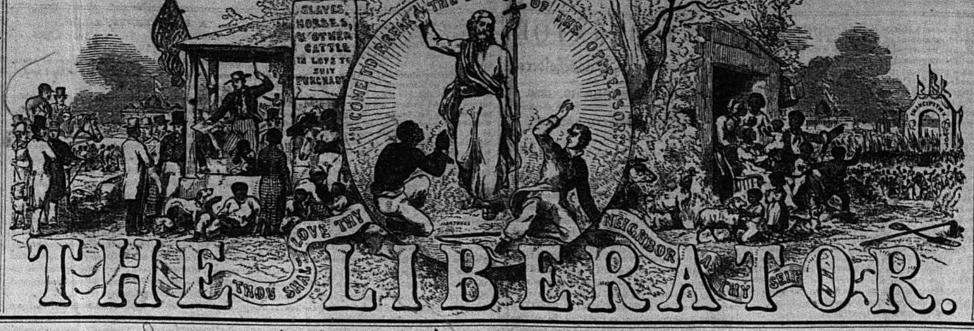
Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN pollags, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters risting to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

be directed, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square ine tel three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. pensylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are anparied to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial

Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz : - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILDRICK, and TEXALL PHILLIPS.

Tin thecolumns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of question are impartially allowed a hearing. WILLIOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1856.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Glaveholders!

AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

T' Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholdin

rds of the South prescribed, as a condition of their seent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUCIFIVE SLAVES-AR

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

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

the name of persons . . . . In fact, the oppressor repre-

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

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

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THERENY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERFET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' -- John Quincy Adams.

of preserving the African slave trade; the second

WHOLE NUMBER 1354.

# KEFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 51.

From the New York Times. THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY

LETTER FROM SUNDRY SLAVEHOLD-ERS TO RFV. ORVILLE DEWEY.

INFLY TO HIS ELM-TREE ORATION.

To REV. ORVILLE DEWRY :

CHIRLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1856. In the right of your own poor thought,' which pa say. 'cries to heaven in its very weakness,' pa have lately denounced Southern society in your Bu-Tree Oration. Your friends in this thought themselves able to say that you would not spouse the vulgar topics of the multitude; that or literary taste and gentle philosophy would be you along from the coarse stimulant which a much delights the passions of the people around pu; that you would not, at least, seek an opporunity for indulging their gross appetite for abuse a Southern manners and morals. But we are etsurprised that the confidence has been misjust. The occasion was too alluring-the excing subject, the sympathetic audience, the obmes expectation produced by your sojourn for two siners in the very heart of Southern society, in penids of Southern families, with every opporomissions and commissions of Sustern life, and registering the misdeeds of the legres, which you seem to have detected—all the involved a temptation which it would, be unmagnable to expect you to resist. Your virtues are not ascetic. Why should you refrain from palifying the eager desire for detraction on the South which pervades your people! Why impose spon yourself an unprofitable self-denial in referme to a people whom you never expect to see spin! You have already reaped all the fruits that the Southern field directly produces, and it was sound philosophy to secure from it the indinet advantage which its offences afford. Your emiennation of the South gives pleasure to your fields and profit to yourself. It would be fooolish perpect that an idle motive of delicacy should lesslowed to dehar you from so much enjoyment. But although not surprised, we are nevertheless presed at your Elm-Tree declamation. It strikes ass somehow not in strict accordance with true and taste and sound judgment. There is in it mething not easily reconciled with the position, so lately held among us, which has enabled you to mr, the planters confess this, 'the Southern gentimen admit that,' it has done general harm. then admit that, 'It has done general marm.

It advantage which your visit gave you for prepans materials in the South for a speech in New
Ingland could hardly be used as you have used them, without injury to the great cause of hospiality and social life. It must produce distrust in the South on all future occasions. They remied you with unsuspecting cordiality. Your soning the first opportunity to assail them may erre to close their hearts and houses against futre lecturers from the same quarter. People do ardinarily invite detraction to their homes bowerer willing to be hospitable. You have addti mother obstacle to those before existing in the

pretty. In vain the chief used every art of permaion and offer of value. Abu Kaled was deaf trite horse in the desert, he saw a man lying on the ground, writhing, and groaning, and uttering mes and supplications for aid. The Emir disbossted, and hastened to help the afflicted stranpt. At that moment, the chief (for it was he) trung from the ground, leapt into the saddle, and talisped off on his prize. The Emir, waking from its surprise, called out to the flying robber to pure for an instant. 'My friend,' said the Emir, for have gained your end, but, I pray you, never bil any one in what way you have succeeded; it as prevent travellers hereafter from doing deeds of charity by the wayside.' The story adds, that the plunderer repented, restored the horse, and the laries became good friends ever after. You would thas of property and good name; whether the

vir of social intercourse between the two sections

of the country. The reflection must be painful

he. Among his riches was a horse which he val-

erery man. The worst would avoid ft

bethy of imitation, it is for you to decide.
We can see nothing new and strong in your atbet on slavery. Your reasonings, however appaded by your hearers, are feeble and flimsy to h the Southern people, 'You are in the wrong; Ja see certainly in the wrong; your judgment is thog; your course is wrong; the argument of her speech does not weigh with them a straw,

thether the last act of the repentant robber be not

is your selemn assurance is without authority. If a man (you tell us) should throw his lashas the hunting grounds of Africa, over the neck a said horse, and subject him to domestic use. harr the neck of a man roving wild and free in the siderness, should tear him from his wife and tillen, put chains on his limbs, and sell him an hyperchains on his innes, and on the hyperchains with hyperchains with the hyperchain with hyperchains with his histories with his his histories with histories with his histories with histories with his histories with histories with his histories with histories with his histories with histories with his histories with his histories with his histories that tivilizing or Christianizing or improving a African race could ever stand against that traiting. It is characteristic of the mode of the subslavery, that something is always introod into the statement which does not necessar his the statement which does not necessa-his being to it, and so uses and abuses, sub-tage and accident, are mixed up in endless con-lain. Divest your statement of the mere rhetby the pour and circumstance, the lasso, the being ground, the tearing from wife and chil-ba, which would viriate your argument if thrown in logical form, and it amouts to this: you mean by that the seizore of a tribe of wild Africans, and transport. be civilized, Christianized and improved, would sonstrous wrong. This is your proposition, stated, and relieved from the ornaments professed rhetorician so naturally finds J. This is your position, and, if I were

for reaching the great purposes of human life. the States of the South.

These are truth, virtue, sound morals, pure religion, human happiness, here and hereafter. The dom that you would preserve has neither wisdom

the restraints of slavery in a Christian land. Sure- it is in the South, on the subject of slavery. tencher. It is not the doctrine of apostles and public opinion can ever be.

him, with lasso, of his wild liberty. This will we hope. But you are not of the number. It not affect the merits of the true question. Your would be unreasonable to expect it. The moral statement of the case is not candid. Our fathers, courage of Lord and Adams is not an every-day to whose opinion you love to appeal, did not go, as your fancy implies, with lassos, into the African unting grounds, to make slaves. They found them ready made to their hands. The negroes has changed its opinions, and you assure us, at were slaves already. In all time they have been slaves. Captives in war, conquered slave soldiers, seventeen out of twenty retain their sentiments; orisoners whose skulls would have formed pyra- that the great conservative depths of society are nids or paved the court square of the king of undisturbed. You approve of this old idea, that, Ashantee or Dehomy—they were saved from in the South, negro slavery should be 'tolerated,' slaughter to continue slaves. It is better, you not 'espoused,' because it would be confined to think, that they should die heathens, that their the rice fields where 'it may be modified, where it

or civilization, or moral improvement, can justify

cuse the taking of the civilized man's life!

But admit it to be a monstrous wrong to intertive land, under any circumstances, still your arniols as of the eastern story of Abu Kaled and his here. The Emir Kaled was wealthy and charitarica be re-opened! if your ships were about to go we ask you to do with it, in the case supposed, is again to the coast of Guines to bring emigrants, not to interfere. For ourselves we have no appreted above them all. The steed was the fleetest and fter their former fashion, to the Southern States, not enduring in Arabia. A neighboring chief mied the Emir, and wished to lay hands on his to be made useful Christian laborers, blessing, rith their industry, all the peoples of the world, a greater degree than the African tribes, taken ogether, have been able to do since the beginning f their race-if, in obtaining slaves, the crews mployed were about to seize upon free men of Afment, whatever it may be worth otherwise, would between the three millions now existing and the at least have the merit of being to the point. But three hundred thousand said to have been importti is not to the point in the great practical ques-tion now at issue. It is like that of Dr. Wayland, the thirty which you seem to anticipate. And yet, entirely outside of the matter in dispute. Dr. there is no part of the world more secure than the Wayland says, 'I have wished to make it clear South from disorder and violence. You apprehend that slavery, or the holding of men in bondage, is always and everywhere a moral wrong, a trans- slaveholding States of antiquity, in Greece and gression of the law of the Creator. To put this Rome, the rulers of the world and parents of art subject in a simple light, suppose that your family and science, poets and philosophers, were in the and mine were neighbors, suppose that I should number of their slaves; but no servile wars sprang set fire to your house, shoot you as you came out, from poets and philosophers. The few that arose and seizing on your wife and children, compel were from escaped bands of ignorant and brutal them to work for my benefit, without their con- Gladiators, led on perhaps and excited by turbulent sent, &c. &c., would I not, in doing so, violate and factious freemen, seeking to trample on the the supreme law of the Creator? You oppose rights of their countrymen. Very few these wars the same slavery by a similar argument. I will were in number, compared with the riots and dis inswer the one supposition by another. Suppose, orders of hireling States. We apprehend none my dear sir, that one of your landless socialists except it be from your interference.
should deliver lectures on the subject of property We must differ with you, then, as to the future should deliver lectures on the subject of property | We must differ with you, then, as to the future to those who own farms, maintaining that all appopriation by individuals of houses and lands should increase and multiply, living in the conand therefore a clear violation of the moral law. world new comforts and riches, and to their native should say to-day to the audience, your families can we understand how a teacher of ethics, as you and mine are neighbors; you seize me with a las-are, can hold the opinions you profess. So long as so, or you drag me and my children away from the South only tolerated slavery, you were able to ld say to-day to the audience, your in part, my farm, and appropriate to your exclusive use the fruits and fields, which are the common gift of Nature to all; in doing this, are you not violating the supreme law of the Creator! Would this be doing as you would be done by! Your proposition is, that all property in land is that all property in land is the techer can tolerate or excuse one who lives in

Masses than your own is now.

You both rest on the same fallacy, that it is wrong to possess a certain property at all, if it is wrong to acquire it by violent means. We do not advocate arean or murder, or the capture of free that conviction, to hold them as slaves. And this men with lassos, as you and Dr. Wayland supposes; we only vipdicate our right to the property.

"alters all your moral and political relations with stay. This is your position, and, if I were the stay and you say to us: 'You are in the stay as you say to us: 'You are in the ference.' How the compact of non-interference.' How the compact of the Abolition pulpit: when you see in the retoric nothing but the their entire ferther the non-interference.' How the compact of

professing to believe that the change is not unigion, noman happiness, here and hereafter. The terms of your proposition admit that the wild man reaches them, and can reach them, not by his reaches them, and can reach them, not by his 'We are always mistaking,' you say, 'partisan freedom, but by slavery only. You decide that zeal for public sentiment, the agitated surface for they are not worth the price thus paid; better a wild free savage than a Christian slave! You belong to those who 'bawl for freedom in their sense. South is unchanged. Accordingly, you tell us, less mood,' and do not know that they who would that 'in a company of twenty gentlemen, where the subject of slavery was freely discussed, sevendom that you would preserve has neither wisdom teen out of the twenty retained the online you teen out of the twenty retained the opinion you nor goodness. It is license, not liberty. It is are pleased to approve—the opinion that slavery is the freedom of the wild horse. It is attended with an evil: that it must and would die out and disbrutal ignorance, with superstitions, gross, stu-pid, devilish, with the crucity of the cannibal, the fined to the rice and cutton fields; that it is here, carnage of endless strife, the horrors, so hideous, they could not help it, and must get along with it of heathen African life. The African who is as they could.' Pardon me, sir, for saying this brought from it to slavery blesses God for the cannot be true. You have mistaken, you have change. All these things are better, with wild misapprehended their views. If unity of centifreedom, than civilization and Christianity, with ment ever existed, in any country, on any subject, ly, sir, this is strange doctrine for a Christian pervades all parties. It is as nearly universal as

prophets. Paul and Moses would repudiate it. But, suppose your statement to be correct, and and brand it as heresy, as hostile to the teaching the quoted sentence about partisan zeal and public which counts all things to be but dross in com-parison with the excellency of a life in Christ. In the charge that you complain of—the reason by civilized society we fetter this wild freedom which which you so much admire, by the involuntary servitude and political relations with slavery! If three only of the penitentiary, for long years and for life. out of twenty have changed, with what propriety We subdue it by the prison, the hangman and the gallows. We limit it, at every turn, in every department of society. Why will you permit these partment of society. Why will you permit these abuses of wild freedom to exist? You take life to just a monstrous wrong to restrain the wild freedom aftered these relations from any cause arising in the of the African savage, in order to impart religious South! The cause is among yourselves. It is Northtruth to the savage himself. The conquered bar- ern sentiment that is altered. Formerly Southern barian gives his freedom for his life. Is the life families could travel in New England, with their of the civilized white of less value than the free-dom of the savage black! If the lasso is bad, sure-they are plundered in the first village where they y the gallows, garote and guillotine are worse. stop to rest. Formerly, the South was the subject If no talk, as your phrase goes, of Christianity, of collegy and fraternity; now every epithet of denunciation and abuse is lavished upon her. Your the taking of savage freedom, can any talk exchange is immeasurable from the slave ship to the Anti-Slavery pulpit, and Anti-Slavery legislation. But suppose your argument sound, and that no It involves a settled hostility to the Southern States. talk of giving to the African the freedom with The Missouri controversy, the Kansas dispute, are which Christ alone can make him free, will justify the occasions only, not the causes of the war. us in going into his hunting grounds and depriving There are many exceptions, we know; very many,

virtue. It is as rare as it is admirable. (!! You justify, then, your alteration of moral and political relations with slavery because the South you are pleased to tolerate, the negro race would fere in these enjoyments of American freedom, and die out; under that which you consider intolerable, to bring the African from the blessings of his natit would increase to thirty millions. You prefer the first, we the last cendition of the race, as gument is wide of the true question at issue. If most humane, to say the least of it. What, in that question were, shall the slave-trade with Af- Heaven's name, you ask, are we to do with it? All hensions. Thirty millions of blacks will not be one too many for fifty millions of whites. They will grow, you say, in intelligence. We have no We know that every new generation is more intelligent than the old. be desired, not deprecated. There is an immense distance between the negroes of the present generaica, and drug them into slavery-then your argu-tion and their barbarian fathers. The proportion from their intelligence servile wars. In

a monstrous wrong : that property was theft, timed enjoyment of peaceful homes, giving to the To place the subject in a simple light, suppose he land the promise of better and brighter days. Nor or natural rights; you take what ought to be, approve; but when they changed from a mere tola sin. If he begs the question as to one kind of the habitual commission of a sin, and makes no ef-property, so do you of the other. You think your fort to forsake it. If slavery is a sin, it ought not principle clear, so also does he. You maintain to exist in a Christian laud. It should be abanprinciple clear, so also does he. You maintain to exist in a Christian land. It should be absorption by irrelevant suppositions; he does doned forthwith. If we admit it to be a sin, and the same. His doctrine is as tenable, as plausible, continue to practise it, we deserve no sympathy, and the same or forbearance from Dr. Dr. Dr. Dr. Wee. and will be, by and by, more acceptable to your upology or forbearance from Dr. Dzwry. We masses than your own is now.

