when in our discrimination, and just in our avail, will yielding one jot or tittle of principle, or moving a hir breadth from the path of duty, Because of this marked difference between thee pa-

ties, ought we therefore to vote for Frement and has ton ? Can we vote at all ? As a matter of moral consistency, certainly act-h

the following among other considerations: 1. For more than twelve years, in our organized

pacity as well as individually, (accepting the cities

and uniform judgment of the nation respecting the de acter and design of the instrument,) we have sing proclaimed the Constitution of the United States to A COVENANT WITH DEATH, AND AN AGGESTED nell,' in consequence of its pro-slavery gurnes and, therefore, that no oath should be taken to go it, either by ourselves or by our representative. have persistently called for its repudiation on the gree of its inherent wickedness, and its utter everthees the bulwark of the slave system. We have traced in the amazing growth and bunipresent power of the in system, and found in it the cause of that corruption vassalage which pervade the entire North. But, and from any question touching the letter or the pint the Constitution, we have constantly declared it as an axiom of common sense as well as of frederen morality, that between freemen and slaveboller, the can be no true union; that it is as easy for Ori and Belial to conlesce, as it is for Liberty and San ry; that the institutions and interests of the Net are necessarily hostile to those of the South, and me versa . - exciting ever increasing jealousies and ini ing to continual collisions, as our national list plainly demonstrates ; that, without the existing line the South would be compelled, for self presen and from necessity, speedily to liberate all her books and thus the overthrow of this blood-stained own would lead to the formation of a colemn league covenant ' between all the States, based upon un freedom, with no root of bitterness to poison sur a that, by perpetuating this Union, the Slave Power grow stronger and stronger, more and more end and be able to consummate its boldest designs; the call those who make merchandize of their feller-ne d who vindicate the eternal fitness of slavers Southern soil and climate, Christians and Democrats as insulting to reason as to talk of honest thirte a sober drunkards-and to think of keeping their com ny, without strife or debate, unless degraded to the own abyssmal level, is complete infatuation; that the constitute an oligarchy more tyrannical in spirit, ast hostile to human development, more barbarous is the conduct, and more shameless in their villary, that at that has ever cursed mankind; that to separate in them, in form and in fact, is due to self-respect, to in manhood, to the cause of freedom universally, to see morality, to the Christian religion as exemplified by h glorious founder. Finally, we have faithfully present against turning aside to attend to some local inut, it have always made the slave the skeleton at every feet -Banque's ghost that will not down at the bidlings entreaty of any party or sect the test of statement ship and true patriotism; insisting that any stragge which leaves his deliverance out of the queries, throws him into the background, is essentially defecting and unworthy of our support.

Now, under all these circumstances, for as to rait

the polls in support of an incidental issue with the San Power-to become the partisans of a man who simply prefers that the Western territories should be calend ed by free laborers rather than by slaves-to codes? party which declares itself ready to carry out all fir pro-slavery compromises of the Constitution, and side ly indisposed to meddle with the institution of fart, in the Southern States, merely because it is trying " secure a free homestead for white men-would be the grossest inconsistency, in atter disregard of all our pr fessions, and such a glaring violation of our principal that the whole land would regard us with pity, if an with contempt. Unless it is right to do er I that pad may come, we are excluded from the polls, is such a contest, by an insuperable moral barrier. The mist which is stained with the blood of four millions if slaves, is not fit to be handled by a freeman. If went save Kansas only by first swearing to maintain "10" ENANT WITH DEATH," then God absolves us from all responsibility for its loss. We shall do best for Kust best for the South, best for the Republic, by a stern sh berence to our principles, and refusing to comprise with sin. Our feet are planted upon the Evernal Bott why should we place them upon a sandy foundations "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

2. The dissolution of the Union is not to leave it slaves to the mercy of their masters: it is to withint from the masters all those resources and instrument ties now furnished to them by the North, without wich they are powerless. It is admitted on all sides, and epecially by the leaders of the Republican party, the is madness for the South to threaten a dissolution of its Union ; for it is only through the Union she is eather to keep her millions of slaves in their chains. In he cut the connection, and she will be struck with paralish This is true. How unspeakably awful, then, is such Union! Whatever else a party may be, whatever the it may be trying to do that is praiseworthy, how pris must be its guilt in conspiring to make perpetual enslavement of a population equal to the whole of \$15. England!

3. Let us remember, that though there has been Union in theory, there has never been one in fact, h tween the Free and the Slave States ; that, free organization of the government till now, the size of garchy has had the reins in its own hands; that it breach widens as the spirit of liberty increases in age and strength at the North ; that a Union still refigures to exist in form, only because the vassalage of

the North is unbroken. 4. What an absurdity it is for those who cannot hold a public meeting at the South in favor of freedom, and who could be lynched if they should make the attempt for Seward, Hale, Sumner, Banks, Wilson, and Giddiags-to declare that they will stand by the Union to the last! Padlocks are upon their lips in one half of the Colon; yet they insist on its preservation! Where is their manhood—their self-respect—their love of lib-

But we will add no more. Let us stand by our cause by the slave in his chains, by the standard of right, leaving the event in the hands of an all-wise God, who sione sees the end from the beginning. Remember true-hearted abolitionists !

They are slaves who dare not be In the right with two or three. BEV. MR. CROSS, A COLPORTEUR, AND REV

MS. CROSBY, AN AGENT OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. Mr. Crosby preached for the Rev. Mr. Mills, (Ban fet.) of Salem, in the afternoon of Sunday, 28th ult His sermon was not upon the subject of slavery ; but in the course of it, he said that the system of slavery res the great Normal School of the African race in the

United States ! The Rev. Mr. Cross preached on the same day-in the morning, for the Rev. Dr. Emerson, (Orthodox)in the afternoon, for Dr. Worcester, (Orthodox) - and is the evening, for Mr. Mills. In the evening, his discourse was, from beginning to end, a defence of Amer can slavery! In the pulpit with him were the Rev. Mr. Mills, Dr. Worcester, and the Rev. Mr. Crosby Beare Mr. Cross began, Mr. Crosby rose and assure the congregation that he would corroborate every state ment which his associate, Mr. Cross, would make to tiem. Mr. Cross said that he had resided a long time is Virginia, and other parts of the South-that the gaves were generally comfortable and happy, much better off than the free people of color-that the assertion that their religious instruction is forbidden is false-that the masters welcome teachers to their plantations-that slavery is a means of grace to them-that he had heard slaves thank God for slavery-that, in some respects, slavery was an injury to the masters. but that it was a blessing to the slaves-that he had beard an African Prince, who was a slave in one of the Southern States, bearech the Atmighty to revive the African slave trade, so that Christianity might be extendel in his benighted land-that Dr. Adams's ' South Side View of Slavery ' was a perfect daguerreotype of the system-&c. &c. &c. He denounced all interference with slavery by Northern Christians, and all agitation on the subject. This on Massachusetts soil !!

STATE ELECTIONS.

The annual State Elections took place on Tuesday last in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, in the result of which the greatest anxiety has prevailed among al parties, as foreshadowing what may be expected at the approaching Presidential struggle. At the time our paper goes to press, the returns are too confused to adnit of certainty of judgment-the Republicans claiming Pennsylvania by a majority of 5000, and the Dem cerats being equally confident that they have carried the State. They appear to have gained several mem bers of Congress, thus securing both Houses on the side of Border-Ruffian spoliation and Slavery-extension .-Ohio is Republican by a probable majority of 20,000. ladina has evidently gone for the Demogracy. It is usless to attempt to give any particulars at present.

ADBRURNCE TO THE 'COVENANT WITH DEATH.' The Tobase says that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher ad dressel an attentive andience of 1200 people at Orange, N.J. on Monday evening, in the Republican Club House. The address of Mr. B. was an earnest, eloquent sel powerful appeal in behalf of the Republican cause and its candidate. 'I would not,' said Mr. B., 'if I hal the power, hay the weight of my little finger, politinly, upon South Carolina to take from her the least right the holds under our Constitution, much as I hate hat system to which she clings with such tenncity. She is fully entitled to all the rights she has under the Constation, without let or hindrance, and in those rights she must and shall be protected."

THE BURNS CASE. Before the Supreme Court last wet, a trial of much interest was commenced, in which the case dated as far back as the famous . Rorne Trial The sait was brought by Wm. A. White, Esq., a membrof the bar, against James Reed, for damages for an assalt alleged to have been committed by the defendant upon the plaintiff, by forcibly ejecting Mr. White from the Court House, in May, 1854, Mr. Reed then seeing under the authority of the U. S. Marshal. John A Andrew and Wm. L. Burt for plaintiff; B. F. Hallet for defendant

The plaintiff contented that his rights as a member of the bar had been outraged, and the defendant fell bek on the orders of the U. S. Marshal. The jury returned a verillet for the plaintiff in the sum of \$300.

THE PERSON FESTIVAL AT DANVERS, last week, was very successful. At the dinner table over 1600 guests vere scated. The procession was over two miles in legth and contained over 5000 persons—and the whole number thus gathered in the town to do honor to one who, in foreign afflipence, has remembered well the town of his birth, was over 30,000. Appropriate and eloeatht speeches were made by Gov. Gardner, George Peabody, Esq., Hon. Edward Everett, President Walker of Hassard College, Profes or C. C. Felton, Hon. George Warren of Charleston, Hon, W. Meserve, Ex-Mayor tf Salem, J. D. C. Davis, Esq. of New York, Charles Hale and others.

Later in the evening a levee was held at the Institute Hall, and a ball was given at Warren Hall.

THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AND ITS PRO-Stayery Compnoneses. Copies of this work will be sent by mail on the receipt of its price and the amount of pesage, vit., forty four cents for those in paper covers, tizy ceals for those in cloth ; - the price, without postage, being 574 cents for the former, and 50 cents for the latter. Address the Anti-Slavery Offices, 21 Cornbill, Boston, or 138 Nassau street, New York.

