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LYES.

Research

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unis and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au the following gentlemen constitute the Financial the paper, Ha :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY EDNEND QUINCE, SANUEL PHILBRICK, and

The transfer of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of question are impartially allowed a hearing.

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

OF THE KATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-John Quincy Adams. J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

W. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 44.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1856. WHOLE NUMBER 1347.

To Union with Blun

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty year

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

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

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 THEREST

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the sla

of preserving the African slave trade; the sec

the name of persons In fact, the opport

lang the letters read at the Brooks dinner, web we find in the Edgefield Advertiser, is the foreign from Senator Mason, of Virginia. What an in reference to Federal affairs is equally tree, and worthy of the past course of that

SELMA, Frederick County, Va., ? 29th September, 1856.

I have had the honor to receive per letter of the 13th inst., inviting me, on behulf the constituents of Col. Preston S. Brooks, to a fart to be given to him by them, on the 3d of beller next, in ' testimony of their complete enment of his Congressional course." has been my good fortune to have enjoyed the

mintance of your able and justly-honored Rep-nitive, on terms both of social and political course, from his entrance into the House of entatives; and I know of none whose pubearest I hold more worthy the full and cordial probation of his constituents than his. Behas shown himself alike able and prompt to

in the rights and the interests of his consties in debate and by vote; or to vindicate in a frest mode, and under circumstances of painduty, the honor of his friend. I would gladly, erfore, units with you, were it in my power, in testimonial proposed by his generous constihers; but regret that the distance which sepa-ness; and my engagements at home, must forbid

Perhaps it may not be unacceptable, in closing letter, to say a few words to my fellow-citizens Edgefield District, whom you represent, on the

edition of the country. whille to the times that are upon us. The issue (until now averted) between a numer-

written compact on the other, is about to be The Southern States represent the minorboth in States and in people, on this issue. their property alone, but their honor and netr are at stake in the result; for I look on niely to the South, as it will be a type of opinion at purpose at the North. Reason and argument ribasted - we have done whatever lay with to bring the majority back within the pale of estitutional power; and can now only await

hould it be found to stand by, and to uphold Constitution, then we should once more look

seposed by the compact of federation for the senitr of one section against the other, then, in by calmest judgment, but one course remains for the South:-Immediate, absolute and eternal separa-

letter, far better, to stand toward the Northern later as we stand to the rest of the world - ' Enmis in war, in peace friends ' - than to remain taking under a common government, enemies, Again regretting, gentlemen, that I cannot be

> I am, with great respect," J. M. MASON.

MEMBER OF THE CABINET ON THE BROOKS ASSAULT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 22, 1856. GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge er polite and very gratifying invitation to a pubdinner to be given by the people of the Fourth

He. P. S. Brooks. on, to meet you, fell-w-citizens of the Fourth would be materially heightened by the opportunity to witness their approbation of a Representative when I hold in such high regard and esteem. Cirsintances will not permit me, however, to be with you, as invited, and I have only to express to Jos my sympathy with the feeling which prompts be sess of Carolina to welcome the return of a bother who has been the subject of vilification. interpresentation, and persecution, because he reested a libelous assault upon the reputation of their

With many thanks to you and those whom represent, for your kind remembrance of me, I am, try truly, your friend and fellow-citizen,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Arthur Simpkins, James Gillam, and others

VOICE OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.

What excuse, what pretext, will Col. Fremi's election afford for dissolving the Union all Slavery be in any respect more secure with he teien than it now is! Will dissolution men runaway negroes! Will it restore Kaneas bethe domination of the Slave Power! Will it give that p. hat Power control over the Treasury, the Army ad the Navy! Suppose Brooks & Co. could grab ry at Washington—perhaps two millions in all—its add to it what is on deposit in the Southern set l'essuries, what of it! They would only be ling the goose that has the far laid them golding the goose that has the freasury, but the first leave that has a factor of the source of the latis coming in, that is of vital consequence; and this is mainly collected at Northern scaports

of North-western Land-Offices.
No-there will be no dissolution of the Union that the Slave Power shall have extended its lines to let its stakes far beyond its present bound-ties. Give it Kansas on the one hand, and Cuba the other, with Mexico and Central America hely to be grasped and swallowed, and it may by the experiment of a dissolution; but it is not budy yet, and will not be while Fremont is president. Outside of South Carolina, the Secession British Carolina, the second Carolina and Security Carolina and party is feeble, even at the South; while at the larth, the disunion sentiment is confined to Mr. ison's little sect, who do not comprise a hundispart of the people. These are all opposed the part of the people. These are all opposed the part of the people. These are all opposed fremost, thinking his election will prevent a selution; but, as they don't vote, they can be the Buchaneers only by writing mischievous ragraps and making silly speeches, to be circulated by the Slavery Extensionists among ignosist and credulous people who do not know that a Abolition Disunionists are hostile to Fremont

American People. -- New York Tribune.

The Republican party is not an Abolition party. It is pledged to the protection of all our institutions where they exist. It defends the rights of the States. It leaves slavery where the Constitution leaves it. It goes for the Union even with slavery sanctioned by that Union. It does not propose to liberate a single slave. It will not interfere with a single State. It seeks to throw a barrier around soil now free, and keep it for the free white man forever. The Buchaneers and their free white man forever agree they in that the whole country were united to the then this terrible conflict would end, and we should be at peace. We seek a union in rightcousness, and peace, and love; but if we cannot have this, we would have a separation. It is better to separate than to be involved in this system of iniquity.

What is our proposed to liberate a single slave. It will not interfer with a single State. It seeks to throw a barrier around soil now free, and keep it for the political parties! What are they? What is the platform of the Democratic Party is our proposed to liberate a single slave. It was the platform of the Democratic Party is our proposed to liberate a single slave. It was the platform of the Democratic Party is our proposed to liberate a single slave. It was the platform of the Democratic Party is our proposed to liberate a single slave. It was the platform of the Democratic Party is our proposed to liberate a single slave. It was the platform of the Democratic Party is our proposed to liberate a single slave. It was the platform of the Democratic Party is our proposed to liberate a single slave. It was the platform of the p free white man forever. The Buchaneers and their welfth section allies are striving to wrest it from the white man, and give it forever to the "nigger."
The Republican party leaves "niggers" where
they are. — Westchester (Pa.) American.

potism of the Slave Power, but only for the rescue | Senator Wilson declared, 'I would rather drop

Whereupon the Herald responds :-

only aims to quash the Democratic nullifiers' policy of making Kansas a slave State by force of arms, and to substitute the Constitution as the supreme says he is 'inflexible in the belief that slavery law. Nothing more.'

'The person who asserts that Col. Fremont i an abolitionist, and that the Republican party is an abolition party, either does so through igno-rance or knavishness. If the former, he is to be pitied ; if the latter, he is worthy only of contempt. -Circleville Herald, (Fremont.)

Slavery Standard.

"It [the North] is still disposed to be at peace with slavery; to leave it, with all its "blessings" and all its evils, to those who are afflicted with it."

of emancipation in the States.'- New York Evening Post. (Fremont.)

· Republicanism is the white man's party. It is not because we feel any burning zeal in the black in this country. We like the white man better than we do the black. To our minds, the Republican cause is intrinsically aristocratic; it aims to save the country to the white man. The Republicans mean to preserve all of this country that they can from the pestilential presence of the black man. Hartford Courant.

FREMONT, THE ONLY CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE .-The Presidential question is no longer an aboli-tion question, as some of our Southern brethren seem still to suppose. Whatever views or hopes nay have been entertained by Garrison, or Philips, or any other in that set, of raising a distinct and efficient political party on their rabid docup has absorbed, if you please, but it has also blotted them out. Larger, more extended, more practical views have entered the minds of the These small griefs, these individual pictures, drawn by petty daubers like Stowe, are en-

tirely overlooked in graver matters.

People are no longer reading 'Uncle Tom,' they are attentively studying the Constitution. Abolitionism has in this way actually received its death-blow, since larger principles are at stake, and it never can raise its head again to hiss or sting as it has. It is crushed out by the heavy heel of the onward moving masses, who have some-thing else to do than to listen to the ravings of infidels and maniacs. The rod of a political Moses has swallowed up all the reptiles of these East-

ern Egyptians, and they can crawl no more.

The South, then, have in fact good reason to be gratified with this result. The North trouble emselves no longer about their domestic institutheir just defence are now in the ranks of Framout. By their accession his majorities have rolled overthrow the constitutional rights of their Southern friends. They are, by the new and or the southern friends. They are, by the new and or the southern friends. combination of parties on graver issues, more powerful than ever to protect the South in all their privileges. The South, in fact, at this very moment, should hail with joy the union of the Northern States upon an independent candidate, because it has exterminated abolitionism—it has reared up a true and well principled democratic party in its place, with power enough to be liberal as well as just.—New York Herald.

THE LIBERATOR.

At the recent anniversary of the Pennsylvania Anti-

WHAT IS OUR PRESENT DUTY ?

and the Republicans. They do us what barm they can; but it amounts to little. Their penny they can; but it amounts to little. They can; but it amounts to little. Their penny they can; but it amounts to little. when it can be done without violating moral platform is grand object was to bear witness to the truth, and to bring a revolted world hack to God. Why then did he say he came to separate households! Because he knew that the truth would meet with opposition, so that that would be the effect. If all had received the truth, there would have been no disunion. Just so now. Do we seek disunion as our first object? Nay, verily: we would to God that the whole country were united on the basis of love to God and to one another: then this terrible conflict would end, and we should be at peace. We seek a union in righteousness, and peace, and love; but if we cannot have this, we would have a separation. It is better to separate than to be involved in this system of iniquity.

What is the platform of the Democratic party!

What are their principles?

What is the platform of the Democratic party!

To usay your vote for the 'Republican platform is an immoral one. It is partial, selfsis, contracted, as an immoral one. It is partial, selfsis, contracted, as an immoral one. It is partial, selfsis, contracted, as an immoral one. It is partial, selfsis, contracted, as an immoral one. It is partial, selfsis, contracted, as an immoral one. It is partial, selfsis, contracted, as an immoral one. It is partial, selfsis, contracted, as an immoral one. It is partial, selfsis, contracted, as an immoral one it is concessions to the value man than that the Republican platform is an immoral one. It is partial, selfsis, contracted, as of the Convention against liberating the American state of the value man than to that of the value man than to that of the value man than to that of the colored man, who is the chief suffers. Of two moral evils, we have no right to the convention an immoral one. It is partial, selfsis, contracted, as of the Convention against liberating the American state of the value man th to distrust the discernment or the integrity of the disunion. Just so now. Do we seek disunion as

Democratic! Was there ever a greater mist twelfth section allies are striving to wrest it from the white man, and give it forever to the "nigger." What kind of Democracy is that which not only rivets the chain of oppression on four millions of the human brotherhood, who have equal claims to liberty with ourselves, but which is laboring with all its devilish wisdom to multiply its victims throughout the entire land! What alovely speci-

men of Democracy was that galling chain which H. W. Beecher exhibited at the Tabernacle, at New The Radical Abolitionist, the special organ of Gerrit Smith, the Abolition candidate, devotes its entire October number to the enemies of slavery, and in urging them not to vote for Fremont. We

and in urging them not to vote for Fremont. We give a brief extract to the point:—

"The Republican party is not a party for the deliverance of the enslaved, but only for the security of the free. It is not a party for the black man, but only for the white man. It is not a party for the tensis the Republican Platform I Is it to proclaim, but only for the white man. It is not a party for the rescue of the Slave Power, but only for the rescue.

Sometime of the Slave Power, but only for the rescue.

dead in my place than interfere with slavery in the States.' What, I ask, is the plain English of this! It is that he would rather die and go to the judg-'There is the case in a nutshell. The Fremont party is the "white man's party"—it is neither a nigger party nor a nigger driving party, but the "white man's party." Its policy contemplates no interference with State rights, or the constitution of State Legislatures to practice that very justice of slavage is the Territories. Name Its which the Constitution has been sent and so to the judgment of the Almighty, who hates oppression, than to claim the obedience of human legislatures to God's law of rightcoursness and love. More than this, the gentleman would rather die and go to the judgment of the Almighty, who hates oppression, than to claim the obedience of human legislatures to God's law of rightcoursness and love. More than the constitution of State Legislatures to practice that very justice and the constitution of the Almighty, who hates oppression, than to claim the obedience of human legislatures to God's law of rightcoursness and love. More than the constitution of State Legislatures to claim the obedience of human legislatures to God's law of rightcoursness and love. More than the constitution of State Legislatures to claim the obedience of human legislatures to God's law of rightcoursness and love. More than the constitution of State Legislatures to claim the obedience of human legislatures to cla al rights of slavery in the Territories. None. It which the Constitution he has sworn to maintain

ought not to be interfered with where it exists under State sovereignty.' The vilest system of op-pression which the sun ever beheld—the robbery of millions of men of their acknowledged inalien able right to liberty—the cruel severance of all the endearing relationship of husband and wife, parents and children, brother and sister—he will not interfere with. If he says he would interfere with The Ecening Mirror of this city, a Fremont us the coursel, says, "We regard Col. Fremont us the conservative candidate. We do not believe he will the entire system for the same reason? State sorting the conservative is that they are moral wrongs, why, in the name of consistency, we ask him, does he not interfere with the entire system for the same reason? State sorting the conservative is that either *The Exeming Mirror of the consistency, we ask him, does he not interfere with consistency, we ask him, does he not interfere with consistency, we ask him, does he not interfere with conservative candidate. We do not believe he will have a man in his Cabinet who is tinctured or tainted either with abolitionism or secessionism. But in tererse of all this, should a dominant will quiet and consolidate the Republic." The storage to break down the barriers in-I am for liberty, and for liberty only.' tency, thou art a jewel !

The present Republican movement is directed Mr. Elmer, of Massachusetts, says, 'We must quite as much against the ultraism of abolition, as say to the slaveholders, thus far shall ye come, but against the kindred ultraism of slavery.'—New own wife, and his own children were the rictims? On what principle can he thus sanction this infamous outrage on human rights without sanction-

ing its extinction ! Lieutenant-Governor Ford, of Ohio, says, 'They should unite to restrict the spread of slavery, and The election of Fremont would retard the cause its present limits.' I tell the Governor it is too savory in the nostrils of its advocates, to do this. As well might he expect to restrict a viper who was feeding on his vitals. It has been well remarked, that freedom must cut the throat of slavery, or slavery will cut the throat of freedom.

Mr. Schaffer, of New York, says, ' If we unite with the Republicans, they would go forth to vic-tory." What victory! The victory which we are seeking—the victory which God's law of rightcousness and love demands—to break every yoke and let every oppressed brother go free ! Nay, verily, a hich leaves three and a half millions of the human brotherhood in the gall of bitterness, and in the bonds of the vilest system of iniquity the devil ever invented. Mr. Schaffer says to the South, 'We acknowledge your rights as States,' but if you look on free soil, you had better have a mill-stone around your necks, and you lying at the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico. He said, 'he had never been an Abolitionist, and did not intend to be one now.' I tell/Mr. Schaffer that he had better have a mill-stone around his own neck, and he drowned in the depths of the sea, than to acknowledge the rights of the South to offend one of Christ's little ones that believe in him, by robbing him of

the inalienable right of freedom.

Mr. George Law says of the South, 'The North Mr. George Law says of the South, 'The North does not desire to encroach one inch on their privileges.' What privileges! Why, the privileges of flogging women, hunting innocent men with blood-hounds, and selling babies by the pound! Mr. Beecher says, 'I would not, if I had the power, lay the weight of my little finger, politically, upon South Carolina, to take from her the least right she holds under the Constitution, much as I hate that system she retains with such tenacity. In these rights she must and shall be protected.'

Mr. Banks appears to occupy a still more odious position on the Republican platform. 'The question (he says) is not that we shall legislate against the South upon the question of slavery. It is not that we shall legislate upon the Fugitive Slave Law. -that that which gave peace to the country in 1820, and that which secured the peace of the country in 1850, ought to be made good by the Government of the United States, with the consent of the American people. That is all we ask-no more, no less, no better and no worse.

more, no less, no better and no worse.'

Thus he not only abandons the cause of three and a half millions of his brethren, leaving them without hope to groan and bleed and die in all the horrors of slavery, but he sanctions the extension of the outrage. Thus does the Republican party bow the knee to the dark spirit of slavery.'

In the name of humanity, I ask, is this an appropriate political platform for any man to occupy, who has a drop of the milk of human kindness left in his breast!

At the recent anniversary of the Pennsylvania AntiSlavery Society, at Norristown, Rev. Hener Grew, of
Philadelphia, made a timely and impressive speech—a
portion of which we give below:—

He said it was very desirable that the true position of this Society on the subject of disunion ahould be understood. Christ said he came to di-

to establish the lawindness of it in States of Periods where it does not exist. In truth, if it is right for one State to hold slaves, it is right for all. Surely, my friends, it must be a moral wrong to rote for a man who is pledged to disobey the command of God, to let the oppressed go free, and remainded the command of God, to let the oppressed go free the command of God, to let the oppressed go free the command of God, to let the oppressed go free the command of God, to let the oppressed god free the

It is assumed that a vote for the Presidential candidate is NOT a vote for the Presidential candidate is NOT a vote for the main principles, measures, and disclaimers of measures, on the arowal of which he was nominated, and to which he still adheres! It is assumed that a vote for the Presidential candidate of a national Convention is Nor a vote for the Platform of that Convention, which sets forth its principles, its disclaimers, its measures and its objects—to all which the candidate responds, assents and adheres. It is assumed that, at least, by 'voting under protest,' if in no other way, the responsibility of the voter for such principles, disclaimers and measures, may be avoided, neutralized, or turned aside.