pose: we only vindicate our right to the property people—a conviction growing stronger as the quea-actually in our possession. tion is more discussed. We ask no favors, no tolyour main reason for being dissatisfied with the
Southern people is that they have changed their
siews of slavery. It is a change, you say, that
alters all your moral and political relations with
alters all your moral and political relations with
slavery except one—the old compact of non-interthetic sentiment, will weigh with us a rush in the

or morality of his own country. The few who send | country. their sons to Northern colleges are among the very men who are most decided in the assertion of We believe that our churches are as pure, our preachers as devout, our people as moral and re-ined, as your own. It gives us no pleasure to say so, but for one act of violence with us, we will show three with you. The crimes of the United States which are marked with peculiar atrocity—the gi-gantic frauds, the infernal machines, the blowing up of houses, the burning and robbery of church-ly, religiously or physically. Our people go es, the obstruction of railroads and their reckless among you to spend money; yours come here to management, the murders singularly horrible, make it. The South can not only sustain itself, where limbs of the victim are burnt, boxed up. but it finds a surplus to expend on itinerant vend-

things belong to your latitude, not to ours. outgrow their homes, and go from Virginia, or are carried, if you please, to a larger field or better soil, as your laborers leave their homes in Massachusetts, or are sent by your aid societies to the fertile lands of the West. In either case, it slave State breeds labor for export. You assert it try. You do not descend to these ordinary prac-of the South; we deny it, and ask for evidence tical views. But we ask attention to one test of

heads should become paving stones for a pagan may die out; and you condemn the new opinion. ing and where we are going. Certainly, my deer out; and you condemn the new opinion. ing and where we are going. Certainly, my deer out; and you condemn the new opinion. ing and where we are going. Certainly, my dear the other? Life deals, not in abstractions, but in sir, the world's opinion is world so opinion is world so opinion. ing and where we are going. Certainly, my dear the other? Life deals, not in abstractions, but in sir, the world's opinion is world so opinion. In an analyce to change we are going. Certainly, my dear the other? Life deals, not in abstractions, but in sir, the world's opinion is world so opinion. In an analyce to change we are going. Certainly, my dear the other? Life deals, not in abstractions that in abstraction in an analyce to change we are going. Certainly, my dear the other? Life deals, not in abstractions that in abstraction in an analyce to change we are going. Certainly my dear the other? Life deals, not in abstraction sustain the most able to sustain may die out; and you condemn the new opinion. In an any out think it, that slavery is right because it is not the voice of God. It is very uncertain. States are the guides of it is not the voice of God. It is very uncertain. States are the guides of the other? Life deals, not in abstraction sustain the most able to change we are going. Certainly, my dear the other? Life deals, not in abstraction sustain the most able to change we are going. Certainly, my dear the other? Life deals, not in abstraction sustain the most able to change we are going. be the sole or best standard of truth and right. fallacies only. We appeal from it to the law of God. We appeal from it, from what it now is, to what it has been, until lately, always and every where, semper et ubique, among patriarchs and the nations nearest to patriarchal times, among Jews and Egyptians. Christians. Serfage is hardly yet at an end in Germany. It prevails in Russia. The fashion, fifty years ago, was to bring the blacks from Afriwe shall make f ca; it is now, to carry them there. Can you pretend to say what it may be fifty years hence Are you willing to make this unstable public opinion the rule of right and test of truth! What, then, will become of the particular church of which you are the boast and orniment! What says public opinion in reference to the tenets and doctrines of the Unitarian Church! Since the days of Arius, they have been condemned atterly, by Catholic, Greek, Armenian, Lutheran, Episcopalian, Presbyteriag, Baptist and Methodist. our church is outside the pale of sound opinion with all Christendom. It is 'ostracised' by the hole Christian world, by the most pious saints. by the profoundest sages. The great Greek schol-ar, Porson, declared that if there is meaning in language, the Unitarians are wrong. They refuse to you the appellation of Christian. In the judg- 4th. You think it more consistent with sound ment of all Trinitarian churches, your church is no Christian chorch. Pray understand me; I do not mean to say one word on the merits of the defend it. opinion of the Christian world has the right or power to decide it. Shall I adjure you, for of their homes; and you know that where one God's sake to consider what you are doing and youth goes to colleges at the North, five hundred where you are going '! You are a small people. not so large, not so compact, not so strong as we are. You are not supported, as we are, by the practices and opinions of nations, always and every where, until very lately. Will you submit? Will you leave your pulpit and shandon your Will you leave your pulpit and abandon your creed! Certainly not! You appeal to the Scriptures-so do we. You will maintain truth and right, as you conceive it, against the whole world -so shall we. Even your speech and authority do not make us 'bate one jot of heart and hope.' If, sir, at any future period, you should visit the uncivilized, unchristian and demoralized society of the South, you will find that your elm tree ora-

> in Massachusetts, has aroused among us no other sentiment than aversion and disgust.
>
> You close your remarks on the subject of slavepeated asseverations only, that you do not love or admire it. 'We do not like it, sirs; that is what ' We do not like it, sirs; that is what we say to all its advocates.' It is quite true. That is very much all you do say, in various shapes and forms of words, from Curran's Afri-

tion, whatever admiration it may have produced

In taking the stand you have, you are not influenced, you tell us, by the excitement of the day. But, you add, there are ample causes for excitement—the Kansas border war, 'the deed done in the Senate Chamber, so atrocious that I have no name for it.' Never did man more thoroughly nistake his own feelings, motives and character, f, indeed, we are to consider you as being in earnest. You blow hot and cold with the same You profess to stand aloof from the tunult, and trumpet on the seditious to the fray at he same time. An unscrupulous declaimer in the senate chooses to indulge in slander and abuse, for the poor reputation of imitating an ancient orator, and he is caned by one of the parties ag-grieved. A distinguished gentleman of your own

for a son, 'not here, he must not stay here,' you pronounce a libel on the parents of the South which nothing can excuse or palliate. Why, sir, do you not know that, where one youth from the South is educated at a Northern college, five hundred are educated at home; that every year adds to the number of colleges in the Southern States; that in each succeeding year there is a smaller number of young men sent for education to the North, from every Southern State! There are a few, we are sorry to say it, who still send their sons to Yale or Uambridge, either from some idle notion that they are better instructed, not in morals but in learnre better instructed, not in morals but in learn- And then you tell us you are not influenced by ing, or because of old attachments to the Alma the excitement of the time. Excuse me, sir; we Mater, where they have themselves been graduated. can neither put faith in the assurance, nor respect But you cannot lay your finger on one man who the man who makes it. If you share the excite-But you cannot lay your finger on one man who the man who makes it. If you share the excite-places his preference of a Northern college on the ment around you, your declaration is insincere; it has a you assign—there is not one man among us you do not, you are the more inexcusable for adso hase as to traduce the civilization, Christianity ding fuel to the flame that threatens to destroy the

their sons to Northern colleges are among the very men who are most decided in the assertion of Southern rights, either of property or reputation.

You profess to believe that, 'if elavery covered the whole world, it would, in a century, require another rights, either of property or reputation. Apostles, it did cover the whole world; it covered the world for ages before, for ages after; and yet we are not aware that history speaks of any as-sistance having been required or sent from our neighbor the moon, except moonshine, which she thrown into vaults to be fished up at a convenient ers from the North of wares, wooden or intellectu-season; each act a repetition of the murder—these al, clocks or lectures, tin ware or sermons. We thought the hearing of yours a harmless amuse-We are sorry to see you adopt the coarse cant ment, nothing more. They were more profitable of the Abolition school, in charging the Southern to you than to us. We have not the huge fortunes planter with breeding negroes for sale. Slaves of your great merchants, but neither have we your

may be said that the old State breeds laborers for cattle; your State is unable to grow its own the new. The phrase is as applicable in the one bread. I will not trouble you with statistical as in the other. In both cases, it is coarse and in had taste. It suits the slang of party only. Strictly taken, it is untrue. Neither hireling nor sustain the foreign commerce of the whole counand proof, not declamation and the stratagems of the soundness of your opinion, which cannot be mistaken. There are before your eyes two worlds You seem to be anxious for your lives and for-tunes, and gloomy apprehensions fill you mind as of slave laborers; one, made a wreck by freedom, to the future condition of the Southern States. and fast relapsing into all the want, superstition, ou paint coming events in sombre colors. Noth- and bloodthirstiness of an African state; the othing can help us. Whether in the Union or out er, a scene of unexampled wealth, prosperity and of the Union, we are never to escape the world's improvement, notwithstanding the continued inabuse and slander. 'If you could throw off troduction, by Yankee ingenuity, of new African Northern interference, and the Northern connection,' you tell us, 'and form a Republic for your-but ton,' you tell us, 'and you tell your te selves, your Republic would lie under the social in Cuba would be to destroy it. How does your ostracism of the whole world.' And you adjure philosophy explain the facts in these two West us, for God's sake to consider what we are do- India planets! Which is the most able to sustain

Your remarks, then, on slavery, are a series of

1st. You prefer the brute liberty of the wild savage to the servitude which alone can give him civilization and Christianity; the savage himself deciding differently-you sacrifice the life of the civilized man to preserve this civilization, and you reeks and Romans. Heathens, Mahometans and think the African's savage freedom too precious to

> 2d. You mistake the question-it is not whether we shall make freemen slaves by violence, but whether we shall hold those as slaves who have never been free ; it is not whether we shall seize on a farm by arson and murder, but whether we shall keep one inherited from our fathers.

> 3d. You change your moral and political relations with the South, because it has changed its opinions, and you tell us at the same time that the outh is not changed-you prefer the opinion under which slavery would die out and the slaves disappear, and look with horror to their increase in number and intelligence as disastrous to the country, forgetting that this is inhuman; that the slaves have already increased in proportion, you apprehend not to the danger but the profit of the country, and that a Christian African is more easily governed than an African savage.

morality to believe slavery a sin, and to tolerate it, than to believe it no sin, and to maintain and 5th. You believe that Southern parents send

are sent to those at home.
6th. You threaten us with the coming social os-

tracism of the civilized world if we retain our principles; and you disregard the religious ostracism of the Chtistian world condemning your own. 7th. You profess to believe that a slave State

cannot exist without being sustained; and you know that the great nations of the world, the richest, strongest, most learned, most refined, have all been slave States.
We have resorted to recriminations with reluctance and pain. We make them in self-defence

only. Then, surely, if ever, 'to recriminate is just.' When we are unjustly, falsely and scandalously assailed, we owe it to ourselves and to the world's opinion, which you so much revere, to protest against the wrong, and to show the unworthiness of those who make the attack. We lament the necessity. We would gladly return to with North and South at the close of the Revolution, and for thirty years afterwards. We have no sympathy with those who desire the destrucshapes and forms of words, from Curran's African or Indian sun, to the negro songs of white minstrels with blackened faces, which you seep to think are composed by Virginia slaves, and which you consider 'the strongest anti-slavery speeches you know.' They are without doubt as good as the best, but the judgment you express of their significance or value is the most ridiculous would grow in strength and wealth, compact and complete. Items along the destruction of the Federal Union. We would joyfully resource that the research are the research and the second formulation of the Federal Union. We would joyfully research and the present the destruction of the Federal Union. We would joyfully research and growing resources developed as they are, to the arts of peace, rather than wasted on the perfect conviction that, and this we say with the perfect conviction that, and this we say with the perfect conviction that, and this we say with the perfect conviction that, and this we say with the perfect conviction that, and this we say with the perfect conviction that, and the perfect conviction that, and the perfect conviction that, and the perfect conviction that we have the perfect conviction that se who desire the destruccomplete, teres atque retundus—able to defy all en-emies, and to confer benefits on every ally and friend. But to preserve peace and the Union, your eternal attacks on us must cease. There can be no peace, if you are for ever presenting to us a

We have no ill-will towards you, Dr. Dewey Your conduct produces no feeling among us a strong as resentment. It would have been wise and purer for you, we think, to keep aloof, with in the serene air of your hopeful and genial phi-losophy. But if you prefer the slough of party turmoil to the shady grove and smooth shaven green, we can only leave you in your mire, pity your moral taste, and hope to see and hear you

SOME OF YOUR FORMER PRIENDS.

## SELECTIONS.

SLAVERY DISCUSSION IN CONGRESS. In the U. S. House of Representatives, on Friday

Mr. SMITH (Va.) inquired whether Mr. Wash-burn would, by his vote, admit a new State into the Union, with the liberty of forming its own institutions according to the character of the peo-

Mr. WASHBURN replied, that when that question shall be presented, he would be prepared to act upon it. He would not shirk the issue. His vote would depend on circumstances, but it should be n accordance with the principles of the Republican party. He would ask the gentleman from Vir-ginia, whether, if Utah presented herself for ad-mission, with a Constitution recognizing polyga-my, he would vote for it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Smith—The gentleman is playing Yankee on me completely. (Laughter.) Before I answer his question, I want him to answer mine. I put it again to the gentleman.

Mr. Washburn-I put mine again. (Laughter.) I must wait till he answers it before I allow myself to be interrupted any further. Was it not strange, he asked, that the President should find all these outrages and wrongs to exist in the North only! These slanders emanate from one who came from the bosom of the North, and who, like the cow-boys of the Revolution, found no good in his own people, and no wrongs in the South. In conclusion, he argued the right to prevent the extension of slavery to free territories, and entered his protest against the President's constitutional doctrines in this comnection.

Mr. KEITT said there was something ominous and gloomy in the aspect of affirs. The House parted last summer in the midst of a contest on the slavery question, and now, after the Presidential election, that party whose regiments were cut down and banners fallen in the fight, again sprung discussion upon that subject. They say, but for the action on the Democratic side and the President's message, there would have been no discussion. But did not they on the first day of the session reopen it by objecting to the admission of the delegate from Kansas, who came with credentials under the seal of the Governor of the Territory ? Having defined the Southern view of property.

Mr. Keitt inquired of Mr. Washburn whether he
and the Republican party would not, if they had
the power, change the Constitution, so as to provide for the emancipation of the slaves in the

Mr. WASHBURN replied that he would certainly not object to such a change in the Constitution as would give power to the Federal Government to do what Jefferson, Madison and Gen. Scott desired to do, namely, to ameliorate the condition of slavery, even to emancipation; but he did not think it wise now for the Government to exercise

Mr. KEITT-If you had the power, would you

Mr. WASHBURN-I am willing that the princiles of the Declaration of American Independence. he Constitution and the Christian religion shall have free course to run and be glorified.

Mr. KEITT-I asked whether the member from Maine would or not abolish the institution by progressive graduation, and he would not answer

Mr. STANTON—I do not propose to stand commit-ted as asking any change of Constitution. My position, and that of the people I represent, I be-lieve, is, we will abide by the Constitution as it is; we ask no change, and will insist on its original construction as put in practice by its framers.

Mr. KEITT, resuming, said the remarks of differences of opinion entertained by members of the Republican party. He asked whether there could be a doubt as to the aims and tendencies of that party. Therefore, was not the President correct when he said their object was interference with the domestic institutions of the South. He insisted that the President was equally correct in describing the doctrines of the Remarkitions of the Remarking as a president was repulsive to the remarking the doctrines of the Remarking the doctrines of the Remarking the second the remarking the se publicans as revolutionary. The States which formed the Constitution formed it as equals. As equals the delegates were elected; acted as equals when they adopted the Constitution, and equals they were. The South claims the right under this equality to go into the common territory with their slaves as property. The question of slavery as a political institution will come when the people political institution will come when the people get ready to form a State Constitution.

Mr. Giddings commenced by referring to the Declaration of Independence, and contending for the inalienable rights of man, namely: Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' This was wished to know whether Mr. Keitt would stand by this truth. Southern men deny the doctrine, and Northern men dare not say Ay or No. There they sit — they are between heaven and hell. (Laughter.) Men are so enslaved as not to dare arow the sentiments which God has given them. From his inmost heart he (Giddings) pitied them. In the Senate, Mr. Pettit had denounced these In the Senate, Mr. Pettit had denounced these truths as self-evident lies, while Mesers. Cass and Douglas, and other Democrats, listened to it

Mr. BENNETT (Miss.) sent to the Clerk's table a paper, which was read, attributing to Mr. Giddings the sentiment, that he looked forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the South; when the negroes, armed with British bayonets, shall assert their freedom, and make war upon their masters; when the torch of the incendiary shall burn out the last vestige of slavery; and he would hail it as a political millenni-

Mr. BENNETT wanted to know whether Mr. Gid-

Mr. Gippings replied that there was a re every thing he ever said in Congress. He asked when or where he ever uttered these sentiments? The gentleman from Mississippi had been misled by nen who ought to know better.

Mr. BENNETT asked-Does the gentleman desire ich a state of things!

Mr. Giddings replied, that out of this hall he would pour forth his whole soul to the gentleman, but this question was not legitimate to the legislation of the country. No man ever heard him express a desire for the shedding of human blood. The utmost be had ever said was, that where oppression is exercised, the oppressed may get his freedom at whatever cost. He abborred oppression in all its forms. God and good men bate it. The Republicans bate it. (Leughter.) hate it. The Republicans bate it. (Laugher.) He would as soon see Mr. Pierce deprived of his liberty, and his wife sold into bondage, as that these things should happen to the humblest indi-vidual on God's footstool. He charged the PresiA Voice-You gave very little money. Mr. BENNETT asked whether Mr. Giddings would

not go one step further. Mr. Gippings—Yes, I would strike down the slave-eatcher if he polluted my threshold with his immoral footsteps. The Democratic party had repudiated Mr. Pierce, who commanded his (Giddings's) pity.

#### WHAT CONSTITUTES A SOUTH CAROLI-NIAN?

Washington, Dec. 4.

In the U. S. Senate, to-day, Mr. Butler, of S. C., denied that the South ever made sectional issues, and essayed to show that the Southern States are in a highly prosperous condition, not-withstanding the off-repeated assertions of the blight of slavery. He referred to an article which appeared in the Edinburgh Review of October last, villifying the South, and said it bore the marks of having been written in this country. The Aboli tionists had brought into their service the public of Great Britain, at one time the rival and

press of Great Britain, at one time res rival and enemy of this country. He would like to know who wrote the article.

Mr. Benjamin stated that it was written by a gentleman in New York.

Several Senators asked, "Who is he!"

Mr. Benjamin declined giving his name. Mr. Butler hoped the country would take notice of the fact.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 10.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE ABOLITIONISTS OF NEW ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE ABOLITIONISTS OF NEW ENGLAND AND THE ARISTOCRACY OF OLD ENGLAND.—
The suggestion thrown out by Judge Butler, in a recent debute in the Senate, that the vituperative article in the Edmburgh Revice, of which our readers have had some account, was the production of an American pen, is confirmed by the statement of the New York Evening Post, that it was written by one Rev. Mr. Horlbut, of the Unitarian church. Whatever the provincial fame of this individual, he is without reputation in the world of dividual, he is without reputation in the world of letters. His name is new in anti-slavery litera-ture. The characteristics of his article in the Edinburgh Review are not of the brightest promise, However, with one element of success in his pe-culiar field of controversy, he is endowned in an

extraordinary degree—we mean, excessive hatred of slavery and the South.