CAPTURING FUGITIVE SLAVES. The Loudon (Va. Mirror says that the citizens of Carlisle, Pa., behaved very handsomely a few days since, when a party of Virgains went to their city to capture some slaves who. hed absconded. It says :--

When the fugirives were arrested and taken from be curs at the depot there, an attempt was made by the he begrees, and a few white men present, to 'raise a he, but the United States Marshal was promptly in the bear and took them into custody. The Mayor of the loan then addressed the crowd, and told them that these customs. the ciliteus of a sixter State were there in pursuance of a iss, to recover their property, and that they must be be belested. The great majority of the audience leavily seconds. orily seconded his remarks, and declared that they rould sistain him. After the investigation was had and the staves were proved and identified, the officers tumoned a small posse to accompany them out of the Sate, and although there was a considerable crowd at the Mean attention to the considerable crowd at be Marshal's office at the time, they were passes though without the slightest disturbances.

How atrociously wicked is such conduct !

DESTISTEY. To those in this city, who wish to be art of a skilful and accommodating Dentist, in any sperations upon their teeth, we would heartily recom head Dr. DANIEL MANN, whose advertisement may be fund in another column, and whose experience, long Pactice, and natural aptitude, qualify him to stand among the very best in his profession. His terms will be found very reasonable.

Consection. The poetical effusion on our last page, 'It'sd m's Sigh,' should be credited to the Columbian Centrael of June 22, 1799.

ECPUBLICAN STULTIFICATION. SHED'S CORNERS, Madison Co., N. Y., October 7, 1856.

I have just returned from a Republican mass meeting at which there were able and eloquent speakers, and any amount of enthusiasm. I believe I succeeded tolerably well in preserving my mental equilibrium. As yet, nothing has entered my mind to disturb the c viction that the only wise and true course is to refrain from any participation in the election of Federal officers.

The Republican leaders stultify themselves and the Sojourner Truth is here, and has made a most touching party. With one breath they portray the horrors and damning character of the slave system, and with the next, swear allegiance to the Union and the Constitu tion, and disavow all intention to meddle with slavery where it now exists. With one breath they profess attachment to the government, and with the next, tell us that ever since its organization, this damning system of slavery has been gaining strength under it.

They tell us of the debauching effects of slavery or the Southern mind, of its effects in paralyzing all industrial interests, and of its horrible pressure upon the enslaved, and then accord to the system the sanction of that moral support resulting from the avowed sacredness of our political connection with it..

They can find no language to depict, in their estim tion, the enormity of slave-hunting; and yet they are profuse in their laudation of the very instrument which guarantees the rendition of fugitives from this horrible bondage. But, say they, we demand for the fugitive s trial by jury. A trial of what? Simply whether he is a fugitive. Any thing more than this would be trampling upon the sacred Constitution.

They condemn all compromise with slavery, forgetting that the Constitution itself is such a compromise, and that they are proposing the worst of all compromises, by saying to slavery, 'Only be content not to come North, and we will not meddle with you '!

Although the salvation of Kansas might depend the result of this election. (which I do not believe.) still I would not surrender an all-important principle for a partial and temporary check of slavery. If matters have come to such a pass as the Republicans preach up, it is time that they took higher ground against slavery. Very sincerely, yours,

A. HOGEBOOM.

WHAT WE PROPOSE TO DO. 'Is it come to this?' 'Yes, it is come to this.'

Well, now, what do you propose to do? That is the question that must now be answered. The time is come to do as well as to suffer.' This then is what I propose to do : Divide the Union, and with the North as a free, firm and united Republic, form a league, offensive and defensive, with Canada, leaving to the South the liberty to do as she pleases, and by no means wishing to control her in any way whatever. If she object to this our markets, well, let her keep it ; she cannot eat it, nor can she eat until she sells it, -the whole South, as it may almost be said, being mortgaged, both crop and estate. A late traveller observes that he offered for sale a plough to a planter at New Orleans, whose estate was many hundred acres, with twenty slaves upon it, and he replied, 'Yes, I will have it, and give you an will be, he only knows. He will give you a promissory note for the money, payable on a given day, and or that day, long or short credit, it will be paid; but I my certain knowledge."

I see that Bully Brooks proposes to dissolve the Union, and seize upon the treasure and national archives at Washington. But two can play at that game, he will find to his cost.

INFORMATION WANTED.

GRAFTON, Oct. 3, 1856.

I wish, by your permission, through THE LIBERATOR to ask your correspondent 'J. T. C.' how he can interpret the three-fifths representation clause in the Constitution in favor of freedom? If he can make as plausible (not by any means conclusive) an argument in this case as has been done with reference to the other two to see done, and will at least oblige me; and whether he succeeds or not, may do something to aid the cause sential to Christian character and destiny; and thus to Respectfully, yours,

T. LEONARD.

WORCESTER NORTH A. S. SOCIETY. The Worcester County (North) Auti-Slavery Society held its third quarterly meeting in Westminster, Saturday and Sunday, the 4th and 5th inst. Speeches were maile by S. S. Foster, William Wells Brown, and William S. Haywood.

The meetings were not large, but the speakers were listened to with much attention and apparent interest. The addresses were earnest, able and eloquent, and characterized by radical anti-slavery sentiments, such as the exigencies of the times demand.

The just criticisms of Mr. Foster upon the Republican party drew from some of its members an attempted defence of its measures ; but the effort was a futile one. It is believed that the speeches made during the meetings will open the eyes of many to the folly and sin of attempting to bring peace and quiet by compromising with the Slave Power, or hoping to abolish slavery by adhering to the Constitution and the Union.

At 9 o'clock Sunday evening, the Convention adjourned, to meet at the call of the officers of the Soci-

On Monday evening, Wm. Wells Brown read his unique and highly entertaining Drama. We have heard but one opinion expressed by those who had the pleasure of listening to it-that of unqualified satisfaction. D. M. ALLEN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Pledges in aid of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, made at the Annual on the idea that the devil-nature must be generated into Meeting in January last, or at any previous time, are children before they are born, and that they are all now payable ; and friends will confer a favor by sending the amount due to the Treasurer, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, or to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent, No. 21 Cornhill, Boston. Donations to the Society may be sent in

PONED .- The Seventh Annual National Woman's brands from the burning. Better generate the God-Rights Convention, advertised for 8th, 9th, and 10th nature into them at the outset, and have them labelled October, is temporarily postponed.

presended secrets. The Medical Faculty publish, as woman, they would not need to be born of God, for that soon as made, all their discoveries, and almost all that would be the true birth. To be born of Love is to be is known of real value for the cure of disease, has been discovered by them. Dr. Ayer takes the honorable, honest course, and right because it is honest. He goes to work and invents the best remedy which medical skill can device for the cure of certain complaints : then publishes what it is, and maintains his monopoly of it solely by making it cheaper, better, more perfect than any body else can. If the people would exact this of all who offer medicines, they would have much less treacle and trash to swallow .- New Orleans Organ.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION. We would call the attention of our readers to Mr. Byan's card in our paper. As a tracher of Singing or Piano, we would warmly recommend him as being among the best our city affords—being a member of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club is a guarantee of his being a thorough artist. Our Brookline friends must not forget that he visits his pupils there, and any person in need of a teacher will do wel to call on Mr. Ryan.—Transcript.

We most cordially endorse this commendation of Mr. RYAN as well merited, regarding him as we do as of Henry Willis, whose home is by the lake. I have entire master of his profession, and one of the most sepurate and faithful teachers to be found in the State. We hope his patronage will be equal to his deserts, with friends on that take. It was a season of true, His residence is No. 15 Dix Place, between Washington and Eliot Streets.

THE UNION POR MAN, NOT MAN POR THE UNION.

VESTLY MEETING OF THE PRIENDS OF PROGRESSION 1:

MICHIGAN.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 7, 1856.

DEAR GARRISON : This meeting has been in session three days, and i about to close. Free and searching have been its disenssions. It has been what it purports to be-a meeting of the friends of progression, in which free expresappeal on slavery. A. T. Poss, Joseph and Ruth Dugdale, Warren Chase, and various others, are present who have helped to add to the interest of the meeting. Resolutions on Slavery, War, Tobacco, Woman'

Rights, the Church, the Government, the Bible, Home, the transmission of our physical, intellectual and mor al conditions to our children, have been before the meeting, and discussed with great earnestness and ability. One session was given to the subject of membership in our slaveholding Union. It was admitted by all, that in voting for Frement, we must vote for the constitutional right of slavery to exist, to be represented, to b protected, and to rule the nation-if it can get the ma jority-because whoever votes for Fremont, votes for his views, as declared by himself, and he assures all his supporters that, if he is elected, he shall protect slave ry in the enjoyment of these four constitutional rights Joseph Dugdale must be regarded as the founder o this movement of the Friends of Progression. The following is his testimony, given in 1849 :-

Believing that the religious sentiment is deeply laid in man's nature, that it is essential to his true interest to how in allegiance to the divine laws of God, written in our being, and that in the worship intelligently performed by rational creatures, man should never concede to any combination or order of men his individual freedom; but, recognizing the infinite source and centre of all mind as Sovereign Lord, we now associate in the capacity of an Annual Meeting, which shall be advisory in its character, and designed to aid us in more effectually carrying forward the testimonies of the Gospel, which legitimately result from communication with the Source of all good, and in their nature and essence are designed to make man the friend of man, and give right direction to the noble faculties with which we ar

On this basis rests the movement of Progressive Friends, or the Friends of Progression. There is no organization, no creed, no discipline, but simply an associated effort to find truth, and invite one another

Slavery has been a leading topic for discussion and illustration, as it must be in this land, till it, and all that sustains it, are abolished. That you may see how radical and free the meeting has been, I send four resolutions, each of which has been unanimously adopted :

Resolved. That we affirm the supremacy of man over his incidents as the foundation principle of human proarrangement, and threaten to withhold her cotton from gress, and that all institutions, all creeds, constitutions and dogmas that cannot exist and be perpetuated without killing, enslaving, or in any way injuring man, ought to be af once changed, and for ever abolished.

