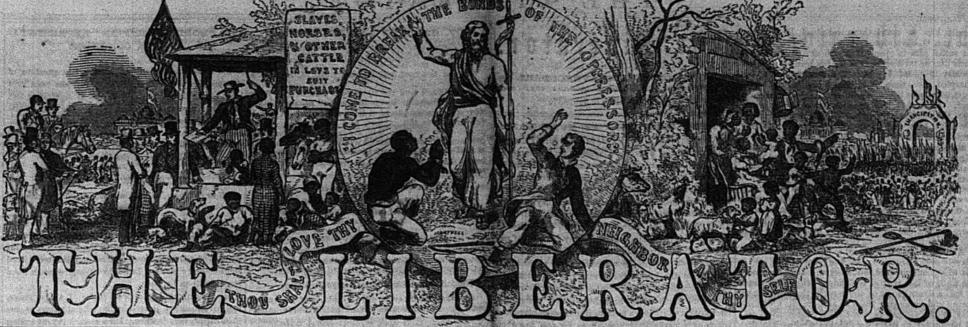
HOBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent.

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The following gentlemen constitute the Finanemittee, but are not responsible for any of the des of the paper, viz : - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS TORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK. WENDELL PHILLIPS.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED PROM THE

BIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, 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-

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.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 14.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1369.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

SOPHISTRIES OF ABOLITIONISM. frest efforts have been made, during the last fer years, so to educate the public mind that it sell leak from its allegiance to the Constitution, without any compunctions of conscience, throw the binding force of the supreme law of the bill it has been generally held to be the duty of cralists to teach men to keep their plighted faith, dem their honor, and fulfil, in all justice and ingrity, their promises. But, to carry political dileal sophisms, the public faith has been weakstab the fair form of constitutional freedom in the house of its friends.' The press, the lyceum, pablic hall, and even the church of God, have filled with declamations calculated to weaken mational obligations, and make it just and imrative for us to refuse submission to the supreme of the land, if some of its provisions do not suit fancy; and these declamations are the chief straments relied upon to spread the abolition sen-ment through the land, and, if possible, sever this

The prominent idea set forth is, that the persons the fancy themselves aggrieved by the operation of have they have sworn to respect and obey, can at are moment relieve themselves from the duty of obee, and the responsibility of rebellion, by anassecing that their conscience, taught to disobey, as not enlightened to obey, forbids the compliance which the law demands. Of course, no government wald be possible in a community which was given up to opinions such as this. Where every man is a satrol him than that which the will of the mariy has sanctioned, disorder would necessarily be stale, and order the exception. It is difficult to ugine how the Phillipses, and Garrisons, and Pares, and others like them, could make up a society per restraints against which they are so constantly maing, they receive daily the benefits of—in their a freedom, their own persons, and their own perty. In return for the protection which they has receive, they unquestionably owe obedience to be established authorities. And they are guilty had faith when they make it the business of their as to informat the harmonic property. ins to interrupt the harmonious and effective acsuctions which give them their power. Un-

estimably, there is a right of revolution; but it is about to talk of it with reference to a political soun like ours, which has so successfully demonstrated its value by its results, and which provides ame means for its own peaceful amendment. So is easy to imagine an existing law to which a good dam may be honestly opposed. In such a case, no see doubts his right to agitate, in all reasonable methods, for its repeal; but, in order to accomplish this end, he is not at liberty to weaken the social the fire or attempt to pull down the government.

While the law exists, moreover, he is fairly expected to her it, and what the free will of the majority pronounced just and righteous, the will of one cannot be allowed to set aside as unjust and ully, the laws of his country, in deference to some thich he expounds according to his pleasure. Of burse, no such plea would avail him in the pracbal business of life. The penalties of the law must be visited upon the breakers of the law. If a ma commits murder, he must be punished for murin, in spite of any fanciful theory which he may have to the contrary. If he steals his neighbor's rols, he must expect to be imprisoned, although he my have believed that his neighbor's property needdepletion, while he himself was suffering with perty. So, if he is guilty of treason, society is It was fated,' said his servant to Zeno, 'that I hold steal. 'Yes,' was the reply, 'but it was had, also, that you should be whipped for stealing.' Here is no other rule upon which the affairs of government. erament can be safely administered. Revolution against tyranny is always justifiable; but when a man carries about with him a little revolution of sown, to be used in defence of anything he may those to do or not to do, it becomes quite time that telety should vindicate its authority, and prevent

could should vindicate its authority, and prevent itself from falling into utter anarchy.

Our Union is composed of sovereign, equal States. It form this republic, each State yielded up comeching, and received a larger good in return. The powers of the general government are defined and vessife, and result from the compacts and provisions of the Constitution; and these compacts are to be faithfully kept by each State, and by each infibilial composing the State. The oath to support dividual composing the State. The oath to support its Constitution of the United States is taken by the Governors and legislators of the several Sates—by all who are admitted to practice at the lag-and by various other classes of American citiand It is daily renewed in spirit when a letter is aten from the post-office, or customs are paid into in transury, or the beneficial action of the govern-ant is felt in any way whatever; and a man, from the instigations of his own will, or from pique or plittal prejudice, has no more right to break one of the least commands of the Constitution than he as to repudiate his lawful debts, or dishonor his he because he has conscientious scruples about neting the obligations he has given. We need a new inculcation of the duty of nation-

faith and honor. The air has been impregnated with sophism and falsehood on the subject of obedito authority. Leaves, countless as the foliage his been scattered abroad, poisoning the sources of alimal life, and the fountains of intelligence. Men as almost walk through the States on sheets of paas a filed with inflammatory articles, calling upon a people to repudiate their compacts, and refuse to be their constitutional obligations. The time for band and healthy instruction has come. In the The of this hour, and the reaction from unwholeexcitement which it brings, we find a fit time treewedly impressing on the people their consti-ational duties; for in this, as in their other relahone, the price of liberty is 'eternal vigilance.

THE BLACKAMOORS.

The highest judicial tribunal in the land has dedel that the blackamoors, called by the extreme public courts the colored population, are not then of the United States. This decision must a fillowed by other decisions and regulations in the wal States themselves. Negro suffrage must,

About States themselves. Negro sugrays of fourse, be abolished everywhere.

Ago nuisances, in the shape of occupying proless the state of the stat map. Not being citizens, they can claim none of rights or privileges belonging to a citizen; they

can neither vote, hold office, nor occupy any other position in society than an inferior and subordinate one—the only one for which they are fitted, the only one for which they have the natural qualifications which entitle them to enjoy or possess.-Southside (Va.) Democrat.

The Liberator.

PUT THAT AND THAT TOGETHER.

We find in the daily papers certain items recorded s ordinary news, which may have a closer substantial connection with each other, and a significance more important to the public welfare, than appears or the surface. We propose now to place some of these items in what seems to us their appropriate relation with each other, and with certain other facts, well known, but little talked about.

Municipal Court—Judge Nelson presiding. Sentences. In the case of Palfrey, Loutrell, Dyer and Stimson, indicted for selling obscene papers, &c., the defendants retracted their former plea of not guilty, and entered a plea of nolo contendere, upon which Palfrey and Loutrell were each fined fifty dollars and costs, and the two others thirty dollars and half costs each, the personal recognizances of the defendants being taken in \$500 each, to keep the peace and be of good behavior for one year.'-J

Coroner's Verdict. Coroner Stedman's jury have returned a verdict in the case of Ellen Desmond which implicates four men as the instruments of her death. implicates four men as the instruments of her death. These men have been employed as pressmen in the Herald office, and three of them beguiled Ellen Desmond into that building on the night of the 18th of January, and violated her person. They locked her into a room in the upper story of that building, when she, through fright, jumped out of the window, and was picked up by the police. She subsequently died at the hospital.—Advertiser.

This infamous and atrocious crime it appears ommitted in the Herald building, and by person connected with that establishment; and in the Herald office has for a long time been carried on the equally infamous business of selling obscene pamphlets and newspapers, for conviction of which William D. Palfrey, its occupant, has just been fined fifty dollars and costs, in the Municipal Court.

Of the character of this office, and the amount of ousiness carried on there, and the probability of this fine, with its accompanying bonds of \$500 to keep the peace for one year, interfering sufficiently with the profits of this filthy trade to give it any material check, we will now give some further statements.

The Herald itself seems to derive a considerable part of its support from two classes of advertisements which most of the daily press, and all the decent par of it, refuse to insert. One of these assumes that the great majority of young men are suffering under a disease too disgraceful to be named to their family tising physician, indeed the only physician in the city who understands their case, from whom they will receive the most honorable and confidential secresy, and a cure in three days or no pay. The other class of advertisements referred to assumes that great numbers of women are in a situation to desire, and have a disposition to use, 'Madame Restell's remedies,' and those other preparations for the same infamous purpose, which promise safely and easily to accomplish what every physician knows to involve very great peril to health, and no small risk to life.

At the window of the Herald office (corner of Williams's Court) has been conspicuously displayed for several years past a large variety of those grossly obscene pamphlets which have been appropriately called the 'yellow-fever literature,' the very titles of which, as well as their stories and pictures, show a design to excite lustful thoughts and wishes. This window and the office counter are often crowded with young men and boys, especially on Saturday evening, when we may suppose them to be providing themselves with Sunday reading.

At the same office has been sold for many years rulgar and filthy newspaper called the 'Life in Boston.' Some years ago, this newspaper was indicted for obscenity. While the trial was in progress, we to be continued. The attendant, with a combination of guilt, shame and despondency in his look, replied that it was uncertain; his appearance seemed to say that the long imprisonment which the offence most richly deserves, and which the law places within the discretion of the judge, would probably be fatal to the paper. But, instead of assigning a disgraceful punishment to this most shameful and pernicious of crimes, the judge in that case imposed only a fine, and that fine only three hundred dollars. The Herald, or some other kindred paper, in announcing this judgment, remarked that the defendants 'planked the tin with facility,' and the paper indicted has been published somewhere, and sold at the same place ever since, until the recent indictment of Palfrey, above-

Is it merely an accident, or a coincidence, that th trocious deed mentioned in the second of our news paper extracts-a rape, committed clearly by two and robably by four persons in one night upon the same victim, preceded by the entrapping, partly fraudulent, partly forcible, and followed by the death of that victim—should have been committed on the premises of the Herald, and by persons employed in printing it? Are not such manners and morals a natural result of told him to march out of the office directly, and never the pictures and newspapers and pamphlets which show his face there again. Perhaps all the four papers under those men's hands and eyes in the transaction of their ordinary business? Their daily bread is rate, they all refuse to insert such things; yet they obtained by the systematic incitement of lust among all fraternize with the Herald as their equal, and as our immense juvenile population; and can they live not unworthy of being so regarded. Judging merely and work among such pitch without being defiled? by their quotations of it, and their references to it, m Any innocent country boy who has come to earn his living in the city for years past has all that time had to read, or to buy, or to take home to his family, or the worst forms of corruption beckoning him at the Herald window, luring him into the Herald office, and there kindling his sensual nature into a fire in which decency, honesty and manliness, as well as purity, self-respect and health, are likely to be consumed. And these people make their living of this business! Well may it be said to them, in the words of the Duke, in 'Measure for Measure'—

'Fie, sirrah; a bawd, a wicked bawd! The evil that thou causest to be done, That is thy means to live: do thou but think What 'tis to cram a maw, or clothe a back, From such a filthy vice. Go mend, so me

There are many such persons and many such place in this city. An immense amount of these poiso pamphlets and newspapers is sold every year, and every one of these shops probably sends thousands to ruin. It is a disagreeable task to ferret them out, and difficult to obtain a conviction among the uncertain ties of the law. But if, after they have been seized and proved guilty, the judge to whose discretion that matter is committed, declines to inflict the disgraceful penalty which the law puts within his power, and merely imposes a fine which is far within the profits of the business-what are we to do next? Is there no further protection to the community from an evil

so pernicions?

When Palfrey and his associates were first arrested, we were gratified to see that they were put under bonds of \$3,000 for their appearance at the trial, which seemed to promise a penalty proportionate to the very strious nature of the offence, if they should be found guilty. But if a fine of \$300 was formerly found insufficient even to check the prosperous career of the offence, what will \$50 do? We ask again, what is to be done next?

The above was offered for publication, successive ly, to four of the most respectable daily papers in

Boston. All declined to print it. The following were the principal reasons stated for

declining the publication :-

2. The sellers of obscene publications had given their word and honor not to sell any more, had sent circulars to that effect to their country customers, and had discontinued that branch of their business:

3. It was an attack on the Herald; it was as much as any man's life was worth to get the ill-will of the persons implicated in these charges; the Herald would be glad of the notoriety attending such an exposure, and would make money on it:

4. The Herald was now the property of the Postmaster of Boston, who would probably, by degrees, make it a more decent paper. These reasons appear to the writer to be more than

counterbalanced by the following considerations:

1. The charges are not unfair to the Herald, because its proprietors could have stopped this infamous business by prosecution of their tenant the first week, or any subsequent week, of the years during which he has been making their front window a disgrace to the street and the city. The fact that they did not physician, and invites these sufferers to call upon the celebrated Doctor So-and-so, the only regular advertising physician, indeed the only physician in the city wish it stopped. Moreover, such misconduct of a by the evil habits of his principal does authorise censure of that principal.

2. The discontinuance of an infamous crime after the grasp of law has been laid on the offender, and while bonds of \$500 may yet be forfeited by repetition of the offence, implies neither merit nor refor mation; nor is either of these implied by the unavoidable acquiescence of these offenders in the demand of the District Attorney that the circulars mentioned in excuse No. 2 should be sent to their customers; nor is the slightest confidence to be placed in the word (or the honor!) of such persons, under such circumstances; nor can we have the least reasonable assurance that the mail following these circulars did not carry information of new channels by which

these poisonous articles would be transmitted.

3. One of the greatest difficulties in the way of those who seek to abate the nuisance we are cons ing is found in the readiness manifested by the decen nembers of the daily press to fraternize, on equal terms, with those which are not decent. 'It is an attack on the Herald, said editor No. 3, to whom the above article was offered for publication. With just as much pertinence, and no more, might the same remark have been made by the Grand Jury, in excuse ealled at the office and inquired if the publication was for not exposing the other indecent publications which were sold, up to that time, at the counter of the Herald office. It is, without doubt, an attack upon the Herald, and one most richly deserved; an attack which should have been made years ago by every decent member of that daily press which claims to be guardian and promoter of the public welfare; an attack which, had it been made years ago, and repeated as the occasions for it arose, by an officer appointed by the city for that purpose, with a salary equal to that of any master in the public schools, would have accomplished a service for the city, and for the country around it, vastly outweighing the expenditure of that sum, and exceeding even the good accomplished by the best of our excellent school-teachers.

Moreover, in this case, there was no difference opinion on the merits of the case between the writer and the editor in question. The latter did not say (as respectable editor No. 1 did) that it was scarce ly fair to apply those comments to the Herald. He agreed that they were perfectly fair and just; and he volunteered the information, that when a person brought into his office an advertisement, such as those one would discover that It is fit for no decent person to send to his friends abroad. Their public and constant recognition of it as an equal keeps up its repu tation in the community, and thus extends the sphere of its permicious influence, just as the acknowledgment by ministers like Mr. Stone and Mr. Dexter, who hate slavery, of the Christian character of other ministern who love and defend it, like Drs. Blagden and Southside Adams, keeps up their reputation and extends the sphere of their pernicious influence.

As to the two dangers specified in objection No. 3,

one of exposure to a revenge which might take the

form of personal violence, or even assassination, and being made in the image of God—is a bill for slather of producing a larger sale and a wider circulation of the article in question—neither of these seems a good reason for longer keeping silence, howseems a good reason for longer keeping silence, however possible or probable they may be. A life could hardly be expended more usefully than in the attempt to awaken the community to active effort against an influence so pernicious; and any temporary increase of gain which might arise to a paper which would exhibit itself in the pillory for money, would be more than counterbalanced by its loss of caste and of credit, and of the 'name to live' among respectable periodicals which it has hitherto, on sufferance, enjoyed.

4. Objection No. 4 is as destitute of plausibility a of reason, and reminds one of the parallel claim constantly made, that we should consent to the indefinite continuance of slavery, because it is defended by a man so pious as South-side Adams. If the Postmaste of Boston chose to buy such a paper as the Herald, and to continue it to the present day without further improvement than printing the same dirty matter with cleaner types, it is probable that he wanted just such a paper, and that he will continue to want it while the cooperation of more decent papers in recognizing his as decent will allow him to make money by it.

Since writing the above, the writer has learned the following very important and remarkable facts: that the three persons who were indicted for publishing the Life in Boston nearly five years ago, finding it vain to resist the array of evidence against them, retracted their plea of Not Guilty, and pleaded that they would not contend with the Commonwealth, on two counts of the indictment; that they were fined three hundred dollars and costs on one of these counts, while the other was left on file, without sentence, by way of security for their future good behavior; that the paper has continued to be printed somewhere, (perhaps not now in the Herald building,) and published somewhere, and sold at various shop counters and street orners to the present time : that the then District Attorney repeatedly used the power he had thus acquired over these infamous men by interfering from time to time to stop the assaults made in their paper against particular individuals; that he communicated the knowledge of this power to his immediate successor in office; but that neither of them used the authority thus existing, and thus known, to stop the publication of the paper, or protect the community from its poionous influence; and that the power to sentence those men to five years in the State prison, or two years in the County jail, and to a fine of one thousand dollars, (without the trouble of seeking for further evidence,) for the gross offence already proved against them, lies still, unused, on the Docket of the Municipal Court, (No. 565 in the year 1852,) while the paper indicted is still published and sold publicly in Boston every week. C. K. W.