But the authority of this individual is of no moment. The significant thing is, as Senator Botler foreibly stated it, that an American author employs the influence of a foreign journal to dis-parage the character and attack the interests of his own country. It is thus that the Abolitionists of New England aid and abet the aristocracy of Old England in the war against the integrity the Union. This is not the first instance of the unnatural alliance. New England writers habit-ually contribute to the British press, both periodi-cal and daily; and their articles are invariably of an anti-slavery character. The descendants of the men who displayed the blue lights of 1812, direct the assaults of English hostility by another mode and with greater effect. Thus one of the most intimate ties of relationship-community of language—is percerted to the aurpose of destroy-ing the natural good feeling between the two countries. The Abelitionists of New England and the aristocracy of Old England are united in the crusade against the Constitution and the

#### From the Washington Star, Dec. 8.

MR. HURLBUT. The Ecening Post, in endeavoring to palm the Rev. Mr. Hurlbut (an abolition Unitarian preacher,) off as a South Carolinian, is urging a case of essentially false pretences. True, as the Post says, he was born in South Carolina. The truth, however, is, that his parents were New England people; his father being a peripatetic schoolmaster, teaching for a while in Charleston, where his son (the author of the abusive budget of falsehoods against the South published in the Edinburgh Receive) was accidentally born. The fact that he was born there under such circum stances, while he was reared and educated and has since lived at the North, makes bim no Southern man, in the acceptation in which the Evening Post seeks to palm him off as such on the public.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9th, 1856. To the Editors of the Evening Post:

The Ecening Star of yesterday attempted to evade the force of your reply to Senator Butler, concerning the authorship of the article in the Edinburgh Review of October last, by alleging that, though Mr. Hurlbut was born in South Car-olina, he is no Southerner. As it seems to be understood that the paragraph in the Star (which I enclose) emanated from the Attorney General of the United States, it becomes important to ascertain what constitutes a Southern man, in the sense in which that word is used by such high legal au-

thority.

I have always rested my claim to be considered a Southern man on the ground upon which Mr Hurlbut may claim the same distinction-namely, a hirth in South Carolina. I supposed he that is born within the realm is no alien ; is no longer so, we are driven to inquire what is requisite besides birth to constitute a native? Star tells us Mr. Hurlbut's parents were no South Carolinians. It then gives up for South Carolina all share in the fame of Mr. Calhoun. If Mr. Hurlbut's parents make him a Yankee, John C. Calhoun's parents make him an Irishman. But, continues the Sar, not only his parents were not Southerners, but he himself was educated a the North. Another blow at the memory of Mr. Calhoun, who received his education at Yale College. So Judge O'Neall and Judge Magrath who, in consequence of the recent duel, in which Mr. Taber fell a victim, have lately been brought into unhappy notoriety, are sons of Irishmen; and of the parties implicated in that duel, one. Mr. Edmund Rhett, has quite lately completed his education at the North ; and another, Mr Ta. ber, was the son of Connecticut parents; and yet the South Carolinianism of all these gentlemen is believed to be authentic, even in the judgment of the hand-organ of the Administration.

What, then, constitutes a South Carolinian ! There is Chanceller Dunkin, a native of Massachusetts, and a distinguished nullifier in 1835, and the present editor of the Charleston Mercury, a native of Pennsylvania, and a not very distinguished disunionist in 1850; both gentlemen are slavery-extensionists; in favor of re-opening the slave trade, perhaps, and undoubted South Carolinians; while Hr. Hurlbut, a native of South Carolina, but neither a nullifier, a disunionist, a slavery-extensionist, nor in favor of re-opening the slave trade, is no South Carolinian at all. It seems, then, South Carolinianism is to be determined, not by birth, but by the adoption of certain fanatical nations in favor of slavery and disunion · He is a Jew which is one inwardly.' this rule, the Attorney-General, though both a native and a citizen of Massachusetts, bids fair to become the noblest South Carolinian of them all, and the feat would not be unworthy of our political Proteus. Still I think, Messrs, Editors, birth must count for something. Some there are who are South Carolinians both by pedigree and by faith, and with these the author of the paragraph in the Star cannot hope to compete. Mr. Brooks. for instance, the latest expounder of our new South Carolinianism, can look back upon a native nncestry, and as his posterity would never wish to b known as such outside of the State, we may safely conclude that he and his sons, · Et nali natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis,'

will forever remain indigenous to the soil. If it is necessary that both qualifications should concur, most sub-cribe myself, Messrs. Editors, with A South CAROLINIAN matione, non moribus.

LEPTER FROM WILLIAM II. HURLBUT, ESQ.

To the Editor of the Ecening Post : SIR-Will you allow me to terminate, at once; personal discussion which I certainly never in-vited! The Edinburg Revision is responsible for it-self, but if the character of an American citizen is to be discussed, it shall be discussed fairly.

My father, as all citizens of Charleston know.

was for nearly thirty years a respectable and re-spected innahitant of that city—a slaveholder him-self, and connected by marriage with slaveholding families—in several of the Southern States. He took a prominent part, in conjunction with his friends, the late Judge Lee, and the living Mr. Petigra, in the opposition which the soundest citizens of South Carolina arrayed against the Nulliflection disorganizers of 1830; and his articles in peared in the 'Charleston Courier' at that time er the signature of 'Hamilton,' are well remem bered by all persons who were then familiar with South Carolina polities. By far the largest pro-portion of my relations still reside at the South, and are most of them slaveholders. With my will, or without it, I must therefore be content to make no claim to the character of a slavery extensionist, a nullifier, or a disunionist in the interest

sionist, a nullifier, or a disunionist in the interest of the institution of slavery.

I would willingly rest my title to the character of a patriotic citizen of the United States upon the doctrines which are set forth in the article which has excited the indignation of the secessionist Senator from my own State, and upon the temper in which they are discussed.

And I am, very respectfully.
Your obedient servant,

WM. HENRY HURLBUT. P. S. It is perhaps proper for me to add, that I am not, and never have been, a clergyman. I studied theology, as well as law, in Cambridge, after graduating at Harvard College, but as I have neither taken orders nor been called to the bar, I do not encose to appropriate to myself the honors of either refession.

[Correspondence of the Detroit Advertiser.] A MICHIGAN MAN DRIVEN PROM GEOR GIA-PREE SPEECH CRUSHED OUT.

VERNONTVILLE, MICH., December, 1856. Under date of August 19, 1856, Mr. Moses C. following paragraphs :-

· Politics just now are all the go here-in fact, meyer saw a community so wholly given up to it in my life. We have only two fickets—Fillmore and Buchanan; though, if there was a little more courage, and a little more concert of action, it would not be hard to get up a Fremont ticket; and though there would be accessed to get type. would be no chance of his carrying the State, he would

get more votes than many suppose.
Another four years will see great changes through Another four years will see great changes throughout the entire South. All this talk about dissolving
the Union, if Fremont is elected, is nothing but so
much gas. The working, non-slaveholding mechanics,
and others who are dependent upon their daily labor
for their support, feel sorely the competition of nonpaid labor, and they do not heritate to say they would
vote for Fremont if they had a chance. As voters,
they are three to one of the slaveholders, and they are
fast finding out their strength. Thinking, sober men
here acknowledge that they already see the beginning bere acknowledge that they already see the beginning of the end, and one remarked to me only last week, that, in his opinion, ten years from that day would not see a slave in America. So strong is his belief, that he has disposed of all his property of that kind, and does not intend to own any more. It is a current remark here among the working classes, that, for the future, those who own staves, and have the benefit of them, may do their own watching-they will not. I claim know what I say, as we employ a good many hands, and I know what they say.'

These paragraphs were published in the Eaton County Republican, and some person, actuated either by a mean, low-lived spirit of mischief, or a deep-seated, infernal malignity, enclosed a halfsheet of the paper in an envelope, and forwarded it to Mr. Harvey Hall. On receiving it, Mr. Hall repaired, in hot baste, and full of fiery indignation, to the boarding-place of his nephew, to pour out the vial of red-hot wrath upon his head. Mr. Church unhesitatingly informed his oncle that he wrote the paragraphs, and that they contained his consciention honest convictions, though he did not in the least firmness; seek to promulgate them at the South. Mr. Hall then told him that if these were his sentiments, he could not entertain them at the South, and he felt it to be his duty to rid the community of his presmust leave the first part of the next week, and if he concluded to do so, he need have no apprehen-sion of personal violence, as he [Hall] was the only next week.] one that knew of the letter, and no measures would be taken to forcibly expel him until he should report in the matter. There were two other members of the firm which employed Mr. Church. On vices, yet they told him he had better leave, for Courier:tion if he did not, and the result would be riot and bloodshed. Mr. Church saw that if he undertook to remain his life would be endangered, and his wife and young child left to the tender mercies of a Georgia mob, and all heathendom, except Missouri, could not have furnished one more blood-thirsty, reckless and unprincipled. Wisely, then, he con-

one of the cities of one of our confederate republies, unless he speedily leaves.

From the London Anti-Slavery Advocate for Dec. PROGRESS OF THE A. S. CAUSE IN ENG-

LAND. to see not only that a slaveholding people cannot be a free people, but that a nation can never be labor, free education, and all the other essential constituents of a free community. Every Englishman now knows that liberty and slavery are waging an internecine war in the United States; that who complained that while in England he had only that they will look in vain through the three king- Mr. Yeapon's own city :doms for a single gentleman. In all the leading reviews, mag zines, and journals of any importance, this subject has been so fully and soubly discussed, that no one of any ordinary intelligence is enseed, that no one of any ordinary intelligence is not over 17 years old, nearly tokile, had been whipped ignorant of how matters stand in the United till the blood ran down to her heels; then her bleeding States, and that there are but three courses possis back was bathed in brine, and she sent bock to ber States, and that there are out three courses passes ble, viz., first, the free States must compel the abolition of slavery; or, second, the slave States must abolish liberty; or, third, which we think the easiest and the most probable alternative, the casiest and the most probable alternative, the free States must withdraw from the South, and form a powerful, vigorous, and real union amongst benefit in letters of fire, holding a conference with a cler-form a powerful, vigorous, and real union amongst benefit in letters of fire, holding a conference with a cler-form a powerful, vigorous, and real union amongst benefit in letters of fire, holding a conference with a cler-form a powerful, vigorous, and real union amongst benefit in letters of fire, holding a conference with a cler-form a powerful vigorous, and real union amongst benefit in letters of fire, holding a conference with a cler-form a powerful vigorous, and real union amongst benefit in letters of fire, holding a conference with a cler-form a powerful vigorous, and real union amongst benefit in letters of fire, holding a conference with a cler-form a powerful vigorous, and real union amongst benefit in letters of fire, holding a conference with a cler-form a powerful vigorous, and real union amongst benefit in letters of fire, holding a conference with a cler-form and the most probable and the most probabl compel the abolition of slavery at an early day: since it is not only evident in the very nature of slaveholders themselves in their sober moments, that the only bope for the permanence of their very eculiar institution' lies in the guarantee which o free States give them to maintain it so long as the Federal Union continues. Now, would it not Northern eyes, he was a good man compared with the for the abolitionists to offer a prize "parson". the Federal Union continues. Now, would it not be a good thing for the abolitionists to offer a prize for the best essay to show how the present union between the North and the South may coexist along with the maintenance of the rights of the South to be person's kitchen, as she beheld her hely master that the parson and the save monster to feel of her limbs, look liberties! In our humile opinion, to establish liberties! In our humile opinion, to establish point would he as pretty a puzzle as ever perplexed the ancient Schoolmen.

South the person and largain for her and for one of her children? Look at this mother, with her three streaming children hanging upon her, and she with eye turned up to Heaven, and saying, Is there a good man compared with the person.

handsome building for a free library at Oswego, N. Y. ACROS MAGE AN RECE

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

FESTIVE COMMEMORATION

BOSTON, DECEMBER 19, 1856.

OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. On the first week in January 1867, a quarter of a cer ary will have been completed since the formation of the lassachusetts Anti-Slavery Society-originally called the New England Anti-Shavery Society - the parent of all similar associations in the land. Believing that period of time fraught with so many thrilling reminis cences, and crowded with events of unsurpassed histor ical importance, should not be allowed to pus without a fitting observance, the Board of Managers have mad arrangements for a PUBLIC SOCIAL FESTIVAL to commemorate this suggestive event, on the evening of January 2d, 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 inter esting to all present, as well as to 'help the cause long ' to its triumphant consummation. A supper will 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 National Anti-Slavery Buzuar will probably close on Friday, Jan. 24, an additional motive will be furnished to friends in the country to visit the city on the occasio 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 his parents now live, but then being in the employ of his uncle Harvey Hall, in Columbus, Georgia, wrote a letter to his father, which contained the in order to secure a place at the tables.

Further particulars hereafter.

ERANCIS JACKSON, President.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Sec.

POREFATHERS' DAY AT PLYMOUTH. The Abolitionists of the Old Colony will maintain heir accustomed 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. LLOYD GARRISON, EDMUND QUINCY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, NATH'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.

far and near, to attend.

STATE DISUNION CONVENTION.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Worcester, believin he result of the recent Presidential Election to involve four years more of pro-slavery government, and rapid increase in the hostility between the two sections of the Union :

Believing this hostility to be the offspring, not o party excitement, but of a fundamental difference in education, habits, and laws;

Believing the existing Union to be a failure, as bein a hopeless attempt to unite under one government two antagonistic systems of society, which diverge more widely with every year ;

And believing it to be the duty of intelligent an conscientious men to meet these facts with wisdom and

. Respectfully invite our fellow-citizens of Massachu setts to meet in Convention at Worcester, on Thursday, January 15, to consider the practicability, probability ence. He also threatened him with personal vie- and expeliency of a separation between the Free and lence unless he specifity left the country. This Slave States, and to take such other measures as the was on Saturday. Mr. Hall added further, that he condition of the times may require.

[The names of the signers to this Call will be given

LETTER FROM MR. YEADON.

We have received the following characteristic letter consulting with them, though they wished his ser- from Mr. YEADON, the editor of the Charleston (S. C.)

CHARLESTON, Nov. 16, 1856. To Mr. WM. LLOYD GABBISON,

Editor of Liberator, Beston, Mass : Str.-Having learned that in several numbers of your journal, you have seen fit to notice my report of the conversational debate, on the slavery question, in cluded to leave; and, arranging his business as which Mr. Parker, yourself and myself were collocubest he could, though at a sacrifice of four or five tore, you will confer a favor on me by forwarding any hundred dollars, did so on the next Wednesday.

Mr. Hall is a native of Vermont. He emigrated lumbia, South Carolina, where my duties as a legislato Georgia. There he acquired wealth and slaves tor will call me, before your answer could reach me. -property in the souls of men-and has become what he is. At his solicitation, his nephew left a My purpose is to reply to your strictures, and I shall lucrative situation in New York city to enter his of course reciprocate the courtesy (?) of forwarding employ, and for writing the above paragraphs to you a copy or copies of the Courier containing my rehis father, he is threatened with 'personal vio-lence' at the hands of the slave-driving interest of Congaree House, Columbia, S. C.' Hoping that my request will meet an early compliance,

> I am, sir, your obed't serv't, RICHARD YEADON.

Mr. Yeadon is informed that we have deemed his report of the conversational debate,' to which he alludes, scarcely worthy of a passing notice; and the The assault on Mr. Sumner, and the events in only number of our paper in which we referred to it Kansas, have proved powerful stimulants to the was duly forwarded to his address at Charleston. His true anti-slavery conversion of the English people.
Whatever their apathy before, they are now forced vanity, egotism and combativeness are such as to preclude our giving him any indulgence in that direction; be a free people, but that a nation can never be and as for entering into any discussion with him on powerful, happy, and united while ruled by a compact oligarchy of slaveholders, whose policy is we have lost all power to discriminate between honesty estile to free speech, a free press, free and robbery, right and wrong, God and the Adversaryand not till then.

Mr. YEADON is unquestionably the author of the letter to the Rev. Dr. DEWEY, which occupies so large a the truce between them, which American states- portion of our first page. We have inserted it at the men have vainly attempted to maintain, is no long- request of a correspondent, who thinks it puts the Dr. er possible; and that one or the other must suc- in a tight place, and at the same time strikingly illus-We have heard of an American traveller trates the arrogance, insolence and moral profligacy of the slaveholding spirit. The only reply to its defence met with one gentlemen. When asked to explain, the slaveholding spirit. The only reply to its defence he said that that one had never talked to him about of the slave system that need be made is the following slavery. Accepting this definition, we think we extract of a letter from a correspondent of the New may safely promise our future American visitors York Eccaing Post, writing from Charleston, S. C .-

I find every thing here quite new to me. exists here in its worst form. This morning, I visited the work house, where a young, delicate female slave.

head in letters of fire, holding a conference with a cler-gyman about the purchase of the parson's slaves. Upon isquiry, I found the "divine" had a mother and three children, and his wish was to sell one of the chil-dren, a fine little girl, about eight years old, to this monster, who had taken a fancy to the mother, and would only buy the child upon comitton that the mother should be included in the bargain. How they settled, I could not assertion, but it settled, I could not ascertain, but it appeared very ev

God?

"If you don't find this letter too radical for your paper, I will give you some account of a plous planter,

cure his conchman while he was performing his de-stions, took a chain from his carringe, locked one end round the neek of his slave, and the other end to his

carriage wheel. Last Sunday afternoon, I saw a slave woman, of Last Sanday afternoon, I saw a slave woman, ofmost white, with features the most delicate, with an
iron band around her neck, from which one iron prong
turnel up, and another down, so that she could only
move or turn her head, in the most measured step,
without those prongs tearing her flesh and bringing
blood. Thit poor creature was looking at the church,
and what is more melancholy, refined ladies passed her
without being moved at the brutal sight. Every slaveholding elergyman, in a moral view, actually keeps a
brothel in his own house or on his plantation.

THE TRUE ISSUE.