Resolved, That the one great and only true end of life s to elevate and perfect the nature we bear, and that in selecting means best adapted to that end, we have no order on my estate-agent for payment; but when that look solely to Home, and the relations of domestic life, confidence in any religious or political organization, but to accomplish this object.

Resolved, That we feel deeply impressed with the fact, that the men and women of the present are responhave no money, nor will you get it before that time, to sible for the existence, organization and development of the men and women of the future ; that our diseases, our appetites and passions, must be transmitted to them; and that, as we would save our posterity and the generations of the future from the physical, social and spiritual sufferings and woes of which we are the victims, we would earnestly urge all to seek to be in themselves just what they would wish their children to

Resolved, That we would urge all the friends of Progression to investigate the facts, the philosophy and claims of Spiritualism, because it so openly and confidently arrays itself against the popular idea of the origin and authority of the Bible, of the birth and mission of Jesus, of the vicarious atonement, of total depravity, of salvation by grace, of the presence and power of clauses named in his article, he will do what I have yet disembodied spirits, of a fixed and eternal hell, and of some other doctrines and practices, supposed to be esshow themselves not only true to their present light, but also as ever ready to admit new ideas, and to embrace and embody them in their lives, without regard to consequences, whenever they shall see them to be more truthful and beneficial than their old ones.

Is the Union for man, or man for the Union? This question was discussed under the first resolution here quoted. More than 500,000 human beings have been literally assassinated and murdered to sustain and per-petuate the Union. Four millions are at this moment dehumanized, and used as chattels, to accomplish the same end. What is the value of a political party, or a church, that would enslave or kill men, women and children to save this Union? No man can belong to such a church or such a party without the utter desecration of his moral nature. The first step towards God and Purity leads out of all such organizations,

The discussion on the second and third of the abovenamed resolutions was of deep interest and abiding influence. Home! What associations cluster around it! A home for the soul, first ; then, a home for the body, What is essential to such a home? The whole question of marriage and parentage came before the meeting, and some forty copies of the work entitled 'Marriage and Parentage, or the Reproductive Element in Man as a means to his elevation and happiness,' have been sold on the spot. The transmission of our diseases of body and soul was dwelt on by several speakers.

Well may all dwell on this theme, for it is most intimately connected with the destiny of the race. Christianity, as embodied in the church and clergy, is based boxed up, as it were, and labelled for hell-fire and damnation, put on board the devil's express, and started off for eternal burning, sixty miles an hour. And then, after they are born, and fairly under way for their fearful doom, in come the church and clergy, with their Bible, vicarious atonement, prayers, baptisms WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION POST- and revivals, making after them to snatch them as for heaven, and started for glory and eternal life, and then all the trouble and expense and uncertainty of re-LET THERE BE NO SECRETS IN MEDICINE, OF rather no generation could be dispensed with. If rightly born of born of God. The Love-child is the only God-child.

Men and women should be themselves just what they want their children to be. Let those chew, smoke and snuff tobacco who wish to curse their children with an appetite for it. Let those indulge in wrath, revenge, murder, tyranny and licentiousness who wish to curse their offspring with these cruel, murderous and brutal passions. Let those plead for and use swords, bowieknives, revolvers and Sharp's rifles who wish to gene rate in their children those murderous passions which prompt to the use of such deadly weapons. Let those who wish their children to scold and fret and tease, as a birthright inheritance, scold, fret and tease them selves. But let all who would have their children dwell in love and in God, dwell there themselves.

HENRY C. WRIGHT. P. S. Tuesday, Oct. 9th. This day some twenty ersons of the meeting here spent on and around St. Mary's lake, four miles from Battle Creek, by invitation never, in connection with water scenery, spent an hour so happily and profitably as I have this day, in rowing with friends on that lake. It was a season of true, Southern States will meet at Raleigh, to-morrow, to heartfelt God-worsbip. But more of this beautiful lake and its surroundings at another time. H. C. W.

Still glorying in their ruffianism and villany !-O, infamous South Carolina !

THE BROOKS DINNER.

From the South Carolinian, Oct. 4.

From the South Carolinian, Oct. 4.

The dinner given yesterday to Col. Preston S. Brooks, at Ninety. Six, was a grand affair. The number of persons, males and females, present, is estimated to have been from 5000 to 7000.

At about 11, A. M., the speakers and several other distinguished individuals being on the stand appropriately erected for the occasion, Dr. Cain of Greenwood, the Chairman of the Committee, after a few pertinent remarks, introduced Gen. Samuel McGowan, who delivered a complimentary address, concluding it by the presentation to Col. Brooks of a gold goblet from the citizens of Abbeville District, and a gold-headed cane from the people of Clinton, Laurens District.

Major R. A. Griffin then presented a silver goblet from the citizens of the immediate neighborhood, and Mr. —— presented a walking-cane from ——.

dr. ____ presented a walking-cane from oks responded at some length, in a most feel-

Col. Brooks responded at some length, in a most feeling and elequent manner.

Senator Toombs of Georgia then occupied the attention of the vast audience in a speech of near two hours' length, glowing with elequence, depicting the wrongs of the South, and most heartily approving the act of our spirited Representative, of which he stated that he was an eye-witness. He 'saw it done, and he saw it well done.' [!!!]

After the gentleman had concluded, amid the enthro-After the gentleman had concluded, amid the enthu-

and every one proceeded to attend to the wants of the inner man. Notwithstanding the immense throng, there was abundance of the best to eat, and plenty of good cool water to drink.

Dinner having been finished, the Hon. A. P. Butler

was introduced, and riveted the attention of his list-eners during about three-quarters of an hour. After which, Gov. J. H. Adams being called on, that gentleman made a few pertinent remarks.

Col. Orr was then loudly called for, but the hour for

the return of the extra train to Columbia having arrived, our reporter left at that juncture, together with the largest portion of the crowd.

conclusion, that the most orderly enthusiasm prevailed, and everything that was done was 'well done.' Cor. BROOKS. The citizens of Cheraw, S. C. have resolved to tender Col. Brooks a public dinner, and have appointed committees to carry into effect the resolution.

A cane for Brooks was voted some time since by to look about among their fellow-citizens, they found there was none that could make it, and they were com-pelled to send to a Northern city to have it manufac-

From the Providence Post.

BRITISH EMISSARIES AND DOMESTIC TRAITORS. To the Editor of the Post :

DEAR SIE: - Perhaps your readers may not be aware that Henry C. Wright, whose letter you published yesterday, in which the American Union is stigmatized as Colossal Lie, is a loyal subject of Quee Mr. Wright will never forgive the American Democracy for the THEASHING they gave his fellow Britishers at Yorktown, and Saratoga, and at New Orleans under the glorious Jackson; hence his aspirations for a dissolution of the Union, and his affiliation with the Black Re-publicans, 'because,' to use his own words, 'THEY

BELD TO HASTEN THAT GREAT CRISIS." A few years ago, George Thompson, M. P., was sent over here by our kind Brilish friends, to help us manage and put to rights our domestic affairs. What George left unfinished, he has undoubtedly authorized his Locum Tenens, Henry C. Wright, to see perfected. Hence the active co-operation of the last named gentleman with the Black Republicans, and his ardent desire that they may succeed in the present contest. Smithfield, Oct. 7, 1856.

What ignoramus or knave wrote the above article? Henry C. Wright 'a loyal subject of Victoria'! Just as much as he is ber own father. He is a native of the State of New York, and 'a loyal subject' of the King of heaven.

KANSAS NEWS.

A letter in the Democrat says, that at a meeting at Lawrence, on the 1st inst., the following was unanimously a lopted:

Whereas, expediency and principle alike enjoining the people to ignore the coming election of members of the Assembly; and whereas, Congress rejected our dele-gate on the ground of the invalidity of the election law, another application, identical in fact and principle with the one just determined, will undoubtedly be refused

Resolved, That the people of Kansas, regarding the so-called election law invalid, refuse to participate in any election held by virtue of its enactments.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 11. The Democrat learns from a gentleman just arrived in this city, that on Thursday last, a report having reached Platte City, Missouri, that Messrs. Barry & Walker, merchants of Weston, had sold some citizens of Kansas a quantity of flour, a party of one hundred marched to arrest the parties implicated, and on arriving at Weston, they laid the case before B. F. String-

n five days, or suffer the consequences.

Chicago, Oct. 17.

The Rev. Mr. Higginson, and Miles Moore, who was recently reported as a prisoner at Wyandot City, arrived in this city from Kansas to-day. Mr. Moore takes the field immediately for the Republican cause. Gov. Geary is doing a splendid work for the Republicans by driving the best men of Kansas out of that Territory to take the stump for the Pathfinder.

Lilinois.

Illinois.

Instruction will laways be subordinate to the welfare of the patient; each individual, no matter how degraded, being regarded as a human soul as well as body. The instrument mainly relied on to influence the patients will be a body of carefully trained nurses, free from eight of truth which form a Christian life.

Private rooms will be preserved in the institution, where ladies of limited means may be admitted, for a very moderate charge. Such pravision is mathered to the welfare of the patient; each individual, no matter how degraded, being regarded as a human soul as well as body. The instrument mainly relied on to influence the patients of instrument mainly relied on to influence the patients of instrument mainly relied on to influence the patients of instrument mainly relied on to influence the patients of instrument mainly relied on to influence the patients of instrument mainly relied on to influence the patients of instrument mainly relied on to influence the patients of instrument mainly relied on to influence the patients.