He does know—he can't help knowing, that his vote helps to continue the wrong in the Platform, just as much as it can help the right in the Platform.

I care nothing about the platform of the Convention,' says one. . The Convention had no authority rote. They may mean what they please; it is no concern of mine. And 'I care nothing for the utterances of the candidates,' says the same or another voter. 'I think I know what the party, the body or majority of voters, will do, and they will control the Administration when it comes into power. And I care nothing about the aims or principles of the party,' says a third, (or perhaps the same person,) 'I can't be responsible for all who vote the same ticket with me, nor for the majority of them. I vote for the good which I mean to accomplish by it, and the bad I have nothing to do with.' 'Caring nothing about the Cone do by political reformers. As well might they proclaim upon the house-tons that sincerity and vention, the candidate, or the party, and repudi-ating the open declarations of all of them, the voter is nevertheless determined to vote for them, 'And so they wrap (or snarl) it up.' (Micah vii.

selves and their doings. Thus they think to escape the responsibility of their own acts. Thus they trifle with their most solemn duties. Thus they set aside God's plainest commandments. Thus they nevertheless reveal their struggles with their own convictions. Men never resort for shel-ter to such excuses, unless their exigencies require it. Is this the language of needless severity! Look, I pray you, at the facts attested by such excuses. The voter dare not avow the aims and sentiments avowed by his candidate, and on the merit of which he received his nomination, and on account of which he expects to be elected. And yet he will vote for him. And he cares nothing about the platform'—nothing about the nominating Convention—nothing about the party with which he is acting. But, my friend, if you do not care for it, the millions of your enslaved brothers and sisters do care los it. Christ, their elder brother, cares for it. The floly Spirit, whose temple some of them are, cares for it. And God, the Father of us all, cares for it. You, too, will care for it. See not deceived. God. for it, in a coming day. 'Be not deceived: God is not mecked. Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.' If he sows a vote to let alone the fetters of millions of his brothers and sisters for four years longer, (thrice as long, perhaps, as he himself may live,) that vorz shall be reap when he stands before his Maker in judgment. Little children, let no man deceive you. He that doeth righteousness is righteous.' Not he that proposes to do righteousness, for years hence, and on the others in doing unrighteousness, now. Who has assured you that you shall live four years longer, to undo by a righteous vote then, what you are doing by an unrighteous vote now! Or how do you know that you shall have a heart to do it, if

you should live four years longer! TRY THE RULE ON THE OTHER SIDE No! It is all folly and self-deception. The

chief sin of the Democratic party is its continu-ous refusal to liberate the enslaved Americans in ous refusal to liberate the enslaved Americans in the slave States. The attempt at 'crushing out liberty in Kansas' is but a sin of yesterday, an incident, merely, an instrument of its greater and more chronic and long continued sin. The 'Republican' party is 'inflexibly opposed' to any disturbance of that great sin. Such disturbance would be 'fatal to liberty,' by overturning the sacred and sovereign right of the States to maintain slavery! It thus endorses the chief sin of the Democratic party, and becomes a partaker in it. It claims, however, the merit of supporting white liberty in Kansas. The sin of voting for white liberty in Kansas! The sin of voting for white liberty in Kansas!

fuses to establish impartially that very justice which the Constitution was avowedly framed to support.

(as already they do say it is not,) but only a vote to hush up agitation on the 'nigger question,' and use up the 'nigger worshippers,' as they call them, with their own votes! In such a co-partnership, which side, do you think, would be most likely to get cheated! Let past experience in that line be pondered.

VOTING UNDER PROTEST.

But the vote, it is said, is made ' under protest !! And, pray, what can that mean ! Against what, or against whom, is the protest made ! Is it against the pledge to let slavery alone in the States? Is it against the candidate and the Convenvote for Conven-Convent that it is all wrong: but his vote conveys the power of perpetuating that wrong! If there be any power in the protest, the voter protests against himself! He declares his knowledge of the wrong, while he knowingly assists in its in-fliction. He does know—he can't help knowing, that his vote helps to continue the wrong in the

in the Platform.

The device of 'voting under protest' is am the most modern, and least creditable, of our American inventions. Its first experiment, if I mistake not, was made in 1852, when Whigs and Democrats, alike, voted for Scott or for Pierce, 'under protest' against their twin Baltimore Platforms. The pretence was derided by Free Soilers and Abolitionists, as it deserved to be, till the inventors were ashamed of it, and cast it aside But the tattered old cloak is now being brushed 'Caring nothing' about the Con-didate, or the party, and repudihonesty in politics are 'impracticable." vote is yourself-part and parcel of that self that must go to the bar of judgment.

I come now to a more distinct consideration of constitute the excuses and objections with which

It is useless to lay down correct principles of action, or to expose false principles, unless it be first understood and settled whether correct principles have any binding authority. Nearly all the excuses of professed Abolitionists for voting with the 'Republicans' go on the assumption, directly or indirectly, that correct principles have no

binding authority.
In no instance have I found any one who has expressed a doubt that the measures of radical abolitionists naturally grow out of their princi-ples, and harmonize with them — that the princioles require just such measures for their expression and application. There is no room for two opin-ions on that point. And in no instance have seen or heard it pretended that the measures of the 'Republican' party grow out of, or harmonize with, the principles of Radical Abolitionists. And yet, professing to hold with the Abolitionists, they propose to act with the 'Republicans' - that is, This is saying, in action, (the most forcible of all speech.) that correct principles have no binding authority, or may be disarmed of that authority

by circumstances.

There is nothing uncommon nor singular in this. It is common to hear men say, on almost all moral subjects, that abstract principles are not safe rules of action. Correct principles are well in their mpracticable. We must act like " practical business men "!"
Well. How do 'practical business men 'act?

Those, I mean, who accomplish great, desirable, permanent, and important ends! Arkwright, Fulton, Morse — safe navigators, successful agriculturists, inventors, reformers — Luther, Paul, Nehemiah, Moses. Did they achieve their victories Imagine your political opponents making the bemiah, Moses. Did they achieve their victories ame plea you are making, and see what you would then think of it. Here is a Democrat, with the Platform of the Cincinnati Convention and Buwith them to run after majorities! Or by making Platform of the Cincinnati Convention and Buchanan's letter of acceptance, both before him.

He reads them, and tells you that he intends to vote for Buchanan. You tell him his vote will be a vote against freedom in Kansas—a vote for the Bogus Legislature, and for the Border Ruffians.

'Oh no,' says he, 'I vote for neither of them. I only vote for some other things in the Platform which are good.' And so he repeats over to you the same pleas by which you think to prove that you can vote for Fremont and the Republican party, without voting chains upon millions of your fellow—men. What would you think of him! What would you say to him? How could you condemn him without condemning yourself? Will God absolve you from the blame of voting against the freedom of three and a half millions of colored men, while he condemns your neighbor for doing the same thing, or for adding to that sin the kindred sin, on a smaller scale, of voting against the liberties of a smaller scale, of voting against the liberties of an infinitely smaller number of white men in Kansas i.

The state of voting against the liberties of tions, gives law to principalities in heaven, builds an infinitely smaller number of white men in Kansas i.

meck in his way, clothes the lilies in beauty, rides on the wings of the wind, and marshals the seasand and the stars.

The revelation of a correct principle is the revelation of God's authority, of God's will, of God's designs, of God's law. Principle is the key-note of creation — of the physical universe and of the moral, the essence of all natural laws and all moral laws, of the kingdoms of Providence and of Grace; the substratum of all Decalogues, the living spirit of all Gospels; the law of all law; the verity of all truth. This the One Great and only Lawgiver affirms, when he claims that his commandments are the truth, that his precepts concerning all things are right. Take away from them, (if it could be done,) their righteousness

cous and truthful lawgiver would then claim for

Your rote for the 'Republican' candidate is not a vote for his pledge, and the pledge of the Convention against liberating the American slaves. Well, then, how can you say that your vote for the candidate, and with the Convention and party, is a vote against slavery in Kannas! If it be not a vote for the former, how can to be a vote for the latter! If you shirk the blame of the open how can you receive an appropriation for spurn their guidance is to spurn His guidance. The teachings of his Word and of his Spirit can rise no higher and go no further than to teach us rise no higher and go no further than to teach us the principles of his religion. It is a trite saying, on the lips of all preachers and the pens of all commentators, that the Bible is our guide chiefly by the principles which it lays down for us and expounds to us. No possible code of specific positive precepts could reach a tithe of the particular cases of conscience arising in the daily discharge of our duties. If conscience, reason, and Scripture do not give us the correct principle, if the principle be not authoritative, if it he not our safe conductor, then indeed are we orphans and outcasts in a dark and strange world, without a Father to guide, govern, or protect us.

Father to guide, govern, or protect us.

If you say that the foundation of obligation is God's commandment, the implication is that His commandments are right. And, in saying it, you only proclaim a moral principle. But if the authority of moral principle may be set aside on account of circumstances, then this principle also may be thus set aside. If we say that 'love is the falsiling of the law,' we affirm a moral principle the fulfilling of the law, we affirm a moral princi-ple. But if moral principle may be set aside, then THAT principle may be set aside. If moral principle be not authoritative, then no law founded

principle be not authoritative, then no law founded upon it can be authoritative.

God never departs from moral principle himself, and he never authorizes any of his creatures to do so. It was a violation of principle that 'brought death into the world, and all our wo.' The problem of redeeming the world was the problem of reconciling the claims of moral principle with forgiveness. Christ died 'that God might be just, and the justifier of the believer.' Not for the sake of saving a world, would God suffer one jot or tittle of moral principle to be compromised. or tittle of moral principle to be compromised. Let 'evangelical Christians' study the claims of moral principle at the foot of the cross, before they decide whether moral principle must needs be sacrificed for the deliverance of Kansas, and

beneficial.

In any exigency depending on the application of the principles that govern matter, men understand that the least departure from these principles ensures defeat. Why do they not understand that the laws that govern the moral and political world are equally authoritative and inflexible? Universal history is one vast store house of illustrations in point. Humanity bleeds, and the nations are in fetters, from age to age, because moral engine does not control politics.

tions are in fetters, from age to age, because moral principle does not control politics.

Have I erred, or am I singular, in my definition of moral principle! 'Principle (says Noah Webster) is a general law, comprehending many subordinate truths.' It is 'a settled rule of action in human beings.' Or, that which 'serves as a rule of action.'

A file principle is a many sub-

A false principle is a wrong rule of action. A why do we deplore or oppose or endeavor to counteract the belief of wrong principles in religion, in morals, in government, or in politics! Why do we speak of sound principles on the one hand, and of corrupt principles on the other! And of what use is it to teach and to illustrate correct principles, if men may innocently profess them without reducing them to practice! Or if they ere not 'practicable,' and may not safely be con ded in! What do we mean by a man of principle, if we

do not mean a man who holds to correct principles. of principle, who only assents to correct principle, but declines making it his rule of conduct! What is this but 'holding the truth in unrighteousness'! Thou believest there is one God, thou doest well: the devils also believe and tremble.' 'Show me thy (principles) without thy works, and I will show you my (principles) by my works.' [It was a 'faith' in correct principles that the Apostle was speaking of in this passage.] What do we mean by an unprincipled man? Does the term include only those who do not verbally profess a belief in right principles? Does it not include, even more signally, those who profess the truth, but decline reducing it to practice? 'Unprincipled,' says Webster, is 'not having settled principles.' 'Settled?' And how is a man to have settled principles, who will not plant himself on them, and direct his footsteps by them? Of what manner of use can they be to him, or to the world? thy (principles) without thy works, and I will

Why and how do Abolitionists and Republicans Why and how do Abolitionists and Republicans fasten upon the old Democratic party the charge of being unprincipled? Why, and how, but hecause, (and by showing the fact,) that in theory, by profession, by intellectual perception and approbation, they hold to the principle of the equal and inalienable rights of all men, while in their measures, they refuse to acknowledge the binding authority of those principles! That from motives of policy, in the senate chamber and at the ballotbox, they consent to the enslavement of millions. box, they consent to the enslavement of millions of

their countrymen.

Now, if this makes the Democratic party un-Now, it this makes the Democratic party un-principled, what shall be said of 'Republicans,' and especially of 'Radical Abolitionists,' who, while fastening upon the Democrats that charge, permit themselves, amid their still higher profes-sions, and their clearer perceptions of the Consti-tutional powers and duties of the General Government, to consent, for at least four years longer, (though the pledge is without that limitation) to that same thing! They see difficulties in the way, and they have their motives, their calculations, and their expedients —and anti-slavery Democrats (as they think themselves to be) have theirs. Their position in respect to Kansas is indeed dif-ferent; but their position in respect to the millions

frent; but their position in respect to the millions of slaves is the same.

'Truth is worthless until it is exemplified in practice.' So said the Free Presbyterian of July 16, and it said truly. But soon after, the Free Presbyterian joined the 'Republicane,' and it then said, 'The difference between us and our abolition friends is one of policy, and not of principle.'

Now, if principles have no binding authority, then the Free Presbyterian, the True American, Frederick Douglass, &c. &c., may be altogether on the right track. And if the old line Democrats could but be persuaded to 'switch off' from the Border Ruffian Kansas track, they would be very nearly or quite on the same track with them, and together in search of 'the finale of all exciting commotions,' the goal proposed by the Republicans. But if principles have any binding authority, then they are all wrong.

"No Union with Slaveholders!

NO COMPROMISE WITH SLAVERY. The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slave Society was held in Norristown on the 16th and 17th bust. ; and though not very numerously attended, in connequence of the excited state of the public mine on the Presidential question, its testimonies were of an uncompromising character, and its proceedings throughout highly interesting. The principal speakers were Parker Pillsbury, Rev. Henry Grew, Lucretia Mott, Oliver Johnson, Samuel Aaron, Lewis Gause, and Mary Grew. Below are some of the remarks made by Mr. Pillsbury

I was glad to hear our venerable friend Grew sound so boldly and well the key-note of our cause. The time has come when we should distinguish be-tween the mere regard for the liberty of the white man and the love of liberty for the I look with very little sympathy on that kind of Phariseeism which views with holy horror slavery in California, and can tamper with and suppor slavery in Carolina; that bears such holy indig pation against slavery in Kansas, and enters into compromise and confederation with slaveholders in Arkansas; that pities Charles Sumner, stricken down by the bludgeon of Bully Brooks, and can enter into a compact to help beat out the brains of Brocks's slave, when he offers to resist his white master. We have trifled quite too much on the subject of emancipation; we have all of us become blinded, stepified, intoxicated by the spirit of compromise, and by the overwhelming tide of political and religious corruption which has swept over the land for the last half century. Slavery is no worse in Kansas than in Carolina; it is no worse to return a slave than to stand body-guard for the slaveholder to help him retain his slave that has not escaped. The question was constantly put to the Republicans that I travelled with, . How is it that you can declare that the Republican party has no intention to interfere with slavery where it exists, if it be such a great evil as you regard it? It seems to me the position of the Republican party is precisely like that of Russia battle so long as he had none but Austrians to contend with; but when the Russian hordes pourparty in this country different, as regards the from the Russians as regards the Hungarigary feared. We have a strange way in this country of

By damning those we have no mind to '; and until we have learned a new philosophy, and

have espoused an entirely new mode of action, we be able or prepared to do battle against the Slave Power that now rules this nation. are all of us accustomed to move in masses, are more or less influenced by majorities, thinking that unless there be organized resistance to wrong, there is no resistance at all. We are inclined wait until the leaders move before we act It seems to me we ought each one of us to espouse as individuals the anti-slavery enterprise, and not rely upon organization or upon the leadership of great men. We have the idea that in every generation, there can be but few representative men but we never dream that we may be those grea and influential men. We have no idea that there can be many influential women in any particular generation, and yet what is so much a relative The reason why we have so many great men and women among us is because the masses are so very small. When Gulliver went among men six inches high, he was a very great man, only because they

We boast of our institutions of learning; I do not think so much of them. What have they done? They have educated your Daniel Websters and Rufus Choates to be the dupes and tools of Southern tyrants. They are not the representa-tive men of this time; and I am sure the representative women are not indebted to any of these institutions. We are all of us influenced by the men who come out of our colleges, but we do see that they are not the men for this generation. to meet the exigencies of this age. We must have another race of men, or we are all doomed to sla-

The popular religion of this country makes many converts—though not so many now, I believe, as it used to—but what comes of all this gathering into the Church? Many years ago, it was shown by one of the great lights of the Church, that it was the bulwark of slavery. Just so long as we are accustomed to rely upon organizations of this kind, just so long shall we fail of success, because we cast off individual effort and action thereby. The Republican party is a most fearful instance

of this reliance upon masses. I would by no means add to its grief in this day of its discomfiture and calamity; I would rather sympathize with it. It has inculcated the doctrine that half a loaf is better than no brend. Now, I do not agree to that: half a loaf is not better than none, if you have to rob a starving family to obtain it, or if it be poisoned. The half loaf that the Republicans seek is taken as the price of the enslavement of three and a half millions of human beings, and it is poisoned and corrupted by compromise with the Slave Power. I do not believe in such anti-slavery. The Republican leaders tell us we must take can get—that we must take the people as they are. Now, so far as my observation goes, I think it is the reverse-that the people have to take the lead the reverse—that the people have to take the leaders as they are (laughter.) The people, in my estimation, are ready for higher and more efficient action. I heard Gov. Chase say he exhausted the power of the Government to save Margaret Garner. I think if Gov. Chase and his Government had been out of the way, the people would not hav exhausted their power to no purpose in rescuing her. I think the Government of Ohio was the rock on which were wrecked all the hopes of that slave mother and her children. On one hand stood that Government, and on the other slavery and death she appealed to the Government in vain, and the dically gave her child to the pale messenger, and bade him carry her little one back to the bo of its Maker. Now, I say that the humanity of the people of Ohio would have laid Cincinnati i ashes before that mother could have been carried back into slavery, if that humanity had been un trammelled by government and party.

