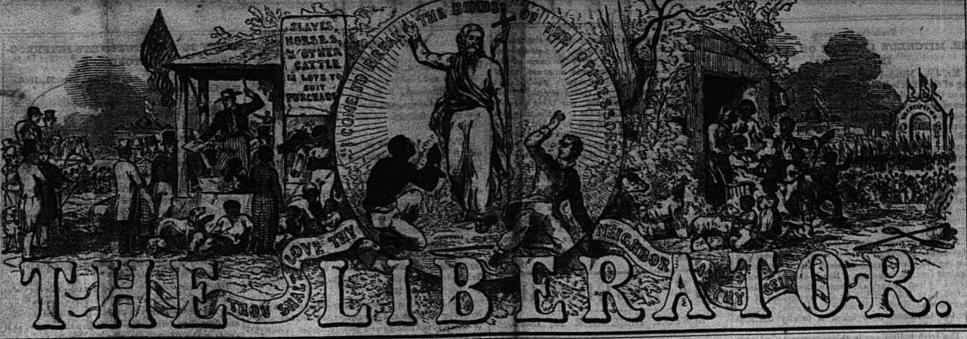
The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of paper, vit. - Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray (2010, EDNEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PUTLERICE, and Flathecolumns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides o

destion are impartially allowed a hearing. WM. LEOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders! THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Yes! ir CANNOT AS DENIED—the slaveholding ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their seems to the Constitution, three special provisions to

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the structure to surntanear receiver slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-centation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandise, 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

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THERMAN TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERFERT

NATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. - John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 52.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1355.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

BTRACT PROM THE INAUGURAL AD-DRESS OF GOV. ALLSTON, OF S. C.

With regard to our Federal Relations, I would ellingly be hopeful of the future. But the bis-ur of the present Congress, the forbidding as-pers of New England, and the many repelling grantances which mark the recent Federal detin, taken in connection with their anteceso mantry, which we cannot overlook and must pt fall to heed. God grant it may serve to draw states affected nearer together in confidence

presented to the protection of the protection of the Confederacy, rather than witness the massion of domestic slavery into the Territories, in the same which succeeded, twenty-eight years up in imposing on the staple States the burden of protective tariff, strengthened and emboldened are by various successes, and embittered by the by various successes, and embittered by the samingling with it of a reckless fanaticism, it maningling with it of a reckless fanaticism, it sat he rebuked, or the bond of Union will be been and destroyed. Four Constitutional Union is justly to be as-

shed this wonderful progress in prosperity and part of the United States. Abroad, it is known my as National—the 'American Union;' and my as National—the 'American Union;' and the sis a tower of strength to the citizen, within the shadow of which his life and property are all. At home, we recognize it as Federal—compact of independent States, and integral parts, sack of which, as it enjoys the benefits derived from the terms of the Constitution, cannot escape gountability for the co-existing duties imposed needy. Upon the observance of those terms, in heir true spirit as to herself, it is the right and est of the State to insist, as well as to see that er part. It is sad to perceive that the States of the Eastern and Northern section are diverging see and more from their ancient affection and sumon duty to the Southern and Southwestern Sates, thus nursing estrangement of feeling among Ber citizens towards us, and hostility to sittion (our birthright) which has constituted so saterial an element of their wealth, as well as of our happiness and prosperity.

At the time the Constitution was adopted, paperty in African slaves was held, legalized and protected, in a majority of the confederated States. which were organized in the Northwestern Terribey ceded by Virginia, the number of States still bilding such property was reduced to one half of the Confederacy. Most of the other half or secthe Confederacy. Most of the other half or sec-tion dray their of ligation to recognise this prop-ett, and their duty in relation thereto toward hereo-States where it is an institution.

New, in order to preserve, in some measure, the more to protect the rights of the Southern States as his behalf, we must preserve the equilibrium between the two sections, in at least one of the febral Councils. That equilibrium in the Senate ns disturbed by the irregular admission of Cali-

Whenever it shall become the settled policy of the Federal Government, that States which adhere tithe institution of domestip slavery shall no more be admitted into the Union, then the Southm States, unless their people shall have become stirly blind to their own interests and safety ming common cause for a common interest, wi combine to throw off that Government, or will pure themselves unworthy of a wise and brave accestry, and regardless of their duty to posterity. Just now, the country rests in momentary calm, the the unhappy troubles in Kansas, and the exbusting excitement of a heated canvass for Pres ideat and Vice President of the United States; so excitement pervading the whole land, which betrayed, throughout the borders of New

a fanatical bitterness of hostility to Swithern institutions, which cannot fail in using the Southern people warmly in their windication. Gratefully we have received as a heritage those isstitutions, wisely and discreetly we will and improve them, without quarreling with others (if they only let us alone) because they canview them as we do ; and, with the blessing of God. (keeping always in view our accountabil by to Him.) faithfully will we transmit them to our children. We, of the States' Rights school, have been identified in the late election with the Democratic party. That party has triumphed, and I sincerely sympathize in that triumph.— Grateful should we be for this, as for all, the least of God's blessings on our efforts in the right

At a moment when defeat would have been de streetive to the peace and order of our common country-when revolution and anarchy would have been the consequence of a triumph to those motto seems to be 'rule or ruin, —the surass has resulted, as the people of this State fraired, in the appointment of Electors favorable to our riews-favorable to the election of a distingaished citizen of Pennsylvania, ripe in states-maship, experienced and wise in diplomacy. bond in constitutional law, of honest and remark-

It is true, he is not familiar with Southern sotiety, and knows not the people who so warmly sestained him: but I regard it as due to our own share in the late contest-to the common bond of upion which still subsists-to the few persistent Distrities, and the several respectable minorities is the North and East—to the fair promises and render to his Administration a candid consideration, and reasonable, generous support. So long is it shall prove able to resist the sinister influwill be brought to bear upon it by these who possess the design and facility to comto long, I am persuaded, you will be unwilling to tenharrass or obstruct its legitimate progress.

Maintaining firmly, however, the principles of States Rights, State Equality, we will devote our tengies to the increase of the moral power, the industrial and the states of the states and the states are the states are the states and the states are the

Let us do all that properly may be done to ele-nate the standard of education, and diffuse its

setive capital, and the commercial independ-

tace of the Commonwealth.

light more widely.

Let us extend our borders by facilitating inland. intercourse. Communicating already by means of the locomotive with the States north and south of us, let us turn with earnestness and energy tothe Blue Ridge, the mountain barrier which alone obstructs its swift course to the Mississippi. Standing on our own loved soil of Carolina, which is fanned by the sea-breeze, and open to the fruit-ful commerce of the ocean, let our people unite, from the seaboard to the mountains, in off-ring the hand of fellowship to our inland neighbors of

Encesee and Kentucky.

By doing our full share toward providing the

(anatical in her opinions. On the slavery question, she is an out-and-out Abolitionist-surpassing even Garrison-out Heroding Herod in her absurd. It yields nothing to the honest senti-ments of its opponents, but proclaims against them an uncompromising war. The subject does not present sufficient interest to merit much dis-not present sufficient interest to merit much discussion, and we gladly drop it without further comments.—Franklin Gazette.

The Gazette is a 'Democratic' journal, published at Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y. The principal editor, we notice, rejoices in the name of Contwell. (!)

SELECTIONS. .

From the N. Y. Evening Post. BY A SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

Those who desire to understand the system of terrorism which necessarily prevails in a slave-holding community, will be interested in the description which we publish to-day of the celebrat-ed 'Workhouse,' which forms a prominent feature among the institutions of Charleston, the metropo-lis of South Carolina chivalry. This description is from the pen of a gentleman who has made a study of the social and political institutions of the South, and who, during a residence of many floor. Upon this platform the slave is made to rears in that quarter, enjoyed ample facilit

investigation. Mr. Adams, the author, was formerly the editor of the Georgian newspaper, in Savannah. Subsequently, he resided in Charleston, where he was reated with much consideration until he took part with the British Consul Mathew in his opposition to the law imprisoning colored seamen. It was, we understand, for this offence that Mr. Adams was thrown into prison, on his release from which he went to London, in 1852, where the publication of 'Our World,' a novel, and other works illusrative of Southern life, has given him considerable reputation in the department of literature which has been illustrated by the genius of Mrs.

A MAGNIFICENT SLAVE-PEN. OW THEY SUPPRESS SERVILE INSURRECTIONS IN SOUTH

CAROLINA.

To the Editors of the Evening Post : In the outskirts of the city of Charleston, to he west, there rises a building of gigantic proportions, which, viewed from a distance, the stranthe paddle, as well as the force of the blow, to the bearability of the constitution. It is not an tone, and coated with brown mortar, which, in the clear atmosphere, adds a singular boldness to skin, are punished in this manner. If you be a lits outlines. In form square, its high, castellat-transient visitor, the Charlestonian will tell you, ed walls, its suspicious looking port-holes, its turrets and watch-towers and well-towers, on a ged by men. This, we assert, is false—a decepnearer view, give out strong evidence of its being to practised upon the stranger, in order to a fort—in other words, a means to arming the fears of the community. Its position, however, at Female slaves are bound and suspended in the once divests you of the idea that it was built as same manner as the males; the only difference means of defending the city from the attacks of being that of their garments, which are rolled up an enemy from without. We will tell you, read- from behind, and secured about the waist with n enemy from without. We will tell you readr, that it is neither a fort nor a castle; it is simlly the 'Charleston Workhouse.'—a municipal
lave-pen—grand and imposing without, and full
I bleeding hearts within. It was built by the
I bleeding hearts within. It was built by the of bleeding hearts within. It was built by the lifts stroke of the paddle. We remember the city, at an enormous expense. The design was bare had pointed out to us, by an ex-keeper of the suggested by one Ledgre Hutchinson, a gentleman of fine taste, who had travelled much in Europe, where he conceived the plan of fashioning of most dissolute habits—twice brought to the inthis municipal slave-pen after a celebrated castle stitution for punishment, and each time sunk into s municipal slave-pen after a celebrated castle on the Rhine. Mr. Hutchinson being several spasms under times elected Mayor of the city of Charleston, inaugurated one of his terms by introducing a proposal to build this magnificent institution, the policy of which was, at that time, considered too extravagant to be taken into serious consideration. This gave rise to a strong opposition. The question became one of parties. 'Young Charleston' tion became one of parties. 'Young Charleston' went for it; 'Old Charleston' opposed it. The necessity for such a building was argued upon various grounds, one of which was, that it would supply a place of refuge as well as defence for the inhabitants of the city, in the event of an insurrection among the slaves. 'Young Charles-ton' in time triumphed, and this castellated slaveen-we can call it by no more appropriate name-

Having viewed it from without, let us look within. You enter at the east front, through a massive Gothie door or gate, and find yourself in a spacious vestibule, with broad stairs leading to the right and left. Facing you in the vestibule, and inserted into the wall, are marble tablets, on which is inscribed, in bold lettering, the names of the articles and designar, the data of the laying of the corner-stone, and sundry other things appertaining to the building. Having satisfied your curiosity over the inscription, you proceed through an arrow passages, passing through the 'Punishment Room' on one side, and the apartments of some of the officers on the other, and find yourself looking into a hollow square, surrounded by two for three tiers of galleries. There is a barracklike appearance about these galleries, while the like appearance about these galleries, while the sir of gloom that pervades all, excites strange fair of gloom that pervades all the fair of gloom th

facilities of travel, let us invite them to a closer communion with us at once—social, commercial, political.

These, gentlemen, are objects which I deem worthy of your attention, and well deserving the exercise of our best powers to attain them. In trustful submission to the will of Him who is the only source of wisdom and power, I turn to my duty, and will receive the oath of office from the lips of the Speaker.

gallery, round which you may walk, looking into the equares upon the various apartments appropriated to the officers, &c. &c. Around these galleries are rows of small cells, about four feet six inches wide, seven feet long, and as many high; in them slaves are confined. The 'workhouse' answers a double purpose; those convicted of crimes for which the slave laws make them amenable, are sent here for punishment; slaves for sale are sent here for safe keeping, and for this their owners are charged seventeen cents a day. lips of the Speaker.

REPUBLICANISM GONE TO SEED.

The good people of Malone were on Sanday and Monday evenings last invited to King's Hall to hear Miss Susan B. Anthony and A. M. Powell hold forth on that exaggerated form of politics—Abolitionism. We had imagined that the election had put these isms to flight, at least for a season: but it seems that we were mistaken. Republicanism in its simpler form having proved a dead failure, a more extravagant and offensive type of the same sentiment is immediately brought upon the carpet.

Miss Anthony has visited us before, as a lecturer on 'Women's Rights.' She is well known throughout the State and elsewhere by her frequent performances in that capacity. She is possessed of considerable talents, but is thoroughly fanatical in her opinions. On the slavery questives of this purpose, they were supplied with sharp-For this purpose, they were supplied with sharp-pointed hammers, with handles about four feet long. These hammers, during an attempt at ining even Garrison—out Heroding Herod in derived in derived in the zeal. She was fully supported by her colleague, Mr. Powell,—a young man of prepossessing appearance, of apparently good education, and of fair abilities. The audiences on both evenings were small; so small, indeed, as to elicit some twice repulsed. In one of these skirmishes, the ways better the present time that time, the severe observations from the speakers. The fact Mayor had his arm broken. Since that time, the is, Abolitionism commands but little sympathy in this place. It is too exclusive, too aggressive, too may here be well to add, that the people of

Having walked round the galleries, looked into the narrow pens that line their sides, and glanced at the area where dealers in slave merchandise exhibit their wares to purchasers, we will descend the stairs, turn short to the right, and enter a small dark room about sixteen feet square. We are in the 'Punishment Room.' Here ingenuity would seem to have exhausted itself in devising instruments of torture. We say torture—for when man is reduced to merchandise, submission must follow; and when every other means fail to produce it, torture is resorted to. In many instan-THE CHARLSTON WORKHOUSE, AS SEEN ed at the workhouse, seeks rather to excite terror than inflict pain. Hence the appearance of the Punishment Room ' is made a means to that end.