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ways supposed that this would be the result of the new appointment. Jefferson Davis knows what he is about, and he did not concur in this appointment without ascertaining his man.—N. Y. Herald.

Mercantice Library Association. On the evening of the 10th occurred the regular monthly meeting of this Association. The charges preferred against the officers of the Association by Mr. Stephenson for alleged insults on the 17th ult., occupied the attention of the members the entire evening. Mr. Nell introduced the matter by submitting a resolution calling for a Com-

Chase, the President, made an explanation as to his connection with the occurrence on the 17th. He denied that Mr. Stephenson was expelled from the procession, and further stated that he told him he had a perfect right to maintain his position, and only expressed a desire that he would oblige the officers by taking a lower position. Mr. Chase gave a version of the whole affair, and expressed a desire that the Association would

meet the subject at once, and settle the whole business.

Mr. Chase's remarks seemed satisfactory to a majority present, and an immediate vote was taken to lay the subject on the table, which was dealared carried, and while the doubters were calling for a division, the meeting was declared adjourned, the ayes alone being Many members who expressed themselves satisfied with Mr. Chase were anxious that the marshals should

make a like explanation. Although no Investigating Committee was appointed, it seems now but fair to suppose that a majority of the Association are opposed to the barbarous system of caste, and it is to be hoped that no public display of this snobbish prejudice will again take place.—Boston Telegraph. COLUMBIA, (S. C.) Oct. 12.

Reports are current here, that the Governors of the

F THE TWENTY-THIRD

National Anti-Slavery Bazaar Will be held as usual in BOSTON, during Christma and New Year's Week. (Time and place of

opening to be decided hereafter.) The Anti-Slavery cause has at length, after a quarte of a century of labors, taken possession, in one form or another, of almost every mind in our American community. To men of great sympathies, it has shown the sufferings of the elave ; to men of a profound sens

of right, it has shown his wrongs; to men whose hop is in another life, it has shown him deprived of Bibles. and Sabbaths, and sanctuary privileges; to men whose hope is in this life, it has shown him deprived of education and the means of self-improvement and success. To patriots, it has shown their country's shame and danger. To politicians, it has shown one most selfish and

coursed interest devouring every true one. To Christians, it has shown their Redeemer crucified afresh in the persons of thesesthe least of his brethren. To philanthropists, it has shown human nature degraded and ruined in the person of both master and slave, by the outrages of the one against the liberty of the other.

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

The coming occasion, of the TWENTY-THIRD BA-ZAAR, is for the purpose of raising funds to that ef-As stenographic reporters were present, and we pre-sume all the speeches will be given in full to the public, we will not now attempt to fill out our imper-fect notes of the proceedings. We will only add, in fect; and we confidently call on every compassionate, shown in its faculty of changing the public heart into its own excellent likeness. But especially, let all who pity fugitives help us; for our funds go directly to awaken that public sympathy which gives the slave a refuge on every threshold. Especially, let all who wish to see Abolitionists in Congress, help us; for our funds go directly to arouse the sensibilities of every patriot, pol the chivalrous young men of Alexandria, Va., who wished to show their admiration of the assault on Mr. Summer. The money was raised, but when they came and example of No Union with Slaveholders, we lead found the van of a national movement towards the abolition of slavery, which every profound thinker clearly sees would stop without such leading ; and we especially be seech all to help us, as it is the only means whereby worthier and swifter than we can take the lead, which only the necessity of the case has bound upon us.

We solicit correspondence, counsel and assistan from all friends of the slave, whether at home or in Europe, and we pledge ourselves to employ most conscientiously whatever of influence or money may be committed to our hands, and to make faithful account of the same at the close of our undertaking. Communications may be addressed to the Committee

at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 138 Nassau street, New York. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

MARY MAY, -LOUISA LORING. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN. ANNE WARREN WESTON. ANN GREENE PHILLIPS. S'ARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. HELEN E. GARRISON, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. MARY WILLEY. ABBY FRANCIS. -ANNA SHAW GREENE. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN. ELIZABETH GAY, HENRIETTA SARGENT. SARAH RUSSELL MAY, CAROLINE WESTON, SUSAN C. CABOT, MARY H. JACKSON, SARAH BLAKE SHAW. LYDIA D. PARKER. ELIZA F. EDDY. EVELINA A. S. SMITH. ELIZABETH VON ARNIM. AUGUSTA KING. ELIZA H. APTHORP.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. The co-operation of all friends of Female Medical Education is earnestly invited to an effort which is now being made in New York for the establishment of practical School or Medicine.

The great want which is felt at the present time by

ing at Weston, they laid the case before B. F. String-fellow, who placed himself at their head, and proceeded to the store of Messrs. Barry & Walker, and arrested the former, denouncing him as an Abolitionist, and threatening to hang him.

Mr. Barry appealed to the citizens of Weston, who assembled in force, and ordered the Platte party to leave the place in ten minutes, which they did. The people of Weston publicly denounced Mr. Stringfellow's conduct, and commanded him to leave the county in five days, or suffer the consequences.

The great want which is felt at the present time by women, who desire to follow the profession of Medicine, is the opportunity of studying by the belside of the sick; for the hospitals are all closed to them, and yet medicine as the musical instrument to the musician.

To meet this want, a number of ladies are engaged in collecting funds for the establishment of a Hospital row women and Children, to be organized by Dr. ELIZA-BERTH BLACKWELL, Dr. Madia Zakezewska and other physicians. This Hospital, while it furnishes an op-

physicians. This Hospital, while it furnishes an op-portunity for the thorough training of medical stu-St. Louis, Oct, 13.

We have meagre returns from Kansas, indicating the election of Mr. Whitfield to Congress without opposition. No disturbances took place.

St. Louis, Oct, 13.

Hospitals, viz: an earnest religious influence on the patients. The principle on which it will be founded is that of a Christian charity for the sick poor. Scientific instruction will always be subordinate to the welfare of

KANIAS A SLAVE STATE. According to the latest accounts, the new Governor, Geary, is making Kansas a slave State beyond all hope and redemption. We always supposed that this would be the result of the new appointment. Jefferson Davis knows what he is medical centre for women, it is hoped that ill parts of medical centre for women, it is hoped that all parts of medical centre for women, it is hoped that all parts of medical centre for women, it is hoped that all parts of medical centre for women, it is hoped that all parts of medical centre for women, it is hoped that all parts of medical centre for women, it is hoped that all parts of medical centre for women, it is hoped that all parts of medical centre for women, it is hoped that all parts of medical centre for women, it is hoped that all parts of medical centre for women, it is hoped that all parts of medical centre for women. very moderate charge. Such provision is much needed

members the entire evening. Mr. Nell introduced the matter by submitting a resolution calling for a Committee of investigation; and after much discussion, a committee to nominate an Investigating Committee was appointed. The result was a majority report, recommending that no notice be taken of the matter, and a minority report by Messrs. Henshaw and Haynes, which affirmed that the committee was bound to report an Investigating Committee, and nominated a Committee of five.

The majority report was voted down, when Mr. Chase, the President, made an explanation as to his

Donations in money may be sent to the following friends of the enterprise : Mas. PENDLETON, No. 4 West Twenty-second street

New York City; Miss EMILY HOWLAND, 78 Tenth street, do

street, do. STACY B. COLLINS, Esq., 155 Bleecker street, do. STACY B. COLLINS, Esq., 100 Bleecker street, ROBERT HAYDOCK, Esq., 46 Broadway, do. MERRITT TRIMBLE, Esq., 86 Broad street, do. Miss CATHARINE M. SEDGWICK, Lenox, Mass. Dr. WILLIAM ELDER, Philadelphia. GEORGE WILLEY, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.

JAMES R. LYLE, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

New York, Oct. 2, 1856.

We most heartily commend this new enterprise to the special consideration and liberal aid of the benevolent. Such an Institution is very desirable for many weighty reasons. Those in Boston and vicinity, who desire to do something for the Fair, (as advertised above,) can send their contributions to the care of Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, Green street ; Mrs. James Freeman Clarke; Mrs. George S. Hillard, 62 Pinckney street ; or Mrs. Theodore Parker, Exeter Place. Boston has been heavily taxed recently, in various ways, charitably, but she has yet much to bestow in the same manner.

TO YOUNG MEN. PLEASANT AND PROFITA-EMPLOYMENT. Young Men in every neighborhood may obtain healthful, pleasant, and profitable employment by engaging in the sale of useful and popular Books, and canvassing for our valuable Journals. For terms and particulars, address, post paid,

FOWLER AND WELLS, 808 Broadway, New York.

P. S. All Agents who engage with us will be secured from the possibility of loss, while the profit derived will e very liberal. 14t

Whereas, we have been informed that a person is putting up a spurious article of the 'Balm of Thousand Flowers,' and whereas said person has no concern with us, and never had with the 'Balm of Thousand Flowers,' we hereby caution all persons against trafficking in the same, under the penalty of the following statute of 1850, chap. 90, sec. 2:

Every person who shall vend any goods, ware, or merchandise, having thereon any figure or counterfeited stamps, labels or trade marks of any mechanic or manufacturer, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, without disclosing the fact to the purchaser, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdementor, and shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

with.