Christiana did not exhaust her power in vain

Passmore Williamson did not exhaust his power in vain. But if Christiana and Passmore Williamson had waited for the government to net, the victims in both cases would have gone, as Margaret Gar-

per went, back to slavery.

This Society ought to consider that its work it precisely what it would be if there were no such thing as a political party, and no such thing as a church in the land. Whether the Republican church in the land. church in the land. Whether the Republican party succeeds or fails, our work is the same. That party does not propose to knock the fetters off a single slave. Was there ever another political party that to k such pains to prove itself not sectional, and to avow its fidelity to the slave system wherever it already exists ! The Democratic party, to be sure, is not called upon for any such edged on all hands. Calvinism cannot prove it favorite dogma of total depravity in any way s effectually as by reference to the character of that party. The Republican party is charged with being a sectional party, and there has not yet been time enough for that party to exhaust itself of its denials of the charge. Night and day, Sunday and all days, in the press, the polpit and the forom, from Bennett's Herald to Frederick Donglass Paper, from Francis Blair to Henry Ward Beeche the grand burden of the song has been a per-degual of the charge of sectionality. Is it no orden of the song has been a perpetual that from the time the Republican platform was constructed, the principal cry has been a disarow al of sectionalism, and the avowal of a determin ation to exercise the governmental power, in case of the success of that party, to the universal ap proval of every honest, highminded slaveholder

A great deal is said about the sacredness of the American Union. It is nothing but diabolism There is nothing under the sun that has less sa-credness than the American Union. The Repub-licans talk about the rights of the slaveholder: the slaveholder, as such, has no rights-not eve to own rope enough to hang himself. He is to be treated as a culprit and felon, and the Union treated as a culprit and felon, and the Union should be treated as a bargain made with thieves and robbers, to be immediately broken. This, and nothing short of it, is the work of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

Toe Annual Report read at the meeting by Mr. M Kim is an excellent document, precisely suited to the state of the times. Want of room prevents our making the extracts from it we have marked for publication.

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, OCTOBER 31, 1856.

POLITICAL MISREPRESENTATIONS. Mr. Greeley, of the New York Tribune, sends us the following letter of inquiry :-

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1856.

The Pennsylvanian publishes conspicuously from day to day the following :-

HORACE GREELEY'S HONESTY. We hold that honesty in politics, as in every thing also, is the best policy. We do not believe falsebood is else, is the best policy. We do not belie stronger than truth. - Horace Greeley.

COMMENTABLES. 'The Garrisonian Abolitionists do not support Fre mont; on the contrary, they will neither vote for him nor advise others to do so.' - Horace Greeley.

. Now, this is a false imputation. We have as ogainst Buchanan or Fillmore, AND THIS IS THE UNIVERSAL PRELING OF THE "ULTRA ABOLITIONISTS." - Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

cast them all for the Republican candidate.'-Wm. rious Union'-our reliance upon the intelligence and

Will you please state in reply whether the above fairly represents your views, and whether you will person for Col. Fremont? Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq.

To these inquiries, we shall make categorical replies. 1. Personally, we shall not vote for Fremont. 2. We do not advise those who agree with us to vote for him, because he goes for perpetuating the Union as it is '- we for its immediate dissolution as 'a covenant with death.' 3. The language attributed to us by ton Post, being torn from its connection and basely garbled, does not truly represent our views. We said if there were no moral barrier to our voting,' (but there is,) and we had a million of votes to bestow, we should cast them all for Fremont, 'as against Buchanan and Fillmore '- not because he is an abolitionist or Washington, Jefferson, Webster, Clay or Jackson, occupying precisely their ground,) but because he is for the non-extension of slavery, in common with the great body of the people of the North, whose attachment to the Union amounts to idolatry.

Well, the Presidential struggle will terminate on Tue day next, with all its forgeries, tricks, shams, lies and slanders. Laus Deo! Whatever may be the result, HOLDERS ! *

DEFINING THEIR POSITION. How strongly conserva a glance by the following extracts. Mr. Fremont, in his letter of acceptance, says :-

they have declared themselves willing to place in my hands, and deeply sensible of the honor which their unreserved confidence in this threatening position of the public affairs implies, I feel that I cannot better respond than by a sincere declaration that, in the event of men to the Southern portion, in pursuit of a gang of f my election to the Presidency, I should enter upo the execution of its duties with a single-hearted deter mination to promote the good of the whole country, and to direct solely to this end all the powers of the Government, irrespective of party issues, and regardless o

Mr. Dayton responds as follows :--

'I very much deprecate all sectional issues. I have not been in the past, nor shall I be in the future, in-strumental in fostering such issues. But the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and, as a consequence, the extension of slavery, are no issues raised by us ; they are issues forced upon us, and we not but in self-de-fence when we repel them. That section of the country, which presents these issues is responsible for them; and it is this sectionalism which has subverted past compromises, and now seeks to force slavery into Kansas

What can be more 'national,' or more conservative, than sentiments like there?

If anything still more explicit be needed to onlet the North, that while the Governor of Kansa abolition designs of the Republican party, read the following extract of a letter from Hon. S. G. Goodrich to a friend in Kentucky, published in the New York Erening Post :-

. I can see that you, my friend, even you, are labor ing under the grossest illusions and misapprehensions be the agent of the slavery propagandists, and the coun as to the principles and purposes of the Republican sellor of Shannon in all his enormities. Major Clark party. We are not abolitionists, in that offensive sense which you assign to the word. We make no war on slavery where it is catablished. Believing, as we do, that it has grown and increased by unconstitutional and tools of the border ruffi ins, who destroyed the hotel, aggression, we still submit to it as it is. We accept it printing office and bridge at Lawrence without the as shellered by the compromises of the Constitution: shellow of law, still wear the cockade and are privileged within this boundary it is sacred. We desire to leave to oppress the Free State men. We have in these facts it, with all its good and evil, to those who are interested indultiable evidence that while there has been no change of region on the rest of the administration and the in it and responsible for it. Even if we hope for its gradual extinction, we hold that the best way is to commit it to the conscience, the wisdom and experience of those who are alone qualified to deal with it. (! '!)

Our views on this point are conservative. We hold that all unmerited harsbness of language, all reckless discussion toward the South, in relation to this matter, in it and responsible for it. Even if we hope for its gradual extinction, we hold that the best way is to com-

discussion toward the South, in relation to this matter, is alike unneighborly and unwise.

Sir, we make a broad distinction between constitufire-eaters would render it. We war not slaveholders, but against slavery extensionists. Within its legitimate limits, it is safe, but when it passes these boundaries, and, by violence, seeks to extend and es-tablish itself in the free soil of the Union, we confront it and oppose it. These are our principles ; no more,

Still further-read the following declarations made by Lt. Governor Ford, of Ohio, in a recent speech at a Fremont mass meeting in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.:-

. They do not want to dissolve the Union. It is a political threat made for the campaign. What would they do without it? They have got four millions of slaves, and about six millions of whites, and out of that immense white population there are some three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders—a great many of whom hold only one each, to make them respectable. [Laughter.] And they would hold out that these three hundred and fifty thousand will come up, dissolve the Union, and put all the freemen of the North to flight! [Renewed laughter.] Why, how absurd! You know their slaves are held in subjection only through the power of the North.

John C. Fremont to-day in the whole of the United States that ever advocated a dissolution of the Union, or now advocates it? [Shouts of 'No, no.'] You may traverse the broad land from Maine to the Missouri river—you may traverse over every hill, bunt along every vale, and you cannot find a Fremont man in the United States who is in favor of a dissolution of the Union.'

Now, if those Discusion abolitionists who are tempted of the ploughshare in her peaceful valleys. Her of the vote 'just this once,' wish for some additional enicements to draw them away from their own standard st them listen to the 'Voice of the Republican Press,' s expressed on our first page ; also to the sentiments vowed by some of the prominent leaders of that par-

A THRILLING WORK ON KANSAS.

CANSAS; its Interior and Exterior Life. Including a full View of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, Climate, Soil, Productions, Scenery, &c. By Sara T. L. Robinson. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co. 1856. pp. 360. In the Preface, it is stated that this work we

written amid all the inconveniences of tent life, and completed during a three months' residence of the authoress in the United States Camp, at Lecampton, with er husband, (Gov. Robinson, of Lawrence,) one of the State prisoners. It is a remarkable, and, historically, an exceedingly useful volume-simple in its arrange ment, unquestionable in regard to its general accuracy, graphic in its delineation of the every-day occurrences of a most eventful period, and deeply interesting from cement to its close. In reading it, one can carcely bring himself to believe that it relates to hi own country and his own times. The deeds of Border Ruffianism and of Administrative villany which it nar rates seem to belong to the darkest period of the dark ages. In view of them, the reader may well be excused for raising the inquiry. Of what avail are our prospeech or in writing; on the contrary, we have uxiround equality—our eulogies of the Declaration FREMONT of Independence, and of the men who sealed that instrument with their blood-our constitutional safeguards as to liberty of speech and the press, and the security of · If we had a MILLION of votes to bestow, we should life and property—the shouts we raise about our gle virtue of the people-our governmental cheeks and ba ances-our numberless journals and myriads of publi cations -our Tract societies, Bible societies, Sunday ally vote, and advise those who agree with you to vote, schools, missionary societies-our synods, presbyteries, assemblies, conferences, and other religious bodiesour evangelical creed, with its millions of professors Before the march of the Slave Power, they are like the green withes wherewith Samson was bound before he was shorn of his hair. For the last two years, robbery arson, rape, murder, and every other crime, have been committed throughout Kansas upon its industrious and enterprising settlers, by Southern usurpation and des potism, with as much impunity as though there were neither constitutions nor laws in the land; neither such lying journals as the Pennsylvanian and the Bos- President, nor Supreme Court, nor Congress; neither army, nor navy, nor militia. Cut-throats and assar sins have bad every thing their own way : they have reddened the fertile soil of Kansas with the blood o their victims, applied the torch of incendiarism to public and private dwellings, ruthlessly violated wives and daughters, destroyed printing presses, plundered emia disunionist, (for he is neither, any more than was grants of every thing valuable, forcibly denied an en trance into the territory, arrested and subjected to im prisonment the innocent, shot down in cold blood and scalped the unsuspecting, and committed a thousand other shocking outrages, with entire impunity :-- up to this bour, not one of them has been arrested by Gov Geary, while he has been prompt to arrest hundreds of peaceable Free State settlers, to take from them all their weapons of defence against worse than savage upon our banner will still be inscribed in ineffsceable marauders, and to deal with them as the enemies o characters the motto, 'NO UNION WITH SLAVE- their country! This smooth-faced usurper telegraphs from Lecompton to Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, under date of 10th October, that ' peace and quiet have been restored to the Territory,' (just as they have been tive and old-fashioned are the positions taken, in this in Poland, and Hungary, and Italy, and by a similar crisis, by Messrs. Fremont and Dayton, may be seen at process,) and adds significantly, The troops sent to the North have not yet returned ; . . . it is my purpose t leave on the Northern frontier a considerable force 'Comprehending the magnitude of the trust which for its protection '-i. e., to outrage and intimidate free ry-while, to keep up a show of impartiality, he intends to shortly proceed in person with a small body thiever who are said to be pillaging that region.' Is the latter case it is a sham-in the former, a tyrannoureality. Slavery is to be established in Kansas, at all hazards. Read what a correspondent of the Cincinnat Gazette, who writes from Lecompton, Oct. 13, says :-

'There is a large number of slaves owned in this vants at the hotel where I stop are slaves. The Gov ernor has purchased a house here, and fixed his resihas no wife, as you know, but the lady o this Kansas White House-the Governor's ho -is a negro woman, a slave. She is generally spoker of as "the Governor's nigger."

Most truly does the Boston Journal remark, in view of the course the present administration at Washington has pursued :-

' It will not escape the attention of the people of the changed, all the other territorial officer the have made themselves far more obnexious to the Free State men than Governor Shannon—have been re-tained. Judge Lecompte, the Jeffreys of America, still exercises his judicial functions, although it was current ly reported at Washington that President Pierce ha promised to remove him if the army bill was passed Secretary Woodson is retained, although he is known to the Indian agent, whose hands are dyed with the of Free State men, has not been removed, and Sheriff Jones and Marshal Donaldson, the willing accomplices and tools of the border ruffi ins, who destroyed the hotel, of policy on the part of the administration, and that

old, and its lessons treasured up for use in the futur conflict with the Slave Power-a conflict which is yet ! tional and unconstitutional slavery-local slavery, as the constitution makes it, and national slavery, as the its impressive conclusion :-

. We have fallen upon evil times, in our country' history, when it is treason to think, to speak a wor-against the evil of slavery, or in favor of free labor. In Kuman, prisons or instant death by barbarians are th and in the Senate, wielders of bludgeons ar honored by the State which has sent ruffians to de-But in this reign of misrule, the President anhis advisers have failed to note the true effect of auc oppression. The fires of liberty have been rekindled i the hearts of our people, and burn in yet brighter flame under midnight skies illumined by their own burning dwellings. The sight of tawless, ruthless invaders, acting under the United States government, has filled them with that "deep, dark, sullen, teeth-clenched silenes bespeaking their hatred of tyranny, which armed a William Tell and Charlotte Corday." The best, the foldest atterance of man's spirit for freedom will not be withheld. The administration, with the most insan malignity, has prepared the way for a civil war, and the extermination of freemen in Kansas. With untiring malior, it has endeavored to effect this by the aid of a corrupt judiciary, packed juries, and reckless officials. In violation of the Constitution of the United States, no held in subjection only through the power of the North.

[A voice—" That's so."] If it were not for the North, their slaves before this would have settled the question by eating them up. You of the North farge the fetters, while they yield the lash. [Applause.] The Republican party never says any thing about the dissolution of the Union. Our platform is, that this Union must and shall be preserved. Do they say as much? No! They say the Union depends on the contingency of electing Buchanan. They go for preserving the Union as a means of electing their candidate. We go for the Union first, and for men afterwards.

Again, to quote the best authority in proof of the loyalty of the Republican party to 'our glorious Union,' see what the Hon. Henry Wilson said at the same meeting at Poughkeepsie:

Do you know of a Fremont man in the United States who is or ever was a disunionist? [Cries of 'No, no!'] I never did. Do you know of a press that supports John C. Fremont to-day in the whole of the Union, range advanced in the contingency of the Union, and the real times which demand the noble sacrifice of life. The people of Kansas will never be surrendered to the Slave Power. God has willed it! Lawrendered with yet will come forth from its early burial, clothed with yet will come forth from its early burial, clothed with yet will come forth from its early burial, clothed with yet will come forth from its early burial, clothed with yet will come forth from its early burial, clothed with yet will come forth from its early burial, clothed with yet will come forth from its early burial, clothed with yet will come forth from its early burial, clothed with yet will come forth from its early burial, clothed with yet will come forth from its early burial, clothed with yet will come forth from its early burial, clothed with yet will come forth from its early burial, clothed with yet will come forth from its early burial, clothed with yet will come forth from its early burial, clothed with yet will come forth from its early burial, pitable table, and, Judas-like, went out to berry it, will come forth from its early burial, clothed with yet more exceeding beauty. Out of its charred and blood stained ruins, where the flag of rapine floated, will stained ruins, where the hag of rapine hoated, will apring the high walls and strong parapets of freedom. The sad tragedies in Kansas will be avenged, when freedom of speech, of the press, and of the person, are made sure by the downfall of those now in power, and when the song of the caper is heard again over our prairies, and, instead of the clashing of arms, we see the gleam of the ploughshare in her peaceful valleys. Men of the

POLITICAL Hon. Anson Burlingame and John Prince, Eeq., of Essex, addressed the colored eit of Boston on Tuesday evening, and were received with

STRACESE, Oct. 21, 1856.

