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ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT

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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,
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therivel to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial mittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz : -FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY Losing, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

WESDELL PRILLIPS. In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. - John Quincy Adams,

No Union with Blaveholderal

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR HAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

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

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

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

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

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

of preserving the African slave trade ; the second THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES - GR

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1352.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE. Extract from the recent message of Gov. Adams to the Legislature of South Carolina :-

The outward pressure against the institution of Sarry should prompt us to do all we can to fortifrit within. Diffusion is strength—concentration,
weakness. Our true policy is to diffuse the slave
population as much as possible, and thus secure in
the whole community the motives of self-interest the whole community the motives of self-interest for its support. I have no doubt of the inherent shility of the institution to maintain itself against all assaults. It is the basis of our political organ-ism, and it would not be difficult to show that the porest white man among us is directly concerned in its preservation; but the argument of self-interet is easy of comprehension and sore of action.

Treemmend the passage of a law exempting from sale (under contracts to be hereafter enter into) at

least one slave. Such an immunity would stimu-late every one to exert himself to possess his family at least of a property in some degree above the As you multiply the number who acquire the property, so will you widen and deepen the determination to sustain the institution. The consumption of cotton has steadily increased, and will in a few years exceed the supply net from want, on our part, of land on which to grow it, but from want of operators to cultivate it. The demand for the article being greater than the supply, the price must go up, in the absence of all disturbing causes. As long as this continues to be the case, we must prosper; but the certain ef-fect of high prices will be to stimulate the growth of it in foreign countries, and in time to destroy the monopoly which we have so long enjoyed. The ssession of this monopoly is the chief element of Southern prosperity, and the dependence of the manufactoring interest on us for a supply of this article will continue to prove to be one of our strongest safeguards. The amount of cotton now grown in the East Indies should open our eyes to our true policy. The idea that African slaves only essfully grow cotton, is an entire mistake. Under British domination. free SLAVES are now producing in the East more than the entire crop of the United States in 1820. From a report of the Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution of Congress, it appears that during the year 1855 the shipments of cotton to Great Britain were from the United States in round numbers 679,000,000 of pounds, and from the East Indies. Egypt and Brazil, 202,000,000 of pounds. Whenever England and the Continent can procure their supply of the raw material elsewhere than and the cotton States are limited to the hone market, then will our doom be sealed. stroy the value of slave labor, and emancipation follows inevitably. This England, our commercial

rival clearly sees, and hence her systematic efforts to stimulate the production of cotton in the East. The success which has thus far attended those efforts will incite her to redouble them. The East Indies abound in fertile land and cheap labor. have cheap labor also. This can be obtained i but one way - by reopening the African slave-trade. Until Providence interposes and changes his organism, the African must continue to be a bewer of wood-and a drawer of water.' It is a diseased sentimentality which starts back at the idea of legalizing the slave-trade, and at the same time contemplates without emotion the cruel servitude which capital exacts of labor, all the world There was a time when canting philanthropists had instilled into us a belief that Slavery was wrong. Investigation has entirely changed the ommon sentiment on this point. The now believes that a mysterious Providence has brought the two races together on this continent for wise purposes, and that the existing relation has been mutually beneficial. Southern Slavery has elevated the African to a degree of civilizatio which the black race has never attained in any other age or country. 'We see it now in its true light, and regard it as the most sale and stable basis for free institutions in the world.' Had the slave-trade never been closed, the equilibrium tween the North and the South would not have from which to draw her supply of labor, and hence the rapid settlement of the North-west. Since the rapid settlement of the North-west. 1803 the South has supplied her own labor, and necessarily made slower progress in settling up the South-west. If the trade were opened now, I

am persuaded that the South would not consent it; and this is, perhaps, the best anever to the argument derived from the mere timent that is arrayed against the proposition. It is apprehended that the opening of the trade will lessen the value of slaves, and ultimately destroy the institution. It is a sufficient answer to point to the fact that unrestricted immigration has not diminished the value of labor in the Northwestern section of the Confederacy. The cry there is, want of labor, notwithstanding capital has the paperism of the Old World to press into its grindservice. If we cannot supply the demand for slive labor, then we must expect to be supplied with a species of labor we do not want, and which is from the very nature of things, antagonistic to our institutions. It is much better that our drays should be driven by slaves—that our facto-ries should be worked by slaves—that our hotels should be served by slaves-that our locomotives should be manned by slaves, than that we should be exposed to the introduction, from any quarter, of a population alien to us by birth, training and education, and which, in process of time, must lead to that conflict between capital and labor which makes it so difficult to maintain free institations in all wealthy and highly civilized nations where such institutions as ours do not exist.' In distort Northern sensibility, but it does not ex-distort Northern sensibility, but it does not ex-actly suit our latitude. Irrespective, however, of interest, the act of Congress declaring the slave trade piracy, is a brand upon us which I think it important to remove. If the trade be piracy, the slave must be plunder; and no ingenuity can avoid

thre must be plunder; and no ingenuity can avoid the logical necessity of such conclusion. My hopes

and fortunes are indissolubly associated with this form of society. I feel that I would be wanting in daty, if I did not urge you to withdraw your assent to an act, which is itself a direct condembation of

nation of our institutions. But we have interests to enforce a course of self-respect. I believe, as I

sary to a continuance of our monopoly in planta-tion products. I believe that they are necessary to the fell development of our whole round of ag-ticultural and mechanical resources; that they

are necessary to the restoration of the South to an equality of power in the General Government, per-haps to the very integrity of slave society, disturb

I will not submit to be made the medium of transmitting from any quarter an insult to my own State. The Constitution imposes no such duty on the Executive. The usage of the better days of the Republic commands my respect, but it cannot be becomes one of the most useful men of the age reconcile me to acts of courtesy to those who will -a Western man!

You think, perha

SELECTIONS.

LIPE AT THE WEST.

Very few Eastern people have a correct conception of Western society, or the rapid progress of the West. The exultant 'Eoreka' springs to the lips of the wanderer from boyhood's Eastern home, when he treads the horizon-bound prairie, or roams along the banks of our lakes and rivers ; but it dies away unuttered as he mingles in our society, or compares our works of improvement society, or compares our works of improvement to sustain us! The former wild prairie, now a with the time in which they have been accomplished; for then his soul is filled with emotions of bosom of the river which but a little while ago wonder and surprise to find that our valley is so rolled on undisturbed in its lonely beauty; the nollike what his day-dream fancies had painted it. wender and surprise to find that our valley is so unlike what his day-dream fancies had painted it. The prairie, with its rich soil and profuse vegetalike what he had conceived ; the forests, the rivers, the lakes, the mounds, these are somewhat like his fanciful ideas; but the character of our people, and the works they have performed, are totally un-like all that the generality of Eastern people have

In emigrating to the West, men have come here, not to be conquered by nature, but to make her lavish bounty subservient to their wants and aspirations. Therefore, in our Western homes, idleness, or vulgarity, or ignorance, are rarely met. The father remembers the gentle courtesy, that gave such a charm to the social intercourse which had made his early years a long season of almost undisturbed happiness : he remembers how, in his former home, the priceless boon of education raised men far above the level; he looks forward to the coming time, when his children will jostle through France, too, is encouraging and stimulating its a crowded city, or dwell in the country whose growth in Algeria, with like advantages of soil and every acre of rich soil shall yield to industry its growth in Algeria, with like advantages of soil and growth in Algeria, with like advantages of soil and meet reward—and he builds a school-house, pathor. To maintain our present position, we must be meet reward—and he builds a school-house, pathor. To maintain our present position, we must be meet reward—and he builds a school-house, pathor. To maintain our present position, we must be made and printers, and introduces to be wished. First, there are the into his family the refining influences that endear to his memory his old home. The mother has like opes in the future of the West, shares in her hus- so called from Wm. Lloyd Garrison, their cham hand's wishes, and encourages and aids him. Thus pion, who, for his early espousal and untiring vinit is that pleasure, comfort, and intelligence-free, dication of the cause of Human Rights-notwithperhaps, from many of the restraints of Eastern standing his erratic religious opinions-will be life-are almost invariably to be found in Western honored and revered long after the memory of the

> by the early settler aroused his dormant energies, and oblivion, and he became active and persevering. Nature Hatred of oppres repays his toils with abundant harvests, and his takes or follies of those who possess it do not make heart warms with gratitude and grows great with it less a virtue. The peculiarity of the class of generous impulses. Around him, cities, villages, abolitionists, of which Mr. Garrison is the leader of the spirit of enterprise which does all this. He sees men whom he knew in the East as only 'not hodies,' aspiring to be 'somebodies' in the West —heading the van of political parties, boldly debating in the councils of the people, vigorously laboring to advance new and gigantic enterprises mently the dissolution of the Union, the councils of the people, vigorously laboring to advance new and gigantic enterprises mently the dissolution of the existing government. Their watchword is, 'The Constitution is a covenant with Death, and an agreement with Hell.' They will have a second to the councils of the people, vigorously laboring to advance new and gigantic enterprises mently the dissolution of the Union, except through the dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of the existing government. Their watchword is, 'The Constitution is a covenant with Death, and an agreement with Hell.' They will have the dissolution of the Union, except through the dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of the existing government. and he forms a more exalted and correct estimate of mankind. Perhaps he grows ambitious too, and endeavors himself to become a leader, instead of a follower. He tills with his own hands more of mankind. Perhaps he grows ambitious too, justice, and helping to maintain it. They prove and endeavors himself to become a leader, instead to fa follower. He tills with his own hands more ly renouncing the rights of citizenship, while still y renouncing the rights of citizenship, while still bearing its burdens. They are not enemies to all such governments as they of the future, and all his ideas, sentiments, and impulses, are in proportion vivified and enlarged.
>
> And thus it is that Western people become ener-And thus it is that Western people become energetic, and persevering, enterprising, ambitious,

The sun goes down at night, casting his last rays upon the lingering form of the Indian journeyer to the farther west. As it rises in the morning, its beams flash back from the axe of the white man, as he shapes the rude logs which are to form his habitation. A few days pass on, and then the curling smoke roils up from the fire of the first settler. Through the long winter he plies his axe; and, when spring hirds begin to carol, their music is drowned by the buzz of the saw-mill. Sommer is drowned by the buzz of the saw-mill. Summer to the dissemination of the sentiments of these Dispasses, and when winter comes again, new dwell-union Abolitionists, viz., the National Anti-Slaveings carround the house of the first pioneer, and ry Standard, New York, the organ and property of ings surround the house of the first pioneer, and more axe-strokes than his ring through the forest.

Again spring returns, and with it come new settlers, to live with the lumberman and his family—the tailor, the shoemaker, and the dress-maker to Slavery Bugle, Salem, Ohio, edited by Marios Robclothe them; the grocery-keeper and the merchant inson.
to supply their wants; the farmer to raise their Besides the National Society, there are various all slaveholding States, trac policy dictates that the superior race should direct, and the inferior perform, all menial service. Competition between the white and black man for this service may not distant. the minister to preach to and counsel and advise and elsewhere; and these Societies maintain, with them; the doctor to cute them when sick; through their presses and itinerant lecturers, an the lawyer to settle or make their difficulties. Then incresant cannonade upon the American Churche the settlement has become a village—not an East—and the American Government, which they conside

Perhaps, at the time when the first pioneer was erecting his log cabin, in some farm-house or in the attic of some city boarding-house, 'away Down East,' sits one who has a map before him. He sticks a pin in some particular point, and tries

ed as it has been by causes which have induced an undue proportion of the ruling race. To us have been committed the fortunes of this peculiar form of society resulting from the anion of unequal races. It has vindicated its claim to the approbation of an enlightened humanity. It has civilized and Christianized the African. It has exalted the white race itself to higher hopes and purposes, and it is perhaps of the most sacred obligation that we should give it the means of expansion, and and it is perhaps of the most sacred obligation that we should give it the means of expansion, and that we should press it forward to a perpetuity of progress.

I have received 'Resolutions of the Legislature of New Hampshire in relation to the late acts of violence and bloodshed perpetrated by the Slave Power in the Territory of Kansas, and at the National Capital.' In the exercise of a discretion which I think rightfully appertains to the Executive department, I decline to lay these resolutions before your honorable bodies. I care not what may be the theory of Sate intercommunication. I will not submit to be made the medium of trans-

You think, perhaps, that Western people are extravagant in praising up the many attractions of life in the West, and of heasting of their own works; yet all of as were Eastern people but a few years since, and thought of the West as you do now, that it was the place to make money, but not the place to live. What Eastern man is there among your list of acquaintances, who has come to the West, and upon whose veracity and judgment you can rely, who did not write back to his friends that life had new charms for him, and that the West appeared as though the most vertex agent. the West appeared as though the most extravagant descriptions fell far short of the reality! If we boast of our own works of improvement in the West, have we not on every hand a thousand proofs to sustain us? The former wild prairie, now a stood a few summers since the Indian's wigwam; -a wide expanse of natural garden plot-is the steam-cars, that fly across the land swiften than the light-footed Chippewa, the arrow from his bow, or the deer that he bunted,-are not all these proofs enough that we are justified in boast ing of what we have accomplished? If you think not, go do as much as we have done, and refrain from boasting, if you can .- North Star.

From the Minnesota Republican. WHAT DO THE ABOLITIONISTS BE-LIEVE ?

The answer to that question depends upon who you mean by the abolitionists. They are, as a class, men of pretty free thought and free speech; and so they take the liberty to differ somewhat widely among themselves. In other words, there are various kinds of abolitionists agreeing in the common object-the overthrow of slavery-but differing, greatly differing, as to the best'method of bringing about that 'consummation, so devoutly

GARRISONIAN ABOLITIONISTS:

omes. | cutton divines and pro-slavery politicians, who In Western life, the trials and obstacles endured have anothermatized him, have rotted in infamy

Hatred of oppression is a virtue; and the misnanufactories, and farm-houses are built up with and exponent, is this: they regard the Constiturapidity rivalling the fabulous wonders of the tion as a pro-slavery instrument, by which the Arabian Nights: and he drinks in large draughts slaveholder is protected in his piracy against his because thereby they would be consenting to its justice, and helping to maintain it. They prove

be found some of the most talented and virtuous men of the nation-men who, but for their hones In the union of these characteristics in our people lies the true secret of the rapid progress of our country, and the West generally, which is greater worth.

The sun goes down at night, casting his last rays of the sun goes down at night, casting his last rays of the first order of intellect, the richest culture,

auxiliaries, in New England, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and elsewhere; and these Societies maintain, the settlement has become a village—not an Eastern one, but a wide awake, go-ahead, Western village. The newspaper soon makes its first appears asce: the editor talks largely of the prospects of the village, and of the agricultural and lumbering country around it, and proposes more improvements to the village in any one number of his paper than would be sufficient to paralyze a Down-East community. Adventurers push out into the country, pick out more locations and build up more villages. More farmers and lumbermen come into the country. The lombering business makes a ready market for the farmer's produce, while the lages. More farmers and lumbermen come into lages. More farmers and lumbermen some makes a ready market for the farmer's produce, while the lumbermen's commodities are more than sufficient to supply the home demand, and 'ton-acre' rafts are run down the river to the large cities below.

Are run down the river to the large cities below.

Our limits will not permit a long discussion of the merits and demerits of this class of anti-slave-

hearts of multitudes by their needless severity and denunciation. Bitterness ill becomes a reform-er: it is alike unchristian and unphilosophical. 'Things by their right names' is a maxim which the human heart loves to abuse, because it furnishes an excuse for sitting in harsh judgment upor offenders. No particular class of men are sent here to 'deal damnation round the land;' and that is a most misanthropic philanthropy which cannot ope its mouth, but out there flies an epithet of censure.

. Not the less should stern-eyed Duty To her lips the trumpet set; But with harsher blasts should mingle Wailings of regret.'

We think, therefore, if our Garrisonian friends, their earnest pleas for the slave, exhibited more Christian commiseration for evil-doers, North and outh, they would be more successful. Surely, right adherence to justice and truth can co-exist with yearning tenderness towards a world lying in wickedness. Thunder and carthquakes have their use: so has denunciation. But neither most

The theory of the Constitution maintained by this class of Abolitionists we regard as untenable; but neither can that now be considered. Their impatience with the chorches and ministry, because they came so slowly 'to the help of the Lord against the mighty' forces of Despotism, may be set down as another error. It takes time to bring about great changes; and from the half-developed, dwarfish religion of our people, it is folly to expect too much.

THE SOUTH ALARMED - NEGRO SUF-PRAGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Alexandria, (Rapids, La,) American of November 8, thus betrays its fears from a new source of danger :

We have hitherto refrained from noticing the infamous fact that a precinct in this parish is con-trolled entirely by a colony of free negroes. We have done so, because we were unwilling to expose so foul a spot upon the fair fame of our parish, if other means could be found of removing it; but we are compelled now to announce to the people of Louisiana that a precinct in this parish—familiarly known as the 'Ten Mile Precinct'—gives a large vote, nine-tenths of which are cast by mu latters and free negroes.
At the election on Tuesday last, that precinc

gave one vote for the American ticket, and seventy-eight for the Democratic ticket. To this, however, we have not a single shadow of an objection. We have no desire that a negro man's vote should be given to American candidates, and we know that the man who cast the single hallot there for Fillmore was white. But we do protest against decent, respectable men countenancing and winking at the atrocity of negro suffrage, and we also pro-test against men (whose claims to respectability cency, if once doubtful, can now no longer be admitted.) going among these negroes in the 'hail fellow, well met style,' rallying them around a hallot-box of their own, placing the ballots in their hands, and orging them on to outrage the Constitution, break the law, and trample upon the

free negro suffrage is permitted in a portion of this parish to an extent that often decides the result in the case of the last election for sheriff-and we shall take good care to have it published in other Louisiana papers than the American. It will man can, understandingly, give it his sanction, and no sensible man can fail to see its corrupting

and dangerous tendencies.

