the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to antid (FOST PAID, ) to the General Agent. sements making less than one square in times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetta. is, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Sosutherised to receive subscriptions for THE

nittances are to be made, and all letter

or the following gentlemen constitute the Finance ttee, but are not responsible for any of the the paper, viz : - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS NO. EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK,

M LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our patterns, in PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM BLERY CHANNING.

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TOW. XXVII. NO. 13.

#### SELECTIONS.

COTTON DIVINITY VS. CHRISTIANITY. BY JUDGE WILLIAM JAY.

Men are not influenced by a religion they neither respect nor believe. Hence cotton divinity has a direct palpable tendency to bring the gospel and its ministers into contempt, and to destroy the moral power of the Church. The result must necessarily be an increase of wickedness. The Church is intended to be the salt of the earth, and when the salt has lost its savor, putrefaction must follow. Pro-slavery influence and interests are ever found at variance with the spirit of the gospel of Christ. The Mexican war was waged for the extension of slavery. It was a most unjust war, and its partisans, to obviate the moral objections urged against supporting it, raised the God-defying cry, 'Our country, right or wrong.' Then came the fugitive act, one of the most accursed laws that disgraces the statute-book of any Christian nation. This law required every citizen, when commanded by a mis-creant slave-catcher, to aid him in his diabolical work. Much was said about refusing obedience to this vile enactment, and immediately certain reverend gentlemen were unwearied in reiterating the text, 'the powers that be are ordained of God.'
Thus the official man-hunter was elevated into a special agent of the Deity; and the conscientious Christian, who refused to be a partaker of other men's sins, and declined joining in the chase, was warned that 'whoever resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist shall re-ceive to themselves damnation.' But some still demurred, and insisted there was a higher law than even the fugitive act. Instantly a flood of obloquy and insult was poured upon the advocates of a higher law, from Daniel Webster down to the Rev. censor of the Tract Society's press. The last gen-tleman did not scruple to give utterance to the fol-lowing sentiments:— 'Unless we choose to live in a f perpetual war, we must prevent and punish all attempts to decoy slaves from their masters there is a law of the land, a constitution, to which we must submit or employ suitable means to change. While it remains, ALL OUR APPEALS TO A " HIGHER LAW'' ARE FANATICISM.' p. 128. In Jerusalem there was once a law of the land, a constitution, in virtue f which certain magistrates commanded two men, whose names have come down to us, not to teach in the name of Jesus; whereupon the fanatics had the assurance to reply, 'whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye.' Regardless of the powers, although orudge ye.' Regardless of the powers, attuous against such as resist the power, they appeal to the 'higher laws,' and how was the appeal answered? Presently the place in which they and their friends were assembled was shaken, and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and spoke the word of God, in defiance of the law and the constitution, with

Dr. Adams's respect for law seems to depend on its bearing on human bondage and human liberty.
The fugitive law is sacred. How with the laws of the free States, which forbid slavery, and conse quently strike off the fetters from every slave brought the same unholy tempers on the subject that disupon their soil? The Rev. jurist makes short work tinguish the Southern demagogues; their brethren with these laws. 'We must put a ston,' says he to the unlawful seizure of colored servants passing with their masters through a free State; we must consider the unlawful servants entired away, or brought before the courts to be emancipated!' p. 156. The 'seizure' (') complained of is the operation of the habeas corpus, and the servants and giving a new impulse to infidelity. The Rev. Mr. Tyng, of Philadelphia, an Episcopal clergyman, lately delivered a godly sermon against the extension of slavery, and urging the duty of prayer, humiliation, and penitence. A majority of his congregation took offence, and compelled his resignation. And what sympathy did this martyr to ministerial fidelity receive from a brother of his own church with the results of the latest and the servants of the serv to the unlawful seizure of colored servants passing with their masters through a free State; we must open all the free States to the entrance of slaves are such. 'Let our people be appealed to against this injustice and unkindness,' (the emancipation of slaves in our courts.) 'Legislation cannot well remedy the evil, especially if its only remedy be the poor donation of leave to stay a few weeks, and no more, with a slave at the North, as some of the free States have enacted. This concession makes visitors from the South feel that they are under obligations for that which ought not to be placed on the ground of permission. p. 150. And so the censor of the Tract press claims for the slaveholder the right to bring and keep his slaves upon free soil, and probably to work and fing them at pleasure while there; and thus would slavery be quietly re-established in every free State. And how does this jeering man of God treat the repugnance felt at the North to this introduction of slaves as a matter the North to this introduction of slaves as a matter of right? 'Are we afraid that the sight of the happy relation subsisting between masters and their slaves vill make our people in love with the institution?

It is difficult to imagine a law better calculated to scoundrelize all concerned in its execution, and to familiarize the community with cruelty and injustice, than the fugitive act. Well indeed may the men who voted for this accursed law dread the woe denounced against such as decree unrighteous decrees, to turn aside the needy from judgment, and to take away the right from the poor. To the dis to take away the right from the poor. To the dis-grace of a noble profession, lawyers are not wanting who, deaf to the divine injunction, 'Open thy mouth for the dumb, plead the cause of the poor and needy,' are ready for the wages of iniquity to employ their talents in consigning to a life of unre-quited toil, misery, and degradation, a poor, help-less fellow-man, who they know is innocent of crime, and as justly entitled to freedom as them-selves. Jerusalem, it would seem, was infested selves. Jerusalem, it would seem, was infested with men of similar character. 'Among my peo-ple,' says the prophet, 'are found wicked men; they lay wait as he that setteth snares; they set a trap, they catch men.' But, thank God, all do not catch men; some there are who strive to 'deliver the spoil out of the hand of the oppressor,' and they are honored with the derision of the Rev. N. Adams, D. D.

Adams, D. D.

Another inroad on the morals of the community and the independence and moral power of the Church, is found in the recent clamor raised by the pro-slavery party against 'political preaching.' The outburst of indignation with which the fugitive law was received, was very annoying to the traders in Southern votes and merchandize. Immediately a number of preachers set to work to turn, if possible, number of preachers set to work to turn, if possible, the current of religious feeling setting against the law. Soon the press groaned with sermons on the duty of obedience to the powers that be, and the damning sin of resisting the ordinance of God. Their sermons were received with great delight, by the very class that is now scandalized by the profanity of 'political preaching.' The New York Union-saving, slave-catching committee, comprising 'the property and standing' of the metropolis, had some of these very sermons printed at their own expense, and scattered broad-cast through the land, and Daniel Webster addressed a complimentary letter to the author of one of them. Then, pro-slavery 'political preaching' was both patriotic and Christian. Mr. Webster, trampling under foot his most

country exhorting the people to conquer their preju-dices and catch slaves; and had endeavored to arm the fugitive act with the terrors of constructive treason, by converting the slightest resistance to its execution into the capital crime of levying war against the United States! No sooner had he expired, than ONE HUNDRED clergymen united in can-pired, than ONE HUNDRED clergymen united in can-onizing his memory by sounding forth his praises from as many pulpits. Sermons in praise of Daniel Webster and his politics, gave no offence to pious slave-catchers and conservative divines.

MARSES

At last the tide turned. The profligate repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the villanies perpetrated in Kansas, the wicked devotion of the Democratic party to the extension of human bondage, and the nomination to the Presidential chair of one of the parties to the Ostend ruscality, all combined to force on the consciences of some of Christ's minis-ters, the consideration of their duty at the present crisis. Multitudes were striving to effect measures adverse alike to the welfare of the country and the recepts of God's word. Piratical warfare was to be prosecuted for the benefit of the slave-power; vast territories, now free, were to be subjected to the abominations of slavery, and the opposition of the inhabitants was to be crushed by brute force. What part, under such circumstances, were the sentinels on the walls of Zion to take? Were they to be, like the priests of old, denounced by the prophet as 'dumb dogs,' or were they to warn their ople not to be partakers of other men's sins? of Democratic politicians and South-side divines. But said God to the prophet, 'Thou shalt speak my my words unto them, whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear.' Hence, the question of duty was not to be decided by the popular suffrage. 'Son of man,' was the command, 'cause Jerusalem to know her chemications above my sealed their to know her abominations; shew my people their transgressions, and the house of Israel their sins. Happily for the honor and usefulness of the Church, several faithful sermons were preached, urging the people not to encourage by their votes or otherwise, niquitous measures, whereby they would expose themselves and their country to the Divine wrath. slavery a howl of anger and indignation, against such a desceration of the sanctity of the pulpit! With mere questions of political expediency, the pulpit has no legitimate connection, but questions

of political morality are peculiarly within the prov-ince of men, who, by the most solemn rites and the most awful vows, are appointed preachers of right-cousness. If the Legislature proposes to legalize polygamy, to abolish the Sabbath, to license lewd-Church may not rebuke wickedness in high places, she becomes a mere tool in the hands of rulers and demagogues, silently sanctioning their atrocities, and reddening her skirts with the blood of souls lost through her cowardice and selfishness. Churches, as well as individuals, may be sure their sins will find them out. The American Church is deeply involved in the guilt of slavery, and has given great occasion to the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme. While, at the South, the clergy and church members are almost universally slave-owners, and exhibit Church, the Rev. Editor of the New York Church Journal, professedly a religious paper? With a coarseness and malignity becoming a border-ruffian chaplain, after noticing the dismissal, he added: 'As to the particular result, being summarily driven out of his parish for "preaching politics," we have

but three words to say—served him right.'

The priests of Anathoth were enraged against
Jeremiah for preaching politics; but what was the
Divine message to the prophet? 'Thus saith the
Lord, of the men of Anathoth that seek thy life, saying, prophesy not in the name of the Lord, that thou die not by our hand, thus saith the Lord, be-hold, I will punish them.' The same spirit is now active which in former days said to 'the seers see active which in former days said to 'the seers see not, and to the prophets prophesy not unto us right things, speak unto us smooth things, prophesy deceits.' A minister may preach politics with impunity, provided he preaches smooth things and prophesies deceits. He may dwell at pleasure on prophesies deceits. He may dwell at pleasure on our wealth and population, and power and glory, and prophesy our future greatness among the na-tions of the earth. But let him rebuke national vanity, and arrogance, and profligacy, and those who have the power will make him to know that 'he is abhorred that speaketh uprightly,' and the men of Anathoth will exclaim, 's served him right!'

REMONSTRANCE OF JUDGE LORING. Tothe Honorable, the Joint Committee of the Sen-ate and House of Representatives on Federal Re-

I, EDWARD G. LORING, Judge of Pro'ate for the County of Suffolk, respectfully submit, in an-swer to the petition of Francis Jackson and others, asking for my removal from said office of Judge of Decheter.

Probate ;—
That I have held the office of Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States, to take bail and affidavits, and also the said office of Judge of Pro-bate, since the enactment of the Statute of Massa-chusetts, A. D. 1855, ch. 489, as the petitioners al-

That—I considered the said statute to be uncon That—I considered the said statute to be unconstitutional, in the provisions to which the petitioners refer; that it had been held to be unconstitutional, by his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, upon the opinion of the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth.

That—the People of Massachusetts have made the Constitution the rule and measure of every man's rights and duties under it; and that every man, by claiming its rights of citizenship, and more essential.

claiming its rights of citizenship, and more espe-cially every magistrate, by taking his oath of office, pledges his faith 'to support the Constitution,' and thus makes that duty a solemn moral obligation to

thing, it is against unconstitution' against any thing, it is against unconstitutional laws; and the magistrate who furthers, by obedience or otherwise, directly or indirectly, and in any degree, an unconstitutional law, violates his duty, and is guilty of

perjury.

And I respectfully claim, that, in withholding all and Daniel Webster addressed a complimentary letter to the author of one of them. Then, pro-slavery 'political preaching' was both patriotic and Christian. Mr. Webster, trampling under foot his most solemn and emphatic pledges, had betrayed the cause of freedom, had labored to throw immense territories open to slavery, had travelled about the labored to the constitution, that it is the meaning and purpose of the Constitution, that the official action of

Judicial Officers shall be inquired into only on Impeachment before the appointed tribunal, and according to the due forms of law; that there is no other protection for the Judiciary against popular excitements, the dominance of party, and the legislation it fashions; and that I have appeared before the Committee, only because I would not avoid any tribunal formed within the letter of the Constitution; and because of my conviction that the Committee,

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1857. WHOLE NUMBER, 1368.

EDWARD G. LORING,

Judge of Probate Boston, March 9, 1857.

From the Boston Dally Bee. JUDGE AND COMMISSIONER LORING AND HIS PREDICAMENT.

The remonstrance of Edward G. Loring, who is Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States, and also Judge of Probate, which we published yesterday, is in some respects a very singular document. There is a statute of this State, enactlaw for Mr. Loring to remain Judge of Probate under the authority and sanction of Massachusetts, while at the same time he holds the office of U.S. white at the same the Statute is an express one, and there is no mode, that we can see, of evading it, and the only way in which he can presume to hold both offices simultaneously, is by assuming that the stat-nte of 1855 is unconstitutional. This Mr. Loring poldly assumes, and it is on this ground alone that he justifies his acknowledged disobedience of the point which it is not our purpose now to discuss. But we wish to call the attention of Judge Loring But we wish to call the attenued and of the public, to whom his appeal is indirectly made, to the very extraordinary presentment of his opinions and reasons, which he has himself given, and to some of the legitimate consequences which must follow the acceptance and endorsement of the opinions of Mr. Loring. In his remonstrance he says:—

says:—

define attenued is indirectly sense of the Constitution they pretend to interpret. The most explicit allusion to slaves, in that instrument, describes them as held to service in the States, under the laws thereof, plainly deriving the rights of the master from local, not from common law. The decision is also opposed to the unanimous judgment of the statesmen and jurists, by whom the Constitution was formed, and to the amplest recorded

Mr. Loring asserts that every citizen of Massachu- tively submit to their decree etts is bound to withhold all furtherance from any magisterial capacity, he is also guilty of perjury. This is Mr. Loring's position. That he makes the individual judgment of the person who is to choos between obedience and disobedience, submission of sistance, the sole criterion of action, is perfectly clear; for he says, 'I considered the statute to be unconstitutional,' and upon this, his judgment, he bases his refusal to comply with the law of Massa-chusetts. Very well, let us take Mr. Loring at his word, and see where it will place him and the quesion of his removal. He will not, of course, that every citizen is bound to be as true to the Con-stitution of the United States as to that of Massa chusetts. Equal allegiance is due to both. Therefore it follows, by Mr. Loring's own argument, that if any citizen of Massachusetts considers any law of the United States to be unconstitutional, he is bound to disobey it, and if he be acting in any official capacity, he is bound to withold any aid or furtherance, direct or indirect from such a law. ice, direct or indirect, from such a law. This Mr. ance, direct or indirect, from such a law. This Mr. Loring must maintain, for surely if he is justified in disobeying a statute of Massachusetts which he considers unconstitutional, nay, more, if, as he says, he would be guilty of parjury if he should fail to disobey it, then every citizen, as well as Mr. Loring, is equally under a solemn obligation to disobey and refrain from executing any law of the United States which his individual judgment may pronounce unconstitutional. Now, the consequence is this: a large majority of the people of Massachusetts unquestionably consider the Fugitive Slave Act unconstitutional; we so consider it, and can find for it no defence, no ground of justification in the Constitution of the United States, nor anywhere else. stitution of the United States, nor anywhere else. In this opinion we are confident we have the concurrence of four-fifths of the citizens of this State; therefore Mr. Loring holds that a large majority of his fellow-citizens are bound to disobey the Fugitive Slave Act, and to 'withhold all furtherance' from its execution; otherwise, he maintains, that they do not fulfil their duty as citizens, magistrates and

But Mr. Loring himself holds the Fugitive Slave Act to be constitutional, being, unfortunately for him, with a very small minority of his fellow-citims, of that opinion. He has acted as a Commisondage, by the authority of this act and his office under it, and has most emphatically given us to unerstand that he will further its execution. And, y his own reasoning, are not the citizens of Mas-achusetts, and especially her legislators and execusachusetts, and especially her legislators and execu-tive officers, who are sworn as much as he is ' to support the Constitution,' if they believe the Fugi-tive Slave Act to be unconstitutional, bound, nay, are they not solemnly obligated to remove Mr. Loring from office, and thus clear themselves from indirectly sustaining him in his furtherance of what indirectly sustaining him in his furtherance of what they consider an unconstitutional enactment? The arguments of Mr. Loring prove, incontestibly, that the petitioners are right, that the Legislature is doing its duty in seeking his removal, and that the Governor ought to remove him, unless (which we cannot believe) they all agree with Mr. Loring in thinking, not only that the Fugitive Slave Act is constitututional, but that the statute of Massachusetts is unconstitutional; for if they differ from Mr. Loring on either of these points, they do not fulfil their duty as citizens or as magistrates, if they do not remove him, maugre his remonstrance. Thus has Mr. Commissioner and Judge Loring protheir duty as citizens or as magistrates, if they do not remove him, maugre his remonstrance. Thus has Mr. Commissioner and Judge Loring pronounced against himself, and we leave him in the pit into which he has fairly plunged himself. Our own opinion is, that every citizen is bound to obey the laws and support the Constitution of his country and of his State; but if he conscientiously believes that any law is contrary to the laws of God, to the Constitution or the laws of his country, then let him disobey it, being ready to abide the consequences to himself, whether temporary or permanent, insignificant or momentous, beneficial or disastrous.