The Balm will be found at A. Williams & Co's, 100
Washington street, Boston, general agents for New England and British Provinces, and at all respectable druggists who frown down counterfelts and impostors. None

The principal in the matter we shall deal directly

genuine unless signed by
FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors.
Boston, Oct. 17, 1856. BY WM. WELLS BROWN, having been engaged the Old Colony A. S. Society, will hold as an Agent of the Old Colony A. S. S.

meetings as follows :---Sunday, Tuesday e Wednesday Pembroke, evening, West Duxbury, Thursday 4. 28. S. DYER, Sec'y.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER and JOSEPH A. HOW-LAND, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Scolety, will hold meetings at Quinepoxet Hall in WEST BOYLSTON, on Sunday, October 19, forencon afternoon and evening, at the usual hours.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN NORTH DAN-VERS.—CHARLES LENOX REMOND will lecture in the Town Hall, on Sunday evening next, Oct. 19.

NOTICE.—All communications for the undersigned, whether on business of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, or otherwise, should be sent to 21 Cornhill, Boston. General Agent Mass. Anti-Slavery Society,

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

Profitable Employment for the Winter Months.

WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

amilies out of the city.

PLEASE TO READ THIS! AGENTS WANTED. Extra Inducements for 1857.

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william S. HAYWOOD, ABBIE S. HAYWOOD, 4tis October 10.

.THOMAS RYAN HAVING returned to Boston for the season, is pre-pared to resume his Teaching of SINGING, PIANO, and THOROUGH BASS.

Residence 15 Dix Place. Mr. R. visits pupils in Brookline twice a week.
October 17.

DENTIST. D. MANN, M. D., Surgeon Dentist, (formerly MANN & MELBOURNE, Summer Street,) resides at 13 Avery Street, and attends to those who wish for his

ervices.

For the convenience of invalids and others who may not conveniently visit a Dentist's office, Dr. Mann will altend at the residences of those who desire it. Boston, Oct. 10.

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POETRY.

For the Liberator. OMENS.

Athwart the midnight sky Shoot tongues of flame and gory streamers forth From the glowing North ; And fiery waves impalpable sweep by. Vague terrors o'er the midnight watcher creep-The prophet's mantle smites-Enwalled, I tread the Future's awful deep, And gazing up, beyond the watery heights, Behold what Night's recording angel writes.

A thousand crimson spires Like lightning shoot, and at the zenith meet, Blending their baleful fires Where stands a messenger, with winged feet, Gathering flaming brands, And giving speech unto the fiery tongues That lick his awful hands !

Upon his forehead sits An awful calm, as from the fretted North Chariots of flame and mighty hosts come forth, Enwrapt in smoke and fire, And plant their standards in the middle heaven : Then, little space retire, While fiercer still, and higher, The crimson streamers from the North are driven.

A glowing arch the middle heaven hath spanned; And with uplifted hand, Beneath the bow the messenger doth stand, The god of war confessed ! . And now the assembled hosts Like fiery billows sway, And madly dash upon the flaming coasts That gleam on either way.

And now the angel turns Where still depends the midnight's awful pall,-To the Southern skies,-where fall Dim shadows of the fire that fiercely burns Under the angel's feet. He turns, and poising high an awful brand, Scattering fires that burn with seven-fold heat On those night-curtained plains, Recking with gory stains-Hurls it with vengeful hand !

Downward it cleaves the air, Scattering lightnings like a bolt from heaven ! The pall of Night is riven ! And through the rent a mighty flame ascends Up to the seething middle heaven, and there It pales and dies, nor blends With the fiercer flame that wraps the angel 'round, But swiftly is consumed.

And now the trumpets sound !-The arch of heaven is every where illumed ; And from the South, and from the glowing North, The waiting hosts come forth, Like adverse waves. The crimson streamers reel, Swayed by the breath of War! And now the hosts retire ; anon they wheel, And rush together with a mighty blow ; And down the heavens afar The gory rivers flow !

Unmoved, above the strife, The angel stands : Fire in his awful hands, Fire on his silent lips, And from his nostrils fire, As from a fountain, streams : and gazing higher, I see a multitude of flaming ships sed on a molten sea; And from their bristling sides Volcanoes beich their fires incessantly; And, drifting with the tides, Wrecked by the awful storm, a navy rides!

Herald of coming dawn, Now crows the cock : The hattle's red place is gone-The Angel of Fire withdrawn-And the Day in its cradle-bands The breezes rock.

M. H. Conn.

From the National Era. BY J. G. WHITTIER.

O! State prayer-founded! never hung Such choice upon a people's tongue, As that which makes thy whisper Fate. For which on thee the centuries wait,

Across thy Alleghanian chain, With greanings from a land of pain, The west wind finds its way ; Wild-wailing from Missouri's flood, The crying of thy children's blood Is in thy ears to-day.

And unto thee, in Freedom's hour Of sorest need, God gives the power To ruin or to save-To wound or heal, to blight or bless With fruitful field or wilderness, A free home or a grave !

Nay, more: transcending time and place, The question of the human race Is thine to solve anew ; And, trembling doubtful on thy breath. A thrill of life or pang of death Shall reach the wide earth through.

Then let thy Virtue match the Crime, Rise to the level of the time ; And if a son of thine Betray or tempt thee, Brutus-like, For Fatherland and Freedom strike, As justice gives the sign.

Wake, sleeper, from thy dream of ease, The great Occasion's forelock seize, And let the North-wind strong, And golden leaves of Autumn, be Thy coronal of victory. And thy triumphal song!

An antiquarian friend has put into our hands copy of the Columbian Centinel, for which contains the following lines upon the death of the lamented INCREASE SUNNER, then late Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. They contain some expressions which would have been equally applicable to CHARLES SUMNER, had he expired under the blows of the ruffian Brooks. The coincidence is very remarkable.- [ED. Lin.

PREEDOM'S SIGH. Occasioned by the death of an exemplary Chief Magis-

Time's iron hand man's fate unrolls. And every day some grief unfolds; Creates some change, recalls his breath, And mingles him with cruel death.

The king those summons must obey. Resign his breath, resume his clay : The prince, the peasant, and the slave, Must bow to death, and kiss the grave. But, oh ! what grief the worlds sustain,

When death assumes his fatal spear, And wrests the statesman from his chair. The deadly shaft Bay State now feels, And drunk with sorrow's cup she reels O'erwhelm'd with grief, her epirits fail-Her bosom 's cold, and sighs prevail.

In prow clad, she oft repairs
To Summen's tomb with floods of tears, Exhausts her grief, and seems to cry, ' My SUMNER lives above the sky !'

See floods of tears like rivers run,

From Freedom's eye for Freedom's son ; And Virtue's breast emits a sigh For him whose boast was liberty. Brave Freedom's sons, on every side, Now mourn a father and a guide ;

In mourning robes whole thousands come,

To drop a tear o'er SUMNER's tomb. Though vex'd with faction's threats while here. With all the insult man could bear, In Heav'n he 's found a lasting home, Where factious fiends shall never come

His native soil shall keep in mind The many charms which he resign'd, And though his body now doth rest, His name's embalm'd in every breast.

THE LIBERATOR

MISS HOLLEY IN WESTERN NEW YORK

DEAR MR. GARRISON:

Our summer has been passed in one of what the Tribune is so fond of designating as the 'rural districts' of this State. That sometimes too sanguine journal predicts, I believe, as usual, without the least misgiving, the triumph of the best politics (always, of course its own) all through this region. And to judge from what is to be seen by the wayside in the shape of bulletins, banners, strips of bunting stretched across village streets, flags topping liberty poles, all respectively inscribed 'Fremont,' &c., and from what is to be heard in social and family conclaves, it seems very likely that the Tribune will not turn out so wofully mistaken in its calculations of the results of the coming November as it did for instance in 1852. Indeed, it is quite sur-prising what undisputed possession the Fremonters hold attending one of the most tragical and revolting of the field. In all the quiet country villages, not a hostile flag flutters with the name of Buchanan or Fillmore. The gregarious nature of men is signally indicated in their behavior during the quadrennial scramble to push, and lie, and vociferate one of two or three of siding in that vicinity, which he plundered of protheir number into a place of not overmuch honor since Fillmore and Pierce, if illustrious before. Flocks of age to carry off. sheep, herds of wild horses, droves of buffaloes, swarms of bees and bevies of wild geese, yield their movements no more implicitly to their several leaders than these sovereign voters do to theirs, whether New York Tribune, Herald, Post, or Times. And now that these dren, Mr. T. absent on business,) and notwithstandhappen to urge suffrage for the same candidate, Mr. Fremont is pre-eminently the choice of men who four Fremont is pre-eminently the choice of men who four years ago divided their voices between Scott and Pierce. In a community of this aspect, no wonder that Anti-T.'s, broke into the house and attempted to com-Slavery lecturers find unwonted acceptance. And it is a true satisfaction that their ' words of truth and soberness' are readily entertained by those who a little time ago seemed far from the kingdom of Anti-Slavery Righteousness to which they were called by these laborers in

Miss Holley lately addressed a large meeting in the Methodist Church in Bushford. The home of one of the citizens of that place was desolated in the spring by the ruffianly murder of an only son on the ill-fated soil of unhappy Kansas. Miss H. made a very impressive comment on this fact. She could not say as she did two years ago there, that the Slave Power had not yet actu- custody of the sheriff. ally taken the white man's child for its victim. She besought them to consider that it was no worse for the cruel Slave Power to trample upon men from Bushford than upon men in South Carolina-no worse to outrage white men than black men. Humanity was every where latter alternative, and the negro was thereupon sacred and equally precious in the sight of the imparforcibly rescued from the sheriff, taken by the mob tial Father of us all.

one of the mammoth meetings incident to this stage of an election campaign. This was held at Hornesville, satiated, the brothers and husband of Mrs. T. shot Steuben Co., and estimated to number twenty thousand the negro six or seven times in different parts of souls. He gave to our minds life-like pictures of the day's scenes—the throngs of men—companies of young ladies in uniform dress, to some tastes so attractive, mounted on horseback, bearing badges, each labelled as mounted on horseback, bearing badges, each labelled as the representative of a State in the Confederacy-(I execution. wondered who had the hardihood to appear as South Carolina)-the music and the speeches, especially the over the mutilated remains next day, and rendered wonderful power with which E. D. Culver of Brooklyn a verdict in accordance with the facts. We learn swayed the multitude to alternating moods of tears and

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, answered with veteran pres ence and wisdom the welcoming shout of the assembled tainly undergo judicial investigation before many thousands. Meantime, our own county rejoices in a days.—Marion (III.) Intelligencer, Aug. 22. visit from the Hon. John P. Hale. He is here to give the Agricultural Address at the County Fair in Little Valley. From this speech followed by another in the evening to the Republicans, he was carried off twelve miles in triumph the next morning to Randolph, where, as before, he kindled enthusiastic admiration and joy on Friday night last. From all the evidence elicias before, he kindled enthusiastic admiration and joy in the hearts of the citizens.