It is not by any changes of administration, or any chemes of compromise, that the present sectional controversy on slavery can be terminated, or eyen silayed ; beautiful sentiment of Terence, - Homo sum, humani for it springs from deeper grounds than any that have will a me alienum puto. It is, however, strang yet been made the issues of party contests. It has now that there is no word in any language to express this there can be no real peace between the North and the weak, as are also the 'honestum' of the Romans, and South while the Union and slavery both continue to exist. The division is not really on the questions of the As you have left on my mind no doubt but that you extension of slavery to the territories, the inter-state to the Union

The true fundamental ground of difference is on the right of property in human beings. The people dependence in which every one is engaged, North and of the slave States believe sincerely and firmly in this South? Is it not the slave trade, in a far worse form right; the people of the free States, with the exception the African slave trade? To be independent is tion of a class deluded by polities, as firmly reject it. to make others labor for you, without working for If the slaveholders are right on this question, the opposition of the anti-slavery portion of the North to their them, governing them, or PAYING THEM. Yes, Mr. nileged encroachments is unreasonable and unjust. If Garrison, without paying them. The independent man the slaves of the South are held to be legitimate pro- pays nothing for labor or its proceeds, for he has perty, we have plainly no right to prevent their trans- nothing to give but his capital, and that he retains inor to deprive their master of such property, if brought compel others to labor for him. Moses forhade all this to the free States; or to prohibit the importation as you will see in 25th Levitions and 284 Deuteronomy. of them from abroad; and the right to annex foreign He not only forbids 'usury of money,' but of victuals, regions will stand on a different ground, having no re- and of all things that are lent on usury, and all 'in-lation to slavery. It is probable that this view is taken crease.' He was a singularly wise man, if he were by many respectable and conscientious persons in the not an inspired one, for Aristotle, and most other phi-North, who inconsiderately admit the right of human losophers, supposed that there was some difference in property; and it will account for their opposition to principle between interest on money and other profits ascribing to them known and intentional indifference to men to charge profits on capital,-that is, something justice and humanity.

in man, we are bound, by the most sacred obligation, ture. The rich men become masters, without the obli-to endeavor to achieve the abolition of slavery, wherever gations of masters, and the poor men slaves, without with other as imperative obligations; and, a fortiori, house system. we are now morally bound to refuse any support to it, as implied in our consent to its extension into the territories, or free States, the return of fugitive slaves, or any transportation or traffic in our power to suppress.

tating the Union depends on the question of the right of the election of the following officers :property in man; and now we are led to ask, can this question ever be peaceably settled? We think not ; for each party is growing stronger, rather than fainter, in maintaining its own respective view of the subject. The last extracts from Southern papers and Southern speeches show a more decided, stadies | and consistent view than ever, of the right of their alleged human property; and the speeches and resolutions at the North give significant denunciations of slavery, as a moral wrong, even when verbally disclaiming all desire to interfere with it. It is not credible that any agreement between the two sections, on this radical question, can ever be produced by any rational demonstrations or moral appeals; and as this difference of opinion is irreconcilable, and as harmony between the opinion is irreconcurate, and as States is impossible while this difference exists, and as extent of our resources, that we might be equal to the neither party has authority or power to compel acquiescence in the others, the only peaceful termination of the contest seems to be a political separation ; an event sooner or later inevitable; and notwithstanding the many undeniable evils that may result from it, is on He spoke of the general aspects of the cause, and rethe whole the most desirable, as it would produce the sholition of slavery more peaceably and speedily than fairs in relation to slavery.

If separation of the Northern from the Southern States is to result from the present contest, or to be sought as the best means of abolition; the question then is, by what means can this separation be brought about? There is no hope that it can be done by direct advocacy of the measure, with a view to influence the public mind in its favor ; so strong is the present at- conditional abolition of slavery, not because it trestachment to the Union, with all classes, and so general are the declarations in favor of it, everywhere, except in a small section of the South, and a very small party it does property in man. at the North, that every proposition for this purpose is renelled, as if the breath of treason, and impeles its criminal character of the slave system, viewed from the own object by raising animosity against those who offer stand-noint of the slave. it. However cogent are the reasons we may present for separation, popular sentiment is changed so slowly, and others, the Convention adjourned. that many years would be requisite to form a majority in its favor; and the impatience of passion would not wait for that condition, but would perhaps sooner precipitate a sanguinary conflict, which would not be merely sectional, but in which we should find enemies at our

Divine Providence, which effects all its reforms gradually and indirectly. An opportunity of adopting this course has now been offered to us; this is the restriction of slavery by exclusion of it from the territories. The question of disunion as well as abolition depends on that exclusion. It has been demonstrated that slavery demands extension for existence. If it can be restricted to its present limits, diminished, as they will be, by the tendency to emancipation in the Northern slave States, its power to control the government will be gone : the alternative of submission with gradual decline, or of secession, will then be before the South ; and from the temper lately exhibited there, we can scarcely doubt that the latter will be preferred.

The true course, then-the plain moral duty of all who desire to accomplish abolition through the means of disunion - is to give their aid to that party which is now striving for freedom in the territories. Such aid, with the avoned purpose of effecting disunion indirect- give liberally as they approved of the cause. ly, can never, by any intelligent man, be deemed to give a sauction to the Union as it is, or the government which sustains it; nor can the investment of power in color, and of the inability of free colored people to a President by suffrage, expressly to exclude slavery obtain that station in life which was their right. from the territories, add any thing to his power to promote other constitutional or political objects which mny be deemed objectionable,

By the election just passed, we have indeed been deprived of the chief instrument by which we hoped that journed to 7, P. M. this exclusion of slavery could be most specifily effected ; but the game is not lost ; there is yet a fair prospect that Kansas will be established in freedom-and held, and an interesting discussion continued until 10, with it, all the more Northern and Western region- P. M. if the party now struggling for it can be well supported by all true anti-slavery men entitled to suffrage. He who withholds his cooperation, gives negative aid to the encroachments and aggrandizement of the Slave J. P. B.

The American Tract Society has published The Illustrated Family Christian Almanac for the United States, for 1857, adapted for use throughout the country; with valuable statistical information chiefly from original sources.' It has several well executed pictorial illustrations, and the usual amount of indefinite piety.

Those in want of Christmas and New Year's presents will be gratified by a visit to No. 17 Howard street. See advertisement.

'A SOUTHERNER,' AGAIN. VIRGINIA, Dec. 10, 1855.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq. : DEAR Sin, - I have to return you my thanks for you kindness and courtesy in publishing the article I lately ent you, signed 'A Southerner.'

I hope you think me sincere when I express the wish to better the condition of mankind. Much as human outward as well as an inward nature. Affections sympathies, generosity, love, benevolence, which em brace within their fold not only animate but inanimate naturet (for we grieve with the parched and thirsty fields, and rejoice when the shower cometh and sinking nature revives,) belong to us all, as well as selfi-hners We are all philanthropists; and no sane man ever ye lived who did not admire and feelingly approve the come manifest to all but the politically blind, that 'outward nature' of man; for 'unselfishness' is too

are assiduously engaged in the fearless pursuit of truth stare trade, the rights of slaveholders in the free States, and of human happiness, I proceed to make a few sugthe opening of the foreign slave trade, or the ann-xa- gestions, hoping thereby to enlarge the field of sociolog. tion of foreign countries : these are but branches of the lical inquiry at the North, to increase the chances of the radical question; and the settlement of which, however attainment of truth, or, failing in that, at least to bring decided or enforced, can never bring justice or harmony about more tolerant and charitable feelings towards their brethren of the South.

What is the character of the pursuit of pecuniary portation to the territories, or from one State to another; tact, using it as the Southern overseer does the lash, to the anti-slavery movement, without the necessity of of capital. It seems to me, that so long as you permit for nothing, -you permit slavery to exist in much its If, on the other hand, we deny the right of property worst form, for it is slavery without its protective feait exists, by any means in our power, which do not in the rights of slaves. We support our slaves as you themselves involve a moral wrung ; and we cannot con- support your laborers, by allowing them a part of the scientiously agree that it shall remain in any State, ex- proceeds of their own labor; but we, besides, protect, empt from any interference on our part, whenever such provide for, and take care of them in sickness, infancy, interference shall become practicable, in consistency old age and misfortune. This is better than your poor A SOUTHERNER

A. S. CONVENTION AT PERU, N. Y.

The citizens of Peru and vicinity assembled in Cor vention at the Friends' meeting house in Peru, on It is thus seen, that the whole controversy now agi- Friday, Nov 28th. The Convention was organized by

> President-SAMUEL KEESE. Vice Presidents-WM. KEESE, B. F. SMITH. Secretary-John Keese. Business Committee-A. M. Powell, Catharine R.

Krese, Pamelia Keese, Joseph Walpole, Richard Lap-Finance Committee-S. K. Smith, Susan B. Antho

ny, Sarah P. Remond. The Convention was then addressed by A. M. Pow ELL, who reviewed the history and progress of the Anti Slavery movement, and spoke of the growth and oftrepeated and continued aggressions of the Slave Power. Liberty has to contend, and considered it important that in this hour of peril, we should understand the demands of the warfare in which we are engaged. He cencluded by inviting all present to participate freely in the proceedings of the Convention.

CHARLES L. REMOND next addressed the meeting.

At the close of his interesting remarks, the meeting adjourned until 7. P. M.

EVENING Se-ston-The President in the chair. A. M. Powert, on behalf of the Business Committee, offered the following resolution :-

Resolved, That we demand the immediate and unpasses upon the rights of Northern freemen merely. but because of its inherent criminality, recognizing as

C. L. REMOND supported the resolution, showing the After some remarks from R. Lopham, C. R. Keese,

The Convention again met as by adjournment, the President in the chair.

A. M. Powett, from the Business Committee, presented the following resolutions, inviting a full and free discussion thereof :-

Resolved, That while slavery fattens upon prejudice against color, that prejudice is treeff the fruit of slave- bate sprang up, but the motion was finally carriedry in the degradation of its subjects, who are no longer confined to the black man, but represent every shade of color down to the most perfect Anglo-Saxon hue; ed, by a vote of 152 to 57. and prospectively, the present free white laborer is boldly claimed as its proper victim. Our duty, therefore, is to resist slavery as the enemy of man.

Resolved. That past experience and present observa tion incline us more strongly than ever to the application of moral measures for the removal of moral evils, and that the motto of the American Anti-Slavery Socisistent and effective for the immediate abolition of er on the lake, without communication with his area. ety, 'No Union with Slaveholders,' is the most con-American slavery.

Susan B. Anthony made some brief remarks upon the want of funds in the Society, calling upon all to

S. P. REMOND then addressed the meeting. She spoke very feelingly of the unboly prejudice against

A. M Powers referred to the position of Abolitionists, and of our individual duties in the present hour. Concluding remarks were made by the President, C. L. REMOND, and others, and the Convention then ad-

EVENING SESSION. In consequence of a severe storm the audience was limited. An informal meeting was

-THIRD DAY.

Met as by adjournment. A. M. Powert opened the meeting by explaining a

ome length the views of the American Society, and read extracts from various political papers to prov that the Republicans were not, as a party, anti-slave ry. This called forth considerable discussion, but wa ably sustained by C. L REMOND, who, in a long and eloquent speech, reviewed the course of the politica parties, proving that every act had but bound more closely the bonds of the slave. They expected nothing from politics; moral sussion, and a change in public spinion alone could effect the work of abolishing this leadly sin. For his own part, he could not see wha the North had to fear from a dissolution of the Union

they had every thing to gain, nothing to lose. They were now in reality simply bound together by the Constitution framed by their fathers, but which had ceased to be a bond of unity. His remarks were is.

DECEMBER 19.

tened to with deep interest. SARAH P. RESOND and SUSAN B. ANTHONY briefs addressed the meeting, after which a collection ras taken, and the Convention adjourned, sine die.

IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY. SHED'S CORNERS, Madison Co., N. V., December 8, 1856.

Some of your scientific renders may perhaps be in. terested by the following announcement. William Andrews, Eq., geologist, of Cumberland, Mil., informs me, in a recent communication, that a most remarkelle me, in a recent comment, new to all, has come under his designate phenomena, it is this; that the molaca, or shell fall embedded in the rocks, are not found in that locality as low down in the series as in this region. For in as low down in the Niegara group in that region, not a mirifer is found; while in the Oriskany sandstone, rose seven thousand feet above the Ningara group, frat numbers of the Spirifer Niagarensis are found

Prof. Hall, of Albany, N. Y., who is now prepring a work on Palaeontology, could hardly gredit this, and consequently went thither to satisfy himself by personal inspection. The Professor found it all precisely as Mr. Andrews had wriften to him. He concerred with my friend in the opinion, that ages must have elansed before the Melusca nirived there from the more Northern and Eastern portions of this treat basin. A notice of this remarkable circumstance will probably appear in Prof. Hall's forthcoming work. Yours, &c., A. HOGEBOOM

### LABOR-SAVING MACHINES

Have revolutionized the social condition of mankind; but it may be questioned whether their investes has not only begun their work. It is beyond all dispute true, that self interest is the great stronghold of slavery, and if the keeping of slaves should appear palpay more expensive than some other means of labor. black men's sights would be considered more fully,

Why is it that a large premium for the invention of machines to do slove labor cannot be offered, and paid for by contribution? It was Whitney's cotton-gin that clinched and strengthened the letters of the American slave, and why cannot somebody else's cotton, picking machine, or something of that order, be brought to neutralize the dire effects of a weful inves-

AID TO THE TRACT PUND. We offer our thanks to the author of the following

letter for her labor of love, and to the donors for their

timely and acceptable contribution. We hope many

others may be induced to ' go and do likewise.'-x. MANCHESTER, Mass., Dec. 6, 1856. MB. MAY, -Please accept, and appropriate, the enclosed sum of \$10 60 to the Auti-Slavery Tract Fund. It is the result of collections, in small sums, from pes-

ple of Manchester. Sincerely desiring the success of this and every other means of disseminating anti-slavery light and truth, I

remain. Yours, for ' No Union with Slaveholders,'

LIZZIE A. ELWELL THE PESTIVAL

All the arrangements for the proposed Pestival, in celebration of the twenty-fifth Anniversity of the formation of the Massachusetts Apri-Slavery Society, are proceeding favorably. The time fixed upon is the erening of FRIDAY, January 2d, and the use of Fasten HALL for the occasion has been granted by the city authorities. We understand that the Anti-Slavery Barret will probably close on the afternoon of that day, thus bringing what we trust is to prove the most successful Anti-Slavery Bazzar ever held to a most appropriate close by a refreshing and animating festival. Let all, who can, be present on the occasion. Such an une can occur again to but very few of us. These of us who were not honored in being among the earliest members and friends of the Society, will listen to the true-alas! too true and thrilling words of these who were. We confidently expect a most interesting and valuable meeting. - M.

## THE BAZAAR.

It can hardly be needful to remind our readers the annual Anti-Slavery Bazaar in this city, in sid of the great object and principles which the Augustas ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY and its affiliated societies represent, is to commence on TUESDAY arxi, at 40 o'clock, A. M., at the Hall No. 15 Winter street, -the same in which it has been held the past two years. May we deem no labor or sacrifice which the couse asks of us too great ; but give ourselves to it with & new devotion and fidelity, for it is of God, and its success is sure .-- M.

CONGRESS-THE SLAVE TRADE. In the House, on Monday, Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, introduced the following resolution :-

Resolved. That this House regard all suggestions of propositions, o every kind, by whomsoever made, for the revival of the slave trade, as shocking to the mora sentiments of the enlightened portion of mankind, and that any act on the part of Congress, legaling, or conniving at, that horrid and inhusan traffe, word justly subject the United States to the represensed states and christian people through out the world.

On a motion to suspend the rules, in order that the resolution might be acted upon, quite an animated de-140 to 53. Mr. Etheridge then demanded the precise question, which was ordered, and the resolution sleep-

FROM Nicanagua. Accounts from Nicaragua asf that Gen. Walker has been driven from every plat where he had obtained a footing, with the exception of the Transit route. The last reports state that four hatdred of his force, after fighting for nine days at Grand da, were surrounded by the Costa Rienn, Salrader, and Guatemala forces. Gen. Walker was on beard a steam and his men were suffering for the want of provinces and clothing, and were dying off by discare.

TF Friends in Boston and the neighboring touts, who will volunteer their aid in the preparation of the Hall for the Bazar, (at No. 15 Water street,) will be rendering a much needed service. The days of preparation are Saturday 20th and Monday 22d, and help's particularly needed on the first-named day.

THE KANSAS DELEGATE QUESTION SETTLED. On Terday of last week, John W. Whitfield was admitted to the House of Representatives as delegate from Kansa by a vote of 112 to 108.

We learn that a Bazzar will be held in Is neuil Hall, Christmas evening, for the purpose of alling Bethel Church, at which addresses will be made y eeveral distinguished gentlemen.

Dr. BAUMBACK, in his travels on the Cape of Gost Hope, says: 'I found very frequently among the buth Boors of the back country, Ayer's Cherry Picteth. which they keep hung up by a thong around the pek of the bottle to a peg over their hammocks. local, this seems to be their sole protection against the these and lung disorders which are quite presalent and them. I thought it a speaking comment on the produ cal genius of the American people, that they should furnish the staple, I believe the only, remedy this per ple buy to use. Asking them if they used the small manufacturer's pills, they to'd me that better partitives grew all around them than any body could prepare.'-Homer, (N. Y.,) Whig.

bullet managers of the twenty-third NATIONAL SLAVERY BAZAAR have the satisfaction of ong that the coming occasion will very greatly as preeding one, in the amount, the beauty cariety of the articles contributed from al

of the world.