A REVOLUTIONARY DECREE.

The Supreme Court of the United States has renprotection for the Judiciary against popular excitements, the dominance of party, and the legislation it fashious; and that I have appeared before the Committee, only because I would not avoid any tribunal formed within the letter of the Constitution; and because of my conviction that the Committee, in the performance of its duties, would assure exact justice to all persons, according to the Constitution and Constitutional laws.

All which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD G. LORING.

attributes of State sovereignty.

If this decision be submitted to, there is no longer a free State. The slaveholder may bring his slaves into Massachusetts, and hold them here, our constiinto Massachusetts, and hold them here, our consti-tution and laws to the contrary notwithstanding. They call it a right to hold them in transitu, but their transit through our territory may be as slow as they choose to make it, so that it comes to the same thing in the end—we are denied the power to make freedom the paramount law of the Common-wealth. The most essential and precious attribute of State sovereignty—that sovereignty which existed before the Constitution of the United States—that sovereignty from which all powers of the feudal gov-ernment are derived—is stricken down. Let the sword which crests the arms of our Commonwealth be blotted out. There is no longer any freedom or independence to defend. We are become a province

Shall this decision be submitted to ? It need not be. A most righteous decision of the Supreme Court, (as we believe) regarding the rights of the Cherokee nation, was made of none effect by the State of Georgia, with the connivance of President he justifies his acknowledged disobedience of the law, in this his remonstrance which he puts in as an answer to the petitioners, who ask that he may be removed from the office of Judge of Probate. Mr. Loring may be right in the opinion he expresses of the unconstitutionality of the particular statute of Massachusetts to which he has reference; this is a Massachusetts to which he has reference; this is a manufacture of the constitutional transfer of the constitution of swer, it is the Southern judges of the Supreme Court who are the authors of revolution. They have enacted a principle contrary to the most plain and obvious sense of the Constitution they pretend to interpret.

"That, if citizens are bound and magistrates are sworn "to support the Constitution" against anything, it is against unconstitutional laws; and the magistrate who furthers, by obedience or otherwise, directly or indirectly, and in any degree, an unconstitutional law, violates his duty, and is guilty of perjury.

And I respectfully claim, that in withholding all furtherance from the statute on which the petitioners found their prayer, I directly fulfilled my duty, as a citizen and a magistrate, to the Constitution and people of Massachusetts."

ment of the statesmen and jurists, by whom the Constitution was formed, and to the amplest recorded testimony as to their intentions. It is a doctrine with the most desperate school of Southern politicians, the men who have been for the space of a generation plotting against the Union, have dared to constitution. It is a sacrilege, against which the blood of our fathers were from the statute on which the petitioners for the statute on which the petitioners for the statute on which the most desperate school of Southern politicians, the men who have been for the space of a generation plotting against the Union, have dared to constitution. It is a sacrilege, against the Union, have dared to constitution. No man who has in his veins a drop kindred to the blood that bought our liberties can actively submit to their decree.

law or statute which he deems unconstitutional; that he must neither obey nor aid in the execution of any law or statute which he considers unconstitutional; and that if he does so obey, or help to extend the spirit of their fathers as to yield their birthright without a struggle, then it becomes the solemn duty But if the free States will sit down in the dust, of every conscientious freeman to regard the Union of these States as stripped henceforth of all title to his willing allegiance. If the Constitution is a charter to protect slavery, everywhere, then it is a sin against God and man to swear allegiance to it. Every man will be forced to choose between distinction, and the guilt of an accomplice in the crime of slavery. May God avert such an alternative!

What ought we to do? Shall we rebel? We what ought we to do? Shall we rebel? We answer, No. It would be idle and useless. In a government it seems necessary to have a court removed some distance from immediate popular influence, to control even the Executive. This Supreme Court has made many righteous decisions. It now makes one horribly wicked. Shall we repudiate the Court? If so, we might as well have none, which would be a greater or il.

would be a greater evil.

1. We ought to oppose and expose the decision.

The several States must as far as possible nullify it.

2. We ought to prepare for the crisis coming. The oligarchs of slavery are waxing bolder and bolder, more and more insulting. There are now no free colored men in the North. Soon they will see that our free labor interferes in some way our free labor interferes in some way with their progress, and will begin to interfere with that. The next step now will probably be the purchase of Cuba, after which, without any special act, the foreign slave trade with Africa will be open. The act of Congress pronouncing the slave trade piracy, and abolishing it, is unconstitutional. Congress had abolishing it, is unconstitutional. Congress had no right to pass such a quixotic act. Everything protecting the colored man is unconstitutional—everything interfering with the slaveholder is unconstitutional. The bogus legislature in Kansas is not unconstitutional; the free legislature is. And so on

throughout.
3. Now every man, North and South, who has any regard for right, should solemnly vow to him-self and God, with all the solemnity of an oath that he will never vote for a man for any office in State or the United States, who is not openly and reliably opposed to all slavery; and who will not make use of all means to cripple, abolish, and

not make use of all means to cripple, abolish, and extirpate it.

4. Again as Christians we have a special duty.
Our church is not of God unless she shakes off this curse and sin with the deepest indignation. This injustice to the black man she shall not connive at. She ought to say and preach that the black man has a right to his liberty everywhere. He has. The United States has no right to deny him citizenship. He has a right, and is bound to obey God rather than man. Liberty is natural, and slavery is not even an exception—there is no exception; the mas-

than man. Liberty is natural, and slavery is not even an exception—there is no exception; the master is always and must be a sinner; guilty, too, of one of the deepest of crimes. All apparent exceptions are not exceptions. They are only transitional passages as rapid as possible from a great evil to good.

5. Lastly, we ourselves must declare our freedom; our freedom from party in State and in Church. There are some who will assent to anything, if done by their party; and there are some Christians who think more of what they call the peace and quiet of the church than they do of the cause of God. Such men sin and lead others to sin, and the exigencies of the times now loudly call them to repent.

There is only one ray of light, and that is—the insanity of strong defenders excites a more determined opposition. Anti-Slavery progresses. When the final conflict comes, which it would seem will be not far hence, if God is in favor of justice, and the power of truth is not a chimera, slavery will be crushed to the earth, and liberty be universal.—Zion's Herald.

sion of Congress, but Congress has no right to for-bid it. The sacred shield of the Constitution is spread over the system. When the Territory comes to be formed into a State, then indeed the people themselves may exclude it. But till then, the institution cannot be touched. The poisoned tree must be left for years to strike its roots into the soil. It is only after it has gained strength and vigor and

enacity, that it may be rooted up!

This reverses the judgment of our fathers. The
men who framed the Constitution never doubted the complete authority of Congress over the national domain. Hence they passed the Ordinance of 1787 to exclude slavery from the North-West Terri-tory, by which Ohio and the great States beyond were saved from that terrible curse. The legislators of another generation passed the Missouri Com-promise, and for more than thirty years no voice was raised against it. Judges Marshall and Story never found out that it was unconstitutional. That discovery was reserved for a later day.

Daniel Webster, the great expounder of the Constitution, always held that slavery existed only by a local law. It was not the natural state of man, to be presumed without specific enactment; nor was it made by the Constitution a national institution. t existed in South Carolina by the law of South Carolina. But that law had no force in Massachu-setts, nor anywhere out of a slave State. If the slave was carried by his master beyond that boundary, he ceased to be under that local law, and remed his natural right to liberty.

But now all this is changed. It is decided that

the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, though Clay and Webster and Marshall and Story never dreamed of it. And the ordinance of 1787 also was unconstitutional, though it was framed by the very men who made the Constitution. These parriers are thrown down, and no other can be reared. There is no power in the land to stop the spread of slavery. Masters from Mississippi and Alabama may emigrate to-morrow with their whole plantations, not only to Kansas, but to Minnesota and to Oregon. In a word, Slavery is hereby made National, and Freedom is Sectional.

This is a gigantic stride of the Slave Power towards universal domination. And we are afraid this is not the end. We see not why the same dethis is not the end. We see not why the same decision may not apply to States as well as to Territories. If it be settled that slaves are property too sacred for Congress to touch or even to restrict, why may not a slaveholder bring his slaves to New York as well as take them to Kansas? And what is to prevent Mr. Toombs from calling the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill? Then, indeed, Slavery will be nationalized. Its black flag will float over all the broad continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. ontinent from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

There is something ominous in the time chosen for this sweeping judgment. The case was before the Court a year ago. But for some cause, a decision has been delayed till now. Our political papers say it was kept back fast year lest it might alarm the North, and have an effect on the Presidential election. And now two days after the new iential election. And now, two days after the new resident is inaugurated, this tremendous decis s announced as the law of the country. Is it to be understood that this is to indicate the policy of the

new Administration?

We fear much the effect of this decision on the only the beginning of a new and prolonged strug-gle. It seems likely to provoke a feeling like that gle. It seems likely to provoke a reeing that which followed the passage of the Kansas bill, and may renew the strife and bitterness of the last year.

But, whatever the political effect, it is at least a country that such a de-

shame and reproach to our country that such a decision should be established as American law. In England, a slave cannot exist; the instant he touches the shore of that island, his chains fall from himes the shore of that island, his chains fall from him-But in this republic the government proclaims Sla-very as the universal law. It hunts the fugitive, and seizes him for his master; it fastens his fetters, and holds the key of his prison-house; and, finally, it denies that a black man can be a citizen, or even appear in the United States courts to ask for the otection of his rights !- N. Y. Evangelist.

Never before was there so shameful a prosti-tution of judicial authority as the above decision involves. The Supreme Court of the United States has abdicated its high functions as a minister of justice and equity, and basely descended to the po-sition of a tool of the Southern oligarchy. Hence-forth it is the pander of man-stealers, and will desition of a tool of the of man-stealers, and will de-forth it is the pander of man-stealers, and will de-vote itself primarily, not to the vindication of rights, but to the enforcement of wrongs,—not to the noble work of defending and maintaining freedom, but to the conservation and security of the meanest of all

than would a decree of the same court to disfran-thise all the natives of New England. Nor should chise all the natives of New England. Nor should it receive, from the friends of freedom, any more regard than would such a decree. If we would not submit to the arbitrary denial and violation of our own rights, neither should we submit to a like denial and violation of the rights of others,—whether of the white race or the black, who, whatever the courts may hold as to their citizenship, are our fellow-countrymen. We know of no better way of meeting this new aggression upon the cause of freeneeting this new aggression upon the cause of free-lom, than for its friends to unite in relieving the proscribed race from the disabilities under which States, and in securing to them fully, in all those States, the rights of citizenship which are denied to them under the Federal Constitution.—American Baptist.

Dr. Cheever preached a sermon last evening to an immense audience on the recent decision of the Su-preme Court, from the text, 'Cursed be he that perverteth the judgment of the stranger.' He con-sidered the contrast between our treatment of the African race and the treatment prescribed by God, the condition to which this decision reduced them, African race and the treatment prescribed by God, the condition to which this decision reduced them, its wickedness in the light of law, human and divine, the influence of that example, its entire nullity as to any duty to obey it, and finally our obligation before God to do away with the iniquity. He dwelt upon the Jesuftical sophistry of the decision, which he stigmatized as 'this horrible hand-book of tyranny.' He thought it fitting that the Judge who pronounced it should not be a Protestant; it was of a piece with that religion whose habit was to anothermatize and persecute. The world had waited six thousand years to see this indiscriminate assassination of a whole race. The part of Cain had been re-enacted on a tremendous scale, but, as in other murders, the great difficulty was to get rid of the body. He reviewed the points of Judge Taney's decision. If it were fully carried out, he said an African could be appropriated, if found running at large, just as a lump of gold could be if found by the road-side, and already in Virginia it had been proposed to sell the free negroes to pay the State debt. This terrible perversion of the Constitution laid the Judge open to impeachment for his daring attempt to destroy the foundations of the Republic. He called upon the insulted majesty of the churches unitedly to reprobate the dreadful wrong of these Border-Ruffian Judges.—N. Y. Tribens.

## REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

SOUTHERN AMBITION.

to Southern slaveholders are far-reaching in hition. They by no means propose to lim-pension of their principles to Kansas. In-e whole territory of the nation, from the to the Pacific, and from the Gulf to Canasuite to small an area to give scope to their grand purposes. They contemplate the sub-sis of all Europe as well as Africa, to their project of human chattelism as the central the civilization and Christianity of this

herepresentatives from the Continental Powthous in their attentions to Southern Senaend Representatives, and it is to be hoped the d sek, by all means in our power, to promul-drough these official sources, THE PRINCIPLES

pass of the court, rould be very desirable, even, if our politi-ture to lend their influence in favor of the Con-ni party in Europe, by having the right sort of

The elements contending for admission Buchanan's Cabinet here indicate how ful and earnest the South should be in this it may be very difficult for the President to place in his Cabinet men who reflect the seand represent the people of the South. If he ch appointments as meet the just expectaof his best friends at the South, the entire sentiment of the North will declare ist his Administration from the start. The ill intensify, until it at last finds vent at splat-bar, against any respectable (in num-seposition. If the people of the South are special in this matter, the Democratic party, subsal organization, is at an end. This is no ing the enemy. Mr. Buchanan cannot hads with his declared opponents, or turn that upon his tried friends. There are but two Mr. Northern and Southern party-and Mr. meal in its principles, and patriotic in its ends. Trasy accomplish a great deal, however, by they up alliances and friendships on the Contiing a mances and friends through proper cothe for any other solution of this anti-slavery a spartment of Government. All efforts at will be as idle in the future as in the

s of individuals, when extraordinary efforts net or even immaterial to the world at anded by elements which must end in etion, unless some great, determined and stid effort is made in resistance. Let no genm in South Carolina deceive himself as to cass of the Republican party. The President blat message has depicted truly the criminal of the anti-slavery leaders as fatally bent on Livery effort of the South to escape from andom will be deemed revolutionary. It is istand-highest duty of the South to prepare let the issue, thus presented us, boldly. South Indo so effectually, she must establish a polising to eventual independence. All mere poa tredients, or party appliances, will come to the Press of the State should combine to the that organization of sentiment which is the practical effort.

k Bachanan will undoubtedly carry out these as of the starery extensionists, and see to it that labasadors to European Courts are of the European Courts are of the samp to disseminate Southern principles. Inwill encounter little opposition from the des-net kampe. Their cause is a common one, and rell anderstand it.

Wit only has the bogus Legislature of Kansas and only has the bogus Legislature of Range side every possible security for making a slavery-tering Constitution, but it has gone one step far-t, and declared it Rebellion for Free State men to at better, either for defence or to adopt free in-

AN ACT TO PUNISH REBELLION.

Li ACT TO PUNISH REBELLION.

Is it marted by the Governor and the Legislative scale of the Territory of Kansas:

Se I. If two or more persons shall combine to up the government of the Territory, or to overnite same, or to interfere forcibly in the administration of the Government, or any department set, endened by forcible attempt within the mary to accomplish such purpose, the person so saing shall be deemed guilty of rebellion, and on sains shall suffer Death, or confinement and shale.

war against any part of the people of this sy, they shall be deemed guilty of rebellion, a smitten shall suffer death, or imprison-

If two or more persons shall conspire to two or more persons snall conspire to the brubly out of this Territory, or from his snain, any portion of the people of this Territories by the taking arms and assembling to spain such purpose, they shall be deemed in freellion, and punished as in the last sec-

A Confinement and hard labor, as provided a this Act, shall not exceed twenty years. his let to take effect and be in force from and

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN. a the title of a New School paper, which makes ntension to be of an anti-slavery character! in is a specimen of its quality :-

It are opposed to the attempt to drive off the silv such declarations as would make it inconset with self-respect for them to remain with it we exteen it a course devoid of Christian at an analysis. and magnanimity.

impossible; for it means a dissolution opposed to the attempt to drive off the for it will neither promote the abolition of at the South, nor produce harmony at the stat, on the contrary, will tend to make the new strengous for slavery, will arrest the now exerted upon us by our Southern and will rend the North.

ating alike both of the false extremes tha stalt saveholding as a blessing, or denounce and ing esential sin, we will seek to bring stiff of the Gospel to barr upon the difficulties with it is encompassed. THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

The Buffalo Express remarks upon the position of the Supreme Court with reference to the Dred Scott case and the people of the country, as follows:—

AND THE PERSON LETTER THE VENEZA

'This judicial tribunal, which has just aimed the most dangerous blow at the peace of the Union and the rights and welfare of the American people, that has menaced them since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, consists of nine Judges. Five of them, all from slave States, adopt Judge Taney's decision in the Dred Scott case as law and justice. We put them on record as follows:—

ROGER P. TANEY, of Maryland. JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Alabama John Catron, of Tennesses, James M. Wayne, of Georgia. PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia

The decision which they make is in strict accord ance with the behests of slavery. Its purpose is t intranch that Institution in newness of strengt everywhere. It overleaps State sovereignty—reduces the black race to the condition of other chattels, and precludes them from redress for the most aggravated personal wrongs—bids slavery to range where it pleases over the free States and free Territories of the northwest, and removes from Congress the power over the Territories which had been accorded to it

since the organization of this government.