Miss Holley's appointment was for the next day. (Sun-Miss Holley's appointment was for the next day, (Sun-day,) in Randolph, and as Mr. Hale spoke on Saturday choked to death. The body was afterward taken evening, the minister preaching an anti-slavery sermon Sunday morning, Miss Holley lecturing in the afternoon and Mr. Hale again in the evening, altogether made out an occasion not unlike one of your Anti-Slavery Conventions in New Eugland. Another resemblance in spirit as well as in form may be mentioned. Mr. Hale had spoken very seriously of the guilty position of the American Church in regard to slavery; and in his remarks chanced to say that the Sultan had aboliin his remarks chanced to say that the Sultan had abolished slavery in his dominions, and if Christianity were to be judged by the fruits of its professed representatives in this country, the experiment must yield in fa- with, implicating nine of the slaves, either as prin remembrance a speech that fell from the lips of Mr. Hale's neighbor, Mr. Parker Pillsbury, just five years session of the negroes on the place, such as pistols ago, out in Ohio-when he declared, that if he were a and knives.' consistent Mohammedan, and should hear of the abominable wickedness sanctioned in this country, he should
set about getting up a Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to convert the Americans to the faith of
the Prophet And to a should hear of the abominable wickedness sanctioned in this country, he should
set about getting up a Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to convert the Americans to the faith of
the Prophet And to a should hear of the abominable wickedness sanctioned in this country, he should
set about getting up a Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to convert the Americans to the faith of the Prophet. And to complete the likeness to a New England meeting, the preacher of the morning sermon proved the meeting, the preacher of the morning sermon proved the meeting of "the Senator" an explanation of the senator of the and deferentially asking of 'the Senator' an explana-tion, evidently with the hope of relief from so direct a whereupon Dolde struck bim with his fist. At this home thrust. It gave us intense satisfaction to see Mr. the former went cut on the pavement before the Hale's manly and honest bearing, as he distinctly repeated his assertion, adding with great dignity, 'and

was a guest, by the remark that 'Theodore Parker was dientions that it was thought necessary, for the the greatest man in America, and doing the most good.' He seemed quite innecent and unconscious of the grave shock he was thus giving to prejudices, and which was stab .- St. Louis Democrat. borne with admirable fortitude from a U. S. Senator. We were only withheld by courtesy from expressing our deep-felt thanks for a testimony given with such unreserved frankness and fidelity. C. F. P.

Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., September.

SPEECH OF MR. BANKS.

How is it, friend Garrison, that those set for the de fence of the Gospel, those who ought to love morality better than anything else, can swallow Mr. Banks's speech at New York, with scarcely a regret that he said what he did about the moral aspects of the issue at

are now excited as never before by the fanits of slave-ry—stop short of Anti-Slavery in their platform? Setting aside the great moral question of Freedo and Slavery, Mr. Banks holds to the traditions of the elders-to the Constitutional Guarantees for Slavery just as they were, and are, and as he prays ever will be. I cannot believe that the people will cry amen to such a setting aside of morality in this political campaign. I do not believe Charles Sumner would ever make a speech with such an immoral core to it. It is the glory of recent legislation that it is growing moral in its motives and measures—and shall we shout our ap-plause for such a low-toned speech as that? If Aboliionists vote the Fremont ticket, they will do so as the means to a better end, and not as endorsing the sentiments of 1850. We want to see the number swelling of those who see no force to bad promises, who scorn the compromises of the Constitution, who exercise con science enough to act always with reference to the overthrow of American slavery wherever it exists, both in

the national compact and in the States. We have had politicians enough who, like Herod, pronise even half the States to Slavery, and go in for beheading the prophets Nute and Torrey, the Senators Sumper and Wilson, if they, like the Baptist, say it is not right to marry Slavery, or commit adultery with

We have too many, who, with exceeding sorrow and verted eyes, for their oaths' sakes and for their sakes who sit with them, will not reject the kidnapping of Burns, the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Act and now, while hoping for a nobler moral sentiment, Mr. Banks sets aside all humanity and progress, and urges us to vote for the Compromises of 1850 !!

Yours, truly, W. G. BABCOCK.

SOUTHERN CRIMES AND HORRORS. NEW SERIES-CHAPTER IV.

A Horrible Tragedy .- A gentleman from Pope occurrences it has ever been our fortune to chroni-cle. A runaway negro from Kentucky had been committing a number of depredations in the neighborhood of Golconda, and for several successive nights had broken into the houses of farmers revisions and whatever else of value he could manbefore last, whilst on one of his predatory excur-sions, he visited the house of Mr. Daniel Threldmade a forcibly entry through the window of Mrs. Threldkeld's room, (she being alone with her chiling a desperate resistance on the part of Mrs. T., finally succeeded in choking her down and ravishmit a rape on the person of Mrs. Jackson, who

by her screams, soon awakened her husband, who administered to the wretch a severe drubbing. In the scuffle which ensued the negro made his escape. but was captured the next morning and taken to the town of Golconda, where a large crowd of ex-asperated citizens had gathered, the majority of whom were in favor of hanging him on the spot; but finally, after much discussion, it was resolved to give him up into the hands of a committee, with instructions to deal with him as they thought best. The committee decided in favor of giving him up to the authorities to be dealt with as the law directs, and he was accordingly delivered into the

This procedure, however, did not meet the views of the majority of the crowd, who afterwards took given to Threldkeld and his friends. A large major ity of those present were decidedly in favor of th tial Father of us all.

I am happy and grateful to witness to the value of Miss Holley's efforts throughout the summer in Cattaraugus, Wyoming and Alleghany counties. In all places, her lectures have commanded a large and respectful hearing.

At Olean, we met a friend who was just returned from thrown into a gully a few rods from the place of

> The coroner of Pope county held an inquest that there is a strong feeling throughout Pope county condemnatory of the manner of the negro's death. No steps have as yet been taken towards the arrest of the parties, but the matter will cer-

Murder of an Overseer by Negroes .- The Woodville (Miss.) Republican, Tuesday last, says :-'Mr. Silas Rogers, overseer on the plantation of ted. Mr. R. was engaged in chastising some of the negroes in the quarter, about nine or ten o'clock near the public road and a pistol ball fired into it, for the purpose of making it appear that he was murdered by some one passing. Strange to say, none of the negroes gave the alarm, and nothing was known to the family of the murder until some vor of Mohammedanism. This instantly called to vivid cipals or as accessories, who are all arrested and

went out, and immediately received the fatal stab it is true. The audience yielded to conviction, and At the moment of feeling the knife, Dolde fel We were drily amused at the polite surprise which Mr. Hale occasioned in the Orthodox family of which he was a guest, by the remark that 'Theodore Parker was fore him, and identified as the person who gave the

> Most Melancholy Occurrence.—It grieves us to the rence which took place in our village on Monda night last. We allude to the death of Mr. J Henry Christian, who was shot in a sudden affraby Mr. George D. Tillman, and expired very soon afterwards. The verdict of the jury of inquest was, that the deceased came to his death by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of G. D. Tillman.—Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.

George Vansant, at the head of Sassafras river Kent county, Md., was instantly killed by a runs way negro whom he was attempting to arrest; he drew a knife, and with a single dash nearly sever Will the rank and file of freedom-lovers—will the mass of thinking and feeling men and women, who

A Tragedy.—The Louisville Courier says.—' A very dreadful tragedy was enacted in Bullitt county, near Mount Washington, on Saturday evening, which resulted in the death of Jerry Jones. This man and his brother, Samuel Jones, had married sisters. Jerry, it is said, made improper advances to the wife of his brother, of which she increased has husband, but he look no matter of it. vances to the wife of his brother, of which she informed her husband, but he took no notice of it. As
he repeated the insults, she determined to resent
them herself, and accordingly did, with the most
fatal effect. She came to this city and purchased
a revolver, had it properly loaded, and returning
home, fired four shots at her assailant, three of
which took effect, terminating fatally.

Three Persons Shot .- The Alexandria Gazette states that Richard Peverel, his sister Mary; and states that Richard Peverel, his sister Mary; and his grandmother, Mary Savage, were shot at and severely wounded, by Henry Lloyd, living near the Canal Basin, on Thursday evening. Peverel, his sister and grandmother, were engaged in gathering pears from the orchard of Lloyd, which they say they had previously purchased, when they were fired on by Lloyd twice, both loads taking effect on all three of them. Serious Affray in Kansas-Six Persons reported

Killed.—We learn from a gentlemen direct from Linden, Kansas, on the St. Francis river, that a difficulty occurred between a number of gentlemen, residents of that place, which resulted in the death of six of the party. The disturbance grew out of a political dispute. We are unable to learn any of the particulars, or the names of any of the parties connected with this melancholy affair.—Memphis Inquirer, 22d.