We are not prepared to go into the particulars of the matter now, but, if circumstances permit, we shall make a thorough expose of it, a up, in connection therewith, the conduct of sun-

At the same time, we notify those persons that we are personally responsible for what we say or white man's chance, although they do not de-serve it—and that if they reply to us in terms of blackgoardism, we shall answer them with similar weapons.

From the New York Evening Post. SLAVERY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 1, 1856.

INVOLUNTARY CONFESSIONS.

INVOLUNTARY CONPESSIONS.

Mr. Richard Yeadon, the poor Richard of modern times, is at it again. He cannot help writing, except when he is talking, and in an epistolary way is an absolute Micawber. He is the editor of a Charleston newspaper, which we suppose is read by a limited number of people; and he is always ready to pour himself out in the New York Herald, the New York Times, or in any other journal which is good-natured enough to convert itself into his vehicle. Our readers will recollect his stinging exposures of the peccadilloes of Col. Framont's boyhood, including the wicked bill contracted at a tailor's shop, and the love made to a 'poor but respectable girl.' Yeadon got so generally giggled at in consequence of these stupidities, that we thought he would forego the pleasure of pen and ink for some time to come. But Buchanan's election has brought no abatement of Mr. Richard's cacocthes scribendi. He is so delight-Mr. Richard's cacoethes scribendi. He is so delighted, or, to use more appropriate words, he is so titil-lated and tickled by the result of the Presidential election, that he is not only willing to stay in the Union, but he also writes a very indignant letter, in which he castigates Mr. Rhett for declining to remain in the confederacy. We have nothing to do with the quarrels of Yeadon and Rhett. The latter is undoubtedly the wisest, or rather the foxiest man. He knows perfectly well that the triumph of Bu-chanan is sectional, and a Southern triumph, and he knows that such victories may most dangerous ly provoke the public sentiment of the North, and may leave Messrs. Choate. Hillard, Lunt, and other advocates of a national party, in a very un-pleasant predicament. Fully convinced of this, Mr. Rhett makes a prodigious show of exceeding dissatisfaction; and, while he is chuckling in-wurdly, proclaims that the South has been shamefully choused. But Yeadon, who is a very simple, not to say silly person, has not the sense to hold his tongue, and to let well enough alone. He writes to the Charleston Courier, to say how glad he is at the result, and how sorry he is that Mr. moments, talk in this wicked way, just (to use Mr. Yeadon's words) 'on the heels of a great Democratic, constitutional, and therefore Southern victory.' The italics are Mr. Yeadon's own. His tory.' The italics are Mr. Yeadon's own. whole letter shows that he considers Mr. Buchanan's election a Southern triumph. He says:

'In the recent election of President and Vice Presi-'in the recent election of President and vice President, the South has triumphed over almost the entire North—the South, aided by Pennsylvania, Indiana and New Jersey, has given the Chief Magistrate, and the second officer in executive grade, to the Republic, for the ensuing Presidential term. It is emphatically a Southern victory, fought on Southern grounds, and under conservative and constitutional landers, against an der conservative and constitutional leaders, against an embattled host, flying the ominous flag of Black Republicanism, under the lead of a Southern renegade and traitof.'

This shows what the South thinks of the c-tion. Let us see what it expects to gain from the result. Yeadon says :

Black Republicanism is dead; the constitutions equality of the States is reassured and permanently secured, by the verdict and edict of the ballot-box; the Wilmot Proviso is no more; the Missouri line is obliterated; Kansas is ours; the Constitution reigns supreme, and the Union is preserved and perpetuated. life to the Constitution, and death to its traitorous as sailants; and, grown as the South is, from a feeble in fant to a mighty power—mighty in population, territo-ry and wealth—she has but to remain united, and she will, without fail, as in the past, so in the future, rule the Union, with a constitutional rule, (fairly won at startle many an honest voter in the Democratic the ballot-box,) and secure its perpetuity in a consumance, understandingly, give it his sanction, and no sensible man can fail to see its corrupting in the fast-approaching reality.

This is pretty plain talking. We are to have the Union, but the South is to rule it! Mr. Yeadon has no scruple about 'a constitutional rule, fairly won at the ballot-box.' We commend the unconscious revelations of this gentleman, to the espe cial attention of those eloquent people who have paraded before us. for the last few months, the bugbear of sectionalism. No words of ours could add anything to their significance.—Boston Atlas.

GERRIT SMITH AND KANSAS.

Referring to the munificent donation of \$1500 per month, made by Gerrit Smith, in aid of Kausas, at the Buffalo meeting held in July last, Frederick Douglass's Paper commented at that time as follows :-

CHARLESTON, S. C., November I, 1856.

I find every thing here quite new to me. Slavery exists here in its worst form. This morning I visited the work house, where a young, delicate female slave, not over 17 years, nearly while, had been whipped till the blood ran down to her heels: then her bleeding back was bathed in brine, and she sent back to her mistress to resume her duties as a house servant.

In passing up from the Exchange, and in sight of the Episcopal Church, I met one of those vile slave-traders, with a look on his brazen face as plainly meaning 'infernal' as if it had been written on his forehead in letters of fire, holding a conference with a clergyman about the purchase of the parson's slaves. Upon inquiry, I found the 'divine' had a mother and three children, and his wish was to sell one of the children, and his wish was to sell one of the children, and make and the shad a mother and three children, and taken a fancy to the mother, and would only buy the child upon condition that the mother should be included in the bargain. How they settled, I could not ascertain, but it appeared to my northern eye, be was a good man compared with the 'parson.'

Who can realize the sight of this slave-mother in the parson's kitchen, as she beheld her holy master bringing in this slave monster to feel of her limbs, look at her teeth, and ask her every indelicate question in the presence of her own children, and there stand with the parson and bargain for her and there stand with the parson and bargain for her and there stand with the parson and bargain for her and there stand with the parson and bargain for her and there stand with the parson and bargain for her and there stand with the parson and bargain for her and there stand with the parson and bargain for her and there stand with the parson and bargain for her and there stand with the parson and bargain for her and there stand with the parson and bargain for her and the standard proper and the standard proper and the standard proper and the standard proper a . While we admire the noble generosity which

in the parson's kitchen, as she beheld her holy master bringing in this slave monster to feel of her limbs, look at her teeth, and ask her every indelicate question in the presence of her own children, and there stand with the parson and bargain for her and for one of her children! Look at this mother, with her three screaming children, hanging upon her, and she with her eyes turned up to Heaven and saying. Is there a Ged!

If you don't find this letter too radical for your paper, I will give you some account of a pious planter, who rode to church in his carriage, and, in order to secure his coachman while he was performing his devotions, took a chain from his carriage, locked one end around the neck of his slave and the other end to his carriage-wheel.

Last Sunday afternoon, I saw a slave woman, almost chite, with features the most delicate, with an iron band around her neck, from which one long iron prong turned up, and another down, so that she could only move or turn her head, in the most measured step, without these prongs tearing her flesh and bringing blood. This poor creature was looking at the church, and what is more melancholy, refined ladies passed her without being moved at the brutal sight. Keery slaveholding clergyman, in a moral view, actually keeps a brothel in his own bouse or on his plantation.

Charkon:

THEODORE PARKER'S THANKEGIVING SERMON.

There was a large andience at Music Hall Thunksgiving day, (says the Boston Journal.) to hear Mr. Parker's views of 'The Prospect of Dem-

eratic Institutions in America. The speaker's text was the 20th verse of the 8th chapter of Jeremiah: 'The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not sared.'

Mr. Parker commenced by an allusion to our unexampled prosperity as a nation, but remarked hat now was the most critical period of our national life. Poland, France, Italy, Spain, Greece, Sicily, Asia Minor, and fallen from liberalism to despotism, and even our Saxon origin and nature did not assure us of safety. Though we had atand not assure us of safety. Though we had at-tained a great age as a republic, yet we were of a short-lived family. Holland, at one time as pros-perous as ourselves, lived but thirty years, and ended her republican life in blood. There was the same danger that our free institutions would negrish

Our nation presented the spectacle of two di-verse communities. The North, for the most part, acted in accordance with the Declaration of Independence, and was the best example of a progres-

pendence, and was the best example of a progressive Democracy. Its system of education and benevolence was extensive and admirable. It held that the strong should help the weak.

The South started with just the opposite principle, and her institutions were of a contrary character. Its State governments were despotisms. It excludes working men from the high privileges of citizens; forbids education and the right of property; constitutes man a fraction; forbids him property; constitutes man a fraction; forbids him to vote, and disallows him to be a party to a contract. And the South was proud of all this. It pointed to the four millions of slaves, and said, 'Behold our property!' It pointed to the North, and said, 'Behold, free society is a failure!' They look at home, and say, 'These are our jewels!' Slavery was their Cornelia—the mother of such Gracchi as Mason, and Butler, and Brooks. It was a part of their religion. The worst part of It was a part of their religion. The worst part of the creed of the Hebrews, in their darkest days, had been seized upon by the Southern oligarchy, and adopted as its own. As the Mormons quoted Scripture to support polygamy, and the Pope to uphold the Inquisition, so were the words of Jesus made to do service in arguments for slavery. In a word, the South was progressively despotic.

The North and the South were yoked together by the Federal Government, but not united; and union they never would have till they walked gether. If they persistently refused to do this,

gether. If they persistency, they must of course separate. Since 1820, said Mr. Parker, the South has been the master, and has made all the Presidents, and the master, and has made all the presidents. Within the master, and has made all the Presidents, and held the executive power of the nation. Within that time there has been but one President—Zach-ary Taylor—who had not been a faithful tool to the Slave Power. He was a slaveholder, and his nomination was not fit to be made or confirmed but he disappointed the hopes of all, and his brie administration was the only green spot in the sad history of political aggression. The Supreme Court and its subordinates had been controlled by the Slave Power. For more than thirty years the Senate and House of Representatives had been under

The South corrupted the literature of the country. Until within a few years, Boston booksellers trembled at the meanest slaveholder. Still, in all this time, the North had been strong in men Mr. Parker said he had preached to his present

congregation eleven years, and asked them to glance at the history of slavery aggression during that time, commencing with the annexation of Texas in 1845, and ending with the later enormiies fresh in the minds of all.

The Northern Church next received the attention

f the speaker, who declared that it had always loved slavery better than democracy or Christianity
Allusion was made to the candidates in the late Allusion was made to the candidates in the late Presidential election. The party of slavery in the North had two heads—Buchanan, the hard and naked head of slavery; and Fillmore, a softer head, veiled and masked, but meaning the same. In the South it had but one head—the hard and naked head of despotism. The head of freedom in the North was Fremont—a young inexperienced man, the choice of nobody. As Taylor was selected for availabity to the neglect of Clay and Webster, so was Fremont selected over Seward and Chase, the Clay and Webster of the Republican party. Mr. Fremont, reasoned his party, was a young man, and could be defeated without disastrous consequences; not so, if Seward or Chase had led the ranks. Under these circum-

stances, defeat would have been ruin.

In the North, the freedom party had but one head, but in the South, there was a head of freedom in disguise. The small terrified freedom par-ty of the South voted for Fillmore, because they dared not vote for Fremont, and would not vote for

The speaker next discussed the causes which op-The speaker next discussed the causes which operated to defeat the freedom party, and attributed it partly to the dishonesty of some Republicans, and to the bad men who temporarily joined their ranks. Some of them, for the sake of success, had abandoned those principles which alone made success of any value; and had the party triumphed, it would not have come into power with clean had abandoned those principles which alone made success of any value; and had the party triumphed, it would not have come into power with clean hands. But, said the speaker, slavery has triumphed. Despotism has made a clean gain of twenty in the House of Representatives. The newly elected President is likely to be more zealous in the cause of the South than even his predecessor; for, while the latter came into office pledged against the agitation of the vexed question, in a political life of more than forty years, Mr. Buchanan has not spoken a word against this despotism. And, worst of all, he had merged his very identity in the infamous Cincinnati platform. There he lay, a dead plank in the structure, only distinguished from the other planks by a label which read. Oatend manifesto—we will purchase Cuba if we can, or will conquer it with the sword.

Buchanan, said the speaker, has not shown himself to be a man of tough will; and if he was a very Jackson, he could not now control the downward, desperate progress of the South. He could not, if he would, and would not, if he could. We have nothing to hope of his policy, and nothing to expect but slavery in Kansas and the other territories; an influx of new alays States; annexation of Mexico, to be divided into slave States; the revival of the African slave trade, and finally the restoration of slavery in the Northern States.

How should we resist and thwart these How should we resist and thwart these purposes? There was a small majority in the new House of Representatives friendly to freedom. Could this fact insure us any degree of safety? Would it not be the policy of Buchanan to destroy that annoying preponderance by giving them offices which would allure them from the duties which shey owed to their constituents and the country? Certainly it did look me if alarery would go on, and carry out all its measures.

Mr. Parker then invoked the imagination of his Mr. Parker then invoked the imagination of his auditors to the spectacle of a city government in Boston, all the members of which accorded with the sentiment expressed by a member of the present government, who said he was sorry Brooks had not killed Sumner outright; to court-houses always girt with chains; to freedom of the press destroyed, as in the State of Virginia; free discussions broken up, &c. &c. Allusion was then made to Holland and France. What France did in electing Louis Napoleon, America did in electing in electing Louis Napoleon, America did in electing Bachanan. Who once dared to expect the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, or the repeal of the Missouri Compromise! The worst men would once have scoffed and hissed at the very proposionce have scolled and filssed at the very proposi-tion, and said it was impossible. No one in France, but the despot and his allies, looked for the coup d' ctat. America was imperilled in her carlier his-tory, but was never before in such danger as she is

Still the speaker did not despair. He had great faith in the capability and reserved strength of the Anglo-Saxon people, who in the great contests between the right and wrong in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, had always finally triumphed, and

that against important odds.

Now came the question: Shall the few rule the many, and the rich own the poor! Shall we have

desponsm, or a democracy ! Mr. Parker said he used to think we could end Mr. Parker said he used to think we could end slavery peaceably. He hoped they would pardon his weakness: scholar as he was, a student of history, philosopher as he would be, he thought so no more. Kansas, he said, must be preserved to freedom at all cost. To that end we must not only work as individuals, but as States. Vermont had done her part: let Massachusetts give a million of dollars, but let her not put it into her Governor's hand. It could not be trusted there. Let there be no further compromise with slavery, and let us agitate, agitate, agitate. Let Mr. Benton come agitate, agitate, agitate. Let Mr. Benton come and tell us to keep our mouths shut; let him set the example. One great fool makes many fools. We have learned how to fight, let us practice what we have learned. Let us be ready to make as great sacrifices for freedom as did our fathers, and let us stand by our State rights when the Nation seeks to destroy them. By these means we will wring the earning the benedictions of the millions whose

visionary feet are pattering behind us.

For two full hours Mr. Parker held the earnes attention of his large audience, and at the close of his remarks, subdued demonstrations of approbation came from all parts of the hall.

THE REVIVAL OF THE APRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

From the Carolina Times, Nov. 26. PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH

CAROLINA.

House of Representatives, Nov. 25, 1856.

The hour of 1 o'clock arriving, the special order of the day, the Governor's message, was taken up on motion of Mr. E. B. Bryan, the several subjects of which he, in the form of a resolution, proposed should be referred to Committees, and that such portion as relates to the subject of Slavery, and advises the expediency of removing all prohibitory enactments, and re-opening the slave trade, be referred to a Special Committee of Seven.

Mr. McCrady, Chairman of the Committee or

Federal relations, rose and asked for an explanation as to the reference to a special Committee of the subject of a revival of the slave trade. He said that there were two standing Committees, to either of which the question might seem legitimately to belong, of one of which he was Chairman-hence the reason of his asking an explanation why a special Committee was asked. It would be bet ter to refer the matter, which was new, to the Committee of the Whole, where it might be fully dis-

Mr. Read said, the object of appointing Com mittees was to facilitate business, but if every member had a special Committee to take in charge his particular project, the end aimed at would be

Mr. Mullins thought the subject should not go to the Committee of the Whole; it has sprung upon us; it is novel, and needs to be examin discussed. He wished a complete and careful ex-amination of the question, and a full report. If it should go to the Committee of the Whole, there would be a random debate—no direct issue made, and no practical result obtained. Valuable time would be consumed, the debate dragging its slow length along, made the special order from day to day, each member anxious for a chance to be heard and so the matter, in wandering mazes lost, would reach no available conclusion.

Mr. Bryan thought a Special Committee due the importance of the subject.

Mr. McCrady, in reply, said his reason for a reference to the Committee of the Whole was be cause the subject was new. Suppose we do nothing; suppose we refer the matter to another session; nevertheless it is proper to discuss it. If it we are really in earnest to do anything.

Mr. Gadberry—The debate on this question can

result only in a memorial to Congress: a Special Committee would be better informed and more able to instruct us. They can report, and furnish the House with something tangible to debate upon or

to act upon.