Two of the Judges dissent from the position of the Court on the slavery issue, but agree with the ma-jority that Dred Scott and his family were slaves under the laws of Missouri, which followed them into Illinois. They are Northern Democrats, as follows:

SAMUEL NELSON, of New York. ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania.

They had courage to differ with the slave Judge They had courage to differ with the slave Judges on general principles, but dare not brave them on all their erroneous and dangerous points. Their love of freedom and justice shone forth but dimly when brought in contact with slavery, and soon became extinguished under its direct power.

There were two Judges who took their position fearlessly and firmly on the side of right. They are:

JOHN McLean, of Ohio.
BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, of Massachusetts.

These men, who were old Whigs and eminent is their conservatism, now stand out as the only Judges on that bench who will firmly uphold the faith of the nation and the rights of the States. They could neither be awed by power nor bribed by the ishments of slavery, to desert a position that they deemed right, and which is in accordance with the universal sentiment of the free States. This decision is a terrible assault upon the patience of the people of the North, and will put their patriotism and love for the Union to a severe test. It crowds them to the wall where they have no alternative but submisthe wall where they have no alternative out submis-sion to a palpable wrong, or like their forefathers to revolt, and again throw off the chains of their op-pressors at the termination of a bloody struggle. It is asking much of a free man, living in a free State, and respecting State sovereignty, to look on submissively and see the whole country subjugated to slavery. Men will hesitate, and bear the ills they have ry. Men will hesitate, and bear the midst of a revolu-rather than fly hastily into the midst of a revolution, but there will be a time, and we apprehend it is not far away, when decisions of such atrocity will be spurned by an insulted and indignant people, as were the usurpations and oppressions of the mother coun-try prior to the Revolution.'

From the Albany Evening Journal. GEN. JACKSON ON COLORED CITIZEN-SHIP.

Yesterday we published Chancellor Kent's opinion on the subject. To-day we have Gen. Jackson's The soldier agrees with the jurist in declaring color ed men citizens, and that not only of Northern States, but of Louisiana and of the Union. It may not be amiss to state that Taney owes the place he now holds to the President whose opinion he scouts and contemns.

While the immense British force was approaching

Louisiana, Gen. Jackson learned that among its ranks were regiments of colored men, and he wished to excite the sentiment of loyalty in the bosoms of the colored people of that State. The condition of affairs was such that not a man could be spared from

the American side.
The Government at Washington had left New Orleans utterly without defence, and the General had to avail himself of all the means within his reach to get together a force strong enough to make resistance with something like a chance in favor of suc-

On the 21st of September, 1814, he issued from his headquarters at Mobile an address 'To the Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana,' in which he said:

Through a mistaken policy, you have heretofore been deprived of a participation in the glorious strug-gle for national rights in which our country is engag-

'As Sons of Freedom, you are called upon to defend-our most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence for a valorous sup-port,' &c.

Your country, although calling for your exertions does not wish you to engage in her cause without re-munerating you for the services rendered, &c. In another part of his address he says to them

'You will, undivided, receive the applause and gratitude of your countrymen.' Again, he said: 'To assure you of the sincerity of my intentions, and my anxiety to engage your invaluable services to our country, I have communicated my wishes to the Governor of Louisiana, '&c.

In an address which he issued to his colored sol-

diers on the 18th of December, Gen. Jackson said

When on the banks of the Mobile, I called you to take up arms, inviting you to partake the perils and glory of your WHITE FELLOW CITIZENS, I ex pected much from you; for I was not ignorant that you possessed qualities most formidable to an invading enemy. I knew with what fortitude you could en dure hunger and thirst, and all the fatigues of a cam paign. I knew well how you loved YOUR NATIVE COUNTRY, and that you, as well as ourselves, had to defend what man holds most dear—his parents, wife, children and property. You have done more than I expected In addition to the previous qualities I before knew you to possess, I found among you a noble enthusiasm, which leads to the performance of great things."

DECISION IN THE DRED SCOTT CASE. The effect of this opinion, if it is carried out, wil be to legalize slavery on every foot of soil over which the U. S. Constitution extends its jurisdiction. No State laws or Constitutions can possibly prevent it. Slaves are, by this, on an exact footing with every other species of property. Now, Ohio has no shadow other species of property. Now, Ohio has no shadow of authority to pass a law that a citizen of Ken-tucky shall not bring his horse into this State, hold and work him here, and take him back to Kentuck when he please. The reason is that property in horses is secured to the citizens of all the States by the Constitution of the United States, and no Stat government has any authority to impair or set asid rights conferred by the U. S. Constitution. But ac cording to the Supreme Court, the Constitution confers the same right of property in men that it does in horses. Hence the Kentucky slaveholder may bring his human chattels to Ohio, hold and work them here at pleasure, and carry them back when he will. If they escape from him while in Ohio he will. If they escape from him while in Ohio, they may be re-captured under the Fugitive Slave Act. If an Ohio court attempt to set them free, the Supreme Court have anticipated its decision and will remand them to slavery, and this court has the whole army and navy of the country to enforce its

Thus the ancient land-marks of freedom are swe away. The demon of despotism moves on, in his work of subjugation, with gigantic strides. His baleful shadow darkens the whole land. Freedom is hunted from her last covert in the nation. The pre-carious foothold on which she has stood for som time, in the nominally free States, has crumbled away. The pirate flag of slavery floats from ocean to ocean. Wickedness has taken the place of judgment, and iniquity has usurped the seat of righteous

We see no ground whatever for the notion of son Republican papers that this decision will prove a dead letter, and is of no account. The same was said of the Fugitive Act, and of the Nebraska swin die. Yet these measures have been any thing but dead letter. This decision also will be enforced dead letter. This decision also will be enforced. The army and navy are at the disposal of the President to enforce the decrees of the court, and the course of the latter functionary has demonstrated, thus early, that he is a mere index finger of the Southern Oligarchs. It is a significant fact, in this conflection, that large additional appropriations to the army and navy were smuggled through Congress during its last hours. The decision, we repeat, will

be enforced if the pride, ar policy, or mere wonton-ness of power of the oligarchs prompt them to en-force it. And the North will submit, as they have always done before. Cotton polities and cotton re-ligion have so debauched the Northern conscience, ligion have so debauched the Northern conscience, that the consciousness of manhood is about extinct. Issachar is a strong ass, and this last load will be borne meekly, like all the heavy burdens that have preceded it.—Free Presbyterian.

When color disinherits, it is plain that reason and justice do not prevail. Thus these grave judges are guilty of depraving the public mind, and blotting out all traces of the divine origin of human rights. They have done their best to erase and to overthrow that part of the Declaration of Independence, which, in strict accordance with the gospel of Christ, says all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—that among those are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It was the duty of those Judges to construct the Constitution and the laws according to Man; but, instead of this, they first put on their own pro-slavery construction on the Constitution, and then made the colored man's destiny sink down to the level of their own brutal misconceptions. The strong language of the Tribune is none too severe on such an open and shameless perversion of both the letter and spirit of our laws. We revere judges and law, but the former must behave, and the latter be right. Judges that pervert justice, we despise; and laws that are but modes of crime, we abhor.

Hitherto, the federal judiciary, notwithstanding obvious pre-slavery bearings, has been supposed to pressess a fair sense of justice, and to be capable of When color disinherits, it is plain that reason and

obvious pro-slavery bearings, has been supposed to possess a fair sense of justice, and to be capable of judging where the essential principles of liberty were involved; but we cannot see how confidence is to be placed in men who make mere color the exclusive basis of human rights.

asis of human rights.

This decision establishes, we fear, the following

1. That all corruption comes in with the chatte principle.
2. That the United States Court is of no further use in the pursuit of justice, where Southern 'in-

stitutions' are concerned.

3. That the virtual overthrow of the federal judiciary, or in other words, its entire subserviency to the Slave Power, is nearly the last step in the retrograde march from Union to Disunion.—Northern Independent.

If the people of the United States cannot protect their own territories, purchased by their treasure and their blood, from being made marts for selling men and women in the shambles of the slave-traders, where can be found authority to protect the high seas or the coasts of Africa from the same nefarious traffic? If Congress cannot prohibit the slave-trade in the territories of the Union, surely much more has it not power to prohibit it outside of the territories. If the slave-owner may carry his slaves and hold them wherever he will in the public domain of the United States, and even in the States, in defiance of Congressional and local laws, he certainly may carry them where he pleases outside of all such law. By logical necessity, therefore, if the present judgment of the Supreme Court is acquiesced in, the same tribunal will be compelled to adjudge all the existing statutes prohibiting and punishing the seas or the coasts of Africa from the same nefarious the existing statutes prohibiting and punishing the foreign slave-trade, to be without warrant in the Constitution, and, therefore, null and void.

And this is the point at which the Slave Power

has long been aiming. Its first step was to nation alize slavery in the territories and in the States That point, by this Dred Scott decision, is attained. The next step is to universalize it by annulling all laws branding the slave-trade as crime and piracy, whether in Africa or upon the ocean. This accomplished, the triumph of the Slave Power is complete. From a nation of republican freemen, we are thenceforth a nation of masters and slaves. The Declaration of Independence is thenceforward, what the Southern oligarchs have proclaimed it, a 'mere rhetorical flourish,' or, as Mr. Choate said, a batch of high-sounding generalities.' And the patriots of the Revolution are hereafter to be ranked as vision-ary enthusiasts, who devoted 'their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor' to the assertion of

what must be unattained and unattainable-This is the end which this decision foretokens This is the end which this decision foretokens. The people have got merely to acquiesce in this, to make the remainder inevitable. Will they acquiesce? We shall see. We believe they will not. We believe this last aggression of the Oligarchs will open the eyes of hundreds of thousands of men in the free States who have hitherto refused to see what was coming. We believe this nation is not to be given over to a despottem that tramples have, constitutions, human rights, truth, justice, and the inner of God under foot.

image of God under foot.

But if the country is to be saved, there is no time They must protest against and repudiate it. The States must, in their Legislative capacity, repudiate it, and enact laws to protect themselve The State Courts must resist it, and meet its dogmatism and sophistries with authorities and arguments which shall compel a reversal of its atrocious dicta. The press must everywhere thunder its anathemas against the daring usurpation, which seeks to overthrow every well-defined principle of popular liberty. All the friends of Republican government must unite more firmly than ever, resolved to rescue the power of the nation from the hands of the Slave Oligarchy, and to re-establish the Union and the Constitution on the old foundations of the universal equality and brotherhood of man .- Er

We have spoken of the aims of the Slave Power to secure from the highest tribunal of the country a recognition of its assumption, that the negro is not a man, and of course cannot be a citizen. Its object is now attained. Men, learned men, elevated positions of the highest responsibility—men functionaries appointed for that purpose, have said, that our Constitution and laws know not the negro as a citizen, and by a very forcible implication, that as a citizen, and by a very incide injuries in the they know him not as a man. The ideas with respect to the negro, which have hitherto been deemed local, and confined to the States which reduced him local, and commed to a chattel, have now, so far as the present inter-pretation of the Constitution can do it, become as wide as the whole country. The whole American people, so far as this decision goes, have practically adopted the ideas of the negro which slavery engenders and sustains. From east to west, from north ders and sustains. From east to west, from to south, the negro is reduced to a thing. The Supreme Court, speaking for the people, pronounce bim such. He is put out of the pale of humanity, by being put out of the pale of citizenship. If this decision shall be sustained by the people, then its animus will creep little by little into all our souls. If we utter no remonstrance against it—if we make no war through legitimate channels with it—if we yield it a quiet acquiescence, then, almost in spite of ourselves, we shall begin to feel and act upon the ourselves, we shall begin to feel and act u feeling, that the negro is not a man, and of cannot be a citizen. The ve The very spirit of slavery will permeate the northern mind-repugnance to the

dictate, we shall be ready to put the manacles upon the negro, and subject him to our dominion.

A decision of this kind is momentous in its import, and far-reaching in its influence. We may be, we shall be, compelled to submit to it, but we should not acquiesce in it. We do propose no re-bellion against the Constitution or the laws, however they may be interpreted, but we ought to propose a steady, persistent effort to relieve ourselve and our country from all false and unjust interpre tations. If we regarded this as a legitimate inter-pretation of the Constitution of the United States pretation of the Constitution of the United States, we should prize it very much less than we now do; but we deem it a false interpretation, proved such by the greater wisdom, learning, and fairness of the minority upon the Supreme Bench. We mistake the spirit of the whole northern people, if this decision, reaching as it does the very acme of the Slave Power's wishes, shall be met with any other feeling than that of stern words time. Slave Power's wishes, shall be met with any other feeling than that of stern reprobation and opposition. There is a future for us—a future, where wise purposes and vigorous and united action may come to a blessed issue, and that issue must be the redemption of the Constitution and the laws—such an interpretation of them and application of them as shall give to all men who breathe our sir, the rights of men.—Maine Ecangelist.

Harrisburgh, March 23 .- An exciting debate took place in the State Senate to-day on red domning the decision of the Supreme case of Dred Scott. The resolutions we Supreme Court in

# The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, MARCH 27, 1857.

A CONTUMACIOUS JUDGE In 1855, the Legislature of Massachusetts pa ity to the wishes of the people, the Personal Liberty Bill, of which the following is a section:—

'No person who holds any office under the laws of the United States, which qualifies him to issue any warrant, or other process, or to grant any certificate, under the act of Compress named in the ninth section of this act, [the Fugitive Slave act,] or to serve the same, shall at any time hold any office of honor, trust, or emolument, under the laws of this Commonwealth.'

For nearly two years, Judge Loring, of Boston, ha contumaciously and defiantly trodden this law under his feet, by acting in the capacity of a Slave Commis sioner, as well as Judge of Probate, during that time

At the present session of the Legislature, petitions have been received, requesting that body to vindicate the law of the Commonwealth in this particular, and to cause the said Loring to be removed from his office of Judge, either by an address to the Governor, or by impeachment. These petitions were duly referred to a Joint Committee, to whom Judge Loring sent his protest against any action in the premises, a few days ago—acknowledging that he still holds, and means to hold the office of U. S. Commissioner, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the statute covering his case, and of his duty, as a magistrate and a citizen, to disobey the same. This is the coolest act of official effrontery we have ever had to place on record. In the first place, his opinion in regard to the statute aforesaid is to be 'ruled out of court,' because he is interested witness; in the second place, it is in vain that he quotes the opinion of the Governor, and als the Attorney of the Commonwealth, in his favor, for their opinion does not affect the legality of the statute, and, therefore, cannot make it unconstitutional; thirdly, it is clearly within the rightful authority o the Legislature to forbid an officer of the State serv ing in the capacity of an officer of the United States and, lastly, their power of removal is absolute, and their duty in this case is specially imperative.

On Tuesday afternoon, the Committee on Feder Relations sat in the hall of the House of Representatives, to listen to arguments in relation to the petitions for the removal of Edward G. Loring from the office of Judge of Probate. Brief speeches were made in behalf of the petitioners by William Ingersoll Bowditch and John W. Brown, Esquires. The main point in their arguments was, that Judge Loring trod the Personal Liberty law under his feet, acting in the two-fold capacity of Judge of Probate and Slave Comnissioner. Mr. Bowditch contended that a man who would perform the functions of the latter office was norally unfit to be a guardian of widows and orphans and, finally, that Judge Loring had violated good behavior, and given abundant reason for loss of public

Mr. Brown said the Legislature must bring this judge to the feet of the law, or he would bring the Legislature and the law to his feet. He was a public eriminal, and the Legislature was the grand inquest to apply the law to him, as it is applied to private

There will be another hearing on this question next

'THE WORTHLESS NEGROES.

In consequence of the recent stringent enactment Florida, touching their interests, forbidding trade with them and appointing guardians over them, a large number of the free colored population of Pensacola mechanics, &c., have determined upon chartering vessel in the Spring, and emigrating in a body beyond the confines of the United States, Tampico being their immediate destination. Alarmed at this movement, the West Florida Times, published in Pensacola, make

We regret that the Assembly should have marr But if the country is to be saved, there is no time to be lost. The enemy must be driven back from where he now stands. To permit him to remain on the ground he has invaded, is to permit him to be master, and to give up the continent to his sway.