SELECTIONS.

LETTER FROM HON. GERRIT SMITH PETERBORO', March 18, 1857. HON. D. C. LITTLEJOHN. Speaker of the Assembly :

Mr DEAR SIR-I see that your Legislature is be

ginning to move against the decision of the Su-preme Court in the Dred Scott case. But I cannot see why it should. It strikes me that it would be more consistent to honor that Court with a vote of thanks. For what, under the worst construction of it, does this decision declare? Nothing more than that, instead of being a citizen of the United States, the black man may, in the eye of the Federal Constitution, be, in every part of the nation mere property. But is not this a logical deduction mere property. But is not this a logical deduction from the Republican doctrine that, in some parts of the nation, he may be mere property? The Supreme Court has gone nothing like as far as this Republican doctrine would warrant. Had it gone to the extent of declaring that the black man is be—but is property everywhere, it would not have exceeded the scope of this doctrine. For if he is property any where, then is he property every where. The celebrated assertion of Henry Clay, that what the laws make property is property, is no better than nonsense. The nature of a thing, and that only, determines whether it is or is not and that only, determines whether it is or is not property. Hence, since the Republican party ad-mits that the black man is property in Virginia, it is logically-bound to admit that he is property in New York also. For as it can be only in the light of his nature that he is property in Virginia, so, of his nature that he is property in Virginia, so, too, in the light of the same nature, is he property in New York. That it is nature, and not an enactment, which makes property, would be quickly and indignantly felt by us all, were Virginia to enact that barley and cheese are not property, and that the New York farmer who brings them to her markets shall be entitled to no rights of property in them. Holding a Republican to the legitimate consequences of his admission of property in man, he would have no more right to complain of this invasion of the rights of property by Virginia, than a Virginian would have to complain that he is not allowed to hold slaves in New York. The simple truth is, that as long as the Republican party adallowed to hold slaves in New York. The simple truth is, that as long as the Republican party admits, that the Constitution ordains or permits property in man anywhere, it is estopped from complaining of a decision that he may be, or even of a decision that he is, property everywhere. Republicanism, to be consistent, should have nothing to do with the Lemmon case, save to admit that the slaves

were slaves in New York as well as in Virginia.

The Democratic and American parties are, of course, past all hope in the matter of slavery. The Republican party abounds in sympathy with freedom and in hatred of slavery. Nevertheless, the nation is perishing because of the folly of this party. How great the folly, which persists in the proslavery interpretation of a Constitution that, by all just interpretation, contains not, from beginning to end, one pro-clavery line! And may I not add, how great, too, the dishonesty of those who will reend, one pro-slavery line! And may I not add, how great, too, the dishonesty of those who will recognize a law for the enslavement of their brother, but who, if made slaves themselves, would be set free at the expense of trampling under foot whatever Constitutions, or statutes, or decrees for slavery—ay, and at the expense, too, of whatever amount of the blood of their oppressors!

Nothing is law which cannot be faithfully administered as law; and hence slavery is not law. The Judge on the bench, who administers slavery as law, may not be entirely conscious of his knewer.

law, may not be entirely conscious of his knavery a Nexertheless, he is a knave—for he is doing unto others as he would not have others do unto him. I hear it said, that you are to pass a 'Personal Liberty Bill.' Most sincerely do I hope that it will not be such a one as Massachusetts, or Wisconsin, has passed. A bill, which recognizes the lawfulness of slavery in any conceivable case—the reduction to chattelhood in any conceivable case of a

crime of claiming any man as a slave.

crime of claiming any man as a slave.

Great and frequent events are crowding the Republican party to choose its future. Will it remain upon its present low and false ground, and perish speedily and disgracefully? or will it rise into an Abolition party—expel slavery from the land—and live forever in the grateful hearts of the wise and good?

wise and good?

Why has slavery made unceasing progress for sixty years, and come at last to be installed as the law of the land? Because it is a great positive power, which, having nothing more formidable to power, which, having nothing more formidable to face than restrictions, negations, and deprecations, has easily fought its way to victory. The greater positive power of liberty has not yet been wielded against slavery. Unprincipled policy—political expediency—answers the demand of slavery by getting down upon its knees, yielding up one half, and praying to be left the other. But whenever Liberty shall be brought forth to answer such demand, she will answer it with a counter demand. In reply to will answer it with a counter demand. In reply to the call of slavery for more, she will call for the death of slavery. Liberty knows but one remedy for the wrongs of slavery—and that is the abolition of slavery. Will the Republican party apply this remedy? Will the Republican party honor Lib-

The question is often put to me, whether I would let the Dred Scott Decision arouse the people to rebel against the Supreme Court. It is a foolish question; for that Court is itself the rebel—the rebel against all law and all government. When a Court or a Legislature goes out of its province, and entertains absurd questions, and attempts naked impossibilities, and utters blasphemics—the rebel is to be found in the party that does all this, and not in the people, who trample all this under foot. Sarely no people would respect as law the statute or decree which declares stone wood, or wood stone. Why then should any people respect as law the statute or decree which declares the infinitely greater and blass hereous absurdity, that was in the statute of the s and blasphemous absurdity, that man is merchan-dise? Had we a government worthy of the name of Government, it would much sooner think of hang-ing Chief Justice Taney and his Associates, than of hanging those who refuse to submit to their devil-

With great regard, your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

. From the Cleveland Leader.

LETTER FROM HON. JOSHUA R. GID-DINGS TO JUDGE TANEY. No. I.

Six:—The doctrines enunciated by the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott, if sanctioned by the people, must work an entire change in the char-acter of our government. That Christian democracy which has been our pride and boast for more than eighty years, will be transformed into an oligarchy unsuited to the age in which we live. If approved, it will constitute a revolution. These considerations are my apology for addressing you.

I do this the more readily from the fact that we

have both arrived at an advanced age, and canno expect personally to share long in the blessings of free, or the curses of slaveholding institutions. You have served many years in the Judicial department have long been honored with a of government. I have long a grant of the people of the Executive, independently of the people; I was elected by the popular vote, independently of as elected by the popular vote, independently of the Executive views. I will speak what I believe to the Executive views. I will speak who be the sentiments of my constituents.

The right of the people to discuss and publicly scrutinize the action of every branch of their government; to dismiss their public servants if they think proper, elect others, and, if necessary to the enjoyment of their rights, to alter, modify, or change government itself, has been so long and so fully established, that I will not argue it.

I am sorry to say that the announcement of your decision, simultaneously with the publication of that epitome of its doctrines which constitute the inaugual address of the present Executive, gives reason to suppose that an arrangement was made to send them forth to the country at a time when Congress was forth to the country at a time when Congress was not in session, when the attention of the people was diverted from the action of those who administer the government. This suspicion is strengthened by the delay of your decision from last year, apparently to avoid popular scrutiny during the Presidential canvass, when the odium attached to it would have been wielded against the Democratic candidate.

I design the examination of historical facts connected with two points in your decision.

nected with two points in your decision. Those points constitute your first and fundamental proposi-

ions.

1st. That the colored people descended from Af rican slaves, though free, were not embraced nor in-tended to be included in the Declaration of American Independence.

2d. That they were not embraced in the Consti-

In doing this, I shall avoid repeating the arguments of those eminent Jurists, who reached their present position through means other than the favor of the party now in power. I have noticed your decision from a different stand-point; and as your first two propositions appear to involve the duties of statesmen, quite as fully as they do those of the

statesmen, quite as fully as they do those of the jurist, I would fain express the views which states-men entertain. Before entering upon the discussion, I would congratulate the country upon this development of the real issue which has so long agitated the nation. Conscious that this question of lending support by the federal government to slavery involved the fundamental doctrines of our fathers, I have long sought to direct public attention to that fact. Incidental Before entering upon the discussion, I would con questions and collateral issues have been raised, dis-cussed, and partizan feelings excited, while the great truths which underlie those subjects have been pass-ed over in silence. At Philadelphia in June last, a convention of high moral and political character proclaimed to the country as its political platform, the principles announced in the Declaration of In-

dependence.
That party advanced with strides more rapid than any other ever formed in our nation. In the short space of five months they carried eleven States, com-prising nearly two-thirds of the free population of the Union. But the party opposed to those doctrines

the Union. But the party opposed to those doctrines dured take no distinct issue upon them; and I may be permitted to say, had your recent decision been published in August last, the present Executive would never have reached the Presidency.

That election passed, and now those Judges of the Supreme Court, who owe their elevation to the Democratic party, and speaking for it, have come up boldly to the work, and meet the issue tendered them by the patriots of 1776, and repealed by those of 1856.

In pronouncing your opinion you say, 'The Declaration of Independence then proceeds:—We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal: that they are endowed by their Crea-

tor with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, '&c. You then add, 'The words quoted would seem to embrace the whole human family, and if used in a similar instrument at this day would be so understood. But it is to clear to day would be so understood. But it is too clear for dispute, that the African race was not intended to be included.'

included.'
For eighty years the American people have believed that the illustrious patriots and statesmen, who on that occasion laid down self-evident truths, spoke what they believed, and believed what they spoke. And never from the day those truths were uttered, to the delivery of your opinion, has any statesman or jurist, historian or linguist, charged them with using language which they did not understand, or with expressing sentiments which they did not hold. Southern men have charged them with entertaining features on pinions?—said that the with entertaining 'extreme opinions'—said that the Declaration itself was a 'rhetorical flourish,' a 'fan-faronade of nonsense.' Others have denied its doctrines; but none, I believe, ever charged the signers with expressing doctrines which they did not intend

But here rests the issue. It involves the essential elements of our government. If the doctrines of our fathers be sustained in the letter and spirit in our fathers be sustained in the letter and spirit in which they were put forth, our government would be free. If your charge, that 'they uttered language which they did not understand,' be sustained, it will be a slaveholding, slave-extending oligarchy. If it be a 'question,' it is one of vast importance. The interests of the present generation, the honor of the nation, the memory of our fathers, the destiny of unborn millions, are concentrated upon it; and I tremble when I reflect upon the responsibility of our public men. From your decision I appeal to that tribunal which holds cognizance over the action of the legislative, the judicial, and executive branches of government. The people must ratify, or repudiate, the judgment you have rendered. Their decision will be final—conclusive upon us all.

The inquiry into the views of those who framed the Declaration of Independence is more properly a

The inquiry into the views of those who framed the Declaration of Independence is more properly a matter of history than of law; and it is the duty not only of statesmen, but of every elector, to be familiar with it. Every intelligent citizen of the free States has been intimately acquainted with it from his childhood. From the day on which these important doctrines were proclaimed, they have been taught in our schools, repeated in stories at the fireside by our Revolutionary sires. We have read them, and repeated that rending during our winter evenings, and on Sabbath days. To argue to our people that Jefferson, and Hancock, and Franklin, the Adamses, and the co-patriots believed that all men, including the whole family of man, are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, would be life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, would be as superfluous as to argue the existence of a sun in the heavens. Yet I proceed to examine the proofs on which you charge those great and good men with the use of language conveying ideas which they did not intend to express. In approaching the subject, you premise as follows:—

'It becomes necessary, therefore, to determine who were citizens of the several States when the Constitu-ion was adopted. In order to do this, we must recur tion was adopted. In order to do this, we must recur to the colonies when they separated from Great Bri-tain, formed new communities, and took, their place among the family of nations. They who were recog-nized as citizens of States declared their independence of Great Britain, and defended it by force of arms."

With this proposition I agree. It is important that we should start from a correct point. Who were they that separated from Great Britain? who declared their independence? who defended it by force of arms? I answe?, that under the laws of every colony, the free colored man held the same legal privileges which the free whites enjoyed; and such is to this day, and ever has been, the charac-ter of English laws. Those laws never have had relation to complexion or color, either in the kingdom or colonies of Great Britain. From the day that the Magna Charta was extorted from King John to the present time, the law of England has drawn distinction between classes, but never has regarded color or complexion. Kings, dukes, earls, lords, barons, free people and serfs, held positions, each enjoying their own peculiar rights; but never did the quesion of color or of race enter into the legislation of

At the time of promulgating the Declaration of Independence, the free colored men owed the same allegiance to the British crown which the white men owed. The same act committed by a free colored man constituted treason as much as though committed by a white man. He was held amenable, criminally, for the same acts, and punished in the same way. He contracted and was contracted with, sucd white men and was sued by them, and enjoyed precisely the same protection of government, and suffered the same burdens with the white men.

and suffered the same burdens with the white men. In every sense and to every purpose, they were free subjects of the British crown, and citizens of the colonies, precisely as the whites were.

In each of the colonies they had, from the commencement of the agitation which preceded hostilities, deeply sympathized and participated in the discussion of the rights of the colonies, and one of the martyrs sacrificed in the cause of liberty on the memorable fifth of March, 1770, was a black man. Black men entered the continental army at its first formation. They fought as bravely, they died as freely as the white men, and at the time the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, colored men ration of Independence was proclaimed, colored men who had 'descended from African slaves' were serv-

on the 4th of July, 1776, the signers of the Dec-On the 4th of July, 1776, the signers of the Declaration, 'appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude' of their 'intentions, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies,' solemnly proclaimed them 'free and independent States.' They declared the colonies, including every citizen and inhabitant thereof, ab solved from all allegiance to the British crown, and solved from all allegiance to the British crown, and from all political connection with Great Britain. In doing this, they did not except the colored people, nor the people of dark complexion, nor those who had descended from the African slaves. Will you or any other man pretend that free colored men, though descended from African slaves, were not included in the term people, repeatedly used in the Declaration of Independence?

cluded in the term people, repeatedly used in the Declaration of Independence?

It is too clear to admit of argument, that every person who had been a citizen of either of the colonies, became instantly, by virtue of the Declaration, a citizen of the State. The change consisted merely in substituting the name of independent States for that of independent colonies. And every man in the State owed to that State the same duties the day after the Declaration was pronounced, which he owed to the colony on the day previous. He had the same rights and was entitled to the same privileges under the State, which he had previously held under the colonial government. By the Declaration there was no change in the relations which persons in the colonies held to each other or to the government; and years elapsed before either of the State government; passed any law disqualifying colored men from voting or from holding office.

As authority for these assertions, I refer you to the colonial laws, the records of the coloni the decisions of those courts, to the statutes of your native Maryland, and to those of the other colonies and States. The issue between the colonies and the mother country was based on the right of man to self-government. I use the word man in its generic sense, including all races, complexions, and classes of the human family. The signers of the Declara-tion intended to repudiate the idea of superiority of natural right to life and liberty held by kings, dukes, natural right to life and liberty held by kings, dukes, earls, lords, barons, gentry and masters over the serfs, the slaves who trembled in their presence, and bowed at their feet. The banefits of the revalution were not confined to a particular race, complexion, or class. Its battles were fought, the blood of our fathers was shed, in maintaining the rights of human nature, in defence of principles enduring as the throne of God, universal as the family of man.

Having thus stated some preliminary considera-

Having thus stated some preliminary considera-tions, I shall enter upon a further examination of

your decision in my next letter.

Very respectfully,

J. R. GIDDINGS.

From the New York Independent. THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT

IS THE MORAL ASSASSINATION OF A RACE, AND

It is the first time that a race ever stood thus at human tribunal, to be disfranchised of all the rights of a citizen and a man, in the name of justice and constitutional law. God seems to have reserved of constitutional law. God seems to have reserved this for a last trial and development of human wick-edness; to see if it would be possible, under the very light of the Gospel, for the people making the loud-est boast of freedom among all nations in the world, est boast of freedom among an nations in the world, to enact the widest, most atrocious cruelty and oppression ever practised by any civilized government. Always under the sun may have been seen the place of judgment, that wickedness was there, and the place of righteousness, that iniquity was there; so common indeed, that if thou seest the oppression of the world and violent perserving of judgment and the poor, and violent perverting of judgment and justice in a province, thou art not to marvel at the matter. But to see a whole human race disfran-chised in a court called of Justice, and despoiled of the rights of human beings, on the ground of color, and forbidden to be considered or treated as anything better than merchandise, and to have this asserted and accepted as law by a people of thirty millions at the bare dictum of five men, is a marvel, for which the world has had to wait six thousand years. And to think of this being done, when done, by majori-ties; justice and judgment determined and parcelled out by majorities; the facts, the truths, the proofs being all on one side, and nothing but iniquity and falsehood on the other; but the iniquity and falsehood having five to assert it and sustain it, and truth and mercy only two, the oppression and thellie must be adopted and settled as justice, by a majority of three! We should like to have seen what the author of the Book of Ecclesiastes would have said as to this mode of determining the interpretation of equity

If ever any concatenation of corrupt opinions and

and constitutional law

falsehoods deserved the title of 'doctrines of devils, it is this decision, with the arguments by which i is sought to be supported. The whole negro race in this country is made the object of national malignity and vengeance. The free negro race is felt to be terribly in the way of the supremacy of slavery, and this minister of justice takes a summary mode of getting rid of them. He has acted the assassin with heir personality, their humanity, their rights in the family of man. He enacts the tragedy of Cain, on a scale that the first murderer never could have dreamed of. But still there is a dreadful difficulty. which all murderers encounter—how to dispose o the body. The murdered, mangled carcass remains and it were easy to prove that the negro race thus assassinated, thus de-humanized, and given over as the legitimate objects of all men's cruelty and scorn, will be as a dead carcass hung about a living man, the source of pestilence and death. If men will treat them as they would rats or cursed vermin, they may, in God's providence, have the poisoned chalice commended to their own lips. The creatures tor-tured with strychnine in Washington, in order for their extermination, ran to the cistern which supplied the hotel with water, and there died, and so poisoned the water with their dead bodies, that pesti-lence broke out, and the hotel had to be vacated. And if you treat men like rats, you will be poisoned by them. The doctrines forced into and upon the constitution of our country by these judges, are as if malignant demons, intrusted with the care of a youthful immortal, should inoculate his healthy frame with an ungovernable consuming passion of drunkenness, or a mania of murder, or of lying, or with the virus of an inextinguishable fever, or loathsome plague. These justice-mongers for the op-pression and extermination of hated races make the Constitution itself, by their drugging of its articles, a pestilential document, a refuge and monopoly of sin, a graduating university where enmity and crueltaught instead of love, a ward of death, a star-chamber of persecution, fit only to be sealed up for universal abhorrence and contempt. The Constitution would be justly abandoned of God and man. if for the African race it provided only the moral civil, and social taint and poison of an ex-communi-cation more base and infamous than the Druidical or Papal; the assassination of their personal rights, and a slow death by the lingering tortures of petual outlawry and injustice. These doctrines are agged reefs on a coast inhabited by cannibals; and by contribution of all nations, a light-house should be built there for the night, and a warning beacon set up by day, and a black flag kept flying. And as to the grounds of the judge's decision, the very first African pilgrim to immortality that escapes from them, should set up the menace in great letters,-Man-traps in these enclosures! Over this stil Over this stile lies the way to Doubting Castle, kept by Giant

Despair.