Fantastically-shaped caps for smothering the head; wooden instruments of various sizes, with flat blades from four to six inches wide, and handles three feet long, called paddles; broad leathern straps, ropes and cowhides-all hang, here and there, suspended upon the walls. A block and tackle, similar to that used on shipboard, hangs suspended from the centre of the ceiling ; stand, his feet being last s His wrists are then secured in a double shackle, to which the block is hooked on, and the victim being stripped, and the cap drawn over his face, is hoisted to the utmost tension of his or her body. Some of these paddles have perforated blades and when laid on the posteriors, as is customary produce acute pain. By this somewhat refined process of punishment, the 'property' is saved that deterioration in value which results from lac-erating the back with the whip or cowhide. Sus-pended in the manner here described, the paddle s laid on by the keeper of the institution, or one of his officers. The fees accruing from punish ment are very considerable, and are part of the perquisites of the keeper.

Powerless, but writhing in the agony of his

pain, the cries of the sufferer not unfrequently break upon the ear, piercingly, outside the walls of the prison. As slaves vary in color, from the fairest white down to the blackest ebony, so is one constitution more delicate than another The more robust black can bear up longer under punishment than the 'bright' or fair slave. In view of this, it is necessary to adapt the size the first blow. The keeper-a man o good heart, and only forced by circumstances to ac-, the his better nature revolted-assured us that he appealed in vain to the owner of the girl, who st by the while, not to attempt to inflict a punishment she was too delicate to withstand. The girl ment she was too delicate to withstand. The girl was the daughter of a 'gentleman' belonging to one of the 'first families of Charleston.' That our friends there may not mistake us, we will here add, that we refer to the girl Anna Wilson. The fastidious will, no doubt, say that these things had better remain untold, for the motto now is, When chivalry speaks, let humanity be damb!

Lot us leave this castellated slave-pen, (called

by the fastidious . Hutchinson's Folly,") heart-sick victims and its dungeons of torture, and wend our way to the great 'Guard-House,' a de-scription of which we propose to give in our next. P. C. ADAMS.

From the Boston Atlas. THE SKELETON OF THE HOUSE.

patriarchal property! Even under the blessed institution, one white man is to receive nine hundred lashes, but dies before he gets the last one.

Of course, we shall be told that these domestic matters are none of our business. That they are not our business is true in two senses. In the first place, if one of these grand slave insurrections breaks out, we must shoulder our muskets and help put it down; and considering the alarming head which it appears to have got in Tennessee, very hard work it will be to put it down. We cannot suppose anything more frightful here at the North than a general rising of the employed against the employers. What should we say of all our carpenters coming at us with chisels, of a thousand mechanics skulking about us in a state of conspiracy! We should give ourselves up for lost at once. They may find matters easier at the South, but the exigency for putting nine hundred lashes upon the back of a white man does not prove that they find it a great deal easier.

See the contrast. Mr. Wilson, a Free State man of Prairie City, was arrested about four weeks ago, and brought here for confinement. For three weeks of that time the Grand Jury were in session, and finally adjourned without finding any bill against him. Though no bill was found against him. Though no hill was found ag

prove that they find it a great deal easier.

In the second place, we think these insurrections show, that in our care and guardianship of the territories, we are right in trying to keep out of them an institution, or rather a system of labor— for institution it can never be which is liable to these unpleasant revulsions. We want to save the future land-owner of Kansas from having his throat cut by his own servants. This may be very fool-ish. Gentlemen who walk about our streets in perfect ease, who do not find it necessary of a morning to hang fifteen of their laborers, who have not yet been driven to the hardship of putting nine hundred lashes upon the back of a fellow white man, tell us that we are wrong in our view of slavery. Perhaps we are. But if we are to give up our opinion, they must send us better illustrations of the working of the system in Franklin,

From the Cincinnati Gazette. LETTER FROM A FREE STATE PRISON-ER IN KANSAS.

may have heard frequently from me, through them, during the Summer. But my situation for the last few months may not have been so well known, for am now where I am forbidden to write, unless my letters pass through the inspection of my bitter enemies, who have me a close prisoner, and rather than suffer this indignity I prefer to remain silent, unless I can smuggle my letters through the guards. They fear that their deeds of iniquity will become known to the world-that our correspondence will

of a treasonable character.
You have heard, no doubt, though the public prints, of the battle of Hickory Point, and the prints, of the battle of Hickory Point, and the party of Free State men who were there taken prisoners, while camped the night after the battle, by a company of United States dragoons, under the command of Capt. Wood. I am one of the 101 prisoners then taken. Since our imprison-ment, which has now been of two months' duration, we have suffered all that our enemies could heap upon us. Short of provisions; without beds or blankets; many sick, without care and attention necessary for their recovery, and all surrounded with the most abominable filth; added to all this. insults and contumely have been heaped upon us without stint. If we appeared near the windows of our prison after night, the guard would frequent ly amuse themselves by stoning us. Often have we had guns and pistols cocked and pointed at us, and if we chanced to come too near our guards we would have a sudden reminder of the fact by a sharp prick of the bayonet. One of our num has been cruelly murdered by inhuman conduct while sick-poor William Bowles of Missouri, a true lover of our cause, and we sadly mourn his

Fifteen of our number were first tried and ac quitted; nine were released, and six held over or ther charges. Immediately on their acquittal, twenty more took their place in the Court room, and last Saturday morning, a packed jury, mostly from Missouri, brought in a verdict of Manslaugh-ter. Sentence, five years hard labor in the Peni-tentiary. The balance of the Hickory Point prisoners have succeeded in getting a change of venue, and to-morrow we go to Tecumseh to be ready for our trial next week, if our friends do not take the matter into their own hands and dispense with both judge and jury. Here in Lecompton, it has been the common street-talk that some of our number, at least, should be hung, no matter what the ver

diet of the jury might be.

The advent of Governor Geary into Kansas was a hard blow to the Free State party. From his first appearance among us, he has ever been blowing hot and cold with the same breath. He has ever been speaking honeyed words to both Free State and Pro-Slavery men, but his whole power and all his acts have been brought to bear in crush-

ing out the Free State party.

At first we believed his protestations, but now he stands unmasked before us, a two-faced politihe stands unmasked before us, a two-faced politi-cian; one that would sell his very soul for popular-ity, and we estimate his words at their true value. The Federal Government also, that should throw its strong arm of protection around each of its sub-jects, is bearing down with its whole power upon those who love Freedom better than Slavery. Though there is at present such a dark cloud low-ering over the Free State party in Kansas still to cian; one that would sell his very soal for popularity, and we estimate his words at their true value. The Federal Government also, that should throw its strong arm of protection around each of its subjects, is bearing down with its whole power upon those who love Freedom better than Slavery. Though there is at present such a dark cloud lowering over the Free State party in Kansas, still to me that cloud has a golden fringe, a silver lining, that bids me look speedily for the dawn of a brighter, happier day, for the now crushed and oppressed freemen of this beautiful land. We were told to-day by Col. Titus, the Governor's newly appointed aid, and who is also the life and soul of the Ruffian party, that they were getting ready the self and chain, and the convicts' striped garb, as rapidly as possible, for those who had been constituted in his message sgainst the slave trade, we sent in his message sgainst the slave trade, we

Southern divines—we have supposed that the condition of the negro slave was pleasant, and that the condition of his master was especially pleasant. It was, as they pictured it, something patriarchal, Mosaic, Abrahamic. There were, it is true masters; but under their mild sway, negroes were grasping at, and gathering in, most of the bleasangs of life. We have been told that it was a system of labor not only profitable, but pleasant; that it brought not merely cash, but constend the condition of political economy, therefore, to read the ordinary telegraphic despatches in the newspapers. What shall we say of these stories from Nashville! Excitement in regard to an attempted negro insurrection continuing! All Franklin (Tenn.) thrown into convalsions! Muskets and powder found in the possession of negroes! Fifteen negroes (fifteen thousand dollars' worth) killed by the owners! Eleven negroes (eleven thousand dollars' worth) hung! a most alarming sacrifice of the patriarchal property! Even under the blessed institution, one white man is to receive nine hundred lashes, but dies before he gets the last one.

Of course, we shall be told that these domestic

sick for some three weeks past. A day or two since his family, consisting of a wife and four small children came to see him. His wife has been in failing health for some years, and is slowly wasting away with consumption, being now very feeble.
Just before she left her husband they wept in each other's arms, and among the last words spoken were, 'We shall never meet on earth again.' It was a gad sight. That wife and those children are dependent upon the daily labor of the husband and father for the bread they eat. He is now sick and in a loathsome prison—and for what crime? Be-

ing a Free State man!
I must close, as now I have a chance to smuggle this out. Remember me kindly to my friends at Old Christie. I often think of you all amid my troubles. My hope still reaches to that brighter inheritance above; to that land of rest where I hope to meet you again. My health has been very poor for the last two months. A large portion of the time I have been unable to sit up. If I should be so fortunate as to be cleared on my trial next week, I hardly know which way I shall turn. When I was driven from home by the Ruffians, I lost my all, and now the cold Winter is upon us, POLITICAL PRISON, LECOMPTON, K. T., Nov. 13.

Dear Sir:—Thinking a few lines from an old with my poor health. The Ruffians only left mo the shirt I had upon my back. Still remember me write to let you know of my present situation and at that Throne of Grace we have so often approachsurroundings. I have written to many of my ed together. If there are any items of interest in friends in Cincinnati since I left, and suppose you this letter worth publishing, let any editor in the city have them for that purpose, if you please. I should be happy to hear from you. Direct to

Leavenworth City.
Yours, in the undying love of Freedom,

A VISIT TO THE PREE STATE PRISONERS. [Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

LECOMPTON, (K. T.) Nov. 28, 1856.

It is hardly possible to conceive a more wretched or dilapidated building than the plank house in which the Free State prisoners are kept. Like a shed in a farmer's barn-yard, it is expected only to answer the purpose of a shelter, to keep sheep under and retire to when it rains. Sentinels are stationed around it, and form a kind of barn-yard wall, to prevent escape. Two pieces of cannon are planted on elevated ground at a short distance, and commanding the prison, designed, I suppose, if the soldiers should all escape, to spite them by fring into the tottering buildings.

The filth and dirt in which they which they are compelled

to live are almost indescribable, and to speak of the vermin would be sickening ; yet some of them are very intelligent men, and it seemed strange to hear men who looked so bad talk so well. I found one phonographic reporter and five printers among them. Poor typo!—there has hardly been a scrape since the trouble between Faust and the Devil that printers have not been seduced into. Forced to toil all night by gas light till eyes ache and brain reels, that the merchant and professional man may be served with late news with their hot coffee at cock-crow, when ghosts vanish into their graves, they leave their labor, and crawl to their homessometimes to sleep, and sometimes to substitute, at that unseasonable hour, stimulants and dissipation for the rest and restoration nature requires. Intelligent, and conversant with all the stirring events of the day—excitable and unsteady from the nature of their business, it is no wonder they emnature of their business, it is no wonder they em-brace every opportunity to escape from wearisome toil to unsppreciated danger, and to gratify their love of excitement whenever a chance offers by fighting and fillibustering. I happened to have Pitman's last Phonographic Magazine in my pock-et. The reporter received it with eagerness. He had not seen any of that kind of literature for

I met to-day one of the prisoners that escape I met to-day one of the prisoners that escaped last night, but did not recognize him, because he was well dressed. He remarked with truth, that these prisoners could not be more completely disguised than by being dressed decently. The Government seems disposed to afford them, by the manner in which they are kept there, ample opportunity for a most effectual disguise, should they be fortunate enough to escape.

A BEGINNING.

Fifty-seven members of the House of Represen

doubt whether a single vote in either House would doubt whether a single vote in either House would have been given against the resolution. Now we have fifty-seven members in that branch of the legislature in which the pro-slavery party has the least strength attempting to vote down a resolution expressive of the natural and generous detestation in which every heart, not hardened by custom or interest or some other cause, must hold the traffic in human beings. More than half of Mr. Buchanan's party in the House of Representatives registered their names against Mr. Etheridge's resolution.

It is tree that some of them proceed to rote against the resolution because it was unseasonable. We all know what that means. The Wilmot Pro-We all know what that means. The Wilmot Proviso was at first opposed because it was unecasonable by members of Congress who afterwards opposed it because it was, as they said, unconstitutional and unjust to the South. The fifty-seven, in another session of Congress, will probably be bolder. What they now object to as ill-timed, they will then denounce as ill-grounded. The party formed for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise grew up from a small beginning—smaller than that of these friends of the slave trade. It was feeble at first—a few bold-faced leaders with a few hesitating and equivocating followers—yet it triumphed at last.

Instead, therefore, of regarding the vote of yes-terday in the light in which some seem to regard it, as a final and decisive triamph of the right, we losk upon it as the formation of a distinct party for the revival of the slave trade. Lot such a resolution as that of Mr. Etheridge he brought forward in the next Congress, and the vote against it will be stronger, and the language of its adversaries more decided, than it was yesterday.—N. Y. Post.