The people must not acquiesce in that judicial usurpropent a strong Many of our colored people are persons of property, and, not having the privilege of appointing their own agents, their substance may be placed at the mercy of dishonest and designing parties; their previously scanty privileges are yet further limited, and they are scarcely allowed the feeling of volition, not to speak of independence of action, in the smallest affairs of business. A consequence of such stringent enactments is the expatriating of a large number of colored persons, mechanics, etc., whom the town can ill afford o lose; they have determined upon chartering a vesthe connines of the United States, I ampico being their immediate destination. We hope they will be dissuaded from carrying into effect a plan that will exile them from the locality where, with scarcely an exception, they were born and have passed their whole lives. Though a question as to their constitutionality can scarcely be raised, we think, although we have heard such course suggested by several, we can hold out a well-grounded hope that the next Assembly will so modify existing statutes as to render the position of the

What a significant commentary is this upon the lang charge so often brought against the free blacks. that they are a dangerous population, and worse of than the slaves themselves ! Now that they are about noving off in a body from Pensacola, it is discovered that they are 'among the most sober, industrious and law-abiding' of the citizens, and that their departure will be a very serious loss to the place !

CANTERBURY TALES. By SOPHIA LEE. New York: Mason Brothers. 1857.

The present volume contains the contributions of SOPHIA LEE to the charming and long-ago very popular work published under the title of Canterbury Tales. The first volume contained the contributions of her ister, HARBIET LEE. There is a great difference of pinion as to the relative merits of these authors. While some assign the superiority to HARRIET, others claim with equal confidence that the tales of Sornia are the gems of the collection. This proves that their renius sustained a very equal flight. The new generion of readers will now have the opportunity of udging for themselves.

ARCTIC ADVENTURES BY SEA AND LAND; From the Earliest Date to the Last Expeditions in Search of Sir John Franklin. Edited by Epes Sargent, with Maps and Illustrations. Boston : Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1857. pp. 480.

This is a book of peculiar fascination, at any time nd heightened just now by the sad and romantic inerest which the heroism and death of Kane have thrown around such adventures. It contains a complete and concise history of all the great Arctic exeditions, which have been recorded within the memory of man; and is edited with that faithfulness care which distinguish all Mr. Sargent's efforts. The naps and illustrations greatly enhance its interest and value. A large sale may be anticipated.

ing to Miss Susan B. Anthony's lecture in that city n the education of the sexes together, says :-

· Every body was charmed with her lecture. It was one of the very best of the season. Its rhetoric was chaste and beautiful, its statements, in the main, clear and strong, and its arguments were concisely and very ably put. May such laborers be multiplied! If she does as well on the slavery question as on the one she treated here, she must have done the cause great

GOV. GARDNER AND THE CLERGY. Gov. Gardner has issued his Proclamation, as usu for the annual Fast-designating Thursday, April 16th. Aside from the absurdity of such an observance being determined by an arrant political demazogue, who happens to occupy the gubernatorial chair at the pres ent time-or by any other chief magistrate at any other time—the Governor goes out of his way to read a homily to the clergy of the Commonwealth, in the

'And may those called to minister at God's altar, impressed with the truth that national transgressions can only be corrected by removing individual sins, abstain from political discussions and secular considerations, to address the spiritual wants of the individual

Referring to this act of magisterial imperting the Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle says :-

this, as coming from Gov. Gardner. His Excellency seems not to know, that the practice of the old Puritan fathers of New England was to preach Sermons for the Times, on Fast Day. Politics, law, rulers, every thing in Church or State, was freely discussed by them on these coessions. The Governor herein by them on these occasions. The Governor herein displays his ignorance of New England history in displays his ignorance of New England history in a very important particular, viz., the civil influence of her ministers, and the manner of their preaching. Who, but Gov. Gardner, does not know that the New England ministers, nine out of ten of them, preached up the American Revolution, and, perhaps, gave it more moral character and power than any other

and 'confess our national transgressions,' as well as individual sins; but at the same time, 'those who minister at God's altar are admonished to abstain from political discussions.' Pray, how are we to get to be chiselled in marble forthwith. Mr. Jackson has out of the dilemma? The Springfield Republican gets just completed a bust of the Rev. Dr. BLAGDEN, of out of it in this way :-

That is, we are, as individuals, to confess the sins of the nation, including those, we presume, of the Supreme Court, and cure them by repenting of our individual sins—such as lying, drinking, stealing, &c. It doesn't seem to be exactly the way to fix things, but the Governor ought to know. We trust "those called to minister at God's altar" will remember the directions of the Governor. It is pleasant to know what they may and may not preach about."

The staid old Boston Advertiser reasons as follows : Good advice is never thrown away; but as His Excellency thinks that the officers of the Church have no concern with the affairs of the State, except so far as the behavior of particular individuals is concerned, it may be answered that the officers of the State have no concern with the affairs of the Church, except so far as the behavior of particular individuals is concerned. Hence it would seem to follow that advice to the officers of the Church from the Governor, is equally out of place with advice to the officers of State from Clergymen.

The Salem Register can't understand the Governor's logic better than the Advertiser, and utters the following plain truth :--

'There is a great deal of loose and exaggerated in rective uttered against the clergy, for meddling with politics, by people who, if they were fond of preach-ing of any kind, would much rather hear anything preached than religion, and we are sorry to see a Governor of Massachusetts even appear to give counte-nance to charges which, as commonly preferred, are unjust and deceptive.'

The Boston correspondent of the Springfield Repub lican, in a letter to that journal, says :-

'I understand that, in deference to Gov. Gardner recommendation to the clergy to preach on Fast Day on the subject of individual sins, the Rev. Theodore Parker will, on that day, take up the subject of lying.' The Greenfield Gazette says :-

By Gov. Gardner's proclamation for a Fast, it will be seen that he undertakes to dictate to the clerg what sins to preach about, and what to let alone. We are sorry to see such a thing in a Massachusetts Gov-ernor's proclamation. It smacks too much of modern democratic ideas of the duties of ministers. Our New England clergymen are generally, Lowever, too inde endent to be dictated to in regard to the particular sins against which they must preach, and will proba-bly select subjects to suit themselves.

Zion's Herald speaks boldly as follows :-

The second day of April has been appointed as a Fast Day by Governor Metcalf, of New Hampshire, and the sixteenth of April by Governor Gardner, of Mussachusetts. It will be seen from the proclamation of Governor Gardner, that he desires ministers to avoid political subjects in their ministration to the thoughts of the people on that day. We deny the right of the Governor to direct, or officially even to advise, the ministers upon the topics of their discourses; and if he had the right, we should deem this advice exceedingly ill-timed and tyrannical. Fast day is not a church holy day. It is not appointed by Liturgy, Prayer Book, or Discipline, or the formularies of any or primarily to promote individual piety. On the other hand, it is a beautiful and honorable custom, in-herited from the States of our Pilgrim Fathers, which States recognized in their very framework a dependence upon the divine blessing, and were accustomed to recommend to the people, at least once in the year, to devote a day to fasting and prayer, that the blessing of God might rest upon them as States; that, as eivil communities, they might be kept from injustice, oppression and sin, and might be preserved from dis-sension, war, anarchy, and all evil. This, we take it, is the true idea of Fast Day. And if all the day is not to be spent in prayer,—if, as is certainly becoming, the minister is expected to furnish material for the ter is expected to furnish material for the thoughts of the people,—they would certainly mis-appropriate the day if they should neglect to consider the moral and religious character and wants of the

This they cannot do, without entering at once into the morals and religion of politics. If politics have no religion, they are a curse. They ought to have, must have. As a nation, the United States, in its civil actions, is either for or against Christ. It either obeys the laws of justice, mercy and humanity, or it does not. Which it does, it becomes ministers on Fast Day to consider. If they shall find that its Congress has been free from corruption, and acting with an eye single to the glory of God; that its Executive, with his troops of office-holders, has been meek, phi-lanthropic, impartial, rebuking oppression, punishing the guilty throughout this vast country; that its Judiciary have been calm and resolute, adhering to strict justice and mercy, and in difficult cases always disjustice and mercy, and in difficult cases always dis-criminating in favor of the innocent and the feeble;— then our ministers may find occasion to reverse the Governor's appointment, and pass the day in thanks-giving and praise. But, if they believe that Congress, on the whole, has not been innocent, and high-minded, and philanthropic; if they believe the Executive has not kept all his pledges, nor rightly employed his power to succor the oppressed and punish the oppres-sor; if they find the Judiciary seeking occasion to do wrong, and travelling beyond the record to pro-nounce an extra-judicial sentence more inhuman and harbarous than any that has been pronounced in any barbarous than any that has been pronounced in any country where Christ is known, since the Dark Ages; then they may tell the people why they should fast, and for what they should pray.

and for what they should pray.

Fast and pray! Well we may. If there was ever a people steeped to the very lips in iniquity, nationally, it is the United States of America to-day. Was it not last week, that one of the citizens of Massachusetts, who had committed no crime, was forced to run for his life to another nation, because a citizen of another State was on his track? And Massachusetts another State was on his track? And Massachusetts had no power to protect him. Are there not four millions of human beings among us, for whom Christ died, who have no 'rights,' except by our sufferance, and many of them robbed of all the comforts and claims of humanity? Are we not all debauched in moral sense by this fact, so that an American conscience is not a human conscience, American law is not human law, and the American gospel is not Christ's gospel. Have we not among its reversed. not human law, and the American gospel is not Christ's gospel? Have we not among us roverend preachers who cannot see, or say they cannot see, we are unjust in all this; or, if they do see it, prefer that we should remain so, rather than peril case or offend politicians by proclaiming the truth?

To go to the house of God on the coming Fast Day, and talk about Faith, Repentance and Good Works, theologically,—accepting the appointment from the State, without referring to the character and duties of the State, we would be in our present pational condi-

State, without referring to the character and duties of the State,—would be, in our present national condi-tion, an insult to humanity and religion. The smooth-tongued preacher, who shall so far forget his duty, unless he has forgotten too his Bible, would hear for a long time ringing in his ears the sharp words of the 'evangelical' prophet:—'Is it such a fast that I have chosen: a day for a man to afflict his soul? Wilt thou call this a fast and an accountable day to the thou call this a fast, and an acceptable day to the Lord? Is not this the fast that I have chosen? To loose Lord? Is not this the fast that I have chosen? To loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free; and that ye break every yoke! Is it not to deal thy bread to the hun-gry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? When thou seest the naked, that thou clothe him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine

A MERITORIOUS ARTIST.

Bust of Swedenborg. We take occasion to announce to the New Church public, and others, that a fine, life-sired plaster Bust of the great Seer and Theologism has recently been produced in Boston, Mass., by one of her own most promising sculptors—John A. Jackson. It was ordered by a member of the New Church, and has been completed with singular faithfulness and artistic skill. It is pronounced by competent judges an excellent likeness. The countenance is very expressive, and strikingly presents that visage of sage wisdom, noble human qualities, and pleasing contour in general, for which all the likenesses of Swedenborg are so distinguished. The familiar pleasantness, almost approaching to a smile, is particularly well rendered. Indeed: the whole intellectual and morals of the thing is thought to be quite life-like, and most happily preserved. It is formed with a wig, and dress as usually appears.

The bust may be seen at the store of Otis Clapp, Esq., 3 Beacon street.—New Jerusalem Messenger. We take occ

We copy with great pleasure this tribute to the rtistic genius and skill of Mr. Jackson; for he is worthy of high commendation and the most generous couragement. From the busts he has already modlled, we are of opinion that our country has not produced his superior in that line-not even Powers himself. There is no such word as 'fail' in his vocabulary: his success in delineating the features and catching the living expression is indeed remarkable. His bust of WENDELL PHILLIPS (which is equally surprise and a delight to the numerous friends and admirers of the latter, on account of its marvellous fidelity) should alone suffice to give him an enviable reputation and constant remunerative employment. The bust he has taken of the venerable Dr. LYMAN BEECHER is equally striking and perfect, and ought this city, which is also eminently successful. He has also completed a bust of Hon, George S. HILLARD, admirable in all respects. At his studio in Niles' building, School street, may also be seen the busts of the present minister to the court of France, Mr. Mason of Virginia, T. Buchanan Read, Miss Adelaide Phillips, and several others. Nearly all these have been done con amore, without any remuneration, as demonstrative evidence of the ability of the sculptor to achieve complete success in whatever he unde takes. It is quite time for him to receive substantial, bona fide, remunerative patronage; and-we cannot but deem it reproachful to the opulence and artistic taste of Boston, that he has been allowed to remain for more than two years in the city, (which is next to the place of his nativity.) without attracting more attention, and securing some liberal patrons. It is true this may have been owing to his want of 'brass'; for he is as modest as he is meritorious, and sounds no trumpet before him. If true genius had its due-

· How many then should cover that stand bare! How many be commanded that command !

But such genius is very apt to be destitute of mean especially while struggling for conspicuity. It was fortunate thing for Powers and CLEVENGER to have found in Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, a fast friend and a munificent patron at the very time when nost needed; and we heartily wish that, among the many liberal and wealthy men in Boston, some one would make a protege of Mr. Jackson, and enable him to spend a few years in Florence or Rome, by a little assistance timely rendered—with the moral certainty that it would prove a highly honorable and most grat ifying investment. As yet, he has had only about a year's study abroad; and if, with so little aid, and in spite of very discouraging circumstances, he has attained such a height of excellence, what might he not be able to accomplish if he were permitted to enjoy the incomparable advantages of an extended European residence?

In the mean time, we hope this notice may be some service to him, by attracting visitors to his studio, and securing him orders-a notice, we need not add, written without his knowledge, and prompted solely by our belief that he possesses a rare natural gift as a sculptor; that his modesty is a drawback to his being generally known; and that, if suitably encouraged, he will add much to the fame of his coun try, along with CRAWFORD, POWERS, CLEVENGER and

EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS.

We are gratified to state, that the Select Committee of the Ohio Senate, to whom were referred sundry petitions, requesting the Legislature of that State to tion, so that all citizens may enjoy equal political ights, have made a very able report in favor of the prayer of the petitioners, and recommend the adoption the following resolution :-

'Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be in-structed to report to the Senate, a bill to submit to the qualified electors at the next election for senators and representatives, an amendment to the constitution, whereby the elective franchise shall be extended to the

The Report which we have copied on our las page, of a majority of the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature of Wisconsin, and which unequivocally recommends the abolition, in that State, of all invidious civil and political distinctions as pertaining to complexion and sex-allowing women to use the elective franchise as well as men-will be read with great interest, and is a very significant sign of the times, whatever may be its fate at the present session. Emanating from such a source, it is somewhat lack ing in simplicity and dignity of style, and has too large an infusion of mere rhetoric; but it evinces noble spirit, and meets the question at issue in the most direct and satisfactory manner. We question, however, the necessity and good taste of the disclaimer. 'Though not disciples of Lucy Stone Blackwell, or sharers in her school land speculation,' &c.; such personalities having no proper place in such a document. As a whole, the report is well reasoned; and we heartily subscribe to its conclusions, that ' woman is not correctly represented by man at the ballot-box, and that 'woman's intellect would enlarge with her more commanding political condition; though w should hope the prediction would prove erroneo that ' the Union would not be dissolved under her administration.' Indeed, we submit it to her understanding and her conscience, whether a Union which condemns two millions of her own sex to chains and stripes, and utter demoralization, ought not to be instantly abrogated. It is a fair term used for a fou purpose; but it means blood-guiltiness on a frightful

For ourselves, we voluntarily, and as a matter onscience, withdraw from all existing governments; but, at the same time, we despise and condemn political proscription, whether based upon complexion or sex, and insist upon allowing taxation and representation to go hand in hand.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. the closing exercises of the ninth annual term of this institution, which took place at the college in this city, on the 4th inst., the President, Dr. Fabyan, conerred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon sever graduates-Mary Elizabeth Breed, of Lynn; Harriet Sophia Brigham, Bolton; Susan Richards Capen, Sharon; Frances Sprot Cook, Taunton; Esther Hill Hawks, Manchester, N. H.; Anna Inman, Smithfield, R. I.; Elizabeth Ann Packard, North Bridgewater The valedictory address was given by Professor Rolfe; the Secretary, Dr. Gregory, gave a historical sketch of the College; interesting remarks were made by Lieut. Gov. Benchley and others; and the exercises were closed with prayer by Rev. Hubbard Winslow

WENDELL PRILLIPS AT MUSIC HALL. In cons sence of the continued illness of the Rev. Thronous PARKER, WENDELL PRILLIPS, Esq., will, by special request, speak in the Music Hall next Sunday morn-

THE ATLAS IN DEFENCE OF MR TO

Since actual aid does not entirely lose in h Since actual monsequence of being unpractfully fered, we are indebted to the Atlas for a sub corroboration of our statements (Feb. 27) res corroboration of var and the article in which is a pears was designed to controvert them.

The Atlas represents the Liberator as these fanatical acrimony and lack of fairness, as the of good sense and moderation as well a parce of good sense and industrial as well as par-and as indusging in a habit of reviling and a re and as indusping it and these statements keys more plausibility than justice in relation to the which, from its commencement, has inserted in my number the strongest statements of its interest side by side with its own, and as their author in both his incapacity for portrait-painting, and the me both his incapacity for portion parameters and the se amusing unconsciousness of that incapacy by as lishing to the world a discovery which he like ma of a resemblance between the Liberator and its to-rier—we may safely pass by all this as not admiss do any harm.