The points embraced in the reasonings and declaration of the judges are these. First, that for more than a century, the African race, baving been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and unfit as-sociates for the white race, either socially or politically, have no rights white men are bound to respect. Second, the black man may be reduced to slavery, bought and sold, and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise. Third, these opinions, as undisputed axioms in morals, were built into, and enforced by, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Fourth, that persons of the African race were not, are not, and cannot be, citizens of the United States, or entitled to any rights under the Constitution; 'which was never intended to confer on them or their posterity the blessings of lib erty, so carefully conferred upon the whites. Fifth, not intended to be included in the Constitution, for the enjoyment of any personal rights or benefits, but

only to be treated as property.

Let any man think now, for a moment, of the condition to which this reasoning and decision reduce the race. Think of the hopelessness of all efforts, henceforward, for their good. Think of the utter desperation of their own state, in their own sight. The decision casts them out as mere property, without any rights to be respected by any white man, so that, under this Court of Justice, if you let it thus set itself above the Constitution, any crea-ture, anywhere, finding a colored man, could lay hands on him, and claim him, and sell him as a slave, and no man could prevent him. In vain would he protest his freedom. The Supreme Judicial Cour has decided that he has no rights to be respected by the white man, but is only a stray article of proper ty, and therefore, if any man swears that he belongs to him, the Supreme Judicial Court conveys him over as a slave. And according to this judge's reaover as a slave. And according to this judge's reasoning, he may rightfully, and with good conscience, swear this, if he has once succeeded in getting possession, for it is right for him to take possession, if he can. If I meet a lump of gold in the highway, claimed by nobody, and it is not too heavy for me to carry home, may I not rightfully take it up, and if I find no owner for it, may I not swear that it is mine? But the gold is only property; it is not a living being. Nay, and the poor miscrable wretch of an African is only property, nothing clee, by this decision; not a man, but only stuff for merchandise, stuff for slaves. Consequently, any man finding stuff for slaves. Consequently, any man finding him, and able to carry him home, able to conque him, may rightfully claim him, may swear that he

And when you have come to that, nothing under heaven is so sacred. When a white man swears that a black man is his slave, every creature is bound by the Constitution in the power of the be admitted against it. Nay, the black man can-not come into court to sue for his rights in such a case; the black man cannot be a citizen, the court will not recognize him in its august and most ven-erable and religious presence; the court will not

permit him to stand there and plead, Have mercy upon me, O have mercy upon me! The court will not suffer him to open his mouth as a man, and regards him as no more a man for his being able intelligently to plead his own rights and those of his trampled race, than if Balaam's ass had come into court to rebuke the madness of the juridical pro-phet. The court and constitution will not admit that the black man has any rights, and will therethat the black man has any rights, and will therefore give him up, as mere merchandise, to any
wretch that may steal or find him, and drag him to
a slave-pen, and swear that he is his property.
Already in Virginia it has been gravely and deliberately proposed thus to dispose of the free blacks in
that State, on the ground that as free blacks they
are nothing but a nuisance, but as slaves they would
be valuable property, and would add to the wealth
of the State many millions. And now that this ineffably infamous decision has been promulgated,
there is not one obstacle, if the people suffer it, in
the way of thus carrying it into execution. the way of thus carrying it into execution.

And this decision being a decision, some men gravely argue that it has all the force of law, and is not to be controverted, but obeyed. It has no more the force of law than if the judge, taking the words in half a dozen pages of the constitution, and transposing and account of the constitution, and transposing and transp posing and arranging them so as to read, 'No min-ister of the Gospel in the United States shall ever be permitted to utter an opinion against any doc-trine of the Supreme Court, or ever to mention the subject of Slavery, or ever to speak on any topic in any way connected with politics, should thereupon

aver that the Constitution contained that law, and should decide that it is law.

But perhaps some will say that there being no such word as slavery in the Constitution, the judge could not contrive such a law. But if there is no such word, there are plenty of letters to construct it; and constructive slavery is as easy as constructive freason; and the letters transposed by the judge would be just as good foundation for his reasoning, and would make just as good an argument, and be in every way as good ground for his decision, as anything he has asserted and decided in regard to and constructive slavery is as easy as constructive the African race, and would be just as good law, with just as good a claim to be obeyed as law. The decision has no more the force of law, than if the Chief-Justice, having become insane, had decided that by the Constitution none but Roman Catholics could be entitled to vote for the President of the United States. It is, in fact, the dictum of a moral insanity, and of a morally insane person, and is as utterly null and void as if the judge that has uttered

it had been a maniae.

The moment the Supreme Judicial Court become a court of injustice, a court to carry schemes of oppression against classes of men, by forced constructions of the Constitution, that moment its claim to obedience ceases. The moment it become the court of a political party, and not of the United States, and promulgates falsehoods, that moment its decisions cease to be binding, and impeachment, not obedience, belongs to it. The Judge has enacted the part of a Guy Fawkes with the Constitution, taking possession of a chamber in it, or a cellar under it, and filling it with elements for his own purposes, with combustibles to blow all our free de-cisions, rights, and principles into the air. Now cisions, rights, and principles into the air. Now if a man should buy a piece of ground near your house, and build a tenement upon it, and under cover of that, and from within it, proceed to undermine your house, or dig up under your parlor floor, and carry away your treasures, and should gravely plead that this trespass was no trespass, but that if grew directly and legitimately out of his premises, and therefore had a perfect foundation in right, do you think that would satisfy you? And if the thief himself were the judge, and decided against you, would that satisfy you, or be admitted by you as law and justice? It would be as good law, as good argument, and as good justice, as the Supreme Court have administered to the wretched objects of

their oppression. The decision is a deliberate iniquity. It is not a mistake; it is not of the nature of those possible errors in doubtful matters, to which the wisest intelligences and sincerest hearts may be liable; but it is a deliberate, wilful perversion, for a particular purpose, and that purpose the sanction and perpetuity of human slavery. If the people obey this decision, they make themselves accessory to crime, they take upon themselves the character of menstealers, they cast off their allegiance to their Maker, and bow down to the Supreme Judicial Court as their God. [Rev. George B: Cheever.

THE SLAVE IS A MAN. [Extract from a discourse on Jimmortality, delivered in the Unitarian Church, Cincinnali, by Rev. Moncure D. Conwar.]

· Could we but see the heroism, the self-denial, the love stronger than death, in these close rooms around us, we should know why the race is immor- the mouth-piece of Mr. Buchanan's administration tal. But, if we do not see, there is one eye which sees, whose voice we hear to-night:—"And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that day their gaudy differences beneath that eye. It sees which is the higher, diviner soul: the poor slave with the fire of freedom lighting up his eye, setting forth with the bloodhound at his heel, smothered and dead in a box, wherein, for the birthright of MAN, he has travelled a thousand miles, buried alive -heroism beyond all our country or age yields-or the prim, begowned, majestic Judge of the Supreme Court, which swears to the falsehood that this land does not allow the negro to be, under any circumstances, a citizen of this country, nor permit him whatever his grievances, to sue for justice in its courts. That eye also sees whether that Govern-ment can be immortal which thus systematizes atheism, and bids a nation bow low in the mire of corruption and blood, and say to its idol, Evil, be thou good! I stand up in the name of God-who, after all, is Chief Justice of Nations—and point to God's child—'jewel' He has called him—Dred Scott, a kidnapped slave of Missouri, imploring justice, receiving from the Supreme Court the mocking response: "You ask for justice? You're no man, the whole Government and army of these States will rise and crush the State or law which says you are.' Yes, point to him; there he stands! God's own soul-fire is in him; myriads of ages went to give that form its upright, heaven-facing posture; God's own breath breathed into his nostrils that which in him cries for his freedom and manho Not the highest archangel, not the Christ, not the Deity himself, shall outlive that black man, so cruelly, lawlessly wronged! If we cannot paralyz your arm of oppression, ye unjust Judges, at least God has given us tongues to sound through the land what the nature and destinies of oppressor and oppressed are; and we say that the Court is mortal the man immortal; and that dearer to the of spirits are his 'jewels' than those who, that dearer to the Father

"' Dressed in a little brief authority, Most ignorant of what they're most assured, Play such fantastic tricks before high heaven As make the angels weep." Cincinnati Commercial.

From the Wisconsin Free Democrat. THE DECREE OF THE SUPREME COURT. The decision of the Supreme Court, which consigns Dred Scorr to life-long bondage, notwithstanding he had for years lived in a free State with the sent of his master, is of such importance that we have concluded not only to give our opinions, but those of leading presses of the land. Yesterday we gave the views of the Chicago Press, and to-day we give those of the Chicago Tribune. The decree the Court is revolutionary, and can only excite the most painful fears for the safety of the country in the hearts of patriots. Not a voice of dissent is heard from a large number of our fellow citizens, and a doctrine so infamous and so dangerous is pass-ed by in silence, or with approval by a portion of

It seems as though slavery had crushed out all manliness from the American breast, and that the American people are willing to become the service pporters of the slave system, which cannot fail to ing ruin and degradation to the country. Men of onsin, we do not appeal to you in a partisan spirit, but if there ever was a time when your unani-mous action is required, to maintain the simplest dictates of justice in the land, now is the eventful

Sold into Slavery. A colored man, about twenty-seven years of age, returned to his friends at West Chester, Penn., last week, after an absence of eleven years. He was born in West Chester, where his parents and brothers and sisters have lived all their lives; but during the above period of eleven years, he has been a slave in the State of Virginia, having been abducted when about sixteen or seventeen years old, abducted when about sixteen or seventeen years old, abducted when about sixteen or seventeen years of and sold! He recently made his escape, and for his way to his connections and old friends, who long since given him up as dead.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, APRIL 3, 1857.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AT MUSIC HALL In consequence of the illness of THEODORE PARKER an illness not of a serious character, we are happy to state,) Mr. PHILLIPS kindly consented to offici his stead, at the Music Hall, on Sunday morning last. The gathering, on the occasion, was a splendid tribut to the eloquence, character, and reformatory spirit of the speaker-every seat in that immense hall being filled, the platform crowded, numbers compelled to stand, and many obliged to turn away for lack of accommodation. Probably not less than three thousand persons were present-representing every phase in society, from the highly conservative to the most radical, and embodying an amount of intellectual strength and moral worth rarely brought together under any circumstances. Such a multitudinous assemblage was the more remarkable, inasmuch as no one knew or what topic Mr. PHILLIPS would speak, and there was no popular excitement to account for it. He occupied about an hour and a half in the delivery of his discourse, which was listened to throughout with unbroken attention and intense interest. Of course, it was of a very practical character, discriminating be tween a living and a dead Christianity, enforcing individual freedom and responsibility, and relating more particularly to the treatment of the criminal and perishing classes in society. It evidently made a very

Mr. PHILLIPS has won an enviable reputation as an eloquent public speaker, surpassed by none, if equalled by any; and yet we know of no one, accustomed to addressing the people, whose self-consciousness is less or whose case and simplicity of manner are more striking. He never 'oversteps the modesty of nature'he never 'tears a passion to tatters'-he never aim to produce a startling effect, nor deals in rhetorical urishes. His delivery is faultless; but his power i in what he says, rather than in the manner in which he says it, admirable as that is. His mind is eminently scholarly, exact, penetrating, analytical, philosophi cal, statesmanlike; and, better than all these qualities, philanthropic and progressive, combined with rare intuition and great intellectual force. He never fails to delight but he always instructs and enlightens even more than he pleases. He is more illustrative than logical, more practical than theoretical, more personal than ideal. He combines the utmost moral intropidity with the finest literary culture-the strength of Hercules with the grace of Apollo. No man is less regardful of consequences, and yet no one is more wisely circumspect in word and deed, than himself. He knows when, where, and what to strike: and no blow is struck by him in vain. He not only believes in principle-it is the life-blood of his whole nature. Every thing else may be surrendered-reputation property, life itself-but not one jot or tittle of THE RIGHT, to subserve any purpose, however laudable in itself. Hence, he is as uncompromising where the right is involved, as he is accommodating and generous where it is not.

There are those who regret that he does not stand within the arena of politics, where he might speedily be elevated to a senatorial or subernatorial position They long to see him at Washington! What they deplore is, in fact, the proof of his superiority. He was not born to be subordinate to the State, nor to be a ruler therein, but to transcend the State, and to put all worldly temptation beneath his feet. To change his present position for a political one would be a humiliating descent-the step 'from the sublime to the ridiculous.' Among the foremost men of the age, he needs no suffrages to give him position or influence shape the destiny of the republic.

THE SOPHISTRIES OF ABOLITIONISM.

What these 'sophistries' are, the reader may ascertain by perusing an article we have placed in its proper department, on our first page, from the Washingto Union, which has recently passed into new hands as

The writer says that 'great efforts have been made to so educate the public mind that it shall break from its allegiance to the Constitution.' This is true; but when he adds, and, without any compunctions of conscience, throw off the binding force of the supreme law of the land,' he deals in utter misrepresentation .-The struggle is eminently one of conscience against organized injustice; the appeal is reverently and conclusively to that 'higher law,' which, in spite of the sneers of political demagogues and pensioned mercenaries, is imperative and eternal, and ought to be the only 'supreme law of the land.' It is because of the inherently wicked nature of the Constitution, in relation to the damning system of slavery, as interpreted and enforced by the nation ever since its adoption, that the solemn call is made to annul this 'covenant with death and agreement with hell.' It is not a freak of fancy,' but the assertion of a moral and religious duty

The Union says- Unquestionably, there is a righ of revolution '-and in saying this, it admits all that is claimed by disunionists; for though it adds, that 'i is absurd to talk of revolution with reference to a political system like ours,' our answer is, that this is to beg the question, and that no clearer case of the duty of revolution or secession can be found in history.

Case or Junge Louing. On Tuesday afternoon the Joint Committee of the Legislature, to whom have been referred the petitions for the removal of Judge Loring, were addressed with marked ability, and a considerable length, by John A. Andrew, Esq. of this city. He said he regarded it as a fixed fact, that the Fugitive Slave Bill would eventually be either repealed by the Federal Government, or overthrown by judicial decisions of the States. As it now stands, the Judge of Probate of Suffolk County gives it his ready support. The Legislative act of 1855 makes the offi ces of United States Commissioner and Judge of Probate incompatible. Judge Loring assumes that that act is unconstitutional, and declares his settled purpose to retain both offices. If it is the object of the Legis lature to make laws to be executed, and, as far as its power extends, to punish those who live in open and avowed violation of them,-if they mean any thing by their laws divorcing judicial and federal functions,the removal of Judge Loring is an inevitable exigence

-a stern logic from which there is no escape. The speaker thought the Legislature of 1855 did good thing. It did its duty, and no more. But the Governor did not permit him to finish the parallel. The Governor did what he called his duty, and what he was advised by external lights which were reflected upon him, but his course was not regarded in that light by the petitioners.

Mr. Andrew concluded with an earnest appeal the importance of defending the rights of the people from the encroachments of federal authority.

HAYTI AND LIBERIA. The resolves concerning the recognition of the independence of Hayti were consid ered in the Massachusetts Senate on Tuesday. Mr. Clark, of Suffolk, moved to amend so as to make the resolves apply to Liberia as well as to Hayti. He made an able speech upon the resolves, in which he brought forward many interesting facts concerning Hayti and Liberia, and the extent of our interest with those countries. The resolves were reco in order that the amendment might be properly incorporated. It is idle to expect the recognition of either Liberian or Haytien independence so long as the Slave Power controls our land.