Duel with Broadswords in Virginia.—We learn from the Norfolk papers, that a duel was fought on the 5th instant, near that city, with broadswords, between Dr. E. Perkins, dentist, and another citizen whose name has not transpired. The affair grew out of a publication in a newspaper, signed by Dr. P., relative to a slanderous report. The Argus states that the parties repaired to a field on Ferry Point, and a desperate fight took place with heavy and keen-edged swords, which resulted in the injury of both parties. Dr. P. received a deep and severe cut on the right arm, and dealt his antagonist a dreadful gash in the abdomen. The injuries are not of a serious nature. The American states that Dr. P's antagonist was formerly of Richmond.

Distressing Homicide—A Lady Poisoned by her Servant.—The Denton (Md.) Journal records the death of a wealthy and most estimable lady of Car-oline county, from the effects of poison administered by her servant girl, aged about fourteen years. The victim of this diabolical act was Miss Mary Reed, who resided with Miss Elizabeth Baynard, a few miles above Greenborough. The Jour-nal says: 'Miss Reed had had occasion, a few days previous to the occurrence, to correct the girl for me misconduct, and report says that the girl, at a change there before long, or words to that amount. It appears that on Saturday last, the girl (not the regular cook in the family) volun teered her services to prepare dinner for the fami-ly, and, according to her own subsequent admission, put arsenic or some other poisonous sub-stance in the coffee, which was attended with the

Bloody and Fatal Rencontre.—Yesterday after-noon Edmund Shipp, a citizen of the county, was instantly killed in a rencontre with William Wal-ker and Hercules Walker. The parties had quarreled at the Oakland, about some private matters. when Wm. Walker and Shipp engaged, with dead-ly weapons, pistols and knives, resulting in the death of the latter, and the desperately wounding of the former, who, we are told, was shot in the shoulder, and was cut several times on the arms. Shipp received five stabs in the breast. While they were engaged, Hercules Walker

was shot in the spine. He was in a very critica condition last evening, and not expected to sur vive. The pistol-shot was fired by a friend of Shipp, we are told, but as the whole bloods affair must undergo investigation, we forbea comment.-Louisville Courier, 5th.

A letter from Marion, Texas, reports tha A. E. Moore, Esq., his wife, and an adopted daughter, twelve years old, were deliberately shot on the 20th ult., by some cold-blooded assassin. The deceased were highly respected in the community in which they lived.

Fatal Affray in Baltimore .- An affray occurred on the 30th ult., in a boarding-house in South street, growing out of a quarrel about an umbrella, between two young men named David Kears and Edward Spencer. Kears was statbed to the heart, dying in five minutes.

Execution of Murderers .- Goochland, Va., Aug. 1st .- Yesterday, two negroes, convicted of the murder of Mr. Thomas Terry, of this county, on the 2d of June, suffered the extreme penalty of the law. It will be remembered by our readers that Mr. Terry woke up at a late bour of the night, and hearing a noise went out, discovering these two negroes at his hog-pen. They fled, pursued by him, until reaching a dense body of woods some distance from Mr. T.'s house, when they turned and murdered him, stabbing and beating him in the most brutal manner

Horrible Murder in North Carolina .- On las Thursday, about one o'clock, a young lady named Ann Melissa, daughter of Mr. Richard Taylor, of Stump Sound District, Onslow County, N. C., wa found dead not far from her father's residence having evidently been murdered within an hour o the time when she was found. The Wilmington Journal says :-

'The marks on her person indicate that she wa choked to death, marks of fingers being upon her neck, which was also much swollen. The deceased was an exceedingly amiable young lady, and very much respected. The occurrence has caused a deep sensation in the neighborhood. The excite-ment is very great. Miss Taylor was about nineteen years of age. Suspicion attaches to a young negro fellow belonging to Mr. Nehemiah Taylor. There is no positive preof, but circumstances are of such a character, that he has been taken up, and is now in the jail of New Hanover county for safe keeping, to await his trial at the next term of Onslow Superior Court.'

Shocking Murder .- The Danville (Va.) Republi can gives an account of a cold blooded murder, re-cently perpetrated near Pittsylvania Court House A man named Wm. Motley sent his son, a boy about ten years old, for a jug of liquor, and the boy having over-stayed his time, the father became enraged, started after him, and meeting his son re-turning with the liquor, beat him to death, and then placed the body in a branch. He afterwards took the body and buried it.

Hanging .- We learn from a gentleman recently from Fayetteville, that a large number of the citi-zens of Washington county, who resided in the neighborhood of Dr. Boone, who was murdered some time since by his negroes, headed by the doctor's sons, came to Fayetteville, on Monday last took two of the negroes out of the jail and hung them. The negroes hung had been acquitted at a special term of the court held last week by Judge Barton, for the purpose of trying them. One of the three charged with the murder was convicted, and is now under sentence; the crowd did not mo lest him. We learn that the crowd, before proceeding to the jail, held a meeting at the court house, and passed resolutions. There they were addressed by Judge Barton, Mr. Wilson and others, who endeavored to dissuade them from their pur-poses, but without effect.—Fort Smith (Arkansas) Herald.

F A duel was fought on an Island in the Mis EF A duel was fought on an Island in the Mississippi river about thirty miles below St. Louis, on the morning of the 26th inst., between B. Gratz, Esq., editor of the St. Louis Democrat, and Thos. C. Reynolds, Esq., of St. Louis. They fought with pistols at the distance of ten paces. At the first fire Mr. Gratz was wounded just below the right knee, Mr. Reynolds came off uninjured. Mr. Gratz was the challenging party. A reconciliation was effected between the two gentlemen, and they returned to St. Louis in the evening. We know nothing of the circumstances that led to the difficulty.

Mrs. Sarah Ann Pines was lately found hor ribly murdered in Webster county, Ga. Her hus-band has been arrested.

A Shocking Crime.—A man has been arrested at St. Louis, charged with the murder of his wife by starving her to death. It appears that the deceased was an invalid for some months, and for about half the time confined to her bed. Her husband provided so poorly for her support, that she was compelled to crawl to the houses of her neighbors to solicit food to keep her from starving. Often in the night time the neighbors heard her scream, as if being whipped. On Sanday morning week, one of the neighbors called to see how she was, and found her lying upon the floor in a dying condition, without a stitch of clothes on. Two chairs were lying upon her, and a leather strap, looking like a piece of a trace, was lying by her side. Her body was covered with bruises all over, and in many places the skin was broken, showing that she had been terribly heaten. Her left shoulder was dislocated, and her wrist broken. She was totally speechless, and some brandy and water was given to revive her, but she dy and water was given to revive her, but sh still continued unable to speak to the time of her death. About five o'clock in the evening, on being asked whether the injuries had been inflicted upon her by her husband, she nodded her head in the affirmative. She answered in the same manner that it was that morning. A post mortem exami-nation had been held, and the physician gave it as his opinion that she died from starvation and Election Riots in Baltimore .- The municipal elec

Election Riots in Baltimore.—The municipal election at Baltimore, on Wednesday the 8th, was attended with serious and bloody riots in several wards. The principal fighting was in and around the Lexington market-bouse. It commenced at 3 o'clock, and lasted two hours. The parties ongaged were the New Market Fire Company, and the 'Rip Raps,' and other political clubs. The affair commenced at the twelfth ward polls, about the middle of the day, when an effort was made by the Democrats to take possession. After they had been repulsed, the aggressors retreated to the engine bouse, and began a heavy discharge of musgine bouse, and began a heavy discharge of mus-ketry directed towards the polls. The contest was continued with the most determined obstinacy, and continued with the most determined obstinacy, and both parties being well provided with arms, sever-al persons were killed, and many were seriously injured. An Irishman, while stooping to pick up a brick, was shot in the breast, and died in a short time. Charles Brown was also killed, while passing peaceably along the street.

A desperate riot also occurred in the eighth

A desperate riot also occurred in the eights ward, where the foreign voters took possession of the polls early in the day. Two companies of Rip Raps' proceeded to the scene of action, and the foreigners took a stand on Calvert street, and the contest was maintained two hours. A man named Carter was killed in the fight, and many persons, not engaged in it, were seriously wounded. The American charges that the Democrats took possession of the polls in some of the wards, and used every means to prevent their opponents from

Brutal Lynching. - The Selma (Ark.) Sentinel states that on the 11th inst., John Saulsberry, a workman there from Sumterville, S. C., was take by a party of young men, brutally whipped, pad-dled, and his person blacked; after which he was stripped and carried to the porch of a hotel. Not paying his board was the alleged reason for this inhuman treatment.

Fatal Affray.—On Saturday last, an affray oc-curred at California, Moniteau County, between Frank Rollins and Henry Hadley, which resulted in the death of the latter. From all we can learn, the difficulty grew out of a misunderstanding at a horse race—the contest being between the horses of Rollins and Hadley. Before reaching the starting point, Rollins' horse threw his rider, but Hadley's kept on round the course. Hadley therefore claimed the horses and money staked. The Judges, however, decided it no race. This decision it seems led to the altercation, and fatal result. Hadley is represented as having commenced the assault by throwing weights, &c., at Rollins. The latter re-treated, menacing Hadley with a revolver, which he snapped at him several times. Finally Rollins' brother interfered, and while Hadley had him down, Rollins' pistol was discharged, the ball taking effect under the arm, passing through the body, and lodging in the opposite limb. Hadley lived only about thirty minutes. On Sunday morning, Rollins was arrested in this city by Sheriff Gunsaul-lus.—Jefferson (Mo.) Examiner.

Dr. Richard Thruston shot James Harge dead in the street of Van Buren, Arkansas, on the 9th, and the coroner's inquest said justifiable homi-cide, as Harger was aiming his gun at Thruston when he was killed. Harger began the quarrel.