The world by the ladies manager

france, (contributed by their friends of the adeal in Europe, and by their friends of the Engrical churches,) the model baskets of be celebrated French artist in rounerie, are jet to appear as New Year's novelties in are its most beautiful little pieces of drawing les are imaginable; recommended especially to geret of appropriate Bridal presents. They at a julinières, etagères, writing desks, tea rel-boxes, work-boxes and crochet-cases watch-boxes; all of the rare inlaid Boule French, ' Ebenisterie d' art;' beautifu light drawing-room chairs and music-stool ton of porcel line, some of exquisite beau ed by Statens, the distinguished artist in this As sairte Logic Platorze; curiously delicate of violets of a new design; pen-trays, covered ares, cups, and a vast variety of smaller pieces

teares before received so fine a collection of men, sich a remarkable work of art of Mene, Fonand other distinguished artists, from the reposies of Same & Giroux. Among them are a most seet modelled vase, a boy and rabbit-hutch; a facilitie; a dog. All these are inkstands. An adsale model of the column Vendome; elegant goldmel, myble mounted flower vases of cut glass. Anor easer; taper stands.

the pieces of Berlin Iron, as inkstands, paper and watch-hook, for the table of one writing posting, heads of Gothe and Schiller; one Shakserikstand, candlesticks of classic and fancy modg-on picerya cherub bearing a flame, to be fitted assabarner; paper knives of steel and pearl, of per designs - some of oak, made from the timber of

May novelties in objects for Ladies. New sandal ed has; embroidered talle morning caps; embroiof such and cambric, lace and gaipure toilettes, girlt, mounted, and ready for wearing; embroimi point handkerchiefs, with perfumed cases and gs; some pieces of embroidered bouquet patterns, inshoot, slippers and mats, worthy of examination ports of art. Among the novelties is a suit of whended wool-knit chamber decorations, of great and besuly, from Paris, which ought to be seen all engaged in working for fairs.

feedemen have been especially remembered by our mendators from abroad, and furnished with comes, nen, braces, soap, portmonnaies, purves, carpetbe bunging or night travelling-caps, shirts, cravats, builerel waistcoats.

war, architectural, rural, and warlike. Among the taking of Sebastopol, Panoramic views of the unband places of Paris, at dawn, noon and twilight, madeplay of pyrotechnics. This is what the hold likes call 'a peep show,' and will be exhibited on Toy Table, with a beautiful one from Manchesw. shirth we have not yet examined. We have receivdane rare dolls ; Little Red-Riding-Hood, a lady of mailer time, a crying child, and many of wax and ming qualities. Toy-books and story-books have essel in profusion too numerous to specify. Beauti-M sackages of views of the Monuments and Landspecof the world, to be got no where else, particuhis invite the attention of our infant friends.

Is lifter of the Free Evangelical Church of Lau sess bare sent a charming collection of Swiss carved pipainted wood work. Fans, a jour, and with the manes and arms of the contons ; card-cases, winders, ntheres, work-boxes, card-receivers, models of cothes, and many other objects, -all painted with views Collen, Chamouni, Lucerne, the Oberland and the issures most wanted, and richest in poetic and bergassociations. Alabaster flower-painted and artel paper weights of surprising perfection.

In England, Scotland and Ireland the contribufess are autonishingly beautiful. Among them is an equilet collection of the Ayrshire Tartan woodwith seat by our Edinburgh friends, at the suggestion d'Un Stone, which supplies every possible utensil for his wining desks or work baskets. The card-cases, ppr-folders, pens and pencils, lozenge boxes, notemore, and Burns's Songs in this appropriate bindeg we of indescribable neatness and beauty. 32:

is this box came a new sort of young gentlemen's mang-armor, -Templar's caps and Crimean helmets. amely in Damask table linen, ordered by the donor myresly for the Buzuar, the designs not yet being inbalted into commerce. Two pieces are heads of Viche and Washington. Infusoires for the better premration of ten.

Every variety of basket, from suspension flower basbeef white and rose co.or for drawing-room windows, h sier, ribbon-women and ornamental leather-wrought ms he the work-table. The new woollen and cotton hitel and creeket bed, table, cradle, chair and blette covers, are of magnificent size and exquisite serkmanship. Small table mats, and pen-and-ink knowed dotteys, neck-ties, hoods, pin-cushions, and all smaller objects in wool and cotton, are contributed is most attractive abundance, permitting the largest imble choice. One for muff ; splendid dressing cases.

### MAGNIFICENT TAPESTRIES.

These constitute a most remarkable feature of the oc mosa, both by the magnificence of their beauty and he distinguished sources from which they come. Among them are a Prie-Dien chair from Glasgow friends, a M cfehairs consisting of thirteen pieces each of different design, from our Cork friends (convertible also to fe'diag screens.)

A piane or table cover- ' The Four Seasons'-illusthted in three repetitions of four different bouquets, find paradis just finished by Mrs. Harriet Martineau. thich for design and execution is of indescribable at-

#### THE BOOK TABLE. Which has always furnished so inviting an occasion for

the selection of unequalled writing materials, will now be more than ever worthy of admiration. Mr. Webb and family, and Miss Waring, have ordered from de la he a small quantity of his most elegant and recherche Die-paper, of the choicest colors and fancy, with the brant style of cavelope case, with blotters to corresjool, of precious woods, metal studded. These, with the faely-flaished leather and pocker-book work, cutbry, michines for cutting lead pencils, Killarney tool work, pearl-gray papier maché, in desks, noteocks, letter-books, inkstands, jewel and crochet boxes Carrel oak, book trays, &c., will be a valuable additon to the autographs, paintings, and rare books. One et two sers only of the Liberty Bell from the beginning is 1833, can be had, as it is out of print. A small bilitation of classic cameos from Naples; one Venus eccoupie-a statuette; a set of phrenological casts, torrected by Spurzheim himself, very valuable; a few tricles of French pottery, in elegant Etruscan forn s. Eaglish School of Water Colors. A rare collection has received from the portfolios of distinguished amatrurs and artists—such as has never been before offered at the Bartar. Mrs. Herbert Thomas, Mrs. Enfield, Mr. Orrocke, Miss Barbara Smith, Miss Hazlitt, Miss Anna Mary Howitt, and others, have contributed landtrapes and figure pieces. A set of beautiful vignette Peucil drawings from John Otterenshaw, Esq.; two histature books of gems ; Books of lithographic views periralts and landscapes, for framing; Madonna o

Scotch and English, of a large size. The Place de la Concorde; the Arc de Triomphe; the Palace of the Laxembourg; the Empress and Child; Views of Edinburgh and the North of Eogland; Stereoscope, with

Instruction given in a new style of ornamentlor of walls, by means of a combination of autumn leaves with water-color landscapes, to all who purchase the latter for that purpose. JEWELBY—Some very beautiful and valuable pieces,

riven by Scottish friend unknown.

BOOKS - some of great value :- Ocean Flowers an their Teachings, two illustrated Bibles, rare and valuable, one old and curious-the engravings after the Vatican and Michael Angelo's works in the Sixtine chape and other places, and Raphael's works in the Loggia ; Blavignac's History of Sacred Architecture, Vulliem ins' Chillon, Madame Tastu's Poems, Gonzaga di Capponi, Dr. Antonio, Lyric Gems of Scotland, The Seri sters, The Abbottsford Miscellany, Port-Royal and its Saints, Ludies' Book of all Manner of Work, Webb's Psalmody, Bee and White Ants, History of the League, Entomologist's Annual, Crabbe Robinson's Exposure of Misrepresentations of Clarkson, Henrietta's History, great collections of Algae, Mary Howitt's Illustrated Library for the Young, the Invalid's Offering, Histoire des Etats Unis, Religion in India.

The Refreshment table will give visitors from th country a pleasant Dining and Tea room, without the necessity of leaving the Hall.

For the Managers MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

From the New York Times. MORE OF THE NEGRO, INSURRECTION IN TEN-NESSEE

[Translated from the Courrier des Etats Unis, Dec. 11 One of our editors, at this moment in the country designated as the centre of a black con-piracy, sends us, on this subject, some positive information, which has all the authority of direct and occular evidence. Doven, (Tenn.) Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1856.

The White Bluff, which brought us to Nashville onched at the chief town in Stewart county, whence touched at the chief town in Stewart county, whence that this letter. The whole village is in a state of anxiety: the white population is armed, and I see children, who can scarcely carry a gun and cartouche-box, aiding to swell the number. The cause of all this is a pegro conspiracy, and you will know of it long before ou receive my letter. Inasmuch as there will be exaggeration on one side

or the other, according to the source whence the news is received. I send you as exact an account as possible. That which I have not seen myself, I give on the evi-

start off frequently in all directions.

Here also meet, from distant places, numerous horse men, whose animals, covered with foam, hear witness to the rapidity with which they have travelled. In the

hotel, and in two or three neighboring houses, the

Cumberland Iron Works.' The machine shop, a dozen houses besides, and a few negro huts, are all the habitations in the place.
In a large building near the river, some sixty blacks are imprisoned for being connected with the conspira-cy. The remainder, on the other hand, are doing sub-

cy. The remainder, on the other hand, are doing submissively their ordinary work. The same thing may be said of all the neighboring localities.

This for the general aspect; and now as to the causes that have given rise to all this excitement. Its origin is traced to the Presidential campaign.

Much weakened by distance, the coho of the noise made in the Novth about the name of Fremont has

extended to the banks of the Cumberland. It came in the track of the steamers which traversed the second tributary of the Ohio, and then found itself in the centributary of the Ohio, and then found their in the cen-tre of Tennessee. To penetrate the most distant villa-ges, it had only to pass along the gorges which separate these little isolated mountains.

Whether emissaries (as they aftirm here) came or

came not from the North, it is nevertheless frue, that there have been certain indications of an approaching result. According to some, it was to be general, and would extend to all the slave States. According to others, it would simply be confined to Kentucky and Tennessee. This latter version appears to me true, and

In the allegaty more than necessary to exercise an active surveillance.

Nevertheless, nothing of a positive nature had been discovered till about ten days since, when a negro establishment of the comparison of the state that the comparison of the state that the constitution of the charleston Standard, hoped Mr. Spratt, editor of the Charleston Standard, hoped surveillance.

Nevertheless, nothing of a positive nature had been discovered till about ten days ince, when a negro escaped from the Cumberland Iron Works. He was promptly captured, and it was learnt from him that he fiel from the persecution of his brethren in servitude, who had threatened to kill him if he refused to take part in the conspiracy. The numerous questions to which he was subjected caused the subsequent arrest of nearly eighty negroes, almost all of whom avowed their complicity in a plot, and even gave the most pre-cise details as to the execution of their project. Nothing less was contemplated than a general massa-

cre. The negroes of each habitation intended, between the 231 and 26th of December, to slaughter the whites who surrounded them, and this accomplished, to march to the chief place of the county, where the blacks would generally assemble, and commence to

In many places, the white is much inferior in num bers to the black population, but they have added to their strength by putting on a bold front, and by pun-ishing the foar principal conspirators whom I saw soners at Dover. This is all that has passed up to

the present time. As to the rumors that may have reached you about a negro killedihy a white man in a conflict, then a woman killed by a black, and lastly, a band of four hundred slaves devastating farms and slaughtering the inhabi-

what I wrote yesterday evening.

The town is more tranquil than any of the other places that we have visited about here. This is because the white population, more numerous, has less to fear from the plots of agitators, white or black. Neverthe-

(to-morrow); but as, or an exercise the contract with the contract ricts. the state of the color of the colorest of the colorest

Of the body of two hundred blacks that marched to Of the body of two hundred blacks that marched to Dover, about sixty have been arrested. They are those which I saw whipped yesterday at the Cumberland Iron Works. Thirty others returned to their workshops and farms, and the rest ran to the woods; but no attempt at pillage or murder has yet been made. In saving themselves, the blacks not only carried away arms and ammunition, but also every thing that they could, and in many places, particularly at Dover, the whites are short of powder. They would have paid its weight in gold for that which we could not procure for them.

weight in gold for that which we could not procure for them.

All the blacks made prisoners are first examined separately by a jury, who decide whether there is ground or not to lay an accusation before a justice. This increased precaution has already had a good moral effect among them.

As I told you yesterday, the plan was to batcher the whites upon isolated farms and in the workshops, and then to march to each chief town of the county. They would thus have established a free road along the Camberland from Mashville to Ohio.

By this route, all who took part in the revolt could have fought a retreat to Indiana and Illinois. No one could have disturbed them, for they would have traversed the least populous part of the country. Thus, though the plot has been exposed, and we have not to dread any actual explosion, there still remains an uneasiness about the future, and we reflect with terror upon the facility of executing this plan, if it had not been discovered.

The City Council of this city have passed a law di-recting the employment of an additional police force, day and night; forbidding negro schools and negro preaching; forbidding all assemblages of negroes after sundown; authorizing the arrest of free negroes from other counties, and the arrest of free resident negroes if found in suspicious giroumstances. A great deal of if found in suspicious circumstances. A great deal of uneasiness is felt in the city as well as in the country.

From the Somerville (Tenn.) Star, Nov. 29. Some weeks ago, during the insurrection excitement, we announced that twenty-three negroes had been incarcerated by the Sheriff. Afterward, upon trial of habeas corpus, seventeen of them were taken out, whipped and taken home, and the remaining six were detained for trial. On last Monday, these were brought out and tried before a regularly empannelled jury and three justices, who ordered that five of them should be whipped four times in two weeks, thirty-nine lashes whipped four times in two weeks, thirty-nine lashes each time, and, as a further punishment, that they should stand in the pillory four times—an hour each time. The sixth one, being an older man than the others, and for other considerations also, received but

THE INSTRRECTION EXCITEMENT. A gentleman direct from Tenussee, informed the editor of the Evansville Journal on the 9th inst., that in the whole region from Memphis, through Clarksville and Dover on the Cumberland river, the greatest alarm existed in regard to the movements of the negroes. The jules in all the counties were crowded with the arrested blacks. The Before the only hotel in Dover are assembled excited groups of people, and from among them, horsemen, with revolver in hand and rifle slung across the back, start off frequently in all directions. had been committed, but the proof against them of surrectionary designs, it is said, was conclusive.

hotel, and in two or three neighboring houses, the greater portion of the women and children may be found. Here and there the black servants obey with submission and promptitude the different orders given them.

A house, guarded by men with hayonet fastened on the gun, encloses nine black prisoners, who are threatened with execution in a few hours. Nothing will be done with five, at least, of them; but as to the four of them, the chiefs of the conspiracy—they will in all. done with five, at least, of them; but as to the four others—the chiefs of the conspiracy—they will in all probability become acquainted with the cord.

We receive on board the Judge of Dover and his family, when he conducts, for the moment, to another reily, whom he conducts, for the moment, to another residence.

At four o'clock, we arrive some miles higher up on the left bank of the Cumberland, non place called the to Comberland, non place called the to Comberland, non place called the to Comberland, live Warks. The machine above

Louisville, Dec. 15th. Rev. William Anderson, a negré preacher of the Methodist Church North, was captured on Saturday on board the steamer Telegraph, with a carpet bag filled with incendiary documents. He has been engaged in running off slaves in th implicated several distinguished Northerners. Anderson was yesterday taken to Carrollton, where a large reward has been offered for him.

BALTIMORE, Dec 16th. Texas papers received her state the reported insurrection in Harrison county, it that State, has been greatly exaggerated. A committee report that there is no evidence of concert in action among the negroes, nor is any white man implicated.

The Alexandria Gazette says the rumors of insurrec-

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

This Convention met at Savannah, on Monday of last week-600 delegates were present, representing ten Southern States. Arkansas, Mississippi, Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware were not represented. James Kentucky

Mr. Spratt, eatter of the Charles the question of the motion would prevail. He thought the question of the motion would accupy slavery the most appropriate subject that could occupy the attention of the Convention. He advocated the re-newal of the slave trade, and desired to hear the objecnewal of the slave trace, and desired to hear the objections of those who resisted the consideration of the subject. The Convention should not recognize the right of Congress to impose restrictions upon the slave trade—it should meet the question at once.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, thought the Convention not convent to consider the subject.

competent to consider the subject. It was a great moral question. The South should ponder long before defying the opinion of the whole Christian world. The recent message of the Governor of South Carolina had aston-ished the whole South; and for one, he was not prepared to endorse his views. The subject was one involving tremendous consequences, and time for reflection was

necessary.

Mr. Richardson, of Maryland, said he was not prepared to advocate commerce in slaves. He hoped this

firebrand would not be considered.

Mr. Gholson, of Virginia, was opposed to taking the subject up now, unless to discuss with the world the moral question. If the South pressed the revival of the

killed by a black, and lastly, a band of four hundred shaves devastating farms and slaughtering the inhabitants—there is no truth in them whatever. C. G.

\*\*CLARKVILLE\*\*, Montgomery Co., Tenn., Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1856.\*\*

We arrived here at daybreak damaged, and obliged to remain over for the greater part of the day. I took advantage of the opportunity to go ashore and passome hours in gaining such information as I could obtain. The details that I have collected alter nothing of what I wrote yesterday evening.

\*\*Real Clarkville\*\*

\*\*Author Andread and pressed the revital of the slave trade, it would offer and it as a direct attack upon the Union.

\*\*Mr. Goulding, of Georgia; made a fiery speech defending the renewal of the slave trade. Slavery was from God, and be (Goulding) was ready to defend it in all its bearings. It conferred equal blessings on both races. Was it a greater crime to tear the busband from the wife in Virginia to work a cotton field in the South than to purchase a negro in a field and christianize and civilize him? Now was the time to decide the question and assert our rights before the whole world.

\*\*Messrs.\*\*

\*\*CLARKVILLE\*\*

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\*\*Author And a direct

places that we have visited about here. This is because the white population, more numerous, has less to fear the white population, more numerous, has less to fear from the ploits of agitators, white or black. Nevertheless, during the last few days, they have not been without anxiety. They cite, among other things, the working of an iron mine, which occupies about eight hundred negrores, belonging to a single individual, and which has been on the point of being suspended. The energetic action of the proprietor. And the arrest of six whites who stirred up the revolt, have sufficed to suppress the commencement of an insurrection. The works go on, but they are increasinfly watched. The six whites have been condemned to the pentition. The work go on, but they are increasinfly watched. The six whites have been condemned to the pentition. The more was a construct a road; that the railroad should be made along the line of the thirty-second parallel of latitude, along the line of the thirty-second parallel of latitude, along the line of the thirty-second parallel of latitude, along the line of the thirty-second parallel of latitude, along the line of the thirty-second parallel of latitude, along the line of the thirty-second parallel of latitude, along the line of the thirty-second parallel of latitude, along the line of the thirty-second parallel of latitude, along the line of the thirty-second parallel of latitude, along the line of the thirty-second parallel of latitude, along the line of the thirty-second parallel of latitude, along the line of the thirty-second parallel of latitude, along the line of the thirty-second parallel of latitude, along the line of the thirty-second parallel of latitude, along the line of the thirty-second parallel of latitude, along the line of the thirty-second parallel of latitude, along the line of the thirty-second parallel of latitude, along the line of the thirty-second parallel of latitude, along the line of the state.