Mr. Read—The subject is said to be new. Since I have been here as Chairman of the Committee on Colored Population, I have made two reports on the matter. It came up on a presentment from the Grand Jury of Richland District.

Mr Pope-We in Carolina can frame no law or this subject. We can make no application to Congress, for it would not be entertained there. With us it would not be a question of re-opening the slave trade, but one of union or disunion, and disunion not merely from the North, but from the

South also.

Mr. Yeadon hoped the question would not be referred to the Committee of the Whole. He entertained no favorable feeling to the subject, and thought it not of sufficient importance to be referred to a Committee reserved usually for the most grave and serious discussion. He moved that it be referred to the Committee on Colored Population. In reply to Mr. Read, who took exception to the seemingly assigned to the Committee of which he was the exponent, Mr. Yeadon denied al intention to reflect on that Committee, and said he deemed it highly respectable, though not of the highest grade; but that it might well take charge of the proposition, which was, however, wholly impracticable, as a home affair.

Mr. Richardson regretted to see anything in the topic to excite feeling. Nothing was more foreign from it than the question of Union. We discuss the tariff, propositions of national finance, internal to act on any one of these matters. If the subject is worth discussion, this is the place for it. Let it be intelligently, temperately discussed. I regret to see that it appears already to have been made a party question. I am not possessed of that large philanthropy which is willing to pay so much for the civilization of the African in his native wilds. My opinion is, that this question does occupy the public mind, and it is our province and duty to ascertain how far it does so. It must of necessity do so where the demand is pressing and the price high. When novel questions are presented, entitled as this is to our gravest consideration, it is proper to refer them to a Special Committee; and cannot be considered disrespect to the standing committees.

Mr. McCrady here withdrew his motion to refer the subject to the Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Yeadon moved that a Special Committee of seven be stricken from the resolutions, and the Committee on Colored Population substituted. Mr. X. avowed his intention to treat the Governor's project with as little respect as is consistent with parliamentary usage. I do not, said he, think it can ever assume sufficient importance to be mooted in the Congress of the United States. I consider the matter a serious mischief, and wish to crush it in the bud. It is absurd; it is utterly impracticable; it is hopeless; it can never be presented to

Congress.

Mr. Perry—I hope it will not go to the Commit tes on population. We seek to repeal an act of Congress, and the right direction is to the Committee on Federal relations.

Mr. Yeadon meant to throw no imputation upon

Air. Teadon meant to throw no imputation upon the Governor; that officer had his highest regard, nay, his admiration, but he had no respect for his proposition, and should show it none. A man o the highest attainments and character might some times project an absurd, impracticable proposition.

The question was now called for, on the motion to refer to the Committee on Colored Population, and the Yeas and Nays being taken, the result was: Yeas, 20; Nays, 91. So the motion was lost.

Sixus' Lecture. W. Gilmore Simms, according to advertisement and previous announcement, was to deliver the second lecture of his course in the Rev. Dr. Chapin's church, last evening—subject, 'The Apalachians, a Southern Idyll, descriptive of Southern life, manners, scenery, &c.' Five minutes before eight o'clock, the time appointed for the lecture, there was an audience of three persons present. The church was well lighted and warmed, but none of the Committee having appeared, the sexton only admitted the people to the vestibule of the church. At eight o'clock there was an audience of six persons, not including the reporters. From eight to eight and a half, a few others dropped in, making an audience, all count others dropped in, making an audience, all count-ed, of thirteen gentlemen and four ladies. The lecturer still not appearing, the gas was turned off, the doors locked, and the assembly adjourned sine die, looking at their tickets. - N. Y. Herald.

GIVE HIM THE COLD SHOULDER. Mr. W. Gilmore Give hix the Cold Shoulder. Mr. W. Gilmore Simus lectured in New York City on Tuesday, and the Tribune says commenced his lecture by a pointed attack on Senator Sumner. In South Carolina, after having sent her brutish bully to Congress to strike down the freedom of debate, and disgrace the nation by the most cruel, revolting and cowardly act ever perpetrated in any legislative body, thinks to send her creatures here to triumph in her shame, she will find empty houses the result. shame, she will find empty houses the result. Mr. Simms will not be mobbed or expelled from the Northern States, for here, at least, there is freedom of speech, but the people will justify Mr. Sumner and condemn his maligner by staying at home, and allowing the defender and culogist of ruffianism to read in empty seats the contempt of the Northern public. If the gentleman chooses to he could not better do it than by traveling out of the record to villify Charles Sumner, the man

We find in print the following letter, which seems to have been designed as a sort of circular, though first published as addressed to the Young Men's Association of Troy;

* New York, Nov. 21, 1856. progress as a South Carolinian, and the gross abuse which has already assailed myself, personally, and my performances. These proofs have satisfied me that I should by no means help your institution by appearing cept a common responsibility for the existence of slavebefore it. Self-respect and conscientiousness alike require that I should abandon my engagements, no matter at what sacrifice to myself. I write, accordingly, as soon as my resolve is made, in order that you should

have time to secure a becoming substitute.

With great respect, I am, Sir, very truly yours,

W. GILMORE SIMMS. Mr. Simms has nobody but himself to blame

for the ill-success of his lecturing experiment. He had a very friendly and favorable introduction He had a very friendly and lavorable introduction from the Press, which, indeed, strained a point or two to give him a good start. But he showed himself, at his very first appearance, not so much a lecturer as a hectorer. He must needs commence a lecturer as a hectorer. He must needs commence by playing second fiddle to Bully Brooks in a gross by playing by playing second fiddle to Bully Brooks in a gross by playing second fiddle to Bully Brooks in a gross by playing second fiddle personal attack upon a distinguished Northern man, amounting to an apology for, if not a justi-fication of, an outrage which has drawn down the sound and fory, but signifying little or nothing. The audience listened to all this without hissing, or any other of those symptoms of violent disapprobation which would probably have attended any similar manifestation of free speech in South Carolina, and the newspapers let him off as softly as they decently could. The only 'grows abuse' which attended his progress as a South Carolinian was.

The South is specially hostile to popular education of the sound in the special progress as a south Carolinian was.

The South is specially hostile to popular education are the sound in the sound in the special progress as a south Carolinian was. that the few persons who went to hear his first lec-ture quietly stayed away from the second, not from ture quietly stayed away from the second, not from any personal dislike to Simms, but to avoid being bored; and nobody came to supply their places. So Mr. Simms withdraws in disgust, and attempts rer, 'should teach that slave society is the common, to throw the blame on the 'singular odium' which he says attaches to him. If we felt ourselves authorized to indulge in the same frank and forcible style of language in which he delights, we should say that Mr. Simms was a 'singular ass'; but we

Formerly, a Southern gentleman was a rorld's wonder. Boston and New York crowded and stared at orators who insulted them and their historic ideas. Now, Gov. Floyd cannot find as

Mr. Simms, the novelist, came from South Car-olina to defend his State against her own history and historians. The accustomed stage manage-ment was assayed-everything was ready but the was to be expected of one part of the communi-ty. But it was peculiarly improper on the other ty. But it was peculiarly improper on the other part. Can the Journal of Commerce, the Observer, and all specially interested in the South, affird such conduct? They ought to have turned out. They should have secured an audience. The men labor, free speech, and the non-extension of slavery! who voted for pay in this city, could have been Delightful Union! hired to sit out a course of lectures on South Carolina patriotism. A few hundred dollars would have propped up Mr. Simms, and not only preventfrom us scoffers, that those gentlemen who make such a pother over Southerners, are at ter, to stand loward the Northern States as we stand heart just as sick of their fantastic harangues as to the rest of the world. Enemies in war, in peace to give up his Northern tour. Once, and but a few years ago, he would have gone through the Northern States like Noah's Ark, and not altogether unlike it for contents. But now he is aground ration.'
at the very start! No dinners! no newspaper wings! no thronged lecture-halls! no conservative laudation of South Carolina history and hum-bug! Could not something be done for this chi-valrous gentleman by the ecclesiastics of the school of Ham! There ought to be Noachian Doctors of Divinity to bless a poor layman who is laboring signify nothing, except that she believes they will like themselves to bring back the twilight of the prove as effectual in the future as in the past, let her of Liberty .- N. Y. Independent.

A Burrisn Lin. A late number of the London Times charges the editor of this paper with having expressed a desire to become a slaveholder. The anonymous bully lies. The only slaves Mr. Meagher would wish to have are the kind his ancestors, several hundred years ago, possessed—light-haired, blue-eyed Saxon slaves.—Mea-

Though Mr. Meagher's aspirations run rather ahead of his friend's, John Mitchel's, who only longed for a lot of fat niggers in Alabana, they not oppose any more bitterly a large demand like this, are yet quite moderate, considering the fact which he brags of as above, that he is the descendant of urged. Try it. The same paper, speaking in the same an ancestry of slaveholders. This fact, by the way, may perhaps account for that zealous preference of monarchy and aristocracy over republi-canism, which animated his soul during his career Union-it would strengthen it. The regeneration (') canism, which animated his soul during his career in Ireland as a rebel against the light-haired, blue-eyed Saxons,' who afterward caught him, and United States, would lead to the gradual emancipation kept the tables torned upon him until one memo-rable day in Australia. In view of all these cir-tablished by the enemies of American republicanism. cumstances, it is, perhaps, only natural that Mr.

Meagher should now wish to have some men, women and children, of the same Saxon breed, as is still upon Northern idolatry of the Union: To bring chattels. In this, however, he differs from his the North to terms, Mr. Barnwell, of Carolina, recompolitical friend, Mr. Herbert, of California, who mends, that at the present session of Congress, Mr. Ma thinks that, after niggers, Irishmen are good son, of Virginia, or some other distinguished Southers enough slaves for him—good enough, at least, to kill—an opinion in which he is sustained by the Democratic' Members of Congress, and the Democratic' Judiciary of the District of Columbis. Of course, we cannot attempt to decide where Democrats' disagree on so nice a point. where 'Democrats' disagree on so nice a point. Perhaps they might be induced to compromise—Herbert giving up his Irish slaves, and Moagher his Saxon slaves, and both satisfying themselves with niggers. In that case, we trust the Irish Nees will retract the crushing retort it has defined antly hursed at the Times, and relieve that journal from the pain now inflicted upon it.—Tribune.

THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, DEJEMBER 5, 1856

NO 'COVENANT WITH DEATH.' It gives us high satisfaction to learn that a call for STATE DISUNION CONVENTION, signed by free om-loving citizens of Worcester, is to be speedily pu forth, inviting a mass meeting, at "the heart of the Commonwealth,' by delegation or otherwise, of such

the people of Massachusetts as are convinced that the attempt to unite Liberty and Slavery, free institutions and slave institutions, in one compact, is a 'wild and guilty fantasy'; that the time has come for the North to dissolve the bands which connect her with the South and which involve her in all the guilt of the slave are tem ; that, proclaiming her determination not only perpetuate ber cruel oppression where it now exists, be to extend it without limitation-and excluding from he soil, all who demand liberty for the enslaved, and committing the most flagrant outrages upon the persons an rights of Northern citizens in a manner admitting of no redress-the South has taken the initiative step in the work of disunion, and rendered it necessary, on the part of the North, by every consideration of self-respecjustice, humanity, and personal freedom. From th beginning, the American Union was a fearful 'covenant with death," and a colossal iniquity ; our fathers sinn in forming it, however much their conduct may be extenuated; to seek to perpetuate it, in view of its rea character and legitimate results, is to commit a fa greater sin ; to overthrow it is the first and highe duty. The reasons which existed for the separation the colonies from the mother country are as dust in th patriotism in the revolutionary war, let him do so : balance compared with those which call for a formal but if he wishes to blast his hitherto fair fame, and an effectual abrogation of the blood-stained national compact. However perverse in spirit, the Charleston whom the people respect and revere. If Mr. Simus comes to Cleveland, we hope every good citizen will stay at home.—Cleveland Leader.

Mercury is correct in its philo-ophy in declaring.

What must come four years hence, had better be melizen will stay at home.—Cleveland Leader. . What must come four years hence, had better be met to-day, There is, properly, no Union now. At all events, it is not a true Union. There is nothing sacred in it. To borrow from Milton, we may ask, " Hath God joined hate with love, war with peace, bitterness and reviling with gentleness and forbearance? Call this not a God's joining, but rather a devil's joining." Mr Dean Sin: I greatly regret that I am compelled And, again, the same paper speaks the truth when it to forego my engagements as a lecturer in the North, says. 'The people of the North and the people of the in consequence of the singular odium which attends my South were never one people and publisher on a very like the same of the singular odium which attends my South were never one people and publisher on a very like the same of th South were never one people, and nothing can ever make

The South not only holds the North to all the horrible compromises of the Constitution, but makes it an unpardonable act for her citizens to stand up in defence of their own constitutional rights. 'The Abolition par ty of the North,' says the Columbia South Carolinian, is comparatively a small one, but almost universally are the people Free Sollers. Practically, we of the

indignant condemnation of the whole civilized the laboring man, every where, should be enslaved, withworld. He seemed to take it for granted that no-out regard to his complexion. 'Slavery,' says another body but himself knew anything of the history of Carolina journal, 'is the natural and normal condition South Carolina; at the same time denouncing as asses or reptiles all who failed to come up to his standard of appreciation. Yet, with all these pretensions, he delivered a dull discourse, full of a servile class of MECHANICS and LABORERS, unfit for sound and fory, but signifying little or nothing. self-government, and yet clothed with the attributes

light with darkness?

The South, through its journals, is continually casting its slime upon the North, and especially upon New England, the glory of the world. Hear what the Washmany auditors in Wall street as plain Speaker ington Union says of the people of New England :— Banke, fresh from the people, and with no insignia except the old-fashioned doctrine of Liberty! gious tyranny; they are groaning under a despotism which challenges a parallel in any other part of the world '! The Carolina Times says- It is meet and proper that the miserable, sin-stricken, polluted and audience. People would not go to hear him. This ungoily population of the North should beg parden for their black sins recorded, committed against God, their country and fellow-men. As a generation of vipers, they ought to be warned to fice from the wrath to come.' All this because they go for free schools, free

> · How pleasant 'tis to ree Brethren and friends agree,

Each in their proper station move !" Better,' says Senator Mason of Virginia, * far bet

on people are. Mr. Simms has been obliged friends'-than to remain halting under a common gov ernment, enemies under the guise of peace, or friends at war ; better immediate, absolute and eternal sepa

The South is constantly threatening to dissolve the Union, knowing from past experience that she can thus whip the North into craven submission to all her pefarions designs; and as her demands increase, so do her disunion threats, which, being 'full of sound and fury, early world, and substitute it for the mid-day sun do what she may. Thus the New Orleans Delta boldly prove as effectual in the future as in the past, let her says- We not only desire to make territories now free slave territories, and to acquire new territory in which to extend slavery-such as Cuba, Northeastern Mexico. rather than grant it, say the croaking impracticables. Gentlemen, you do not know the North, oracularly as his friend's, John Mitchel's, who only you look when dubiously shaking your heads. It would of Central America, by Walker, in alliance with the son, of Virginia, or some other distinguished Southern Senator, should propose a dissolution of the Union, and a division of the national property; for nothing mo will be needed to terrify the North into abject subser viency to the will of the Slave Power! In the same vein, the Richmond Whig threatens that the South will

a suggestion, would be evept out of power in a day, in a whirlwind of national indignation. We believe that if it were proposed to import among us a colony of lepers, it would hardly excite more horror and dismay, than an offer to incorporate slaveholding communities as an integral part of the British dominions.' So much for the cold shoulder in that direction. The South means nothing by this bluster. Her cowardice is equato her ruffinism, and both are beyond computation.
She will give due heed to the warning given by Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, in his place in Congress, a few years ago :- Suppose the Union were dissolved, wha had the South to depend upon? All the crowned heads were largely composed of intelligent, thoughtful, pro-were against her. A million of slaves were ready to gressive minds, carnestly seeking the truth, and deeply rise and strike for freedom at the first tap of the drum. had the South to depend upon? All the crowned heads Were they to cut loose from the North, whither were they to look for PROTECTION? The more the South re- liar views; and, as usual, the advocates of war an Secred, the more clearly must she see that she had a bloodshed indicated no disposition to contest the ques deep and vital interest in maintaining the Union. Ition. Our esteemed friend Higginson, while unable to flected, the more clearly must she see that she had a And, in spite of her madness, she knows and sees this to be true; for she has not forgotten the ingenuous con- advocating the right to engage in mortal strife in great fession made on the same occasion by Mr. Underwood emergencies, (such as exist in Kansas.) in furtherance

MAN COPLE SEE ST. If the Union were dissolved into great faith in the general efficacy of returning good for two parts, the slave would cross the line, and then turn evil, and to his personal enemies he would repay wrong round and curse his master from the other shore. Every with kindness; but he believed there were excepword of this is true; therefore let the watchword be tional cases when it would not only be right, but sounded from mountain to valley, throughout the North a duty, to take the sword and rifle, and march to the -- NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS: ' The South- battle-field, after the example of our revolutionary sires. ern fire-enters are all dagtards, and they laugh in their alceves to see the North turning pale at their empty threats of disunion. No-not now, thank Heaven! the This, indeed, has been the language and usage of Palaughs to scorn, and is deliberately, but surely, making anity? up her mind to do this same work effectually, herself, at a period not far distant ! As a specimen of the courage of the redoubtable Gov. Wise, of Virginia, hear it (Republicanism) shall prevail against Democracy, view of any peril, however imminent; that it is a arises, What will we do ? And, after kindling his der he was greeted with ' tremendous applause,' for so roaring like a nightingale '! But, whether the South be gasconading or in earnest

must withdraw from a Union which defiles and degrades her, which involves her in immeasurable guilt, which has cost her hundreds of millions of dollars, which cripishes her character in the eyes of the world, and which must subject her to the righteous judgments of Heaven. It was sinful in its inception ; it is sinful in its continuance; and it must be denounced and treated as such, by every lover of freedom, every believer in the ' Higher Law, and every one who adores the living God-let mercenary office-holders, and unscrupulous demagogues, and vile tories, and border ruffians, howl as they will. We know that, as yet, there is not much said openly know that the sentiment of disunion is widely diffused, the Constitution of the United States, or of any of the ligious feeling among the thoughtful, the virtuous, and the good. It is spreading like a secret flame, from heart to heart, and from State to State, and will ultimately break out in a mighty conflagration. Read the following admission of the Providence Post, a border-ruffian

Adams, says the Boston Post, 'offered a petition, signed by fitteen abolitionists of Massachusetts, for the dissolution of the Union, it excited such indignation half of the Union, in the universal triumph of border dissolution of the Union, it excited such indignation that he was barely saved from expulsion by his venerable age and past services. Now these fifteen mad people rule Massachusetts, and have nominated Fremont and elected a Speaker of the House who is willing to tlet the Union slide. And we may add, as indicative of the increase of this disunion party in our own State, that, at the time to which the Post first alludes, scarcely a baker's dozen of respectable citizens of Providence that, at the time to which the Post first alludes, scarce-ly a baker's dozen of respectable citizens of Providence could be induced to listen to the mad disunion, no gov-ernment, infidel harangues of Wendell Phillips. Now, even on Sanday, he fills a hall to overflowing, and lead-but providing fuel and light, and contributing towards ing men of the party that claim to be enabled to elect a President, occupy the platform with him.