THE THREAT PULPILLED.

AN ORIGINAL AMERICAN DRAMA IN ONE ENTIRE ACT. (Copyright not secured.)

DEAMATIN PERSONA

Senator Toombs and his Slaves. Scene—Dunker Hill—Hail Columbia, with the American Eagle in her arms, and the American Flag applied to her weeping eyes, leaning against the Monument in the distance. Enter Senator Toombs, solus.

Tooms.—So, this is Bunker Hill. A hill, indeed. Why, such a heap of dirt as this would not be called a hill at all, down South. We have higher hills in Georgia which have never yet been named in history, and here are these presumptaous Yankees making a great row about their Bunker Hill, as though it were a mountain. But I have made a threat to call the roll of my slaves on this renowned hillock, and I have come to fulfil it. It shall be done. (He takes a paper from his packet, and unrolls it after the manner of Leporello in Don Juan.) Ha! here they are. First in the list (with a loud voice), E—d E—tt!

(A mild voice replies)—Here.

Tooms.—R—s C—te!
Voice (with alacrity, and glibly.)—Here, massa.
May I hab de honor of polishing up dem glittering generalities of massa's boots!

Tooms.—R—t C. W——p!
Voice—I am here.

Tooms.—G—e S. H——d! Come, hurry up there! Tooms .- So, this is Bunker Hill. A hill, in-

VOICE.—I am here. Please don't destroy the

TOOMBS .- I will see about it. G -- L -- t!

Voice.—Here, massa.
(A slow coach rolls up the hill, from which a package of papers is thrown.)
Tooms.—Why, what is this? I have not called

Voice (from the coach, as of one dying.)-It is -n C-r, come to offer its service

rou will please accept them, and save the country.

Tooms.—Good! Ha! ha! I have done the leed. I have fulfilled my threat; so, I'll to the South again.
(Hail Columbia wipes her eyes, the granite Monu-

ent looks bluer than usual, and the curtain falls.) -New York Tribune.

KIDNAPPING CASES. We copied a few days ago in 'Appeal' in behalf of a free colored man, late near Macon, Georgia. The kidnappers demand seven hundred dollars as a ransom. We learn that ases like this are not rare. There are four appliations now on file in the Executive Department of this State , praying for the Guerror's interference in rescuing free citizens of this State from South-

in rescuing free citizens of this State from Southern bondage. The evidence is conclusive that the unhappy men were once respectable freemen, and residents of the Empire State.

In one case, the Governor of Virginia was appealed to by Gov. Clark, but he answered through his Secretary of State, admitting the facts, 'In this case, it is believed the Exceditive has no power this case, it is believed the Executive has no power to interfere. In another case, a North Carolina gentleman writes, 'If the boy left your State for any improper conduct, (which was not the fact) it muy be as well to let him have a good master, and try a few years of wholesome plantation labor.' Governor Clark has exhausted his power in efforts to redeem these poor colored men from bondage. Whether any further legislation is necessary to

whether any torther legislation is accessary to meet such cases, we are unable to say.

It is said, by the way, that Gov. De Witt Clinton, after unsuccessfully appealing to the Governor of Virginia, many years ago, to restore a kidnapped man, threatened to send an army of New York soldiers into the Old Dominion to bring him away by force, and that thereupon the slave was delivered up and restored to his home and freedom. In this case, we are also told, the negro had been a playmate of Gov. Clinton's, when they were boys together.—Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 17th.

Brooks at Washington. Mr. Sumper's protracted absence from his seat, in consequence of continued debility, the effect of the fearful blows inflicted upon him by the ruffian Brooks, is much regretted in Washington circles, legislative, social and diplomstic, in all of which he has ever been a decided favorite. The feeling against his assailant, though not expressed in a way to attract the attention of a casual visitor, is nevertheless strong and deep. He is looked upon by the mass of those who treat him with the respect which ought to be commanded by the office he fills, with feelings of detestation and abhorrence. Nor is he satisfied with his own conduct. Some days ago, Brooks met in the Rotunds of the Capitol a Massachusetts lady with whom he was formerly on excellent relations. She had not been to Washington before, however, aince the Sumner assault. Approaching her, Brooks bowed politely and familiarly, when the lady vindicated the spirit of the true woman, who knows how to rebuke a wrong which has become national, by turning coldly from him without returning his recognition. A gentleman who witnessed the transaction describes Brooks's confusion and mortification as most humiliating. — Washington correspondent of the New York Times. BROOKS AT WASHINGTON. Mr. Sumner's protract-

U. S. SENATE, DEC. 19. Mr. Witson proceeded to speak on the leading questions of the day. He commenced by quoting the remarks of Daniel Webster, in eulogy of the ordinance of 1787, to the effect that those who passordinance of 1787, to the effect that those who passed that measure were deserving of more honor than Solon or Lycurgus, and the Legislators of antiquity. That tribute of justice to the great work of the old Congress of the Confederation brought upon him and his section of the Union the charge of making an onset upon the South, and interfering with her demestic institutions, so as to end agent the relations which exist hetween the relations the relations which exist between the maste nd slave. Gen. Hayne, his distinguished op ponent, who then fought the first great battle of nullification, under the eye of Mr. Calhoun, wh presided over the Senate, brought these accusa-tions into the Senate, and hurled them against Mr. Webster and the people of the North. Mr. Web-ster met these accusations and unjust reproaches toward his section of the Union with a prompt and emphatic denial. In his reply to Hayne, the great expounder of the Constitution said, it had been the policy of the South for many years to repre-sent the people of the North as disposed to inter-fere with their internal and exclusively domestic charge. So he (Wilson,) standing now as the representative of Massachusetts on the Boor of the Senate, as Webster stood then, could say, as he said, that all these charges are utterly groundless. No attempt has ever been made, from the time when Washington first took the oath of office, to interfere with the constitutional rights of the peo

ple of the Southern States,
Mr. Wilson commented upon the language of the
President's Message, as applied to the Republican party, and said that the charge that they were en-gaged in a revolutionary movement which could only lead to civil war, was full of partizan malignity. There was no truth or justice in it. Mr Pierce came into power almost unanimously, but would go out with the bitter hatred of thousands of men who voted for him. Like one of the early Dutch Governors of New York, he came in with very little opposition, and would go out without any opposition at all. (Laughter.) Mr. Wilson expressed his surprise that Mr. Pugh should have expressed his surprise that Mr. Pugn should invented such an excuse for the Chief Magistrate as to say his language did not apply to the Republican party, but to Abolitionists of the Garrison school. That would not do. The President intended to arraign those in Congress who differ from him. Mr. Wilson then showed in what respect the Republican party differ from the ultra Aboli-tionists. The latter desire to effect the abolition Government, but the Republicans, while they would gladly see slavery abolished all over the world, do not claim the power to interfere with the institution in the Southern States. He (Wilson) had traveled more than thirty thousand miles throughout the Free States during the late cam paign, and had never heard a man say a word against slavery in the States. The Republicans are a State Rights party, and had laid down in their platform the doctrine that the rights of the States shall be preserved. He alluded to the fact that the Empire Club of New York, representing the Democracy of the Five Points, had turned out in procession in honor of their victory in Pennsylvania in October, with a transparency representing the scourging of three black men, and headed Bleeding Kansas. He thought that was the depth of degradation; but it had been exceeded here, in the metropolis of the nation, and under the eye of the Executive. A procession had lately passed through the streets of Washington, headed by a Government official bearing a transparency in scribed 'Sumner and Kansas, let them bleed.' H stated that more money and clothing had been con-tributed for Kansas since the election than before, nd if anything could be done lawfully to save Kansas to freedom, it should be done in spite of the efforts of this Administration to prevent it

Mr. Pron inquired whether persons in Massachu setts had not been removed from office, owing to their political opinions, and referred particularly to Mr. Loring, United States Commissioner in Mas-sachusetts to execute the Fagitive Slave Law, and asked how he (Wilson) justified Massachusetts.

Mr. Wilson did not beliere that was a parallel

or whatever the incoming Administration might do. There were hundreds of thousands of men in the

who had no opportunity to express their sentiment at the ballot-box. In this connection he alluded to

Professor Hedrick, who was removed from the University of North Carolina because of his devotion

ho sympathized with the Republicans, but

We, he said, believe the Fugitive Slave Law to be unconstitutional, inhuman and unchristian. Professor Hedrick had performed a service to Lib-erty, and was crushed by the South. Mr. Loring performed a service for Slavery, and we crushed him. He (Wilson) did not consider the vote for Mr. Buchanan as an indorsement of the Kansas bill, as great frauds were perpetrated in the Northern States on that question. The doctrine of Mr. Cass on Squatter Sovereignty, which is repudiated by the South, was preached at the North, and served to cheat and delude the people. The Dem-ocratic monster's head is in the South, and the tail in the North, and iron heels are on the tail. Northern Democracy amounts to nothing. The Democratic power is in the South. Those of that section who say they want peace can have it, but not while they seek to extend slavery over free Territory. The Republicans will insist that Kan-sas shall be admitted as a free State; but when it is asked whether they will vote for the admission of Kansas as a slave State, they, in the language of Caleb Cushing, emphatically answer No. They stand where Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Henry stood. They will prohibit slavery in all territory, but do not claim, nor will they usurp the power, by Congressional legislation or other wise, to disturb or interfere with Southern rights. They will leave the matter where the Constitution

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, replied to the speech es of Messrs. Wilson, Seward, and other Republiassumed by them previous to the Presidential election, had been greatly changed since that time They had vauntingly predicted what they would do in the event of success. But now they anxiously disclaimed any connection or affiliation with the Garrison extremists. They had intimated that when the proper time came, they intended to make an onset on the institution of slavery in the States Now they utterly disavow such intentions. These gentlemen, he strongly suspected, had found themselves, even at the North, in advance of public sentiment, and been forced to fall back upon more tenable grounds. During this exhibition in the Senate, another not less remarkable had been made elsewhere. Politicians of ultra stamp have been somewhat changing in their tone. It seemed to be the programme of Black Republicans, that the camps of the two wings of that party should be within sight of each other for the next four years, and their standards so nearly alike, that a soldier sitting under one, and going over to another, would not render himself liable to the charge of deser-The Sepator from New York (Seward) had made him a present of his speeches, published by Redfield. Unlike his friend from Tennessee, (Mr. Jones.) he meant to take them to Mississippi, to exhibit to his constituents how much against them, their rights and interests, had been comprised within the limits of a volume like that he held in his hand. He read extracts therefrom to show that Mr. Seward believed in a higher law than the Constitution, and had said slavery car and must be abolished, and you and I can and mus do it (addressing a Northern auditory.) Mr. Brown read a letter from Mr. Wilson to Wendell Phillips, to show the desire that was expressed Paintps, to show the desire that was expressed that they might co-operate for the emancipation of the slaves, and to break the dominion of the master.

Mr. Wilson explained. He desired Mr. Phillips to come on his platform, and it was not his inten-

tion to go on that of Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Brown remarked that he had been assured

Air. Brows remarked that he had been assured on good authority, that Wilson had recently, at a hotel in Washington, expressed an opinion that the slaves were justified in rising and murdering their masters, and he would not advise them not to Mr. Witson denied that he ever, on any occar

sion, had such a thought, or expressed such an Mr. Brown rejoined that he had it in writing from a gentleman of high respectability, and would give him names of other witnesses testifying to the same thing. He would not now raise a question of veracity with Mr. Wilson, but would give him the proof on which he based his statement either now or in private, if he desired.

MR. MITCHEL'S LECTURE ON 'POREIGN

Mr. John Mitchel delivered a lecture on the evening of the 12th inst. at the Tabernacle, in this city, upon the subject of 'Foreign Influence.' The object of the lecturer was to deliver a diatribe against England and Englishmen. Of course, it was received with great delight by the pro-slavery men who were present, whether Irish or American. He denounced the Republican party because it 'made war upon the sacred rights of the South,' and asserted that Free Soilism was essentially an English institution. He contended that the Irish formed the great conservative element in this country, and but for their conservative influence, the four Northern States which went for Buchanan would have voted for Fremont, who would thereby have been elected President.

It may strike many of our readers that if this statement be correct, there is really some occasion for the complaint made by many native Americans against foreign influence. But it should be recollected by our American friends, that if the Irish solers have been misled by the myrmidons of the Southern oligarchy, yet other foreigners, especially the Germans, have taken a totally different

The Irish politicians in this country are, doubt-less, entitled to a good deal of consideration on the part of the Federal Government in the dispen-sation of offices, and it may be proper, and indeed necessary, to give the authorities a broad hint of the fact every now and then, as Mr. Mitchel has

done on this occasion.