The Boston correspondent of the Worcester Spy, re-

ering to Gov. Gardner's Fast Proclamation, says :who preaches the gospel of Him who came to "preach deliverance to the captive, and the opening of the prison-doors to those that are bound," can read that proclamation, and preserve his self-respect. The usage of reading the Governor's proclamation, this year, will be far better "honored in the breach than in the ob-

The Dedham Gazette says :-

Gov. Gardner has appointed Thursday, 16th day of April next, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. With cool assurance he expresses the hope that the clergy will "abstain from political discussions and secular considerations" on that day. We hope to chronacie an unusual amount of "political" preaching. It is a poor time for the servants of the Lord to sound a retreat when the adversary cries out for quarter. retreat when the adversary cries out for quarter.' The following is from the Chicago Tribune :-

CHURCH AND STATE. Gov. Gardner, of Massachu CHURCH AND STATE. Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts, in a proclamation for a Past Day, very imprudently undertook to suggest to the clergy certain themes and topics which they had better avoid discussing. He exhorts all clergymen to 'abstain from political discussions,' and to be 'impressed with the truth that national transgressions can only be corrected by removing individual sins.' His suggestions have met with a severe rebuke from both the press and clergy, the latter thinking themselves fully competent to judge of what they are deputed, and should never pears to have resided at Westport, Mo., where he still papers as Indian Agent, very inferior. He was such Agent among the Potawatomies, and afterwards among the Indians of the Upper Platte, or should have been, for the law requires that those agents shall reside among or near the tribes to which they are deputed, and should never the tribes to which they are deputed, and should never the tribes to which they are deputed, and should never the tribes to which they are deputed, and should never the tribes to which they are deputed, and should never the tribes to which they are deputed, and should never the tribes to which they are deputed, and should never the tribes to which they are deputed, and should never the tribes to which they are deputed, and should never the tribes to which they are deputed, and should never the tribes to which they are deputed, and should never the tribes to which they are deputed, and should never the tribes to which they are deputed, and should never the tribes to which they are deputed to the tribes t to judge of what they may properly discuss, without consultation or advice from the embodied genius of defunct Know Nothingism in the old Bay State.

COLORED MEN ARE CITIZENS. By the following colored men were regarded as citizens, even by this pro-slavery government, up to a very recent date :-

· We have official acknowledgment of the fact that there can be colored "citizens of the United States." I give the following :-

"Legation of the United States of America in England.

PASSPORT NO 2.
The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Court of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ire-iand, begs all whom it may concern to allow safely and freely to pass, and, in case of need, to give aid and protection, to Mr. Wm. W. Brown, a citizen of the United States going on the Continent,

(Signed,) For the Minister,

C. B. DAVIS,

Secretary of Legation My father-in-law, George de Grasse, once a subject of Great Britain, was, in 1804, naturalized; the con-cluding part of his papers read as follows: "George de Grasse was thereupon, pursuant to the laws of the United States in such cases made and provided, admitted by said court to be, and he is accordingly to be considered a citizen of the United States." John be considered a citizen of the United States. John Remond, father of Charles L. Remond, obtained naturalization papers in 1811, which declare him to be "a citizen of the United States." Robert Purvis and wife received a passport, under the seal of the Secretary of State, in 1834, certifying and calling them citizens of the United States; the Rev. Peter Williams received, March, 1836, a passport from John Forsyth, Secretary of State, declaring him to be a citizen of the United States. Many more instances might be given of the Investigating Committee, as having been election which, the United States citizenship of colored ed under a spurious law, and a fraudulent and rold persons has been acknowledged.

In the New York Assembly, last week, a vote was passed-75 to 27-providing for an amendment of the Constitution of the State, by abolishing the property qualification with regard to colored voters. and also to set aside the three years' residence which has heretofore been required for colored voters. There was no debate, and the resolutions were passed under the previous question. The Senate will probably 40 voters, upward of 200 votes were cast for Whitagree with the House, and then the subject will go to field. He has been permitted to take his seat, though

deeply regret that uncontrollable circumstances prevented our attending the Anti-Slavery Convention recently held at Poughkeepsie; but our place was more at the last session, now turned short round, without than supplied by Mr. PILLSBURY, who kindly consented to act as a substitute. By the following extract of assigning the slightest reason for changing their votes a letter from AARON M. POWELL, it appears to have been an occasion of surpassing interest. He says :-

'I know that you all will rejoice with us that our Poughkeepsie Convention, which closed last evening at a very late hour, (a few minutes before midnight,) has fully equalled, if not exceeded in interest and successful results, any we have held in this State. We tendance before the Investigating Committee in Kan-

MIN S. JONES, (who, with his wife, has done excellent service in our cause, in central New York, during the leading it against the people whom he claimed to replast three months,) dated CARBONDALE, (Pa.) 25th ult.

county, N. Y., were quite encouraging. We came tended to do; but having dispersed a little in the into Pennsylvania via the Scranton railroad, stopping bushes, they all reassembled, and their commander first at Montrose, where an old acquaintance of mine detached 250 to butcher, sack and burn Osawatamie resides. He gave us information in regard to persons one of the most peaceful, industrious and flourishing and places, that was of great use to us, and our meetings have been generally good, so far as numbers were in the highest councils of the Republic, while Fre concerned, and sometimes unexpectedly large. I think our general experience has been, that where Republi- ilies, and sustaining the liberties of America, are mew canism most prevails, we obtain the poorest audiences, ed up in foul prisons, working as felons on national In Tunkhannock, a town which is noted for being a buildings, (which may a curse follow!) and liable, hard place, and which gave ninety majority for Bu- under usurped and inhuman enactments, to 'ball and chanan, and where there was a little talk of mobbing us, the people gave us a most respectful hearing, for two nights crowding to overflowing their capacious

'As we progress south, we find a change in the religious sentiment of the community; and especially is this true of Methodism, which, in this region, is expressed in the Christian Advocate & Journal, and not, ruption, to trample it down with iron heels and blow as in the county a little north of us, represented by it up with gunpowder. In pursuance of the conspithe Northern Independent.

We are now in a mining region, where we find it tation of David R. Atchison, the head conspira difficult to get houses in which to hold our meetings, tor, President of the United States Senate, for

'The winter has, for us, been a very hard one. We have never known anything like it before in our antislavery experience. There is an alarming state of dian Agents, all from Missouri, and forty-eight white apathy on the part of the people."

New Music. Oliver Ditson & Co., Washington confederates of Atchison, were appointed to occupy street, have just published the following new and at- all the vast territory of Nebraska, (now Kansas and tractive pieces of music:-

The celebrated Storm Galop, composed by Bilse, and arranged with different degrees of difficulty, by sub-agents maintained by this Government among the Kruger, Cramer, Bilse, and others. O, my love's like a red red rose. A favorite Sc

song, written by Robert Burns. Music by Ernst Held.

The Wedding Day. Grand Waltz Brilliant, composed by Kendrick Carlisle. The Piano Forte Album. A selection of brilliant and fascinating Gems, by eminent composers.

One by one have passed away. Ballad, composed bý Frederic Shrival.

NOTICE.-Pledges of aid to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, which were made at the New England Anti-Slavery Convention in May last, or previously, are now payable, and may be sent to Sam-UEL PHIEBRICK, (Treasurer,) or to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., (General Agent,) at 21 Cornhill, Boston.

THE JURY LAW SUSTAINED. In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the motion to repeal the law of 1855, declaring and establishing the right of juries to judge of the law in criminal cases, was rejected by the following vote:—Ayes 111, Nays 194. This decision will be strongly approved by the people.

The notorious Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, has been appointed Governor of Kansas, with full pow ers, and has accepted the office. Alas for Kansas!

THE 'BORDER RUFFIAN' REPRESENTA-TIVE IN CONGRESS. .

The following was written during the question One of the most popular elergymen of one of the leading denominations of Massachusetts told me that the pendency of Whitfield's seat. It has been kept be "would not read the Governor's proclamation from his pulpit," and it seems to me that no elergyman, who preaches the gospel of Him who came to "preach the continue and the continue of the field. Calboun and Clark, red with innocent blood.

JOHN W. WHITFIELD.

'Indian Outrages,' i. e., Outrages committed upon the

contemporary history, he ought to receive much more His understanding appears to be of a low order. attention than he has.

and his education, judged by his official papers as Inpears to have resided at Westport, Mo., where he still has his home, claiming to be the representative of Kansas, and doubtless doing a part of his voting there, if nothing else. The Potawatomies are some 150 miles from Westport, and the Upper Platte 700 or 800. extract from a letter written by Geo. T. Downing, a I am not aware that he has resigned his agency. Of well known colored man of New York, it appears that course, he has not been removed from it.

He was first elected to Congress as the delegate of Kansas in November, 1854, by 1700 or 1800 Missouri votes, and less than one third as many Kansas votes. As an office-holder under the United States Government, it is doubtful whether he was constitutionally eligible. To be a Representative he certainly was not both on that account and on account of his non-resi dence; and it may be fairly questioned whether by a technical distinction of the word delegate, the object tions can be avoided. Representative is the generic term, and includes delegates; and a delegate, in point of fact, represents a constituency in the same place, for the same purposes, with the same pay, privileges and powers, except voting, as any other representative. However this may be, he cannot hold a seat in Congress consistently with the law of residence among the Indians of his agency.

At the second election of a delegate, the Free State settlers declined to vote at all, as it would have been a recognition of the counterfeit and Satanic code, but they appointed their own day, and elected Reeder by a large majority over Whitfield's vote, notwithstanding that the Border Ruffians interrupted in some most important places, and suppressed the balloting. He received the certificate from Shannon, took his seat, and held it nearly the whole of the long session, but was at last ejected by a decided majority on the report ed under a spurious law, and a fraudulent and void Legislature. At the third election last October, under the same law, the Free State men, as before, refused to vote, yet the Missourians, to make assurance doubly sure, and unwilling to trust their friends is the Territory with the management of their own affairs, made the accustomed foray, and voted' in large numbers in the localities convenient of access. Thus in Wyandot, on the Missouri, where there were but no better entitled to it than when he was turned out ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS IN NEW YORK. We of it. This new disaster and disgrace to the country are imputable to the fact that the Know-Nothings of the North, who generally voted against Whitfield's right any pretence of a change in the merits of the case, or and gave them as generally in his favor. I suppose this was a necessary training for a good grab at 'the spoils,' of which it is said they have considerable hopes and make clamorous demands, as having elected the Os

tend candidate by keeping votes from the Republican sas for the purpose of maintaining it, receiving all the time his pay for attendance in his seat at Washing-The following is an extract of a letter from BENJAan army at Westport, some six hundred strong, and resent! Col. Sumner ordered him to disband himsel 'In my last, I told you that our labors in Tompkins and his wretches, which he promised, and falsely pretowns of his constituency! And this fellow is sitting State men, for nobly defending their homes and fam-

> Patience, thou meek and rose-lipped cherubim! Turn your complexion there—ay, there; look grim

Whitfield was one of the earliest and most nefa rious conspirators to abrogate the Missouri Compact and, if it could not be destroyed by intrigue and corracy, he was appointed Indian Agent, under the die The population of these districts is more heathenish the very purpose of carrying slaves into Nebraska, in defiance, and for the practical subversion, of the Compact. This was many years before there was th slightest open movement to repeal it. Eight other Insubordinates, all but three from Missouri, all at high salaries from our Treasury, all the creatures and Nebraska,) under the same auspices, and for the same purpose. There are only about thirty-five agents and Indian tribes, and here are nine taken from a single State, ranking low in population, to be sustained in single Territory! Here is a very pretty abuse for an impartial Government, and a national party, leaving

out of the case the atrocious object of these intrigues A private letter of Whitfield to George W. Clark, the murderer of Barber, was found with other correspondence, concealed in Clark's garden, near Lecompton, at the capture of Titus's blockhouse last summer. Sweet bells of home. Ballad, arranged by Frank The letter is dated Washington, March 1, 1856. The pitiable villain, Shannon, had just before this been some weeks at Washington, for the purpose, (as he expressed it in a letter to the same assassin, found at the same time and place,) of 'posting up Souther men on the real state of things in Kausas, and WHAT THEY MUST DO, OR LOSE ALL DOMINION IN THE APPAIRS OF THE UNION.

Whitfield in his letter informs his brother conspire tor, that Shannon had started on his return to the Territory, invested ' with full power to put down every abolitionist in Kansas.' When ex-President Catspashall abandon the vain attempt to cure his burns an singings with the salve or salvers of those who inflicted them, and shall creep to New Hampshire, le the good and free of New England remember who it was that invested that drunken vagabond with that 'full power.'

Our precious delegate from Kansas next goes on to vaunt himself in a very remarkable bit of rhodomon-

tade. He tells his friend Clark, with a century coming a Border Ruffian, that his humble terms a coming a Borner in getting up the message. fore, in which he took sides, openly at last, with be fore, in which he stoke the usurping legislary tors and murderers, backing the usurping legislary tors and murderers, backing the usurping legislates in all its fraud and cruelty; and denouncing open tion to it by the crippled and broken Free State and as REBELLION and HIGH TREASON! Truly it was as REBELLION and the creature, who claimed it as the bolt worthy of the Catspaw, which drapped thunder, and worthy of the Catspaw, which drapped it sissing from the forge to horrify all heathers it sissing from the long to hornly at heathern but happily to frighten nobody, not even the mo women and children of Kansas.

In view of all which, this delightful delegate, whom Massachusetts Know Nothings voted \$3514m whom Massacraster Ruffians, leaving him an for representing two or three thousand more for travel, during his viuable services, pronounces upon the illustries (as paw the following elegant and pithy eulogium, var-We think here that Pierce come up to sentel nobit.

We think here that I with the causes of the upon war and barbarous massacre perpetrated under the command of Harney upon the Sioux Indian in 183 is matter of vital concern to the sovereign people, the sovereign is not already dethroned, and determine basely to acquiesce in it.

He made an appointment to meet, near Fort Lan mie, some three thousand of those Indians, in the ig. ter part of the summer of 1854, for the purpose paying their annuities. The goods, in which the m paying the part payable, had arrived. The lader were encamped there more than three weeks, and no the agent did not appear. Meantime, the ignorance presumption and arrogance of a couple of just Westpointers in command at the fort, had get up quarrel with the Indians without provocation, and without the slightest legal or rational excuse. A conpany of thirty men, under command of Brees a Lieut. Grattan and orders from Brevet Lieut. Fig. ing, attempted to massacre a large portion of the tale reposing in profound peace, and awaiting, by neg, tion of the proper officer of the Government, his unival in their camp. The assailants discharged this artillery and a volley of musketry at a peaceable and inoffensive mass of men, women and children; he that was their last exploit, as it was the first of the ambitious and headstrong young man who commended them. They were all cut off, and most righteenly before they could reload a gun.

Whitfield gave to the Government an official se count of this tragedy, in which he stated a serie of facts constituting a complete justification of the ladians. Not a particle of blame could attach to them according to that statement, and according to the whole current of the testimony, taken by the Govern ment itself, without the presence of an Indian, and without seeking or receiving any statement of the case on their part. They acted strictly in self-defence and to their moderation and humanity after the inne diate conflict was over, the rest of the garrison were indebted for their lives, and the Government for the preservation of the post, its armament and stores Then this vigilant and faithful servant of the pour proceeds to tell how, if he had been there, the bloo catastrophe would have been prevented, the offices a the post would have minded their business, not meddled with his, and no massacre on either side work have taken place. Out of his own mouth he is condemned. He ought to have been there four weeks before the criminal acts and their lamentable consequences occurred, unless prevented by an act of God. Non such is pretended. He states that he had an engage ment to meet other Indians at the south some has dred miles off. That fact neither justifies nor pallists his fatal negligence. The real root of the natter's that he considered, as most slave-driving Indian rena do, (and they are nearly all of that stamp,) that three thousand poor people, belonging to one of Pinn's SUBJECT RACES,' should humbly wait the pleasure of the Lord Agent! It is manifest, therefore, that to Whitfield's criminal negligence, and want of due wir and diligence in the discharge of his official duties, the frightful slaughters near fort Laramie, and thairsmous and devilish butchery of men, women and the dren in the campaign which ensued, are to be scritch even more than to the reckless ambition of the your officers, the injustice and imbecility of Pierce, the list Jeff. Davis, and the barbarity of that scourge of hamanity, perpetually 'armed with hell-flames and fury,' Alas! how long will this p sleep, and let foul 'satyrs dance in their high places, and bloody tyrants wield at will their terrible power They will wake at last to find chains fastened on ther own limbs, and themselves as powerless to obtain jutice or live in security as the present 'subject races' Thierry, in his admirable history of the Norman Conquest, remarks that, when the Anglo-Saxon king had reduced to slavery the Danes of Northumberland, for schom nobody cared, they began to forge chains for the rest of their subjects, and to rivet them on their our Anglo-Saxons.

Whitfield, having thus exonerated the Sioux and convicted himself, winds up his report by giving to the Government the following unrighteous course in which the brutality of sentiment far surpasses the vulgarity of language, namely :- that they should give all the Indians, from Texas to Oregon, a gented drubbing.' This is in the vein of Nero, who wishel that Rome had but one neck, that he might cut it of at a blow. It accords sweetly with the most approved system of plantation policy, which is to crush out a torrents of innocent blood every remnant of spirit, manhood and self-respect, which their Argus-eyel to mentors can detect in another 'subject race.' Mr Almiehty God help the ferlorn wretches!