Hurrah for ' No Union with Slaveholders ! '

'THE EUROPEAN.'

This is the title of a new weekly journal, published every Saturday, at 153 Fulton street, New York. It makes a very band-ome appearance, and evinces rare editorial tact, judgment and intelligence. It is thorhas the following significant standing notice :- This paper will not be sent to any place in the United States tion on the table ; but the friends of Mr. Whitfield re south of Mason and Dixon's line.' May the largest success crown it north of that line! The price is 6 journ prevailed by one majority. cents per copy, or \$3 per year. Three numbers have already appeared, crowded with valuable matter.— on the subject of Whitfield's admission, and adjourned Here is its Prospectus :-

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE EUROPEAN.

The European will contain all the information that can be gathered in Europe and America of especial interest to Europeans in the United States, and to the iphabitants of the British North American Provinces.

It will show the actual condition—moral, physical and mental—of all classes of the people of the various States of this Confederation, whether natives or emissions.

advocate the legislative measures necessary to amelio-rate their condition.

It will institute fair and honest comparisons between the United States and other countries, showing the progress made by each from time to time, and the justice of their several pretensions.

It will maintain the cause of the friends of liberty in these United States merely geographical parties; in fine and the parties of magnifically condemned the idea of organizing in these United States merely geographical parties; in fine and the parties of magnifically condemned the idea of organizing in these United States merely geographical parties; in fine against the same time, emphatically condemned the idea of organizing in these United States merely geographical parties; in fine against the same time, and the progressiant to the progressiant

these who would secrifice it to preserve the domination over the freemen of the North by the slave-owning aristocracy of the South.

It will contain all such facts as may assist the people of other countries in determining what are the true merits or demerits of American Institutions.

the citizen of the Republic who feels a proper interest in the progress of this portion of his cou reader, being well wri ten, and full of phasing descrip tions. Each volume has a large and accurate map, repared from the latest surveys.

'PEACE ON EARTH.'

The Non-Resistance Convention, held at Worcest Saturday and Sunday last, though not numerously tended, (for there are few who even pretend to on-resistants,) was a pleasant and profitable occasion Five meetings were held consecutively, and the discussions, pro and con, were conducted in a spirit and with an earnest sincerity worthy of all commendation. The principal speakers were Adin Ballon, W. L. Garrison Stephen Foster, Seward Mitchell, William Flanders Thomas Haskell, and W. W. Cook, in the affirmative and T. W. Higginson in the negative. The audience usual, was free to all, without reference to their pec endorse the non-resistance doctrine in all cases, and of the downfall of tyranny, paid a very generous tri THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION IS THE bute to those engaged in the non-resistance enterprise, and expressed his pity for those who had abandoned mon practice for Southern men to get up on this floor, their peace principles in Kansas the very first bour and say, 'Touch this subject, and we will dissolve this they were put on trial; for it was evident that they Union as a remedy.' Their remedy is the destruction had faltered through fear, and had not changed their of the thing which they wished to sare, and ANY SENSIBLE minds by calm and enlightened conviction. He had

day has gone by for that ; such threats, in her turn, she triotism in all ages, but is it that of primitive Christi-

posed exceptional cases did not exist; that the inviolability of human life is a fundamental doctrine, not to what he said before the late Presidential election :- If be set aside on any pretext, however plausible, or in (alias Diabolism) God knows the question fearfully great a solecism to talk of killing enemies in love, for their good, as it is to enslave a portion of mankind prohearers to fever heat, he proceeded :- Do you ask me fessedly for their benefit; that the departure from what I will do? I say to you that—I reserve my answer
—for the present! How sublime this climax! No wonmay be killed, or another man enslaved, without wrong -for if one may be thus dealt with, so may millionsand no marvel, therefore, that after an experiment of this kind for thousands of years, the earth is still full the North has a high and solemn duty to perform. She of oppression and blood; that if the gospel be designed to terminate all war, and to bring in the reign of universal peace, then those who profess to embrace it are bound now to beat their swords into ploughshares, and ples her enterprise and mars her prosperity, which tarnand Washington, between Calvary and Bunker Hill, there is no similarity of spirit or purpose; that the American church, sanctioning and upholding as it does the army, navy, and militia, and a national flag, is not the church of Christ, to say nothing of its guilty complicity with slavery; that it is self-contradictory and highly inconsistent for those who profess to believe tha all war, and all preparations for war, are sinful, (such, for example, as members of the Society of Friends at the North in favor of this movement ; but we also and of the American Peace Society,) to vote to sustain and is becoming not only a patriotic, but a deeply re- States, seeing it affirms the rightfulness of war, and provides for its prosecution; that the revolution o 1776 has resulted, in 1856, in the expenditure of seven hundred millions of dollars upon the army and navy in the rapid extermination of the Indian tribes, in vast increase of the slave population, in a wide territo rial expansion of the slave system, in the prostration of all constitutional safeguards, in the suppression of all

> nobility of soul is seldom witnessed in society. Peace be upon them all !

We shall publish the official proceedings in our number.

CONGRESS-THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The second session of the thirty-fourth Congress com menced at Washington on Monday last. Both branch oughly imbued with the spirit of impartial freedom, es proceeded promptly to business. In the House, the and makes no compromise with the slave oligarchy in admission of Mr. Whitfield, as the border-ruffian deleour land-taking the only tenable ground, that between gate from Kansas, was debated at length, and refused Liberty and Slavery, no union can possibly exist. It by a vote of 96 to 104. To clinch this decision, Mr Grow, of Pa., moved to reconsider, and to lay that m sisted, and after a session of six hours, a motion to ad

On Tuesday, the House was engaged all the sessio without disposing of the question.

In the Senate, the message of the President was read. Of course, it takes a wholly 'South-side view' of na-

It will be opposed to the Anti-Republican, alias the Sham Democracy or Pro-Slavery party—the enemies of each and all the citizens of the United States as freedom and social progress all over the world. It will oppose the propagandists of slavery, and will advocate the propagandism of liberty on this continent the propagandism of liberty on this continent the inviolability of the constitutional rights of the well as in Europe. as well as in Europe.

It will set forth the various reasons why Republican institutions in the United States have hitherto failed to proclaimed their devoted and unalterable attachment to the Union and to the Constitution, as observed the leading of the working classes, and will be the Union and to the Constitution, as observed the leading of the working classes, and will be the Union and to the Constitution, as observed the leading of the working classes, and will be the Union and to the Constitution, as observed the leading of the working classes, and will be the Union and to the Constitution, as observed the leading of the working classes, and will be the Union and to the Constitution, as observed the leading of the working classes. jects of interest superior to all subjects of local or

It will maintain the cause of the friends of liberty in Europe and elsewhere—a cause which should be supported by all parties in every country enjoying constitutional government, since the only real danger to those countries is from a combination of the military despots of Europe, aided by the Pro-Slavery government of the United States.

It will sustain the cause of Republicanism against those who would secrifice it to preserve the domination over the freemen of the North by the slave-owning aristocracy of the South.

It will contain all such facts as may assist the people for the country of the country, had they not been disguised by suggestions plausible in appearance, acting upon an excited state of the public mind, induced by causes temporary in their character, and it is to be hoped transient in their influence.

of other countries in determining what are the true merits or demerits of American institutions.

The lowa Handbook, for 1856. By Nathan H. Parker.

The Minney Handbook, for 1856-7. By Nathan H. Parker.

Messra J. P. Jewett & Co. have published these two neat and useful volumes, which should be in the hands of all persons disposed to emigrate, or even to travel in the great West. They are prepared with care by a gentlemen who is familiar with his subject, having by repeated and extended tours, both in the State and the Territory, obtained reliable information respecting the soil, climate, resources, the progress of settlements and growth of towns, and all other facts which are of interest to the settler, the traveller, or to the citizen of the Republic who feels a proper interest.

of existing States.

Te accomplish their objects, they dedicate themselves to the odious task of depreciating the government organization which stands in their way, and of calumniating, with indiscriminate invective, not only the citizens of particular States, with whose laws they find fault, but all others of their follow-citizens throughout the country, who

do not participate with them in their assaults upon the Constitution, framed and adopted by our fathers, and claiming for the privileges it has seen, ed, and the blessings it has conferred the study of their children.

ed, and the blessings it has conferred the steady support and grateful reverences of their children. They seek an object which they well know to be a resolutionary one.

They are perfectly aware that the change in the relative condition of the white and black means the slaveholding States, which they would be mote, is beyond their lawful authority; that is them it is a foreign object; that it cannot be at fected by any peaceful instrumentality of being that for them, and the States of which they are critizens, the only path to its accounts. that for them, and the States of which they are cifizens, the only path to its accomplainest in through burning cities, and ravaged felds, and alaughtered populations, and all there is nostle, rible in foreign, complicated with civil and senie war; and that the first step in the attempt is the forcible disraption of a country embracing. war; and that the first step in the attemptions forcible disraption of a country embracing is in broad bosom a degree of liberty, and an assemt individual and public prosperity, to which there no parallel in history, and substituting is its plan to one and increase. no parallel in history, and substituting in it plans hostile governments, driven at once and invitably into mutual devastation and fratricial or. bly into mutan of the now peaceful and felicities nage, fransferming the house permanent camp of start men, like the rival monarchies of En

Well knowing that such, and such soly, are he the fabric of the Union by appeals to postion and sectional prejudice, by inductrinating its leads with reciprocal batted, and by educating then is

with reciprocal batted, and by educating them is stand face to face as enemies, rather than shall der to shoulder as friends.

It is by the agency of such unwarrandshinter, ference, foreign and domestic, that the sinds of many, otherwise good citizens, have been so inflamed into the passionate condemnation of the domestic institutions of the Southern State at Japanth to pass insensibly to almost one because domestic institutions of the Southern Sale, it at length to pass insensibly to almost equippes sionate hostility towards their fellow-cines of those States, and thus finally to fall into temps. rary fellowship with the avowed and actioness mies of the Constitution. Ardenly attacks in liberty in the abstract, they do not step becomie practically how the objects they would attain to be accomplished, nor to reflect that, ere if the eril were as great as they deem it, they have m remedy to apply, and that it can only be agrate ted by their violence and unconstitutional arisa. ted by their violence and unconstitutional artist. Extremes beget extremes. Violent affort him the North finds its inevitable consequence in the growth of a spirit of angry defiance at the South. Thus, in the progress of events, we had made that consummation, which the voice of the jogs has now so pointedly rebuked, of the attent of a portion of the States, by a sectional orprintion and movement, to usurp the cuttol of the I confidently believe that the great body of them

who inconsiderately took this fatal step are incerely attached to the Constitution and the Usion, They would, upon deliberation, shrink with and feeted horror from any conscious act of distribu or civil war. But they have entered into a path which leads nowhere, unless it be to citil war and disunion, and that has no other possible outet, They have proceeded thus far in that direction in consequence of the successive stages of their proissues, each of which professed to be counted within peaceful and constitutional limits, but which attempted indirectly what few men were willing to do directly, that is, to act serresively against the constitutional rights of nearly one half of the thirty-one States.

A question, which is one of the most difficulted

all the problems of social institution, tolitical economy and statesmanship, they treat with unreasoning intemperance of thought and language. In the long series of acts of indirect aggresses, the first was the strenuous agitation, by citizens of the Northern States, in Congress and out of it, of the question of negro emancipation in the Southern States.

The second step in this path of evil consisted of

acts of the people of the Northern States, and in several instances of their governments, sined to facilitate the escape of persons held to service is the southern States, and to prevent their estrate tion when reclaimed according to law and nin-tue of express provisions of the Constitution. In promote this object, legislative enactments and ther means were adopted to take away or defeat rights which the Constitution solemnly guaranted. In order to nullify the then existing act of Cagress concerning the extradition of legities fra service, laws were enacted in many States, letilding their officers, under the severest penalties, to participate in the execution of any act of Congress

tion between the authorities of the United States and of the several States, for the maintenance of their common institutions, which existed in the early years of the Republic, was destroyed; onf jurisdiction came to be frequent; and Congress found itself compelled, for the support of the Constitution, and the vindication of its power, it authorize the appointment of new officers charged with the execution of its acts, as if they and the officers of the States were the ministers, respectively, of foreign governments in a state of mutal hostility, rather than fellow magistrates of a common country, peacefully subsisting under the pre-tection of one well-constituted Union. Thus here, also, aggression was followed by reactions and the attacks upon the Constitution at this point did bet serve to raise up new barriers for its defeace and

The third stage of this unhappy sectional cotroversy was in connection with the organization of territorial governments, and the admission of new States into the Union. When it was proposed to admit the State of Maine, by separation of territory from that of Massachusetts, and the State of Missouri, formed of a portion of the territory es-ed by France to the United States, representates in Congress objected to the admission of the latter, unless with conditions saited to particular tiess of public policy. The imposition of such a con-tion was successfully resisted. But, at the sust period, the question was presented of imposing rerictions upon the residue of the territory That question was, for the time, deby France. That question was, for the time, as posed of by the adoption of a geographical list of

Enough of this mulicious, abusive and libellous not sage, which will serve to deepen and perpetuate the isfamy of its author. The message having been trol is the Senate, a debate sprung up, incidental to the sotion to print it and the accompanying documents. The

Mr. Hale attacked the positions of the President, in nying altogether the charges which imputed to a separate of the people of eleven States want of health the Constitutional obligations, and a love of the Unit. He said it was untrue that they sought to many the

powers of this government.

Mr. Brown thanked the President for sounding his voice of warning against sectional strife, and too cos-sion to charge the supporters of Fremont with the is-tention of abolishing slavery everywhere, and, in the

connection, alluded to the views of Seward and Ries.

This called up Mr. Seward, who remarked, that was the hard said on that subject was not in a corer, and referred Brown for further information to Relieft's publication of his speeches.

Mr. Wilson stated he had never entertained not correspond to the control of the core in th

present the opinion that Congress had the pour is abolish slavery within the States, nor had be used the sentiment that these with whom he acted intended the sentiment that these with whom he action assume or exercise such power.

Mr. Mason maintained that the constant agistic of allowery brought the people of the South to the extinuition that the preservation of that institution rested in themselves alone, and that if the Frement prity lat been able to execute what they avowed, it would have been able to execute what they avowed, it would have been able to execute what they avowed, it would have been able to execute what they avowed, it would have been able to execute what they avowed, it would have been able to execute what they avowed, it would have been able to execute what they avowed, it would have been able to execute what they avowed, it would have been able to execute the second of the Union—immediate and execute the union of the union—immediate and union of the union of t

Mr. Trumbull denied that the Republicans lad an intention to interfere with slavery in the State. The had avowed the rights of the States, and that the size of the States, and the Constitution of the country should be preserved. He spiritely controvered the President's remark that the Misseuri Compromise absolute, being unconstitutional, saying he had a foundation for the assertion. Adjourned.

