

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

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REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

COLONIZING THE OLD DOMINION. Mr. Eli Thayer, of Worcester, is busying himself in sting up a Homestead Emigration Society, with a ing capital, for the purpose of buying the worn-out unds in Virginia, and locating thereon a colony of Nothern free laborers. Read what The South, a Denorratic paper printed in Richmond, says of the plan : The object of this " Homestead Emigration Soisty" is exactly identical with that of the original Kassis Emigrant Aid Society. Indeed, one is an mination of the other, and Mr. Eli Thayer, who minimized in the other, and Mr. Eli Thayer, who may a subaltern in the first expedition, is selected to bad the last. It is a crusade against slavery—a propagation of Black Republicanism. The mere ex-periment, if allowed on our part, will imply a sad degeneracy of Southern spirit, and will stimulate adembolden the Abolitionists in the same propor-ions. It will stir up sedition in the State, will iname strife among its citizens, and will compromise is dignity and its safety. If successful, the enter-ries will consummate the triumph of Abolitionists " Virginia. And not only that, but it will open be way for the march of Black Republicanism towanis the South, and will reduce us to the neces ty of fighting the battle on our own borders. From is triamphant and aggressive power, Slavery will be brown upon the defensive ; and, like Napoleon af-turbe had lost the charm of invincibility, we will be driven from position after position in our own ter-nery, until at last we are compelled to an inglori-os capitulation. We should take a stand at once. Duty to ourselves, and also to our sister States of a South, demands that these Yankee emigrants, he south, demands that these rankee enigrates, ander Eli Thayer, be repulsed from the soil of Vir-ginla. No nice technicality of legal form can fet-ter a pople in protecting their essential interests. A government cannot be destitute of the power of resistance to an enterprise which strikes at the foundation of society. We have a Governor whose an-tendents and character forbid the idea that he will adely suffer a colony of Abolitionists to plant benesives upon our soil. We have a people whose satibility to aggression from the North has been emperated by a succession of insults and outrages, and who are in no mood to bear with composure such a wrong and indignity as Mr. Eli Thayer medi-tates. So we warn Mr. Eli Thayer to stay at home, ore enduct his colony in another direction. At the last session of our Legislature, an act was pass-al for the punishment of Yankee emissaries. If Mr. Theyer wants to test its efficiency, let him come with his hungry crew of rogues and vagabonds.'

And this is what the South Side Democrat says:

Whether Mr. Thayer is serious, or whether he signing in his project of invasion and revolution, where no means of knowing, and have quite as hile ears or concern. If he is really in earnest, as really modified as adventy of concern. If he is fearly in cartes, adventy meditates carrying his plan into practi-al operation, his reception will depend upon his sportment. If his gang of adventurers come to Vaginia, and deport themselves like quiet, peaceaorderly citizens, they will be as safe here as in machusetts. If, on the contrary; they attempt to Masachusetts. If, on the contrary; they attempt to haper with our negroes or trifle with our institutions, they will be more apt to colonize our State pion than our fair fields. For all such characters, our law makes very good provision, and what it may happen to omit, the common law of the community will be apt very quickly to prescribe. We hope Mr. Thayer will make haste and come down; our people are impatient to make his acquaintance.

I rise,' sufficiently show the extent and intensity of he putrifaction which pervades the depths and cur-

From the contemplation of these scenes, it is pleasant and encouraging to turn the eye upon the peaceful homes and pure hearths, the personal secu-rity and public tranquillity of Southern life. The family is the germinal institution of all pure and ennobling civilization. It is the great characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race, and the fountain of its majesty and strength.

'No where does the institution of the family exist in higher purity, or more general prevalence, than in the Southern States of this Union. The

The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Epis copal Church North has recently closed its sessions R. J. Gillison offered the following resolutions :

"Resolved, by the Baltimore Conference, in Confer ence assembled. That we highly deprecate the agi-tation of the Slavery question, which has already re-sulted to the detriment of the political and religious interests of this country. Resolved, That, as heretofore, we will oppose with abolition agitation of the country.'

The resolutions were adopted-yeas 220, nays 14.