They have been stranck by the sudden swelling of the river, a

ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS.

The Executive Committee of the American Auti Slavery Society have issued the following Tracts to

No. 1. The United States Constitution, Examined. White Slavery in the United States.

Colonization. By Rev. O. B. Frothingh Does Slavery Christianies the Negro ? By Rev. T. W. Higginson. The Inter-State Stave Trade. By John G

No. 6. The 'Ruin' of Jamaica. By Richard Hil Revolution the only Remedy for Slavery. To Mothers in the Free States. By Mrs. E. L. Follen.

Influence of Slavery upon the White Popula-tion. By a Lady. Slavery and the North. By C. C. Burleigh

Disunion our Wisdom and our Duly. By Rev. Charles E. Hodges. No. 11.

Anti-Slovery Hymns and Songs. By Mrs E. L. Follen. The Two Allars; or, Two Pictures in One By Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe.

\* How Can I Help to Abolish Slavery ! \*
Counsels to the Newly Converted.
Maria W. Chapman.

What have we, as Individuals, to do with Slavery? By Susan C. Cabot. The American Tract Society; and its Policy

of Suppression and Silence The God of the Bible Against Slavery. By Rev. Charles Beecher. No. 18. The Pugilire Slave Law and Ils Victims.

No. 19. Relations of Anti-Slavery to Religion. By Charles K. Whipple. No. 20. A Ride Through Kanzas. By Thomas

Wentworth Higginson. Application for the above Tracts, for gratuitou listribution, should be made to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston ; to the Anti-Slavery Offices, 128 Nassau street, New York, and 31 North Fifth Street, Philadolphia ; to Jost McMillan, Salem, Columbiana Co. Ohio ; or to Joseph Walton, Jr., Adrian, Michigan,

All donations for the Tract Fund, or for the circulation of any particular Tract of the above series. should be sent to FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

THE MODERN INQUISITION.

The Democratic Inquisition, down South, moves on as steadily since election as before.

Mr. John C. Underwood of Clarke county, Virginia, who was exiled from the State last July for the crime of attending the People's Convention at Philadelphia, and uniting in the nomination and support of Fremont and Dayton, went home after election, and has been greeted with the following Christmas carol:—

Marham Station, Nov. 24th, 1856.

Mr. J. C. Underwood—Sir: You are aware that there was a meeting held at Peidmont, last July, for the purpose of expressing indignation at the course you had pursued in regard to their rights while you claimed to be a citizen of this State. At the meeting above referred to, I was appointed Chairman of a Committee of Twelve to wait upon you when you arrived, and inform you of their feelings in regard to your course. In pursuance of my duty, I hereby inform you, that, if you have come among us a visitor or to settle up your business, preparatory to leaving the State finally, the Committee feel it their duty to give you their protection and every facility in their power while doing so.

But should you persist in renewing your citizenship among us, we shall withdraw our protection, and leave you to suffer whatever may follow at the hands of the community.

Yours, &c., MARHAM STATION, Nov. 21th, 1856. and can be sold for a dollar.

TURNER ASHBY. Mr. Andrew Patterson of Mississippi, is a subscribe

Mr. Andrew Patterson of Alississippi, is a subscriber to the Cincinnati Gazelle, one of the most reputable and influential journals in the West. Calling at his post-office, the deputy refused to deliver the paper to him, and he venturing to remonstrate, the post-master sent him the note subjoined :-YAZOO CITY, Oct. 21, 1856.

Andrew Patterson: I understand you was at the post-office, making a fuss about your Cincinnati Abolition Gazette. I have authorized Mr. Hollingsworth not to deliver the same, or any other Abolition Document, out of the post-office.

I am responsible, and if you want a fusz, I am the one to make it with.

M. D. HAYNES, P. M. MURDER AT THE STATE PRISON. The State Priso

was again made the theatre of a dreadful murder yes-terday morning. The circumstances are substantially as follows: The usual morning religious service in the chapel of the

Walker, superintending the movements of the prisoners as they left the chapel. Magee caught the eye of the Deputy Marshal, and extended towards him a slip of paper, which Mr. Walker superad to the control of the prisoners and the control of the prisoners are they left the chapel. Magee caught the eye of the present have given \$1000 towards the same purpose, and three other persons have given \$1315. Deputy Marshal, and extended towards him a slip of paper, which Mr. Walker stooped to take, and while so doing, Magee seized him by the arm, and with a surely-directed hand, plunged a knife into his neck, under the left ear, severing the jugular vein, and producing death within three minutes. At the moment of the wound, Mr. Walker grappled with the prisoner, and received also a stab in the groin, and one in the breast. The Chaplain of the prison, Rev. Mr. Hampstead, rushed the reason strong March March the chance Bible, and

irons, and conveyed to a dungeon.

Mr. Walker was immediately taken to the Inspector's Mr. Walker was immediately taken to the inspector's Room, but before he reached it, life was extinct.

The deed was committed with a common shoe-knife, sharpened at the point. No cause is assigned, other than some trivial grudge entertained by Magee.

It is known that Magee, some months since, stated, in the hearing of other prisoners, that if he ever had the opportunity, he would be the death of Mr. Walker.

Magee has been considered a dangerous fellow, and once made an attempt to kill a fellow-convict, after which, he was sent to the Insane Asylum at Taunton, from which he was shortly returned as you feet. from which he was shortly returned as perfectly sane. He was employed in the whip shop. He was sentenced to the State Prison in 1851, for

twelve years, for a felonious attempt to kill his wife. He is an Irishman, about thirty-four years of age, and

He is an Irishman, about thirty-four years of age, and formerly lived in Boston, where he received his sentence from Judge Wells of the Municipal Court.

Mr. Walker has been Deputy Sheriff of the Prison for a period of seven years. He was a highly efficient officer, and was generally very much liked by the inmates. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his distressing fate. He was forty-two years of age, and a brother of Dr. Clement A. Walker, Superintendent of the Lunatic Hospital at South Boston, and a native of Fryeburg, Me.—Boston Journal of Monday. FRANCES E. WATRINS. This remarkable woman de-

livered a lecture on the condition of the African race in our country, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday even-ing. She is a mullatto, the white blood predominating, of twenty-five or thirty years of age, hair nearly straight, and her person rather over the ordinary height. We have styled her a remarkable woman, as for beauty of language, distinctness of enunciation, and clearness of argument, she is not excelled by any female, or per-haps any male, that has appeared in our city in the character of lecturer for many years. She commenced her address by an allusion to the different nations of earth, their rise, progress, and decay; their birth, growth, power and capacity, and the death of men and states-men. She observed our country had suddenly become great, powerful and opulent, its press was free, thought uncurbed, there were no stately palaces or courtly of argument, she is not excelled by any female, or peruncurbed, there were no stately palaces or courtly thrones to oppress industry, and the future appeared bright; yet she likened it to a beautiful woman, who without was passing fair, while a cancer was eating into without was passing fair, while a cancer was eating into her heart, absorbing her strength, preying on her life—that cancer was African slavery. She denounced the Fugitive Slave Law, and speaking of the effort made by political parties to prevent agitation, observed that you might as readily expect to quench the fires of Heela with a drop of water, the flames of Vesuvius with a flake of snow, or drive back the waves of the Atlantic with a palsied hand, as to stop inquiry in this land. flake of snow, or drive back the waves of the Atlantic with a palsied hand, as to stop inquiry in this land. She alluded to the degrading tendency of slavery, cursing both the white and black, and even the soil. She complained of the laws of the slave States in regard to free colored persons, ostracising and rendering aliens of those who may for a few brief months leave the place of their nativity for adjoining commonwealths. She was a native of Baltimore, and there clustered all the rememberances and attachments of her infantile years, there reposed the ashes of her mother, and though no costly cenotaph or imposing marble marked her resting place. reposed the ashes of her mother, and though no costly cenotaph or imposing marble marked her resting place, the spot was dear to her; yet she was debarred the privilege of visiting it, by a statute which disgraces the land and marks with shame and infamy those who enacted it. She spoke over an hour, and on concluding, at the desire of the persons present, consented to deliver another lecture on last evening. — Wilmington (Del.) Republican.

Death of an Estimable Man .- We regret sport the death of Mr. George Whipple, the junior artner of the bookselling firm of S. K. Whipple & Co. I this city. The deceased was widely known as a coung man of excellent character, whose business prosects were quite flattering. He was the son of Charles Whipple, Esq., of Nawhuryport, who is one of the old-st booksellers in New England. His disease was typhus ver .- Boston Transcript, 12th inst.

Proscription.—We learn from one of our Southern exchanges, which mentions the fact approvingly, that a man named George Esson Colson was recently banished from Madison county, Florida, by a Lynch court, for the crime of being opposed to the institution of slavery. He was notified, that in case of his return, or refusal to go, he would be treated to thirty-nine lashes, to be repeated in double doses, in case of further refusal. He left, of course, and his family was assisted by the mob to follow him. No act of his was urged against him. He does not appear to have interfered with anybody's negroes; but the paper from which we copy simply says that he was proved to be anti-slavery, and confessed it.—Phil. North Am.

In Paris, two thousand five hundred we men are constantly employed in making cigars. Ac-cording to a statistical organ, thirty millions of the French use tobacco; they consume twenty-eight millions

Madame Sontag's album contains autographs of 2 dukes, 22 hords, 87 baronets, 108 knights, 113 gentlemen, 95 authors, including Walter Scott, who presented the book to her, 43 musicians, including Moscheles, and 38 artists. It also bears the names of 26 ladies, 22 of whom are duchesses.

The Earnings of the Pen.-During the past year, Prescott, the historian, has received 20,000 dollars from his literary labors.

The Spiritualists of New York have re solved themselves into two parties—the 'Christians,' and the 'Non-Christians'—the former acknowledging the divinity of our Savior. These have established a separate church. The congregations number several hundred each.

The shortest passage, between Boston and Halifax, by a salling vessel, has been made by the bark Halifax, which left Boston on the 17th ult. She made the passage in thirty hours, which is several hours shorter than the average run of the Cunard A man named John Andrews, of Peters

burg. Va., made a wager of twenty-five cents that he would eat two pounds of beef steak, half a shoat, and one pound of tallow candles. He 'worried' the whole down, and 'wet it with two quarts of ale.' The bystanders paid the expenses.

Wienna papers announce the death of Dr. Kranter, nged 66. He was private Secretary to

Recently, Miss Philbrick, of Piscataquis Me., shot a bear, and made a quilt from his hide. R. C. Gardiner, of Detroit, claims to have invented a sewing machine no longer than a pair of sciesors, which will do the work in first rate style,

Detroit, Nov. 28 .- The following is the of ficial vote of Michigan : 

Fillmore..... 1,561

Wm. Smith was convicted at St. Louis recently, of stealing a slave girl, and sentenced to the penitentiary four years. The Hamburg ship Sir Robert Peel

which arrived at New York on Saturday, from Hamburg, lost thirty-one of her passengers by cholera or the passage. The Kansas Tribune, the Free State paper published at Topeka, has been again issued, so

regularly in the Territory. Mr. Cornelius Nelson, of Fishkill, N.Y has lost four children, between 7 and 12 years of age by scarlet fever, in the short space of six days. The number of persons killed during

the earthquake at Candia, on the 12th of October last was 1970—that is, 1400 Turks; and 570 Christians. George Birney, son of Hon. James G Birney, died recently at Lower Siganaw.

Walker Recruits .- About two hundred meh mostly from Tennessee and Mississippi, under command of Samuel Benton, Esq., left Memphis recently, to join Gen. Walker's army in Nicaragua.

D. W. C. Callender, of Doylestown, Pa. caught over 900 terrapins in the upper part of Bucks county, in one week.

The usual morning religious service in the chapt of the prison had closed, and the prisoners had nearly all left the apartment. Among those who descended the stairs was a convict named James Magee. He was presently seen to return and walk up to the stand, where, seen to return and walk up to the stand, where, seconding to his usual custom, stood Deputy Warden Foreign Missions. A gentleman in Connecticut has

DIED-At Philadelphia, Joseph Drayton, Esq., th distinguished artist, who accompanied Lieut. Wilkes on his exploring expedition.
In Germany, Karl Heinrich Hermes, 56 -a distin-

Mr. Walker grappled with the prisoner, and received also a stab in the groin, and one in the breast. The Chaplain of the prison, Rev. Mr. Hampstead, rushed to the rescue, struck Magee with the chapel Bible, and then seized him by the hair of the head, confining him until the arrival of further aid, when Magee was put in irons, and conveyed to a dangeon.

Mr. Walker was immediately taken to the Inspector's RILL, aged 15.

· Mourn the living, not the dead Sigh not for the early fled; Would you have those beings back Who have crossed life's stormy track? Would you have them on Time's shore, Mid its rocks and ocean roar?

Mouse the living—drop a tear O'er the pallid child of fear, O'er the broken-hearted crowd, That a thousand storms have bowed; Living grief hath ears to hear, It will bless thee for a tear. Mourn the living ; why should grief

Wet the yellow autumn leaf?
Never, 'neath the richest dews,
Could it gain its early hues;
But thy tears and care might give,
Strength to timid flowers that live. Mourn the living, but the dead-Plant gay flowers above their bed ;

Sing, for songs are for the blest; Smile, for peaceful is their rest; For their songs once cheered our dreams, And their smiles gave hope its beams. Mourn the living, not the dead, Sigh not for the early fled, Rather weep for those whom death Leaves to breathe life's poisoned breath; Weep for sad hearts round thee here,

Heaven claims not a sigh or tear.'

THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN! A series of County Anti-Slavery Conventions, un-der the auspices of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be held as follows, the times and place of meeting to be hereafter announced :

Oswego, Oswego Co., first week in Jan. Oneida Co., second "Herkimer Co., third-Rome, Herkimer, Johnstown, Fulton Co., fourth Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., first Hudson, Columbia Co. first fourth " The first five of these Conventions will be attended by

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, BENJAMIN S. and J. ELIZABETH JONES, CHARLES L. and SARAH P. REMOND, AARON M? Hudson Convention, by WENDELL PHILLIPS, PARKET PILLSBURY, and AARON M. POWELL. Day sessions free

Admission to evening sessions 10 cents, to pay expenser.

During the week preceding the above Conventions, separate meetings in the towns and neighborhoods adjoining the place of Convention, will be attended by the above speakers.

Friends of the Cause disposed to cooperate for meet ings in their respective localities, will please address Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N. Y.

WM. WELLS BROWN will read his Anti-Sla-

very Drama in the following places :-Friday, Saturday, Middleboro', 20.

PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in MALDEN on Tuesday evening next, Dec. 23.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The co-operation of all friends of Female Medical Education is carneatly invited to an effort which is now being made in New York for the establishment of a practical School of Medicals.

The great want which is felt at the present time by women, who desire to follow the profession of Medicals.

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

To meet this want, a number of ladies are engaged in collecting funds for the establishment of a Hospital. For Wonen and Children, to be organized by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, Dr. Maria Zakerewska and other physicians. This Hospital, while it furnishes an opportunity for the thorough training of medical students, is designed to meet another want, not supplied by Hospitals, viz: an carnest religious influence on the patients. The principle on which it will be founded is that of a Christian charity for the sick poor. Scientific instruction will always be subordinate to the welfare of the patient; each individual, no matter how degraded, being regarded as a human soul as well us body. The instrument mainly relied on to influence the patients will be a hedy of carefully trained nurses, free from

the patient; each individual, no matter how degraded, being regarded as a human soul as well as body. The instrument mainly relied on to influence the patients will be a body of carefully trained nurses, free from sectarian prejudice, but imbued with those great principles of truth which form a Christian life.

Private rooms will be preserved in the institution, where ladies of limited means may be admitted, for a very moderate charge. Such provision is much needed by a multitude of refined women, who are saffering for want of medical aid, which they are unable to pay for.

New York is chosen as the seat of this Institution, because it presents peculiar advantages to the organization of a fine Hospital; and regarding it as the great medical centre for women, it is hoped that all parts of the country will aid in founding and supporting an Institution, whose benefits will be shared by all.

The sum of \$5000 will be sufficient to carry on a Hospital of forty beds for one year; at the end of that time it is believed that its value will be so clearly proved as to command continued support. All friends of the movement are urgently called on to aid in the collection of the amount needed for this practical trial.

Ladies who desire to assist are invited to join the Sewing Society, which meets every Thursday, from 1 to

Ladies who desire to assist are invited to join the Sewing Society, which meets every Thursday, from 1 to 6, P. M., at the house of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, to prepare for a FAIR, (to be held in December next.) the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Hospital Fund. Contributions of useful or fancy articles, books, paintings, etc., are solicited for this Fair. Valuable paintings, etc., are solicited for this Fair. Valuable aid may be rendered by using leisure moments for the manufacture of suitable articles. Country friends are urged to remember the Refreshment Table, and contribute to its supply.

Donations in money may be sent to the following friends of the enterprise :

MRS. PENDLETON, No. 4 West Twenty-second street New York City;
Miss EMILY HOWLAND, 78 Teuth street, do.
Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, 79 East Fifteenth

STACY B. COLLINS, Esq., 155 Bleecker street, do. ROBERT HAYDOCK, Esq., 46 Broadway, do.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, Esq., 86 Broad street, do.
Miss CATHARINE M. SEDGWICK, Lenox, Mass.
Dr. WILLIAM ELDER, Philadelphia. GEORGE WILLEY, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio. JAMES R. LYLE. Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio. New York, Oct. 2, 1856.

TO STORE-KEEPERS AND PRINTERS. A colored young man of proper acquirements, and furnished with good recommendations, desires a situa-

A colored young woman is desirous to learn the art of printing.
A young colored man is seeking emyloyment as a blacksmirh or porter.
Apply to WM. C. NELL,

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DR. WELLINGTON, 84 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.