The political conduct of the Irish in America must be a great puzzle to people on the other side of the water. Here we find a class of men, for the tury will have been completed since the formation of the of the water. Here we find a class of men, for the most part laborers, active and determined friends of the owners of laborers—favoring a system under which 'a first-rate cook, washer and ironer' is advertised for sale; also, 'the best carpenter,' or 'the best blacksmith' in the country. It nover seems to occur to the Irish politician, that if 'first-rate cooks,' &c., could be sold in New York, the poor Irish girls here would be utterly ruined. These politicians are strennous advocates of slavery, and full of zeal for the cause. How is this to be accounted for? The answer is, that the numbe accounted for? The answer is, that the number of liberally educated Irishmen in this country January 2d, 1857, in this city; and they hereby corber of liberally educated Irishmen in this country is not large, and many of them are Government of dially invite all the friends of freedom, far and near ficers, and these are distinguished for being 'more without regard to sex or complexion, to participate in American' than the Americans themselves. Many this celebration, which cannot fail to be deeply interest. more hope to get office; others are connected with newspapers which are dependent upon the support long 'to its triumphant consummation. A supper will be a to the support long to its triumphant consummation. more hope to get office ; others are connected with of the Government party. These men, who earn their bread by working in one way or another for be provided by that distinguished caterer, Mr. J. B the oligarchy, naturally possess great influence SMITH; after which there will be music, sentiments, over the Irish naturalized citizens, and can easily speeches, &c., appropriate to the occasion. As the Na induce them to vote for the Sham Democracy. How tional Anti-Slavery Bazaar will probably close on Friedrich Irish leaders are ever to be found advocating any measures designed for the henefit of the poor! friends in the country to visit the city on the occasion Such projects are not in favor with the masters of the Federal Government—the slave-owners. The populace here must have something to hate,

and not a few demagogues direct this feeling against the English Government and people. So blind and mad is the hatred of some of the Irish politicians in America, that they gloat over the anticipated destruction of England by the armies of the continental despots, apparently forgetting that their own relations and friends in Ireland would be involved in the general ruin. These exhibitions, although highly applauded by the fugle-men and retainers of the South, excite the contempt and ridicule of most Americans. As to the English, German, French and other foreigners resident here, they treat all such ebullitions as those of Mr. Mitchel with the most profound indiffer-

ence.
Mr. Mitchel's avowed object in giving his lecture was to denounce 'foreign influence,' and his main argument was, that the influence of the Irish was decisive in the election of the President. Not condecisive in the election of the President. Not content with this precious piece of logic, he indulged in a magnificent paradox. He asserted that the Irish Catholic who confessed to a priest, that confessed to a bishop, that was appointed by the Pope of Rome, was the most effectual champion of the true American idea of Government, and the most effectual barrier against the spread of foreign in fluence in America !

From the New York Evening Post. WHO IS IN PAULT.

A letter from Tennessee, published in a Bridgeport paper, represents the negroes who were engaged in the meditated rising against the whites to have been influenced by the expectation that Fremont was about to be President, and that they would then receive their freedom. If they believed all this, the conspiracy to cut their masters threats was unpresent and without a motion. throats was unnecessary, and without a motive.

But it is very likely that the 'poor creatures,' Seth Rogers, as the writer of the letter calls them, were persuad-ed that the powerful party by which Colonel Fre- O. D. Haven mont was supported at the North had some project of emancipation in view. Their masters certainly did their best to propagate this idea. They denounced Colonel Fremont as an abolitionist-which David McFarland, Jr. means a partisan of the political sect that demands | Lewis H. Bascom, the immediate abrogation of slavery in all the States. They denounced all who supported him as There was no public meeting held O. F. Hargis, in the Southern States at which it was not pro- A. P. Marsh, claimed, with a positiveness and violence which Elbridge Boyden, could not but make a deep impression on the Lores Gibbs. blacks, that the people of the North were plotting to deprive them of their property, and that the E. F. Rogers, very existence of slavery in the Southern States de- Isaac Bartlett, pended on the election of Buchanan. If our readers wish to see a recent sample of this sort of denunciation, they will find it in Mr. Pierce's last message—in the passage where he charges the Recorder of publican party with aiming at the emancipation of Nathan Harkness, the negroes, under the pretence of resisting the ex-tension of slavery. He borrowed the topic and most of the language from the declaimers of the

pro-slavery party at the South.

It was impossible for any negro who could read
—it was impossible for any negro who had the

William J. Brown, sense of hearing in its ordinary perfection—not to William Green, become fully possessed of two facts: first, that their masters were alarmed lest Fremont should be elected; and secondly, that they were in the prac- John Wright, tice of attributing to him, and to the party that Jonathan A. White, supported him, a design to abolish slavery in the William Coe, States. It would be most extraordinary-it would be inexplicable-if some of the negroes did not be- Asa F. Rice, come fully convinced that such a design was on Leander Ealon, What the most intelligent of them gathered Daniel Lovering, from what they read and heard, would be com- John Brewer, nunicated, as a matter of course, to the rest, and the imagined possibility of obtaining their liberty would make the whole race uneasy, and naturally Leci Moore, Jr., suggest projects for shaking off their bondage. If, therefore, such causes had any agency

fomenting the conspiracy, the slaveholders only themselves to blame. They made false charges, and the slaves believed them; they flung a rocket towards the enemy's camp, and the sparks from it lighted a mine under their own feet. We cannot allow them to make their own falseho the ground of a new attack upon the people of the North. The conspiracy which has been just discovered is their own work : partly the natural fruit of the calamitous institution which they cherish and seek to extend, and partly the consequence of ideas and impressions which they have been most

From the Newport (Kentucky) News. MASTER AND SLAVE.

The scare-crow slave insurrection in Kentucky and Tennessee places the slaveholder in a ridicu lous position.

The slavery presses are, on all occasions, an nouncing the return of runaway slaves to their masters, and prating about the love they have for them; and how the master loves his slaves, and all that sort of thing. Some slaveholders, too, are boasting that their slaves would fight for them, and that they hate an abolitionist, and would rather be in bondage than to be free, &c., &c., &c. But, so far from this being true, the moment they hear that two or three negroes have been talking together about the cruelty of their masters, and their gether about the cruelty of their masters, and their desire to be free men, their masters become frantic with fear, and proclaim through the press that whole States are organized to fall upon them; and wherever they find a poor black fellow who habeen talking about freedom, they jerk bim up, and been talking about freedom, they jerk bim up, and been talking about freedom, they jerk him up, and cither shoot or hang him, to terrify others; thinking to rest more secure by such brutality towards those who have fed and clothed them for year-without fee or reward. Now, were it true that

jovial friendship really existed between the master and slave, there would, of course, be some social inquiry of the colored race as to the cause of the insurrection: and if there was a cause, as of course there must be, their masters would ferret out the wrong, and let the slaves see that their rights should not be invaded, nor their persons trampled upon. But this is far from the thoughts of the master. A negro is not supposed to have any rights; and the master, conscious of his nefarious system of iniquity, knowing that the negro has a sense of right, and stung with repeated outrages upon his person, becomes pale with fear, and cries for help from every quarter at the alightest movement. He well knows that if an insurrection should take place, there would be no mercy shown should take place, there would be no mercy shown to him. He well knows that he has shown no mercy to his slaves—banging and shooting, without judge or jury—and, of course, he does not expect any. Hence, the slaveholders squall, like a flock of geese when the foxes are about, to see a negro shake himself.

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON, DECEMBER 26, 1856.

PESTIVE COMMEMORATION

OF THE

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Many this celebration, which cannot fail to be deeply interfriends in the country to visit the city on the occasion designated. It is hoped and believed that there will be a numerous attendance.

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

Further particulars hereafter. FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLOUT, Sec.

STATE DISUNION CONVENTION.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Womester, believing the result of the recent Presidential Election to involve four years more of pro-slavery government, and a rapid increase in the hostility between the two sections of the Union ;

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

Believing the existing Union to be a failure, as being 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 and conscientious men to meet these facts with wisdom and

Respectfully invite our fellow-citizens of Massachusetts to meet in Convention at Worcester, on Thursday, January 15, to consider the practicability, probability and expeliency of a separation between the Free and Slave States, and to take such other measures as the

O. D. Haven.

C. D. Marcy.

J. S. Morebray.

Levi Moore,

Charles F. Allen. J. L. Tarbox. Henry H. Chamberlin. Wm. Henry Nourse, Alfred Wyman. S. D. Tourtellotte. Effingham L. Capron, Frederick A. M. Perry, Addison P. Smith. Ralph T. Phinney, V. R. Bullard. Richard T. Buck. N. G. Lyman, T. P. Hastings, Wm. D. G. Mc Vey, Isage Smith. G. A. Campbell. Joseph A. Howland, Thos. W. Houchin. E. S. Houses, Isaac Howes, J. H. Crane, Wm. D. Cady. Appleton Fay, Isaac Mason, J. B. Bell, Allen Walker. Peter Williams John A. Durkins, Charles A. Kyle. Adams Foster.

Asa Gales, M. L. Eastman, Eli Johnson. Levi L. Johnson, Otis Conant. S. H. Fuller, Bartholomere Moran Leander Harrington. George W. Gould,

James McFarland. Charles F. Noves, Thomas Noyes, George G. Noyes, Samuel May, Jr., (Leicester.) and others.

OUR NEXT VOLUME.

With our present number, we complete the Twenty Sixth Volume of THE LIBERATOR. We shall commen the new volume with a new and handsome typographical dress, not because of an increasing patronage, (fo our circulation is still very inadequate,) but because diligent in propagating. Hereafter let them learn such a dress is needed at this time. We are not give at least to calumniate with discretion. to making importunate appeals to the public for aid and seldom make a reference to the condition of ou paper; but we may venture to express the hope, tha hose who have so long stood by us will still continu their subscriptions, and that others who have not ye subscribed will improve the opportunity presented by the commencement of a new year to do so.

THE NATIONAL A. S. BAZAAR.

The National Anti-Slavery Bazzar was opened i his city, at the Hall 15 Winter Street, on Tuesday last, and attracted a great throng of visitors, repre senting the best heads and hearts in the community Great and universal was the admiration expressed view of the brilliant display of the many articles of fered for sale-surpassing all that has gone before itand the receipts for the day amounted to almost six teen hundred dollars, a much larger sum than eve before realized in any one day. A new box of beauti ful goods, from Leeds, will be opened this day, and will add to the attractiveness of the occasion. Let all such as desire to see the Slave Power smitten to the dust purchase liberally at the Bazaar, as the surest method

RELIGIOUS TRUTH, ILLUSTRATED PROM SCIENCE, In Addresses and Sermons on Special Occasions. By Edward Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D., late President of Amberst College, and now Professor of Natural The-ology and Geology. Boston: Phillips, Sampson &

This is a volume of no ordinary interest and vale. It treats with marked ability upon the following

1. The Highest Use of Learning. 2. The Relatio and the Mutual Duties between the Philosopher and the Theologian, 3. Special Divine Interpositions in Na-ture. 4. The Wonders of Science compared with the Man's Creation 6. The Catalytic Power of the Gospel 7. The Attractions of Heaven and Earth. 8. Minera logical Illustrations of Character, 9. The Inseparable Trio. 10. A Chapter in the Book of Providence. 11. The Waste of Mind.

There is much in these essays or discourses to chal lenge the attention and to exercise the critical ability of students in theology and geology-much to enlighten and elify such as are thirsting for knowledge. So they contain some things, to which we are not ready to assent, whether viewed from a scientific or theological stand-point. Prof. Hitchcock has an ingenious and comparatively liberal mind, and has done his best to reconcile his own sectarian form of religious faith with the disclosures of science as pertaining to the laws of the physical creation. What may not be reconciled with an unlimited power of interpretation?-But we commend this volume to the thoughtful and inquiring, believing it will help to stimulate the reasoning faculties, and thus to subserve the cause of eternal truth.

CANTERBURY TALES. By Harriet Lee. In Two Volumes, New York: Mason Brothers. 1857. pp.

These Tales, on their first appearance many years ago, were extremely popular, and passed through several editions, 'when editions were more a matter of fact, and less of faith, than they are now-a-days'; and they have stood the test of criticism, and survived the rise and fall of new favorites, for more than half a for a few, as at the South, to own all the land, and, in century. They were the productions of two sisters, Sophia and Harriet Lee, the daughters of Mr. John Lee, Under which of these two systems has the capitalistan English barrister; the greater share of merit be- the master—the greater power of oppression. The longing to Harriet, who died in Cliffon, (Eug.) in slaves of capital in Europe and here at the North can 1851, arthe advanced age of ninety-six years. One of change their masters, if they are oppressive, without these Tales is famous for the use made of it by Lord being bunted by bloodbounds. Packs of well-trained Byron in the construction of Werner, the only drama of his lordship's which has been successful on the stage. Blockwood's Magazine says-'It would not, perhaps, be going too far to say that the Canterbury Tales exhibit more of that species of invention which was never common in English literature, than any of the works of Sterne, Smollett, Richardson, De Foe, Radeliffe, Godwin, Edgeworth, and the Great Known. of these handsome volumes are divided as follows :-

Poet's Tale-Arundel. The Old Woman's Tale-Lothire: A Legend.

Vol. II. The German's Tale-Kruitzner. The Scotsman's Tale-Claudine. The Frenchman's Tale-Constance. The Officer's Tale-Cavendish.

Blackwood says of the Tale of Kruitzner and the

NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD. By Paul Creyton, author of ' Father Brighthopes,' ' Martin Merrivale,' &c. &c. Beston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1857. Paul Creyton is one of the best of American wri

ters, especially for 'the rising generation.' His sketches are life-like, his style natural and picturesque, and his delineation of character felicitous and dramatic. 'Neighbor Jackwood' will greatly add to his reputation and popularity. It is a handsome volume of more than 400 pages, containing forty-five chapters, crowded with incidents and adventures of a most thrilling tion of it to all those who wish to make a pleasant and fascinating gift for the season: it will be sure to be gratefully appreciated.