A member of Mr. Jefferson's Cabinet related to 32. some thirty years ago, the following anecdote:- These was a Turkish Minister at Washington. He was invited to dine by another member, who sent his sint to a spring for a pitcher of water. He presents turned without the water, but with a broken parist, for which he was soundly beaten. Whereupen the Moslem moralized thus :- 'You don't manage thes matters right; we have a better way. You have beaten your menial, but you have not mended the pitcher. Now, we should have beaten him before!

rent, and then he wouldn't have broken it." The brutal advice of Whitfield has become noteworthy, as it is now substantially followed by the Government. Every week's report brings some net war, some new massacre, perpetrated by their Gres Pather' (a great sham,) or with his connitance, upon his children! In Washington, Oregon, California Nebraska and New Mexico, the slaughtering has be dreadful, beyond the power of pen to describ, a the nerves of any but butchers to bear. And it is the ing on ! What is far worse, the aggressions is en instance have been originally on the side of the Go ernment, or the white and unwhipped villains when has countenanced, re-enforced and paid. Ha prod for war cannot be provoked by ordinary insults, frail and violence to the poor, harried and dispirited same white caltiffs can always be found to disquise the selves as Indians, and rob and murder their the neighbors, and burn their houses. Then, of cost war to the knife by the Government, the proper the bloodhounds! No longer ago than last many white women and children were murders such monsters. A letter from Fort Myers, in Florid dated the 24th of that month, said :-

The Tampa Peninsular of this week co regular affidavit of a man or two, who got frighted and confessed that they belonged to a regularly spe-tred band of white ized band of white men, who placets regard as Indians, and go about plundering and mudes through the control of brough the country.'

The same thing was done when Jackson, a Post dent, commenced the Florida wars. Who has fore ten Osceola, and the \$40,000,000?

General Wool will deserve a monument as
 Washington's, if he follows up his noble else
 restrain, expose and punish the brigands.

This trai-lattre lattre men, was a his dom, dom, poor

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e than that which is prohibited ! The same objections are applicable to wars made mainst Indians by voluntary combinations of the at stringent and vigilant laws from using any force great in the strictest self-defence, not to include agresche defence or retaliation. If they were thus regrained, they would have no need of defence. Under the present iniquitous and violent management, a white alresturer, banished, perhaps, by his vices and crimes from civilized society, goes to a distant Territory, and, emboldened and shielded by the terror of our sway, possesses himself of lands, contrary to Indian treaties, to natural and universal right, and to the laws of the United States. He gets together companions of conregial habits and pursuits. They lay out a city near mine, or on a choice navigable stream, and include a Indian village in their plan. They stop the Indian ferry with threats of death, and extermination by the power of the United States. The native proprietors are sorely alarmed, as they should be. They manifest stern abhorrence of the invaders, and threaten resstance as human nature cannot help. This is enough to assemble a band of desperadoes from the nearest mines and settlements. They insult the chief men, riolate the women (their constant practice,) and when, under such unspeakable provocations, an intention to repel and revenge the outrages is suspected, the robbers and assassins, in the dead of night; fall upon the village, fire the cabins, and shoot the occupants as they esay to escape from the flames ! Then their ' Great Father' sends out-not wise and humane men to insestigate, but a Harney to exterminate. This, which has actually occurred and caused one Indian war, that the enlightened and virtuous republic' has on hand, is a type of them all. Go on, Messrs. Davis, Whitfield, Lane, Harney &

Co. Murder, ravish, plunder and burn ! You can pervert the uses of our might; you can exhaust our ressury and crush manhood out of a brave and generms race. You may make them 'subject' enough to satisfy the poor fantastic imitation of a man, which you call chief, as some barbarians set up a monkey and affect to fulfill his oracles. By continued spoliation, ression and whisky, you may render the noble sons the forest so abject and vile that even you may flatter yourselves that you are not the lowest in the scale humanity, and may practise airs of self-esteem on the strength of it. But know that, for these things, God will bring you to judgment."

WILLIAM PENN.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. VIROQUA, (Wisconsin,) 1857.

The great commotion in the political elements has at hat subsided, and we are now in the midst of a great calm, and it becomes us to ascertain our latitude ad longitude, that we may know what progress ha een made toward the port of humanity. If any advace has been made towards the overthrow of human oppression, the friends of humanity will certainly rejace. They may not approve of the means used to ecomplish a desirable object, but the good results they will hall with exultant joy.

The Democrats have managed to keep the reins of government in their hands. They are to remain at he helm of the ship of state. But what are the friends of human rights and the enslaved in our land to expect at their hands? They profess to be the friends of the oppressed and down-trodden in every had where oppression exists. How ready they are to teert their belief in the principle of equal rights to att, of every kindred and clime! How common the saying among them, ' I am as much opposed to slavery as any one'! And are they not equally loud in their professions of opposition to the extension of slavery? I speak of the Democrats in the nominally free States. Such are their pretensions! But, alas! is it not all pretension ? How inconsistent for men to make such noble declarations, and then in action go counter to them! Where or when has the Slave Power ever demanded any thing that Democrats were not ready and willing to grant? When has that power expressed a wish to which said party did not readlly accede? They are ready to grant to the South all the pro-slavery guarantees of the Constitution, and many of them more if desired. I verily believe all their professions of freedom and equal rights are hollow, and nought but sound. It seems to me that every step in their past history goes to show that they sever were and never intend to be on the side of universal freedom, but, rather, that it was and is their intention to keep the African race in a state of perpetual bondage. It seems to me there is no trust to be put in their oft-repeated expressions of sympathy for all mankind. I, for one, regard them as mere 'rheterical flourishes,' really intended by them to apply to

The Republicans, as I expected, have been defeated. They were loud in their declarations against the extension of slavery, but nought was said in favor of the redemption of the slave from his present thraldom. Their lips were hermetically scaled against the poor slave dying in his chains. Like the Democrats, they were willing to swear allegiance to a Constitution which regards man (the black man) as a brute, and to be held and treated as such. The slaveholder must be represented in Congress on his property, say they: that property must be butchered if it attempts to do what our forefathers did in the Revelution, (which act the Republican lands to the skies.) Every man, woman and child that escapes from the prison-house of bondage, and endeavors to approximate to the condition of a man made in God's own image, must be thrust back into that awful pit from which they had escaped. They promise loyalty to a government which makes it a penal offence to obey the solemn injunctions of Christ, notwithstanding many of them profess to be his true disciples, and labor with might and main to convert the sinner from the error of his ways, and make him a child of God, fit for the kingdom of heaven. Say they, we do not propose, nor do we wish, to touch the institution itself. We have voluntarily put our heels upon the neck of the slave, and crushed out what little manhood God in his infinite wisdom saw fit to give him, and we have no disposition to remove the iron heel that he may arise, assert his manhood, and take his stand among his fellow-men. And yet, they call themselves Anti-Slavery. Consistency, thou art a jewel!

How strange that so many good men, who believe that the Bible is a divine revelation, and pronounces the most awful woes upon the oppressor-that God made of one blood all nations-that Christ's injunction is to break the bonds of the oppressor, and let the oppressed go free_that the Bible was given to man as a rule of duty in this life, and to point the way from a never-ending state of misery to a place of by private munificence.

perfect bliss, and that this can only be done by possessing a knowledge of the truths contained within the lids of that book—how strange it is that men own. Miss Clay is one of the few who are ever dobelieving all this, and more too, can sanction, sustain ing, ever sacrificing to the calls of humanity. Her and uphold a government and its laws that deny all personal kindness to me, when laboring in behalf of this, sets the word of God on one side, and virtually the slave many years ago, will never be forgotten. I blots God out of existence! Call a man an Anti-Sla-very man and a Christian who supports a government that denies his brother the privilege of learning to enunciate the letters which make up the word God! on the wheel; but with regard to the division of the How often has that party reiterated the declaration, child, her Scripture quotation is not quite so much to that all men are endowed by their Creator with the the point, as mine never died, but is in a flourishing right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and how often have they sworn allegiance to government Lancaster. It would have died, had it not been for and law which annihilate all these principles! It is the charity of the State and the benevolence of cerought but solemn mockery-practical atheism. For tain individuals for its ultimate support and mainteone, I am unable to reconcile their profession with their practice. Such a course may appear consistent to many, and numbers may be induced to join that gift' for this inestimable proof of His love and proviparty; but to me it is worse than 'sounding brass and tinkling cymbal.' It is worse than vain pretension. To call their reasoning good logic is to insult fering children. the common sense of man. Never can the Republicans be consistently called an Anti-Slavery party while they profess such principles, and carry them out in practice. I sincerely hope and trust that the spread of truth, in connection with the afflictions they suffer, will yet open their eyes, and bring them to a knowledge of the truth as it is in the true principles of humanity. Had they succeeded in their efforts to get possession of the reins of government, what was the slave to expect from their hands in regard to the amelioration of his condition, or his deliverance from a system of oppression which is a 'thousand-fold greater than that which our fathers rose in rebellion against'? I am free to confess, I cannot see that the slave had any more hope of deliverance under their rule than under the rule of the Democrats. To my mind, there is little or no difference in the two parties in relation to their principles or their acts. Why was it a virtuous act, and one to be commemorated so long as time may endure, for our forefathers to rise up and resist their own government even unto death, because that government subjected them to a paltry tax on suffer, will yet open their eyes, and bring them to a that government subjected them to a paltry tax or tea, paper, &c., and now an awful act for the oppress ed in our land to imitate their glorious example? I marvel that men claiming to be Anti-Slavery, and making such frequent loud boasts in favor of equal rights, can pursue such a false system of reasoning, and come to such absurd conclusions. As far as the question of slavery is concerned, I see no difference in the two parties. I know that the latter party en-

ning for the Legislature, I was told this was the precise doctrine of their party, and I believe they were Notwithstanding there seems to be little or no ference between the two parties, I nevertheless have strong faith to believe that the Republican party will ere long be compelled to take a stand in favor of immediate, universal, and unconditional emancipation.

There are many associated with that party who are at heart as good Abolitionists as are to be found in the world. Their sympathies are in the right direction, and they will rejoice to see the day come when biberty shall be proclaimed to all the people throughout the whole land.' It seems to me all that is necessary to make Republicans what they should be is, to have their leaders assume a correct position before the masses. When that is done, I believe the mass of the Republicans will flock to their standard, and unite with the true Abolitionists, and then will they be consistent with their name, and the slaves now groaning in hopeless bondage will with confidence and certainty

look forward to a happy deliverance.

deavors to make out that it is opposed to the extension

of slavery, and can and will prevent its further spread,

and that the other is in favor of its extension. I am

unable to see that this is really so. The Democrat

says a Territory seeking admission as a State is left

to form a Constitution adapted to its own wants. If

the people see fit to engraft slavery into it, they are

responsible, and Congress has no constitutional power

to dictate any thing different. And is not this in

keeping with the doctrine of the sovereignt of the

State? So it seems to me; and the most intelligent

Republicans in this vicinity that I have talked with,

(and I have conversed with some who were up for the

highest offices in the gift of the people,) admit this to

be the true constitutional doctrine. Not long since,

in conversation with two Republicans who were run-

I believe the time is rapidly approaching when to sell men, women and children upon the auction-block will be regarded as the most heinous crime on earth, and will be treated as such. Let us all bring the matter home to ourselves, make the slave's case our own, and I have no fears for the result, if we will be true to our convictions. God grant that the time stated that he himself had destroyed and suppressed may speedily come when the principle of universal two bushels of mail matter.

Freedom, so nobly proclaimed by God in all his works.

Facts have come to our knowledge which corrobo freedom, so nobly proclaimed by God in all his works, by Christ, the apostles, and good men of every age, and boldly put forth by our forefathers in their noble with their Kansas friends unaccountably obstructed. Declaration of Independence, shall be sung by every A gentleman in this city, having relatives living in man, woman and child throughout the entire length and breadth of our country! When that day arrives, we shall be what we profess to be, a free people, and Heaven will smile on us its choicest blessings. Until that time comes, I am content to be identified from one of the Iowa friends, by pricate ha with a despised and persecuted party, suffer reproach and contumely, and do what I can, in my humble of which reached its destination. The same fate atway, to promote the spread of light and truth as it is revealed to me; doubting not, for a moment, that he who is faithful to truth and justice will receive great who is faithful to truth and justice will receive great did not like so much Kansas excitement, and so did

1. N. PERHAM.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Boston, March 23d, 1857.

Dean FRIEND GARRISON: Herewith I forward you the first Report of the State Industrial School for Girls. It is full of interest and true pathos in its delineation of the character of those unfortunate girls who have been admitted as

inmates to this Guardian Home, with all the advanta-

ges embraced within the circle of its beautiful arena. The institution is one of those flowers, springing from the 'seed sown in tears' for the lost and fallen. The soil had been previously prepared, as public attention had been drawn toward the necessity of such a refuge away from the haunts of vice and the temptations of city life. It is one of the results growing

out of the progress of the age. For myself, I can with truth and justice say, that so far from being influenced by any one personally in my efforts in behalf of this object, I did not know the name of a single individual who had labored especially for the establishment of an institution of this hind. I could not, therefore, disclaim the little credit is by the voice of a majority of the people with the proposed to hang people because they came together merely to discuss the propriety of dissolving the Union. This Union humbug, we are sorry to say, is harbored by many Republicans, who ought to know better. The Union cannot be dissolved by politicians. If it is dissolved at all, it is by the voice of a majority of the people because they came together merely to discuss the propriety of dissolving the Union. This Union humbug, we are sorry to say, is harbored by many Republicans, who ought to know the union fever together merely to discuss the propriety of dissolving the Union. This Union humbug, we are sorry to say, is harbored by many Republicans, who ought to know the union. kind. I could not, therefore, disclaim the little credit

given me in the promotion of this object.

Having long been interested in the cause of the slave, I have been led to consider other subjects, mere or less remotely connected with the great subject of freedom and of human rights; and as the crowning point, in my estimation, the elevation of our race. Especially has my own sex been among the down-trodden and oppressed of black and white, and in visiting the various prisons of our country, and in witnessing the degradation of females therein confined, together with the general condition of the destitute classes of the community, I saw at once the need to do no distinction of skin, and where even Preston S. of reformatories, and was thereby induced to lay my plan before a Committee of the Legislature, and to furnish them with the requisite facts and statistical information which were, with the suggestions from myself and others, incorporated in their report. As the most probable way of securing the object, I proposed to the Committee an appropriation of all incorporated in the Committee and the corporated in the Committee and the corporated in posed to the Committee an appropriation of at least

condition at the present time, in the beautiful town

Thanks to the 'Giver of every good and perfect dence in thus providing, through human instrumentalities, for the wants and moral condition of His suf-

RIGHTS OF JURORS. The Judiciary Committee gav a hearing yesterday afternoon, in the Hall of the Representatives, to the petitioners for a law that all adult male citizens may have their names in the jury-box, and that jurors may have the right to fix the sentence

in the legislation of the State House, and hinted at the necessity of having the right men for the right places. As things now are, judges have a greater power in shaping our laws than the people. All this would be remedied by an equal jury system. In relation to juries fixing the sentences, he thought more exact and speedy justice would be dealt than now. For the protection of minorities, for the right of the citizen, in the name of justice and equity, he asked a change in the jury system. What they asked of the Committee, and through them of the Legislature, was legislation-not for the rich and privileged classes legislation—not for the rich and privileged classes, but for the poor and often unpopular man. In closing, he urged that the protection and right of the citizen, and of our rights under the Constitution, depended upon whether the jury-box was fairly and equitably made up from the people, without regard to opinious upon politics, religion, or social life. Mr. Phillips spoke nearly two hours.—Journal, 29th utt.

HARRISHURG, March 24, 1857. Yesterday, Mr. Harris introduced the following pree and resolution into the Senate :-

'Whereas, the Supreme Court, ordained by the Constitution as the highest sanctuary of justice, through the preponderance which the Slave Oligarchy possesses in its councils, has become little else than the willing tool of the pro-slavery politicians, and has rendered a judgment in the Dred Scott case which is a more monstrous porversion of truth and with the a more monstrous perversion of truth and right than any to be found in the records of any nation calling itself free and enlightened; therefore,
Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representa

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Gen-eral Assembly met, That the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, by which the or-dinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the North-Western Territory, and the Missouri Compromise, which forever prohibited slavery or involuntary ser-vitide in all that territory now contained in the terri-tories of Kansas and Nebraska, are declared uncon-stitutional and void, and which decided the national Constitution confers expressly property in slaves, and Constitution confers expressly property in slaves, and guarantees that right to every State, is a flagrant outrage upon the sixteen free States of the Union, and making negro slavery a national institution; and that we believe, with Judges MeLean and Curtis, that the Court exceeded its jurisdiction in making that decision, and that it has no binding authority over a free people.

The introduction of these documents led to consider able discussion. They were then referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Jordan, Walton, Harris, Welch and Gazzam.