With the same sort of discrimination, the with the same comments upon Mr. Brown of Mississipp. (she a keenly exposed the tergiversations of Mr. Wilson, of turned upon him the laugh of the Senate, as

For Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, there is some cuse in this matter. His mind, like that of an slaveholders, is probably in a ridiculous maddle on subject of parties and opinions at the North, and a having clear ideas on the subject, he does not be ceive a distinction, which is nevertheless prime familiar to the Courier and Liberator, but which he craftily endeavor to keep out of sight.

The Atlas proceeds to clear up the distincting

That distinction is this. Mr. Wilson, in his med 'That distinction is this. Mr. Wilson, in his was in the Senate, speaking of the Republican part, with had been attacked in the President's messag, as very truly and properly, "All that we, as a surple of the South, is to abandon her policy of surplex extension, and be content with her constituted rights. We will not encroach upon those right; a the contrary, we will uphold her in the manteness of them. The slave States themselves hare kinesh right to decide whether they shall maintain or along slavery." This, in substance, was what Mr. Wilst said, and there are not fifty men in Massachusta wh will say otherwise.

will say otherwise.

In his letter to Wendell Phillips, he was set see ing for the Republican party, nor of party actor, is was endeavoring to show the folly of diseasance recriminations among anti-slavery men, who were hoping for the attainment of a common object-to-emancipation of the slaves. He did not seen a every well-informed man must be aware, the em-cipation was to be effected by political action by lep-lative action in Congress, or, as Mr. Brown say, the he was "ready for any scheme." Though not me for any scheme, Senator Wilson, like every ober for any scheme, Senator Wison, like every their telligent and patriotic man in the North is deside ready for any scheme of emancipation which shall set the consent of the slave States, which shall set win the Constitution, and which shall provide, as for a m reasonably be done, for the common velface blacks and whites!

Very well! we accept the quotation made by the Atlas from Mr. Wilson's speech, and the disting of purpose claimed (and manifest) between that his letter. Both corroborate the view presents our previous article.

When Mr. Wilson speaks for his perty, in speech.) he claims credit for them of the slaveled for valuing Union more than that liberty which is inalienable right of the slaves-for being period willing to sacrifice the rights and interests of the isting slaves, and of their posterity in the initial future, and for a readiness to give actual aid is & etting the yoke on their necks when it shall be as for-if the slaveholders will only agree, on they (as if they could be trusted, even for that.) to recei their domination to the little district comprising aware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mi sippi, Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri. This is in what we asserted Mr. Wilson to have said said Atlas now declares it to have been 'said very in and properly.' Now we come to Mr. Wilson's letter, 'la his ke

ter to Wendell Phillips,' says the Atlas, 'he was a speaking for the Republican pary.' Truel he speaking for himself. He was trying to get the ther authentication and cooperation of an house (who had once so far erred on the side of charity attribute honest intentions to him,) by privately a senting himself as having wishes and purpose opposite to those which he afterwards, before the ate. claims credit to himself and his party To Wendell Phillips, who might be safely assess have no objection to radicalism, and the expression whose favorable opinion would turn a great votes in Mr. Wilson's favor, Mr. Wilson propose operation with himself. Of what-sort, and to end? Hear his own words! . That co-operation schich alone the slave is to be EMANCIPATED, IN domination of his master enoxes.

There is no ambiguity about these expressions words in Mr. Phillips's mouth would mean ! deal. Mr. Wilson intended Mr. Phillips to that they meant just as much in his mouth when, in the Senate, and addressing Southern claims credit to himself and his party for wisher purposes directly opposite to these, and profimp for the future action of himself and his party, a rection diametrically opposite to these expres then is called to account for the glaring discret he tries to represent that there is no discrepant that 'no man in Massachusetts puts that contra on it'; to which Mr. Brown quietly repliesthe Senator has been explaining it there, & in here. What wonder that the next word in the gressional report is 'Laughter'?

If the Atlas likes Mr. Wilson's speech, milis aplanation, and is willing to pledge itself is ald very to the same extent, we can't help it; it is power to do it, and moreover as much right at the ries had to be Tories in 1776-as much rais slaveholders have to be slaveholders now-as right as any man has to do wrong. But what dertakes to prevent people from recogning sel pressing the difference between opposites, takes too much, and is likely to fail of succest

TIPPANY'S MONTHLY-Nos. I., IL and IL. January, February and March-Vol. III. Tail very able magazine, devoted to the investigation Science of Mind in the Natural and Physical edited by Jone Tirrany, and published at 581 h way, New York, at \$1 per annum, each num taining 48 pages. Its object is to demas principles by which all the phenomena com Spiritualism can be understood, and by slid the apparent antagonisms may be larms show the existence of a religious nature in sus out its needs, and the Divine method of supthem-to give the philosophy of Christishy adaptedness to the redemption and salvations &c. The following are the contents of the an January .- Mission of Spiritual Manifestation of Christianity; A Convincing Circuit Conv Communication from the Spirit-world; Is the God; Art of Beauty; Reason; Our paper. February :- Prayer; Philosophy of Christa Changeling; Common Error; Verbal Language, Inspiration; Prof. J. J. Mapes on Issues G. pounds; Art of Beauty. For Morel. Heaven; Idolatry; Lines by B. F. Tayler; London Morel. Modern Christendom; Process of Indicas Progression and Prophecy; Watchfulness Lt. Mr. Tiffany is extensively and very favoral at the West, and beginning to be better had.

East, as one of the ablest lecturers in the least. of Reform and Progress, with strong legic mind, a vigorous intellect, rare spiritual

world-wide spirit of philanthropy.

odical will obtain a paying circulation

SPIRITED MEETINGS IN WARREN. At an enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Warren, on the evening of March 22d, the following was

Whereas, The recent decision of the U. S. Court Whereas, The recent decision of the U. S. Court (the Dred Scott case) and the pressing perils of the Free State settlers and emigrants in Kansas, render prompt organization and immediate efficient action of the Northern free men and women imperative:

Resolved, That it is expedient that a convention of delegates from the towns and cities of Massachusetts be convened at Worcester at an early day, to devise means to secure prompt, efficient, organized, united, and continued action, to meet the impending crisis.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. S. S. Smith, Rev. D. Atkins, Dr. Carpenter, Dr. Cutter and other

At a previous meeting held in Warren, (March 16.) Dr. Cutter offered, at the close of a well-timed and sppropriate address, the following preamble and resotions, which were adopted :-

Whereas, The ladies and gentlemen of Warren, daring the year 1855, paid by voluntary contributions for the aid of the Free State settlers in Kansaa, the

for the aid of the Free State settlers in Kansas, the sum of \$447.98 in money, and clothing valued at \$169.27, (whole amount \$617.26,) therefore, Resolved, That the citizens of Warren, ladies and gentlemen, will raise by voluntary action our proparate proportion, according to valuation and population, of \$580.000 for the State of Massachusetts, to sustain the Free State settlers of Kansas in the maintenance of the state and reditional such to the state of the state of

free state settlers of Kansas in the maintenance of their civil and political rights, if there shall be a releval of the ruffiantly acts of last season. Resolved, That a committee of three ladies and three sentlemen be selected to carry out the foregoing resolution.

Voted, That Nathan Richardson, Esq., Dr. Calvin Cutter, William M. Ward, Mrs. Nathan Richardson, Mrs. Dr. Cutter, and Mrs. William M. Ward be the

EMANCIPATION SCHEME IN THE INDI-ANA LEGISLATURE.

The following resolutions have been introduced into the Indiana Legislature by Senator Wallace, of Montgomery County :-

Montgomery County:—

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that His Excellency the Governor be and is hereby instructed to correspond with the Governors of the several States, requesting them to inform their respective Legislatures that the State of Indiana is ready to empower and commission two or more delegates to meet a like number of delegates similarly empowered and commissioned by such Legislature, in convention, to be held at such time and place as may be agreed upon, there solemnly to devise and consider some just and practicable plan by which the colored population of the United States may be gradually emancipated and colonized in some foreign land; that she is ready and willing to be directly taxed, if necessary, for her just proportion of the fund that may be deemed requisite to accomplish that end; that she is ready to instruct her Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the appropriation of

that she is ready to instruct her Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the appropriation of the surplus annually remaining in the Treasury of the General Government for the furtherance of the same great object; and, generally, that she is ready, in good faith, to co-operate with her sister States in carrying out any system that may be agreed upon by such convention of delegates.

Be it further resolved, that, if it should be signalized to His Excellency, the Governor, before the next session of this General Assembly, two years hence, that a majority of the States are willing to send delegates to such convention; and if it be thought advisable that the delegates of the States thus agreeing should meet and take action preliminary to the convention proper, and to bring about a more entire concurrence in the measure, he is hereby authorized to appoint and commission two citizens of this State as delegates from Indiana to such primary convention.

And be it further resolved, that a committee of two on the part of the Senate, and three on the part

And be it further resolved, that a committee of two on the part of the Senate, and three on the part of the House, be appointed to draft an Address to the Legislatures of the several States upon this subject, and that copies of this joint resolution, together with copies of such Address, be forwarded by His Excellency, the Governor, to the Governors of the States, and the members of Congress generally.

#### VOICE OF WISCONSIN.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Legislature of Wisconsin-by a strict party vote, it will be seen-the sham 'Democrats,' in that body, being true to the Slave Power, as usual :-

Resolved, By the Senate and Assembly of the State of Wisconsin, that our Senators in Congress be and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives

are requested:—
1st. To oppose the passage of any act for the gov ernment of any territory, now belonging to the United States, or which may hereafter be acquired, unless it shall contain a provision forever prohibiting the in-troduction of Slavery or involuntary servitude into said territory, except as a punishment for crimes.

2d. To oppose the admission of any more slave
States into the Federal Union.

3d. To exert their influence to procure the repeal

of all laws sustaining slavery in any place under the control of the National Government; to obtain the passage of such laws as will prohibit slavery, the slave-trade, and polygony is all or other trade. passage of such laws as will prohibit slavery, the slave-trade, and polygamy, in all places under the ex-clusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government, in-cluding the territories, belonging to the United States; to secure to the people the right to emigrate thereto, without interruption either by land or on the naviga-ble rivers of the United States; to prevent forcible invasions of such territories; and to guarantee to all hardsons of the free and uninterrupted ex-pression of their will in the formation of a Constitu-tion, and the enactment of just and constitutional

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, i hereby requested immediately to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be by them laid be-

fore Congress.

The Resolutions were adopted by the Assembly by the following vote:—Ayes—42, all Republicans. Noes

ATTEMPT TO ARREST A FUGITIVE SLAVE. No little excitement, mingled with not a little indignation, in certain quarters, has existed in our city for a day or two past, and particularly vesterday, on account of the arrival of two Virginians, as is alleged, in pursuit of a colored man, whom they state to be a slave. They arrived in our city on Monday, and very quietly took lodgings at the Tremont House. After going through the usual prospecting tours, in order to make sure of their prey, they procured a warrant, with a view of securing his arrest. The alleged slave has been as this vicinity for ten years, and for some time past has been a servant in the employ of Mr. George B. Blake, been a servant in the employ of Mr. George B. Blake, one of our heavy brokers, who resides in Brookline. The Vigilance Committee, having been informed of the movements of the Southerners, took early measures to cut off their plans, which they did, by making a hasty visit to Brookline, and informing the young man of his danger. He at first discredited the reports brought to him, but on being pressed to secure his safety, acted upon their advice, made all needful preparations, and is, by this time, safely in Montreal. His pursuers visited the house of Mr. Blake in a few hours after he left, but were unable to find him.

hours after he left, but were unable to find him.

It is thought that there are several slave-hunters in the city at the present time. It is said that the recent decision at Washington, in the Dred Scott case. cent decision at Washington, in the Dred Scott case
has emboldened our Southern friends to visit Massa chusetts in large numbers whenever there is any sort of prospect of obtaining their ' property.'—Boston Bee

What a shame to old Massachusetts, that human slave-hunters are still allowed to desecrate he soil! And how great is the guilt in being afraid to 'hide the outcast, and bewray not him that wandereth'! What are we but a commonwealth of cowardly

St. Louis, March 23. The Topeka correspondent of the Democrat says the Kansas Free State Convention was in session at that place, on the 10th and 11th inst., C. F. Currier presiding. The Committee on the platform reported a series of resolutions, stating that the people of the territory cannot participate in the election called under the pro-slavery constitutional convention not, without compromising their rights as American citizens, and jeopardizing the public peace; that the Topeka Constitution is still the choice of a majority of the citizens of the Territory; and the resolution is still the choice of a majority of the citizens of the Territory; ce of a majority of the citizens of the Territory; and they urge upon Congress the immediate admis-sion of Kansas as a State, under that Constitution; and they urge upon Congress the immediate admission of Kansas as a State, under that Constitution; that peaceful relations between all its citizens are regarded as indispensable to the welfare of the people of the territory; and they urgently appeal to all men to submit all differences of opinion, growing out of the question of its domestic institutions, to the ballot-box, provided that any attempt to abridge or impair the freedom of speech or of the ballot-box shall be held as just cause for departure from this policy; that no tests shall be made for membership of the Free State party, save the exclusion of slavery from Kansas; and smally, that they are inflexibly determined to abide by the principles of equality and squatter sovereignty, as enunciated in the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

THE WHITE MAN'S PARTY.

United States, who proposes a remedy? What Massachusetts Republican proposes to defend and protect, in a manly and open way, the colored man as a citizen swearing allegiance to the Government against which they were waging war. But this is neither manly nor frank. The only noble course is at once to repudiate all allegiance to that diabolical conspiracy against human liberty called the United States Government, and make Massachusetts a free and independent State, competent to protect not only all her native-born citizens, but all the down-trodden and oppressed, of whatever color or clime, that may seek a home and cheer within our borders. This she is now forbidden to do by her hellish agreement with the other States; DEAR GARRISON: and now, as she finds to what depth of infamy her allegiance to this unholy compact may carry her, why should she not at once strike the blow that shall free should she not at once strike the blow that shall free three most able, interesting, and radical lectures, in her, and enable her to offer protection to all that flee the day time, taking for his text— The hat for the to her for shelter?

But this decision sounds very much, in its denial of citizenship to colored people, like the speech of Republicanism last fall. What was that but a white man's party, and that, too, to the exclusion of colored men from citizenship !- as witness Kansas, and the many speeches and writings of leading Republicans! published by the Republican Association of Washington, D. C., which was received under Mr. Seward's own frank, by the same mail that brought the

After stating the decline of the old Whig and Dem ocratic parties, and correctly characterizing the new Know Nothing and Democratic parties, he says:

'The friends of freedom and free labor are left also to commingle and constitute a new party, (the Re-publican,) with new elements of strength and union hitherto unknown in the history of American poli-

tics. Those elements are—
1st. The political equality of all warrs men within the jurisdiction of the United States, whether nativeborn, or English, Scotch, Irish, German, Hungarian, Swedish, Norwegian, Italian, or French; and whether Presbyterian, or Episcopal, or Unitarian, or Trin-itarian, or Protestant, or Roman Catholic in their re-

tious faith.

2d. The exclusion of black imported African slave 2d. The exclusion of black imported African save labor, as far as is constitutionally practicable, and the substitution in its place, by constitutional means, of free native and immigrant water labor, with institutions of government based upon it.

Mark this, ' the political equality of all white men! have representatives on our soil, except Africa; and alone. the native-born colored man is excluded by the expression 'native-born' 'white men,' There is no place for the colored man, native or foreign-born, bond or free, in the platform of Republicanism, as expounded by that eminent apostle of political freedom, William H. Seward. It is only political equality for white men that they seek. The colored man is as strange that the lecturer should be followed by the positively excluded from political rights as he is in Judge Taney's decision.

Considering the source whence it comes, is not this sentiment more atrocious than the decision of the Su-H. preme Court?

#### THE UNION .. HENRY WILSON.

DEAR GARRISON : 1 Nothing has interested me more than the proceed ings of the recent Disunion Convention at Worcester. together with the correspondence and editorials grow-ing out of it. It was timely, and most happily conducted. It proved a real touch-stone, with which to test men's anti-slavery. Many, indeed, most of those who addressed the Convention, gave evidence of being possessed of the true principle, however much they may differ from yourself and others in regard to the course to be pursued to carry it out. Most of them To the Honorable CHARLES SUMNER: say, in substance, 'Liberty first; the Union and every thing else afterwards.' That will do. Such men are to be relied on to help carry on the war. Men and women who say with WENDELL PHILLIPS, 'We are resolved to follow Anti-Slavery wherever it leads, till it reaches the slave,' are to be trusted in this mighty conflict, and none other. I rejoiced to find so many of the political Anti-Slavery men taking that ground.

But Henry Wilson! Alas! what can we say o him? Verily, he is weighed in the balance, and found wanting. Union first, Humanity afterwards! Verily, 'Ephraim is joined to his idol; let him alone.' Mr. Wilson said, in his lecture at Barre, Vt., in the fall of 1855, that slavery could not stand ten days if the Union were dissolved; and yet to aid in its dissolution is a crime against liberty! The Union stands with its iron hoofs on four millions of slaves, yet to ask it to step off is a crime against liberty, the perpetrators of which, if the Hon. Henry Wilson had the power, should die traitor deaths! Don't despair of the power, friend Wilson! The whole pack of scoundrels, from Frank Pierce to Atchison and Stringfellow are ready to lend a helping hand! They, too, patriotic souls! love the dear Union!