PICTURES OF THE OLDEN TIME, as shown in the For-Sears. Boston : Crosby, Nichols & Co. London :

Sampson Low, Son, & Co. 1857. The author of this well-written work says it is nei- and can only be preserved by the employment of labor ther romance nor pure history. He has attempted to and without such employment, would naturally wear connect the current of family with that of public histo- itself out. It is this necessity which makes capital in ry, and to show how events affected not only public men, but the homesides and firesides of the people; who labor as for the benefit of the capitalist. But in a and he has used the links of a genealogy simply as a continuous chain on which to hang pictures of the time through which it extends—thus showing the course of human life as it went on its perilous way behind the scenes of courts, parlian eats, and battles, and to bring class of laborers who are by law excluded from all posour ancestors before us, not in their shrouds and coffine, but as they lived and talked with their neighbors tendency of free labor is the distribution of capital; the and servants, their wives and children. The idea is a novel one, and it has been very successfully carried out. Mr. Sears is entitled to the thanks of all descendants of 'The Pilgrims,' in special, for giving them so entertaining a volume. He has put flesh upon dry slaves of the South own no property. bones, and made skeletons to live, and presented a soulstirring panorama of an eventful past.

OLD MOLL AND LITTLE AGERS; or, The Rich Poor and the Poor Rich. By Mrs. Madeline Leslie, author of Courtesies of Wedded Life, &c. &c. Boston : Shepard, Clark & Co. 1857.

The author dedicates this little volume to her dear hildren, in the hope that it may aid them in the formation of a good character, and in the practice of every Christian virtue. The story of 'Little Agnes' is singularly eventful, and touchingly narrated-demonstrating the truth of the proverh, . There is that maketh himself rich, yet hath nothing; there is that maketh himself poor, yet hath great riches.' It is an excellent book for children, in every particular.

Mason Brothers, New York, have published ery neat pocket companion, entitled the Naw York ALMANAC AND WEATHER BOOK for the year 1857, con taining, in addition to the Calendar, a record of the state of the thermometer for every day in the year ending December 1st, 1856, (prepared by Mr. E. Mer riam, of Brooklyn Heights,) a complete diary for the year 1857, with a great amount of tables, and useful information generally-making 230 closely printed pages, and afforded at the low price of 25 cents. We should think it would readily find a multirude of pur-

HERALDS OF FREEDOM.' It will be seen by Mr. Brainard's advertisement, that he has just published a very handsome lithographic print, containing the portraits of RALPH WALDO EMERSON, THEODORE PAR-KER, WENDELL PHILLIPS, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, GERRIT SMITH, SAMUEL J. MAY, and WM. LLOYD GARRISON, ex. Joung. ecuted in Grozelier's unrivalled style. These portraits will generally be regarded as very good likenesses the price of the series. Mr. Parker's, Mr. Phillips's and Mr. Giddings's also being very satisfactory. The numerous friends of the persons here represented wil be able to make an acceptable New Year's gift by the purchase and presentation of this sheet, in the manner that friendship may dictate. Price \$1.50.

REPLY TO A SOUTHERNER'S INTERROG-ATORIES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1856.

rrogatories of your Virginia correspondent, ' A Southmer,' in The Liberaron of Nov. 28, or is it that from here at the North in no better condition than the slaves of the South ? Is it not true that slavery implies ab solute dependence upon the master, which the idea of free labor excludes? Yet your correspondent appear to argue that the condition of absolute slavery is pre-erable to any degree of freedom for the working-ma-In the absence of any thing better from any of your anti-slavery correspondents, you may give the folloing a place in your columns.

1st. . Is not slavery to capital less tolerable than sla very to human masters ? No; because slavery to hu man masters is slavery to capital in its most helples and degrading form. Slavery to human masters, as it exists at the South, robs the slave of all his rights Slavery to capital, as it exists at the North, leaves him in possession of the dearest and most valued rights of man. It leaves inviolate the marriage and the family institutions, and the protection of his person and properry. These are constantly violated at the South. A Southern slave can own no property. 2. Where a few, as in England, Ireland and Scot-

land, own all the lands, are not the mass, the common laborers, who own no capital, and possess neither mechanical nor professional skill, of necessity the slaves of capital? Not in the Southern sense of the term ; they are not chattels. They can sell their labor to the highest purchaser; this a Southern slave cannot do. They can dispose of their wages for their own use and for the use of their families; but at the South, the master can hire out his slave, and pocket his wages. Many individuals and families are in this way supported at the South; yet these very persons will tell us the slaves are so ignorant they cannot take care of themselves. Whether is it a greater evil for a few, as in England, Ireland and Scotland, to own all the land, or addition, own all the laborers upon it as chattel slaves? dogs are not kept either here at the North or in Europe, for such a purpose.

8. 'Was it not this slavery to capital that occasion

the great Irish famine, and is it not this same slavery that keeps the large majority of the laboring class in Western Europe in a state of hereditary starvation? It was not this slavery to capital which occasioned the Irish famine, because the dependence of labor upon cap-This is high praise, but justly deserved. The contents ital was not peculiar to those years of famine. Labor Vol. I.—Introduction. The Landlady's Tale-Mary it was then ; yet there is no famine there. Ireland is is as much dependent upon capital in Ireland to-day as Lawson. The Friend's Tale-Stanhope. The Wife's at present, prosperous, and her prosperity is owing to the inflox of capital and the employment of labor. Is the laboring class in Western Europe in a state of hereditary starvation? We think they are incomparably better fed than the majority of Southern slaves, and as to their general condition, they have no desire to exchange it for that of chattel slaves. If the chattel slave of the South is well fed and cared for, what ne-Landlady's Story- Considering them merely as fa- cessity is there for laws prescribing his rations? Who bles, we have no hesitancy in saying that they are far ever heard of laws against evils that have no existence better fables than any original and invented one that Such laws are evidence of the ill-treatment of slaves in can be found in the works of any of our living poets this respect. The legal allowance of a chattel slave a the South is inferior in quality and less than the provi-The work appears at a seasonable period for a Christ-mas or New Year's token, and to be read during the pers in their workhouses. When Southern masters tell

us the slaves are well fed, contented and happy, we should prefer to have the opinions of the slaves themselves. Why do not the masters allow the slaves to speak for themselves? Is this state of happiness and contentment compatible with the constant dread of the masters of slave insurrections? Only within the last few weeks, there has been discovered a plot-a widelyorganized plan-by which these contented and happy slaves were to rise and revenge themselves by cutting the throats of their kind and beneficent masters. How ungrateful! 4. 'In old societies, where the laborers are domestic

would not emancipating them subject them at once to a mastery or exacting despotism of capital, far more oppressive than domestic slavery? We answer. No But should there arise any temporary difficulty in the new state of things, it would be attributable to the old state, and not to the new. In a society organized on tunes of a Family of the Pilgrims. By Edmund H. the principle of free labor, capital is as much dependent upon labor as labor is upon capital, inasmuch a capital, in the first instance, is the production of labor. a free community exist as well for the benefit of those community where the labor is done by slaves, no matter to what extent capital increases, the only result is, it increases slavery-it increases the demand for labor, without any advantage to the laborer. It increases sibility of altering or improving their condition. The tendency of slave labor is the concentration of capital in the hands of the slaveholders. A large amount of the wealth saved at the North is in the hands of the laboring class, and those who have been laborers. The 5. Did not the emancipation of European serfs, or

villeins, in all instances injure their condition as a class?' No ; the condition of the peasantry of Western Europe, as a class, is superior to what it was even in feudal times. The masses being judges, they have no wish to be brought again into the condition of serfs or slaves; their aspirations are rather in an epposite direction ; they want their liberties still further enlarged. We might ask ' A Southerner, ' what is it that has given to the American Republic its high position among the nations of the earth? (I mean, these great free, Northern States.) What, but those principles of liberty and human rights which had abolished chattel slavery in Europe, and which the fathers brought with them, when they left Europe? 6. In the event of the occurrence of such excess of

domestic slaves, would it not be more merciful to follow the Spartan plan, and kill the surplus, than the abolition plan, which sets them all free, to live on half allowance, and to make free labor cheaper than slave labor, by the fierce competition and underbidding to get employment?' It is not surprising that those who enslave men for their benefit, should also entertain the idea of killing them for their benefit. But such a case as ' A Southerner ' supposes is peculiar to slavery. In free society, with the increase of labor, there is an in crease of capital, and with increase of capital, increased means of employment, and consequently increase means of living. If Virginia, Kentucky and the Car olinas were deprived of the Southern market for thefi surplus slave population, they would soon find themselves under the necessity of choosing the Spartan plan of killing the surplus, or the abolition plan of setting them free, unless they should adopt the Egyptian plan of empowering the midwives to strangle their

7. 'Are there not fewer checks to superior wit, skil and capital, and less of protection afforded to the weak, gnorant and landless man, in Northern society, than in any other ever devised by the wit of man?' There is less protection afforded to a Virginia slave against the extertion of the most ignorant and imbecile master who may be without wit, skill or capital, who may have borrowed the capital that purchased his ala or may have them mortgaged to the full extent of their

value, than is afforded the weakest and humbles labo. ing man in Northern society against the wealthest caitalist. No condition in free society leaves a man in italist. No condition in live security travels has a naturally helpless, so absolutely in the power of shother, as the condition of the chattel slave leaves him is the

8. 'Is not " laisser faire." in English, "Erry 8. Is not "taused faire, in Lagues, "Emp man for himself, and devil take the hindmost," yes whole theory of practice of government?" And a a whole theory or product the phraseology? All not us it should be, spart from the phraseology? All not as it should be north is fair competition, and so we ask for at the April is we demand it. We ask for no advantages but those which are the result of sepring vantages but those which are the result of septime skill, judgment, and persevering industry. Is it as this which has placed the North to far in advance of the South, in regard to these things, and in repert of

9. When your society grows older, your population 9. When your more dense, and property, by trading, speculating and commercial habits, gets into a few bands, will be slavery to capital be more complete and unnition slavery to capitat be more complete and namingued than in any part of Europe, wherea throne, a solid than in any part of the stand between the bone, y and established could the oppressed massa; In Europe, it is the commercial and trading class that he Europe, it is the commercial class and the nebility and stood between the mounty and aristocracy, who own the land, just as the nobility aristocracy, who own the absoluteness of the throne, Here at the North, we do not want any of thee inter-Here at the ctorta, we use the way in the later mediate influences to protect us. We have no privileged class. Here, as we say, a man is eminently on his own hook; and nothing stands between him and his elevation to comparative independence, except his want of capacity. A Southerner' mistakes the iesdency and influence of commerce. It is the trading and speculating class which distributes wealth among the working classes. It is this trading and speculation and the freedom with which it is done, that premise, the concentration of wealth in a few hands. Is not wealth better diffused in trading communities than in any other ?

10. Do not almost all well-informed men of a philosophic turn of mind, in Western Europe and car North, concur in opinion, that the whole francroit of North, concur at the strickly economical, legal and point ical, requires radical change?' And do they set also concur, that in no place is a change in these repeat so imperatively demanded as in the Southern State of America, where chattel slavery still exists! have not most of the European States abolished slavery is all their dependencies? Do not Americans, when they travel in Europe, and begin to talk of their free last. tutions, find themselves laughed and jerred at as account of Southern slavery? Can they travel or a steamboat, in a rail care, or stop at a hotel, without slavery being thrown in their teeth?

11. ' Is not the absence of such opinion at the South, and its prevalence in free society, conclusive proof of the naturalness and necessity of demertic slatery." The assence of such opinion at the South is rather to be attributed to the fact, that the South has produced comparatively very few well-informed men of a philo sophic turn of mind; and the few which she has produced have deplored and lamented the existence of sisvery. The want of prevalence is not owing to her not permitting the free expression of opinion. When the South throws nerself open to free discussion, and dispenses with the use of bloodhounds, and with the use of tar and feathers, rails and halters, we may believe the absence of such opinion evidence of the naturalness and necessity of domestic slavery-not before,

12. The North would be willing to leave the settlement of the slavery question in Kansas to the public opinion of Christendom, whenever the Missouri borderruffians agree to leave the decision to the same tribunal. A NEW YORKER

IMPOSSIBILITY OF A NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY PARTY.

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Sin,-Your note in THE LIBERATOR of Nov. 21st has just come to my notice. It strikes me as being the enunciation of erroneous views.

The success of the Republican party, as a national anti-slavery party, in the election of a President in 1860, is to me a little problematical. But why did the Republicans take 'such low grounds ?? Simply to become a national party. If they did not get low enough to secure what they coveted, (i. e., to be a national party.) will they be likely to rise in order to succeed as party is a phantom, nothing else. Such a party is an impossibility. An anti-slavery party must of necessity be sectional. One of two things must take place in respect to the Republican party : Either it must sink lower, and entirely lose its anti-slavery character, or, if it rises to the dignity of a truly anti-slavery, or sec-

tional party, the dear Union will be sure to blow up. "The people must be convinced." Well, sir, we may work at it till doomsday, and we cannot make the perple believe there are no pro-slavery pravisions in the Constitution. True, this would make the Constitution contain antagonisms ; but that is no proof that it does not contain antagonisms. The people will understand the Constitution as it is, not as it should be. To say that the Constitution must have your interpretation, to be in harmony with itself, may be very true; but that

does not prove that it is in harmony with itself. Our rights do not 'depend on an oath'; but that does not make the violation of an oath to do what we know contravenes human rights any the less a vielation. Had Fremont understood the Constitution at Gerrit Smith understands it, he might have administered the Constitution against fugitive slave laws, with out violating his oath of office.