Rev. Irving H. Torrence offered the following : "Whereas, the position of the Baltimore Confer-

ence is well known to this country, we deem the in-troduction of the slavery question in this body as in-appropriate and injudicious.'

This created considerable excitement, when Mr.

Corrence withdrew it. Rev. Henry Slicer was sorry that the subject had been brought up, especially at a time when the pub-lic mind is so sensitive on that question, and he ould move a reconsideration of the vote whereby the resolutions were adopted. Rev. John A. Collins said they could not take one step backward in this matter without destruc-

ion to their border. There was no slavery agitation in the Southern States, nor was there until the fire-brand of the North was thrown among them. The resolutions only contemplated the agitation of the North. He regretted that the resolutions were introduced, but they could not recede without wreek and ruin to the border. There could be no expla-nation made to the South, and they would believe

the Conference was afraid. Rev. W. T. D. Clemm moved to lay the motion o reconsider on the table, which was adopted.

ANOTHER WISE MAN IN THE EAST.

SELECTIONS.

From the Watchman and Reflector DANGER FROM THE JUDICIARY.

The American people have an innate reverence for law. They shrink from any policy or any meas-ures which relax its authority or lessen its sanctions. ures which relax its authority or lessen its sunctions. They submit patiently to any verdict which inter-feres with individual interest. But we believe they have a deeper reverence for right and justice, like their Anglo-Saxon ancestors; and if legal forms come in conflict with natural right, they will put aside courts, and judges, and officers, with little ceremony, even at the hazard of insurrection. Jefferson foreboded peril to our government from

than in the Southern States of this Union. The home of the Southern gentleman is emphatically the source and centre of all the 'sweet, delightful rela-tions of social existence.' It is the institution of domestic slavery, which is the great conservative element of our society, which builds up and sus-tains, which purifies and perpetuates the noblest social system in the world. —Richmond Enquirer. BALTIMORE CONFERENCE. The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episbench to bear against Castner Hanway, to convict him of constructive treason ; and a similar attempt was made in this case against a few zealous Aboli tionists. Poor Hanway, prosecuted by an unrelent-ing government, was put in peril of life, and com-pelled to expend his little property in self-defence, but could never recover one penny from the govern-ment, which squanders thousands of dollars for the recovery of a single slave. This same Judge Kane shut up Passmore Williamson for weeks in a gloomy dungeon, for no other crime than a constructive contempt of court, and the most sacred right of the citizen, the writ of *habeas corpus*, was suspended at the will of the bench. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, following this bad precedent, have imprisoned a General of the State militia, for daring to think he was bound as a soldier to obey the orders of the Governor, his military superior, rath-er than the orders of the Court. In his case, too, the writ of habeas corpus is suspended, and he may die, like Sir John Eliot, of England, in jail.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, is a more flagrant abuse of prerogative. It is a usurpation of authority, for the Constitution expressly limits the power of the Court to such cases as are brought before it by regular process of law and equity. As the majority of the Court decided that this case could not properly come before them, they were guilty of a trespass on the Constitution by pro-nouncing judicial opinions when no suit was pend

ing. This decision asserts also two distinct falsehoods one, that black men were not different at the adop-tion of the Constitution; the other, that in the opinion of the civilized world at that time, blacks were not regarded as having 'any rights.' Judges, fortunately, have no power of making facts, as they sometimes make law, and it can be proved that both of these assertions contradict historical facts. Black men were citizens, recognized as such by law, and acting as such, in several States, when the Consti-aside that fact. In 1772, more than fifteen years

THE BRITISH PUBLIC AND THE AMEB. ICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. INTERVIEW correspondence of the American Bapter. BRISTOL, (Eng.) March 13, 1857. There is one feature of slavery, of which the Brits is hpublic are comparatively uninformed, and to which I am aiming to direct their attention. It is this. The slaveholders deny to their victims the right to the Bible, and publicly declare that they will abandon any society which questions their prop-erty claim to the slaves. The American Bible socie ither treat the slaves as men, or else as chattel propties, in common with all other religious bodies, must either treat the slaves as men, or else as chattel prop-erty. Rather than lose the support of slaveholders, driven to the same cruel enactments in defence of their iniquitous power. The proceedings of a com-mercial convention which met recently in the South read like a chapter from the history of the Popes. In order to preserve the integrity of their 'blessed institution' of slavery, some of the delegates ad-vocated the exclusion of everything of Northern manufacture. Books, too, were denounced—North-ern books—having the taint of liberty ; and their introduction into the pure soil of the South was pro posed to be forbidden. Southern text-books were to the above Bible societies have conceded to the slave-holder his claim to property in human beings-and in doing so have yielded up the slave's right to the Rible