TEMPERANCE. We learn that a State Temperant Convention will be held in Boston, on Wednesday 10th, in the Tremont Temple, commencing at 10 o'click A. M. It is expected that Gen. Fiercher, of Versal, Gen. Carey, of Ohio, and other distinguished speakes will be present. All friends of the cause are large r fa. r fa. entr-ently dren. be a

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SLIVERY TRIUMPHANT—DUFY OF THE

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 16, 1856.

gs Friend, - The battle is fought; Slavery he ael, and, by your consent, is to rule the nation har years. I say, by your consent, because, though all you thought was right to defeat it, and red most earnestly to secure the victory to Liberty grant, yet you entered the conflict, with the unpoint for if Slavery got the majority, she might not and the whole nation for four years, 'This ure agreement between you and your confederates; the agreement between you and your confederates; used the majority, Liberty was to rule, in Kansas, for years, by the consent of both parties; but if or learn, by the bottom person of the person ; but if Kanes, but the nation, for four years, with the at of both parties. You wanted Premont to be president; but if you could not get him, you mind to accept Buchanan and Slavery, if they got

rest born a member of it. You came into that ment tolerarily knowing that slavery was, in fact, grappi party and manager in the firm, and had and constitutional right to get the majority and in the nation that you had ; and that you voluntarily or color a constitutional obligation to admit its righ seperand administer the government as it should a sie and best, and to submit to its behests and to hereute them. Had you triumphed, you would expected the same course in reference to the rights there from the defeated party. But you are deand and now you must fulfil your part of the barpart averly consent that Slavery may rule, receive tolerts of the Slave Oligarchy as law, and help exo then-18 Adams, Giddings, Sumner, Banks len and Hale have ever done. You admit that Slabes certain constitutional rights, and while it within the boundaries of those rights, you consent but it may rule the nation.

Tors, in THE LIBERATOR, dated Oct. 21st, is before Not one allusion is in it to the one question at e, i e, Dil you invest Fremont with power to keep arrout of Kansas, knowing that he would use that er to protect and perpetuate slavery in the fifteen there shere it now exists, ... under the shield of State sectory') Would your moral nature (I care feester and stultifies his moral nature) allow you to and a men with power to keep piracy out of Syrain keeping that he would use that power to establish puy in Aubarn? To get a power that will keep the on of all villanies ' out of Kausas, you create our that you know will be used to keep it in Virginia his same sense in which your vote goes to keep theft saber, adultery, murder and piracy out of Lawrence. per to perpetrate and protect these crimes in St tais. It seems impossible to me that your moral na me as justify you in doing this. Yet, this letter perhefere me is but an attempt to justify yourself slathers in such a course.

& matter what John Q. Adams, Joshua R. Gid len John P. Hale, Henry Wilson, John G. Palfrey, Brace Mann, Gerrit Smith, or Charles Sumner, did gardeing-though they all did and do maintain the estitional right of slavery to existence, protection, entation, and national rule, (if it gets the maex. in the States where it now is-their example sperhing to settle this question of plain but stern smilty, Is it right to invest a man with power to ne parself, wife and chiblren, from slavery in Rochbowing that he will use that power to englave fien in Syracuse? ' It seems to me that no command emple of God or man can make it right knowingsperpetuate slavery for one hour in Missouri, in pler to keep it out of Kansas.

But you say, " We may be in contact with slavehold milds, without being in union with them a mo int' My friend, what do you mean? That Adams diags, Smith and Sumner were or could be in daily stat with slaveholders in Congress, who are membad that boly, having the same right to be there as relaters that they had, and yet not be in political min with them ' for a moment '? It seems impossible int yes could me in this ; yet, if you do not, all you at about it is without pertinence to the point at issue, unit, a political union with slaveholders. In taking is say in the Senate, Charles Sumner did, in theory in practice, consent to unite with slaveholders, whom small designate as robbers, pirates, and the earth's test, criminals, in making laws for this nation. mornized their political right and capacity to rule sation, and assured them of his intention to accord hthm all and the same privileges and rights as memes of that body which he claimed for himself. He sail set enter that body without such a union with thellers, and every moment of his Senatorial life bers spent in such a political union with thore thm he deems daily guilty of the greatest possible times and sins against God and man. Can this be fgit? Can this be just? Can Charles Sumner, or Simul J. May, thus blend his political existence with the san of all villanies '-thus become a partner to that you yourself term 'an infernal covenant,' 'r terment with death and an agreement with hell,"-and bet manit high treason against his own manhood, best and hewilder his moral nature, and draw around is sen soul the shadows of moral death? Dear friend, for the sake of the love and respect we

her hear and have long borne to each other, tell me, Are you a voluntary member of what you, in the letter lefter me, term 'an infernal covenant'? Are you in political union with slaveholders, on the principle that they may rule you, your wife and children, and the whole nation, if they can get the majority? Ten and times more manly, noble, heroic, and potent for good had been the influence of Adams, Giddings, ner, &c., had they stood outside such an infernal couplet, and made the same efforts against slavery. ad the Union that sustains it. Had you remained tchile what you know and confess to be an infernal trenant, and continued nobly to battle for freedom to the hasis of 'No Union with Slaveholders,' would by year indusence have carried infinitely greater regar! Can'you join such an infernal compact, as a tery to it, even to destroy it, without being shorn of pur moral power? I think not. You join the comlet, and your rote counts one, no more; and as a beaber of that compact, you put just one to flight by per rate, no more; but outside of it, and standing my is the dignity of moral might, you might put ten ersaul to flight. listery has settled one question, viz., that no party,

had on the principle that the majority shall rule, can buy thing to sustain a moral principle, or any moral as Such parties struggle for numbers, never for

Be doctrine that you can sustain this ' infernal covbut us a schole, without consenting to sustain every being it, and what you say about the fundamental but of the American Anti-Slavery Society,' and your aun, 'No separation' (political, religious, social or (see) from slaveholders, and no union with them, hi shat Jon say about the distinction between living ader a Constitution and voting for it, do not, as it beat to me, belp to settle the moral right of your tolan, in investing a man with power to keep slave Total of Kansas, knowing, by his own assurance, that t will use that power to sustain and perpetuate the has of all villanies ' in Virginia. Can any possible manustance justify you, to your own manhood, in forting a man with power, when he assures you he that use it to protect slavery, with all its horrors, any there in the universe? Our mission is, not to abolish there, or to keep it out of Kansas, but to embody bd saintain, amid all earth's convulsions, the princi-In a eternal justice, as we know them, to reverence or an allow, to wors ip God, as revealed in our

let allow me to ask, do you now believe, as you have

to raise and support armies, to create and sustain a place-monies returned to speculators just previous navy,' and vote for a commander-in-chief of the army the last Issue of Military Bounty Land

with you. Am I mistaken? Tempest-tossed and dri-ven amid this storm of revolution, my only hope is in fearlessly executed his duty, carefully and fully examina stern, resolute, unfaltering, but calm, loving fidelity ing maps, records, files and erasures, not forgetting to this one ides, the absolute sanctity of human life and interlineations, &c. liberty. I know that, as men and women come to worthemselves with the majesty and glory of absolute sanc- heartily tired of Democratic rule, and they believe it tity, as they do their God, life, liberty and happiness no other remely than a change, a vital change-reform will be secure. You cannot lead men to respect life by perfect reform-and they have come to the conclusion voting for the right to kill; you cannot induce them to that whoever has the place of power and authority wi slavery by empowering a man to sustain slavery, for question, and rise above any sectional feelings. one hour, any where in the universe. To vote to perpetuate slavery in Virginia is to yield up the citadel of liberty, i. e., the principle that slavery is a wrong which no power can make right.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

APPLICATION OF THE PROBE. NEW IPSWICH, Nov. 26, 1856.

The question, ' Will the Republican party of '56, as

of Kansas Republicans, and the result is a bomb-shell but it is also lamentably true, that of those who hav panic, each and all running and shouting, 'Come out beretofore committed themselves to the cause of im with hell!' sets their souls to Belshazzar's trembling merely.

Republican party with master skill and force. Laying sible; a condition of things very unlike that which ex down a free platform, calling no man master, nor re- isted on my last visit here. If what is true of this vi sponsible to any but God and the Right, he brought the cinity is true of all others, it requires little of the pro galled jude to wincing terms instanter. Priest and phetic to foretell that it will be a severe ordeal through breach' made in their premises by the direct logic and by the political elements of the late campaign. eloquence of the speaker.

The major count against the Church was, that of dereliction of Christian duty, and consequent responsi- ened. bility for the existence and woes of slavery. The laymen were ahead of the clergy. A minister present denied the facts; said that the Church had not the pow- Miss Remond speaks briefly, but very much to the point er to abolish slavery. (Mr. Barnes to the contrary, not- and in an impressive manner. withstanding.) and that statistics proved that the clergy were and always had been in advance of the laity. This novel position was suddenly carried by the force of the speaker and concurrence of the assembly. A very learned physician here interposed with a pertinent fact. 'The Rev. Nehemiah Adams was to exchange with a brother in the Lord, but, lo and behold ! the people-the parish of this supple brother-barred the church door in the reverend gentleman's face ! ' This was a true Paixhan. The speaker having before stated similar facts -the doctor coming in with a corroboration, all so stunning-be assured the effect was cheering o an audience who for the most part liked the truth.

To the oft-repeated question, ' How shall we dissolve the Union? ' the reply was, 'Cease voting ! Cease all complicity with the Government!' 'And what shall we do after the dissolution?' 'Do your duty first; them seemingly a complete jurgon. Their God is Com- sue his ethnological investigations. The Bee saysmerce, and Banks (on the Exchange) is their prophet.

'Give us our idel, our Union!' (Ah! the bloodstains! Not all the perfume of Southern spice groves on the 'Races,' received with such signal marks of fawill take the smell out of this rotten compact, this vor all over New England, and in several of the Westparchment sealed with the clot of mothers' blood!)
Give us the dictum of great Mammon! Give us whole chusetts Legislature with so much satisfaction—is fatorath and striped and thonged and gashed offerings to powers; and shows full well, that though his skin is of

Mr. Allen has the qualities of a strong debater-mild. resolute and penetrating. Assailed like Socrates by the sonhists, he maintained himself with Socratic energy.

The sweetest flower that smiles on Afric sands, When trolden under foot smell-sweeter still; And dying Freedom, smote by ruffian hands, Takes unction new : even so her lovers will ! R. G.

EXTORTION AND PECULATION.

CONNEEA Co., Alabama, Oct. 25, 1856.

A reader of your excellent paper, I have waited with eminently successful. The speaking was of a high much anxiety to see you come out on the corruption and order-earnest, eloquent, and directly to the pointfrauds that are carried on in the land offices of this and the attendance very encouraging. In a private note section of the Union, not only on the planting popula- to us, our gifted friend Lucy Stone (Blackwell) says of tion, but actually on the government itself. Under the the Convention :--- With rare earnestness, our best men late laws passed for the benefit of the planting interest, and women gave their best thoughts to a large audisno the frauds and impositions that have been practised on that, from first to last, listened with the deepest interthe people, under the name of fees, well known to the est. We have a little healthful opposition from a there President and his Cabinet, which they Jare not deny, logical student, who denied that our claims were found almost exceed belief. During all former administra- either in Nature or Revelation. The Times warned us tions, an examiner was annually sent round to ascer- that if we secured equal rights, man would not protect tain not only the condition of the land offices, but also us; while the Express answered that, as the abolition the conduct of subordinates in them; but since Mr. lets were once driven out of this city, but now control Pierce's Democratic rule, this excellent preventive the Republican party, so it would not be strange if this has been dropped, and a Gardner might now go on Woman's Rights party should, at no distant day, bewithout apprehension of detection.

instead of costing, agreeably to law, twelve and a half last convention was held here, when the clerical mass at cents per acre, before the skinning process is got the Semi-World's Temperance Convention shamed and through with by the subordinates, costs from fifteen to silenced common rowdies. We employed a good phone twenty cents per acre, -the official collecting a tax, graphic reporter, and hope to have the proceedings in in the form of fees, contrary to law and instructions, pamphlet form before Christmas. The most important of twenty per cent. on all the public money schich pusses plan of action was proposed by Rev. Antoinette Brown through his hands, received from this description of Blackwell, viz, a memorial on behalf of the Convention purchasers, which amounts to tens of thousands of dol- to be addressed to each State legislature, asking that on the sales of public lands, including salary, making equality for women, by the respective States." altogether a compensation astounding.

Now, all this is known to our Democratic rulers, and the notorious, open-daylight, high-handed fraud and imposition practised on the people and the government, have so disgusted the mass of planters with high-sounding Democracy, that they are full willing for a change, and afraid to trust Democrary any longer, fearing a continuance of the same impositions. Indeed, they feel a hope that any other administration, for its own sake, would put down the glaring frauds practised on them and ultimately compel the defrauders to return to the abused planters the unauthorized sams filched from them under the name of FEES.

The fact is, Gen. I' eree has put into office so many broken-down, insulvent, gambling, drinking cousins, to

OVENANT THE PARTIES TO done the past twenty-five years, that human life is macred-that neither God nor man can have a right to examination of any offices that they are in, and of the take it; that war and preparations for war are op- consequences to their safety and his own reputation; for posed to the essential laws and rights of our nature, he is well informed of what is going on, as are also his posed to the essential laws and rights of our nature, and to the spirit and teachings of Jreus, in whose steps you are happy to be able to tread? If such is now your conviction, can you stand erect in conscious into-cence before your own manhood, and be sternly and nobly true to your moral nature, and vote for the right to declare we's, issue letters of marque and reprisal, valuable lands until a reduction by the law should take to raise and support to the present administration, than a rigid examination of the present administration, than a rigid examination. and navy, and invest bim with power which he assures enable them to buy warrants and enter the same valutempt to assert his freedom, as Washington did his? law, and forbidden by instructions, collected to an in Is the sanctity and glory of humanity the one deep, mense amount, would make up a splendid expose of holy, ever-present conviction of your head and feeling fraud and corruption and imposition on the landed pop-of your heart? It is with me; I had thought it was ulation, the hard-laboring people, and give ample em-

The foregoing facts, notoriously and glaringly befor ship and reverence God in themselves, and to surround the people of this section of country, have made ther love peace by voting for the right to declare war; you be impelled by a regard for posterity so far as to make cannot induce men to respect liberty and to abolish the constitutional rights of the people a paramount A READER.

ANTI-SLAVERY INDIFFERENCE.

Extract of a letter from Aaron M. Powell, an Agen of the American Anti-Slavery Society, dated Easton Washington county, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1856 :-

. We find the people very much in the condition one, just recovering from a severe attack of fever, weak in spirit, exhausted and irritable." I have been more or less conversant with the cond

personified in John C. Fremont, ultimately rise higher tion of our cause in this county for the past six years, in the scale of human liberty than "Liberty and and during that time I have never known so little in Union "? seems just now to be an important one, terest in, or sympathy with, the genuine, ultra anti-Abolitionists, being well persuaded that the Republican slavery movement. Our meetings have been attended movement was merely a spasmodic affection for the by limited numbers ; those who come out seem unusu slave, and terror of vassalage on their own part, pro- ally indifferent. The effects of lowering the moral phesied that with the hurly burley of President-making standard to accommodate the Republican phase of the would culminate the fire of their resolutions. I have late campaign, are painfully apparent among those no doubt that in olden as well as modern times, proph- heretofore recognized as abolitionists in this region ets were pleased to witness the fulfilment of their pre- Few there are, a very few, noble exceptions. It is true dictions, and may have instituted means to that end. | many have rejected the platform of slavery extension Drop a Disunion field-hand into the midst of a nest and in its stead have adopted that of non-extension; of her, my people! The very voice of the oracle, mediate and universal emancipation, many are now crying, Make no covenant with death, nor agreement apparently contented with the issue of non-extension

Though Union Village alone has contributed four Sabbath evening, Nov. 28d, Mr. D. M. Allen, of hundred dollars for Kansas, to collect funds for the Westminster, Mass., subsoiled the churches and the American Anti-Slavery Society seems well nigh impos layman, doctors and merchants, representatives and which the genuine Anti-Slavery movement must pass scholars, all together plunged 'i' the imminent deadly to regain the original vigor which has been absorbed

We are forced to recognise the unfortunate aspects which I have referred, but I am by no means disheart-

Our friend C. L. Remond strikes most efficient blow for freedom, of which you well know him to be capable.

With full confidence in the sentiment beautifully ex pressed by one of our American poets, that

One secent of the Holy Ghost, The heedless world bath never lost,

I am strong in the faith that our cause is sure of ulti mate triumph. The important issue for the presen crisis is, . No union with Slaveholders, religiously or politically! Our meetings yesterday afternoon and evening were

more successful than heretofore."

We understand that Dr. J. S. Rock, of this city, has prepared two lectures, one on Distinguished Women,' and the other on 'The Varieties in the Haman Family,' which he will deliver before Lyceums the present season. He has also a lecture on 'Slavery as God will be responsible for all else—will point out to you all future and contingent action.' 'No man hath seen God at any time.' Might we not with equal propiets say 'No Recublican hath seen God at any time.' All the same God at any time.' He has met with several misfortunes in priety say, 'No Republican hath seen God at any his pecuniary matters, and his object in lecturing is to time'? The words 'God' and 'conscience' were to assist him to repair his losses, and enable him to pur-

burnt and striped and thonged and gashed offerings to our holy Moloch! And this the moral growth of the 19th century! O, what faith, what patience, what long-suffering must possess the reformer, in dealing with such a stupid and time-serving people!

powers; and shows tuil well, that mough his said a darker hue than is worn by a majority of the community, he is in no respect inferior, but quite equal, to our popular lecturers generally. He is also a most worthy and esteemed man and citizen, as many Bostonians well know. We would earnestly suggest to committee and others who are setting un courses of lecmittees and others who are getting up courses of lec-tures to include Dr. Rock. His "Distinguished Wo-men" will grace any lecture-room, and edify and please any audience in New England."

> WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. We have occupied : large portion of our last page with the proceedings of the late Woman's Rights Convention at New York, as we find them reported in the Tribune. Since they were struck off, we have received a more full report in the New York Times, but cannot now substitute the one for the other. This Convention appears to have been

come a controlling political party. The press was far Every forty acre tract now purchased by a poor man, more respectful in its tone than it was at the time our lars, besides the three thousand dollars per annum got measures may be taken to secure political and lega

> POREPATHERS' DAY AT PLYMOUTH. The Abolitionists of the Old Colony will maintain

> their accustioned notice of this approaching Anniver sary by appropriate Anti-Slavery meetings in PLY MOUTH, on Saturday evening, Dec. 20th, and Sunday day and evening, Dec. 21st, which they invite al friends of freedom, both of the body and of the mind

Among the speakers who are confidently expect ed to be present are-WM. LLOTD GARRISON, EDMUN QUINCY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, NATU'L H. WHITING, &C. In connexion with the above, will be held a quarter ly meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society. BOURNE SPOONER, President.

Ax ALLEGED SLAVER IN CUSTODT. On Saturday of last week, at the old city of Salem, three men were taken into custody by the police of that place, having been seen in a sceluded spot called Pickering's Point, at South Balem, under circumstances indicating that they bad buried treasure there. The men were all Spaniards or Portuguese, one proving to be a cigar dealer in Boston, named DeMena, another stated to be his brother-in-law, and the third suspected to be Henrico DeCosta, who had been indicated in New York for fitting out the brig Braman (formerly of Salem) for the slave trade, and who had recently escaped from the custody of the United States Marshal at the St. Nicholas Hotel. After some explanation, the two Bostonians were released under a pledge that they would appear at the subsequent examination of the other party, who was detained and committed to jail. Telegraphic despatches were interchanged with New York, and the stranger was detained until Tnesday afternoon, when he was delivered over to the United States Marshal, Freeman, of this city, for examination in Boston. AN ALLEGED SLAVER IN CUSTODY. On Saturday of he was delivered over to the United States Marshal, Freeman, of this city, for examination in Boston. Strenuous efforts were made at Salem to procure the release of the man supposed to be DeCosta, and it is believed that the buried money was removed on Saturday night by accomplices, said to be his supercarge and pilot. In this city, on Tuesday evening, DeMena produced the cash, \$5000, to release the stranger on ball, but on Wednesday morning delivered him up again, when the latter threatened to make a clean breast of the matter, and acknowledged that he was a slaver, and had destroyed the vessel off Cape Cod. This fellow then disavowed the name of Costa, and declared himself to be Joaquin Negret, that he had sailed in the self to be Josquin Negret, that he had sailed in the schooner Tete from Wilmington (N. C.,) with the pur-pose of making a slave voyage, that his vessel was wrecked near Cape Cod, and he had reached the shore at Salem after much hardship, in one of the schooner's boats. He stated further that when his schooner went down, he had taken care to remove \$10,000 from on board, which was designed for trading purposes, and that it had been buried in the sand at Salem beach by himself, the mate and a sallor, who had come ashore with him in the boat; and he even gave the description of the spot in which the reasure was to be found. An investigation showed that the story was a falsehood, although Negret insisted that it was not, and that the although Negret insisted that it was not, and that the money must have been removed by his companions. DeMena was arrested on Wednesday, and put under bonds of \$10,000 for examination on Monday next before United States Commissioner, C. L. Woodbury. Mr. DeMena has furnished the required ball, and is at liberty. The examination will probably disclose imporant facts.—Boston Courier

THE CHUBCH AND SLAVERY. Parry & McMillan, of Philadelphia, have just issued a work of 196 pages, entitled 'The Church and Slavery, by Albert Barnes.' The author of this essay is one of the clearest and ablest divines of the Presbyterian Church. His published works are widely known on both sides of the Atlantic His style is animated, clear, logical and argumentative The present publication is a dispassionate and candid view of the great social problem of the age. We quote a passage from the introduction :

'I write over my own name. It is not because I sup-'I write over my own name. It is not because I suppose that my name will have any special claim in influencing the public mind; and not because I suppose it to be important that I should 'define my position,' as if the public had any particular interest in my position; and not because I suppose that the public will concern itself long to learn how any one individual thinks or feels on any subject that he may deem of special importance; but because I think it fair and manly that a man should be willing to attach his name to any sentiments which he holds, and which he chooses, for any reason, to submit to the consideration of mankind. I have no wish also to deny that I desire that my name should be found associated with any well-directed effort to remove slavery from the earth. well-directed effort to remove slavery from the earth. I believe that the religion which I profess is opposed to the whole spirit and tendency of slavery; that its fair and legitimate application would remove the last remnant of it from the world; and that in every effort which I may make to show to my fellow-men the evils of the existence of t of the system, or to promote universal emancipation, I am performing the appropriate duty of a Christian man, and of a minister of the gospel of Christ."

MISS FRANCES ELLEN WATRINS. This young lady known to our readers as the authoress of a creditable little book of poems, and to others as the nicce of Wm. Watkins, the 'Colored Biltimorean,' who used to write so well for The Liberaton, has been laboring as an so well for THE LIBERATOR, has been laboring as an anti-slavery lecturer, and is now engaged in Philadelphia in that capacity. She addressed a meeting one evening last week in the Assembly Buildings in Chestnut street, which was attended by a highly respectable and intelligent audience, and to whom she is represent ed as having given the fullest eatisfaction. Miss Wat kins is described as a lady of prepossessing appearance and manners, and her style of speaking, which is highly poetical, is said to be quite fouching and effective. Her address at the Assembly Buildings was so well received and excited so much interest, that she was requested to speak again in Philadelphia.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 14.

LYNCH LAW IN KANSAS. A gentleman from the southern part of Kansas informs us, that one of those acts not unusual in all the new Territories of the West, recently occurred on Pottawatomie creek, in Kansa recently occurred on Pottawatomic creek, in Kansas Territory. Various robberies had been committed in that region; the people turned out and apprehended two persons, who were believed to be concerned in robbing a peaceable citizen, named Briscoe Davis, of all the New England Anti-Slavery Society—the parent of his property, and the widow Cornett of \$110 in cash, a horse, and all her property. After due examination, they were hung with the ropes taken from the necks of the animals stolen by them. One of the men thus hanged by virtue of the Lynch law, is supposed to have hanger by tride of Partridge, and has been quite a con-spicuous character in that Territory. The name of the other was not known. These men, it is said, were hanged for robbery and other crimes committed by them, and not from any political consideration.

The point made by a Republican speaker in New York, the other day, was not a bad one. 'Toombs,' said he, 'boasted that the time would come when he could call the roll of his slaves in the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument. The time has come—hark he calls: 'Rufus Choate.'—'Here;' 'B. F. Hallett.'—'Here;' 'Charles G. Greene,'—'Here;' 'C. H. Peaslee,'—'Here.' Shouts of laughter followed the hit; but there is a melancholy moral in it—it is true.

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, has appointed fifty-two Gov. wise, of virginia, has appointed firty-two delegates from that State to the Southern Commercial Convention, to meet in Savannah, Geo, on the 8th of December. These are divided in the proportion of four from each of the three Congressional Districts. Senator R. M. T. Hunter heads the list.

The Constitutionalist, of Augusta, Ga., admits that in the late elections, the Republican party manifested a formidable strength, and that, though defeated, they are not conquered. Of Fremont, this slave-trading journal entertains the following mild opinion:

A man covered all over with the disgrace of pecu lation and fulsebood-a renegule-an apostate-a swindler-a man fulse to every sentiment of honor, of patriotism and virtue." CB

DEATH OF CONVERS FRANCIS. On Thursday, the DEATH OF CONVERS FRANCIS. On Thursday, the 27th ult., at Wayland, Mass., died Convers Francis, aged 90. Mr. Francis was the father of Rev. Dr. Convers Francis, the Professor of Pulpit Eloquence in the Cambridge Divinity School, and of Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, the distinguished author. He was an excellent and liberal man, and the philanthropic societies of the day were much aided by his active and substantial below the converse of the day were much aided by his active and substantial below. nevolence. The illness of the last three years of his life was alleviated by the constant attentions of his gifted daughter, whose filial ministrations have withdrawn her almost entirely from the pleasures of literary labor and the companionship of literary friends .- New York Eccaing Post.

Death of Rev. Dr. Peabody .- Rev. Ephraim Death of Rev. Dr. Peabody.—Rev. Ephraim Prahody, D. D., minister of King's Chapel, in Boston, died at his residence in this city on Friday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, aged 49. He was born in the town of Wilton, N. H., in 1807, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1827, studied divinity at the Theological Bohool in Cambridge, and was subsequently settled as paster of the Unitarian Churches in Cincinnati and New Bedford. In 1846, he succeeded the late Dr. Greenwood as paster of King's Chapel. His health has been for some years declining, and a voyage to Europe in 1853 failed to restore it.

Official Vote of Indiana for President.— Frenont 94,876. Buchanan 118,672, Fillmore 22,386. Buchanan's plurality over Fremont is 24,296, and his majority over Fremont and Fillmore together, 1910. The aggregate vote is 225,434. Official Vote of Louisiana .- Buchnnan, 22,

164; Fillmore, 20,709. Buchanan's majority, 1455.

The Journal of Commerce makes up to bles of the popular vote, giving Buchanan over Fre mont thus far 478,014, which will be increased by th

Twelve of the superb capitals which were to surmount the great columns in the new custom house at New Orleans, La., coating \$3000 each, were secently lost in the ship Oliphant.

APPEAL OF THE MANAGERS

THE TWENTY-THIRD National Anti-Slavery Bazaar, IN BEHALF OF THE CAUSE.

The Bazzar will be opened on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Hall 15, WINTER STREET.

Switzerland and Italy could do, as well as those a home, conjointly with their friends in Great Britain, has been already successfully done, to make the Bazaar an unequalited occasion for the purchase of Christmas and New Year's Presents, and all sorts of beautiful and useful things. It now only remains for them to entreat general co-operation—the co-operation of all made aware by the recent teachings of the times, that the cause is their own no less than ours ;-that it is wisest to look far ahead in moral enterprises, nor spare toil nor freasure at the beginning.

We ask for donations of money. It will be spent, as aforetime, by the AMERICAN ANTI-SLA-VERY SOCIETY, in awakening that high, right feeling in the hearts of men, which displaces corrupt statesmen, rebukes servile politicians, succors fugitive slaves, upholds the truth, stands by freedom, and defies tyranny, by demanding the immediate abolition of slavery. And as our undertaking is national, we ask the help and sympathy of persons of every State and city of the nation, to free our land from its now ruling curse.

to our object, who are manufacturers and mechanics,

A number of pieces of Lowell Cotton, Packs of blank Cards, Reams of Note-Paper, Envelopes to correspond,

Narrow gilt Picture-Frames ; and, without more specification, of all of such as they have, nothing doubting a great crowd of purchasers. We entreat of friends in the country and city,

for the Refreshment-Table, milk, cream, tea, sugar, coffee, eggs, bread, cake, crackers, butter, cheese, hams (thoroughly boiled,) all kinds of cold cooked meats, potatoes, apples, and all sorts of preserved

Donations may be addressed to the Ladies-Managers at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 138 Nassau street, New York, or to either of the undersigned at their respective homes. 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. LYDIA D. PARKER. ELIZA F. EDDY, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ELIZABETH VON ARNIM, AUGUSTA KING, ELIZA H. APTHORP.

FESTIVE COMMEMORATION

OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

On New Year's Evening, 1857, a quarter of a centu-

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

all similar associations in the land. Believing that a period of time fraught with so many thrilling reminiscences, and crowded with events of unsurpassed historical importance, should not be allowed to pass without a fitting observance, the Board of Managers have made arrangements for a PUBLIC SOCIAL FESTIVAL to commemorate this suggestive event, on the evening of January 1st, 1857, in this city; and they hereby cordially invite all the friends of freedom, far and near, without regard to sex or complexion, to participate in this celebration, which cannot fail to be deeply interesting to all present, as well as to 'help the cause a long ' to its triumphant consummation. A supper wil be provided by that distinguished caterer, Mr. J. B. SMITH; after which there will be music, sentiments speeches, &c., appropriate to the occasion. As the Na ional Anti-Slavery Bazaar will not close till Saturday. January 8d, an additional motive will be furnished to friends in the country to visit the city on the occasion designated. It is hoped and believed that there will be a numerous attendance

Price of tickets, \$1.00 each-to be had at the Anti Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill. Those intending to be present are requested to make seasonable application in order to secure a place at the tables. Further particulars hereafter.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Sec.

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

COLLECTIONS BY MRS. FRANCES H. DRAKE OF LEOMINSTED

Clinton, Mass.—Rev. C. M. Bowers 1, Sylvia McCollum 18c. Lancaster, Mass.—Rev. George M. Bartol 50c, Mary G. Thompson 50c, Abby Huzzy 50c.

Groton, Mass. J. W. Spaulding 50c, Emeline S. Woo 50c. four friends 1 17. 50c. four friends 1 17.

Pepperell, Mass.—Rev. E. P. Smith 87c, Mr. Stevens 25c, friend 20c, E. M. Hobart 85c, S. Parmenter 18c, D. E. Lawrence 25c, S. H. Chapman 25c, Henry Jewett 50c, Asa J. Ames 25c, Rev. Charles Babbage 50c, B. W. Wright 10c.

Nashua, N. H.—Rev. E. E. Adams 50c, S. B. Butler 25c, M. A. Wheeler 10c. Mrs. Rogers 25c, Mer. 1

25c, M. A. Wheeler 12c, Mrs. Rogers 25c, Mrs. J. Andrews 25c, R. Dane 13c, Edwin Allen 25c. herst, N. H .- Luther Elliot 52c.

Milford, N. H.—Wm. T. Richardson 25c, Frederick Crosby 50c, Mrs. Hidden 25c, Nathan J. Foster 18c, David Woolson 20c, Dr. E.dridge 20c, Mrs Hannah Chase 25c, G. Wheeler 85c. Esther H ell, Mass. - A. L. Brocks 1, Rev. T. B. Thayer 50

Mrs. Doten 25c. E. H. Shepard 20c, Rev. Mr. Henks 25c, A. Mansur Sc. Boston, Mass. - R. H. Ober 2. Rev. Peter Gardiner, Philadelphia, 1.

ALSO, DONATIONS TO THE AMERICAN A. Seth Chandler, Nashua, N. H., Charles Taylor, do. Eugene Hutchinson, Milford, N.

Mrs. Abigail Livermore, do. Mrs. Abigail Livermore, do. Mrs. A. M. H. Burns, do. Mrs. Caroline A. Pride, Fitobburg, Mass. Waldo Wallace, do. Moses Sange

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treas.

AID FOR FUGITIVES.

Mr. William Brown, alias Professor Brown, is no longer an Agent for the collection of contributions to the Syracuse Fuguive Aid Society—nor for the New York Central College at McGrawville.

We are in want of money and clothing to enable us to give all the aid and comfort needed by the fugitives from American Despotism, who are continually applying to us for help on their way to Canada. Any contributions that may be sent to us will be prompily and gratefully acknowledged.

SAMUEL J. MAY. President.

SAMUEL J. MAY, President JAMES FULLER, Secretary. WM. E. ABBOTT, Treasurer. IBA H. COUB.
LYMAN KINGSBURY.
JARMIN W. LOGUEN,
JAMIN W. LOGUEN,

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CHARLES L. REMOND and SARAH P. REMOND of Masmehusetts, and Aaron M. Powell of New York, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will attend Conventions to be holden as follows:— Champlain, Clinton Co., Friday and Saturday, Dec.

5 and 6. Malone, Franklin Co., Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 8 and 9. Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., Thursday and Friday, Dec. 11 and 12.
Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., Monday and Tuesday,
Dec. 15 and 16.

The Conventions will commence, in each instance, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of the day first named, and continue by adjournment through that and the day following. PROVIDENCE, R. I.-PARKER PILLSBURY and

JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be present at the regular Anti-Slavery meeting in Providence, on Sunday, Dec. 7, morning, afternoon, and evening. UPTON, Mase .- PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent

of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in WAYERLEY HALL, Upton, on Sunday, Dec. 14, afternoon and evening. Let all, by whatever name known, who feel an interest in the question, Whether Freedom or Slavery shall rule in this country, hear the eloquent and well-considered words of Mr. Pillsbury.

WM. WELLS BROWN will read his Anti-Sla

Friday, December 5. Wednesday, " 10. Weymouth, Milford, Wednesday, "Thursday, "Friday, " Lynn, East Walpole, Friday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Concord, Shirley, Sterling,

American 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' experience. Best of references will be given. Apply at this office. SITUATION WANTED-By a middle-aged

WATER CURE. DR. WELLINGTON, 34 East Twelfth street, corner

of University Place, New York, has enlarged and improved his house, and it now presents attractions and advantages found in no other establishment in this country. Call and see. Board by the day or week.

New York, Nov. 21, 1856. 5t p

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DIED—At Wayland, Nov. 27, Convens Francis, aged 90 years and 4 months. He was remarkable for honesty, simplicity, and untiring industry, even to the close of his long life. His kindness of heart was so great, 'that his liberality always exceeded his means. He was for many years a friend and contributor to the Anti-Slavery cause; and he regretted nothing so much as the indications of our national degeneracy, since the days of Washington, which he remembered to the last,

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The North and the South.