BORDER RUFFIAN VIOLATION OF THE U. S. MAILS Those who have read the reports of Gov. Geary's statements, since his return from Kansas, will rememances which he suffered in the obstruction and mutilation of his correspondence. The mail bags, he says, were constantly opened, and all communications to and from him systematically overhauled, and, if objectionable, abstracted. Mr. McCann, chief clerk in the Surveyor-General's office, boasted of the fact, and

A gentleman in this city, having relatives living in Iowa, in the borders of Kansas, had not received any letters from them for several mouths. The mails from that point are transmitted through Kansas, and of course are exposed to the depredations of the Border Ruffian officials. Yesterday, a letter was received reward here, and 'in the world to come, life everlasting.'

Yours, for the promulgation of truth,

The missing letters were undoubted, the mails by the Border Ruffians, whose law-lessness knows no bounds. They appear to have been lessness knows no bounds. They appear to have been mail-robbers, mutilating and detaining even The missing letters were undoubtedly abstracted systematic mail-robbers, mutilating and detaining even official correspondence; and if the U. S. Governmen does not interfere to secure its own rights from viola tion, what protection can the people of Kansas expect?
Mr. Buchanan must soon show his policy in relation to Kansas affairs.—Salem Register.

The genius of Mrs. Partington, after all, predominates in every one of our State Know-Nothing Councils. A resolution in favor of 'the preservation of the Union' is inevitable. In the natural progress of imbecility, the next Council (if one is ever held) will undoubtedly declare itself in favor of the contin-ued Uron between the sixty counties of the Empire State.-Albany Evening Journal.

The Journal forgets that the Fremont platform be rins in the same way, and that, more recently, Henry Wilson had such a severe attack of the Union fever ple, and if they desire a separation, they have as muci right to withdraw from the Union as they had to en ter into it. A man who favors the abrogation of th U. S. Constitution is no worse than he who favors change in the Constitution of Wisconsin.—Milwauke

THE LATE PRESTON S. BROOKS. The man wh struck down Sumner is himself levelled. Almost a suddenly has death assailed and beaten the champion

ten thousand dollars, provided the same amount could be raised by private donation or otherwise. The sum was doubled, and thus obtained both by the State and by private munificence.

Henry Ward Beecher.—The Richmond Enquirer, with its usual elegance, calls Henry Ward Beecher the minister resident, representative of his Majesty—the Devil. Has the Enquirer been presented at that Court, that it is so well informed?—Salem Observer

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE. A late Havana paper, NEW HAND-BOOK FOR HOME IMPROVE

the island, says:—

'Two more American vessels have sailed from New Orleans for the coast of Africa. The news came here by the last steamer. The slave dealers have now four good places to fit out—Boston, New York, Baltimore and New Orleans. I have heard that there are now four clipper brigs building in Baltimore for the trade. These few facts are sufficient in themselves to convince all of your intelligent readers that, though we have pronounced slavery piracy. we are in fact the most successful slave-dealers, not even excepting the Cubans. We supply the men and vessels, they the means. Which are most deserving of punishment?'

Emigration to Liberia. The following table shows the number of emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries from each State, from 1820 to 1856, inclusive:—

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, 34 Ohio, 33 Indiana, New Jersey, 35
Pennsylvania, 179
Delaware, 5
Maryland, 510
District of Columbia, 104 South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana,

46 Illinois, 199 Missouri, 35 Iowa, 179 Texas, 5 Choctaw Nation, Others, 104 3,315 Total number, 9,502 1,158 Number born free, 3,676 415 Number that pur-104 chased their freeted for emigra-tion to Liberia, 5,500

Kansas—An Illustration of Squatter Sovereignty.—
At the recent session of the bogus Legislature of Kansas, an act was passed providing for a Convention to frame a State Constitution. This act was vetoed by Gov. Geary—on the ground that it makes no provision for submitting the Constitution to the people for acceptance. Yet, notwithstanding this veto, the act was passed by a unanimous vote.

This shows the practical working of the muchvanuted 'popular sovereignty.' The bogus Legislature of Kansas dare not pass a law, submitting the question of the acceptance of a State Constitution to the people—notwithstanding all their hue and cry about framing their institutions in accordance with the views of bona fide settlers. Such a proceeding as this is unparalleled in the history of our governmentand is in direct conflict not only with its whole theory and practice, but also with the high-swelling pretensions of the advocates of squatter sovereignty. It reveals the real animus of the pro-slavery plotters, and reveals the real animus of the pro-slavery plotters, and the hollowness of the worshippers of that modern Diana of Ephesus, squatter sovereignty.—State of

Destruction of a Hotel by Fire—Six Persons Burned to Death.—Foley's Hotel, at Harbor Grace, N. F., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 21st ult., together with all the outhouses. The fire broke out at 3 o'clock, while between thirty and forty persons were asleep on the premises, six of whom perished in the flames. The others escaped by leaping from the upper story windows, for the fire spread with such rapidity that all other means of escape were cut off. Those who were burnt to death were Capt. Corbin, in the employ of Mr. Donnelly, Stephen Scaillen,—Canty, two traders from Placentia, and a young child of Mr. Foley. Canty had got out safely, but on learnof Mr. Foley. Canty had got out safely, but on learning that the child of Mr. Foley had not escaped, he rushed back for the purpose of rescuing it, and was not seen afterward. The premises were totally destroyed—together with all the furniture and stores.

Auful Catastrophe by Fire.—At Cornwallis, N. S., 6th ult., Allen C. Barnaby's dwelling was consumed by fire. Of his family, four children perished in the flames. By the most extraordinary efforts, two children and Mrs. Barnaby were rescued from death, As it was, the wife was badly burned, and was not expected to live, and the husband is a cripple for

The dwelling-house of Mr. Hutcheon, near Mallorytown, Canada West, was burnt last week, and four children perished in the flames.

Fire and Loss of Life.—At Brownsburg, Canada, on the 15th ult., the house of Mr. James Hendric was destroyed by fire, and both Mr. Hendric and his wife perished in the flames. The remains of the bodies, reduced to a cinder, were found in the cellar. A daughter escaped by jumping from her chamber window, a distance of 16 feet.

St. Louis, March 27 .- About 7 o'clock this evening a terrific explosion of powder occurred in the gun store of T. J. Aldrich, on Main street, blowing the store of T. J. Aldrich, on Main street, blowing the building to atoms, together with the extensive hardware establishment adjoining of Kraft & Co. It is impossible to get the full particulars to-night, but, as far as can be ascertained, four persons have been killed, and several others severely wounded. The ruins of the building are now burning.

The Old Brick Church in New York.—Workmen are engaged in pulling down the Old Brick Church, near the Park, in New York. The ground upon remains of 242 persons have been disinterred, and transferred to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, in eight large cases. No whole pieces of any coffins remain, but two silver plates with inscriptions have bee brought to light.

Chicago, March 28.—As a gravel train containing a number of laborers, near Laselle, on Thursday, was passing over an embankment which had been undermined by the recent rains, it gave way, and precipita-ted the train 25 feet below, killing four men and seriously wounding eight others.

To Dr. Livingston, the African traveller, is said to be almost black from constant exposure to a hot sun. So it seems climate does affect color.

'South Side.' Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, has written a defence of slavery, and taken his place by the side of Dr. Adams, of Boston, and President Lord, of Dartmouth.

George Aublin and John Cleary were put in one cell in Moyamensing prison, for beating their wives, when the former, in a fit of mania a potu, killed the latter by breaking his skull with a heavy iron plate taken from the window of the cell. He moved the dead body to another part of the cell, rolled up a blanket and put it under the head of the corpse for a pillow, and commenced washing up the blood, at which employment he was engaged when discovered

The bodies of two children, buried five years ago, we dug up last week in the German Burying Ground in Allentown. Pa., and found to be petrified as hard as stone—while bodies in adjacent graves were

Died—In Newburyport, March 25, Mr. Joseph Wilson, 78. Mr. Wilson was a highly respected citizen, who had been a wood carrer of some celebrity, and in his youth carved the images that surrounded Lord Timothy Dexter's place on High street.

A New City.—The legal voters of Chelsea, at a special meeting on the 23d ult., voted to accept the City Charter. Of 840 persons voting, 733 declared in favor of the Charter, and 107 against it. This will make the number of cities in Massachusetts fourteen

One of the Appointments.—Isaiah Rynders has been appointed and commissioned U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York. This is decidedly one of the appointments—and worthy of Border Ruffian Democracy. Who comes next? Rev. Calvin Colton, well known as the writer

of the Junius Tracts—a series of political papers of great popularity in the campaign of 1840—also editor of the Speeches and Correspondence of Henry Clay, of the Speeches and Correspondence of Henry Clay, died a few weeks since at Savannah, Geo., where he had gone in pursuit of health.

TF I. C. Scheroph, or some such name, manager of Thalberg, was arrested by Sheriff Shed, of Lowell, this morning, and held to bail in \$500, for ejecting a negro named Alexander P. Burton, from their concert at Lowell last night, after he had bought a ticket. He went in, but before the held bought a shown out. -Boston Journal of Tuesday. Kansas.-At last accounts, the pro-slavery sheriff

appointed by the bogus Legislature, were beginning to collect taxes. At Leavenworth and some other points on the Missouri river there was no resistance to their demands, but they had been warned to leave several of the free State towns. In some places they had seized property, and advertised it for sale. The free State men, standing against 'taxation without representation,' were determined to resist the collection of taxes to support the ruffian government.

A day or two after Frank Pierce went out office, he was presented by some of the Democracy of Savannah, Georgia, with a dinner set of six pieces of silver. Judas Iscariot received thirty pieces of silver, and we insist the South should make up the number to Pierce. The South owes him twenty-four pieces, and they are in honor bound to pay them.— Oircleville Herald.

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 CORRECTING in particular; with Letters of Business, Relationship, Friendship, and Love; illustrated by numerous examples of genuine epistles, from the pens 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, 30 cents; muslin, 50 cents.

The following, in press, will be issued as soon as

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One dollar will pay for the four works, in paper, and \$1 75 in muslin. They will be sent to subscribers, postage prepaid, as fast as issued, by mercial Forms. Same.

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your printed papers. Be profoundly happy, O wise Barbarian, for I, Yang-seu-Tsine, say it! Your curing seeds and sweet curing drops were given to the sick in his army of the Winged-Sword, and have made them

fore our Mighty Emperor,
Written by Kang-seu-Tsing, Minister-in-Chief of
the restored Imperial Dynasty.
(Translated by the American Consulate at HongKong.)

AARON M. POWELL and SUSAN B. AN-THONY, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery So-ciety, will hold meetings as follows:— Ilion, Herkimer Co., Wednesday evening, April 8.

West Winfield, Herkimer Co., Saturday and Sun-day, April 11 and 12. Cedarville, Herkimer County, Tuesday and Wednes-

day, April 14 and 15.
Fairfield, Herkimer Co., Saturday and Sunday, April 18 and 19.

TO NEW BEDFORD. WM. LLOYD GARRISON and PARKER PILLSBURY, in Behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold Anti-Slavery meetings in New Bedford on Sunday next, April 3, morning, afternoon, and evening, at LIBERTY HALL.

TO OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.—A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held at the Universalist Church, CENTRE ARINGTON, on Thursday, (Fast Day,) April 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, A.M. WENDELL PRILLIPS and others are expected to be present and address the meeting.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present and aid in carrying forward the work in which we

S. Abington, April 1, 1857.

WORCESTER NORTH .- The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County North Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held at LEOMINSTER, on Thursday, April 16, (Fast Day,) commencing at 10, o'clock, A. M. Members of the Society are requested to give a general and punctual attendance, and all WM. LLOYD GARRISON and PARKER PILLSBURY ex-

ect to be present at the meeting.

JOEL SMITH, President.

HENRY C. WRIGHT, the Radical Refor will lecture in the Melodeon, on Sunday, April 5, at 3 and half-past 7 o'clock, P. M. Subject: Marriage and Parentage. Those who are not prepared to hear plain truths, plainly spoken, are not expected to attend. Admittance to each lecture, 10 cents.

EF ELEVATION OF COLORED AMERI-CANS.—Two young men, well recommended for their qualifications as book-keepers, are in want of situa-tions; another, well qualified as an operator in the several departments of the Daguerreotypean and Am-

These young men have devoted themselves assidu ously to their respective occupations, and it is hoped that an opening may soon gladden their prospects. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

IT IS NOT A DYE!

PRESIDENT J. H. EATON, L. L. D.,

Union University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Says: 'Notw histanding the irregular use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, &c. the falling off of hair ceased, and my grey locks were restored t their original color."

REV. M. THACHER (60 years of age), Pitcher, Chenango Co. N. Y. 'My hair is now restored to its 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., 'My
hair which was grey, is now restored to its natural

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 forming, &n.'

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. 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, Pastor of the West D. R. Church, N. Y. REV. D. MORRIS, Cross Piver, 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, Or World's Hair Dressing, is essential to use with the Restorer, and is the best Hair Dressing for old or young extant, being often efficacious in cases of hair falling, &c. without the Restorer.

Grey haired, Bald, or persons afflicted with diseas of the hair or scalp, read the above, and judge of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RE-

It does not soil or stain. Sold by all the princip wholesale and retail merchants in the United State Cuba, or Canada. DEPOT, 355 BROOME-STREET, New-York. To Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this, on which they make more profit. Write to Depot for circular and information.

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but of the friends of a true and comprehensive education, and of the public at large.

The design of this School is to educate in the highest and best 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.

Jarents and Guardians desirous of finding a pleasant and comfortable HOME for their children or wards while prosecuting their studies, where they will be

and comfortable HOME for their children or wards while prosecuting their studies, where they will be well cared for, and kindly treated—where they will be removed from the evils and temptations of common 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 prosperity and support.

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

To those desiring it, the names of persons who have 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. WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD, } Principals.

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THIS is unquestionably one of the most complete and valuable Physiological works ever written. It is designed by the venerable author not only as a book for the family, but for the school-room, and is well worth ten times its cost to any family in the land.

The Author and publisher are daily receiving the
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President Hopkins, of Williams College, writes thus to the author :

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Dec. 22, 1856. Dr. Alcott—Dear Sire—You have been a public benefactor, 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. John D. Philbrick, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Schools, Boston, speaks as follows:

Dr. Alcort-My Dean Sie-I have read your ' Laws

of Health' with great satisfaction, and I say to my friends, 'Go and do likewise.' I have just put a copy into the hands of a college student, and wish a copy of it might be put into the hands of every student in every college, seminary and school in the land.

Most respectfully yours,

JOHN D. PHILBRICK.

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WITH description and prices of all Trees and Plants needed in the Garden, Lawn, Orchard, Green House, Vinery or Nursery, with the latest novelties, will be forwarded on application. Carriage of all packages paid to Boston or New York.

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POETRY.

A WAIL FOR MASSACHUSETTS-EXTRACT FROM AN UNPUBLISHED POEM.

How has Massachusetts suffered! In her feelings, in her honor, Since the day when to her borders, Borne on the telegraphic wires, Came the news of blood and outrage From the fair and distant Kansas, Where her citizens were living !

What a list of brutal murders! Murders in cold blood committed; Murders without provocation. Quiet freemen at their labors, Butchered by the border ruffians; Some hacked up with knife and hatchet, And then thrust at last to perish In the face of wife and children" Men shot down at quiet labor. Some waylaid and robbed and murdered. One knocked down, and scalped while living. Day by day have rape and arson, Theft and murder been committed On these freedom-loving people, Till, their property exhausted, Houses burnt and cattle slaughtered, Growing crops destroyed or stolen. Till, in cold and destitution, Till, in nakedness and sorrow. Hundreds have to forests taken, Seeking safety with the wild beasts, Famishing on roots and acorns, To avoid the prowling ruffians, With United States commissions, Who infest each town and village.

All this time has Massachusetts Groaned in anguish, that her purse-strings Were drawn tight by sneaks and cowards, That her sword of State lay idle; That her mighty moral power Was all lost upon the nation, Through the want of an official Worthy of the chair he sits in, To draw out her mighty power, Make it what it was of old time, A great terror to all tyrants, A sure pledge of their destruction.

Freemen of old Massachusetts!

Look you now on suffering Kansas, Mark you well those livid blood-spots Where our brethren have been murdered; Mark you well those smouldering ruins Where their dwellings once were standing, Presses broken, free thought stifled; Mark each horrid crime and outrage There committed by the ruffians-And then know ye, then remember Such the fate for us in keeping, Unless, with a manly effort, With true union, with true courage, We arise and break the power Which inflicts such crimes on Kansas. This foul monster must be slaughtered, Killed outright in all his windings, Everywhere its reign be ended, Or these outrages in Kansas Will be found in every free State, Will come home to Massachusetts.

Think you that these propagandists, When the time shall come to crush her, Will spare good old Massachusetts? Massachusetts, filled with free schools,-Head and front of her offending,-Hot-bed of free thought and speaking, Where fanaticisms flourish Like the bay-tree by the waters, Abolition, non-resistance, Woman's rights, and every notion Dangerous to human thraldom? Nay-I tell you nay-if Kansas Falls beneath this servile collar. Then will Slavery's rampant legions. Circulating through the free States, Breaking down each stay and barrier By our fathers raised against it, Bribing money-loving merchants, Subsidizing Northern presses, Courts of justice, pew and pulpit, By the aid of filibusters Adding Cuba to the Union, Bringing in a batch of slave States Clear from Texas on to Utah. And, with fiendish glee and triumph Crush out freedom from the nation Will this moral anaconda,

Winding now about the nation. When it draws its convolutions, Crushing State by State beneath them. Blotting out free school and free thought, Breaking down all manly bearing, Will it spare old Massachusetts? Will it spare our homes and hearthstones Will it spare our wives and daughters? Never! It now longs to crush her, As the venerated mother Of free schools, free thought, and free speech. Of these commonwealths of freemen; Freemen who do their own labor. Freemen, full of all inventions, Freemen who do their own thinking, And abhor the thought of thraldom For themselves or for their children. Or for any human being.