DEAR FRIEND,-Before taking my pen to write this letter, I have read again the 'Address of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society,' &c., dated May 20th, 1841, and signed by William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and Maria Weston Chap-man. Also have I rend the Letter from Francis Jackson to Gov. Briggs, dated Boston, 4th July, 1844.
To the intellectual acutenese, spiritual discernment, moral integrity, of these dear and honored friends, I would defer as soon as to any persons I have ever ments are admirable; they are sublime. The reading of them has thrilled me anew with herror of the institution of slavery, and detestation of the concessions to It, which the framers of our Federal Government un-doubtedly intended to make. Still, I am unable to perceive that this Address and Letter have pointed out the wisest method, the truest expedient, by which the friends of freedom and emancipation may get themselves and their enslaved countrymen out of the deplorable predicament into which this infernal covenant has brought us.

prescription. They mean by it, that we should ' secode from the government ; fill no offices under it; send no Sepators or representatives to the national or State Legislatures.' Now, I am not persuaded of the moral obligation, certainly not of the expediency, of thus relinquishing our places, or the places of those who would most nearly represent our principles and wishes in the councils and legislative halls of the States and the Confederacy, to be filled by men who will yield to In mathematics, I am aware, this would be a solecism every demand of the slaveholding oligarchy, and so perpetuate the evils of slavery to unborn generations, But not so in morals; still less so in legislation. and extend them, it may be, over this whole continent. It seems to me to be much rather our duty to meet these oppressors, these tyrants, wherever we may, in Congress and out of Congress; in the churches and out of the churches, and every where withstand their unright- ests of all men, that all who agree to it as a whole, as cousness. We may be in contact with them daily, sent to the propriety of every part of it. They may be John Quincy Adams in union with slaveholders the last are not great enough to overbear its excellencies ; they few years of his life? Was he not rather, for the most may believe that its excellencies will in due time cor part, in utter disunion with them? He conceded much rect its vices ; they satisfy themselves that it is good or more to them than we think he should have done; but the whole, and so give their assent to it as a whole rity of their 'peculiar institution,' he encountered parts, or binding themselves to give their support to them fearlessly, at times single-handed, and showed the each and every one of its parts; nay, determining at prowess and did the execution of a moral Sampson the time, as some of the signers of our Constitution amongst those American Philistines. Never has any did, to set about immediately to procure, as soon as pos one descried and described, more clearly than did that sible, an amendment of the objectionable parts. old man eloquent,' the evil inwrought into the very framework of our civil polity by those obscure articles of the Constitution, under which slavery was allowed we abolitionists commenced our labors with feelings of to remain in the Republic. And was he therefore un- great respect for the fundamental law of the land. It wise, or an accomplice with wicked men, when, year unquestionably comprises many excellent provisions. after year, he took his place in Congress, and there, on so many occasions; gave battle to the enemies of liberty it is an admirable system of national law. Could three and God? I cannot so regard him. Would be have or four clauses be stricken out of it, or an anti-slavery done more for the cause of the down-trodden if he had construction be fairly put upon them; could the dis held himself aloof from the government of our country? tinction of sex be obliterated, and women as well a Would the anti-slavery cause have been further advanced at this day, if he had left his place in Congress to be the self-governed; could the greater part of his patron filled by some pro-slavery man? Let those answer yes age be taken from the President, and the election of to this question who may, I cannot.

Has the gallant Joshua R. Giddings been in union with slaveholders, and helping to sustain their system of all unrighteousness, because he has been a member of Congress nearly twenty years? No. He has been ry debating hall.

Palfrey, Horace Mann, and Gerrit Smith. Were they civil institutions. Then, until the people are wiser and in union with elaveholders an hour, because they were better-wise enough and good enough to do all that can with them daily, month after month, on the floor of be done, under the Constitution, to extirpate slavery-Congress, availing themselves, as they would, of all they would not frame a better government, if this one opportunities to thwart the designs of those syrants of should be abolished. our country ?

But more than all, there is Charles Sumner. Did he Garrison is.

Now, will any one tell me Mr. Adams, Mr. Giddings, Mr. Sumner, have violated the Constitution, or have evadel any of the obligations which their oaths to support it imposed upon them, by all they have done in ? Surely not. Nay, can it be fairly so construed as tions upon slavery as would compress until they stifled the abominable thing? I think not.

But, say the Executive Committee, 'the support of the Constitution, as a whole, is required by the oath or affirmation," which every one must take before he can hold any office under the Federal Government; and therefore, ' because certain clauses in it are immoral, and because of this obligation to enforce immorality, no one can innocently swear to support the Constitution. This, my friend, I regard as the fundamental error on which the new position of the American Anti-Slavery Society rests. That position you stand upon. I am persuaded it is unsound. No law, no compact, that men may make, can impose upon themselves, much less upon others, an obligation to commit or ennatural or moral right vitiates any human enactment, however venerable, however solemnly it was made, and virtually annuls it. This is concelled by the slaveholders themselves, and so they are calling out their moral. ers, and no union with them. ists and theologians-appealing to the word of God 'to justify them. When a man swears that he will do. require its fulfilment. Men honestly differ in their rights of woman, and doing all that needs be do

THE OLD WAY BETTER THAN THE NEW. that what they propose to do, or have agreed to do, is compact or a new purpose. Now, the framers of our Constitution—the majority of them—were persuaded, that what they proposed therein was, under the circumstances, expedient, unavoidable, right. But they dis-trusted the entire excellence, the perfection of their tork, and so provided for its amendment. Now, I an unable to see how the amendment of the Constitution can ever be effected, if those of us who see its grierou imperfections follow the advice of my excellent friend Francis Jackson, and refuse to help in sending th known. But I must act according to my own sense of right men to Congress, until those imperfections are right. I am not convinced that they are right in the expunged; or if it be true that the members of Conconclusion to which they have come. These docu- gress are bound by their oaths to support and maintain every part of the Constitution, just as it came from the hands of its framers. But they are not so bound Common sense understands, the necessity of the case must allow, that any member of Congress has a righ to refuse the sanction of his rote to any proposed act however constitutional, that he sees to be in may persuade as many of his fellow-members as be car to withhold their sanction likewise. And so soon as majority can be brought to see the matter as he does Congress may call upon the sovereign people to assemble in Convention, and amend that part of the Consti tution under which the wicked measure was proposed so too, but not in the same sense that they give to the to be enacted. Can you, my friend, can any one, show me that this would not be a legitimate procedure Did those members of Congress violate their oaths wh refused to vote for the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, be cause of its immorality, any more than those who al leged its unconstitutionality? I trow not. The former

The oath binds every one to support the Constitution as a whole; but not each and every one of its parts for there the whole is exactly the sum of its parts different are men's views of right, and then such is the imperfection, the ambiguity of language, that it ofter happens that it is impossible so to frame an extended document, touching the complicated duries and inter without being in union with them a moment. Was persuaded, they may persuade themselves, that its vices on several points, which they deemed vital to the secu- without meaning to express any approval of each of its

class had the stronger reason for their refusal.

The Constitution of our Republic, as a whole, was for many years, sacred in the eyes of all parties. Even As a whole, and compared with those that went before, men, be allowed all the privileges and prerogatives o most of the federal officials be left with the people, w could hardly devise or desire a better Constitution.

However this may be, respect for the Constitution one of the cherished sentiments of the people. It has been almost an idolatry, and needed to be reproved constantly contending with them, and has really con- Much as the respect of the people for it has been di verted the House of Representatives into an anti-slave- minished, it will be much easier to do any thing for liberty and right, under the provisions of the Constitu Similar questions might be asked respecting John G. tion, than it will be to demolish this framework of ou

If, indeed, slavery cannot be extirpated under the present Constitution, of course, you know, I should be dishonor God, did he implicate himself in the sin of in favor of the demolition of our social fabric. ' Fig. slaveholders, when he consented to go into the Senate justitia, ruat calum,' I exclaimed, when first I gave my of the United States, to make those speeches and give right hand to Garrison. But if the heavens may stand those votes against slavery, for which his life has been and justice be done, and done the sooner too, I should so brutally assailed? Aye, to make that speech, of take no pleasure in their fall. Now, I am sure we can which Mr. Garrison himself said, and the New England induce a hundred of our fellow-citizens to unite with Anti-Slavery Convention said, 'it was perfect in con- us to pursue such measures and secure such enactments ception, arrangement and execution; conclusive in its under the Constitution, as will effect the entire subverargument and evidence; masterly in its exposure of sion of slavery, sooner than we can induce one to go for executive usurpation ; sublime in its moral hereism ; the dissolution of the Union, the overthrow of the Fedinvincible in its truthfulness; unsurpassed in its ele- eral Government. And as every public measure in our quence, and glorious in its object *? Is there any other country is to be determined by the will of the people, spot on earth where that speech could have been made we can effect our object by Constitutional means, in with so much effect as just there where it was made! bundredth part of the time that it would take to do it Would it have been well for the cause of humanity if by the new method of the American Anti-Slavery Soci-Mr. Summer had been converted to this new doctrine of ety, which you have esponsed. So believing, I must the American Anti-Slavery Society, and so have declin- continue to labor in the old way, first proposed at the ed au election to the Senate, and left his seat there to formation of our Society - i. e., give what said I can to te filled by some Northern doughface? Believe this either political party, the tendency of whose action who may, I cannot. I dissent utterly from Mr. Sum- seems to be to unsettle any of the foundations of slavener's doctrine, that slavery may be allowed to be sec- ry; at the same time exposing and reproving the shorttional. As well might he have said that darkness may comings of the party with which I am acting; all the be confined by a geographical boundary, or disease he while holding up to all parties, and to all people, the allowed to ravage one part of our body. But the anti-bigh, uncompromising demand of impartial justice and slavery truth which he has seen, he has nobly vindicat-mercy—i. e., the equal right of all men, without dised, and be has been in union with slaveholders (if we tinction of complexion or sex, to life, liberty, the blessmay take their estimate of him) about as much as Mr. ings of education, the acquisition of property, the pursuit of happiness in this life and in the life to come. I have not yet seen, I cannot now see, any better way than this.

Perhaps-very probably-the slaveholders, in their blindness, will attempt to dissolve the Union, when Congress to subvert the institution of slavery? Can they see the subversion of their 'peculiar institution the Constitution be fairly so interpreted as to make all to be ineritable. They are more likely to rush into opposition to slavery a violation of its letter or its spir- such a measure than are the people of the Northern States, who are more deliberate and patient, and who, to make it unconstitutional for us to put such restric- withal, are more divided amongst themselves on the subject of slavery. However this may be, it will be much better for the cause of liberty that the oppressors should be driven off from our common ground, than that we should recede before them.

I am disgusted to loathing at the disclaimers, conce sions and limitations made by Mr. Banks, Gov. Reeder the Tribune, and others ; but I know that the rank and file of the Republican party are much more autislavery than many of their leaders; and the tide is rising, and will rise, to put these men into higher and truer positions than they now dare to take, or else put better men in their places.

Let us continue working upon the people, an through the people upon our institutions. Let'us help to get the best men into our Legislatures and into Cor force an immorality. It is laid down by the most emi- grees that can be elected. Let us meet slaveholder nent expounders of law, that the obvious violation of and their partizens wherever we may, and contenwith them withour ceasing. Let us grapple them, and never let them go, until they have 'let the oppressed go free.' My motto is, No separation from slavehold

As well might the Woman's Rights party, and f precisely the same reasons which you give might they or help to do, or countenance the doing of what he take the position of no union with other men, or wit knows to be immoral, he is guilty of profuneness, of the governments that are constituted mainly by other blasphemy; but he cannot incur an obligation to keep men. Women are denied their rights, subjected to se-such an oath; he is under a higher obligation to break rious civil as well as personal disabilities by the Constiit. He may be misled into an agreement to do that tutions of this Republic and of the several States which which it would be immoral to do; but the moment he are comprised in it. But I cannot see that swearing to comes to see its immorality, he is exonerated from his support any one of these Constitutions would preclude agreement, for it would be wicked in the other party to us from advocating, in any legislative ball, the equa ideas of right; neither do the same men always take procure such changes, in the organization of the State the same view of the character of an act. Too apt are and of the Union, as would secure to women the full exthey to assume, or to be easily persuaded, that what is eroise of all the prerogatives of 'mile citizens' very desirable, or apparently expedient, promotive of we should pursue the course which you and the Execupresent temporal interests, is right, justifiable, at least tive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society allowable. Such too often is the morality of statesmen recommend, and persuade every Woman's Rights man

majority of our opposers in the legislatures, and the rights of women will be forever disallowed. This may seems perfectly parallel to the one we have is he But, seriously, I do not see how persons, who make a you and the Executive Committee and Mr. Jackse you and the Executive Committee or any state in. that might be sanctioned by the constitutional has it that legislature. To be consistent, you would have had legislature. 30 renounce every government that harbored any shape renounce every government until society should get erpe. ized (I see not how) upon principles entirely fee has wrong. I pray you to give to this whole subprising. er look in the light which, I humbly conceive, I has now thrown around it.

Once more, and I will try to stop. I really so to. able to see why the same reasons that are urged for my not roling under the Constitution, do not prove that we ought not to fire under the Constitution ; but she the country, as well as the government, to the internaand godiess. We cannot live in the county sing giving some support to the government, unless to by in open, violent rebellion against it, which yes do as propose to be. The taxes we pay, and the healty isfluences which, as good citizens, we diffuse about a fluences which, as general institutions which are best as upon this Constitution. Ah! say Mr. Garries, kr. Phillips, Mr. Jackson and yourself, but we pay have by compulsion—under protest. We give as reliantly by computation to which jut what tarily submit ; for you might go to some units island of the Pacific, and there, (and there sings, Isa ashamed to say,) escape all connexion with opposite and unrighteous governments. Bear with me shall say, too, that I am unable to see why you night me shall almost as consistently, vote under protest, and held d. fice under protest, as to live subject to the Constitute, and pay taxes under protest. May not Mr. Gidiap. and other anti-slavery members of Congress, are wife great truth, that they have ever cooperated with the government under protest? And has not Charles Senner uttered a protest against slavery, that has tirilly through every fibre of the body politic! I do not be but the efficacy of protest is quite as available in his case as in yours.

I will now only add, as another reason why we should help put Mr. Fremont in the Presidential chair, that, in all probability, there will be a violent sagaray collision between the pro-slavery and anti-slatery perties. If so-although it seems to me the extremetally as well as wickedness to fight-I wish the latter may be victorious. It will be more favorable to the right inter if the attempted revolt be made by the slavehildra; and far better, in such a catastrophe, that the power of the Federal Government should be wielded by a lepublican than by a Democratic administration.

I am intensely auxious that Mr. Fremont should be elected, and therefore I shall vote for him, unless I shall be brought to see that it would be wrong so to do, be. fore the 4th of November.

SAMUEL J. MAY. Yours, truly,

THE APPROACHING ELECTION. EAST BRIDGEWATER, Oct. 25, 1854. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON

There never was a time since I had my eyes opened to the blighting curse of slavery, so all-important to the friends of freedom and to the slave, as the present, Our friend Brown gave us a lecture in Hanson tra weeks ago, and I hardly knew at first whether it was Fremont meeting, or anti-slavery. The first speed ! heard was from a good friend of the cause, who admcated the voting theory, and made a powerful speech is behalf of Fremont, -so much so, that friend Bren hardly knew whether he was at a meeting of the 04 Colony A. S. Society or a Fremont meeting.' He mil, If the latter, I don't know but I had better take my hat, and go back to Boston.'

In the afternoon, friend Brown made a poverfel aspeal in behalf of the principles of the old organized at Garrisonian theory; but our friend Whiting thought (u he always has) that it was our duty to help step lis extension of slavery by electing Fremont. Others mit in opposition to voting under the present government, with its glaring pro-slavery Constitution. It was god to be in that meeting, where we could have freeden if debate. An old friend said in private, 'The Garrisnians are all going to vote for Frement in Hannet." I asked how many they were. He said, 'They are all Garrisonians.' I am more firm than ever in the justness of our principles, and above all, in a firm after of the Constitution, and swear to support it, or delegit another to do such a deed, is more than I can comprehend. I have not had the most remote idea of suite for Fremont, whatever may be my preference; and I am loath to believe that any man holding such rien as I do can do it. There is nothing in the world not important than a close adherence to principle, underiating, fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persiant A man who can change his views once in four years, and at the end of the Presidential campaign change last again, is hardly worthy to be called a Garrisonian. And if there be any such, let them be sifted out, soil we have but half a score left, let us rally around the standard of . No Union with Slaveholders !

JACOB LEONARD.

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THE BANISHED SON ; and other Stories of the Heart. By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Author of Lore the Marriage, 'Linda,' Rena, 'Robert Graham! * Eoline, * Courtsbip and Marriage, &c. Philadephia : T. B. Peterson, 102 Chesnut street. 1856

The following are the contents of this attractit and very entertaining volume :- The Banishel St. Wild Jack ; or, the Stolen Child. Bell and Best. De Little Broom Boy. Selim, an Oriental Ta'e. Hours, the Apprentice Boy. The Black Mask. A Tale of the Land of Flowers. Magnolia Leaves. The Paradist of the Dead. The Sex of the Soul. A Trip to the Bay.