Would it not be a rare spectacle to see Henry Wilson engaged with Pierce, Toombs and Douglas in hanging Phillips, Higginson, and perhaps Giddings,

Seriously-it makes my blood boil to see so little manhood-such base subserviency to place and power. Henry Wilson had many admirers in Vermont. Henceforth he will have at least one less.

Yours for humanity, above Constitutions an S. M. SEAVER. Williamstown, (Vt.) March 10, 1857.

DEATH OF A WORTHY BLACK MAN. FELTONVILLE, March 20, 1856.

FRIEND GARRISON:

I have just returned from the death-bed of one who I think should be made known to anti-slavery men, if not to the world, and I know of no one better calcu lated to do justice to his memory than yourself; and THE LIBERATOR should be the channel through which it should be first published.

I would say, first of all, that I have known the one to whom I allude for more than thirty years, and he has won the respect of all who knew him. I think he meant to be an honest man. But I must give you the notice, which is as follows !-

BENJAMIN PRENTICE was born in New London ited again. He buried his second wife some thirty years ago, and she having some children before he married her, (he having had none by either of his wives,) went to live with them, and remained with them until he died. He was my nearest neighbor; and living upon intimate terms with him and his family, I have had less prejudice against color than many I meet with. He was the oldest person in Marlboro'. being ninety-seven years old last month. He was in New London, Ct., at the time it was burnt, and could

give a good history of the Revolutionary war.

any account of for many years. And although the The monstrous usurpation of the Slave Power in old man could neither read nor write his name, his life the recent decision of the Supreme Court seems to shock all lovers of liberty, Republicans as well as Ab-olitionists; and yet, though all stand aghast at the horrid heresy, that colored men are not citizens of the tal, it grasped the immortal, and I trust enters on the future far in advance of his masters, who were responsible for his education in his youthful days. We are to have the funeral on Monday next, at 1 o'clock, of our State, in defiance of the power of the United P. M., to lay his body away in our grave yard. States? Many of them would defend his rights to The old man had been so long unable to work that he the death, if need be, all the while professing and had spent all his property; and I made arrangements with him some time ago to get the facts relative to his early history for the purpose of having them inscrib-ed on a monument erected to his memory, that our children may have them handed down to them long after (I trust) the last slave shall have to drag his

Yours, for a brighter future. CHARLES BRIGHAM.

H. C. WRIGHT IN MILFORD, N. H.

That untiring friend of man, HENRY C. WRIGHT spent Sunday, March 8th, in this town, and gave head, and not the head for the hat'; which he said was a part of his Bible, and carried the idea that institutions were for men, and not men for institutions

As witness the following extract of a speech by William H. Seward, delivered at Oswego, N. Y., and that Jesus of Nazareth would be as certainly rejected

abstract of Judgo Tancy's decision in the Dred Scott under the ordeal, and the forlorn and hopeless condia boy for whom a beautiful coat had been provided. He grew until the coat became far too small for him. and then, to save the coat,-for that was of far the growth, he all the while most piteously imploring his father for bread, for he was dying of hunger; but it was denied him, for the institution, the coat, must be is among the dead. preserved. The illustration was exceedingly forcible and pertinent.

The subject of the evening lecture was Home and its Influence. And who like Mr. Wright can portray happy home were saviors to each other; and they scarcely needed any other; such was the purifying, elevating and ennobling influence of mind upon mind in harmony, especially of the opposite sexes. Both Then notice the nativities:-all are mentioned that sexes made sad work when they undertook to live

One of the most soul-crushing features of slavery was, that its victims were shut out from the hallowed endearments of home. It was a word of no mean ing to them.

The lectures were well attended by those mostly who were willing to hear the truth. But it is not old cries of 'infidel' and 'insane.' These cries were uttered eighteen hundred years ago by like-minded persons, with reference to similar doctrines. They were not put down then, nor will they be now, by any such cries.

It would be well for the world if there were more Mr. Wright's type of insanity and infidelity. God speed him!

Yours, sincerely, J. W. PILLSBURY. Milford, March 16, 1857.

THE STATE OF VERMONT AND SENA-TOR SUMNER STATE OF VERMONT,
'SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

Montpelier, Feb. 9, 1857. Sir: I have the honor to transmit to you the

companying Resolutions, approving your speech de-livered in the Senate of the United States in May last. I have the honor to be, With considerations of high respect, Your obedient servant,

C. W. WILLARD, Secretary of State. RESOLUTIONS APPROVING THE SPEECH OF THE HON CHARLES SUMNER.

Resolved, That in the speech of the Hon. Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, delivered in the Senate of the United States in May last, we recognize the most unmistakable evidence of deep and laborious research, unmistakable evidence of deep and laborious research, and of intellectual greatness, of true statesmanship, patriotism and philanthropy; an unwavering attachment to the cause of Human Freedom, even in the midst of terror, fully justifying the confidence reposed in him as an honest, able and foarless advocate of the rights of man; and we, as the representatives of the people of Vermont, here publicly and unhesitatingly express our unqualified approval of the sentiments and doctrines therein enunciated, and we hereby tender him our most cordial thanks for the ability displayed, and the fearlessness manifested in gravoling with a doctrines therein enunciated, and we hereby tender him our most cordial thanks for the ability displayed, and the fearlessness manifested in grappling with a gigantic and unmitigated wrong, and assure him that the people of Vermont will ever hold him in grateful remembrance for the ability and invincible firmness with which he has defended the principles of eternal

with which he has defended the principles of eternal truth and justice.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the Speaker of the House, and presented to the Governor for his approval; and when approved by him, a copy of the same, properly attested, be prepared by the Secretary of State, and by him forwarded, at his earliest convenience, to the Hon. Charles Sumner as a testimonial of our approval of the course he has pursued, and the sentiments he has uttered in behalf of suffering Kansas, and his withering rebuke of slavery and the Slave Power; and as a slight token of the high respect we entertain for his independence, his talents, and his integrity.

In House of Representatives, November 18, 1855.

In House of Representatives, November 18, 1856

NORMAN WILLIAMS, JR., Assistant Clerk. GEO. W. GRANDEY, Speaker of the House of Representative

Approved: RYLAND FLETCHER. STATE OF VERMONT, SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, Montpelier, Feb. 9, 1857. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the Resolutions adopted by the House of Repre-

C. W. WILLARD, Secretary of State.

MR. SUMNER'S REPLY. New York, March 7, 1857. To his Excellency, RYLAND FLETCHER,

Governor of Vermont:
Sin: At the last moment before leaving for forei (Ct.) February 4, 1760, as the 'property' of Christopher Christophers, and, when quite young, was given to Henry Latimer, a son-in-law of Christophers, and claimed by him until 1792, when he ran away from him and came as far as Shrewsbury, Mass., when he was caught and sent back to Connecticut, and sold to one Andrews for \$300. He then made a second attempt for his liberty, and succeeded. He went to Stowe, where he lived a few years, and then came to Marlboro to reside. He was married in 1800 to Cantha and any person.

Sin: At the last moment before leaving for foreign lands, in quest of that vigorous health, which, for nearly ten months, has been taken from me, I have received notice of the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Vermont, and approved by your Excellency which give the official sanction of a generous, virtuous and intelligent State to my speech in the Senate on the 19th and 20th of May last, exposing the Crim against Kansas. Such a token is precious to me is every respect; not only because it assures me of the personal sympathy of the people of Vermont, declares to Marlboro to reside. He was married in 1800 to Cantha and the came their interest in that cause which is more important than any person.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Norman. The Post Office address of Mrs. Lucy I have been the more particular, believing him to STONE will be, for the present, No. 140 Fulton street be the only New England fugitive slave we have had New York, care C. M. Saxton & Co.

THE LATE RAILROAD TRAGEDY.

THE LIBERATOR.

and deeper than was at first supposed. Scarcely on you meet but has had some friend or relative among the dead or wounded. When the two Houses of Par liament met last night, there was little disposition to

the dead or wounded. When the two Houses of Parliament met last night, there was little disposition to proceed with business, so many were absent on errands of mercy or duty. The Houses, therefore, soon after meeting, adjourned.

The body of Capt. Sutherland was taken in charge by a dozen sailors who had long served under his command. They bore him to an adjoining building, and covered his remains with the union jack. All were deeply affected even to tears at his sad loss.

The duty of examining the letters and papers of the deceased was quite as painful as the recognition of the dead bodies. A correspondent says:— In the pocket of one would be found letters from his wife and children wishing him home, and sorrowing for his absence. Another died with the daguerreotypes on his breast of those he loved most on earth. A mother's letter was found in this one's pocket, asking relief and saying she was ill. The money for relief was found side by side with the letter. Another's name was found by the letters of those who loved him. And yet another was hurrying home to console the sick and dying.'

The same correspondent adds in reference to the

The same correspondent adds in reference to the

Here was evidently a poor Irish laborer; his pipe was still in his hand; and a smile played over his kindly countenance. One passed, yet another, and still another, and no one knew him. God only knew the grief that some would feel who did know him. stitutions were for men, and not men for institutions. In the morning, the subject was applied to religious institutions, and it was shown that man had ever been victimized to them, and that their influence over him had ever been most baleful. He did not even except Christianity, as popularly recognized, and said truly, that Jesus of Nazareth would be as certainly rejected by 'Christian' sects now as he was by the Pharisees of old.

In the afternoon, political institutions were brought under the ordeal, and the forlorn and hopeless condition of man under them, as heretofore and now existing, was graphically shown by a touching picture of a boy for whom a beautiful coat had been provided. a boy for whom a beautiful coat had been provided. He grew until the coat became far too small for him, and then, to save the coat,—for that was of far the most consequence,—he must be starved to stop his

drowned by such disasters?

Capt. Twohy, reported among the missing, is safe; but Ralph Wade, the eminent agriculturist of Coburg.

THE PRO-SLAVERY PARTY IN NEW YORK. Accord ing to the census of 1855, the city of New York con tained 46,113 native, and 42,704 naturalized voters a happy, peaceful and loving home? He showed that whatever other saviors there were, the inmates of a of New York is estimated at 35,000. These went in

> PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL. We are heartily glad to shown a determination to defend her citizens from
> Judge Miller and the Border Ruffians generally. The
> Act will be found in our columns next week. It provides for all persons claimed as fugitive slaves, [they white or black,] the right of trial by jury, an that proof, equal to that required to convict a man o crime, be made before he, the criminal, (guilty of being stolen, or the offspring of parents stolen from Africa) be delivered up to his taskmasters and con-demned to bondage for the term of his natural life.—

> The Right of Supprage. A resolution to amend the Constitution so as to allow colored men to vote without property qualification, engaged the attention of the New York Senate on Wednesday. It was discussed, and embarrassed by amendments, and finally adopted as follows:—
>
> (Republicans in Roman, Americans in SMALL CAPS, Departments in Italia)

Democrats in Italic.)

Aves—Bellinger, Bradford, Briggs, Cuyler, Darling, Fendon, Harcourt, Hortenkiss, Hunting, Lee, Madden, Noxon, Paterson, Ramsey, Richardson, Rider, C. P. Smith, Spencer, Swert, Towne, Upham

-22. NATS-BROOKS, HILLE, Kelley, A. M. SMITH, Wadd

NEW HAMPSHIKE ELECTION.—The Concord Patrio (Democratic) has returns from all but four towns, which foot up as follows:—Haile, Republican, 34,758: Wells, Democrat, 31,353; scattering 233. Haile's majority over Wells 3405; over all, 3142. Returns from all but three towns, according to the Patriot, elect 190 Republican and 127 Democratic Representatives; Republican majority 63. The Senate stands 8 Republicans to 4 Democrats; the Council 4 Republicans and 1 Democrats; the Council 4 Republicans and 1 Democrats. cans to 1 Democrat. The Republican majorities for Representatives to Congress vary from 1000 to 1500, Messrs. Tappan, Cragin and Pike being re-elected.

HORRIBLE CASES OF LUST. The following revolting cases of lust, in view of the ages of the victims have scarcely their parallel on record:—

The Providence Transcript states that on Tues last, an aged lady named Ann Baggott, arrived in that city from Hartford by the night train. Miss Baggott inquired of a man where she should go for lodgings, when he, pretending to show her, took her to his shop, where he attempted a brutal outrage. The old lady, near 70 years of age, resisted with all her strength till she was overpowered, being terribly beaten and bruised, and her ribs broken. She now lies in a very critical situation, her age and woun rendering it probable that she cannot survive. The police have arrested one John Wilson as the perpetra-tor of this fiendish outrage.

A creature named Daniel Driscoll, about 19 years A creature named Daniel Driscoll, about 19 years of age, was arrested by officer Fulsom last evening, for having committed a horrible outrage yesterday afternoon at No. 2 Wendell street, upon the person of Mary Ann McCormick, a little girl only four years old. They both resided in the same house, and the parents of the later were absent at the time. Her person was terribly mangled, and the guilt of Driscoll on his arrival at the station house was made indubitably apparent. The crime is almost too shocking for a belief in its commission.—Boston Post.

Peter Plato, a man of color, about 80 years of age, and an old resident of St. Albans, Vt., died suddenly of apoplexy last week. He leaves considerable property, which, for want of legal heirs, will go to the town. The St. Albans Messenger remarks:—'He died before the confirmation of the rumor that the Supreme Court of the nation had decided that no man of color can become a citizen of the United States. It is to be presumed that such a decision cannot affect him in the future world, even if he had a black skin here.'

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has adopted the amendment of the Constitution establishing the reading and writing qualification, by a vote of 266 to 43. This amendment passed the last Legislature, and has already passed the Senate. It now only remains to submit it to the people for final ratification.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Con Advertiser says, persons who have accompanied Gov. Geary to Washington state very freely their opinion that a civil war will take place there within thirty days, if the Government takes part with the Border Ruffian party.

It is said that poor Mr. Peaselee, the lately decapitated Boston Collector, upon hearing that he was superseded, while Freeman (singular misnomer!) the Marshal of that ilk was retained, exclaimed: "To be sure; he caught a nigger.

The Legislature of North Carolina has imposed a tax on bowie-knives. Every person who keeps a bowie-knife must pay a tax for the privilege. The tax is likely to yield a large revenue.

Let Mrs. H. B. Stowe is residing in Paris for the present, living in a very retired manner, studying French and translating.

Hon, William Aiken, of South Carolina, is severely scolded in some of the Southern newspapers for introducing the vote of thanks to Mr. Speaker

Death of James M. Whiton. James M. White Esq., Superintendent of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, was attacked with a fit on Saturday, while at Plymouth, N. H., and died about noon. He was until recently the senior partner in the firm of Whiton, Hutchins & March, 65 Milk street. Shocking.—Seventeen of the inmates of the almoose, at Washington, perished in the flames by thurning of that building, a few days since.

How to WRITE; A NEW POCKET MANUAL OF Composition and LETTER-WRITING. A popular Hand-Book, embracing hints on Penmanship, choice of Writing Materials, Practical Rules for Literary Composition in general, and Epistolary and Newspaper writing, PUNCTUATION and PROOF COR. RECTING in particular; with Letters of Business Relationship, Friendship, and Love; illustrated by numerous examples of genuine epistles, from the pent of the best writers; including Forms for Letters of Introduction, Notes, Cards, etc., and a collection of Poetical Quotations. Price, in paper, prepaid by mail,

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Gnide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies. Price, 30 cents; muslin, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS; A Guide to Success in Practical Life, and Hand-Book of Legal and Com-mercial Forms. Same. One dollar will pay for the four works, in paper,

and \$1 75 in muslin. They will be sent to sul bers, postage prepaid, as fast as issued, by FOWLER, WELLS AND CO., 142 Washington, St., Boston

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ROBERT SEARS, PUBLISHER,

PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., Friday, M'ch 27

WORCESTER NORTH.-The Annual Meet ing of the Worcester County North Division Anti-Stavery Society will be held at LEOMINSTER, on Thursday, April 16, (Fast Day,) commencing at 104 o'clock, A. M. Members of the Society are requested to give a general and punctual attendance, and all persons are invited.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON and PARKER PILLSBURY ex

pect to be present at the meeting.

JOEL SMITH. President.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in PRO-VIDENCE, in Richmond Hall, High street, on Sun-day next, March 29, forenoon, afternoon, and evening. Subject—Home and Its Influences. PROVIDENCE, R. I.-CHARLES C. BURLETO

will speak in Providence, in the usual course of Anti Slavery meetings, on Sunday, April 5th, forenoon, af ternoon, and evening.

IT IS NOT A DYE!

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natural color, and ceases to fall off.

REV. WM. CUTTER, Ed. Mother's Magazine, N. Y. 'My hair is changed to its natural color, &c.' REV. B. P. STONE, D. D., Concord, N. H., M. hair which was grey, is now restored to its nature

color, &c. REV. D. CLENDENIN, Chicago, Ill. I can add my testimony, and recommend it to my friends.'
REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My own hair has greatly thickened, also that of one of my family who was becoming bald.