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OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

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December 5.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. A WONDERFUL CHANGE! As the South is to alter the world, And teach it new methods of living, And with Slavery's banner unfurled, Is new lessons of government giving, She must change, too, the old forms of speech, New dictionaries she must be writing. New grammar-rules, also, must teach, New styled, and new modes of insiting

How much she will then have to change ! Yet at changes the South will not falter, But the old forms of speech re-arrange, And leave out words that she cannot alter. Her brotherly love will mean-hate, And cowardly violence-bravery. And meanness and spite will be-great, And to free the oppressed be called knavery.

She don't want such words as Peace, Love, Meekness, Gentleness, Purity, Goodness, Truth, Benevolence, Justice-sich pro e Northern want of refinement, and rudeness These old words don't agree with the new, And so are not for Southern lips fitted ; And those viriues are troublesome, too. So 'tis best that their names be omitted

We used to call freedom a boon, And not men, but quadrupeds, cattle ; But we shall be taught better soon, And learn our black brother 's a chattel. Honor once was the meed of the brave, And we had the word-Generosity; Now this noble word we can't save. But must change it, alas ! for FEROCITY !

But, oh ! if the South yet should fail To impose rules on all other nations, Her fate will turn History pale-A downfall, instead of ovations. Low, low in the dust she may lie, While from self-given wounds she is bleeding. Vile, trampled on, hated, may die-What a page for Posterity's reading ! JANE ARIBY.

Tenterden, Kent, (Eng.) For the Liberator. TRUTH, IP NOT POETRY. If trees are judged by fruit they bear, And streams, from fountains flowing, Give evidence of what they are, Pure, muddy, dull or glowing-Then human actions are a glass Wherein we may discover The motives which do govern men In all things whatsoever. Your pardon, then, young men and maids, Nor deem me onite too pointed, Whilst we this scripture test apply-Our logic's not disjointed : The daring footpad's motto is, Bright gold and dazzling beauty;" It is the same with men and maids-We'll speak, nor shrink from duty. To prove the accusation just, We need but note the cases Arrayed before observant eyes, In this and other places, Where moral worth and honor bright Are passed and left neglected, Whilst purse-proud dolts and libertines Are joyfully accepted; Where purity of life and soul. Adorned with heavenly graces, Are judged of little worth beside Fair forms and pretty faces. In spite of wealth, in spite of power, Despite perverted dotage. Such unions always yield at last A sour and bitter fruitage. Men also claim to worship God, To reverence truth and goodness, But more bow down at lucre's shripe. And honor gold with gladness ; The priest, who stands with long-drawn face, Beneath the towering steeple, The cunning politician, too, Both speak by actions louder far

So taught the Nazarene. Dennis, 1856. From the Unity Magaziner WHO ARE THE GREAT OF EARTH? Who are the mighty ? sing-The chiefs of old renown, On some red field who won the victor's crown Of tears and triumphing? The Northmen bold, who first o'er stormy seas

Than words, though clothed in thunder

For wealth, it is a shining shield

Though sometimes fraught with curses ;

And yet this is no wonder ;

Against a world of coldness.

Is fear turned into boldness.

Their long or shorter purses.

Disturbing minds serene.

And by its talismanic touch

It is a substitute for brains.

Men's influence is measured by

Perhaps our strictures are severe,

But sweet from better cannot flow-

Saying, ' money 's all the god we know,'

Who are the great of earth? The mighty hunters ?- kings of ancient line, For ages traced, half fable, half divine, Whose stone-wrought lions guard in heathen pride Their tomb-like palaces ?-where now, we read, They lived, and reigned, and died? Who spoke, and millions rushed to toil and bleed? Not these -not these indeed !

Sent down the 'raven' banner in the breeze?

Not these-O no-not these !

Who are the mighty ?-they, The builders of Egyptian pyramids ?-The unknown kings, on whose stone coffin-lids Strange forms are scrolled ?-or men, whose awfu Wrought the rock-temple, reared the cromlech gray,

Whose smoke and fire and incense darkened day? Not they -O no -not they ! Who are the great of earth?

Mark, where you prophet stands, The loadstar needle trembles in his hands, O'er western seas he finds for minds a throne-Or he on whose wrapt sight new wonders shone. Where heavenward turned, his glass made worlds hi own?

Not he -- not these slope !

Who are the mighty? See Where art's a wizard : where the marble, rife With grace and beauty, quickens into life-Or where, as danger's waves best wild and free Some 'glorious arm' like Moses' parts the sea, That a vexed people yet redremed may be-The statesman-sage-is 't he?

O no-not the e the noble triumphs prove! Go wh re forgiveness, turning like the dove, Aligh so'r life's dark flood on some lone heart-Where men to men truth, justice, peace, impart, As best interpreters of godlike love-Where all life's noblest charities have birth There dwell the great, the kings of peerless worth They shall subdue the earth!

THE LIBERATOR.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION IN NEW

YORK. er to a call from Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis and Mrs. Lucy Stone (Blackwell), President and Secretary of the last year's Woman's Rights Conven-tion, those interested in Woman's Rights met on Tues-York city, to the number of a thousand. Three-fourths of those present were ladies,

The Convention was called to or ! r by Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis, who stated that at a little meeting which her be resourd from this profanation ; give her the suthey had held the night before, they had determined preme control of her most sacred function, and would upon a list of officers, and she proposed Mrs. Lucy STONE (BLACKWELL) for President of the Convention.

The nomination was accepted, and the organization of the meeting completed by the choice of the following cities, to be thrust into the charnel house or throttled

Vice Presidents-Mrs. Lucretia Mott. of Pa.: Mrs. Lucretia Mott, of Ohio ; Mr. T. W. Higginson, of Mase.; Mrs. Cornella Moore, of N. J.; Mr. A. Bronson Alcott, of N. H.; Mrs. Sarah H. Halleck, of New York ; and Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols, of Kansas;

Secretaries-Mrs. Martha C. Weight, of New York Mr. Oliver Johnson, of New York, and Mrs. Henrietta Johnson, of New Jersey.

Business Committee-Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, Mr. Wendell Phillips, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mr. T. W. Higginson, Mr. James Mott, Mrs. M. A. W. Johnson, male name, is peculiarly pledged by consistency to de and Mr. William Green, Jr.

The PRESIDENT, in a speech of some length, then de-

Treasurer-Mr. Wendell Phillips. Finance Committee-Miss Susan B. Anthony.

tailed the progress which had been made since the com-mencement of the Woman's Rights movement. When they began, there was not a wife who could own what she earned-there was not one now in New York-nor was there one who could make a will, unless her husband stated in it that he gave her his permission, or who could hold property, unless it was vested in trustees. Now, in Massachusetts, they had been heard before a Constitutional Convention, and their petition for suffrage rejected only because, as they had but two thousand names to it, the Convention inferred that the great mass of the women of Massachusetts did not desire it. And two years ago, when the men of Massachusetts took the control of the State out of the hands of the Hunkerism of Boston, statutes were passed giving married women the right to own property, real or personal, to their own earnings, and to make a will. their statutes very considerably. In Vermont, according to the old law, when a man died leaving no children, half his property went to his wife and half to the State. They now thought more of the wife than of the State there. In New York, Mrs. Rose and Susan pation, condemned alike by reason and common sense B. Anthony had been before the Legislature, and for the last two years, there had been a bill before the Legislature providing that when a husband is a drunkard or a profligate, his wife shall have a right to what she earns. Ohio bad modified her laws very much, and Wisconsin had given almost all that they could ask, except the right of suffrage. And last year, there were three manly men found there, who dared report in favor of free suffrage for women as well as men. In Michigan, it was proposed, two years ago, that women should have the right to their own babies ; (parenthetwas one Mormon member of the Legislature, who defeated the bill. Still further West, in Nebraska, when Mrs. Bloomer sent in a petition asking that women should have a right to vote, a bill to that effect passed the House, and in the Senate went to a third reading, and was lost only on account of the early closing of the session. They would get the right first there, if any A Gentleman offered a lot of resolutions, and a where, and she knew scores of women who would go to colleges Her curse was upon them for their results; such that girls of fifteen could, by some light, mechan second-rate, but they showed that woman's claim of the be favorable to general morality. highest opportunity for culture would be granted to her.

Mrs. Egnestine L. Rose made some remarks on Mr Horace Mann had told her that at Antioch College, a Horace Mann had fold her that at Antioch College, a

Mrs. Rose, Chairman of the Business Committee,

104 A. M., and 74 P. M. asked that Committee to retire. Mrs. Many F. Davis was then introduced. She commenced with a sketch of the condition of woman in hundred people were present. the earlier and more barbarous ages, when man little Mrs. ELIZABETH JONES spoke for an hour and a quarthought that the passive being by his side, whom he ter on the wants of woman, what had been done for regarded as scarcely better than his horse, was to be her, and what remained for her to do for her-elf. Her his redeening angel, and traced the progress of the ideal of a woman was one who could not only make emancipation of woman in knowledge and action, bread and darn stockings, but also be the equal of her bringing the memory of queens and authore-ses to wit- companion in judgment and scholastic attainments, and ness and illustrate it. In the material realm, woman's in her ability to earn an independent living. power was very great. It was in a great measure by Mr. WENDELL PULLIPS was then introduced. He the women of England that the abolition of slavery said that he had been told that the Times of to-day on English soil was effected, and she hoped that this threatened the women that if they went on, they would influence of woman would soon make itself felt over the forfeit the protection of the men. Perhaps it might not land of the free and the home of the brave. But more be needed. Nine-tenths of all the men could not defend than this was her influence spiritual and artistic. In their right to vote so well as the woman who had just the far future, woman would be able to love without sat down. The situation of woman was a coself-annihilation at the shrine of her devotion. But index of civilization ; Utah was barbarism. The Sixo there was a long work to do first. She read passages race had led the van in the elevation of woman. The from Judge Reeve's statement of the law in relation to first line of Saxon history was written by Tacitus, when woman, asserting the right of the husband to the per- he chronicled that on all great questions, they consult son of his wife, which was, under the law, as complete their women. Europe had known three phases : the as that of the master to his slave. If she could bind dominion of bullies-of brute force; the dominion of herself by a contract, she would be liable to imprison. wealth, which we now saw; and the dominion of brain. ment for violating it, and might thus be taken from her which was to come. In this new reign, a career for husband. This the law would not allow; therefore, woman would be opened. We lived in a governmen she must not have the right to make contracts. This where the N. Y. Herald and the N. Y. Tribung wer right of the husband to the person of the woman, Mrs. | more really the governing power than Franklin Pierce Davis thought one of the most prolific causes of wo- Woman's right to vote he regarded as the nucleus of man's woes, producing, as it slid, a mass of legalized all her rights; he considered it to be founded on the licentiousness, which was as destructive to the health great American principe, that the tax-list and the bal and morals of the off-pring as to the health and happi- lot-hox always went together. If it were based upon ness of the wife. A beautiful woman, whose husband intellectual capacity, why, Mrs. Somerville or Harrie was a rich and influential man, and who had a number Martineau could space brains enough to set up all the of beautiful children, took prussic acid not long ago.

were a prison to her, and her silken robes were chains

ed woman trembled at the sound of a familiar voice,

dancing to her heart ! How many went to their lord

like menials for the pittance which their necessities re-

quired, and felt all their nature outraged by the sens

ling maternity, cursing their offspring in the very be-getting with the infernal inheritance of physical and moral pollution. This deprivation of personal liberty had, through all the ages, been working with terrible effect on the destiny of woman and the race. Out of this assumption had grown up with the marriage institution a system of legalized prostitution, which gave man unbounded license to sensual indulgence, degradmorning of last week, in the Tabernacle, New lag him to the mere level of animal life, while it robbed woman of beauty, health and vigor, turned the sweetness and loveliness of her nature to the bitterness of discontent, and changed all her love to loathing. Let the world longer be peopled with such swarms of balfmade wretches, the offspring of bitterness and hate, as now cozed out from the pestilential dens of our thronger on the gallows?

Mrs. Rose presented the Business Committee's re port, and it was read by Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis as follows :-

Resolved, That the close of a Presidential election fords a reculiarly appropriate occasion to renew the demands of woman for a consistent application of Democratic principles.

Resolved. That the Republican party, appealing con stantly through its orators to female sympathies, and using for one of its most popular rallying cries a fe justice to woman hereafter, in States where it holds

Resolved, That the Democratic party, also, must b utterly false to its name and its professed principles, or else must extend their application to both halves of the human race.

Resolved. That the present uncertain and inc ent position of Woman in our community-not fully recognized either as a slave or as an equal-taxed, bu not represented-authorized to earn property, but not free to control it-allowed to obtain education, but not encouraged to use it-permitted to prepare papers for scientific bodies, but not to read them-urged to form political opinions, but not allowed to vote upon themall mark a traditional period in buman history which cannot long endure.

Resolved, That the main power of the Woman's Rights movement lies in this : that while always demanding for Woman better education, better employment and better laws, it has always kept steadily in view the one cardinal demand-for the RIGHT or Spr-Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island had modified PRAGE - as being, in a Democracy, the symbol and the guaranty of all other rights.

Resolved, That the monopoly of the Elective Franchise, and thereby all the powers of legislative government, by man, solely on the ground of sex, is a usursubversive of all the principles of justice; oppressive and demoralizing in its operations, and insulting to the dignity of human nature.

Resolved, That while the constant progress of laws, education and industry prove that our efforts for Woman in these respects are not wasted, we yet proclaim ourselves unsatisfied, and are only bacouraged to renewed efforts until the whole be gained

After a few remarks from Mrs. Lucretia Mott or the importance of brief speeches, the President announced that a letter had been received from Mr. Franically to the audience, 'None of you have ;') but there cis Jackson, of Boston, enclosing \$50; and Rev. T W. Higginson read a letter from the Rev. Samuel Johnson, of Salem.

Miss Susan B. Anthony spoke on the necessity the dissemination of printed matter on this subject She named the Lily, the Woman's Advocate, and said

though the President stated that they would go to the Nebraska to live, when they could get the right of suf. Business Committee, proceeded to read them. They frage there, for they said it was better to be citizens provided for the preparation and publication of a full than to be subjects. They had claimed, too, for wo. report of the proceedings of the Convention, and also men, the advantages of a higher and broader culture, for offering premiums for essays on various subjects and there were springing up all over the land female one of which was, whether if the state of society were her blessing for what they stood for. They were all ical labor he rendered pecuniarily independent, it would

woman had solved problems in mathematics which no was deprived of her own children. She had been all man there could do. In England, too, there was some over the Northern States, and she had never been in agitation. She had lately seen an article in the London county where some man was not claiming his child, and Times, and last winter, a petition, which was sent to trying to tear it from its mother. Not that he cared a copper for it, but to tantalize its mother.

Mrs. Jameson, was presented by Lord Brougham, and The PRESIDENT said that a slip had been sent up to received with respect. The admirable essay of Mr. the platform, on which it was written that women had Higginson on Woman and her Wishes, and a Sermon by control of their property. This was not true. She knew of many a mean man, who, taking advantage of Theodore Parker, had been reprinted there. A compilation of British Law in relation to Women had also a mean law, married a young girl for her property, and been published. During the Presidential campaign, paid his debts with it. There was a great work to do. every where the Republicans had said that there would An alarming amount of ignorance was to be overcome be seats reserved for the ladies at their meetings, and Only the other day she heard a woman say, "O ! yes when Mr. Fremont was to be seen in New York, there this Woman's Rights will be a fine thing; then I can was no peace among the people until Jessie came out go down to Stewart's, and run up a big bill, and my too. They all recognized woman's right to have some. husband will pay for it.' Woman's Rights was not thing at least to do with politics. And so she came running up big bills at Stewart's. The Printer's Union there with fresher hope in her heart. They had adver- at Boston discountenanced the employment of female tised that certain speakers would be present, but if any compositors ; that was unworthy of them. If this Conman or woman had an earnest word to say for or vention should awaken in one woman an earnest puragainst them, God forbid that any such should be pose to be a noble woman and to be herself, if it should crowded out. They should commence their sessions at make one man reverence his mother more, it will not

have been in vain. The Convention then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION. The Convention reassembled at 74 o'clock; about five

editors who had ever ridiculed the movement, and no People wondered why she, the favored one, should do miss any. (Laughter and applause) The two great the fearful deed. She (Mrs. Davis) had read her heart, objects of society were the production of wealth am and she knew that the marble halls in which she lived shought. Woman had more of the elements of thrift then man; she saved more than half of the wealth that bound her to a tyrant's lust. How many a wretch. that was savel. And who would say that woman was not the equal of man in giving impulse to public opin which should fill her soul with music, and qualled at ion? The most advanced ideas of Prance, the social the clance of that eye which should send the sunshine teacher of Europe, had been first discussed in the sa. loops of woman. Woman could not now be educated because she had no motive for opening books. Shcould secure through them only the name of Blues quired, and felt all their nature outraged by the sense of unit secure in outraged on them by the gradgingness of the ing. But the statute-books of the States had begun to be-towal! How many more found themselves chained change all that. In Kentucky, women were allowed to vale. In the election of trustees for the school fund. for life to monsters of intemperance and vice, who to vote. In the election of trusters for the school robbed them of their earnings under the sanction of the every widow in this State, who had a child

law, and forced them into the untold tortures of unwilproxy, as she chose. His principle was, if women were not to be allowed to vote, they shall not be taxed. If this were not done, he would have Beneroft and Hildreth sealed books, and allow Mr. Gilmore Simms to but in ourselves, that we are underlings." have his own way with the history of all the States. therefore presumed to say that Mrs. Somerville and Charlotte Bronte stepped out of their sphere, exhibited at least courage.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention was called to order by the President, der. Nearly 500 people were present. The first reso-Intion was read.

there was any opposition to the resolution which had of her property; when the husband died, the wife just been read, it would be expressed. During the last could get but one third of her busband's retate. No election, although she was in Europe, still, the fire of man could hesitate to place woman on an equality with freedom shed its benign rays across the ocean. Polit- man, so far as these things were concerned, but he icil parties were dissolved; the question now was Free- thought that the right of suffrage was still clearer. dom or Slavery. This Convention, too, based its ne- The basis of representation was, that government rest tion not merely upon woman's rights, but upon human ed on the consent of the governed. It was a maxim rights. She moved that this resolution be put to vote. the world over, that every man, however ignorant, was canvass, he heard more than once from the oldest member of Congress, that the struggle for freedom was based on the equal rights of every human being. This struggle was based on the same principle.