No. I am under no obligation to murder because I take an oath to do so; but that does not make the vislation of an oath to do so any the less a violation, Oaths are useless; but this is not the question. As onth to support the Constitution imposes no obligation that would not be binding if not taken; but could Fremont have administered the Constitution in accordance with human rights, and not have violated his cath To me, sir, Mr. Garrison's 'position as a citizen' is

the only position free from entanglement and confesion that can possibly be taken, as matters now stand. Your article may have received attention at other hands, but if so, I am not aware of it.

Very respectfully, yours. A. HOGEBOOM Shed's Corners, Madison Co., N. Y., Dec. 9.

THE APOSTLE PAUL AGAINST NON-RE-

SISTANTS. NEW ROCHELLE, 12th me. 12th, 1856.

To WM. LLOYD GARRISON: DEAR FRIEND,-Please give the following few lines place in the columns of THE LIBERATOR. In his Epistle to the Romans, Paul says :- 'The re-

ler is a minister of God to thee for good. But if thes do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain : for he is a minister of God, an areager, to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil." Now, as I understand the principles of the Non-Besistants, they reject the use of the sword under all conceivable circumstances ; neither do they ask the gov-

ernment to protect their lives or their property, firmly believing that love is the only effectual remedy to overcome evil and reform the world, armed and equipped with this all-conquering, all-controlling power, in which they rest and feel secure, and with patience will endure the consequences.

From thy friend, JOSEPH CARPENTER

P. S. If I have misapprehended the principles of the Non-Resistante, please correct me.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN will proceed on his way, ext week, to Western New York and Ohie, to deli-cr his inimitable Drama," How to give a Northern Man & Backbone. He deserves crowded houses.

I under

WESTERN LIPE NEW GARDEN, (O.) Dec. 14, 1856.

DEAR FRIEND : pear fairne in The Liberaron of Dec. 6, an cicle copied from the Minnesota Republican, -the the representation of the modern sense, as well as the old sible one) and ably conducted newspaper in the gel schie one) and any constructed newspaper in the leristy, except the appartmentage Zeilung, also also affect in St. Paul, and representing a most importage at a people, the educated, thinking Germans, probase of people, the educated, thinking Germans, pare, I think I should be safe in saying, almost to a Bepublican in their tendencies. The last is a granudel, truth-regarding journal, so far as my nfect reading would enable me to judge; but wo prifer reasons would who judges of newspapers gene n'y, and forms his opinion of the great mass of em pass, who are sweeping in like a deluge, from either there! As a wholesome toning down of the excited Curier, Henderson Democrat, and Shakopee Indegreat, all eminently calculated to remind us of our the condition, and our slender chance of parlon and Small outworks they and similar ones are of a nighty Sevastopol of ignorance, moral ruin and gental prostitution that must be taken, before we dare well up our hands to ask for pardon and grace. The just returned from this El Dorado, where in puble dreams and plans become splendid realities though the great natural resources of the Territory, so the enterprise and genius of its people; but it reif sees to me, in reading the article entitled ' Life athe West, on the preceding column, that a word of straing is necessary to the uninitiated, especially simphearted foreigners, who may be led to suppose from es and similar representations, that one has only to West, in order to find not only health, but all that to hearts hope for of social security, in the gener true, courteous, &c. &c. instincts of the Western h would be impossible, with all my powers of de

graphes, or of exaggeration, to over-exalt the natural steadages of the mighty extent of territory known as West, as far as Ohio and Indiana ; and in Minnesis, the beauty of scenery, fertility of soil, magical perhand improvement of towns and villages, rapid screene of population, and the intelligence, enterpris pil genius of its people, with lastly, its air like crys n, and healthy, bracing climate, make it the wonder theage. How the Mississippi lies there, so caln mistrong, like the protecting genius of the country entshing out its hundred arms in blessing through to shile territory, and carrying, during high water. gostines ten boats in a day to St. Paul, and as many after or five away up beyond Mankato, to where the for so parrows itself that the trees at a distance seen is sectioner it, and it becomes so serpentine that you eabrelly decide in what direction the boat is moving The that great zone of timber, known to settlers a the hig woods,' twenty miles wide, and perhaps seesand miles long, that binds itself around the terri by, farnishing timber and fuel in plenty, while i lore the gently-rolling prairies to beauty and to agresture ;-what a wonder of God's bountiful hand Here the riches of savage and civilized life join hals, in a manner that ' Eastern people' could not, a year writer justly says, 'possibly realize ,' but he proble aware, that in the powerful elements which her combat the savageness of nature, and in such an bredibly short space of time, conquer and subdue pen, there must be no small portion of the ruffianly ement concentrated, and that while the traveller i most nully receiving proofs, in the most unlooked-for un and places, of a kindness and generosity that mear unbounded, he is also continually thrown spirest the sharp, irregular angles of a selfishly despenirambition. As to the 'sharp, quick intellect' is people generally, there can hardly be two opinins; for wherever there is the least flaw in your ar ner, you feel this intellect darting into your flesh like sizme, and as a consequence, you may expect to lied 'very freely, as they so aptly express it. But mer master their art of war, become at home and one with them, and you may inhale the sweet air, eat the fricious fruits of the soil, 'laugh and grow fat' at par leisure, for never was a healthier, merrier, mo smaler 'wide awake ' people. They will expect you a last from morning till night, and dance from third morning. It must be expected, in addition, hat the balance of rights between human beings is stury cautiously held, or very nicely adjusted. Peothere broken fortunes, or build up ardently-desired, be sever possessed fortunes; and as few but the inuniy enterprising or desperately resolved go, the obin a parsued with corresponding energy, and those to be not understand, or have not strength for the gue, must ' stand from under."

Ahadred times I thought, while standing on the torded lever at St. Paul, where the rush and shock of in gration and commerce never cease, 'Send a man d business (or a ' philosopher' in business) to the lett, but, for your life, no poet, no man of high beer, trustful nature, and delicate sensibility.' Yet not men are all that is wanted to make the vital, bening West a paradise of living; and if such men an bring that living, positive kind of candor and but, that impress themselves on others, and will sufbrul de rather than yield, a glorious field may be

Anti-Slavery proper is hardly known, even by name, thing the mass of the people; therefore, the honor in to such men as the editors referred to is infinitely frester than they would merit here or with you. I tore, that in saying as much as you have copied, this the will be subjected to a malicious, tearing kind of precedien from a whole hornet's nest of petty ediis, such as 'Eastern people' could hardly conceive of for though there is among a great number a strong epublican feeling, there is opposed to it, violent antilepeblican feeling; and thus goes on the war between 'argent elements,' that forms the distinguishing fea-A poor Polish family took a claim near the river, just

the commencement of winter, and as the man was ically ignorant of any kind of handicraft but his best, he was unable to build a cabin, or make any purbica against the rigors of a Northern winter, exto construct a kind of mud oven, without any he They could do no better than gather brush tousd it, and five there through all the winter, more oil and miserable than any beast that burrows in the firth, or seeks its sustenance under the hard snow. lst when spring came, and the sun warmed their knotblimbs, disfigured and almost dead with cold, their tion, or quarter section of government land, was dismerel by speculators, and found to be very valuable; hiber deliberately collected all possible evidence, true "hise, that the man had not complied with the laws againg the pre-emption of lands, in not making ny improvements, &c., and would have driven him of, but for the determined, self-sacrificing efforts of witers in the neighborhood, (and by the way, these to er are the true yeomanry of the soil, stanch and besterthy, if any are,) who fairly took the poor andy in charge, feeding, clothing, finding them em-Figures, and fighting manfully for them at the Land See of Red Wing. The poor creatures could not had for themselves, not understanding a word of our arrage but 'goot,' which they, unhappily, had little a fir; but their case was, in the end, more advantafuely managed than it would have been, had they not a disturbed at all, for they have become known to the best bears in the vicinity, and have built in hen a more effectual wall of defence than they could thereise have had. Thus,

Ever the right comes uppermost, And ever is justice done.

I understand that a friend has urged you to join an to mer' party in the spring, to make a tour in Min I hope you will comply. It must do immens tible good. It will be a kind of Hegira to date from Yours, E. A. LUKENS.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS IN MAN-CHESTER, N. H.

MANCHESTER, (N. H.) Dec. 21, 1856.

There is a great dearth of real anti-slavery feeling in this city. It is, however, strongly Republican in politics; and most of its ministers have, during the late struggle, preached 'political sermons,' denouncing slavery, and calling upon their people to help prevent its spread over new territory. But with all their borror of man-stealing, they have not a word of condemnation for its pious defenders, Lord, Adams & Co. There are, however, a few here to whom it is refreshing to listen to the words of abolitionists, who mean what they say. The advent of such speakers among us is so rare that I have thought it worth while to chronicle the last one.

On Sunday last, Stephen S. Foster and Joseph A. Howland held meetings in the City Hall in this place. The meetings were thinly attended, owing, in part, to the inclemency of the weather; the snow storm in the forenoon, and the rain storm in the afternoon rendered the walking as bad as the senson could afford, Consultation of the consensation of the U. S. Army, took with him from Missouri a slave named Dred Scott, as a body servant. To a military post at Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, allow named Dred Scott, and some two parts to a military post at Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, and owned by them, was married to Port Scott, and they had two children, one of whom was born at this post, and the other after the parties had returned to Missouri. Neither of the slaves were ever manumitized by their owner. But, under the Constitution of Illinois, slavery is probibited and Dred Scott could have asserted his right to freedom in that State. The other post where Scott and his wife were sold by their owners to Sanford, against whom the sult was brought for their freedom.

Scott claimed that, having been voluntarily brought

crats, were Union worshippers, and were willing to sa- of the slaves free. crats, were Union worshippers, and were willing to sa-crifice, on the bloody altar of their god, four millions of through free territory, as in the Lemmon and Wheeler slaves. He also showed that the voters and supporters cases. of government were responsible for its acts.

Mr. Fosten used up some men and things in his own peculiar and terrible style. Some of his statements have been criticised by his friends, and were thought inconsistent. For instance: One position, which Mr. F. took considerable pains to establish, was, that we could not consistently ask another to do an act which trograde to old figures for a time, finding their in we could not do ourselves; then, in the same dis-rise. A paradox this to the Governor.—N. Y. Post. course, in speaking of the Brooks outrage, he not only did not regret its occurrence, but hoped that the South would continue its insolence, and that Burler would Tyng, of Philadelphia, the Episcopalian clergyman who was dismissed from his pulpit in the Church of the whether Mr. F. would offer such an indignity; and if not, how he could wish that another should do it. He thought that the North needed pummelling and beating, to arouse in it a sense of justice and humanity toward the slave. Now, to some, it seemed as though Mr.

F. had, for the moment, lost faith in the omnipotence of Right, and wished that evil might be done that good wished that evil might be done that good borne in the procession through the streets with the following inscription: might come ; or, in the language of the objector, 'It was calling on the Devil to do the Lord's work."

his hearers, in behalf of the oppressed.

He mentioned a plan for the peaceful dissolution of He mentioned a plan for the peaceful dissolution of the Union by the withdrawal of the individual States from the Federal compact. The anti-slavery portion of the Republicans look upon this plan with favor, and that city, copied rerbatim et literatim: before many months, we shall doubtless see movements made in that direction. The people see something tangible in this, and they call it the first practical thing proposed by Garrisonians.

Yours, for the Right.

where our friends could not be received. This fourthrate hotel was found willing to receive us. A 'glorious' of color in its relation to places of public amusement
and particularly concerning those of the drama. The
question is one of interest, and its settlement will be reare hung by the dozen because they love liberty too well, white men whipped to death on suspicion, and intelligent and cultivated colored people, with their

pleasant view of the land of "Victoria and Liberty."

NEW MUSIC AT DITSON'S. The following pieces of Washington street Boston :-

Nature's Nobleman. Words by Martin Farquhar Tupper. Music by George J. Webb. The First Kiss. Song written by Desmond Ryan Music by W. W. Balfe.

The Deep Blue Sea. Words by Miss E. C. Huntington. Music by Edward A. Perkins. Floating on the Wind. Ballad composed by Stephen

Blue Ey'd Nell. Ballad composed by G. Linley. Les Bords du Merrimack Brilliant Variations Lilly Dale ; for the piano. By Charles Grobe.

First Steps on the Piano. By James Bellak, No 2. Hand Organ Polka ; Do they miss me at Home ; Dearest spot of earth to me is Home ; Little more Cider ; Lucretia Borgia.

Second Series of the Repertoire de l'Opera. Th Prophet. Morceaux faciles et brillantes. Composed

The Choralist : A Collection of Standard Choruses, day School. Anthems, Trios, Quartettes, &c. With Accompaniment for Piano-Forte or Organ. Two series are now in con- and down in the Eighth Avenue Railroad cars, withou for Piano-Forte or Organ. Two series are now in con-templation. The first will consist of well-known com-positions, mostly selections from the principal Oratorios; that he is Treasurer of the New York Legal Rights Asand the second, of original pieces, adaptations and extracts from the works of Masters hitherto inaccessible to the American public.

THE BOSTON ALMANAC, for the year 1857, pub-Complaints against this Company have been so frequent of late months, that it is to be hoped these squab-punctuality, and is, as usual, the pocket gem of the bles will now be settled to the satisfaction of the ag-season for neatness and utility. It has a new map of grieved, both white and colored.—N. Y. Tribune. Boston, comprising the whole city, with the new boundaries of the Wards; and in addition to its copious Business Directory, it gives some interesting Sketches at Mount Auburn, by Hammatt Billings, Esq. executed with artistic skill-together with a great deal of other valuable information.