In a lecture which I delivered at Kingswood, near Bristol, two evenings since, I gave some facts on this point, and at the close read the following resolution, which the audience unanimously adopted :-

Resolved, That this meeting, desiring the whole world to have the Bible, deeply regrets to learn that he American slaveholders deny to their enslaved victhe American slaveholders deny to their enslaved vic-tims the right to possess it, —an outrage to which the American Bible societies have consented; and have permitted their agents to pledge themselves that they would not give a Bible to any slave. This meeting takes occasion to express its willingness to unite, with the Parent Committee in London, in a protest sgainst such conduct on the part of the American Bible socieuch conduct on the part of the American Bible socie-ies, and it declares that law to be anti-ohristian which

errives a human being, of whatever complexion, of he sacred right to possess the Bible.' At the above meeting, Alfred Davidson, Esq., pre-sided, and there were present the Rev. Mr. Sandford, of the Established church, the Rev. Mr. Cuttle, pastor of the Independent church, and the pastor of the Moravian church, whose name does not now oc-cur to me. Mr. Sandford, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, referred to his own foelings on the slavery question. The first time he read Uncle Tom's Cabin, it was with much pleasurable interest. He read it the second time; his feelings ere now so excited with the enormity of the crim nd despotisms of slaveholders that, for the time, he ould have desired that all the slaveholders were one erson and had one neck, and he would have taken

he sword and severed that neck, and so put an end o their iniquity. But he read the book the third time, and he was now affected with a consideration of the deep spiritual blindness of the slaveholders ; dark, cruel and murderous, swayed and misled by a alse and spurious religion. Even since, he had de-sired the prayers of Christians to be enlisted for their conversion. In every praying family he desired that whenever they approached the mercy-seat, they should pray that the slaveholders may be awakened by the spirit of God to a sense of their danger from he Divine vengeance.

Mr. Cuttle followed, and considered that the crime of holding slaves was so great that a law should be made, punishing the crime with death. He did not,

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

death, and an agreement with hell."

TF . The free States are the guardians and essential 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 parneus, is FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures ; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

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ly Mr. Winthrop endorsed the Democratic candi-date, and was ready to award praise to him in ad-vance for the excellence of his administration. There was a kindliness in this—some people were so uncharitable as to call it sillines—that went straight to the hearts of the Democrats, who at that time meeded consolation, for it happened at the very dark-est hour of the contest to them. Others, however, had their doubts as to Mr. Buchanan's claims to performation out of Mr. Winthrow's immediation. had their doubts as to Mr. Buchanan's claims to perfection out of Mr. Winthrop's imagination, and were a little surprised at the charming simplic-ity of that experienced gentleman, whose knowledge of public life and public men, they thought, should have made confidence a plant of as slow growth in his bosom as it was in that of another great states-man. The uncharitable doubters were in the right, the event having proved that, with all his 'respec-tability,' Mr. Buchanan can perform as many mean nets as one or two of his predecessors who might be named. His appointments show what the man is. What shall be said of the appointment of such an abject hound as Rynders to the place of Marshal of one of the New York districts, and that district embracing the commercial capital of the country embracing the commercial capital of the country within its limits? The office of Marshal has almost within its limits? The office of Marshal has almost always been held by gentlemen, and we believe this is the first instance in which it has been deliberately conferred on a mere ruffian, a detestable creature, whose presence in a political party ought to be suf-ficient reason why it should never be entrusted with power. We had never expected anything quite so had as this from Mr. Buchanan. It never entered our mind that the Chief Magistrate of the nation, whose character for morality had never been called in question, and whose regard for the ordinary de-cencies of life might be taken for granted, could ap-point to an office, that should be filled only by gen-tlemen of the first respectability and more than or-dinary knowledge, one whose name is identified tiemen of the first respectability and more than or-dinary knowledge, one whose name is identified with political bullyism and the densest ignorance. We can account for this appointment, and for some others that have been made, only by supposing that the President has bad work to be done, and that he is determined to place the tools in hands that will we then. Bothers would be be the the the field. use them. Perhaps we ought to be thankful, in one sense, for what he has done. He has given us fair warning of what we may expect at his hands. We ought to be thankful to him in the same sense that Lord Halifax said the English were bound to be thankful to James the Second, when he let them know that it was his intention to establish arbitrary rule. 'We are thankful,' said the sarcastic Trimrule. 'We are thankini, said the sarcustic frim-mer, 'whenever our gracious Sovereign speaks to us. Especially grateful are we when, as on the present occasion, he speaks out, and gives us fair warning of what we are to suffer.' We are under the same obligation to be thankful to President Buchanan, for he has spoken out, both in words and through deeds; and he has avowed his intention to through deeds; and he has avoved his hundred or ap-carry out Douglas's threat to 'subdue' us by apcarry out Dougha's threat to "should us by ap-pointing the worst kind of men to those offices, the occupants of which must be employed in the work of effecting our subjugation. He acts openly, and we ought to be prepared for anything that he may see fit to do in his determination to promote the great Democratic doctrine, that every man has the right to enslave all who are weaker than himself.