What is now this haughty tyrant, That we all should tremble at him? Has he then inherent power? Does he stand by his own merits? Does he seek investigation? Does he tolerate a free press? Is he strong, that we should fear him Not so-but the farthest from it. He surrounds himself with darkness By his cunning he succeedeth; By his violence he liveth.

There, in darkness, now he standeth. Fouler than a carrion vulture, Meaner than a skulking sheep-thief. Weaker than a sucking rabbit : Yet, by our insane divisions, By the craft of politicians All agog for place and power, By the foolish cry of 'Treason!' By our fears about the Union! Still the horrid monster liveth, Threatens now a vast expansion. Threatens now to crush and tread out All things beautiful and lovely Planted here by brave old Pilgrims, Nourished by their blood and treasure.

Freemen of old Massachusetts! Freemen of this mighty nation! North and South and East and Westward. All who love a common country, All who love a common manhood Men of labor, men of letters, Merchant princes, honest traders, Men of morals and religion, Men of peace and men of battle, All who wish for human progress, All who stand for human freedom, Shall we not put by our quarrels While our liberties are threatened? Shall we not put by our quarrels, Stand as one against this monster?

March right onward to the conflict; Take no quarter, give no quarter, Till the question is decided Whether slavery or freedom Is to rule and reign triumphant, From the shady Madawaska To the far Pacific ocean, From the borders of the Gulf Stream To the line of British ruling! Vain are all our hopes of quiet Till this question is decided. Every fetter must be broken, Every limb and soul have freedom, Freedom, God's great gift to manhood,-Ere the reign of order cometh; Unless ruffianism triumph,

And we have the peace and order Which once reigned in protrate Warsaw. It would comfort Massachusetts, In this day of bitter anguish, If her children, true and noble, Outside of official stations, While her purse is held by traitors, And her sword is held by cowards, Would uphold her name and honor, What she gladly would have given

Would supply from private purses To sustain the cause of freedom, To keep up the agitation. Against Slavery and its minions. Let us comfort Massachusetts By our faithfulness to freedom, By our manliness of action, . By bestowing what is needful, In the form of cash and labor, To uphold her name and credit As the foremost of the free States In the cause of human freedom. Let us scorn this cry of treason.

Have no fears about the Union. Or of danger to the churches From this faithfulness to freedom Do the ruffians flag a little? Let us lay the blows on harder. Are they waiting for Buchanan To back up their operations? Let us use the precious moments In a manner worthy freemen, Putting it beyond a question That the fertile State of Kansas Shall come in a noble free State. If it ever joins the Union; Putting it beyond a question That the land can have no quiet Till all slavery is ended.

This will comfort Massachusetts; This uphold her sacred honor, Till the day of her redemption.

SOUTHERN CRIMES AND ATROCITIES

Whipping a Slave to Death in Savannah. stated yesterday that Michæl Boylan and Philip Martin had been arrested for the murder of a negro, Martin had been arrested for the murder of a negro, the slave of the former, named Stepney. An examination was held yesterday, before Justices Russell, Hart and Reedy. Drs. Howard, Carlton and Johnson, who made an examination of the body of the deceased, testified that in their opinion the beating inflicted was sufficient to cause death. Several witnesses were examined, the substance of whose testimony was to the following effect:—The negro Stepney was a runaway. He was arrested on Wednesday morning by Constable Jones, and taken to Mr. Boy-nor and proposed the proposed and proposed the proposed with a police officer, he surrendered himself, stating a word of the weak of the ran as far as Exchange Building, where, meeting with a police officer, he surrendered himself, stating a word of the weak of the ran as far as Exchange Building, where, meeting with a police officer, he surrendered himself, stating a word of the without uttering a word. ney was a runaway. He was arrested on Wednesday morning by Constable Jones, and taken to Mr. Boyhim. Constable Jones gave him some thirty masnes with a riding whip or a small cowhide. In the afternoon of the same day, several witnesses saw the ternoon of the same day, several witnesses saw the with a riding whip or a small cowhide. In the alternoon of the same day, several witnesses saw the negro tied by the hands to a tree, and the prisoner Martin, beating him with a heavy trace strap. One witness, Mr. Robert Curry, testified that when he came up to Boylan's place, he saw Martin beating the negro in a most cruel manner, while Boylan stood at a short distance looking on. Witness retin ordered him to rise, and afterwards dealt him several blows with a wagon whip while he lay on the ground insensible. Martin then dragged him from the place into the house where he died on Thursday morning. Sergeant Wilson, one of the police, having been notified of the murder, repaired to the no promptly

Boylan was arrested by the officer, who, learning from the conversation between Boylan and Martin that the latter was implicated in the affair, arrested him also. At the close of the testimony, the case was submitted without argument to the magistrates, who committed the prisoners to answer the charge of murder in the Superior Court.—Savannah News.

A Man Shot Dead in Washington. On Saturday morning, David Hume, of Virginia, visited the Pen sion office to demand the retraction of a charge mad by Mr. D. C. Lee, a clerk therein, that he (Hume) had picked his pocket at the President's reception last week. Mr. Lee declined to make any retraction, when Hume struck him with a stick. Mr. Lee im mediately shot him dead with a pistol, and soon af-ter delivered himself up to the officers. He was admitted to bail, and has gone to Virginia, fearful of the consequences. He has been discharged from the Pension office.

Man Murdered and Burned at Louisville. Louisville (Ky.) Journal contains an account of a terrible and mysterious crime lately discovered in that city. On Sunday night, the house of Mr. Har-sic was destroyed by fire, and it has since been ascer-tained that a Pole named Morris Lucasick was a victim in the sad disaster. Mr. Harsic had left the house for a short time, leaving the Pole in charge of it until his return. About 9 o'clock, persons re-siding in the neighborhood discovered the house to be on fire, and repaired to the scene. They found the back room on fire, and while they attempted to extinguish the flames, they heard the howling of a dog in front. Breaking through, they dragged out the unfortunate Pole, who had been stabbed and killed. He was dead, and could not have come to his end by suffocation. Mr. Harsic had a trunk the back room containing one hundred and sixty dol-lars, about one-third of which was in silver. This was found melted and run together. Whether the bank bills were stolen or burned is not known.

Dreadful Affair. In Martin county, N. C., or the 17th inst., a Mr. Haddocks was assisting a gen-tleman by the name of Hust in chastising a negro, when two of the negro's brothers came up, and one of them struck Mr. Haddocks on the back part of the head, causing instant death. The other aimed a blow at Mr. Hust, but it did not take effect, Mr. Hust warding it off with his cane. The negroes then made their escape.

A letter from a correspondent in Winston county. gives us the particulars of a fatal occurrence which took place on the plantation of Mr. Glenn, in that county, on the 22d of January. Mr. J. W. C. Glenn was superintending some negroes clearing Glenn was superintending some negroes clearing land, when he undertook to correct one of them for some disobedience and negligence. The negro resisted, and rushed on Mr. G. with an axe, aiming a blow at his head, which he was a large of them. low at his head, which he parried with his arm, and the axe missing its object, flew out of the ne-gro's hand, and stuck in the ground. Glenn step-ped back and seized his own axe; by this time the negro had also recovered his, and they came togeth-er thus armed. Glen was skillful and fortunate enough to get the first blow, which he planted in the negro's forehead, breaking the skull, and causing his death.—Paulding (Miss.) Clarion.

Fatal Affray. We learn from a gentleman just from Barnwell Court House, that on Sunday night last a man by the name of John Lambert entered se of a man of that town, familiarly known the house of a man of that town, manners, as 'old Thomas,' with some mischievous intent, when the old man seized him for the purpose of throwing him out of the second story window, in

Fatal Affrey. We learn that on Monday last, at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind in this city, a boy about sixteen years of age, named Harrell, a pupil in the deaf and dumb department, was killed in a sudden altercation by another pupil, William Keek. The altercation and fatal result took place, a little after dark, in the common study-room, and in the presence of a number of witnesses. Blows were exchanged by the parties several times. Keek is a powerful young man, and the other was comparatively feeble. His death was immediate, and seemed to result from the blows inflicted by the fist of his adversary. A few moments before the parties were apparently on friendly terms. The matter will be investigated to-day, Tuesday.—Raleigh Standard.

The Last Duel. A duel occurred on Monday las at Screven's Ferry, in this State, between Messrs J. S. Hendricks and O. S. Kinbrough, of Columbus Ga., which resulted in the death of the former. Th Ga., which resulted in the death of the former. The weapons used were rifles, at forty paces. At the first fire, Mr. Hendricks was mortally wounded, the ball having entered his side, just above the hip, and passed through the smaller intestines. He was taken to Savannah, where he lingered in great agony till 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The difficulty, it is said, grew out of the failure of one of the parties to fulfill an engagement with a young lady nearly related to the other.—Charleston Standard.

A Fiendish Act. A letter from Dadeville, Ala to the Elba Democrat, says :- One James Gilley without any provocation or known cause, ran up hind A. B. McCarty, he being hardly able to w from a shot, and plunged a large knife into him, cutting into the cavity of his liver, severing one or more of his ribs—of which cut it was decided by the physicians that McCarty must die. Gilley has been held to bail in the sum of \$2,000.

A crowd of spectators attending the hanging at Brentville, Va., on the 13th, of the three slaves of George Green, for the murder of their master, which they confessed. They were a woman of 70, her daughter of 50, and her grandson of 17. They were led to the gallows in long white shrouds, with the ropes round their necks. The two youngest died easy, but the old woman, who had long been a professor of religion, and who was no doubt the instiga-tor of the whole affair, continued to breathe for about seven minutes, and died extremely hard.

Another Cold-Blooded Murder-A Man Killed be his own Nephew. Our citizens were again startled about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, by the an-nouncement that another cold-blooded murder had been added to the long catalogue of crime in this city. The victim of this tragic affair was Mr. R. M. city. The victim of this tragic affair was Mr. R. M. Hosley, a respectable citizen and mechanic, who had recently leased the mill on Poplar street, east of the bayou, known as 'Cheek's Mill,' where he was enbayou, known as 'Cheek's Mill,' where he was engaged at work at the time of the killing. The perpetrator of the deed is a youth of the name of
Charles Wells, a nephew of the deceased, and who
was engaged at work in the mill. It appears, from
what we could learn, that Mr. Hosley made a remark
to young Wells about the time of day, and was in
the act of turning away, when the latter pulled out
a pistol, and deliberately shot the former, the contents taking effect in the left side of Mr. H's. head,
inflicting a terrible wound. The wounded man cried inflicting a terrible wound. The wounded man cries for help, but before any aid had reached him, Well drew a bowie-knife and stabbed his victim a fatal blow, near the region of the heart. Mr. Hosley walked a few steps, fell to the ground, and expired

morning by Constable Jones, and taken to Mr. Boylan, his owner, who employed the officer to whip him. Constable Jones gave him some thirty lashes before the Grand Jury now in session. The deceased

the punishment, when the negro was released and fell to the ground, speechless and prostrate. Martin ordered him to rise, and after the punishment, when the negro was released and to his home. The murdows have to his home.

Capture of Runaway Negroes. The Vicksburg

Whig of Saturday says :—
'On Thursday last, 27th inst., Joseph F. Powell having been notified of the murder, repaired to the police, and found the negro lying upon the floor, his body still warm, and a coffin in readiness for his burial. Returning to the city, he reported to the Solicitor General, who promptly ordered the arrest provisions, &c., but no one at it. Mr. Powell had no gun; but one of the boys had a double barrelled shot-gun. Powell took the gun from the boy, and sent him to some of the neighbors for help. A few minutes after the boy started, a negro made his appearance, when he was bid to stand. He propos to give himself up, and offered to be tied, and ap proached the boys ostensibly for that purpose, but as soon as he was near enough, he seized the gun and wrested it from the bands of Powell, and then knocked him down with it. He then fired the gur at the younger Stephens, the load passing through the crown of his hat, just grazing the top of his head. Stephens then ran, and the negro drew a horse pistol and knocked Powell down the second The elder Stephens hearing the gun ran back and he and Powell succeeded in conquering and secur-ing the negro. Soon after two other large negro men came to the assistance of their comrade, and one of them attempted to shoot Powell with a horse pistol, but it only snapped, and the boys succeeded in securing them and marched them in. At night they captured a woman at the same camp. They are now in jail in our city, and say they belong to persons living in Adams and Wilkinson counties.'

We learn that a most unfortunate affair occurre about forty miles from Covington, on the Lexington Pike, a few days since. It appears that a Mr. Jones of that place, eloped with the daughter of a neigh-bor named Blanchard, and after their marriage th daughter returned home to see her mother. She staid at home so long that her husband was led to suppose that she was forcibly detained by her father, so he procured the services of several friends, and accompanied by them, he went to Mr. Blanchard' house on Sunday evening, for the purpose of bring ing his wife away. As the party approached the house, they were fired upon, and one of them was shot in the leg. They returned the fire. Blanchshot in the leg. They returned the fire. Blanch ard was struck by a ball on the forehead, which for tunately glanced off; not, however, without inflict ing a serious wound. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the besieging party.—Newport (Ky.) News.

Mrs. Cochrane, a widow lady, living on Bayou des Glaises, La., went to a ball on Christmas eve, leaving at home in the care of an old negress her two children, the oldest a girl of twelve years. Dur-ing the night two negroes, belonging to Mr. E. Rabelias, entered the house, dragged the young gir from her bed into the yard, and brutally violated her. It was feared she would not recover. In the struggle, a jacket and a pair of earrings were drop-ped, the latter having been torn from the ears of one of the negroes, and those articles led to their identification. On the following Monday, a tribunal of ten slaveholders and two justices of the peace found them guilty, and they were sentenced to be hung or the 5th inst. A lawyer was appointed to defend the accused. They confessed their guilt before leaving

Fatal Duel. A duel took place at Mataire Ridge, near New Orleans, on the 18th ult., between Pakenham La Blanc, deputy sheriff of New Orleans, and George W. White, book-keeper in a hardware establishment. Le Blanc spat in White's face in return for an alleged insult, and W. challenged him to fight with double barrelled guns, at fifteen paces. At the given signal, Mr. White fired, and his antagonist was shot through the heart, but his finger was on the trigger, and in falling he discharged his piece, though without doing any execution. Le Blanc was a noted small-sword duelist, and fought thirty duels during his life.

when the old man seized him for the purpose of throwing him out of the second story window, in the effort to accomplish which, he fell out himself and broke his neck. Thus it happened, as it often does, that the innocent suffer while the guilty go unpunished. It is needless to say that the old man died of his wounds.—Charleston News.

surprise party, when a difficulty ensued, in the course of which the deceased had acted the part of peacemaker. It was adjusted as it was thought, when he was deliberately approached as he stood in the doorway, and shot, expiring in a few moments.

The Morals of Virginia Students. A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Hampden, Sidney College, Virginia, says:—

heart." In less than three minutes after leaving the lecture room, he was a corpse. Lang-borne is now in jail. He is the son of a widowed mother residing in Lynchburg.'

FLEMINGSBURG, Ky., March 14, 1857.

This neighborhood was the scene of a most shocking tragedy last Sunday night, some notice of which appeared in the last Maysville Eagle. The circumices have awakened an intense excitement in

stances have awakened an intense excitement in the adjacent counties.

The person killed lived about six miles from this village, and though well to do in the world was not of very good repute. His name was James Taber, and he was murdered by his own slave, in his own house, while lying in front of the fire on the floor asleep. The negro was convicted of the act to-day, under his own confession, and is to be hung on the 14th prox. He is not at all insensible of his crime, and seems to have been terribly wrought upon by his late master, and declares that he does not regret the deed; that he was frightfully ill-treated personally, and was time and again ordered by Taber from the house, for the sole purpose of compelling from the house, for the sole purpose of compelling his wife to submit to his (Taber's) brutal and depraved lasts; and to this latter cause may be traced

After he consummated it, both himself and his wife fied from the house, and secreted themselves near by in a thicket. In the morning they were pursued by the neighbors, and the woman, in a paroxysm of fear, when she saw they were likely to be found, rushed to a small stream at hand, and drowned herself in water not to exceed three feet deep, before she could be overtaken. The man, however, was captured, and at once admitted his guilt, and wholly exculpated his wretched wife from any share of the deed, or any knowledge of it until the mo-ment the axe clave the head of his master in twain. Such a chapter as this does not need any comment It is easy enough to conceive how these poor wretches must have been excited by the outrageous treatment they received from their guilty master, but while the laws of the State inflict almost summary pun-ishment upon them, they take no cognizance of the offences against them, and their oppressors go off scot free. Is it a cause of wonder that such scenes as this are so frequent in slave States? Rather is i not to be wondered that they are not every day While this tragedy was being enacted in the coun

try, another scene was transpiring in the Court-house in town. A young man was being tried for murdering his neighbor, having first struck him with a bludgeon, and then stabbed him to the heart, killing him dead, all in broad daylight, and in the presence of half a dozen witnesses. All this was proved clearly and beyond any sort of dispute—the first word, the blow, the stab and the death. And yet this man was declared innocent. Like young Wood, he was too respectably connected and too wealthy to lear conviction. Are jails and gibbets reserved exclusively for 'poor white men' and

Fatal Duel. The Savannah Georgian says 'Much excitement was evident in this city yester-day, when it was known that a duel had been fought, with a fatal termination to one of the parties, tween Daniel Stewart Elliott, Esq., and Thomas R. Daniell, Esq., both well-known gentlemen, residents of Savannah. The weapons chosen were rifles, the distance twenty-five paces, the time Monday at noon, and the place, Scriven's Ferry, S. C., about three miles below this city. On first fire, Mr. Daniell fell mortally wounded, and Mr. Elliott received

A Duel. A duel was fought yesterday evening near the new race track on the bay road. The par-ties to it were Mr. Nixon, of the New Orleans Daily Crescent, and Mr. Breckenridge, of the New Or two shots. The first did no harm. In the second, Mr. Breckenridge was struck high up in the thigh. The ball fractured one leg, and passed through the fleshy part of the other. The rumor is that it is a very dangerous wound, and may result in death. Both parties, we are informed, exhibited the greatest coolness during the fight. The weapons were pistols at ten paces .- Mobile Daily Tribune.