Mrs. Hentz has nequired such popularity as a solet as to need no special commendation of the prest Be decease, a few months ago, was a serious loss, and ref widely lamented. T. B. Peterson having purchasel the stereotype plates of all her works, has just published a new, uniform and beautiful edition of them, copies of any one or all of which will be sent to any place is the United States, free of postage, on receipt of resitus-

THE ELEMENTS OF PUNCTUATION; with Rules on the Use of Capital Letters. Being an Abridgment of the 'Treatise on English Punctuation.' Preparel fe Schools. By John Wilson. Fifth Edition. Bester:

Crosby, Nichols & Co. 1856. At the urgent request of teachers, Mr. Wilson last abridged his admirable 'Treatise on Panetuation,' and now presents it, in a condensed shape, with a view to its being generally adopted in common schools-reasing every thing ersential to the knowledge of an art, which, though long neglected or imperfectly courte hended even by a majority of literary men, should be understood by all persons, whether they be resident writers. Mr. Wilson is a practical printer, aid 1905 gentleman of literary taste and discrimination; and has prepared the best treatise on punctuation raid has yet appeared in this country or in England. This Abridgment should be in all our grammar and high

Another letter from our beloved coadjuter, Sar-UEL J. MAY, to HENRY C. WRIGHT, may be found in our present number. Its reasoning appears to si wholly unsound, and a portion of it excites our sale prise, but we have no space for comments. Let at readers compare it with the article we have copied from

the Radical Abolitionist. READ IT ALL A large portion of our last page occupied with extracts from a remarkably hold sale searching sermon on The Crime of Extending State ry, delivered recently in New York city, by Be. Geonge B. Cuerven, D.D., and published in fall is and politicians. But the moment they are made to see, to sacede from the government, there will always be a the Tribune. It will amply repay a therough period

APPALLING BURNING OF A SHIP. The following de affiliar a torrible case of piracy and burning of a ship it lison, have been received at Lloyd'a:

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I lises and between 300 and 400 emigrants (coolies) series, eith between 300 and 400 emigrants (coolies) the dispatch is dated at Hong Kang, Aug. 10th.) the dispatch is dated at Hong Kang, Aug. 10th.) the dispatch is dated at Hong Kang, Aug. 10th.) the dispatch is dated at Hong Kang, Aug. 10th.) the dispatch is dated at Hong Kang, Aug. 10th.) the exemption of the coolies of the coolies of the coolies and the captain that mischief was the series. In preparing for such a contingency as a series. In preparing for such a contingency as a series. In preparing for such a contingency as a series, in preparing for such a contingency as a series. In preparing for such a contingency as a series of the coolies, the small arms were placed on read, of the coolies, the small arms were placed on the posted forward. About nine o'clock, on the night and posted forward. About nine o'clock, on the night and posted forward. About nine o'clock, in the night and the crew. The Contain first fired a shot the disturbance commenced, and the crew the sun in the peop. The Captain first fired a shot referenced, but, as that had no effect, and the her alrandel towards them yelling frightfully, arma salvancel towards them yearing frigurally, arm, the belaying pins, bricks torn from the cooking it the Captain gave orders to his men to fire; mediately a voiley was poured into the infuriation of the two guns, and also from the small This had the effect of checking and putting hen the riot, and the coolies were driven below, but ben the riot, and the coolies were deiven below, but the rought revenge by setting fire to the ship, and in its minutes the Captain was appalled by seeing its issuing up from the fore-hatch. A frightful same of carnings followed; the coolies rushed up on deit, and no doubt murdered all the officers of the res, ship was soon in a blaze forced. ship was soon in a blaze, fore and an hour the mainmast fell with a crash, then he fee and miren, and about midnight the magazin her up with a tremendous explosion. The ship wa estantly hurled to fragments, and a vast number of restures, who were clinging to the chains, per adding erew and passengers about 500, only 150 setuped with their lives; the remainder were either the ship or drowned. The affair has produced sensation in Hong-Kong.

We have already noticed the summary rendition d'a fagitire slave who took passage on board the gual of the affir, which shows that 'two white mer peal of the anti-, which we have had some beinging to an eastern schooner' may have had some beauty in them, if 'Capt. Skinner and Parser such had not. Will this transportation in boxes be Belf to abate much after the dissolution of the Union

· Fugilire Slave brought back. Mr. J. Billy's nemin Morocco, advertised as a runaway, left here at Saturday, in the steamship Roanoke, Capt. Skinhat Satisfaction of the Response here, by being packed up here in a box, as feeght, the box being on end and the negro's head toward. On the arrival of the Roanoke lerk, on Strarday night, and after the officers had one ashore, he called out for help, and was extricated from the box. On his return on board, Capt. Skinner imediately unlered him into confinement, and getting soler steam ran out in pursuit of a packet under way to Behmond, give him in charge of the captain, and the captain landed him yesterday at Old Point, from whence he was brought up to the city last evening in the steamer Coffee. Too much credit can not be peared to Capt. Skinner and Purser Smith, of the Emacke, for their prompt and judicious agency in seeing the fugitive, and returning him to his owner. The loxing up of the negro was done in a house in faster's lane, not more than 150 yards from the wharf the New York steamers, and by two white men beappel on board the Roanoke; and the inspector, sting on it while keeping watch to prevent them from coming on board. - Norfolk (Va.) Herald, Oct. 9.

Honorata Incident. The Richmond Enquirer says : We have already published a Brief paragraph an-tenening that six children were consumed in the flames of the residence of Mr. Dawson, West Union, Va., on the 25th ult. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dawson narrowly scipel with their lives, having been awakened barely in time to avoid the fate of their little ones. Mr. Dawso sized one of the smaller children, and made his ray to the door, when, becoming confused, he rushed but into the house, was stifled by the smoke, lost the all, and was himself so badly burned that his life is despited of-so that Mrs. D. is the only survivor of the traly terrible calamity.' An exchange paper re-

One incident in this cruel drams was almost awful acharacter. We are told that during the progress of he fines, the upper floor gave way, and a bed, on the see two or three persons, fell through to the last fair, in view of the bystanders. Appalling penale! The wretched children were still alive, but were engirt by the fiery element, and writhing in the

BREIBLE CRUELTY. A tragedy took place at Lock pr. N. Y., on Tuesday last, exhibiting such revolting such as to be almost incredible. A little boy, five pon of age, belonging to a Mrs. Story, was roasted also by a fiend in human shape—a white woman ter's jury shows that the victim was left with a smaller that by its mother, when Mrs. Cregg, who lived in the ther portion of the house, took the opportunity and thered the apartment, and proceeded to the execution of the deel, which she had previously threatened. With horrid imprecations the child was held on the for by its tormentor, until its legs and bowels were bratto a ciader, then, with saturic revenge, the body of the child was reversed by the murderess, until its bet was resided to a crisp. It died in a few hours after, and the woman is now in jail.

The New Orleans Daily Bee (La.) scouts the

'The people of Louisiana are not to be dragoone the people of Louisiana are not to be dragooned with the support of Buchanan by threats of breaking in the Confederacy. On the contrary, the masses, whether Whige, Americans, or Democrats, are firmly that to the Union, and are numerous enough to terrshelm the feeble but noisy erew that send forth the traiterous cry of "disunion." Once let the citi-ma at Louisiana fully understand that the Buchanan letiers are in earnest when they talk about a dissolufined the Union as the inevitable consequence of the felsatof the Democratic nominee, and announce that it eight to be dissolved, and we shall behold such a stampele from the ranks of the Disunion Democracy as has but had its parallel since 1840.

THE FURTHER SLAVE CASE. It is yet fresh in the neweres of all how the slave boy belonging to F. C. Lers was carried off last year by the bark Growler his more than suspicious were the circumstances in which she put to sea—how miraculously the fellow was land in the hold—how romantic a story he trumped to she had a sea a sea of the same to the sea of the same to the sea of the same to the same philished by the abolition presses of Boston. But my not be so generally known that the slave was sold, tuning to Mr. R. Sheridan, who paid a good price—
\$60, for a darkey safely housed in Canada. But his a pancel on her commander for the value of the hard Mr. R. Sheridan for \$1200.—Mobile Register

PRIN NICARAGUA. The steamer Texas, at Norfolk ater dates from Nicaragua. General Walker! st had eracuated Messaya, and were concentrating als, upon which city his enemies were advan killing many of his men by the way. A decisive ore, and were expecting a reinforcement and men. Walker was receiving reinforcement and munitions from the United States and Cali-The attack on San Jacinto by the troops under Byron Cole, appears to have been a more im-assis, the Tant after than was at first supposed. There were the tilled including Col. Cole and Lieuts. Reed and Ten were wounded, including eix officers and three missing. The loss of the enemy is said to has been try severe. Lieut, Jennings Estelle, for-billy of Marshall, Tenn., was shot at Grenada, Sept. The light of the murder of Lieut, Charles Gordon in the Rolland. and house. Gen. Walker had revoked the decree ed by Gen. Walker to exchange with the United the ratification of the treaty confirmed by the Washington.

FIR SPERCE IN VIRGINIA. Another case has just South The Rev. Charles Howard Malcom ha-tumissed from the partoral office of the Baptist h, in Wheeling, Va., upon the written charge distribution of the partoral office of the Saptist h, in Wheeling, Va., upon the written charge against him, 'in consequence of certain re-in your Report to the Board, leading to the be-you intend to teach abolition sentiments in with the pastorate of said Church,' and for to promote the cause of Christ in harmony or the months of the case of Const in harmon in the singular that it was a state of the peculiar state of the singular that it was a state

PENNSYLVANIA.

WHAT A RUCHANAN VICTORY IS! This is the way the Buchanan papers announced one of their sictories in Pennsylvania. We cut it out of the Pennsylvanian. Read the inhuman and infernal fling at the people of Kansas, and then understand what Buchanan victory amounts to :-

[From the Doylestown Democrat-Extra.] HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEWS ! OREAT MARTHODAKE IN BUCKS !

The Woolly Horse Floundered on the Rocky Moun luins, and the Niggers Lost on the Prairies ! DENOCRATIC BLOOD WORTH TEN CENTS A DROP ! Burlingame, Greeley, Wilmot, Reeder, Banks and Abby

THE BORDER RUFFIANS ABOUT, AND THE DENOCRATS AND OLD LINE WHICE CARRYING THE FLAG AND KEEP-ING STEP TO THE MUSIC OF THE UNION.

Kelley Floundering among the Niggers.

The People of Poor ' Bleeding Kansas' to Gover Themselves and Make Their Own Laws! The Foul Standers of the Abolition Intelligencer Re buked by the People !

On. Friday last, Hon. Wm. L. Dayton was Newark, on private business, and in the evening, the Thompson, of the Supreme Court of Virginia, declaring Republican Club honored him with a call. In reply to in spirit and substance that the support of Fremont is their greetings, Mr. Dayton made a few remarks, in Virginia is an act of treason to the State, does not seem which, after disclaiming all intention of making a po litical speech, he said :

Perhaps, however, in this connection, I may be par doned for a single word, not political, but personal to myself. (Applause.) It has been suggested, my friends, that the Republican party of this country occupies an extreme or radical platform on the question of slavery. I can only say for myself, my friends, what you all know, that my whole life, past and present, has been conservative, and the future, if I live, shall be so. (Applause.) I can only add this, too, my friends, that if I did not believe in my beart that the administration of Col. Frement—(loud applause)—should it ever come into power, would be as conservative and truly national as any of its predecessors, I would have nothing to do with it.

Hon. Theodore Frelingbuysen was also called out at the same time, and said :

On the great question which is now agitating the people of this country, I stand where I have ever stood, and ever intend to stand. (Hurrah.) I believe that the compromise of 1820, the result of great trouble and experience, the result of the wisdom of the greatest statesmen of this country, was the richest treasure that this country possessed. (Applause.) And I for one will ever stand up to carry out the great principles of that compromise. There Webster stood; there Clay stood; compromise. There Webster stood; there Clay stood; there all true patriot will forever be found.' (Prolonged

WENDELL PHILLIPS spoke twice yesterday in West minster Hall upon the subject of American slavery. His discourse in the morning, though less connected and argumentative than usual with him, was a brilliant effort, and one which would have made the reputation of most men. It was both instructive and eloquent, and embel-lished with some of the rarest flowers of fancy and rhetoric. Some passages were exceedingly beautiful and touching, and moistened the eyes of men wholly unaccustomed to the melting mood. Mr. PHILLIPS is one of the most graceful and impressive of New England orators; and if he had not early allied himself with an unpopular movement, would this day have been not less distinguished in his native Boston than Winthrop or Everett. The audience in the morning was very large, more than could find seats; and in the evening there was a perfect rush of people, enough to fill two or three halls like Westminster. Many no doubt were attracted by Mr. PHILLIPS's winning eloquence; but the subject which he discusses has now a deeper hold of the hearts of men than at any previous time within the memor of this generation.—Providence Journal, Oct. 27th.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE. William A. White. Madison, is missing, and cannot be found. He came to Milwaukee, on the same train with us from Madison, Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 7th, was at the Fair Grounds Wednesday morning the 8th, went to Chicago where his wife was in the afternoon, in the cars, and returned in the Thursday night boat, and reached here late, on account of the gale, Friday morning, and took a late breakfast at the Walker House, and that is the last that has been seen of him. Search has been made for him in Madison and Chicago, and no tidings of him can be heard. We enquired for him at the hotel, but could hear nothing except what we have above stated.

Even so late as this forenous we were assented at the

Even so late as this forenoon, we were assured at the Walker House that no baggage was left there. But to-day noon Mr. Jarvis came in, from Madison, and found day noon Mr. Jarvis came in, from Madison, and found his baggage there—a shawl and valise—which he opened, but found nothing in it to give any clue to his absence. We fear there has been foul play in his case. He is about 5 feet 6 inches in height, erect person. Sandy hair and beard, the latter is quite full, as he has by be accepted.

About two hay

not shaved for several years. When last seen, he was dressed in light colored clothes. - Milwaukee Free

the Supreme Court for an assault committed upon him in the Court-House at the time of the trial of Burns, party were arrested. was decided in his favor a few weeks ago.

A PRO-SLAVERY PROVIDENCE. -- The Washington Union, in its ponderous jubilation over the Pennsylvania election, is awfully profane. It says:-

Not to believe in a Pro-Slavery Providence and a Pro-Shavery Bible, then, it seems according to the political theology of the Administration organ, is infidelity. Nine-tenths of the Christian world are infidels, according to the Union. The Buchaniers must have a Bible and a God of their own. - New York Times.

A PROPESSOR IN TROUBLE. The faculty of the University of North Carolina held a meeting on the 6th inst, and repudiated the political sentiments advocated by Prof. Hendricks, who avows himself in favor of Fre-mont. The Trusters of the University it is said will ex-pel him. On Saturday night, the 4th inst., Prof. H. was burnt in effigy in the college campus, and a bell was tolled until the effigy was consumed

WHAT THE FILLMORE MEN WANT. The New York Journal of Commerce says :-

·It is difficult to say which party in this city, the Buchanan or the Fillmore men, received the returns from Pennsylvania with the greatest enthusiasm. Universally they congratulated each other on the route of the "common enemy." The fact is, as a general thing, the Fillmore mem desire, as the chief object, to see Fremont thoroughly whipped, and whichever candidate can do it in the best style, is their man. They have simply been mistaken in over-estimating the political strength of Mr. Fillmore, and for that reason have withheld their support from the only man who is as all constants. support from the only man who is at all competent to lead them to victory. In several instances, to our persupport from the only in several instances, to our personal knowledge, they have already declared in favor of Mr. Buchanan, or hold themselves in readiness to do so.'

The organ of the Buchanan Democracy, printed at Syracuse, N. Y., is explicit in regard to the position of the party, in the following strain:

· Standing upon the ample planks of the Cincinnati ADVOCATES AND DEFENDERS OF THAT PECULIAR INSTITU TION. We claim for American slavery that it is and has been one of the chief bulwarks of our liberty—while we claim that it has ameliorated the condition of th

BAPTIST PROSCRIPTION. Wake Forest College, Southern Baptist institution, has discontinued the use of the Rev. Dr. Wayland's Elements of Moral Science, 'because it contains sentiments unsound, and at war with the domestic institutions of the South.' The New Testament will be prescribed next.

RELICIOUS ELEMENT. The Cincinnati Gazette is trying to show that the 'religious scatiment' of the country is the great element in the Black Republican organization. Such men as Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillipe, Garrison, and other less noted Infidels like Hassaurek, will smile when they are told that they are at
the head of a next made up of the 'religious element' the head of a party made up of the 'religious element. The truth is that the Abolition Black Republican organization has always been controlled by 'Infidels' instead of 'Christians'—men who, like Burlingame, desire a 'new Constitution, a new Bible, and a new God.'—Cin

FREMONT THEATRICALE. A correspondent of one our exchanges, (says the Cincinnati Republican who is passing through our State, remarks:

While on a train between Cleveland and Columbus on Saturday last, I witnessed a characteristic Black Republican performance at the little town of Cardington As our train passed the depot, we came upon a French meeting under full headway. The procession was just marching past the depot, and one feature attracted universal attention, as it inspired almost universal disgust among our passengers. In the procession were two negroes, fettered and bound in chains, just able to walk; by their sides role two white men, with long whins, which every now and then they feigned to use to walk; by their sides roue two white men, with whips, which every now and then they feigned to use upon the backs of the negroes. This interesting spotacle was intended to illustrate Southern slavery. The crowd who looked on seemed to think that such arguments were rather more ridiculous than sensible. It was a characteristic Republican performance.

[In such an exhibition, there is no exaggeration facts, and therefore nothing 'theatrical'; but it a strikingly illustrates the position of the Republican party to the four millions of slaves held under the Con stitution, as it does that of the Buchaneer party in relation to the territorial extension of slavery.]

JUDGE THOMPSON'S CHARGE. The charge of Judge to find that emphatic approval in all parts of the State which the Richmond Enquirer bestowed upon it. The Petersburg Intelligencer is rather ashamed of this specimen of judicial learning, as the following extract

. Can this monstrous outrage go unrebuked and un punished? Is every consideration of public liberty, personal rights and private happiness to be merged in a Presidential election, and the means of carrying it? Fur better would it be for the man Fremont to be elect ed by acclamation, than the damnable doctrines of Judge Thompson should prevail. Aye, more than that, far better that this Union, blessed as it is, should be sundered in pieces, and that the chance should be left us of reconstructing with its fragments some other structure of government favorable to freedom, than Judge George W. Thompson's opinions should prevail. We, therefore, call upon 'good men every where,' upon patriots and freemen, to rise up and denounce this odi ous and tyrannical charge to the Grand Jury of one o the Courts of our State; and more than that, we cal upon the Legislature of our State to impeach Judg George W. Thompson for the offence of attempting. in his official especity, to put in practice in this State or of the most tyrannical and oppressive doctrines ever invented, by the wit of bad men, to crush liberty and murder its advocates."