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SAMUEL J. MAY. Address C. H. BRAINARD, 124 Washington street, or W. C. NELL, office of The Liberator. N14 if

The North and the South. A STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE

CONDITION FREE AND SLAVE STATES By HENRY CHASE and CHARLES W. SANBORN.

Compiled from Official Documents. IF any one wishes to know what Slavery has done for

If any one wisnes to know what Slavery has done for the South, and Preedom for the North, let him read this masterly work. Let him study these figures. Place a copy of these statistics in the hands of every voter, and our word for it, Republicanism will sweep the entire North in 1850 as clean as it has sweep New Personal in 1855. Man of the South I was been now. England in 1856. Men of the South I we beg you to look calmly and dispassionately at this array of figures, and see what they portend.

The able editor of the Erening Transcript, Boston,

speaks thus of this work : This little book contains a vast amount of informa-

'This lille book contains a wast amount of informa-tion respecting the comparative condition of the slave-holding and non-slaveholding States—as to territory, population, intelligence, religion, moral advancement, and general progress. The work must have cost a great deal of laborious research, and it certainly presents ar-guments in favor of freedom on every page. It con-tains just the kind of information that should be more generally known in all sections of the country. We hope there will be a public demand for thousands of copies.

PUBLISHED, BY JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY, N21 117 Washington Street, Boston.

COLORED PATRIOTS American Revolution,

WITH SKETCHES OF SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED COLORED PERSONS: To which is added a brief survey of the Condition and Prospects of Colored Americans.

By WM, C. NELL.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY H. B. STOWE. For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill.

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December 23d, at 10 o'clock. A. M.

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For the Liberator. ONWARD, UPWARD. Onward, onward lies our road, Onward through the narrow may ; Upward, upward unto God;

Upward to eternal day. Oh, our true, our blessed Guide. Onward, upward didst thou speed ; Lure por threat turned thee aside-Turned thee from one generous deed

Had man kept thy path sublime, What a noble world were seen Centuries of sin and crime. Worse than useless have ye been !

Onward, helping others on ; Cheer the fainting, aid the weak ; Onward ! thus will heaven be won ; Upward ! there the home ye seek.

Tenterlen, Kent, (Eng.)

For the Liberator. THE PUGITIVE SLAVE When the fugitive slave

Shall call at our door, Starving and shivering, Naked and poor, We'll feed him and clothe him, And bid him God-speed, And the laws that oppose us We'll surely not heed.

bould be ask us for she'ter, W) en night 's coming on, To rest his tired limbs Till the light of the morn, We will grant him a shelter, And sympathy oo: Though the laws may forbid us, It's what we shall do.

Then flee from the tyrant. Poor slave, and be free ! The North Star will guide thee To sweet liberty ; We'll cheer and supply thee With money and food, For the laws that forbid us Are surely not good.

Then strike for thy freedom, Thy manhood assum : ; On the soil of Victoria There's plenty of room. Burst the bonds of oppression-They are sinful and wrong-And the underground railroad Will help thee along.

For the Liberator.

#### OH, IP BRIGHT PLOWERS WOULD EVER LAST.

Oh, if bright flowers would ever last, Ob, if bright hopes would always s ay, If youthful days co ild ne'er be passed, We should not wish to pass away.

If friends were true as they shou'd be. With moral powers awaked aright, What be ter state could e'er we see? What beauteous day without a night? Indulgent Cause of all our bliss,

Lee no with kindred spirits stay, And feel and kno a a lik tais, Should be a taste of that away. I do no ask for mines of gold, or it can pe or ease the mind : I ask a higher boon untold,

A world of Love to bless mankind

Crant me the treasure which I ask, Earth then will bloom most fair to me: And, reader, you may surely bask In bliss through all eternity. Knozville, Ill. DANIEL HITCHINGS.

> From the New York Tribune. THE DISMISSAL OF TYNG. BY FRANCES E. WATKINS.

'We have but three words to say-"Served him right." '-Church Journal. Served him right ! how could be dare To touch the idel of our day?

What if its shrine be red with blood? Why, let him turn his eyes away. Who dares dispute our right to bind,

With galling chains, the weak and poor? To starve and crush the deathless mind, Or hunt the slave from door to door?

Who dares dispute our right to sell The mother from her weeping child? To hush, with ruthless stripes and blows, Her shricks and sobs of anguish will? 'Tis right to plead for heather lands,

To send the Bible to their shores. And then to make, for power and pelf, A race of heathens at our d.o.s. What hely horror filled our hearts-

It shook our churc's from dome to nave-Our cheeks grew pale with pious dread, To hear him breathe the name of slave!

Upon our Zion, fair and strong, His words fell like a fearful blight: We turned him from our saintly fold, And this we did to 'serve him right.'

LIVE IN LOVE. Be not harsh and unforgiving, Live in love, 'tis pleasant living. If an angry man should meet thee, And assail thee indiscreetly, Turn not thou again and rend him, Lest thou needlessly offend him ; Show him love hath been thy teacher-Kindness is a potent preacher; Gentleness is e'er forgiving-

Why be angry with each other? Man was made to love his brother : Kindness is a human duty, Meekness a celestial beauty Words of kindness, spoke in season, Have a weight with men of reason ; Don't be others' follies blaming, And their little vices naming, Charity's a cure for railing, Suffers much, is all-prevailing.

Live in love, 'tis pleasant living.

Courage, then, and be forgiving; Live in love, 'tis pleasant living. Let thy loving be a passion. Not a complimental fashion ;

Live in wisdom, ever proving True philosophy is loving. Hast thou known that bitter feeling, "Gendered by our hate's concessing Better love, though e'er so bimily, E'en thy fees will call it kindly. Words are word : O, let them berer Friendship's golden lave gold sever! Nor be abgry, though another Score to call thee Island or brother. Brother,' eay, 'let's be forgiving ; Live In love 'tis ploasant living.

SOUTHERN CRIMES AND HORRORS.

NEW SERIES-CHAPTER V.

Another Dred .- The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal says: On Friday last, a runaway negro camp was discovered on an island in Big Swamp, situ-ated between Balden and Robeson counties. On Saturday morning, a company of twelve or four-tion started out to hunt them, and after starting

named Pierre Bosker, about fifty years of age, and who has long resided in Carondolet Township, was found lying in the road dead, about half a mile below the Arsenal. His body was much bruised, and his face—to use the expressive language and his face—to use the expressive language and his face—to use the expressive language the same and the language that the language guage of the Coroner's jury - was completely smashed up .- St. Louis Democrat.

Negro Killed.—A negro man by the name of Jim, upon the farm of Mrs. Isabella McCleland, near this place, was shot, and killed, almost instantly, on last Wednesday evening, by the overseer, Mr. Robinson. The negro resisted an atseer, Air. Robinson. The negro resisted an at-tempt by Mr. R. to correct some misdeed during the day, and had previously threatened, and, as we learn, attempted, violence. A legal investiga-tion will be had of the affair.—West Tennessee

EF A shooting affray occurred in Louisville on Monday night, in which John Perry, a boatman, was killed by Wm. Emley, a coffee-house keeper.

Terrible Affair at Montercy, Ala.—We have the particulars of a terrible affair which occurred in Montercy on Wednesday evening last, in which Mr. Joseph Yeldell came to his death at the hands of Dr. Longmire. A difficulty sprung up between Longmire and Mr. Robert Yeldell, Jr., when the latter raised a chair to strike Longmire. hatter raised a chair to strike Longmire. Mr. Joseph Yeldell, desiring to prerent a difficulty, raised another chair to ward off the blow, which, in receiving the shock, glanced off, and accidentally struck Longmire. Longmire left for home, and shortly afterward returned and sith struck longmire. shortly afterward returned, armed with pistol and bowie knife. He walked up to Joseph Yeldell, and asked if he was mad with him; to which Yeldell replied, 'No, I have been your friend all the time,' or words to that effect. Longmire replied by telling Yeldell that he was a liar. After some fur ther angry words. Longmire drew his pistel and shot twice at Yeldell, the last fire taking effect in his heart. He then rushed on his victim with his bowie knife, and stabbed him in the neck. How it came that the murderer was permitted to es-cape, we cannot comprehend. He has left for parts unknown.—South Alabamian.

Erecution .- The slave Rich, convicted at the last term of the Circuit Court of Tallapoosa county, of the murder of Eli T. Pouncy, his master, suffered the extreme fenalty of the law on the 19th inst. - Dadeville (Ala.) Banner.

Execution of a Negro in Georgia .- The negro man, convicted at the September Term of the Twiggs County Superior Court, of the murder of his master, Samuel Taylor, was hung at the Court House (Marion) in that county, on the 17th of last month. He made a full confession of the crime for which he suffered.

Horrible Tragedy .- We learn that, on Saturday night, the 27th ult., the dwelling of Mr. Henry Durham, about one mile and a quarter from Jacksonport, was burned, and that on examination, the remains of the bodies of Mr. Durham, his wife, and a negro woman were found among the ashes. The skulls hore marks of severe strokes with some heavy and sharp instrument; and as an axe was found near them, it is supposed they were first murdered with the axe, and then the house set on fire. The horrible deed was perpetrated, it is thought, by a negro man whom Mr. D. recently bought; and this suspicion is reduced almost to a certainty by the fact that the negro immediately took Mr. D's best horse and fled. He was pursued hy several of the citizens of Jacksonport, and the next day the mail rider from Powhattan met him travelling in haste, only four miles in advance of his pursuers, and before this time he is probably caught and in custody.—Batesville (Ark.) Bolance.

Unfortunate Affair at Lecompton, K. T.—The Lecompton Union says that on Wednesday, while a party of South Carolinians were crossing the a party of South Carolinians were crossing the river, a dispute occurred between two of them. George W. King and Frank O. Wells. Some angry words passed between them, when King fired his rifle at Wells, whereupon the latter distinct the five morders were committed in different parts of whole contents in his body. King lingered until says :-

Bailey Hickman, E-q., an esteemed citizen of that county, at the hands of Mr. John H. Snead, formerly of Virginia, but recently a travelling dentist in Maryland. The unfortunate affair occurred at Berlin, on the day of the Presidential election :

. In the afternoon of the day stated, a quarrel arose between a Democrat and an American, causing a large collection of persons in that part of the village where it occurred. The parties were, however, soon separated, and the political friends of each clustered round in conversation about the

· During this time, Snead and Hickman met on the outside of the collection of persons, when words ensued between them, and it appears Hick-man and Snead seized each other, Hickman striking Snead several times with an umbrella; and during the scuffle, Snead stabbed Hickman in three places-one of the wounds laying open the cavity of the heart, one making an incision in the upper part of the heart, and the other entering deeply which one man, named John Tully, was stabled into the under part of the left arm, killing Hick- and killed by another man, named Patrick Kelley. man almost instantly. After he was thus stabbed, or during the progress of it, it appears a number of Snead's political friends rushed in upon Hickman, beating and kicking him in a most unmerciful manner, cutting the scalp from the top part of his head, and bruising and cutting his person in other places. Snead was subsequently arrested, and committed to jail. On Saturday, he was released on \$4000 bail."

Mr. James McGrew, of Columbia, S. C., was recently called out of his bed by an assassin, under pretence of inquiring the direction to the Providence camp-ground, at which place a camp-meeting was then in progress. When within four or five steps of the gate, a gun was discharged, the contents entering his left side, producing almost instant death. The murderer then made his escape, leaving, so far as now known, no clue for his detection and trial before a human tribunal.

A record of the cases of ' Lynch Law' in Southern States reveals the startling fact, that within twenty years, over three hundred white persons have been murdered upon the accusation —in most cases unsupported by legal proof—of carrying among slaveh olders arguments addressed expressly to their own intellects and consciences, as to the morality and expediency of slavery.

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

. The marks on her person indicate that she was choked to death, marks of fingers being upon her neck, which was also much swollen. The deceased was an exceedingly amiable young lady, and very much respected. The occurrence has caused a deep sensation in the neighborhood. The excitement is very great. Miss Taylor was about nineteen years of age. Suspicion attaches to a young negro fellow helonging to Mr. Nebemiah Taylor There is no positive grouf, but circumstances are of such a correct relating has been taken up and is now in the jail of New Hanever county for safe keeping, to await his trial at the next term of Jury -Madison (Ga.) Messenger. Onslow Superior Court.

Lynch Law in Arkansas .- The Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal says that Harris, alias Morgan, who murdered Mr. Moseley, ex-Sheriff of St. Francis country, Arkansas, on the 28th ultimo, and had been committed to Marion jail, was taken out of prison by a mob on the 30th ult., and was no doubt synched by them.

Horrid Murder in Grant County, Ky.—On Thursday of last week, Mr. Elijah Ford, a wealthy am respected farmer of Grant county, Ky., was encountered on his own plantation, at a point re-Saturday morning, a company of twelve or fourteen started out to hunt them, and after starting
them from their camp, one of the negroes fired on
Mr. David C. Lewis, wounding him, from the
effects of which he died on Sunday morning. On
Friday, a man named Taylor was shot at twice
from the same place, but missed. The negroes
had cleared a place for a garden, had cows, &c.,
out in the swamp. None arrested. The swamp is
about four miles wide, and almost impenetrable.'

The murder was committed in the morning, but the body was not found until the evening. In the meantime, it had been so torn and mutilated by hogs that it was almost impossible to recoginse it. The murderer has been arrested and committed to Grant county jail. No cause is assigned
for the commission of the fiendish assault.—Cocington Journal.

night last, Mr. Joseph Schaeffer, proprietor of small farm about a mile west of Jefferson Bar racks, heard a disturbance in his chicken house, and went out to learn what the matter was. In a moment or so after he went out, his wife heard mothers or so after he went out, his wife heard the report of two muskets, discharged almost si-multaneously. She ran out immediately, and found her husband lying on the ground dying, having been shot through the breast with a mus-ket ball. He survived his wound but a few minntes, and never spoke after it. A witness present at the inquest testified that a few minutes after the firing of the guns, he saw five barrack sol-diers leave the immediate neighborhood stealthily, and that they had two muskets among them. We are not aware that any steps have been taken to arrest and bring to justice the perpetrators of the act.—St. Louis Democrat.

Revolting Murder of a Wife.—We on Saturday announced the arrest of one Jacob Neisline, on the charge of murdering his wife, Mary Ann Neisline. It appears that Neisline, who was addicted to drink, has been for the last week abuaing his wife in the most brutal manner. About 10 o'clock on Friday morning last, cries of distress were heard from the house, and a neighbor went to it. When he arrived, he heard a bustling in the cellar, and went there. Neislines was in in the cellar, and went there. Neislines was in the position of pouring some fluid upon the head of the prostrate body of his wife, but witness could not tell whether it was water or liquor. Witness told the husband, 'She is dead; what is the use of doing that?' The husband replied, 'I know it, and I killed her; she was drunk.' This occurred in a small cellar under the building. Witness started to get assistance, and when he returned, he found that the murdered woman had been dragged from the cellar by the husband to the room above. It is unnecessary to detail the shocking scen-

which presented itself, on view of the body.

The murderer is well located upon a fine trace every thing about the garden indicates husbandry and affiliation. The lifeless corpse of her who, as we were informed, was the mainstay and prodent manager of their little all, was spotted fro brutal assaults, blows from billets of wood, and other missiles unknown, from the 'crown of her head to the soles of her feet.'-St. Louis Repub

Murder in Mobile.—The Evening News gives the nnexed account of a fatal affray which occurred last week in Mobile :-Dexter Colter was shot in the right eye, a

the corner of Eslava and Clairborne streets, at about half past nine o'clock, last night, by Chas. Edward Gray. Colter, who was a ship carpenter and an industrious, peaceable man, died during the night. Gray, who had been formerly in the employ of Mr. Rodrigues, as bar-keeper, but who, for some time past, has been out of business, made his escape, but was arrested by Sergeant Galle and officer Sullivan, at 12 o'clock, M. The difficulty, which resulted so unhappily, commenced during the Fillmore and Donelson Club meeting, by Colter's refusing to treat Gray, alleging that he had sproped as him because of the state of the sta that he had sponged on him long enough. Gravafterwards followed him down to where the shooting took place, and on seeing Colter, called upon him to come over across the street. ed, using several pretty hard epithets, saying that he had followed him long enough, and that he wanted nothing to do with him. Gray then stepped out from behind the shade of the trees, and called out to him, 'If you are a man, come; over and meet me.' Colter then started towards; him, and Gray fired the pistol as above stated."

Insecurity of Life in New Orleans. - There must be a dreadful insecurity of life in New Orleans, usket at King, lodging nearly the the city, at about the same time. The Crescent

Fatal Election Affray.—We find in the Snow Hill (Md.) Shield an account of the violent death of Bailey Hickman, Esq., an esteemed in the Snow Hill near Shalton's mill. The hode was found on the river bank, in the Third District, · Derds of Blood .- The Coroner, on Saturday against the bank in a recumbent position, as if placed that way by his murderer, and upon a post mortem examination, it appeared that death had been caused by a bullet entering the right side of the back, penetrating the lungs, and causing in-ternal hemorrhage. Life had not, apparently ternal hemorrhage. Life had not, apparently, heen long extinct. A verdict was rendered that the deceased had been shot and killed by some person unknown.

While holding the above inquest, the Coroner

received word that another murdered man had been found floating down the river in a skiff; but as it was within the parish of St. Barnard, and consequently out of his jurisdiction, he did not go to hold an inquest on the body. This murder was strongly supposed to have had some connec the one first named. Perhaps it had. and perhaps it had not.
On Saturday night, at a late hour, there was

a row among some Irishmen in Francis Powell's house, in the Triangle Buildings, in the course of and killed by another man, named Patrick Kelley. Kelley made his escape. The Coroner held an inquest on the body yesterday, and returned a verdict attributing the fatal stab to the aloresaid

Patrick Kelley.
On Saturday night, also, Mr. Wm. Aitkin, of the firm of Twibill & Aitkin, gas-fitters on St. Charles street, was found lying on the banquette. on Gravier street, not far from Holt's Coffee House, hadly stabbed. He was taken to his residence, and yesterday we heard that he was not expected to live. He is a Scotchman by birth, we are informed, and has always been a peaceable and inoffensive man. We heard also that some man was badly cut at the corner of Poydras and St. Charles streets, but of this we could get no

A man named James Osborn was locked up last crening by the First District Police, on a charge of having stabbed a boy named Hugh. Ford and a man named Patrick Lane. We obtained no further particulars.'