From the Free Presbyterian.

GERRIT SMITH AND HIS SUPPORTERS

some part of the Southern States. Shall we repro-bate the espionage of France, the despotism of Rus-sia, the tyranny of Austria, the dark and unpitying crueity of the Roman States, and remain silent when these deeds are done in Southern America? Rome herself will rise in the judgment, and condemn this land. She makes no pretences to freedom, and free-dom she never enjoyed; but America knows what freedom is,—she glories in being the freest country under heaven; and yet America, knowing that ' they who do these things are worthy of death, not only does them, but glories in them, ---proclaim-ing her shame before all men, while Italy hides hers in the darkness of night, or in the depth of the dun-MISSIONS AT THE SOUTH AND SLAVERY

A Presbyterian minister in Ohio writes as fol-

'As others are expressing their views in relation to the action of the American Home Missionary Soat present, see favorable signs for the emancipation of the slaves, but should rejoice in the dawn of such a day. The Chairman, who had in the introductory speech given several important facts connected with the struggle for emancipation in the West Indics, rose without a dissenting voice, thank the Society for the righteous and manly stand which they have taken

lriven to the same cruel enactments in defen

posed to be forbidden. Southern text-books were to

be prepared for Southern schools and colleges, and Southern professors were to be selected to prepare them man thoroughly othodox in the divine right

them-men thoroughly othodox in the divine right of holding one's fellow-man in slavery, and who would not let a single sentence escape them in praise of liberty, to the endangering of the pure minds of

Minds, too, are attempted to be stereotyped as well as books. There is a vigilant consorship estab-lished, which watches over all that is published

lished, which watches over all that is published through the press, and all that is uttered from the pulpit. We speak of Elizabeth having tuned the pulpit; in the South it is tuned to purpose. Minis-ters of the Gospel have been abused, tarred, feathered, simply for speaking the truth; delicate women have been sent to prison for teaching colored people to read the Bible; and, under fear of insurrection, pretend-ed or well-founded, it matters not much which, the peop merry has been lashed, tortuned shot hurned

poor negro has been lashed, tortured, shot, burned.

There has not been an act of oppression done in the old world of late years that has not been repeated in

the Southern youth.

THE SCHEME TO ABOLITIONIZE VIRGINIA. We The Scheme to AbolitioNize Vilicity. We precise by Northern papers that the partner of Mr. Li Thayer, M. C. elect from the Worcester District of Masschusetts-who, by-the-by, will 'sing small' mough here next winter upon such subjects-is no other than the redoubtable Mr. Underwood, not beginee turned neck and heels out of Virginia on account of his rampant abolitionism. The North tra public will comprehend the prospect their Emi-grant Aid Society really has of success from the fact that Underwood himself dare not show his nose South of the Potomac; so much are all the Southen people incensed against him on account of his persistent impudent slanders levelled at them, as a The scheme simply involves an effort umunity. to rob the credulons, who are also fanatics, at the North, of more or less of their spare cash—that's I.-Washington Star.