John P. Jewett & Co. have also published another very pretty and useful bijou-THE JUVENILE ALMANAC. for 1857, full of stories in prose and poetry, and pictorial illustrations, capitally designed, besides the usual Calendar, and blank leaves for memoranda during each month. The children will all want a copy of this Almanac, and let them be gratified as far as possible.

THE INSURBECTION EXCITEMENT. A gentleman direct from Tennessee 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 jails in all the counties were crowded with the arrested blacks. The county courts assembled in each county, and vigilance committees and patrols had been appointed in each neighborhood and township. Eight more negroes had been hung at Dover, making nineteen in all. No overt act had been committed, but the proof against them of insurrectionary designs, it was said, was conclusive.

THE U. S. SENATE. No Republican Senator has been placed on any Committee of the Senate, in any position of dignity, influence or power. New York, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire are virtually distranchised by the iniquitous proscription.

DRED Scorr's Case. Some weeks ago. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in a political speech at Philadelphia, said that the question of the Missouri Compromise would soon come before the United States Supreme Court; and not only that, but the ordinance of 1787 has come up before the Supreme Court in a case in which the arguments have been well, though hurriedly and therefore imperfectly reported by telegraph. The story of the case is told as follows:

forenoon, and the rain storm in the afternoon rendered the walking as had as the season could afford. Considering the slight attendance, an enemy or a despairing friend might mark flown the meeting as a failure. This we cannot acknowledge; efforts in favor of the right and just can never prove failures; but the amount of good to be accomplished depends somewhat on the management of even good efforts.

Mr. Howland occupied the forenoon, and part of the evening. He spoke with much ability, and to the general satisfaction of the audience. He showed, that notwithstanding the loud professions of love of liberty, made by politicians, the slave has nothing to hope from either party. The Republicans, as well as the Democrats, were Union worshippers, and were willing to sa-

'SUMNER AND KANSAS-LET 'EM BLEED.' was calling on the Devil to do the Lord's work."

In the evening, Mr. F. spoke with great force and with good effect, appealing to the reason and justice of his hearers, in behalf of the oppressed.

This banner was borne up and down the principal avenues of the metropolis, followed by many governmental officials, and by delegations from many of the States.—National Era.

'I complane of the side walk from High street Bridg to Troup Street East sid in a dam Bad condishun

Two Colored Persons Ejected from the Two Colored Persons Ejected from the Howard Atheneum — Suits Commenced. On Friday evening, as we learn from a correspondent, two colored men named Julian B. McCrea and John Stephenson, were forcibly ejected from the Howard Atheneum. It appears that they had purchased lickets for the family circle, he arrival here of Miss Anthony and myself, we were recommended by a liberal friend to Webster's Boarding-House, where entertainment had been engaged for Charles and Sarah Remond, as well as ourselves. But this morning, when Charles and Sarah came, they were refused entertainment on account of color. Miss Anthony and myself refused to remain where our friends could not be received. This fourth-

Another Outrage upon the Eighth Avenue telligent and cultivated colored people, with their Railroad.—At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. friends, are insulted and outraged at every corner of P. F. Porter, wife and four other ladies, all colored, residing on the line of the Eighth Avenue Railroad, enof our windows. On the opposite side, we have a The car was started, but before it had proceeded as far as Park place, the conductor went to Mr. Porter, and ordered him to leave the car, which he peremptorily re-New Music at Dirson's. The following pieces of Music have just been published by Oliver Ditson, his aid, by which time the two 'starters' who staid in his and, by which time the two starters' who staid in church, near Barclay street, had also arrived with the conductor of a Sixth Avenue car—in all, five men. This formidable array of City Railroad functionaries pounced upon Mr. Porter, and kicked, beat, and banged him about most ferociously; also tearing his overcoat and shirt, and breaking his watch. Mrs. Porter endeavored to interfere, but one of the ruffians caught her by the throat, and shook her. There were other ladies in the car, (white,) who offered no objection whatever to ride with Mr. Porter and his friends; and a gentleman, who saw the whole affair, was threatened

with the same treatment if he dared to interfere.

Mr. Porter is a good citizen. He owns properly near
the line of railroad on the Eighth Avenue, and is highly respected by all his neighbors, and all who know him anywhere. He owned the property where he lived before the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company was or-ganized, and since their rails have been laid, his taxes have been advancing annually, and this last year he paid five dollars more than the previous year—his property having increased in value so much by reason of the railroad accommodation on the Eighth Avenue. He is a leading member of the Union Methodist Church in Fifteenth street, and the Superintendent of that Sun-

Both Mr. P. and his wife have frequently ridden up sociation, under whose auspices the case of Dr. Pennington and the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company i

racts from the works of Masters hitherto inaccessible now being tried in the Superior Court.

O wing to the injuries received in this affray, Mr.

Owing to the injuries received in this affray, Mr.

Porter is confined to his bed. We understand that a suit will be instituted immediately against the Eighth Arenue Railroad Company.

Complaints against this Company have been so fre-

New York, Dec. 21 Filibustering Meeting -Notwithstanding the storm, the Walker sympathy meeting last evening at the Tabernacle was well attend-ed. Gen. Ward B. Burnett, Colonel of the New York

regiment of volunteers in the Mexican war, presides Speeches were made by him, Mr. Oakes Smith, Gener Duff Green, General Wheat, a distinguished officerour army in the Mexican war, General Green of Texas, and others. Letters of sympathy were read from Gen. Quitman of Mississippi, Senator Jones of Tennessee, Gen. Walbridge of New York, and others. A series of resolutions, pledging aid to Walker, calling on the government to send national vessels to San Juan del Norte and San Juan del Sur, and endorsing Minister Wheeler's course in Nicaragua, was adopted. A collec-tion was afterwards made, amounting to \$1307. The committee were also notified that one thousand rifle-were ready to be placed at their service, that the St were ready to be placed at their service, that the St. Nicholas Hetel would send by the steamer on Wednesday one hundred barrels of bread, and the Metropolitan Hotel five thousand pounds of bacon, for the use of the army. It was also announced by Gen. Wheat, that 2000 volunteers were ready to start from New Orleans, and that hundreds would leave New York on Wednes-The Filibustering Army.-It appears from

The Filibustering Army.—It appears from the official statement in El Nicaraguence, Walker's newspaper organ, that within the last fourteen months has received from the United States a little over 4100 recruits. Of these, 144 are reported to have been killed in battle. Walker's whole force, on the 1st of November, including the last arrival of 825 men from New Orlesns, under Col. Jacques, was, by the returns, only 1275 men, leaving about 2700 to be accounted for. With the most ample allowance, then, for discharges and runaways, it is reasonable to conclude that more than 2000 young men from Walker's ranks have perished from the disorders and the climate since Walker indertook his filibustering conquest of that country. country.

TTO OPEN A HALL NO. 15 WINTER STREET, December 23d, at 10 o'clock. A. M.

The ladies managers of the twenty-third NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR have the satisfaction announcing that the coming occasion will very great! excel any preceding one, in the amount, the beauty, and the variety of the articles contributed from a

From FRANCE, (contributed by the ladies m now resident in Europe, and by their friends of the Paris Evangelical churches,) the model baskets of Camaret, the celebrated French artist in vannerie, which are yet to appear as New Year's novelties in Paris. Also, the most beautiful little pieces of drawing room farniture imaginable; recommended especially to those in search of appropriate Bridal presents. They consist of jardinières, etagères, writing desks, tea-caddies, jewel-boxes, work-boxes and crochet-cases, blotters and watch-boxes ; all of the rare inlaid Boule called by the French, ' Ebenisterie d' art;' beautiful Gothic and light drawing-room chairs and music-stool. A choice selection of porcelaine, some of exquisite beau ty, painted by Sausens, the distinguished artist in this style. An assiette Louis Quatorze ; enriously delicate vases for violets of a new design; pen-trays, covered soup-basins, cups, and a vast variety of smaller pieces

of a charming fancy.

We have never before received so fine a collection of bronzes, each a remarkable work of art of Mene, Fontaine, and other distinguished artists, from the reposi tories of Susse & Giroux. Among them are a mos perfectly modelled vase, a boy and rabbit-hutch : Picandière; a dog. All these are inkstands. An admirable model of the column Vendome; elegant goldbronzed, marble-mounted flower vases of cut glass. An- No. 1. The United States Constitution, Examined. tique vases ; taper stands.

A few pleces of Berlin Iron, as inkstands, paper weights, watch-hook, for the table of one writing No. 4. against time, heads of Gothe and Schiller ; one Shakspeare inkstand, candlesticks of classic and fancy models,-one piece, a cherub bearing a flame, to be fitted as a gas-burner; paper knives of steel and pearl, of artistic designs-some of oak, made from the timber of the Royal George.'

Many novelties in objects for Ladies. New sandal wood fans : embroidered tulle morning caps : embroidered muslin and cambric, lace and guipure toilettes, complete, mounted, and ready for wearing; embroidered pocket-handkerchiefs, with perfumed cases and No. 11. boxes; some pieces of embroidered bouquet patterns, in cushions, slippers and mats, worthy of examination as works of art. Among the novelties is a suit of rarely-fancied wool-knit chamber decorations, of great value and beauty, from Paris, which ought to be seen by all engaged in working for fairs.

Gentlemen have been especially remembered by ou contributors from abroad, and furnished with canes, razors, braces, soap, portmonnaies, purses, carpetbags, lounging or night travelling-caps, shirts, cravats, embroidered waistcoats.

For Children, there are a vast variety of Games, literary, architectural, rural, and warlike. Among them, the taking of Sebastopol, Panoramic views of the No. 19. Relations of Anti-Slavery to Religion. By Charles K. Whipple. with a display of pyrotechnics. This is what the English ladies call ' a peep show,' and will be exhibited at the Toy Table, with a beautiful one from Manchester, which we have not yet examined. We have received some rare dolls ; Little Red-Riding-Hood, a lady of the olden time, a crying child, and many of wax and washing qualities. Toy-books and story-books have arrived in profusion too numerous to specify. Beautiful packages of views of the Monuments and Landscapes of the world, to be got no where else, particularly invite the attention of our infant friends.

The ladies of the Free Evangelical Church of Lau-American Anti-Slavery Society, 21 Cornhill, Boston. sanne have sent a charming collection of Swiss carved and nainted wood work. Fans, a jour, and with the costumes and arms of the cantons ; card-cases, winders, watch-cases, work-boxes, card-receivers, models of cottages, and many other objects,-all painted with views of Chillon, Chamouni, Lucerne, the Oberland and the Swiss scenes most wanted, and richest in poetic and historic associations. Alabaster flower-painted and artistic paper weights of surprising perfection.

From England, Scotland and Ireland the contributions are astonishingly beautiful. Among them is an unequalled collection of the Ayrshire Tartan woodwork, sent by our Edinburgh friends, at the suggestion of Mrs. Stowe, which supplies every possible utensil for ladies' writing desks or work baskets. The card-cases paper-folders, pens and pencils, lozenge boxes, notereceivers, and Burns's Songs in this appropriate binding, are of indescribable neatness and beauty.

In this box came a new sort of young gentle coasting-armor, -Templar's caps and Crimean belmets, a novelty in Damask table linen, ordered by the donor expressly for the Bazuar, the designs not yet being introduced into commerce. Two pieces are heads of Victoria and Washington. Infusoires for the better preparation of tea. Every variety of basket, from suspension flower bas-

kets of white and rose color for drawing-room windows. to osier, ribbon-women and ornamental leather-wrought ones for the work-table. The new woollen and cotton knitted and crochet bed, table, cradle, chair and toilette covers, are of magnificent size and exquisite workmanship. Small table mats, and pen-and-ink sketched doileys, neck-ties, hoods, pin-cushions, and all smaller objects in wool and cotton, are contributed in most attractive abundance, permitting the largest possible choice. One fur muff ; splendid dressing cases.

MAGNIFICENT TAPESTRIES. These constitute a most remarkable feature of the oc

casion, both by the magnificence of their beauty and the distinguished sources from which they come. Among them are a Prie-Dieu chair from Glasgow friends, a set of chairs consisting of thirteen pieces each of different design, from our Cork friends (convertible also to folding screens.) A piano or table cover- ' The Four Seasons'-illus

trated in three repetitions of four different bouquets, foud paradis just finished by Mrs. Harriet Martineau, which 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 Rue a small quantity of his most elegant and recherché note-paper, of the choicest colors and fancy, with the newest style of envelope case, with blotters to correspond, of precious woods, metal studded. These, with the finely-finished leather and pocket-book work, cut lery, machines for cutting lead pencils, Killarney wood work, pearl-gray papier maché, in desks, notebooks, letter-books, inkstands, jewel and crochet boxes of carved oak, book-trays, &c., will be a valuable addition to the autographs, paintings, and rare books. One or two sets only of the Liberty Bell from the beginning in 1839, can be had, as it is out of print. A small collection of classic cameos from Naples; one Venus accroupie-a statuette; a set of phrenological casts corrected by Spurzheim himself, very valuable ; a few articles of French pottery, in elegant Etruscan forms English School of Water Colors. A rare collection

just received from the portfolios of distinguished ama teurs and artists-such as has never been before offered at the Baxnar. Mrs. Herbert Thomas, Mrs. Enfield Mr. Orrocke, Miss Barbara Smith, Miss Hazlitt, Mis Anna Mary Howitt, and others, have contributed land scapes and figure pieces. A set of beautiful viguette pencil drawings from John Ollerenshaw, Esq.; two miniature books of gems; Books of lithographic views, portraits and landscapes, for framing; Madonna of the Sixtine Chapel.