Mystery, Murder, Romance, and Crime in Memphis, Tenn. A short time since, a young man by the name of Tanner, in Memphis, Tenn., of most blameless life and manners, was assassinated in the street at night. It was not known that he had an street at night. It was not known that he had an enemy in the world, and no motive or plunder could have prompted the deed, as his person was not robbed of the most trifling possession. A deep, dark mystery enshrouded the assassination, which is now being lifted, to reveal a new phase of social shame and crime, fatally mistaken in its aim. A clue has been obtained which promises to develop the fact, that young Tanner was killed by mistake for another man—that other man, the husband of a wife, for whom the assassin had conceived a ression. wife, for whom the assassin had conceived a passion; and the murder was to remove the husband from between him and the object of his guilty love! A negro man was the tool selected to commit the murder. He mistook the man; and poor Tanner fell, instead of the doomed husband.

Fatal Affray. An affray took place at Vienna, Georgia, on Tuesday week, between Mr. Samuel Dawson, of Sumpter, and a son of Mr. Mounger, of Dooly, growing out of the public posting of Mr. Mounger, Sen., by Thomas H. Dawson, for alleged insult to the family of the latter. Mr. Samuel Dawson was posting the hand-bills for his brother, when Mounger, Jr., assailed him with a double-barrelled shot-gun, and inflicted a mortal wound; Dawson returned the fire, it is said, with supposed fatal effect. It is stated on private information Savannah that Mr. Mounger, Sen., was also severely, if not fatally injured.

An Exciting Scene in the Missouri Legislature, It must be 'as much as one's life is worth' to sit in session during the deliberations of the Missouri legislative body. On the 24th ult., Mr. Albin, a member from Gentry, in a personal explanation, made some harsh strictures on Mr. Singleton of Andrew, and what followed is described in the legslative report in the Missouri Inquirer :-

'Here Mr. Singleton, of Andrew, rose from his seat, and advanced to the side of his desk, towards the left centre aisle; when he had arrived at the front edge thereof, he, with his right hand, gripped for his ink-bottle; a second clutch secured it.— Drawing back, he threw it with much force towards and at Mr. Albin. The bottle, scattering its contents all along on its route, struck the desk of Mr. A. in front of him, and bounced off, carrying with it a handkerchief just glancing over the face of Mr. Darnes, of Scott, whose seat is about in a line with the seat of Mr. Albin. the seat of Mr. Albin.

'Upon this, and quicker than we can pen the act, Mr. Albin drew from his breast a seven-inch Colt's revolver, which he pointed with unerring certainty, and which he held with a wonderful steadiness directly at Mr. S. Gentlemen surrounding either party rushed towards them, not, however, until Mr. party rushed towards them, not, however, until Mr. Singleton had stooped down in the attempt, as it would appear, to raise a spittoon. Mr. Glover, of St. Louis, who happened near, caught the arm of Mr. A., and at the same time with his left hand forced the pistel upwards to the ceiling.

'By this time the Speaker collected himself, and ordered the parties under arrest. Mr. A. made ordered the parties under arrest. Mr. A. made

some resistance by words, but on recommendation of his friends be left the hall in custedy of the Ser-geant-at-Arms. Mr. S. was not for the present molested.

Wilson Wadkins, from North Carolina, mt Wilson Wadkins, from North Carolina, murdered his wife on the 4th inst., near Athens, Alabama, for her interfering to protect her father from a

Another Murder. One of the most daring and atrocious murders on record was perpetrated at the Virginia Hotel, between two and three o'clock yes-terday afternoon on the person of a traveller named Dr. E. H. Cleaveland. He arrived at the Virginia Hotel on Saturday, in company with a man calling himself W. T. Alexander, and the two took a room The Morals of Virginia Students. A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Hampden, Sidney College, Virginia, says:—

'Mr. Churles Edie, of Christiansburg, and Mr. Edward A. Langborne, of Roanoke, had a difficulty yesterday, and this morning as the class was coming out of the lecture room, Mr. Langborne called Mr. Edie and another gentleman, and the three walked about five steps from the door together. Mr. Langborne then told Mr. Edie that he must retract the insult: and this being refused, a fight ensued, and Mr. Langborne drew a dagger and stabbed his adversary twice, the first wound being in the left arm, and the second piercing the heart. Mr. Edie stood half a minute after being stabbed, then tottered and fell. Before falling, he remarked to Langborne, "Ned, you have acted the coward, and have stabbed me to the heart." In less than three minutes after cumstances. He was a resident of Lafayette, Indiana, where he leaves a wife and two children.—St. Louis Intelligencer, December 12th.

Mr. Philip Jacoby, a sausage maker, of St. Louis, was fatally stabled by one of his journeymen on Friday evening, between whom and another he had interfered to stop a quarrel. Another person who interfered, named Henry Damboll, received a severe wound, which it is feared will prove mortal. The man who killed Mr. Jacoby is said to be named Wilhalm Dorrell, and except. Wilhelm Dorrell, and escaped.

Fatal Affray near Waynesboro. The Evening News learns from a gentleman who came in on Tues-day night train from Waynesboro, Miss., that a fatal affray occurred at Decatur, a few miles from that place on Saturday last. The names of the parties engaged in the melancholy affair are Johnson and Vance. It appears that the former was an en-gineer in a steam-mill, and being somewhat intoxi-cated, had allowed his engine to attain too great a speed, when the latter remonstrated with him.— Some angry words were exchanged between the par-ties, when Johnson drew a penknife and stabbed the other to the heart, and he almost instantly expired. Johnson was arrested yesterday at Waynes-boro, by a brother of the deceased.—Mobile Tribune, March 12th.

Murder of the Joyce Family. From the Louisville Journal of the 24th ult., we have further interesting particulars of this horrible tragedy. Bill, the slave of a Mr. Pendleton, confesses that he and three other negroes went to Joyce's between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, and having satisfied themselves that all the inmates had retired, entered the house, the door of which was not locked, without disturbing any one. One blow with a bludgeon broke the ing any one. One blow with a bludgeon broke the skull of young Joyce, and he must have died almost instantly. Blows were inflicted on Mrs. Joyce, and her daughter Mrs. Wells, and they were left for dead. The negroes then commenced ransacking the house, and, while thus engaged, the two women, who were, it seems, only stunned, crawled toward the fireplace, when the assassins struck them with a hatchet. They then set the house on fire in several places, and also the straw in the bed in which the places, and also the straw in the bed in which the corpse of young Joyce was lying. This aroused the child of Mrs. Wells, who was in the same bed, and had escaped their notice. The child raised up in the bed, and seeing the fire, smiled, and inquired whether they were preparing breakfast. The child was burned up. This confession was wrung from Bill by torture. The other three negroes deny all knowledge and participation in the deed.

Crime among the Slaves in New Orleans. We make the following quotation from the law reports in the N. O. Delta:

'The trial of the slave Kitty, of Mrs. Smelser upon the charge of being accessory in the poisoning of Levi Smelser, was postponed indefinitely, on ac-count of the absence of a material witness.

'The trial of the slave George, belonging to Jas. Hopkins, Jr., for the murder of his wife Josephine, a slave girl, belonging to Nelson Durand, which occurred on the 10th of September last, in a room in his master's house, on Royal Street, was then taken up before a tribunal of slaveholders. It will be remembered that the woman was stabled nineteen times, in an altercation in the room of George, to which she had gone to get some bed-clothes claimed by her, after they had been separated through mutual jealousy. The testimony was positive against the accused, and a verdict of guilty of murder was rendered by the jury.
'Henry, the slave of W. C. of Clairborne, was next

tried for the murder of Adelaide Laurent Taboney, a free woman of color, by kicking and stabbing her on the 27th of May last, in a house on Toulouse Street. She had possession of a child of Henry's by another free woman of color, who had died, and wards. A verdict of murder, without capital pur shment, was rendered.

' Judge Robertson then proceeded to pass sentence. which he did briefly. Henry was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary.

'George he sentenced to be hung by the neck until dead, on the 2d day of January next, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, outside the walls of

the prison.'

It is reported that a duel took place on Saturday last near Columbia, S. C., between Messrs. Bryan and Pope, two members of the House from Charles-ton. At the first shot Bryan was killed, and Pope ton. At the first shot shot through the thigh.

Crime in Texas. The number of homicides, mur ders and assassinations in Texas, for the last few years, is utterly appalling. When we first became the conductor of the Advocate, we noticed as items of news, the different killings, as they occurred from week to week. But the horrid list has so rapidly increased, both in numbers and bloodiness, that we shrink, both from making our columns a calenda of crime, and from familiarizing the minds of our readers, especially the young, with such demoraliz ing scenes.

During the latter part of the present year, mur

ders and assassinations seem to have increased in an unusual ratio. In the cast, a man, his wife, and a niece, are all killed, while sitting at the supper table, by one musket shot. In the west, a man is assassinated, it is supposed by his brother and sister in-law. In the centre of our own State, a man is shot from his horse and killed by a villain concealed in the cedar. And these are only a few of the cases.—Texas Chronicle 4 Advocate.

Runaway Slaves Caught-Suicide. Two servants

of Mr. Jones, proprietor of Union Hall, in this city
—one a yellow man named Levi, and the other black, —one a yellow man named Levi, and the other black, named Allen—ran away on Sunday night last. It appears that they intended to get on the night train for Chattanooga, but arrived a moment too late. They took the track on foot, and proceeding a few miles, secreted themselves until Monday night in a thicket. They then appeared at Antioch, when the train came along, and the yellow man purchased tickets for himself and servant for Chattanooga. The trick was not detected—Levi passed as a white man, and took his supper at the same table with the other passengers, ordering food for his servant at a side table. The attention of Mr. Charles Fox, merchant of this city, who was on board, on his way to chant of this city, who was on board, on his way to New York, was attracted to Levi, and after a little New York, was attracted to Levi, and after a little scrutiny, he recognised him, though disguised in a fine suit of clothes. Mr. Fox on Tuesday morning, before reaching Chattanooga, questioned Levi, and becoming satisfied that he was running away, collared him and intimated that he was a prisoner. Levi was wrapped in a blanket, and he managed to draw a pistol from his breast without the movement being noticed, and turning the muzzle upon his abdomen, fired and fell on his seat. Mr. Fox and other passengers field in an opposite direction, under the imsengers fied in an opposite direction, under the impression that he was firing at them, and when they turned back, he had drawn a bowie-knife and cut his throat, and was a corpse.—Nashville Banner.

Shot by his Master. The Concord (N. C.) Gazette states that a negro boy was killed a few miles below Concord, a few days since, by Jacob Fisher, Esq. It appears that the boy had run away about a year since, and Mr. Fisher suspecting his whereabouts, went in pursuit of and overtook him, when the boy attempted his life by snapping a pistol at him, and Mr. Fisher immediately shot him down, killing him

John Doss, a prominent citizen of Weston, Mo., was most brutally murdered at his store door by an engineer in a saw-mill, named Hardin—growing out of a dispute of an account of nine dollars.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate at ma healthy action. They remove the obstructions of his stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, come wherever they exist, such derangements as are the secauses of diseases. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown now of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were the not substantiated by persons of such exalted posics a and character as to forbid the suspicion of intuity. Their certificates are published in my American Almans, which the Agents below named are pleased to fund their certificates are published in my American Almans, which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two pills, or med quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costivenes is frequently the aggravating cause of PILES, and the case of one complaint is the cure of both. No person cas feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of Costiveness, and always uncomfortable, take mild does —from one to four — to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the Acartburn, bodyburn, and southurn of dyspepsia will riple by disappear. When it is gone, don't forget what must you.

y disappear. When it is gone, don't forget whit can't you.

For a Foul Stomach, or Morbid Inaction of the Beels, which produces general depression of the sperits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, as smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength as restored to the system.

For Nervouners, Sick Headach, Nausa, Pan 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 supplaints will be swept out from the system. Dan't surthese and their kindred disorders because your stomath is foul.

For Scroyula, Erysipelas, and ell disease of the Skin, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The cruptions will generally soon been be have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases, which seem to saturate the whole system, have completely yielde to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect hand. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you shad parade yourself around the world covered with per ples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the seclean diseases of the skin, because your system was cleansing.

To Purity the Bloop, they are the best medical

To PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine

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

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, and all Billions Affections arise from some derangement—either topplay, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Tendify 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 due which empties the bile into the atomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jamalies. which empties the bile into the atomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Janadic, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costirenes, or, alternately, costiveness and diarrhea, prevails. Ferr ish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlemess, 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 lovels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tradency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious claims of the end of the eyes of the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tradency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious claims of the order of the property of the end of the eyes of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer sufficient of the eyes of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer sufficient of the eyes of these Pills upon rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the eyes of these Pills upon rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the eyes of these Pills upon the eyes of these Pills upon rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the eyes of the

rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Fills upon the blood-and the stimulus which they afford to be that principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaint they should be taken in mild doses, to move the besid 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 is which a dinner pill is employed. PREPARED BY

J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, LOWELL, MASS., AND SOLD BY

THEODORE METCALF & CO.. BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, BROWN & PRICE, Salem ; H. H. HAY, Portland;

J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H.;

And by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every

Central College.

THIS College is situated near McGrawville, in Cortland County, N. Y. It is at present manifesting gratifying signs of success. Its Faculty, which has always been considered an able one, continues vigorous, and, as the number of students increases, new Professors are added to the force, by this means redering the College more effective in the fulfilment of the high and insertional inits high and important mission as an educational institution.

It embraces two departments-the Academic and respective of denominational distinction, color or sz-a good moral character and a determination to lear being the necessary qualifications. It is the fixed de-termination of the friends of this College to make it a model institution—one that shall commend itself to the hearts of patriots and Christians. It is anti-sisvery and anti-sectorian in its character, recogning and fellowshipping him as a Christian in whom it diand fellowshipping him as a Christian in whom a we covers the spirit and image of Christ. The cost paranum to students does not exceed \$140 in the Colle-giate and \$120 in the Academic department. Then is connected with the College a farm of screeny-fire acres, which it is designed shall be used for the de-velopment of Agricultural Science, and furnish labor to a considerable extent for those who are entirely dependent on their own efforts for an education.

The Faculty is now engaged in an effort to endow its commencement, it has not been the recipient of my State appropriation, but has subsisted entirely upen the fees from students and the contributions from in friends.

The friends of cheap and liberal education, and et pecially those who sanction the principle which et-tends these privileges to all, without distinction of ser, color or easte, are most respectfully solicited to tender their aid to the Faculty in their praise worthy effort. Contributions may be forwarded by mail, or perso-ally, to Mr. WILLIAM HERRIES, Agent for the Faculty, 195 Broadway, N. Y., who will give and ceipt for the sum contributed, as also an historical secount of the College.

Persons desirous of entering the College as students.

may procure the necessary information on application e above source.

Legion of Liberty.

A NEW edition of this work, (compiled by the last good service in the anti-slavery contest of forms years, has just been published by the American Arrival Slavery Society. This edition is larger than sy preceding one, and forms a neat volume of 335 pgs.

For sale at the Anti-Slavery Offices, 21 Ceralia, Boston; 138 Nassau street, New York; and 21 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. Price, Fifty cents.

March 2.

NININGER CITY.

THIS new town in Minnesota (the best terriery open for settlers) is situated on the pest hand at the Mississippi, twenty-five miles below St. Faul. It has a very fertile and thickly populated back county, and will be one of the most important points in the country. The attention of all classes of mechanis is requested to the advantages here presented. By agree ment, several hundred thousand dollars worth of important points in the provements are already engaged to be put up. Large ment, several hundred thousand dollars worth of important provements are already engaged to be put up. Large will be commenced early in the spring. Nininger as surveyed in August last, and already contains seems hundred inhabitants. Property is fast rising, but yet very low. Rare chances for investment are presented to those who come out early next season.

Further information can be obtained by addressing the property is for investment are presented to those who come out early next season.

Further information can be obtained by addressing the commenced of the property is fast rising. The commenced with the property is fast rising, but is not property in the spring of the property is fast rising. The property

Nininger City, Min