We are having every day some new evidence that the ligarchy are turning the screws a little too hard.

TOPEKA, K. T., Oct. 16. A delegate Free State convention was held here to-day, at which it was decided not to hold an election for electors of President and Vice President on the 4th of November, on account of disturbance and distress prevailing throughout the State. A mass convention is called, to be held at Big Springs. on the 28th inst., for the purpose of providing for the election of a delegate to Congress, the election of J. W. Whitfield being repudiated by the settlers as based on the fraudulent laws of the bogus legislature.

An emigrant train of nearly 300 persons arrived yes-

terday via Nebraska, under the direction of Colonel El-dridge, all in fine condition and spirits. They were all arrested by the regular troops, and brought in prison-ers, but discharged on arrival.

The grand jury are finding indictments against the Free State prisoners charged with murder, and the trial begins to-morrow.

Cuicago, Oct. 23d. Advices from Lawrence to the 14th states that the emigrants arrested at Plymouth had been released, and that Gov. Geary had ordered them to disperse or leave the Territory. They retired to different settlements and claims. The arms found in their wagons were not restored.

KANNAS. The Missouri Democrat says that not with tanding Gov. Geary's proclamation that he would keep ntruders out of Kansas, armed Southern companies ar still going in. On Thursday, the steamer Die Vernon, from New Orleans, landed at the wharf a company of 'Mississippi boys,' as they style themselves, commanded by Capt. Beckett. They proceed immediately to

Kansas. A letter from Lecompton says that Colonel Titus, the famous leader of the pro-slavery party, has received a letter from Gen. Quitman of Mississippi, inviting him to leave Kansas and take command of an ex-pedition for Central America, and that two hundred and fifty thousand dollars have and fifty thousand dollars have been or will be provided for the object contemplated—the conquest of Central America and more slave territory. The offer will proba-

ly be accepted.

About two hundred and fifty of the emigrants who dressed in light colored clothes. — Milwaukee Free Democral.

EF Mr. White was formerly a citizen of Watertown. The companies who arrested and searched this party of in the State, and was a well known politician and anti-companies were commanded by Lieut. Col. P. C. George Cook who made a recent of the content of the co

The Lawrence correspondent of the New York Times writes that a captain of Company A., of the Second Dragoons, United States Army, in Kansas, recently took two men, as they were travelling over the prairie, in order to learn from them where Gen. Line was. He 'And what a spectacle has that great State presented since the opening of the canvas! What strange and evil men and strange and evil doctrines have been seen and heard by her people! The infidel has been there crying aloud for an Anti-Slavery Bible, and an Anti-Slavery God!' him, when the captain took him and lashed him to a gun, and gave him fifty lashes. The charge made against them was that they were Lane's spies. This was done in Kansas, not in Lombardy—by an American, not an Austrian Haynau. How would a citizen of Massachusetts relish being arrested on the public highway by some reckless military. way by some reckless military officer, and treated tions as were put to him? Yet this is the system which the administration has adopted for conquering a peace ' in Kansas, and crushing out the Free State

> The Democratic majority in Pennsylvania, in seems, has been reduced by the official returns, which are all in, to 2774. This is very close work in a vote of four hundred and twenty-three thousand. emocracy manufactured none too many votes. A depatch from the editor of the Philadelphia Bul letin states that the full votes in Pennyslvania for Congressmen shows a unfority for the opposition over th Buchanan candidates of 1246.

The New York Journal of Commerce says, 'The names of the abolition firms who signed the call for the Banks meeting in this city, are going the rounds of the Southern press. If a Northern merchant dares of the Southern press.' If a Northern merchant dares to think and act for himself in political matters, he must not expect Southern customers.

must not expect southern customers.

In the Superior Court, on Saturday, the case of Aaron A. Bradley, a colored member of Suffolk Bar, which had previously been heard by the full bench on a charge of mal-practice, came up for decision, and the Court directed that Bradley be expelled from the Bar, and his name stricken from the roll of members.

Bradley, after the decision, stated that he was engaged in several cases, and wished to be allowed to try them before the decision took effect; but this was relied.

them before the decision took effect; but this was ruled out, and Bradley intimated that he should take exceptions, and endeavor to obtain a hearing before the Supreme Court. [He has since been expelled.]

A CHALLENGE. The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer says We challenge the world to cite a single instance of clear and unequivocal struggle between North and South, in which Mr. Buchanan did not espouse the interests of the

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27. A meeting was annot PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27. A meeting was announced for to-night at the National Hall to advocate the Union Electoral Ticket, to be addressed by Messrs. Millward, Reed. and other leading Americans, in behalf of a thorough fusion to defeat Buchanan. The hall was crowded before the hour fixed by a party of rowdies, who created a riot, attacking the speakers and dragging them from the stand. They had to fice for their lives.

SUPPOSED FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE. The police of Philadelphia a few days ago took charge of a vagrant negro, who says his name is Hird, and that he is a runaway from Jerry Hance of Delaware city. Information of the circumstances has been sent to that city, and the result may be, the rendition of another human being to lifelong bondage.

Cinnali Enquirer.

PRESENTERIANIEM AND SLAVERY IN CANADA. The Presbyterian Church in Canada, in Synod assembled has enjoined its Presbyteries to be careful in admitting to fellowship Prasbyterian ministers from the United States, to examine them on the subject of slavery, and to be satisfied before receiving them that their views account with the resolution passed by the Synod in 1851 and 1853, asserting non-fellowship with slaveholders.—

Tribune.

The people of South Carolina have re-turned Hon. Preston S. Brooks to Congress, and armed him with seventeen cance, a brace of pistols, a revolver, and a raw hide.

The Risley Block in Dunkirk, N. Y., wa destroyed by fire on the 20th, with fifteen stores and several hotels and printing effices. A German emigrant on his way west was burned to death in one of the hotels. The loss amounts to \$30,000.

The Newburyport Herald, discoursing upon the Horse Show, says :'It may be doubtful whether all the agricultural as sociations will not have to banish horse racing, or materially sink in public estimation, and serve to encourage gambling more than any good object.'

Albert Pike a Lucky Man .- The Hon. Al bert Pike, of Arkansas, recently gained a mit at law, for which he gets the comfortable fee of \$160,000. The case was an Indian claim to the value of \$320,000, which he has been prosecuting for several years, upon an agreement if he gained the suit, he would be entitled to one half; if not, nothing. The suit was lately decided by the United States Supreme Court at Washington in favor of his clients.

About two hundred lives were lost Hong Kong on the 28d July, by a fire among the

An Ice Machine has just been comple An ice Machine has just been completed at the Cuyahoga Iron Works, Cleveland, Ohio, which is capable of producing one ton of solid crystal ice in twenty hours. A trial has recently been made with the above result, while the mercury steed at eighty degrees in the apartment. The estimated expense of manufacturing ice by such a machine is \$5 per ton, or one-fourth of a cent per pound.—N. Y. Courter and Enquirer.

In Mornington, Canada, the skeleton were found of two women who went out to look for their cows, who were killed and eaten by wolves, which are numerous in that region, as are also bears. A man who is missing is supposed to have been devoured by

Dreadful.—The Wolfborough Pioneer states s said to be deranged.

The suspension of Bishop Onderdonk, of the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, has been remitted by the House of Bishops, and he will preach in Philadelphia next Sunday.

A fine horse, four years old, which its owner drove to the railroad station in Evansville, N. Y. to accustem him to noise and confusion, heard the locomotive whistle for the first time, and fell in harness, frightened to death

Rev. J. Morris Pease, Agent of the New York Colonization Society for exploring Western Africa, died at Auburn, N. Y., on the 29th ult.

During the last month, there were six accidents to railway trains, four of which were occa-sioned by collision, and two by the breaking of axles. Twenty-one persons were killed, and twenty-seven

The total amount of foreign emigration to the United States from 1819, amounts to 4,212,624, up to December, 1855. Of these, 2,343,445 were natives of Great Britain and Ireland.

A grand Congress of the Homocopathists Europe was to assemble in Brussels on the 23d inst

Glorious Western Reserve .- The Western Reserve Counties of Ohio, eleven in number—sometimes called 'Cheesedom'—gave a Republican majority of twenty-four thousand. Six counties gave over 2000 each ; only one county gave under 1000. She is truly the Reserve of Freedom.

Great Fires in the Woods and Swamps .-The Rochester Democrat gives publicity to distressing accounts of the suffering in Michigan in consequence of the dense smoke from the marsh and bog fires. In the vicinity of Battle Creek, it is said that consumptive persons have died in spasms, cattle have suffocated, and poultry dropped dead. Thousands of acres have been burnt over, and immense damage has been caused to property. The smoke was so dense, and the air so quiet for a few days recognize the property. The smoke was so dease, and the air so quiet for a few days, preventing the smoke from being blown away, that many people lost their way on the public roads.

There are extensive fires in the woods and marshes of Canada, and serious losses have resulted. The smoke from them interferes with the navigation of the

Great Conflagration .- The Keokuk (Iowa) the ruins, this morning, painting but too fearfully the horrors of the scene.'

The Telegraph in England .- The English Telegraph Company gave a banquet to Professor Morse in London, on the 9th, W. F. Cooke presiding. Cyru w. Field was an honored guest. Among others present were Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Dr. Black, Capt. Beecher, Gen. Wylde, Rowland Hill, Deering, Bright, Henley, Woolsston, and many others interested in the telegraph. Prof. Morse has succeeded in telegraphing over the united wires of the Magnetic Telegraph, English and Irish Company, a distance of 2000 miles, at the rate of 210 signals per minute, thus proving the practicability of an Atlantic communication.

zette states, that Rev. S. G. Ricker, formerly one of our some \$1500. Returning home, the result has so affected his reason, that he was on Saturday sent to the Hospital at South Boston, a raving maniac.

A German paper asserts that prussic acid only causes suspension of life at first, and that one who takes it can be restored to animation by the pouring of ascetate of potash and sait, dissolved in water, on the head and spine. Rabbits have been so recovered.

The number of students in the three

Valattie, (N. Y.) Oct. 25 .- Ex-President

Accident to Judge McLean .- A serious ac cident occurred to Judge McLean, a few days since, by the upsetting of an omnibus at Cifton, Ohio. His right ear was almost cut in two, and he was severely bruised about the head and neck. The accident will detain him from his official duties a week or ten days.

Singular Phenomenon .- Mr. Goddard took balloon, on the afternoon of the 23d inst., who enjoyed the trip, which was an extended one, very much. They descended once or twice for refreshments, and continued their mrial voyage into the evening. The passengers say that the scene, as the moon began to rise and tip hill and valley with her silvery beams, was particularly magnificent. One of the peculiarities of this night's ride was the remarkable echo at the height of ten thousand feet. Mr. Goddard sang a song, and each stanza was as distinctly sung by the echo, as sweet and melodious as the voice which uttered the words. The party at this altitude could also hear the barking of dogs, and even the cackling of chickens and their maternal progenitors.

Explosion of a Powder Mill in Lowell. Two Men Burned to Death, -We learn that about no on Sunday, two men were seen to enter an old powder-drying-house, belonging to Oliver M. Whipple, Esq., in Lowell. It is supposed they fired a match for the purpose of lighting their pipes, as a slight explosion immediately followed, raising the roof of the building. immediately followed, raising the roof of the building, and enveloping it in flames. The two bodies were subsequently recovered, burned to a crisp, and presenting a shocking spectacle. Coroner E. L. Shed took the bodies in charge. Their names are John Humphries and Philip Carberry, both married men.

THE TWENTY-THIRD

National Anti-Slavery Bazaar Will be held as usual in BOSTON, during Christm 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 another, of almost every mind in our American con munity. To men of great sympathics, it has show the sufferings of the slave ; 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 whos hope is in this life, it has shown him deprived of educa tion and the means of self-improvement and success. T patriots, it has shown their country's shame and dan-

ger. To politicians, it has shown one most selfish and accursed interest devouring every true one. To Christians, it has shown their Redeemer crueified afresh in the persons of these the 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 he advancing century. We print books, sustain news papers, and send out agents, to disseminate truth, and to follow it up with argument, appeal, entreaty, with statements of facts on every department of the subject —theological, financial, political, social,—in order to bring about the abolition of slavery.

The coming occasion, of the TWENTY-THIRD BA

ZAAR, is for the purpose of raising funds to that effect ; and we confidently call on every compassionate, just, patriotic, Christian and philanthropic heart in the land for aid. NAY, WE CALL ON EVERY HEART, WITHOUT that on Thursday night, a Mrs. Tilton, of North Sandwich, drowned her little girl, one year old, by putting
her into a small stream of water face down, and laying
a rock upon her to keep her down. She then went to
a neighbor's house, and told the family what she had
done, and requested them to go and take her out, as it
might disfigure her face by laying on the water. She
is roll to be desirated. NAY, WE CALL ON EVERY HEART, WITHOUT
exception; for the power and beauty of this Cause is
shown in its faculty of changing the public heart into its
own excellent likeness. But especially, let all who pity
fugitives help us; for our funds go directly to awaken
that public sympathy which gives the slave a refuge on
every threshold. Especially, let all who wish to see 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 itician, statesman, legislator, elector. By our precept and example of No Union with Slaveholders, we lead the van of a national movement towards the abolition of slavery, which every profound thinker clearly seen would stop without such leading ; and we especially beseech all to help us, as it is the only means whereby worthier and swifter than we can take the lead, which only the necessity of the case has bound upon us.

Communications may be addressed to the Committee at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 188 Nassau street, New York. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

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

WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR. The WEYMOUTH LADIES' ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY WILL hold its annual FAIR, at the Hall of Mr. WALES'S Ho-

The Fair will continue through the week, closing on the evening of FRIDAY, the 14th, with a Social PARTY, Music and Dancing. . .

On Thursday evening, addresses may be expecte rom WENDELL PHILLIPS and WM. LLOYD GARRISON. A very large and elegant variety of useful and orns nental Articles will be offered for sale, including em broidered and double Dresses, Caps, Shawls, Aprons Shirts, Comforters, Toys, Glass Ware, &c. &c. &c. Admission to the Fair, 12 cents ; to the Social Party

SHEET Music. The following pieces of Music have just been published by Oliver Ditson, Washington

50 cents ; children, 6 cents.

Revue Melodique. Collection de Petites Pantaisie Instructives sur des moties d'Opéras favoris a Quatre city missionaries, went to Kansas some time since, with Mains pour le Piano. Composed by Ferd. Beyer. 1 a view to settle, and was robbed of his possessions. Don Juan; 2. Moises; 3. Norma; 4. Le Postillion d. Don Juan ; 2. Moises ; 3. Norms ; 4. Le Postillion Lonjumeau ; 5, Martha ; 6. La Muette de Portici ; 7. Le Prophete ; 8. Guilliame Tell ; 9. Les Huguenots ;

10. L'Etoille du Nord The Vesper Bell. Polka; composed by George R Kidder.

The Death of Nina. From Mrs. Stowe's novel o Dred.' Words by Miss Mary Ann Collier. Music by George J. Webb. Come o'er the Lake with me, love ! Serenade ; por

Six Morceaux d'Encore-1. Chanson, by Ric Willis ; 2. Tarantelle, by W. H. Fry ; 3. March Hero-

Van Buren, and his son Smith Van Buren, were thrown from their carriage yesterday, in consequence of their chorses taking fright. The Ex-President had an arm broken. His son was but slightly injured.

Gustave Satter. ique, by Richard Hoffman ; 4. Mazurka de Concert, by Gustave Satter.

THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMASTER. A Monthly Resder for Schools. N. A. Calkins, Editor-A. R. Pope, Associate Editor. Published by Robinson & Richardson 119 Washington street, Boston. Terms, one dollar year in advance. No. I., Volume III., for November The publishers are determined that the coming volum on the afternoon of the 28d inst., who enjoyed shall be superior to any that has yet been issued, and indispensable to both teachers and pupils. To that effeet, they have secured the services of Rev. A. R. Pope, of Somerville, as Associate Editor, and engaged severs of the best writers in New England. Each number will be illustrated with neat and appropriate engray, ings.

> TREMERDOUS DEMONSTRATION. On Wedner ing last, a Grand Fremont and Dayton Torch Light Procession took place in Boston, surpassing in brillian cy, extent, numbers and enthusiasm any thing of the kind ever witnessed in Boston before. Not less than ten thousand persons marched in the procession, pre ceded by some fifteen hundred horsemen. Very many residences along the extended route were brilliantly il luminated, and the spectacle was highly imposing. The various towns in the vicinity were strongly represented

> SPECIAL NOTICE.—Pledges in aid of the Man shusetts Anti-Slavery Society, made at the Annual Meeting in January last, or at any previous time, ar now payable ; and friends will confer a favor by sending the amount due to the Treasurer, SANUEL PHILBRICK, or to SANUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent, No. 21 Cornhill, Boston. Donations to the Society may be sent in like manner.