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Charleston, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated, and new hair form-

REV. A. FRINK, Silver Creek, N. Y. 'It has produced a good effect on my hair, and I can and have recommended it.' REV. A. BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H. 'We

think very highly of your preparations, &c.'
REV. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburgh, N. Y. 'I was
surprised to find my grey hair turn as when I was REV. JOS. McKEE, Paster of the West D. R. Church, N. Y. REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. MRS. REV. H. A. PRATT, Hamden, N. Y. We might swell this list, but if not convinced

TRY IT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBAL-SAMUM,

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or our works. It will, no doubt, in a few years, become THE FAMILY BIBLE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

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VII. Are Second Marriages desirable?

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tion, and of the public at large.

The design of this School is to educate in the high-The design of this School is to educate in the highest and bost sense of the term; to exalt substance above show, attainment above accomplishment, merit above appearance, being above seeming; to make neither parrots, puppets, nor pedants, but thinkers; to aid in the formation of a symmetrical, harmonious, substantial character; to fit its pupils for any truly honorable calling, and for solid usefulness in life. Hence, the superficialities, mockeries, and shams, that so often characterize popular and fashionable boarding schools, will be studiously avoided, and thoroughness rather than extent—quality rather than quantity—will be carefully regarded.

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while prosecuting their studies, where they will be well cared for, and kindly treated—where they will be well cared for, and kindly treated—where they will be removed from the evils and temptations of common society, and from the corrupting power of prevailing wickedness—where they will be nurtured in virtue, humanity and pure religion, will find here an unusually favorable opportunity of realizing their wishes.

As this Institution is thoroughly Reformatory and Progressive in its purpose and spirit, it must necessarily rely to a very great extent upon the friends of Reform and Progress for its preservity and authority in the progress for its preservity and authority authority and progress for its preservity and authority authority and progress for its preservity and authority authority.

Reform and Progress for its prosperity and support. To all such, its claims and merits are respectfully and onfidently submitted.

To those desiring it, the names of persons who have confidently submitted. had children or wards at the School, and of others competent to judge in the matter, will be given, on application, for purposes of reference and particular information.

The next,-Summer Term,-of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 15, 1857, and continue twelve and a half weeks.

For further information and particulars, see large Circular—to be obtained by addressing either of the Principals., Hopedale, Milford, Mass.

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WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Dec. 22, 1856.

Dr. Alcott-Dear Sir-You have been a reliberefactor, a pioneer in a great work, and I have no doubt have prevented untold suffering. A wide circulation of the \*Laws of Health' cannot fail of being

greatly useful.
Sincerely yours,
MARK HOPKINS.

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#### POETRY.

NO PICTION

I loved to rule, and I was strong of limb, And stern of purpose; little did I reck Justice was duty. So my 'might made right.'
My pride could bear no equal; and I strove— Nor strove in vain-to bend to my strong rule My weaker partner; and, lest Truth's bright rays Should show that Justice gave her equal rights, I taught my gentle slave her dazzled eyes Could not endure the light of day, and she Must be content with twilight's softened gleams While I sustained Truth's glare; and I would fix Her duties-chief submission unto me, Her lord. Heaven's sole vicegerent upon earth. I hung around my prisoner golden chains, I fettered her with pearls, and gems, and flowers, And filled her prison with gay, gorgeous toys.

Soon did my captive quite forget her rights, Porget respons bilities, forget She was a child of neaven, and must seek Herself the upward path to her high home, Forget Truth shone to light her also thither. Thus ignorant, undoubting, she remained A willing slave to me, her self-appointed And haughty lord and master; and she said Her feeble mind would never comprehend The awful mysteries of wondrous science, Or depths immense of intellectual might;—
She could not bear the dazzling beams of Truth, And much preferred the twilight I thought best; She called the golden fetters I had forged, Her ornaments-not chains ;-she did not wish More freedom; for she was content, was happy.

Alas! alas! through a small unmarked chink In her thick prison walls shone in Truth's light; And my once ignorant and willing slave Sees, feels, she is a slave; and now no more Submits unreasoning to my commands. · She has a Mind, forsooth, · will have instruction She has a Heart demands an equal love : She has a Soul filled with all high aspirings; She has a Human frame, and therefore claims Her common rights; and she has skill And strength to earn her bread. She will no more Be my contented plaything, and my slave." JANE ASHBY

Tenterden, (Kent,) England.

For the Liberator. LINES.

On the touching incident related in your last, of the aged Scotch woman, who, in an almost dying con dition, was returning to Scotland, from the home her children in Missouri, where she had intended to pass the remainder of her life, but where the accursed institution of slavery made it impossible for her to re main, as 'she could na breathe for the slavery,' and could not be waited on by slaves, 'she must gang owre the sea, and be buried on the hills wi' the free folks."

Make room for the weary one, aged and worn, Sick at heart, and departing so feeble and lone, A cup of cold water in charity give, That the breath may not leave her, the dying may live She cannot be clothed by the toil of th' enslaved, She cannot be nursed, nor her limbs can be laved. Though weary and fainting, and feeble and old, By the hands of a bondman, whose blood has bee

From Scotland she came, with her children to die, And she thought in their grave-yard her body would

Alas! when she found them with slaves in their home, From the curse of the bondman she turned her to

She sees on their garments the blood of the slave, And the soil is not PREE, it shall not be her grave The air is all tainted with Slavery's breath ; She will no longer breathe it, its poison is death.

Away, then, to Scotland, the kirk-yard is free, And down low in its bosom her last rest shall be; But the spirit that scorned on its brother to tread By bands of bright angels to God shall be led.

Transfigured before me that aged one stands, hands,

And shouts in our earss like the prophets of old, Repent ye! repent ye! or hear me unfold The curses that God in His justice will cause To descend on a nation defying His laws!

Release all your bondmen, release them to-day, Or ye will not wait long for your last judgment-day Plymouth, March 12.

> For the Liberator THE SOUL'S BIRTHRIGHT.

BY MARY F. DAVIS. There are treasures of good in the human soul That can never be counted, nor sung, nor told ; The lowliest son of the valley sod An image bears of his Father-God : The vilest wretch in the haunts of crime, The howling serf in a despot's clime, The groaning slave on a Southern shore, Cursing his manacles evermore-The woman heart that to vice hath stooped By love bewildered and treachery duped, Lost on the shoreless, waveless sea Of pitiless, merciless misery-The sobbing child with its garments torn, Its feet all bloody, and cold, and worn-The dungeon martyr, the bondman's friend. The heroes who never to error bend-All these-all these, in the deep soul, bear An immortal image, pure and fair, Of the Parent Soul-of the Presence grand, Whose Home is the spirit's Fatherland. Then level the sceptre of Pope and Priest, And call their victims to Reason's feast! Gather the beggars, wan and pale; Strengthen the hands and the hearts that fail Touch the electric chain of love, That links each soul to its home above, And pour o'er the sea of human feeling Joys that the angels are revealing ! Thus will the changeless, and good, and true, Lik a deathless song be aroused anew, And Religion, long but an exiled name, Joyfully haste to the world again. New York, March 15, 1857.

> FORTUNATE ACCIDENTS. One lucky hit affords no rule; Who thinks it does, he is a fool. The king of Persia once set up His costliest ring upon a cup, And unto all his archers cries, · Who hits that ring, it is his prize. In vain the most expert of all Essay to shoot it off the ball. An inexperienced stripling tries: His chance-sped arrow strikes the prize. Before, he never had bent bow; He wisely said, "Twee luck, I know; And that my fame may still remain, I never will bend bow again."

MISSPENT TIME. If life be time that here is spent, And time on earth be cast away, Whose his time hath here mi Hath hastened his own dying day; So it doth prove a living crime To massacre our living time.

the United States, and deeming some of your posi-tions erroneous, and, under the sanction of your influ-ential name, liable to do injury, I take the liberty to make some comments upon them, knowing, from your liberality and friendly feeling, that you will not

abolish it, in some way; that the Republican party commits a wrong in principle and an error in policy, in disclaiming all intention of interfering with it in the States where it exists, while the Union continues; but believing, with that party, that, distinct from the question of abolition, it pursues most important, indeed, yital objects, in striving to prevent the extendeed, vital objects, in striving to prevent the extension of slavery into the territories, and to put the government into anti-slavery hands. I consider it my duty to act and vote with that party, and cannot of Montesquieu, which has ever been followed by all see why those who condemn them for their delinquency in the cause of total emancipation should not virtually Aristocracies; but so were the Republics of yet aid them in the inferior, but still meritorious Holland, Venice, Genoa, &c. An Aristocracy is a

the Revolution and 'the fathers,' as having no di- State was a slaveholding one, while he acquiesce rect relevancy in determining the present character of the Constitution, in strict and rational construction; but you say that, as it is, it is 'full of powers to abolish slavery.' You find these in the writ of habeas ed the Constitution. corpus, in the prohibition of bills of attainder, in the powers to make citizens, and to suppress the inter-State slave trade. You also consider that Congress to abolish slavery cannot be deduced from the proviis clothed with power to remove all obstructions to the sions cited for that purpose, and I know of no others; exercise of the powers granted, of which slavery is and if we could bring all the citizens of the free State alleged to be one. To these I take the liberty of add- into a now hopeless combination to abolish slavery ing others, not mentioned by you, but of which I in the slave States, either by enactment of Congress have heard, and in which you doubtless concur. It or by applying the before-mentioned provisions to that is said the power in question is contained in that for institution, it would still be inexpedient and disastron suppressing insurrections and repelling invasions, by to do so, for there is no doubt it would be fully and the removal of their causes; in the guaranty to each violently resisted by the governments and people of State of a Republican form of government; and, the slave States, which would inevitably lead to all more especially, in the Preamble, stating the design the horrors of a civil war, and could only terminate in of the Constitution to be 'to form a more perfect a separation, which might as well be made without union, establish justice, secure domestic tranquillity, the conflict, and even by the secession of a single provide for the common defence, promote the general state.

Welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty, by

This separation, therefore, seems to me the only

these provisions as powers to abolish slavery, or as press insurrection should be withdrawn. having any reference to it; and consequently, that a discovery by a few persons now, that such power is contained in them, could have no practical influence in disturbing that institution. I will not press upon you the propriety of acquiescence in mere authority, which I generally disregard myself; but in the pres ent instance, my own judgment concurs with it.

The abundant authority in this case, however, h so much weight as to show that, in the view of the people who adopted the Constitution, there was no design in it to give power for the abolition of slavery, and that the language of the provisions cited did not convey to their minds the grant of power for such abolition, and of course that could not have been the true understanding of the contracting parties to the Constitution. If the understanding had been that Congress should have power to abolish slavery, a dithat purpose; and in the absence of such provision, it is uncertain and unsatisfactory to rely on inferences which legal ingenuity may draw from provisions made for other purposes; and when this has not been guarded against, it would be manifestly dishonest for

is, that a distinction must be made between the objects proposed, and the powers granted, in any legal inproposed, and the powers granted, in any legal in-strument. When the design of such instrument is Church and State combined in a conspiracy against stated in it, but no express power is granted for its accomplishment, it may be reasonable to conclude that its fulfilment is expected to result from the legitimate exercise of the powers granted; but no inference can be drawn that the power is granted in the I can never smile again, nor speak a loving, kindly expression of the design; and no authority is thus given to act directly upon it. This consideration applies to the argument drawn from the Preamble to the Constitution quoted above. The design only is expressed there; the language conveys no new powers; it only declares the objects for which the subse quently-stated powers are granted; other powers are expressly reserved.

These general considerations have gone on the supposition that the power to abolish slavery can be fairly drawn from the terms of the provisions of the Constitution enumerated above. Let us see if this is the

The writ of habeas corpus. The Constitution says (Art. I., sec. 9)- The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, &c. Here is no power granted to the Federal Government; the privilege is merely implied, as already existing; and of course no circle. indication is given of its extent. There is only a

maintained, or to whoever it is applied. Bill of Attainder. The precise meaning of this church.

Making Citizens. The power 'to establish a unicase of alien minors, without the consent of their parents, or of slaves, without the consent of their maswould not necessarily make them free.

Inter-State Slave-Trade. The power to abolish this ed to Congress to regulate commerce with foreign na-tions, and among the people of the several States out a hiss or any other token of condemnation, to sen-Congress, under this power, can determine what mer-not with deadly missiles. 'The world moves!' Great chandise shall pass from one State to another; but not with deadly missiles. The world moves that persons shall so migrate. For Abolitionists, North. Be wide awake, lest you be left behind of abolishing slavery, would be a suicidal attempt, as this would be admitting that slaves are property, which would be giving up the whole basis of the Anti-Slavery cause.

Removal of Obstructions. It is not true that a power to perform any act necessarily involves a power to remove obstructions to that act. Congress has power to stalk up and down, seeking whom he may devour. to provide and maintain a navy. The refusal of all While the North has been crying out, 'A little more the ship-carpenters in the Union to work on a national ship would be something of an obstruction; could Congress compel them thus to labor? Slaveholders may safely deny that slavery makes an insuperable obstacle to the exercise of any of the powers of Congress; or, if it did, that Congress has a right to corres

The Tiberator.

LETTER TO HON. GERRIT SMITH.

BOSTON, March 16, 1857.

HON. GERRIT SMITH.

RESPECTED AND DEAR SIR.—I have read, in the Supplement to the Radical Abolitionist of March 5th, your very full and able letter ' to the Abolitionists of the United States,' and deeming some of your positions can be answered in the affirmative, we

Guaranty of Republicanism. 'The United State be offended at such criticism.

I am in perfect agreement with you, that alavery is an illegal, as well as a criminal institution; that it is the solemn duty of the people of the United States to holding State is not republican, and the Federal Govwork of slavery restriction.

I leave out of view your discussion of the history of said to have given a different definition; but his own

which, it is said, the whole of the instrument is con- peaceful remedy for the outrageous wrong of slavery trolled and to be construed, and are objects incompat- that can reach the slave and achieve his liberation It would effect entire abolition in a very few years, ible with the maintenance of slavery.

It would effect entire abolition in a very few years,

Many persons would deem it a sufficient reply to
as slaves would escape by thousands when protected the above enumeration of powers, that, for seventy at the North; or the slaveholders would be compelled years, none of all the great statesmen, legislators, ju- to resort to emancipation for their own safety, when rists, or patriots of the country, have ever construed ever the obligation of the Federal Government to sup-

With great respect and esteem, J. P. BLANCHARD.

WILL THE NORTH SUBMIT Hardening Process - Revolution Completed - Dissolu

tion, and a Northern Republic, the only Salvation.

FALL RIVER, March 16, 1857. This is a hard, cold, stern life! Does any one wish become an iceberg, or a granite rock !- to become cold, stern, severe as death ?- to become hard, imperious, forbidding, repulsive?-let him enter the Anti-Slavery conflict, and go forth to battle against popular legalized and baptized iniquity. It seems to me my heart is becoming stone, ice, steel, or something that is cold and hard. My beetling brows seem to me like rect and explicit provision would have been made for all that sustain it. My very soul seems made up of settled, terrible defiance. A man without a material, local centre to his life-it is hard, cold, dreary Afloat! tempest-tost and driven! at war with all one's surroundings! an eye-witness of cruelty, injustice, guarded against, it would be manifestly dishonest for one party to insist on a right of action, authorized by the mere form of language, to which they know the other party never intended to consent.

Another general consideration, to show the want of the party is the Edward of the party in the Edward of the party is the Edward of the party in party is the Edward of the party in God and Man! The conflict of a Reformer's life is a very hard one. The sternness, the coldness and defiance of death often settle on my heart, and I feel that word to any one. I often long for the sweet, loving softening smile, kiss and caress of some gentle, laughing, romping child, to keep me from becoming ada

> Well, I am in Fall River,-the beautiful young city, overlooking Mount Hope Bay, the most perfect bay on earth. No wonder the noble Indian chieftain,-King Philip, of Mount Hope,-clung to it in the grasp of death. I am in the family of Nathaniel B. Borden, who, according to his own standard of ac tion, has sought to be true to the slave. He is not yet convinced but that the present Union may be preserved and slavery abolished, but he fully admits that liberty without a Union is better than a Union with slavery; that if there can be no Union without alavery, the sooner all Unions are dissolved, the better It is very pleasant to have a day's rest in this kindly

An anti-slavery meeting was held in this city ye prohibition of its suspension, by whatever power it is terday, (Sunday,) afternoon and evening, in the City Hall. Parker Pillsbury occupied the evening. J have heard him make many great efforts, but none technical term is so well known in law, that it is as that ever surpassed this. His appeal was to the moral evident a perversion of it to apply it to the condition nature of those present. His thoughts and words stir of slavery, as it would be to excommunication from a red the depths of all the souls that were before him The position of Massachusetts, the triumph of sla very over her, the loss of her manhood, her ab form rule of naturalization' does not give an unlimit- ject, craven subjection to South Carolina and the ed power to naturalize. It might be denied in the Union ; ther readiness to yield up all that enriches and ennobles her past, to propitiate the Slave Power; the pitiful servility of Henry Wilson, to pacify the South ters. It is an open question, and cannot be assumed, and vindicate the Republican party against the charge But the naturalization of all the slaves in the land of sectionalism and disunion—these were his themes and he touched them with a master's hand.