Horrible Tragedy. — We are called upon this week to record one of the most heart-rending tragedies that ever occurred in this State. On Thursday night, the 30th ult., Mr. William Pearce, residing about five miles from this place, while he was cat-ing supper, told one of his negro men, who had heen guilty of some misdemeanor, that as soon as he was through, he would give him a flogging. Accordingly, when he got up from the table, he went out into the back yard and called the fellow out of the kitchen, and told him to come to him. Manifesting a great deal of submission, he obeyed; but so soon as he got within striking distance, drew an axe, and split in twein the head of his masterreattering the brains in every direction. We are not aware he survived a minute. The negro in stantly fled, and up to this time (Friday noon) has not been captured. Mr. Pearce was a good citi-zen, a kind husband, father, and master, and was beloved by all who knew him; this, his melancholy fate, has cast a pall of gloom over our whole o mounity. The negro, beyond doubt, will be captured before many hours. If he is, although we admire submission to the course pointed out by the law of the land, in this case so much of the brut-

commission by others.

Erecuted.—M. M. Chaney, convicted of negro stealing, was hung at Lancasterville, on Friday, 11th inst. He persisted to the last in asserting his

Moses Gossett, convicted of the same offer (negro stealing.) expiated his crime on the same day at Unionville.—South Carolinian.

Villanous.—The St. Louis Democrat records the case of William F. Morgan, in that city, a young lawyer who was arrested for stealing, and against whom some of the most heinous crimes known to the law are charged. Among them, that he forged and procured the record of a deed of a piece of property belonging to an old mulatto woman of that city, and that some time ago be employed two men to take the life of this woman, so that there could be no difficulty in establishing his claim to her property. The woman states that two men did come to her house, one a red, and the other a black haired man, and after trying to drug her with brandy and wine, hit her a terrible blow on the side of the head with a stone, and left her for dead.

Another Woman Murdered in Southern Kentucky. The Russellville Herald, says:—

Beath of a Stars form Cruel Treatment.—We re-

The Russellville Herald, says:—

In the southern section of this county, on Friday evening last, Mrs. Jesse Bagby was killed by a man named Pleasant J. Coleman, with an axe. It appears that Coleman and his wife had parted some time since, and that she was staying with Mrs. Bagby, who was her sister. We understand that Coleman says he went to Mr. Bagby is to tee his children; that Mrs. Bagby forbid him coming into the yard, but he went in, and she ran into the house and shut the door; he seized an are and broke the door down, and as he went into the round broke the door down, and as he went into the round broke the door down, and as he went into the round broke the door down, and as he went into the round broke the door down, and as he went into the round broke the door down, and as he went into the round broke the door down, and as he went into the round broke the door down, and as he went into the round broke the door down, and as he went into the round broke the door down, and as he went into the round broke the door down, and as he went into the round broke the door down, and as he went into the round broke the door down, and as he went into the round broke the door down, and as he went into the round broke the door down, and as he went into the round broke the door down, and as he went into the round broke the door down, and as he went into the round broke the door down, and as he went into the round broke the door down and the torturer a woman, heighten the entering the round broke the door down and the torturer a woman, heighten the entering the round broke the door down and the torturer a woman, heighten the entering the round broke the door down and the torturer a woman, heighten the entering the round broke the door down and the torturer a woman, heighten the round broke the door down and the torturer a woman, heighten the round broke the door down and the torturer a woman, heighten the round broke the door down and the torturer a woman, heighten the round broke the door down and the torturer a woman t

The Duel near Richmond .- A letter from Rich mond, Virginia, dated the 1st instant, to the Petersburg Express, gives the following account of the duel fought on that day between Roger A. Pryor, Esq., of the Enquirer, and Dr. O. B. Finney, State Senator from the Accomac district:—

'In consequence of some publication in the Enquirer, Dr. Finney took offence, and denounced Mr. Pryor: and this coming to the knowledge of the latter, he proceeded to the Exchange yesterday afternoon where the contract of ernoon, where an altercation took place.

Mr. Pryor, after some words, striking Dr. Fin-

Finney, pistols were drawn by some present, but Dr. Finney is reported to have said. You can shoot if you please. Mr. Pryor then put up his weapon, and referred his adversary to a friend. A challenge was sent very speedily; Mr. Pryor accepted, and early this morning the parties proceeded to Clark's Spring, where they fought with pistols.

At the first fire, Dr. Finney was wounded in the

At the first fire, Dr. Finney was wounded in the right side, just below the breast, the ball passing through to the back, whence it was extracted by a surgeon. Dr. Finney being disabled was in no condition to conduct the combat further, and there who was ironed and had a bell on like a stray which has and shouled for which has was but one exchange of shots. He was after-wards conveyed to his lodgings at the Ballard House, and is now as comfortable as could be ex-the last week; and in the adjoining county of Ma-

Cowardly Assault in New Orleans .- On Wednes-Coverdly Assault in New Orleans.—On Wednesday night, a little before 11 o'clock, a gang of raffians, eight or nine in number, disguised in false whiskers, and with their faces partially blackened, entered the coffse house of Mr. H. F. Sturken, at the corner of St. Louis and Marais streets, knocked down the barkeeper with a slung-shot, turned upon Mr. Sturken, who was sitting with several gentlemen around a table playing a game, and beat him on the head with the same murderous implession on the head with the same murderous implessions. him on the head with the same murderous implement. Mr. Storken raised a chair and drove some of the scoundrels back. He then escaped out of the scoundrels back. He then escaped out of the scoundress oack. He then escaped out of the scoundress oack. He then escaped out of the down, where others of the gang struck him him to some one, and hid him in one of the stores for the purpose of securing him, and lodging him barkeeper is dangerously wounded. From the spot in jail. The city marshal caught hold of him for where he was struck, to the chamber where he was carried, the floors and staircase were covered with loose from him in the struggle, and ran into the

A few minutes before this murderous assault, Mr. J. E. Kathman, proprietor of another coffee house at the corner of Marais and Bienville, was knocked down with some heavy weapon as he stood on the sidewalk before his door, being about to effect; then followed a long chase, in which quite

Similar gangs of disguised marauders-perhaps

A Horrible Affair-A Master Scalded to Death by His own Slaves.—The Petersburg (Va.) Express gives the following particulars of the horrible death of Lewis B. Norwood, Esq., an influential mer-chant of Granville, North Carolina :-

About his usual hour of retiring, (9 o'clock.) his overseer left him in his chamber. He was then in his usual health and condition, both of mind and body. Some two hours after, his negroes reported to the neighbors that he had fallen in the fire, and been burned to death. The neighbors immediately assembled, and found him a corpse. Burns upon different parts of his person were discovered, but his hair was not singed even, and his clothing was Under these circumstances, it without a scoreh. without a scoreh. Under these circumstances, it was supposed that the burns must have been scalds from hot water. His two little daughters were askeep at the time in the chamber, but of course could tell nothing of the sudden and mysterions could tell nothing of the sudden and mysterions prior to this. Our citizens fully endorse the acmanner in which they had been deprived of their tions of those who attempted to arrest bim.

An examination being instituted, suspicion rested upon his negroes, and it is now ascertained that he was foully and shockingly murdered by two of enforce the slaves. From such facts as we have been able arms. to gather, it seems that a negro man belonging to him had for sometime absented himself. Mr. Norwood suspected that two of his negroes were hare runaway, and, to prevent a continuance of the practice, had for several nights previous to his morder locked up the two suspected in an outhouse on his premises. On the fatal night, however, he was stunned by a blow, and a large pot of boiling water, which had been prepared for the purpose, was poured through a funnel down his throat, until life became extinct. He was then conveyed to his chamber, and the neighbors apprized of the death, as we have stated above. We understand that two of his negroes have been ar rested, and are now in jail.\*

To be Hung.—We learn from the Worcester Shield, that the execution of the negroes Lit and mitted upon Mrs. M. Mallet, of that county, has been fixed by Governor Ligon, to take place on Friday, the 12th proxime. Upon the reading of the death, as we have stated above. We understand that two of his negroes have been ar rested, and are now in jail.\* his morder locked up the two suspected in an out-

Outrage on a Judge in New Orleans .- During the examination of a case connected with the late con-tested election for Sheriff in New Orleans, on Wednesday last, before Judge Robertson, of the District Court, a man named Daunny intruded himself between the Judge's seat and the Clerk's desk, and upon being ordered to stand out of the way by the Judge, refused to obey. He was accordingly forcibly expelled from the Court by one of the deputy Sheriffs. There was some difficulty in accomplishing this measure, as Daunny forcibly resisted, but Judge Robertson cried out, 'removes him, and if there is any resistance made kill him. resisted, but Judge Robertson cried out, 'remove him, and if there is any resistance made, kill him.'

The Judge then wrote out his commitment for ten days for contempt of Court, and ordered the deputy to execute it. In the meantime, the friends of Daumy had assembled outside the Court, and had determined to prevent the arrest. Mr. Randell

two boys—one about 20 years of age, whose name is Hogan, and the other about 16 years of age, whose name is White. White being a Democrat, and Hogan a Know Nothing. A dispate arose between them, and White cut Hogan in the head with an axe, from the effect of which he died about 8 o'clock that night. White is under arrest.—Covington Journal, 29th ult.

By A duel with small swords came off on the 13th instant, between Messre. J. B. Heurtin and Louis Friloux, both of the parish of St. Charles, La., in which Mr. Friloux was severely wounded in the sword arm.

By A man named Bill Blake was arrested lately in Angelina county, Texas, for the murder of a whole family named Moore, and was immediately taken and executed by a mob. Previous to meeting his doom, he made a full confession of the heinous crime, and said he was instigated to its commission by others.

but Daunoy suddenly changed his manner, and said, 'I want you to apologize for your conduct to me yesterday.' 'Apologize!' replied the Judge. 'you have mistaken your man if you suppose I can apologize for performing my duty.'

Daunoy immediately pushed him off to have him within reach of a very heavy leaded cane, with which he struck him a tremendous blow on the head, which was followed by others in quick succession. The Judge tried to draw his pistol, but one hand was occupied in parrying the blows, and he could not succeed.

Two or three friends of Daunoy's then jumped upon the Judge, catching his arms and choking him, while the chief assailant continued his assault. The Judge at last succeeded in drawing his min, while the chief assailant continued his assault. The Judge at last succeeded in drawing his manulated for some time. One of the beating lasted for some time. One of the Sheriff's deputies, who was fortunately passing by, came up and rescued the Judge from the grip of his merciless foes. The wounds inflicted are very severe. severe.

A Negro Thief Killed.—A man by the name of Guy was caught in the act of decrying off a negro man belonging to Mr. H. S. Little, of Holmes county, and brought to Lexington on Monday morning, to be lodged in jail, but he escaped from their custody and fied.

Mr. Little, in company with our prompt and energetic Sheriff, and several other gentlemen, gave immediate pursuit, and came up with him near Emory, some time in the evening. A gentleman by the name of Nall started down a hollow to head Guy. They met, man to man with no even but

house and shut the door; he seized an are and broke the door down, and as he went into the room she was making her way out at another door, and he struck her in the head with the axe, producing a mortal wound, of which she died the next day.

the almost invariable kind treatment which color-ded children receive, it appears unusually criminal. The boy was discovered the 13th ult., in a house in St. Peter street, tied up in a cruel manner, and looking almost starved. He was at once conveyed to the color of th to the jail, and every attendance given him, but he was too severely injured, and expired yesterday. The examination of the body showed his back dreadfully exerciated, the wrists cut deeply with the cords, one or two ribs broken, and an abscess in the right side. The result of the Coroner's inquest and investigation was the following verdict :

> · After a post mortem examination, the jurors de say, that he came to his death from injuries in-flicted by, and the cruel and inhuman conduct of, Elizabeth Ward, alias Mrs. Woods, to whom he belonged, at different times, is the house 250 St. Peter street, Second District.—N. O. Della.

The Workings of Slavery .- The following extract from a letter to the editor of the Tribune, dated West Point, Ga., says:

Great excitement prevailed in the adjoining county of Alabama for some days since, in con-sequence of a most horrid case of suicide and murcon, an insurrection was attempted by the slaves of a man who had almost famished the poor creatures, for which two were hung and one shot. Such things are most terrifying to the poorer classes, who would willingly have the slaves all

street, drawing, at the same time, a Deringer pistol, which he presented at all who attempted to

stop him.
The marshal followed after, discharging severa close up for the night. His head was badly cut. a number pursued some three or four hundred yards, during which time several shots were fired by different persons from the crowd. Mr. Smith the same one—visited other places below Rampart street the same night, insulting, abusing and stealing from proprietors of drinking saloons, &c.

or other persons from the crowd. Mr. Smith, is owner, tried to stop him on horseback, by riding him down; but he took to the fence, and as he was climbing over, he received a shot from Mr. Smith's resolves. as he was climbing over, he received a shot from Mr. Smith's revolver. After this, he ran some distance, when he was overtaken, upon which he presented his pistol at Mr. Tyree, and fired, the ball passing directly over his head, grazing his

Thereupon, several persons rushed up to seize him, when he presented another pistol, and defiantly bid them come on. He again ran, when Mr. Chiles met him and bade him stop; upon which, he raised his pistol to fire, when he received a shot from Chiles' revolver, which felled him instantly. His arms were then taken, which consisted of two single-barreled pistols, a large bowie and pocket knife-when he was placed on a horse and brought to Dr. Twyman's office. He breathed his last before reaching the office

It is hoped that this will prove a timely warning to all others who may be inclined to rebel.

Our citizens should take some effective steps to enforce the law to prevent negroes from carrying We believe that at least half of the negroes that parade our streets are in the habit of carrying weapons of some kind. Let this be a warning of the danger of permitting such things. -Independence (Mo.) Despatch.

To be Hung .- We learn from the Worcester

the Murder and Riot in Savannah.—On Saturday to one on get into trouble while in a state of intoxication, the was taken to his boarding house as a friendly act

On the same evening, a group of one hundred during submission to the course pointed out by the law of the land, in this case so much of the brothing been manifested, we would be glad to see out of the entirent coursel, seeing the threatening officer finally succeeded in arresting twenty-five citizens rise on masse, and avail themselves of Lynch law, and hang the rascal without court or Lynch law, and hang the rascal without court or Lynch law, and hang the rascal without court or Lynch law, and hang the rascal without court or Lynch law, and hang the rascal without court or Lynch law, and hang the rascal without court or Lynch law, and hang the rascal without court or called into Court, and on disclaiming all contempt was discharged.

The next morning as Judge Robertson was going to Court, he was much of the prevent the arrest. Mr. Randell Hunt, the eminent counsel, seeing the threatening officer finally succeeded in arresting twenty-five out of the gang, and placed them in jail. Twenty-one were convicted. Three of the leaders were ordered to receive one hundred and seventeen lash-school-house, in Simj son county, Ky., about three to force finally succeeded in arresting twenty-five out of the gang, and placed them in jail. Twenty-one were convicted. Three of the leaders were ordered to receive one hundred and seventeen lash-school-house, in Simj son county, Ky., about three determined to prevent the arrest. Mr. Randell Hunt, the eminent counsel, seeing the threatening officer finally succeeded in arresting twenty-five out of the gang, and placed them in jail. Twenty-one were convicted. Three of the leaders were ordered to receive one hundred and seventeen lash-school-house, in Simj son county, Ky., about three determined to prevent the arrest. Mr. Randell Hunt, the eminent counsel, seeing the threatening sequently snapped at him. Being re-enforced, the determined to prevent succeeded in arresting twenty-five out of the gang, and placed them in jail. Twenty-one were convicted. Three out of the gang and they knocked from his hand.

understanding, accidentally met, when the cle quarrel was renewed. A collision ensued and the latter knocked down. Upon agreeing to result peaceable for the future, he was allowed to propose the collision of th



# CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstration of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the bedy, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the internal causes of diseases. An extensive trial of their visue, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown and of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, where they are the substantiated by persons of such exalled position and character as to forbid the suspicion of metal. Their certificates are published in my American Almaas, which the Agents below maned are pleased to lumin free to all inquiring.

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For Dysperpial, which is sometimes the case of Costiceness, and always uncomfortable, take mild dones—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach selliver into healthy action. They will do it, and the hearthurn, bodyburn, and southurn of despensive that they you.

For a Four, Stomach, or Morbid Inaction of the line.

ly disappear. When it is gone, don't forget what cand you.

For a Four Stomath, or Morbid Inaction of the Basels, which produces general depression of the sprin and bad health, take from four to eight Fills at first, and athaller doses afterwards, until activity and strugth are restored to the system.

For Nervousness, Sick Headache, Narsea, Prin in the Momach, Back, or Nide, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not uperate ambiguity, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't was these and their kindred disorders because year sismak is fond.

For Scropula, Erystellas, and all discuss of the Skin, take the Pills freely and irrequently, to keep the

For Scrofula, Envillan, and all disease of the Skin, take the Pills freely and irequently, is keep the bowels open. The cruptions will generally seen legs to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful shorts and seen have been healed up by the purging and partiting effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases, which seemed to saturate the whole system, have completely sickle to their influence, leaving the sufferr in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that was should parade yourself around the world covered with pupples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing. cleansing.
To PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine

willistory of created and father states and of a land of

To FURITY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeks of increased in the seeks of the seeks

they are making every where.

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