IF We think it is hardly known even to the meet intelligent of our readers, how deep some of the sciences are looking down into the mysteries of creation. We knew there were wonderful discoveries in these times, and wonderful disco made of them, but did not know the chemists were imitating in their crucibles and even surpassing the most wonderful productions of organic life. During our visit to Lowell, we were introduced, by one of their prominent citizens, to the laboratory of Dr. ATER, (inventor of Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills,) where we were shown, with generous frankness, his processes and his products. This master gehis art is manufacturing the subtle essences of flowers from tar! His essence of Pine Apple, Strawberry, Checkerberry, Quince, Pear, Canella, Cinnamon, &c., not only equal, but they exceed in purity of flavor, those vegetables themselves. His oil of Wintergreen is pure, and of better flavor than any that can be gathered from the plant - and yet is made by chemical composition from tar! His process is, to analyze the substance, and find the exact ultimate atoms of which it is made, then recompose them in the same proportions which exist in nature. - Christian Advocate.

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

308 Broadway, New York. P. S. All Agents who engage with us will be secured from the possibility of loss, while the profit derived will be very liberal. 4t

THE BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. For beautifying the complexion, cleansing the teeth, bathing, shaving, and all toilet purposes, this cosmetic is unrivalled. Lewis Gaylord Clark, of the Knickerbocker Magazine, says of it: 'We can say, from ocular proof, that the Balm of Thousand Flowers, a preparation for removing tanpimples, and freekles from the face, shaving, cleansing the teeth, perfuming the breath, &c., Fetridge & Co., proprietors, is the best article of its kind we have ever encountered.' Price, 50 cents a bottle. A. Williams & Co., General Agents, 100 Washington Street. Boston. THE BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. For beautifying Co. General Agents, 100 Washington Street, Boston.

LAND, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting at PAXTON, on Sunday Bext, Nov. 2, at 6 o'clock, P. M., at Flagg's Hall.

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CON-VENTION will be held in the Broadway Tabernaele, New York City, on the 25th and 26th of November next. On behalf of the Central Committee, LUCY STO NE. Sec'v.

SALLIE HOLLEY will lecture on Slavery in th llowing places : Lake Ridge, Sunday, Nov. 2, 104, P. M.
Drake's Sehool House, Monday, Nov. 3, 64, P. M.
Lansingville, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 64, P. M.
Ashbury Church, Thursday, Nov. 6, 64, P. M.
Etna, Saturday, Nov. 8, 64, P. M.
Peruville, Monday, Nov. 10, 64, P. M.
Dryden Corners, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 64, P. M.
McLean, Friday, Nov. 14, 64, P. M.
Groton Hollow, Sunday, Nov. 16, 104, A. M.
Cortland, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 64, P. M.

BY WM. WELLS BROWN, having been engaged as an Agent of the Old Colony A. S. Society, will hold meetings as follows:-At Plympton. Bridgewater, Sanday, November 2. Wednesday, E. Bridgewater, (Joppa.) Friday,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—CHARLES LENOX REMOND. an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in Providence, upon American Slavery and the True Remedy, on Sunday next, Nov. 2, morning, after-

BARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, the splendid Panorama, known as BALL'S PICTORIAL TOUR OF AMERICA. Terms accommodating, for which please apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornkill.

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 A number of courses of families out of the city.

WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornb.

ST SITUATION WANTED-By a middle-aged erican woman, who can make herself useful as house-keeper or nurse, in taking care of the sick, the disabled, &c., and who has had many years' experi-ence. Best of references will be given. Apply at this office.

MARRIED-In this city, Oct. 22, by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Mr. WILLIAM D. O'CONNOR to Miss ELLEN M. TARE, both of Boston.

Profitable Employment for the Winter Months.

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

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

On receipt of the established price, Six Dollars, e Pictorial Family Bible, with a well bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the United States, excepting those of Cal-Ifornia, Oregon and Texas.

Hopedale Home School. FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES.

THE next (Winter) term of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 6th day of November.
Parents and guardians desirous of placing their children
or wards under salutary moral and social influences
while attending to the cultivation of their intellects. may here, we trust, find an opportunity of realizing heir wishes.
For Circulars, containing terms and all needful par

ticulars, please address either of the Principals, as Hopedale, Milford, Mass. WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD, Principals. ABBIE S. HAYWOOD, October 10.

THOMAS RYAN AVING 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 mountained the are stitle frager

DENTIST.

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

pervices.

For the convenience of invalids and others who may not conveniently visil a Dentist's office, Dr. Mannwill offend at the residences of those who desire it.

The United States Constitution, AND PLA

PRO-SLAVERY COMPROMISES,

THE Constitution a Pro-Slavery Compact; or, Extracts from the Madison Papers, etc. Selected by Wendell Philippe. Third Edition, Enlarged. 12mc. 208 pages. Just published by the American Anti-Slavery Offices in New York and Philippe. Also, at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York and Philippe. Price, in cloth, 50 cts.; in thick paper covers, 274.

LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY.

> Great Conflagration.—The Reckur (lows)
> Times of Oct. 8, says:—'Last night, about 12 o'clock,
> the alarm of fire was given, and flames were discovered issuing from the stables attached to the 'White
> House' Hotel, and before the fire could be arrested, it had spread to the hotel on one side, to the livery stable TEL, Weymouth Landing, commencing on until the whole block was destroyed. The most horri-ble of the whole spectacle was the frantic neighing of the horses—some 42 being in the stables, perishing in the flames, without the possibility of being saved from burning alive—their charred and blackened carcases in

Result of Outrages in Kansas .- The Ga-

irst colleges of the country is-in Harvard, 679 ; Yale, first conegge the University of Virginia, 530. In the latter, try by Orville Pearse. Composed and affectionately in there is an increase of eighty over the number of last year. At Yale College, there are 57 students from Southern States.

Southern States.

op a party of excursionists from Philadelphia, in his

Memento Mori .- James Bremmer, Engin who managed to remove the steamer Great Britain after she was wrecked in Dundrum Bay, and after many en-gineers of a far higher reputation had tried to do so, and failed, died last month at his native place, Wick, in North Britain.

From the Northern Advocate. THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. BY M. W. D.

We chose a Northern President, Among a thousand betters, He did the very thing we meant, When bound in Slavery's fetters. We kept our purpose well concealed, He understood our knavery, And labored with untiring zeal, Extending human slavery.

Chorus .- Then here's to Douglas, Pierce and Brooks Lecompte and Wilson Shannon ; To fire at Northern rights once more, We're running James Buchanan. We'll sing our Platform loud and clear,

And welcome shouts we'll give them, Whene'er our allies travel here, And bring their servants with them ; And when we view our Southern lords, With joy our eyes will sparkle, Coming with concubines and swords, 'Twill look so Patriarchal. Chorus. - Then here's to Douglas, &c.

The slave trade, now called piracy, All Christian nations stifle, But in our seal for liberty, We'll go for its revival. In terror's reign and wild dismay, We'll crush all abolition, Then steal more blacks from Africa, To better their condition. Chorus .- Then here's to Douglas, &c.

The people call us tories now, For pushing slavery further, And spurn the laurels on our brow, Our friends have won by murder. But Plunder, Rapine, Blood and Fire We'll mete to each fanatic, While burning presses we admire, It seems so democratic. Chorus .- Then here's to Douglas, &c.

We are the sons of Jefferson, But fear that he dissembled, When slavery's crimes he looked upon, And for his country trembled ; His document of equal rights May serve more pride to nourish, His principle our mirth excites, As but a learned flourish. Chorus .- Then here's to Douglas, &c.

We bought the Irish vote with gold, And gained from Rome a blessing, And when poor Keating's knell was tolled, Upheld the bold assassin. And while with Border Ruffian bands, Missouri law sustaining. With clubs our model statesmen stand, Our principles explaining. Chorus .- Then here's to Douglas, &c.

> From the Boston Traveller. MY NATIVE LAND. BY MRS. O. M. LIVINGSTON.

Fair land ! I breathe thy fragrant air, I gaze upon thy clear blue sky ; Stretched over landscapes brighter far Than elsewhere meet the human eye.

Thy rivers bold impulsive swell, And chime the music of the brave ; They lave the shores where freemen dwell, The land which they would die to save.

To glance abroad, with eagle eye, O'er prairie rich, and mountain grand, Where is the soil, on earth, can vie With thine, my own dear native land?

By mountain streams, and lucid lakes, The poet drinks th' inspiring bowl : From forest tree his harp he takes, And pours the numbers from his soul.

O grant me still a quiet home, However small that home may be, And I a prince, the world might roam I am a man, for I am free.

Long as the everlasting wave Rolls round old Plymouth's rocky base, May'st thou be one-without a slave Thy future glory to deface.

Dear native land ! The muse oft sighs To breathe thy future classic lay As nations fall to see thee rise, And freedom's sunlight round thee play. Boston, Oct. 9, 1856.

From the Independent (Iowa) Civilian. PERSECUTION FOR OPINION BY STEPHEN J. W. TABOR, M. D.

Make it a crime for men to speak and think, And all our rights would to oblivion sink : The arts would wither-science droop and die, And commerce, frighten'd, seek another sky : Blind ignorance would rule the land with awe, And superstition be enthron'd by law; Cowl'd shaven monks would all the world control, And burn and fulminate from pole to pole. But TRUTH needs not the law to make it stand, Nor asks assistance from the state and brand : Secure she moves, enshrin'd with holy light, And seeks no arms but those of moral might; So far from gaining strength by ill-judged force. It clogs her feet, and checks her in her course, Enshrouds in darkness her refulgent lamp, And marks her brow with Error's fearful stamp.

Away, then, freemen, with those views so vain, Which would renew vile Torquemada's reign, And here establish, on Columbia's shore, The Inquisition known in days of yore. Let Toleration o'er your realms extend. And faith and works forever find a friend ; Nor fear that harm may thus perhaps accrue To aught divine, important, just or true.
*Let Truth and Falsehood grapple,' Milton said, Though the encounter Error well may dread ; But Truth defies all human strength and wit-Magna est Verilas-prevalebit! THE TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND IT MUST PREVAIL! How impotent are then those senseless laws, Which, made to aid, but retrograde her cause ! How base those men, who in the guise of zeal, Convert with fire and demonstrate with steel.

Such men there were, in a monastic age, Who made the earth a scene of woe and rage, Who pour'd forth seas of pure and guiltless blood, And revell'd gladly in the crimson flood. But not to ancient or to monkish times, Not to far distant or to foreign climes, Need we to turn our horror-stricken gate To mark the blight of Persecution's blaze ; For o'er the earth her scorehing flames have run, And fed on gore wherever shines the sun. Burnt and destroy'd in Eugland, France and Rome. And hung and brandoJ even here at home-Yes, even here, where proscrib'd Freedom fied, Has Persecution rais'd her horrid head, Confin'd the mind by her oppressive sway, And boldly walk'd abroad in open day, O'erspread the land with misery and tears, And prov'd her doctrines by the scourge and shears!

me, in proclaiming liberty, every one to his brother, and every man to his neighbor; behold I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the award, to the pestilence, and to the famine; and I will make you to be removed into all the kingdoms of the 'earth.'—Jer.

These words constitute one of the most tremer dous thunderbolts of God's wrath against a nation's sins ever issued from the quiver of the Almighty. It came down with the suddenness of a peal of thunder in a clear day. The cause and oc-casion of it were the attempted establishment of slavery in the land, in place of free, voluntary, paid labor. Involuntary servitude was forbidden by the divine law, and the service appointed by the constitution of the Jewish State was a free service. There had been, from time to time, great and gross transgressions of this benevolent consti-tution; and God had incessantly denounced his vengeance by the prophets against such oppression; but never before had there been a deliberate deterservants property, instead of hired sercants, was too vast, and the temptation of wielding an irresponsible despotism too dazzling for their cupidity and love of power to resist. They had been going on in an immoral, sensual, proud, vicious training for this final, daring, culminating iniquity, for centu-ries; but they did not expect to be reined up and

We do not preach to the people on a question of mere expediency, or diplomacy, or profit, or political economy, or statesmanship, or even of what is best, but of what is right, of what God allows. The question of slavery is not a question of power or revenue, but of RECTITUDE; and since God's will is plainly expressed upon it, a question of in our own times the agitating truths with which obedience or disobedience to God's law. Beyond Thomas Clarkson and his excellent confederates all contradiction, therefore, it is a legitimate, ap- the Quakers fought and conquered the legalized propriate, authoritative subject for the pulpit; banditti of men-stealers, the numerous and power and if the course proposed for the nation is that ful perpetrators and advocates of rapine, murder, not only of sanctioning and sustaining the system and of blacker guilt than either, slavery. Traths of slavery, but of enforcing it as the policy of a of this kind being indispensable to man, considnew State, the system to be set at the heart of a ered as a moral being, are above all expedience, wirgin society, and men who religiously hate and abhor it to be driven into an endurance of it and submission to it at the point of the bayonet, then no true embassador for God can avoid speaking out.

Both the duty and the privilege of bearing such On the plain and pungent principles laid down in tion of such an iniquity.

cry of political preaching; and perhaps you say, it produces noise and agitation, dispute and disturbance in the churches, to shave the sluices of God's Word opened on this iniquity, and revivals of religion will be stopped, and every thing will go to ruin. But, my hearers, every thing will go to ruin by sin, and not by the noise or the efforts to put a stop to sin. It produces a dreadful noise to have the safety valves opened on board a steamboat, racing with such reckless speed and pressure of steam that the boiler is about bursting. And suppose a party of men on board, engaged in a religious conversation, should run and jump upon more obtrageous, more deficient of truth, freedom more formation in the consequences so grand, that the instances are the most impressive and instructive clapters of history. I have seldom met with a prouder and more fearless averment of the grandeur, solemnity, and imperious necessity of such testimony in the teeth of tyranny, than that of Lord Erskine, when the minions of the British crown and a cringing, tyrannical judiciary were endeavoring to force the guilt of constructive treason upon innocent men, and to compel a jury to bring in a charge of guilty, just as they are now doing with innocent men, and to compel a jury to bring in a charge of guilty, just as they are now doing with innocent men, and to compel a jury to bring in a charge of guilty, just as they are now doing with innocent men, and to compel a jury to bring in a charge of guilty, just as they are now doing with innocent men, and to compel a jury to bring in a charge of guilty, just as they are now doing with innocent men, and to compel a jury to bring in a charge of guilty, just as they are now doing with innocent men, and the constructive treason upon innocent men, and to compel a jury to bring in a charge of guilty, just as they are now doing with innocent men, and the constructive reason upon innocent men, and to compel a jury to bring in a charge of guilty, just as they are now doing with a produce and more fe ligious conversation, should run and jump upon more oftrageous, more deficient of truth, freedom the safety-valve, to prevent that noise, declaring and righteousness, than ever before in any nation that they could not converse while the noise con- under heaven. "Gentlemen," said Lord Eskine to tinued. Would that be piety or wisdom! Sup-the jury, this is such a horrible proposition, the pose they asserted that all the danger was from the imputation of treason to men who we know never noise, and not from the racing. Your fire engines make a great noise, tearing through the streets to put out a conflagration. Suppose that they should be indicted as a nuisance, while the incendiary goes at large, and the flames prosper. According I had finished my duty to their unfortunate obto the Word of God, he that kindled the fire shall jeets, die upon my knees thanking God that for make restitution, not he that made a great disturbance in striving to put it out.

But here again I hear the stale, accustomed out-

Ludicrous as it may seem, I have absolutely ing and reprobating such wickedness, than live to had the charge brought against my preaching. the age of Methuseleh for letting it pass unexpose that it excites the nerves to such a degree that the man could hardly sit still under it. A man complained to a friend who brought him to church mony against oppression were never more grandly the Word of God were nothing but carpenter cred—ought to glory in their testimony with an work, to make sound sleepers! He did not consider that there are sleepers enough in our churches But why do we refer to mortal instances, when there are snags in the mind, there will be a ripple incarnate, was to give it attended was I born, and where the current of truth sweeps over them. I up in behalf of it. 'To this end was I born, and I larlgate itself could be kept smooth, by widening the channel, and blowing up the rough rocks at bear witness unto the truth.'