All hail to Progress! I have not spoken in this can only be supposed to be found in the power grantThere sat in that City Hall an audience that, on Surmerce are always property, and can never be persons. have been visited with a coat of tar and feathers, it timents and words which, sixteen years ago, would among the fogies and hunkers!

Slavery, ever since the Union was form lution. The demon has sought to sweep away every political and moral protection to liberty, and barrier to slavery; to knock off every moral and political shackle gress; or, if it did, that Congress has a right to cource ery State and every territory is thrown open to this them into a removal of it.

Suppression of Insurrections. It has been argued, resist his power are declared politically null and void that the power to suppress insurrections and repel by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Will Massachusetts, will the North submit? If so, away with Plymouth Rock, Concord, Lexington, Bunker Hill and Dorchester Heights! Let them no more be named; the land of the Pilgrims and of Bunker Hill is enriched by the blood and tears of the sons and daughters of Pilgrims made slaves; the sons and daughters of Pilgrims made slaves; the sons and daughters of Revolutionary fathers and mothers have cast themselves an abject, worthless, seiling offering beneath the ponderous wheels of the American Juggernaut. In the name of God and Humanity cry aloud, and, if possible, rouse up the North to a spirit of determined, eternal hostility and resistance to the power that overshadows the nation's destiny, and threatens, at no distant day, to sink it in an ocean of blood! To moral resistance—political resistance—r blood! To moral resistance—political resistance—resistance in such ways as each one would use, were he
mind. Article third of the Constitution requires

mation of a Northern Republic, on the principle of NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. Why do not Republicans show these issues? Do they value the triumph of party more than that of liberty ue the triumph of party more than that of liberty and justice? Then their work is done—consign the party to the tombs, where lies the Whig party, and where the Democratic party will lie in four years. The Union formed in 1787 is dissolved. The South has done it. Would that the North had possessed manhood enough to have done the glorious deed! But it is done, thank God! no matter whether by Border Ruffians, Bully Brooks, or Chief Justice Taney.

Naw let the North go to work, and consolidate them-Now let the North go to work, and consolidate themselves into one mighty bulwark of defence-Liberty for all, and slavery for none.
Yours, HENRY C. WRIGHT.

### THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

REPORT of the Majority of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly of Winconsin, on Senate Bill No. 31, entitled 'A Bill for an Act to extend the Right of

The undersigned, members of said committee, to which the bill was referred, beg leave to propose an amendment to section 1, of said bill, and its importance will justify their giving their reasons at length in support of the amendment. They propose to strike our section 1 of said bill, and insert the fol-

Section 1. Every person of the age of 21 years, or upwards, who shall have resided in the State of or upwards, who shall have resided in the State of Wisconsin for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election, subject to the same restrictions and qualifications apply to male persons under article third of the constitution, and to no other restrictions or qualifications."

dle as to which is the whiter, and therefore the most

he regards as his enemies, as the scientific negro-hater has to proscribe and hate a race whom he can trample on with impunity? The colored man has no most daring and diabolical and unnatural of wherewith to moderate or avenge the insolence of the demagogue who has no standard for human rights, except the yulgar prejudices to which he ap-peals. If it is right to despise the colored man, or any other caste; if nature has prompted us so to do, then the more conscientiously and fiercely we hate, the better we carry out the law of nature. And what class shall we hate and proscribe? Can we all lic? Shall the code of the lion and tiger prevail, its primal ato and the stronger subjugate the weak, or shall reason, permanent an

or she the victim.

Call Conventions in all counties and States, to consider—(1) the failure of the present confederacy—(2) the right and duty to alter or abolish it—(3) the formation of a Northern Republic on the principle of a Northern Republic on the principle of the constitution requires the extension of the right of suffrage to be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at a general election, and some contend that a majority of all the votes cast on the particular question is not sufficient, but it must have a majority of all who voted on any ever can be done for the colored man alone, under

ever can be done for the colored man alone, under the present constitution, has been done.

Let no one imagine that he can dispose of this question by a contemptuous fling at strong minded women and hen-pecked husbands. Though not disciples of Lucy Stone Blackwell, or sharer in her school land speculations, we feel that the question is entitled to the respectful consideration of the voters of this State. The principle will gain more strength from the character of the arguments of its opponents, than from any number of Bloomer constrength from the character of the arguments of its opponents, than from any number of Bloomer conventions. The modern idea of the fashionable belle, floating like a bird of paradise through the soirce; the impersonation of motion and grace in the ball room, indulging alternately in syncope and rapture over the marvellous adventures and despair of the hero of a mushroom romance, her rapid transition hero of a mushroom romance, her rapid transition from one excitement to another, to fill up the dreary vacuum of life, provoking as it does the secret derision of sensible men; all this comes from that legislation, from that public opinion which drives women away from real life; from the discussion of questions in which her happiness and destiny are involved. A senseless, though a false fondness, denies her a participation in all questions of the actual world around her. The novel writers therefore create a fictitious world, filled with fantastic and hollow characters, for her to range in. Awhile she believes she is an angel, till some unfortunate hus band finds her to be a moth on his fortune, and a Such an extension of the right of suffrage would be all the most liberal Democrat could desire. It avoids all inquiry concerning the barbarous and unmanly dogma that human rights are qualities of color, to be analyzed and determined by the prism public opinion. For ages they have been regarded as the natural results of female organism. Hence color, to be analyzed and determined by the prism of prejudice or hereditary hatred. The constitution has restricted the right of voting to white males, but has furnished no rule to determine who is a white person. Some courts have decided that a person having three-fourths European blood is a 'white person.' The Holy Bible tells us the diversity of tongues, in the early ages, repelled the tribes of mankind from each other, and snapped the fraternal bond of unity: but the steamship, verifying the strange of unity; but the steamship, verifying the strange prediction that there shall 'be no more sea;' the railroad train, traversing the girdle of the earth like new formed satellites; the submarine telegraph that fills the deep with the consciousness of human thought; the developments of science, trade, manutation that the developments of science, trade, manutation that institution as though it was a convent of monks. So there is some inconvenience to the statutes of Wisconsin where her rights of person and property, marriage and divorce, are regulated. In those statutes of Wisconsin where her rights of person and property, marriage and divorce, are regulated. In those statutes of Wisconsin where her rights of person and property, marriage and divorce, are regulated. In those statutes of wisconsin where her rights of person and property, marriage and divorce, are regulated. In those statutes of wisconsin where her rights of person and property, marriage and divorce, are regulated. In those statutes of wisconsin where her rights of person and property, marriage and divorce, are regulated. In those statutes of wisconsin where her rights of person and property, marriage and divorce, are regulated. In those statutes of wisconsin where her rights of person and property, marriage and divorce, are regulated. In those statutes of wisconsin where her rights of person and property, marriage and divorce, are regulated. In those statutes of wisconsin where her rights of person and property, marriage and divorce, are regulated. In those statutes of wisconsin where her rights of person and property, marriage and divorce, are regulated. In those statutes of wisconsin where her rights of person and property, marriage and divorce, are regulated. In those statutes of wisconsin where her rights of person and property, marriage and divorce, are regulated. In those statutes of wisconsin where her rights of person and property, marriage and divorce, are regulated. fills the deep with the consciousness of human thought; the developments of science, trade, manufactures, commerce; the capacity to supply human wants keeping pace with their multiplication; all these, and the whole panorama of modern civilization, prove that the period of clannish prejudice, of national animosities, of religious bigotry, of cutaneous aristocracy, is passing away. There may be fossil men among the active, living masses of the present time, stubborn conglomerates of obsoletideas, drifted and rolled like lost stones in the pathway of human progress; but it is a blunder of desting that some men are born in an age to which their natures are not adapted. Eagly-eyed science does not recognize the distinctions of color. In her temple the swarthy Euclid stands by the side of the palebrowed Newton. True greatness scorns these distinctions. In her Pantheon, the black Touissaint clasps the hilt of his sword by the side of the immortal Washington. Art does not recognize these distinctions. She admires the cunning intellect and skillful hand, and does not care whether it is white or black. Let him whose manhood has run into a group of hair, avoid the barber's scissors and keep. e manhood has run into a ter; her husband's mind has been enlarged by the crop of hair, avoid the barber's scissors, and keep influx of new ideas, and by contacts with the elecout of the lap of Delilah. Let him who glories in trie atmosphere of thought in the great world with the fairness of his hide, quarrel with a tallow canout; but denied as she has been the right of expressdle as to which is the whiter, and therefore the most noble. The present earnest and active age has no time to settle the magnificent contest. But who is excluded on account of color, by our constitution? Is the Chinese, the Spaniard, the Moore, the Hindoo, the Turk, or all of them excluded? Intercourse has brought, and will continue to bring increasing numbers, emigrants from all these countries to our shores. If it is the African blood we proscribe, does the Constitution apply to emigrants from all nations of the Bolton with these of the race ground or the Constitution apply to emigrants from all nations the Constitution apply to emigrants from all nations of Africa? If the negro is the Amalek of our antipathy, who shall tell us how much of the accursed blood is sufficient to expel him, like the leper, from politic? to restrain and overawe the ruffanism of man ension of the right of suffrage has nothing Though man smiles with secret derision at the comto do with any man's social choices. He may refuse petition of woman, in dress and show, yet he is too to associate with one man because he is a native tender of her reputation to allow her the same field

to associate with one man because he is a native American, with another because he is a Dutchman, or on account of any other whim. But, social affinities have nothing to do with political rights; and we may, and should allow these rights to individuals with whom we would not form relations of kindred, or even of friendship. Those who favor a color test, openly avow a hostility and contempt for the proscribed race. Would not such men exclude the Irishman, or the German, or any other foreigner, if they hated him as sincerely and ferociously as they hate the African? Has not the pro-slavery Know Nothing as good a right to proscribe and hate whom he regards as his enemies, as the scientific negro-hater

But some persons are petrified with horror at this most daring and diabolical and unnatural of all innovations. They call on the mountains to hide them, and the rocks to cover them. Bell-mouthed sleeves, sweeping skirts, and flowing trains roll out to 45 of longitude, and the colossal Amazon looms up before them like the comet of Newton's day, over the inhabitants of London, with

'Ten million cubic leagues of head, Ten million leagues of tail.' Nothing who would burn and destroy the home of foreign-born citizens in Louisville, New Orleans or St. Louis, would select the Irishman or German for the object of his malevolence. He would not disgrace the African by classing him with the objects of his vengeance. Is the pro-slavery Know Nothing right? Are our individual or national hatreds to Better cede the universe back to old chance, and try the charter of human rights in this great Republif a re-shuffling of its particles, and re-churning le of the lion and tiger prevail, bjugate the weak, or shall reason, permanent and beautiful system. It is proposed by this amendment rudely to hurl the lord of creation and the stronger subjugate the weak, or shall reason, religion and justice unite with self-interest, and around the great platform of man's primal unity erect a balcony which shall embrace all men, because man is created in the image of his Maker? Is such a government safe, practicable? If mankind are so created that they cannot exist together as members of one great democracy, the fault is in the Creator, not in ourselves. Religion is faith in God; true democracy is faith in God and man both. Unless ignorance or want of education can be reduced to a practical and temporary test, no race can be proscribed in this Rapublic without establishing a precedent which may be applied with fatal effect to all proscribed and despised minorities.

But while the undersigned are opposed to the color-test of the Constitution, they believe it is expedient and politic to submit to the people the more comprehensive proposition embraced in their amendment. One great benefit of political issues in a Republic is their tendency to awaken discussion, to exercise and stimulate the intellectual and moral powers of the individual and of the masses. The restless and heaving ocean, rejoicing in the clamor of its embattled waves, shaking but never overthrowing its eternial barriers, is the symbol of a Republic, frightful to landsmen and inexperienced navigators, but purity and health is the battle-cry of the warring elements. Perhaps no question ever submitted

but purity and health is the battle-cry of the war-ring elements. Perhaps no question ever submitted to a community would call forth so much of its men-and moral struggles of the age, that wait their solu-

tion by a direct appeal to the ballot-box. Woman's power is, at present, poetical and unsubstantial; let it be practical and real. There is no reality in any power that cannot be coined into votes. The danagogue has a sincere respect and a salutary lear of the voter; and he that can direct the lightning flash of the ballot-box, is greater than he who research voter; and he that can direct the lightning flash of the ballot-box, is greater than he who possesses a continent of vapor, gilded with moonshine: It is true, the right of voting would carry with it the right to hold office; but since it is true that the

the right to hold office; but since it is true that the sexes have their appropriate spheres, the discretion of individual voters would recognize this fact, and as seldom elect a woman to an office for which she is unfitted by nature and education as incompetent men are now elected. But the cruelty of our laws is seen in this—that where nature makes exception, the laws are inexorable.

If nature qualified Queen Elizabeth to reign or Artemisia to command fleets, or Semiramis to lead Artemisia to command fleets, or Semiramis to lead armies, certainly an honest democracy should not armies, certainly an honest democracy should not control the decrees of nature; but should leave the question of acquired or natural fitness to the discretion of individual electors. For some offices women, by nature, have the advantage over men. So a wo by nature, have the advantage over men. So a wo-man has been postmaster even of so large a city as St. Louis; though, if a quo warranto had been said out by some rival candidate, she must have been ousted under the laws of the United States. Where ousted under the laws of the Onted States. Where the duties of an office require the mere transcribing of papers, this is clearly woman's province, and the male who accepts the employment ought at least to wear petticoats. As education is diffused, the necessary of enlarging woman's sphere of actions. wear petticoats. As education is diffused, the necessity of enlarging woman's sphere of action will compel parents and philanthropists to abolish prescriptive laws on this subject. Where laws put within her reach such official stations as nature has qualified her to fill, relenting public opinion will give her access to all private employments of ill.

give her access to all private employments of like tind.

The principles on which the rights of suffrage an The principles of which are the relation of suringe are limited, so far as this question is concerned, are two. First, that the mind is immature, and incapable of First, that the little is inhibitative, and incapable of independent action. Hence the rule that exclude all persons under twenty-one from voting.

all persons under twenty-one from voting.

The same ground of limitation is that the nonvoting class are fully represented by the voting class.
This must be the principle on which adult women
are debarred from voting. Children are properly excluded on both grounds. Some essayists content
that general ignorance is a sufficient ground for at
least the temporary exclusion of an uneducated class.
There is a difficulty in settling the degree and kind
of ignorance. But such a test would not select the of ignorance. But such a test would not affect the women of this State. And it is no objection to the extension of the rights of suffrage, even if women extension of the rights of sunrage, even if worse persons are elected to office, and worse laws made under such extension. Seven wise men might choose better legislators than now grace this Hall; but the better legislators than now grace this man; on the sovereign voters would not surrender their preogn even to the seven wise men of Greece. have shown that woman is not correctly represented by man at the ballot-box. Could her voice be heard. it would alter the choice of public men and their character. With legislators compelled to respect her opinions, the law itself, constitutions and poli-tics would reflect, to a just extent, her peculiar views and interests. Nor is it for us to decide whether these changes would be for the better or worse. Let the majority rule. Vox populi, vox Pei. Woman's intellect would enlarge with her more commanding political condition, and though she might blight the hopes of many a promising aspirant, yet the Union would not be dissolved under her administration. Believing the time has come wher an appeal on her behalf to the voters of this State will not be in vain, we have prepared to submit the question to the people, by our amendment to the Senate bill.

I altogether prefer the committee's amendment to February 27, 1857.



### CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal Viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever, they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their vitues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown curs of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they or angerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanse, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiries. free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give Directions for their use in the com-

Annexed we give Directions for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

For Costiveness.—Take one or two pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of Piles, and the core of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

For Dysplysia, which is sometimes the cause of Costiveness, and always uncomfortable, take mild dose—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the heartburn, bodyburn, and soulburn of dyspepsia will spidly disappear. When it is gone, don't forget what cured you.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or Morbid Inaction of the Bose

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or Morbid Inaction of the Bosels, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength are restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSHESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't went these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROPULA, ERYSIPELAS, and all diseases of the Skin, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally son begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases, which seemed to saturate the whole system, have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

ples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the noclean diseases of the skin, because your system want cleansing.

To Purity the Bloon, they are the best medicine ever diseovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of increable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaft before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable curre which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, and all Bilous Affections arise from some derangement—either terpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Terpidity and congestion vitiate the bile, and render it unit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the decivable health is to be sometimes of the bile into the stomach causes the bile to-overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundick, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or, alternately, costiveness and diarrheas, prevails, ever ish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessess, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is server pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow: the stomach acid; the lowest sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a todency to fever, which may turn to bilious diarrheas, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

Riellanting, Gour, and all Inflammatory Feers at rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complains they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowed gently, but freely.

gently, but freely.

As a DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful.

No pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly
none has been made more effectual to the purpose for
which a dinner pill is employed.

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