BLACK REPUBLICAN DISORGANIZERS.

What is there in religion, or morals, or politics, which some of the Black Republican disorganizers on at attack? German infidelity is preached in one place, free love in another, the rights of property are assailed elsewhere, the Supreme Court is ridi-taled, the Constitution denounced, and the very arnagements of Providence sneered at by men why

"Snatch from his hands the judgment and the rod, Rejudge his judgments, be the God of God."

And could they succeed in their work of destruc-tion, what would they give us in exchange? A wmon from Parker, a lecture from Lucy Stone, an which from Parker, a secture from Lucy Stone, an sticle from Garrison, and some lessons of moral jurity, perhaps, from the corruption-mongers of the ast House of Representatives. It is amazing that such a crusade as that of Black Republicanism should have any followers among men who claim are common sense and common honesty. It high time that it should be resisted and "crushed out." The disorganizing dogmas have how a wide circulation. They are scattered in hewpapers, printed in books and magazines, pro-damed from the rostrum and the pulpit. The atcalmed from the rostrum and the pulpt. The av-assphere in some parts of the country is poisoned with them, and young men are in danger of receiv-ing them without being aware of their true nature. Wherever they are found, they should be met and upsed. Good citizens should not aid, under any area them then the should not aid, under any to visit their families, their schools or their church Treason is treason, no matter where it is utter ed; and when newspapers teach treason, instead of the Constitution, and preachers preach infidelity and rebellion, instead of the Gospel, no man is bound for reaching the former or listen to the latter.'-- Washing-

NORTHERN SOCIETY ALL WRONG.

The whole structure of Northern society is built the whole structure of Northern society is built afon a false basis. Universal freedom and equality reduces, in the end, universal demoralization and marchy. Materialism, Socialism, Scepticism, in their thousand Protean shapes and ramifications, are not the natural products of 'free society,' and find their norious efflorescence in personal prostitution and associated and and a social their norious efflorescence in personal prostitution and social occupation, in private vice and public disorder, in ' Free Love,' Fanny Wrightism, adulte-ties, forgeries, wholesale swindling, garrotting, mur-ter, moles, conspiracies and treason. Such speci-mens as Schuyler, Huntington, Eckel, the Cunning-lame, Wendell Phillips, *et id omne genus*, that oc-casionally ascend to the surface, 'rotting as they

those called to minister God's altar.

This suggestion, says the Boston Atlas, ' is not received by the public in a manner complimentary to his Excellency'; and quotes paragraphs from sev-eral papers in illustration of the fact. But we eral papers in illustration of the fact. But we are pleased to see that the political preachers of Mas-sachusetts have been officially rebuked and admon-ished by the Governor of the State. When minis-ters leave the gospel to preach politics, they must expect politicians to meet them on their own ground, and to deal with them are them of the deal with the set of the set are pl nd to deal with them as they deserve to be ealt with. The divorce of Church and State is to e regarded as one of the most important features of our institutions : and the caution suggested by the rudent Governor of Massachusetts is one that is reatly needed by those restless, ambitious, worldly breachers, who think more of polities than they ught. But we are the more gratified with the overnor's counsel, as it indicates a return to a beter state of public opinion as to the rights and du-ies of the ministers of the Word. Perhaps the poitical clergy of this and other States will one day find grace and wisdom to say, 'I am doing a great work, the Lord's work, and I cannot come down.'