Mr. T. W. Higginson hopel that they should have than yesterday. It was positively true that the Republican party was pledged to support the cause of Woman, as they had called upon women-to support business which she could engage in, and not their cause. If there was any real Democratic party her, Half the marriages which were now contracted in the country, it must be in favor of Woman's Rights. would not be, were women pecuniarily independen Vermont Legislature for Kansas, and when he arrived married. He believed that there was not a man or we women of Montpelier might be notified and come to the meeting ; ' for,' said the originators of the movement, rolem in Kausas, and offered the following resolution :

tion are re-pectfully offered to those noble women in England who are struggling against wrongs even great- England had brought her \$65. er than those of American women, but the same in

Mr. Higginson eulogized the principal asserters of Woman's Rights in England. The English movement encountered greater obstacles than the American. English women had superb frames, magnificent muscles, they could speak three or four languages, but they had no views. He thanked God that he lived in a State where women had views. Man and Woman were on before God, and so long as Woman was a slave, Man was a despot ; so long as her education was partial, Rights Conventions to save the reputation of the centu-

An Elderly Lady asked what was meant by female views? Mr. Higginson would refer that to the women.

Mrs. Rose said the English women did think her of the women who were well known, but some young sirable in the legislation of the various States. nmen who were not yet known to America. Miss Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS thought it would be better

Resolved, That we also present our assurances of reof Imperial despotism, dare to tell the truth.

Mrs. Rose said that she dared not name the lovers of freedom in Paris, for their names might be echoed in Paris, and there were prisons there. They wrote, but they could not publish in Paris; they were obliged to privately. Among the French women, there was a total absence of jealousy of talents and of worth. But poor France was now oppressed as it had never been oppressed before. Men and women were privately imprisoned, and no paper dared to publish an account of When they spoke there of freedom, they were obliged to look well to the windows and doors.

A young Gentleman, with a very faint suspici er the claim for woman's rights was founded in nature

Mr. Higginson said that the Women's Rights movereligion at all. He believed, too, that there were Roman Catholics who were believers in Woman's Rights. Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell had been spending her time lately in ciphering woman's rights out of the Bible, and she had done it as clearly as the clergymen of the city ciphered out their respective religions. For eternal laws of God. Was the gentleman answered?

He maintained that this claim of woman's rights was peculiar to this age, and to a very small portion of the world. Now, if the claim were founded in nature, it would be found every where. It could not be founded Mrs. Ross was then introduced. She said the claims remarks by the rambling and desultory language he had heard.

Mr. Higginson said that there were a good many According to the gentleman's idea of natural lawr, women are subjected by a prejudiced public opinion therefore, it was not natural that two and two should make four.

believed that when Paul said there was no distinction between Jew or Gentile, band or free, male or female, he meant what he said. Whatever in the Bible conflicts with the Golden Rule, never came down from heaven. Then, as to nature, espacity indicated rights. Rachel and Jenny Lind. The Nova Scotis women were were not heapecked. The gentleman need not be so particular about a precedent. Columbus had no pre-

persuasively, at considerable length. She said one thing which may be quoted ; 'It is not in our stars

Mr. KINGSBURY, an elderly gentleman, urged that nature and revelstion were harmonious, and the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. After the re-reading of the resolutions,

Mr. HEXBY BLACKWELL spoke of the utility of dis

cussion, and the importance of bringing up all possible The Convention was called to order by the President, objections to feminine freedom. The current idea was Mrs. Lucy Stone (Blackwell), and the minutes of the that these women were trying to unsex themselves, to previous day were read by the Secretary, Mrs. Martha obtain something which, if obtained, would be unen C. Wright, who, by the way, and not Mrs. Paulina joyable by them. He reviewed the dirabilities under Wright Davis, originally called the Convention to or- which women labored in the State of New York. They complained that any husband, drunken or otherwise could rob his wife of her earnings and her children Mrs. ERNESTINE L. Rose said that she hoped that if When the wife died, the husband had by law the whol Mr. Moone said that during the late Presidential better qualified to make laws for himself than any other man, however wise, was to make laws for him. The law should be made by those who had to obey it. From two things women had been shut out-business and war, production and destruction. He thought that if woman's right to engage in military affairs were conmore speaking from the floor and less from the platform ceded, it would annihilate war. With regard to business, he demanded that the unconscious legislation of public opinion should allow woman to engage in any He was invited to speak in Montpelier by those who He did not advocate celibacy. He knew that a man were endeavoring to obtain an appropriation from the was but half a man until he was well and worthily there, the meeting was delayed a day, in order that the man among them who was not capable of such a marriage, and they all knew how few such there were. If be believed that the command to wives to obey their If we get the women in the galleries to respond to husbands was to be understood as the gentleman who your speech, the Legislature can't stand the double spoke of it this morning seemed to understand it. fire.' He related some noble instances of womanly he- he should first of all command his wife never to obey

Resolved. That the warm sympathies of this Conven- Miss Susan B. Anthony said that several gentlemen had brought her donations. Two gentlemen from New

A Woman said that when she was a child, her heart kind; and we trust that they will follow out their de- began to study this cause. When she went to the dismand in logical consistency, until they comprise the trict school in the country, she remembered that when full claim for the equality of the sexes before the law. the trustee came to the examination, after it was over. was glad that he had not had the trial. When his he complimented the boys, and told them that study would open to them the avenues of wealth and fame. He then complimented the girls, and told them there had been a few bright examples of female eminence in literature. She expected something more, but he sat down, and her heart sat down. If this were all, what hone was there in study for her? She had been made to hesitate, not so much by Paul, as by the fact that Christ selected none of his apostles from among women. Man's must be partial; and there was need of Woman's The only argument which could be urged against it, the physical weakness of woman, could have been removed by miraculous support from him.

Dr. WELLINGTON made some remarks, and the first three resolutions were adopted.

The PRESIDENT then read a letter from Mrs. Antoinett L. Brown Blackwell, suggesting the appointment they had not the moral courage to express themselves, of a committee to prepare a memorial to the Legisla-It was her good fortune in London to see not only some tures of the States, asking for such changes as are de-

Smith, Miss Fox, daughter of the member of Parlia- to recommend to the women of the several States to ment, and Miss Parkes, were the prime movers in the commence such movements. The essence of American petition to Parliament. But in England, men were not liberty was, that every body and every class should yet represented. If human rights were not recognized, bave the power to protect itself. The central idea of of course it was difficult to accure the recognition of our Revolution was, no privileged class. Every class woman's rights. The ladies of England, too, had to ought to have that strength which could be derived struggle against aristocratio prejudices, but they had alone from the struggle to protect itself. All he asked some sympathizers among the titled; and she thought was that woman should have a field—that she should they would present a petition this winter, which should have a right to try. Goethe had said, that if you count its aigners by tens of thousands. She offered planted an oak in a flower-pot, one of two things would happen-either the oak would dwarf, or the flower-pot must break. Let it break. He insisted on the right of spect and esteem to the supporters and co-workers in suffrage, as comprehending all other rights. Put half the cruse of Woman in Paris, the worthy successors of the wealth of Wall street on the votes of women, and Pauling Roland and Jeanna Deceases who in the fact have the incentive to study. One half the temptations before which man's devotion to his ideal gave way arose from his necessity of providing for helpless daugh-

do that in Sardinia, and circulate their publications thought they should remonstrate and demand, rather After some remarks from LUCRETIA MOTT, who than pelition, a letter was read from Horace Greekey, defining his position in regard to the movement.

FEVENING SESSION.

At 74. P. M. the Convention reasembled. The au-

dience was twice as large as during the day. Mr. T. W. Higginson spoke of the lack of re a mustache, wished Mr. Higginson to luform him wheth- for women among men. Voltaire had said that ideas were like beards-women and young men had none; Lessing, that a woman who thought, was like a man who put on rouge-ridiculous; Magino, that we liked ment comprised men and women of the widest range of opinion, from those who claim to be strict Calvinists to liked a few words from a parrot, because it was unexthese who would resent the imputation of having any pecied. If women wanted to know what men really thought of the charms of the delicacy and ignorance which they flattered, they must go, not to the ball-room or the parlor, but to the oyster-house or to some worse place. There they would hear them feer with their jeering companions at the folly they had puffed up by their flattery. It was not fragility of frame or mind himself, he derived his idea of woman's rights from the that men reverenced in women. He continued to speak of the prejudice which women were obliged to encour The Gentleman thought that he was not answered, ter, and the difficulties under which they labored. During the latter portion of his remarks, a corps of rowdies in the galleries, who seemed to want to hear a woman, made a great deal of noise.

of woman were educational, industrial, legal and politin nature, nor was it founded in nature, which required that woman should obey man. (Loud applause and ioal. They claimed equality with men. The Declarahisses.) He contended that the physical frame of wo-man dictated her sphere. Her voice was fitted for the they asked was granted in theory. If they compared man dictated her sphere. Her roote and made angels woman's education in the present with parlor, and not for the rostrum. God had made angels they would find grounds for rejoicing; if they comto do good, and had given them powers to do good. He pared it with what it should be, they would find equal ad made women for a particular purpose, and had cause for exertion. The education of boys was by no given them powers for that. He had been led to these
She considered that there was no sphere higher than the domestic. Mothers had charge of childhood in its most plastic state; they ought to have all the advantages which education could give them, in their tripl races that did not know that two and two make four. duty of wife, sister and leacher. The ordest to which required far greater beroism than the Lattle-field. Th young man, in addition to his literary education, re ceived an industrial one. In the name of the purky young gentleman with the Golden Rule, and said, she and nature of woman, she demanded the same for wo man. What was the sphere which had been assigne her? Why, the kirchen, the needle, and the echool

room. But even in the school-room, men received twi as much as women, and in the kitchen, what was con sidered drudgery in a woman, and paid for at the rate The capacity to speak indicated the right to do so. The of \$6 to \$12 per month, was for a man considered gentleman had spoken of the feebleness of woman's profession, and paid at the rate of \$60 a month. What spice. Why, all Europe had listened with delight to was left for her but to sell herself for food and clothing. either in matrimony or out of it ; and it would require voting for members of Parliament, and yet babies were a wise head to determine which was the worse. From born and dinners cooked there as well as elsewhere, phildhood, the girl was brought up to believe that the Among Quakers, women spoke in meetings, and hever end of her being was to answer the purpose of man mised to obey when they were married; and yet to toy away an idle hour, or to do mental service for pleasant faces of the Quaker men proved that they him. What wonder was it that we saw along the street

From the right to earn property, they came to the right wife an equal share in the property accumulately a married pair. And when the man died, even the the which the law gave to her went at her death to his fir minth cousin, although she might have a mother er a ter living. The laws of the country desied her no to her children. Good men did not need these has bad men should not have them. Woman must be all to be not only a wife, not only a mother, but a capalteacher of her offspring. Intellect, viriue, happing life, death, all recognized a sex. Woman's claims an based on her humanity. Tell her not what Paul said or what Peter said. The rights of woman had as to istence long before Peter or Paul lived or water

Mrs. Lucretta Morr was next assigned the floor the President. She spoke of the early steps taken by woman in the anti-slavery movement, and said the when Maria Edgeworth published her first work, sie did not think it decorous to put her name on the fulpage. She then spoke of the Apostolic arguments, and of the general aspect of the cause. There was a man ringe relation, she said, in which the independence the husband and wife would be equal, the dependence mutual, and their obligations reciprocal. She presented the following resolution :-

Resolved. That as the poor slave's alleged content ment with his servile and cruel bendage only prote the depth of his degradation, so the assertion with regard to woman, that she has all the rights she wants only proves how far the restraints and disabilities which she has been subjected have rendered her inter sible to the blessings of true liberty. The re-olution was ad-ptel.

The time and place of the next Convention was the referred to the Central Committee, which was to held meeting that day.

The PRESIDENT then said a few words. She would like, for one six months, to give the men the acceptate of the fashionable women ; she would like for them ; have to dress nine times a day, and crothet does as cats, and wear long dresses, and then to tell them tha they had nothing to do with public affairs, and see the if they would be patient under it. Horace Greeler, i the letter which had been read to them, had said the he did not think woman's intellect equal to man's. H had struggled bis way to greatness. He speke, and the great listened. Suppose he had been told by his mother, . Here is your brother beside you, you can have no place in the great school of life ; you may pay tage but he shall make the laws." And if such a mounts of lead as that had weighed on his heart, all the while he was struggling to be somebody, did they think the he would have ever become what he was now? S came to tell that in the year 1856, in New York woman could not own her own earnings, or her s baby, and a Kansas Free-State man could not hold b own property, then people would say that lay-make in New York and border-ruffians in Kansas were rem oh alike then. She concluded by recommender some tracts which were for sale on the platform, the Convention adjourned sine die.

AYER'S

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INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELYES JULES HAUEL, Eeq., the well-known perfumer, of Chests

ever ty collet, mys. "I a happy to my of your Carmante Phila, that I have been them a better family medicine for common use then any other my horizontal have realised analysis benefits from them, and coincide with me in televing that the benefits from them, and coincide with me in televing that the possess extraordinary virtues for driving out d the sick. They are not only effectual, but safe taken — qualities which must make them rale

th April, 1854,— Dr. J. C. Aven. Sir: I have taken your Pills with gra-fit, for the listlessness, languor, less of appetite and filled benefit, for the listlessness, languor, less of appetit, and has headache, which has of late years overtaken me in the reit. A fort dose of your Pills curred me. I have test year the Pectoral many years in my family for coughs and eals win falling success. You make medicines which care, and test pleasure to commend you for the good you have dose and

F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co., says, of your medicines, having derived very material benefit from its use of both your Pectoral and Catharite Pills. I am never with out them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, while my means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Westwork The widely renowned S. S. S. Likinsky, awrites,—

"Having used your Carmante Phila in my practice, levely from experience, that they are an invaluable purgative. It can of disordered functions of the liver, caoning bradada, helps tion, confireness, and the great variety of diseases that felies, they are a surer remedy than any other. In all cases when a purgative remedy is required, I confidently recommend the Pills to the public, as superior to any other I have ver least. They are sure in their operation, and perfectly safe—quality which make them an invaluable article for public me. They for many years known your Cherry I retord as the best duple medicine in the world, and these Pills are in no wise inferior that admirable preparation for the treatment of disease."

"Dr. J. C. Avrn. Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from my lifth serro da in its worst fur.

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsame desse in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and made not most blind, besides the unendurable pain; at others it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my bair, and has logt at the scalp of my head, and destroyed my bair, and has logt at the scalp of my head, and destroyed my bair, and has logt at the scalp of my head and destroyed my bair, and has logt as the scale of the sca

ed, my skin is lair, anakes me feel already a merowth; all of which makes me feel already a me"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying intaution that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentined
f gratitude, Yours, &c., MARIA RICKES."

"I have known the above-named Maria Ricker from briefle
hood, and her statement is strictly true.
ANDREW J. MESENYE.
ANDREW J. MESENYE.
Deviamonth Manufacturing (A.

Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing G.

JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Butta,
h April, 1854, ...

20th April, 1854,—
"Your Pills have cured me from a billions attack which age from derangement of the Liver, which had become very gried. I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and from every remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Fills have completely restored me to health. I have given them to my children is worms, with the best effects. They were monthly careful recommended them to a friend for continuous, which had malle him for months; he told me in a few days they had caref in You maske the best mediciase in the world, and I am for may pay the possible of the payment of the form the first mediciase in the world, and I am for may pay the payment.

lead this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Cork, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, at only in this but the neighboring States.

"Sta: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that nyel and family have been very much benefited by your medical wife wise our current ways of a server and dangering wife was curred, two yours since, of a server and dangering which was curred, two yours since, of a server and dangering the state of the server since of a server and dangering the server since of the server and family have been very much benefited by your motors and family have been very much benefited by your motors by wife was cured, two-years since, of a severe and cangered ough, by your Cursay Perconat, and since then he subject cough, by your Cursay French, and since then he subject perfect bealth. My children have several times been cared has attacks of the Indiances and corpor by it. It is an instantial attacks of the Indiances and conferences which have been dependent on the form of the complaints. Your Carnatars Bully have been done in the forward purposes which have been dependent on the control of the country affects, and has any of the numerous remedies I had taken.

Yours respectfully,

Yours respectfully,

LEAVITT THAXTER.

"DR. J. Cs ATER. Honored Sir: I have most a therough in of the Carnarrie Pills left me by your agent, and last found by them of the drawafful kilosumation under which found me suffering. The first does relatered me, and a few man quent doses have entirely removed the disease. In 16e it is the pattern of the effects of your Carnarrie Pills.

Yours with great respect.

LUCIS R. METCALI
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