Overseer Killed by a Negro .- A sad tragedy occurred, last Friday week, on the farm of Mr. John Yager, a few miles from Dover, Lafayette county, this State, a young man named Winslow, recently from Virginia, having been killed by one of Ya ger's negroes.

The Lexington Express gives the following ac-

count of the affair :

The facts detailed to us are substantially as fol-lows: The negro having failed to build a fire as required, Winslow called to him. The other servants told the boy Winslow was calling him, when he replied, 'Let him call, and be d-d.' After this, Winslow went out, taking his gun with him, and again ordered the boy to build a fire, and also told him that if he did not behave himself, he would shoot him. The negro replied, 'Shoot, and b d-d.' The other servants say, that at this Winslow called for a gentleman named Miller, and at the time so informed Mr. Miller. When Miller went out, in answer to Winslow's call, neither Winslow nor the negro was to be seen; but upon a second search, he found Winslow lying upon his face, with a dreadful cut on the side of his head, ranging just above the ear. Before the young man could be carried into the house, he was dead. The young man was a son of Mr. Henry Winslow, of Saline county, Missouri. The negro has not yet been caught. He is a heavy set man, about 26 years old, and weighs about 170 pounds. His skin s smooth, and has but little beard. It is supposed he has gone either in the direction of Warrensburg or Harrisonville, and will probably try to make h way into Kansas. His name is Henry.

The negro has just been arrested, and at the last accounts was undergoing a trial.—St. Louis Dem-

A Waiter Nobbed at Cope May.—We learn that on Sunday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, an outrage, which produced considerable excitement, occurred at the Mount Vernon Hotel, Cape May. It appears that several young men were seated in the room, and one of them drinking wine. A waiter, Joshua Gibbs, who is said to be a very civil and inoffensive man, was passing below, when for mischief or with some more desperate object, a class tumbles was through and the said tumbles was through and the said tumbles. glass tumbler was thrown at him. He turned and remarked, that ' the act was not that of a gentleman,' and then made his way back to th with the object of making complaint. At this, one of the young men—the son of a highly respectable citizen of Washington—became excited, and hastened down stairs, armed with a pistol and a dirk! A collision soon after took place and the waiter was stabled in the back. The wound is said to be about an inch deep, and not dan-gerous. A physician was immediately called in, and every attention was paid to the sufferer.

All right to stab, beat and murder slaves pleasure—then why not menials, wherever found, black or white, bond and free? This young Cape May sprig of 'chivalry' may soon expect a nom nation for Congress.—Philadelphia Inquirer 5th.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Merchant.—Our city has been in a fever of excisement for two days past in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of Richard A. Curd, Esq., of the firm of Thomas H. Hunt & Co. Mr. Curd left the Club House on Hunt & Co. Mr. Curd left the Club House on Jefferson street, about 12 o'clock on Thursday night, and was seen to enter the building in the third story of which is his room, and it is reported that sounds of scuffling were hoard.

The greatest solicitude is felt by Mr. Curd's friends for his safety, and many apprehend that he may have been foully dealt with. Yesterday, the river in front of the city was dragged for his body, but no discoveries were made. Mr. Curd

the river in front of the city was dragged for his body, but no discoveries were made. Mr. Curd was well and favorably known in the city as a merchant of intelligence and integrity.

Mr. Curd's room was examined, but no traces of violence were discovered. A few spots of blood were seen, but had probably been produced hy some trivial cause. On the floor was a broken knife and a dumb bell, with which the knife blade had evidently been broken.—Louisville Courier.

AYER'S Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine. INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES

Fulled HAUEL, Esq., the well-known perfumer, of Cheenna Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at above

Street. Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at shows every, other, says.—

"I a happy to my of your CATRARTO PILE, that I have found them a better family nedictive for common use than may othe within my knowledge. Many of my friends have realized such benefits from them, and coincide with me in believing that they possess extraordinary virtues for driving out diseases and curing the sick. They are not only effectual, but safe and possum to it shaws — qualities which must make them valued by the police when they are known."

when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, writes from Baltimen, 15th April, 1554,—

"Dz. J. G. Avrze. Sir: I have taken your Pills with real bonefit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of appetite, and Essan headache, which has of late years overlaken me in the netter headache, which has of late years overlaken me in the netter A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Charp Prectoral many years in my family for coughs and onlik with failing success. You make medicines which cure, and I do it pleasure to commend you for the good you have dose and my down."

pleasure to commend you for the good you have does as a so doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Raifread Co. sur.—

"Ph. R. R. Office, Phaladelphia, De. In 1810.

"Six: I take pleasure in adding my testimate the site of your medicines, having derived very material lends from the sec of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am new was cut them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, wife my means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. SIEVENS, M. D., of Western. N. H., writes,—

"Hawing used your Cathartic Phils in my practice, I sense for disordered functions of the liver, causing bendera, industries, and the great variety of disease that tiles, they are a surer remedy than any other. In all case when purgative remedy is required, I confidently recommend the Phils to the public, as superior to any other I have sure in their operation, and perfectly safe—guilles which make them an invaluable article for public ms. I have for many years known your Cherry Petcewa as the bedone medicine in the world, and those Pills are in no wis inferior that admirable preparation for the treatment of disease."

"Dr. J. G. Aven. Dear Sir: I have been sellicted from no left with scro'nla in its worst form, and now, after twenty year the and an untold amount of suffering, have been completely earling a few weeks by your Fills. With what feeling of replacing write, can only be imagined when you realize what I have selling.

most blind, besides the unendurable pain; at others it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and has kept as partly bald all my head, and destroyed my hair, and has kept as partly bald all my days; sometimes it came sor in my fee, and kept it for months a raw sore.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking yeer calarier Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My one well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced a balay growth; all of which makes me feel already a new person.

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

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

ANDREW J. MESERY,
Oversoor of the Portsmouth Manufacturing of Capt. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Bein, 20th April, 1854,—

"Your Fills have cured me from a billion stated which area from derangement of the Liver, which had become very serias. I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and from eary remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Fills have nonsider restored me to health. I have given them to my children feworms, with the best effects. They were protopily card. I recommended them to a friend for continenses, which had treaked him for months; he told me in a few days they had cared kin You make the best medicine in the world, and I am he use any so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Out, whose brilliant shiffties have made him well knows, not my in this but the neighboring States.

"New Orleans, 5th April, 1854, "New Orleans, 5th April, 1854 and family have been very much benefited by your medicas. My wife was cured, two years since, of a sevue and dangered courth. by your Curexy Picronal, and since then he super courth. by your Curexy Picronal, and since then he super courth. by your Curexy Picronal, and since then he super courth. by your Curexy Picronal, and since the he super courth. by your Curexy Picronal, and since then

in this but the neighboring States.

"Sin: I have great satisfaction in assuring you tha mysil and family have been very much benefited by your neighbors. My wife was cared, two years since, of a series and dangered cough, by your CHERNY PECTORAL, and since then he superported health. My children have several times been caref sur attacks of the Influenza and Croup by it. It is an invinal remedy for these complaints. Your CATRANTE PLUS have stirrily curved me from a dyspepsia and costiveness which law grown upon me for some years: indeed, this curv is much more important, from the fact that I had falled to get relief from the lest Physicians which this section of the country affords, sold has any of the numerous remedies I had taken.

"You nesem to us, Doctor, like a providential blessing is or family, and you may well suppose we are not unmindful of h. Yours respectfully.

"Sometic Chamber, Ohio, Arra Ma. 184.

Yours respectively,

"Senate Chamber, Okio, April 16, 194.

"Dr. J. C. AYER. Honored Sir: I have made a thorough trial of the CATHARTIC PILLS left me by your agest, and have been cured by them of the dreadful Rheumatien under which is found me suffering. The first does relieved me, and a few subsequent doese have entirely removed the disease. I feel is but health now than for some years before, which I attribute missip to the effects of your CATHARTIC PILLS.

Young with great respect.

LUCIUS R. METGALE.

The above are all from persons who are publicly know were they reside, and who would not make these statements without thorough conviction that they were true.

Unprincipled dealers may attempt to put you of vitir side pills, on which they make more profit. He not imposed upts by any such counsellors.

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AND A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SETH CONCELIN,

BY WM. H. FURNESS, D.D. DETER STILL was kidnapped in early childhook I from the door-step of his home in New Jessey, for more than forty years he was a slave in Kentally for more than forty years he was a slave in Aranco, and Alabama; at last, he purchased his freeden by the slow accumulation of extra labor, and, returning the region of his birth, found his yet surviving metar, and his numerous brothers and sisters, living is sal near Philadelphia. His wife and three children, using the pilotage of Seth Coneklin, attempted to escap, but were recomplared at Vincepnes, Indiana, Peter inner.

near Philadelphia. His wife and three children, and the pilotage of Seth Coneklin, attempted to escap, let were recordered at Vincennes, Indiana. Peter insediately set about collecting the means for their prochase. The sum demanded for them was excitiated. \$5000—and would have discouraged almost any other man than Peter Still. Yet the strong social feeling and the energy of his race were strikingly namide in his untiring perseverance, which was crowned with success, and Peter had the unspeakable pleasured bringing his household to a free home, where they as quietly enjoy their own fireside, free from the matter frown and the driver's lash.

The writer of this narrative was a highly estend teacher in the Female Seminary at Tascumbia, alabama, who had every opportunity to acquire a pressal knowledge of all the prominent facts and circumstant which she has narrated. We can promise the loss of exciting adventure very much in this volume to gain fy their taste: and all those who really desire to she out the heights and depths of that Iniquity which is on the heights and depths of that Iniquity which is

n the heights and depths of that Iniquity which is om the neights and depths of that Inquis-threatening the destruction of our Republic, may an to it in the assurance that they will find in it much the uable information, given with the strictest reprise

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