-New York Observer. INFIDELITY AT THE NORTH. That Black Republicanism, alias Abolitionism, is in deadly conflict with the Bible and Christianity, we have seen evi-

with the Bible and Christianity, we have seen evi-dences abundant enough to satisfy us. In New England, especially, the spirit of insubordination and hostility to the authority of the Scriptares is rampant and portentous, clearing the way for the erection of the Pandemonium which they would sub-stitute for the Evangelical Church. To show how this spirit is working in the land of the Pil-grims, a motion to instruct the Judiciary Commit-tee of the Massachusetts House of Delegates to report a bill in favor of allowing infidels to testify in courts of law, which they are now urobibited in courts of law, which they are now prohibited from doing, recently passed by a vote of 208 year to 95 nays. We are glad to see that 95 members of these many righteous men are to be found in Sodom, the city will be saved from the threatened destrucion .- Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer.

Coolies. The Charleston Mercury, which was

erying for the revival of the slave trade a few weeks ago, is now equally desirous for the importation of coolies into the United States. It says :---

The labor of a coolie is to be obtained at the cost of \$48 annually. We feed, clothe, house and take care of one coolie. If he dies or becomes useless, we lose nothing. We risk neither our princi-pal nor interest; we make no investment beyond the weekly remuneration for his labor, and if from any casualty the labor ceases, so does the remunera-

"A negro's labor would cost about \$93 annual ly, the interest upon about \$1,335-which would be near the cost per hand. We feed, clothe, house, and take care of, within a fraction, two negroes for the use of one; if he dies, we lose principal and interest; if he becomes useless, he is an actual urden.

burden. 'There is no present prospect of cheap labor from African importation. The slave trade is clos-ed; negro labor is expensive and scarce; white labor will not answer for the cultivation of the soil in Southern latitudes. Where can cheap labor be obtained? It appears to me there is a way out of the woods; there is an exit from our dilemma in importing coolies. There are no laws forbidding the importation of Chinese laborers. Coolie labor has a three-fold merit; it is cheap, effective, and suited to warm climates. They can labor like the negro on Southern plantations, with as little risk to their health."

im before the adaption of the Constitution Lord Man This suggestion, says the Boston Atlas, ' is notre-

the best jurists of the civilized world, outside of th slave States of this Union. This one fact stamps slave States of this Union. This one fact stamps the assertion of Judge Taney as a legal falsehood. Is the decision of the Court to be accepted as the law of the land? Is every good citizen bound to submit peaceably to its abhorrent dogmas? We cannot believe it. No man is bound to believe falsehood, whether it falls from the lips of ruler, priest, or judge. No citizen is bound to yield to usurpation of power; and the Court have plainly transcended their power in volunteering opinions, when they had decided that Dred Scott could not be recognized in court ; and if he could not appear, no

recognized in court; and if he could not appear, ho case was pending demanding their opinions. Judge McLcan said he should pay no respect to the decision, and good citizens will be quite safe in following his example. Thomas Erskine once told an English court, which was usurping, authority never delegated to it, that 'arguments addressed to reason and conscience cannot be shaken in upright minds by any precedent, for no precedents can sanc-tify injustice. If they could, every human right would long ago have been extinct upon earth.'

It may be that the people of this country have before them a long and hard battle against judicial oppression and injustice. In the father-land, the urts, until a very recent day, have always gone courts, until a very recent day, have always gone with the government against the citizens. In the days of Hampden, a majority of the judges compelled him to pay ship-money, in violation of law and jus-tice. A few years later, a similar court found Russell and Sidney guilty of treason, by a false con-struction of law and a wilful perversion of testimony. Jeffreys always made the law pliant as an osier reed for the accomplishment of atrocious ends, and Braxfield, of the Scottish bench, was wont to say, 'Let them bring me the prisoners, and I'll find the law.' In the famous trial of the seven bishops for libel against James II., two of the judges railed is the structure to manufacture the bishors. in the strongest terms against the bishops, one evadto 95 nays. We are glad to see that 95 members of ed some important points at issue, and only one took the House took a stand against it, and hope that as manly ground in their defence. Even so late as the

manly ground in their defence. Even so late as the closing quarter of the last century, enlightened and liberal judges, like Lord Mansfield and Lord Ken-yon, denied to juries the power of acquittal in trials for libel, and claimed for the bench an absolute power over the public press. It required the genius, and boldness, and inflexible purpose of the first ad-two of modern times. Thomas Erskine, to resist this attempt at judicial usurpation. The judges decided against him unanimously, again and again, and even threatened him with imprisonment for con-tempt of Court, but that man of iron nerve never faltered, and in the end he triumphed; and, as Lord Brougham justly says, preserved the liberties of am justly says, preserved the liberties of English citize