Now when we hear God declaring that the

Between the mealymouthedness of preachers and the mealyheartedness of the people, with the motto, First peaceable, then pure, there comes to be a most unsubstantial, unreliable state of things. Christians educated in this manner are not to be relied upon for a confession of the truth in troubled when we hear God declaring that the throne of iniquity, which frameth mischief by a when we hear God declaring that the throne of iniquity, which frameth mischief by a throne of iniquity, which frameth mischief by blous times, or a defence of it when it becomes unpopular. You might as well make a cable out of
a bag of meal as expect to hold fast by such a
thin trouble of the Gospel itself must be so finely and exflour of the Gospel itself must be so finely and exment and a hold upon the hearts and consciences of
flour of the Gospel itself must be so finely and exment and a hold upon the hearts and consciences of
flour of the Gospel itself must be so finely and exment and a hold upon the hearts and consciences of
flour of the Gospel itself must be so finely and exment and a hold upon the hearts and consciences of floor of the Gospel itself must be so finely and exquisitely bolted, that all the strength is excluded, all that goes to make bone and gristle, and between that and the evil mentioned in God's Word, (Ephraim is a cake not turned,) you get nothing from the Gospel oven but doughfaces. And the same monstrous inconsistency is visible now, in the profession and life of Christians, as was in the character of the people of God of old, when

the character of the people of God of old, when in one verse he described them as a people making great estentation of seeking God, and delighting in his ordinances, and parading their oblations; and in the next as a rebellious generation, a lying people, who would not listen to the Word of the Lord when it condemned their own cherished and defended sins. They fasted, but refused to break a single yoke. They prayed, they made long prayers, and then turned and gave their influence against all preaching and all effort to establish freedom instead of slavery, which was quite equivalent to making long prayers and then devouring widows houses. Just so now, men pray for revivals of religion; but if any brother from the country, who they make the whole available force of the United States army; we have, in the second place, the too simple-hearted to understand the atmosphere and pronounced by the Senate and House of Repthe character of the people of God of old, when be true lovers of their country and of freedom and the currents of the prayer-meeting, happens and pronounced by the Senate and House of Rep to pray for the deliverance of the oppressed and resentatives to be infamous, barbarous, unconstitutional, and fit only to be broken and tramples

people of old that all their oblations and their apit is a usurpation entered into and sustained fo proaches to him were a smoke in his nose, instead the extension and perpetuity of slavery. And i of gaining his approbation; and that even when aining his approbation; and that even when the people of this con-burned incense to him, it was no better than shameless and monst they burned incense to him, it was no better than if they blessed an idul? Yea, they have chosen their own ways, and their soul delighteth in their abominations. I also will choose their delusions, and will bring their foars upon them. God is not mocked, and we have yet to learn what that mean-mocked, and we have yet to learn what that mean-mocked, and we have yet to learn what that mean-mocked, and we have yet to learn what that mean-mocked, and we have yet to learn what that mean-mocked, and we have yet to learn what that mean-mocked, and we have yet to learn what that mean-mocked, and we have yet to learn what that mean-mocked, and we have yet to learn what the mean-mocked was the country tames; such that such as the country tames; such that the

THE CRIME OF EXTENDING SLAVERY.

A SERMON:

THE REY. GEORGE E. CHERVER, D.D.

Preacled in the Church of the Puritans, Union
Square, New York, Sunday evening, Oct. 20, 1856.

Thus saith the Lord: Ye have not hearkened unto me, in proclaiming liberty, every one to his brother, and every man to his neighbor; behold I proclaim a slaggangies. Our young men look in vain to our elegancies. Our young men look in vain to our pulpits for that sympathy with the oppressed, and affinity with the native impulses of the human heart for freedom, which true religion always pos-sesses, and which the true Gospel cultivates. They are received by the cold, sanotimonious cau-They are repelled by the cold, sanctimonious cau-tion with which all enthusiasm for freedom is ban-ished from the sanctuary.

I have but just received a note from a brother minister in a neighboring city, in which he says, after inquiring as to Jeremiah's positions, 'The

pro-slavery sentiment here has spiked so many guns, that they expect to spike mine without much difficulty. I only wish it was of a larger caliber. Now, it is rather hazardous business, this spiking guns while the fight is waging. And one thing is certain—if conscience has had the casting of the gun, and the management of it, the attempt to spike it will only result in filling it to the very but never before had there been a deliberate determination and attempt, on the part of the nation, to violate the free constitution, defeat its provisions of protection and justice for the laboring classes, establish the sinful and forbidden claim of property in man, and bind their free servants as bond-slaves and chattels for ever at the will of the master. The gain in their wealth, by making their effectual door of uterance, and meantime we do not read that they starved themselves to death. not read that they starved themselves to death, though really all that their oath could do was only to spike their own stomachs. Just so the Pope tried to spike Luther's gun, but only taught him how to load and fire more effectually.

And this is the effect which outrages upon truth and justice always will have, and ought to have, blasted by so sudden a destruction. It came like a whirlwind; it was all over with them; there them still more carnest and resolute. Certainly was no more reprieve, no more forbearance; the when truth is fallen in the street, and equity can upon faithful and noble souls; it will only make choice of slavery instead of freedom, and oppression instead of justice and humanity, as the policy of the nation, filled up the measure of their iniquities, and exhausted the last drop in the alloted patience and long-suffering of God.

We do not reach to the recollege agreement of the policy time to storm the enemy with greater energy than ever, but not to compromise our principles. or spike our guns.

The truths that have been outraged are to b re-proclaimed in the spirit of outraged truth, at They may require the voice of loud alarm and im-passioned warning. 'Such,' says Coleridge, 'are in our own times the agitating truths with which testimony, and of rebuking such wickedness, espe-cially in high places, has been defended and demonstrated with illumination so dazzling, on occasions so illustrious, in a manner so noble, and cry of political preaching; and perhaps you say, with consequences so grand, that the instance it produces noise and agitation, dispute and disthe protection of innocence, and the safety of my country, I had been made the instrument of deny-

mony against oppression were never more grandly one Sabbath evening, that he was never so excited illustrated; but if such be the convictions and exin his life; that he did not come to church to be alted sentiments of an advocate at an oppressive excited but quieted; but that he never found him-self under such excitement of mind any where, of ministers of God's truth in God's own sanctu-Poor man! just as il ary ought to be animated by impulses not less su

any day, strong timber, and no danger of disturb-ing them; and that the very thing we need is ex-citement by the truth, excitement in the mind, ex-glorified and illustrated the duty of bearing testi citement in the heart, excitement in the conscience.

mony to oppressed and persecuted truth, by de
But you cannot have it all one way; and when
there are snags in the mind, there will be a ripple incarnate, was to give it utterance, and to stand

the enalayed, a feeling runs through the room, as of something strange, ill judged, unmannered; as if fanaticism had appeared bodily in the assembly. If slavery be in any way referred to, they remark upon the injudiciousness of such preaching, how certain it is to put a stop to revivals of religion, and drive away the pious, praying hearts that long for the outpouring of God's spirit.

Now, is it to be supposed that God does not see to the very bottom of such hollow professions, or that His indignation against such hypocrisy is any less at this day than it was when he told his people of old that all their oblations and their apthe extension and perpetuity of slavery. And i

mocked, and we have yet to learn what that meaneth. I will have mercy, and not sacrifice. Love
your neighbor as yourself, and thus prove that the
love of God is in you.

A deplorable, sickly, hypocritical fastidiousness
is in danger of settling down on our congregations, destructive of every thing manly, bold and
original. There are plenty of gentlemen with kid
gloves in our pulpits, but no brawny blacksmiths
with sledge hammers; or if by chance a sledgehammer ever does come into play, it must be garlanded with silk and flowers, or cased in India-

and even thus, much brevity will be requisite, in its various steps, to compass the argument.

First, we take the Law of Love. 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself;' and, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.' Neither color nor race pats any man out of the category of my neighbor. You would not yourself be made a slave. You cannot in connot yourself be made a slave. You cannot in con-science say that you would, under any circum-stances, be so treated—be deprived of your natur-al liberty, and held as the property of another. You feel that you are a person, and not a chattel; and that to be treated as a person and not a chattel, is your right, by the law of common reciprocal justice and benevolence. If you had been stolen and sold, or your father before you, and had passed through forty different hands, called your owners, you would still feel that no theft of your father, grandfather, or most remote ancestor before you, could pass by transmission into honest and diabolical forgery ever conceived or committee and diabolical forgery ever conceived or committee and diabolical forgery ever conceived or committee. self, as a man, to yourselves as men, you know, whom, in the execution of that vengeance, you are you feel, that these principles are undeniable, imto hold and sell as your property. You are the pregnable. By the law of God then, you are bound trustees of this will of Jehovah, the executors of to apply them to others, as yourselves. On this this inheritance of wrath, and, as such, you are ground, the command in the New Testament, to be paid for your trouble in proving the instruspecific as to duty, 'Masters, give unto your serment, and carrying its details into operation, by
yants that which is just and equal,' would strike
the fetters from every slave in existence. No man
can claim property in man, and not violate that injunction. You would not have your fellow-men names in this instrument. God himself is the compel you to serve without wages. You would Judge of Probate, and all those who ever defraud-not have a master sell your wife and your children ed or oppressed the widow or the fatherless will from you. You would not have your fellow-beings find it so to their cost forever, except they repent take away every natural right and dignity of a human being from you, and treat you as a beast of burden. You would not consider it exaction on race—you, the mixture of all races under heavyour part, if you demanded that your children en-you, who cannot tell whether the blood of should be your children, and should be free, since Shem, Ham or Japhet mingles in your veins-you, you never entered into any contract with any hu- the asserters of a right to traffic in human fleshman creature otherwise, and could not rightfully

have done such a thing, if you had wished. Now then the law of love demands in you the same treatment, the same award of justice, to your fellow-being: and any relation in which you hold sentence in which God ever appointed you, four him, subversive of these natural rights and claims thousand years after Noah and his children had of love, is sinful. The compulsory relation itself, gone to their graves in peace, to be the executor as your work, is sinful. It is sin per se, and canmoment they are born into the world, and the whom you pounce upon by this mighty forgery, claiming, as your property, what was the gift of and where the designation of the race commisGod to those parents, what you never paid a farthing for, what you never made a contract for, what of a claim, on any ground on which human beings ever settle the just relation of possession or ownership, as between one another. You cannot in anything do to others as you would they should do to you, if in this fundamental thing you take their children, and claim and use them as your property. You could not rightfully use your own children as your property; much less the children of

sion, which are indeed necessary conclusions from geance, to accommodate your own selfishness, the law of love. If Slavery is not oppression, nothing under heaven can be. It is the violation, in strangers as your property, or allowing you to every particular, of every one of the statutes of buy and sell strangers. sion, which are indeed necessary conclusions from God against that wickedness. When God says, But, again, perhaps you say that Ham's race Cursed is he that oppresseth his neighbor, in are not fore-ordained strangers, but slaves, and whatever respect, that curse comes, in every pos- you are only executing God's predestination in sible slaves upon the most beginning the surprise of the company of the eible shape, upon the man who claims property in turning pirates, and making slaves. Suppose a man; because that claim gathers up into itself Jew to have deliberately argued that swine's flesh. ranny, either as essence or result. When God very proper article of food! Asstrangers, you can-says, 'Thou shalt not oppress the stranger, the not take the poor Africans, or their descendants, fatherless, the widow, the servant, the hireling;' to oppress, enslave, buy and sell them; but as and when he teaches us to pray, 'Deliver me from ham, you may make property of them, and roast, the oppression of man; so will I keep thy precepts; every one of these statutes and instruccepts; every one of these statutes and instructions demonstrates the system of Slavery to be sin-ful: because its fundamental claim of property in man is the sum of all these oppressions: and God You say that God subjected Ham to bondage, and could never sanction in a general system as right that you are God's appointed instrument to faster that which He forbids in every particular as wrong, the chains upon him, the curse, the vengeance of All the laws against oppression, all the manifestathat which He forbids in every particular as wrong. All the laws against oppression, all the manifestations of God's abhorrence of it, go to show the Divine sentiment and sentence in reprobation of Slavery—God's hatred of it, God's intense feeling and judgment against it. When God says, "If a stranger sojourn with thee in your land, ye shall not vex him; but the stranger that dwelleth with you, shall be unto you as one born amongst you, and thou shalt love him as thyself: and when He names the counts in His indictment of the nation chains upon him, the curse, the vengeance of her perpetual slavery. But then, in another breath, in order to excuse yourselves for this instrumentality, and under a galling sense of its odiousness and shame, you say that God is a God of wondrous mercy and love, and has appointed the poor Africans to be Christians, and has made you no lonners of his bounty to convert them, by means of his bounty to convert them, by means of chains upon them, and to buy and sell them names the counts in His indictment of the nation for its sins, 'In the midst of thee have they dealt by oppression with the stranger; the people of the land have used oppression and exercised robbery,

went out of Egypt on compulsion. And the laws promulgated by Moses in regard to the obtaining and the treatment of servants were in no respect what is called slave legislation, but legislation against Slavery, legislation to render its introduction into the nation absolutely and forever impossible, legislation only for free voluntary contracts of service with free men. The obtaining of a servant by such a contract was called the buying of him; it making a descent upon Cuba to establish perits was simply and solely the buying of his time and service for such period as might be specified in the contract; and to prevent the possibility of such service running into Slavery by long possession, the period itself of such contracts was limited in the contract; and to prevent the possibility of the contract is and to prevent the contract is and the contract was limited to six years; and if in any case extended to a longer time, only by solemn mutual agreement, and in no case, on no consideration, nor with any party, no case, on no consideration, nor with any party, no case, on no consideration, nor with any party, no case, on no consideration, nor with any party, no case, on no consideration, nor with any party, no speedily turned out of it. And no principles could such contract hold beyond the jubilee. Ever fifty years, every servant in the land was free.

And children were never servants because their parents were; no claim upon the time or service of icy or conveyance, as the advocates of slavery deal the parents created any claim to that of the children. Servited was not transmitted by birth, and never could be. Every instance of service, whether the could be the county of the county o never could be. Every instance of service, whether of the Hebrews or the heathen, was by free voluntary contract. The same phraseology is used of contracts with the heathen as of those with the Hebrews, and the one is no more a possession than the other. Whether Hebrew or heathen, when a man entered into a contract with a servant, he was said to have bought him, (as when he married a wife, he was said to have bought her.) and as to the obligation to fulfill the contract, and perform the work paid for, the servant was described as his money, his possession, for that contracted period. Hebrews thus sold themselves to strangers or heather, and heathen sold themselves to Hebrews, but in every case as freemen, in no case as property.

I invite you, therefore, in the first place, to a calm investigation of the judgment in the Word of God in regard to the system of Slavery. In the second place, it being proved to be a sin in the sight of God, I invite you to consider the defiant iniquity, the daring and abominable implety of making it the great, chosen and perpetual policy of the nation—a system not only tolerated, but to be protected, defended, extended and enforced.

That the system is sinful in the sight of God, is capable of demonstration by several distinct lines of proof. We take the simplest first, and from that ascend to a broader induction. First, there is the law of love. Second, there are the laws against man-stealing and man-selling. Fourth, there is oppression. Third, there are the laws against man-stealing and man-selling. Fourth, there is the nature, the inviolable sacredness, of the parental relation. Fifth, there are recorded retributive judgments of God for the attempts to hold and use servants as property. Sixth, there is the providential argument of great power, the manifestation of God's curse upon the established system of Slavery in full blast, and the destruction of nations by it. The evolution of the argument on any one of these lines would be enough for conviction; the forces marched upon them all are overwhelming. Irresistible. I restrict myself to the Word of God, and so many statutes of the servants will be requisite, in its various steps, to compass the argument. naturalized in Israel, and in the seductions of idol worship the people were carried headlong, yet the slave trade and the slave marts never once obtained a footing.

But here you aver that God devoted Ham to perpetual slavery. It is difficult to treat this ludi-crous and wicked refuge of oppression either with patience or gravity; for, in the first place, it was not God, but Noah, who pronounced the curse; in the second place, the curse fell, not upon Ham, but upon Canaan, whose descendants were as white as the Hebrews or ourselves; in the third place, the descendants of Ham, as you claim the Africans to be, have nothing to do with this curse. ownership, or could give to any human being any ted. You pretend to be, by charter from Heaven, right of property in you, and that no money what-ever could purchase such right. Applied to your-continent of men—a whole race of mankind—

you, worse than Jews, by this very claim more degraded, more debased in your moral principles, than the lowest tribe of Jews ever swept for their sins from the Promised Land ! gone to their graves in peace, to be the executors not possibly be otherwise. I might trace and de-monstrate this sinfulness, in other infractions of ward of your faithfulness in fulfilling God's curse the law ; but the worst of all, and the most prolific, Where is God's curse? Where is the gift of prois the robbery of children from their parents, the perty at all ! Where is the designation of the race you never received from any trader even in human You might as well go to England, and take your flesh, and over which you have not the least shadow cousins of the sen-girt Isle, the descendants of your own great-grandfathers. You have no more c upon the Africans than you have upon the Aborigines of the Rocky mountains. The whole thing is a more frantic forgery than madness itself, un less it had the method of the deepest depravity

ty. You could not rightfully use your own children as your property; much less the children of others.

I might rest the whole argument here; but I pass to a second demonstration of the sinfulness of Slavary in the argument less that the method of the deepest deprayity, could have ever dreamed.

But then, again, if God devoted Ham to perpetual slavery, he also devoted strangers to perpetual freedom. All the strangers in the land were to be treated as those born in it, to be loved and pass to a second demonstration of the deepest deprayity, pass to a second demonstration of the sinfulness of treated as brethren; and you are God's executor slavery in the various laws enacted against oppres- for this law of love, and not for any law of ven

land have used oppression and exercised robbery, and have vexed the poor and needy; yea, they have oppressed the stranger wrongfully: 'the just moral application of these sentences cannot possibly be made without the condemnation of Slavery as sin. There was never at any time, in the Jewish statutes, or authorized by them, any such thing as Slavery in the Hebrew nation: never any claim of property in man. When they fled out of Egypt, there were no slaves with them: the census of souls is that of free souls only; not a creature went out of Egypt on compulsion. And the laws promulgated by Moses in regard to the obtaining a hospital, you cannot, by law, take that and ap-Every or precedents of human custom or equity would ee. ever permit men to deal by subtlety, sophistry

Hebrews thus sold themselves to strangers or heathen, and heathen sold themselves to Hebrews, but in every case as freemen, in no case as property. There is no such idea as that of property in man recognized, except as a wicked oppression; and the whole Mosaic legislation guarded the people at every point against such oppression, and was admirably contrived to render it impossible.

In consequence of these careful and humane statutes, both the spirit of the Hebrew constitution and the letter of the law so effectually secured freedom as a personal birthright, that the idea of slavery, in our sense of the term, was never embodied attending it.

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m is a conty be imagined when you realize what have reliefs and how long.

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