A splendid portfolio of PHOTOGRAPHS, French A splendid portfolio of PHOTOGRAPHS, French, Bat the ceening sessions, an admiss Scotch and English, of a large size. The Place de la willipe charged, to defray expenses.

corde : the Arc de Triomphe ; the Palace of the exembourg; the Empress and Child; Views of Edin-orgh and the North of England; Stereoscope, with

Lostruction given in a new style of ornamentic of walls, by means of a combination of autumn leaves with water-color landscapes, to all who purchase the

latter for that purpose me very beautiful and valuable piece

JEWELRY—Some very beautiful and valuable pieces, given by a Scottish friend unknown.

BOOKS—some of great value:—Ocean Flowers and 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 Raphnel's works in the Loggia Blavignac's History of Sacred Architecture, Vulliem ins' Chillon, Madame Tastu's Poems, Gonzaga di Cap ponl, Dr. Antonio, Lyric Gems of Scotland, The Ser. Sisters, 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, Histoir des Etats Unis, Religion in India.

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

> For the Managers, MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

ANTI-BLAVERY TRACTS.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti Slavery Society have issued the following Tracts for gratuitous distribution :-

White Slavery in the United States.

Colonization. By Rev. O. B. Frothingham. Does Slavery Christianize the Negro 1 By Rev. T. W. Higginson.

The Inter-State Stave Trade. By John G Palfrey. No. 6. The 'Ruin' of Jamaica. By Richard Hil

No. 7. 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 Duty. By Rev. Charles E. Hodges. Anti-Slavery Hymns and Songs. By Mrs

The Two Allars; or, Two Pictures in One. By Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe. How Can I Help to Abolish Slavery? or, Counsels to the Newly Converted. By

Maria W. Chapman.

What have De, as Individuals, to do with Slavery? By Susan C. Cabot. The American Tract Society; and its Police of Suppression and Silence

The God of the Bible Against Slavery By Rev. Charles Beecher. The Fugitive Slave Law and Its Victims.

No. 20. A Ride Through Kanzas. By Thoma Wentworth Higginson, Application for the above Tracts, for gratuitou distribution, should be made to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston ; to the Anti-Slavery Offices, 138 Nassau street, New York, and 31 North Fifth Street, Philndelphia; to JOEL MCMILLAN, Salem, Columbiana Co. Ohio ; or to Joseph Walton, Jr., Adrian, Michigan, All donations for the Tract Fund, or for the cir culation of any particular Tract of the above series should be sent to FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer of the

> AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Receipts into the Treasury

Collections by Parker Pillsbury : At Amberst, N. H., Reading, Mass., Manchester, "
Essex Co. Anti-Slavery Society,
South Danvers, Mass., Methuen,
Weymouth Female A. S. Society, for Tract

20 00 FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer Boston, Dec. 24, 1856.

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

AID FOR FUGITIVES.

Mr. William Brown, alias Professor Brown, is n Mr. William Brown, alias Professor Brown, is no longer an Agent for the collection of contributions to the Syracuse Fagitive Aid Society—nor for the New York Central College at McGrawville. We are in want of money and clothing to enable us

o give all the aid and comfort needed by the fugitive rom American Despotism, who are continually applying to us for help on their way to Canada. Any contribugratefully acknowledged.

SAMUEL J. MAY, President. JAMES FULLER, Secretary. WM. E. ABBOTT, Treasurer. IRA H. COBB.

LYMAN KINGSBURY.

Assistant Committee.

NEW YORK STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN TION. An Anti-Slavery Convention for the State of New York, will be held at Albany, the second week in February, 1857. The time and place of meetings t

be duly onnounced.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, C. L. and Sarah P. Remond, Aaron M. Powell, Sucan B. Anthony and others are expected to be in at-

THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN ! The following series of County Anti-Slavery Conventions, under the auspices of the American Anti-Sla avery Society :

Oswego, Oswego Co., Wednesday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Rome, Oneida Co., Herkimer, Herkimer Co., These Conventions will be attended by CHARLES L

and Sarah P. Bemond, Aaron M. Powell, Susan I Anthony, and others.

Hudson Convention, by WENDELL PHILLIPS, PARKER PILLSBURY, and AARON M. POWELL. Day sessions free Admission to evening sessions 10 cents, to pay expenses During the week preceding the above Conven tions, 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 meetings in their respective localities, will please address Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Anti-Slavery Conventions, under the auspices of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in ne-cordance with the following programme, and will be attended by Benjamin S. Jones, Jane Elizabeth Jones, and Stephen S. Foster. The precise day, &c., to be announced hereafter. Cortlandville, Cortland Co., Tuesday and Wednesday

Jan. 6 and 7. nampton, Broome Co., Tuesday and Wednesday Jan. 18 and 14. Oswego, Tioga Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 20 and 21. TOUR TO THE WEST.

WM. WELLS BROWN will read the new Drams written by himself, in favor of freedom, called 'Experience, or How to Give a Northern Man a Back Bone, at the fol-

Little Falls, N. Y. Byracuse,
Port Byron,
Chanenteles, "

WM. WELLS BROWN will read his Drama be ore the 'Chebacco Library Association' in Essex, on Wednesday evening next, Dec. 31.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in LEOMINSTER on Sunday evening next, Dec. 28.

BF CHARLES SPEAR will deliver an address in the Universalist Church, Charlestown, next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Subject: Injurious manage-ment of Convicts.

PP PARKER PHLESBURY, an Agent of the Amer-lean Auti-Slavery Scolety, will speak in STONEHAM on Sunday next, Dec. 28.

TO STORE-KEEPERS AND PRINTERS

A colored young man of proper acquirements, and furnished with good recommendations, desires a situation as clerk. A colored young woman is desirous to learn the art of printing.

A young colored man is seeking emyloyment as

blacksmirh or porter.
Apply to
Dec. 12.

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

WATER CURE.

DR. WELLINGTON, 34 East Twelfth street, corner of University Place, New York, has enlarged and improved his house, and it now presents attractions and advantages found in no other establishment in this country. Call and see. Board by the day or week.

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

DIED-In Lynn, Miss Aroline A. Chase, daughter of the late Mr. Isalah Chase, aged 49.

Heralds of Freedom.

'TRUTH, LOVE, JUSTICE' PUBLISHED THIS DAY, BY C. H. BRAINARD,

124 WASHINGTON STREET, A MAGNIFICENT lithographic Print, with the above title and motto, intended as a companion to the 'Champions of Freedom,'

in which will be presented the portraits of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. WENDELL PHILLIPS. THEODORE PARKER RALPH WALDO EMERSON. GERRIT SMITH. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

SAMUEL J. MAY.

These portraits have been drawn in the highest style of the art by that unrivalled French artist, L. Groze-lier, from daguerrectypes taken expressly for the pur-pose, and are the most faithful likenesses of the distin-guished originals ever presented to the public. Paice, \$1 50.

Address C. H. BRAINARD, 124 Washington street, or W. C. NELL, office of *The Liberator*.

December 26 1mis.

Profitable Employment for the Winter Months. PLEASE TO READ THIS! AGENTS WANTED.

Estra Inducements for 1857. LL PERSONS IN WANT OF EMPLOYMENT A will at once receive our CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the New Year, pre-paid, by forwarding us their ad-dress. Particular attention is requested to the liberal offers we make to all persons engaging in the sale of our Large Type Quarto PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with about ONE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS. Our books are sold only by canyassers, and well known to be the most saleable. Address, (post paid,)

ROBERT SEARS, PUBLISHER, 181 William street, New York. To n receipt of the established price, Six Dollars, the Pictorial Family Bible, with a well bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the United States, excepting those of Cal

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRES-ENTS.

JOHN T. MATTHEWS, 17 Howard street, has on hand, a select assortment of JEWELRY and FAN-CY GOODS, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents-all of which he offers at the lowest cash

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL. THE next Quarter of this School will commence on Thursday, Jan. 15. For Circulars, &c., please

WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD, ABBIE S. HAYWOOD, Hopedale, Dec. 23, 1856. The North and the South.

A STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE

CONDITION FREE AND SLAVE STATES

HENRY CHASE and CHARLES W. SANBORN. Compiled from Official Documents. 12 mo., bound in cloth Price 50 cents

F any one wishes to know what Slavery has done for If any one wishes to know what Slavery has done for the South, and Freedom 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 1860 as clean as it has swept New England in 1856. Men of the South! we beg you to look calmly and dispassionately at this array of figures, and see what they portend.

The able editor of the Evening Transcript, Boston, speaks thus of this work.

speaks thus of this work :

. This little book contains a vast amount of informa This tillie book contains a year and the slave-tion respecting the comparative condition of the slave-holding and non-slaveholding States—as to-cirrilors, population, intelligence, religion, moral advancement, and general progress. The work must have cost a great deal of laborious research, and it certainly presents arguments in favor of freedom on every page. It con-tains just the kind of information that should be more generally known in ult 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.

A. J. GROVER. Counsellor at Law-Land and Collecting Agency,

EARLVILLE, Lasalle County, Illinois.

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For the Liberator. TO THE WOMEN OF AMERICA. Wronged, oppressed, degraded woman. Either a plaything or a slave; No defender, no lawgiver Sought her from such lot to save. Forty centuries did woman Bend her neck to tyrant yoke ;

Grateful, freed, true-hearted Woman ! Show such freedom is your right; Tread the path the Savior pointed, Leading up to heaven's light. Was your yoke of slavery galling? See ! your brethren feel its weight ; See your darker sister suffering ; Aid her to escape such fate.

But the Savier came with freedom,

And th' oppressor's chainhe broke.

Fair emancipated Woman, By your home and its dearties Do not leave your darker sister Slavery's unwilling prize. Daughter, sister, wife, or mother, Or of North, or Southern State, Oh, by all your feelings human, Snatch her from such dreadful fate !

Oh, by all the rights of Woman, Set your darker sister free ; Think, oh think her degradation Soils all women's purity. Woman's office is to follow In the track of cruel wrong, Binding up the broken-hearted,'-Gentlest hands by love made strong.

True, courageous, noble Woman, Millions hang upon your word ! How many hearts be warmed and strengthened By your fearless pleading stirred ! From your deepest deeps of feeling Pour the words of truth and love, To man's better self appealing. Lift him mammon's slough above. Oh, thou noblest type of Woman !

Raised above convention's tide, Brave, yet gentle, firm and fearless, Woman's glory, Woman's pride, That like thee our Western sisters Filled glad History's glorious tale-Trod like thee the Savior's footsteps-Christian FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. JANE ASHBY. Tenterden, Kent, (Eng.)

For the Liberator.

THE CREED OF DOUGLAS. The Dropsied Dwarf of Illinois, By brother sneaks called 'Little Giant,' He who has made so great a noise, By being to the Slave Power pliant; Upon the Senate floor one day, Rebuking' Freedom's friends, did say : ' Republicans must stay at home, Or hide their thoughts so none can find them; The Democrat alone can roam, Nor leave his sentiments behind him.

'Pray why?' asks Freedom, in surprise: Because,' the Dropsied Dwarf replies, . Your glitt'ring generalities Are odlous in dear Legrée's eyes ; While we such ' self-apparent lies' Relect-and in his favor rise.'

"Ah! then," said Freedom, 'in my rambles I'll keep away from negro shambles : Yet you, I see, your creed suits well, 'Twill serve you here-and when in hell !'

JOHN BALL, JR. Boston, Dec. 13.

THE CHRISTIAN. BY MURCHUNDER DUTT.

[The author of the following unpretending lines is native convert from Hindooism to Unitarian Christianity, and is now one of the most active fellow-laborers ith the Rev. Mr. Dall in his Mission at Calcutta.]

No man can boast a prouder name Than that the Christian bears ; A king might emplate the crows Of Righteousness he wears. What soldier armed will envy not The panoply of faith In which he fights the goodly fight With Satan and with Death

Who is a Christian? Is it he Who to all creeds denies. Except his own, a holy joy, A heaven beyond the skies Who counts as lost all such as err, Or differing read the Word, Though swell the currents of their souls. By love and rapture stirred ?

Who is a Christian? Is it he Who never fails to go, On Sabbath day, to church, to hear The psalm sung loud or low-But home returning, clean forgets What he so oft has heard, That those who honor God in truth Must do his blessed Word?

Or is it he who, sacredly

With water sprinkled o'er, Is the same creature in God's sight He chose to be before-Whose soul has not been born anew, Nor cleansed with purging fire, God's Holy Spirit, that of old The prophets did inspire? Or he who by the wayside finds A bleeding brother man, And heedless turns away-unlike The good Samaritan

Who hears the orphan's plaintive cry, The widow's wail of woe, And yet whose Christian heart for them No sympathy can know? Not such are Christians, though they bear

That meek and glorious name. He is, whose work abideth sure, When tried by cleansing flame ; Whose light the Spirit is-whose creed, Nor narrow nor confined. Sees hope for all in earnest life of faith and works combined.

NIGHT THOUGHTS. Tis sweeter than all else below,

The daylight and its duties done, To fold the arms for rest, and so Relinquish all regards but one; To see her features in the dark ; To lie and meditate once more Some grace he did not fully mark, Some tone he had not heard before; Then, from beneath his head to take Her notes, her picture, and her glove. Put there for joy when he shall wake; And press them to the heart of love : And then to whisper 'Wife,' and pray To live so long as not to miss That unimaginable day Which farther seems the nearer 'tis; And still from joy's unfathomed well To drink, in sleep, while on her brow The laughing bridal roses blow.

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