We do not believe that this decision of the Su reme Court will command either respect or obedi-nce. It is a fraud upon history and a crime against numanity. Judges are not infallible. Judge Taney humanity. Judges are not infallible. Judge Taney and his associates are not wiser, or more humane and impartial men, than Mansfield and Kenyon, whose judgment the English people and parliament reversed. 'No decision can sanctify injustice.' When our judges, like Braxfield, assume to 'make the law; ' when they set aside plain historical faces by special plending; when they transcend their power, to secure partisan ends; they cannot be surprised if the American public treat them as the intelligent English public treated the majority of judges who condemned Hampden; as they treated Wright and Allybone, who condemned the bishops; as they treated Jeffreys, for his sentence of death on Alice Lisle. The decision is an attempt to sanc-tify falsehood and injustice, and it cannot stand.

Capt. John Brown, 'the hero of Ossowata-nie,' has left Boston for Kansas.

ind stated that the prospects seemed gloomy not long before emancipation took place in the British colo-nics—and the deliverance of the American slave may

e nearer than we expect. Next Tuesday, the Bible Society will meet at Kings wood, and I anticipate the question of the slave and the Bible will again come up. I have forwarded some printed copies of the letter from the Free Mis-sion Society to the English General Baptists to the

sion Society to the English General Dapusts to the ministers in Kingswood. I had some conversation with a minister in Bristol I who is active in the Bible Society, and loft with him some papers—one was a copy of the American Bap-tist, dated February 10, 1857, and he pointed out the following paragraph in the official report of the American and Foreign Bible Society, to show that the slaves had the Bible :—

Application was received from the South for more active co-operation, where the Society is circu-lating largely the Word of God among the colored population, and Rev. H. W. Read, our missionary col-sorteur to New Mexico, was appointed to labor par-icularly in that field, while detained in the States, in onecomerco of the nsequence of the sickness of his wife.'

I saw how false an impression that paragraph ha made upon his mind, and proceeded to explain to him, that the Society in its activities made it a chief feature of its policy not to give offence to the slave holders. That not one of these Bibles might have holders. That not one of these Bibles might have been requested for slaves; all might have been de-sired for the free colored population; and that the penaltics for teaching them to read were as severe as those for teaching the slaves, so that but few of them could read; that if some of the slaves received the Bible if may all subscripts the bibles. he Bible, it was only where the slaveholders permitthe Bible, it was only where the slaveholders permit-ted it, and that no popular Bible society in the Uni-ted States had dared to assert that the men, women and children, claimed as property, had a right to the law of their Creator, or the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

I would feel obliged to the Corresponding See ary of the American and Foreign Bible Society to tate the facts on which the general assertion in his eport is founded, as I wish to place them in parallel columns with the statements of some of the Southern editors and ministers. Those who really believe the principles of the Bible will not consent that the slave shall be deprived of his right to possess it, nor unite with slaveholders in hypocritical efforts to give that volume to the heathen, which it is a penal offence to distribute in the slave States. EDWARD MATTHEWS.

From the Edinburgh Witness. THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS. The American people may be perfectly assured in that the political edifice cannot survive the subver-sion of its foundations. Although it were political-ity possible, it is not morally possible. A righteous and powerful Providence would not suffer it to exist. The whole resolution of the question as a political crisis lies in this,—Has the North the energy, the virtue, and the wisdom to combine and set limits to the growing evil? Has its leaders segucity enough to see the fintal error into which the Republic has fallen, and strong enough to lead it back to the paths of its youth, and to rescue both itself and the South from the certain ruin which the system cherished by the latter is bringing upon the whole of America? If the North has not the requisite patriotism and virtue, then, alss ! there is nothing before them but the prospect of civil war of no ordinary bitterness and ferocity, or the yet more melancholy prospect of provident of the system of the system of the system of the prospect of the system the prospect of civil war of no ordinary bitterness and ferocity, or the yet more melancholy prospect of the system of the sy the prospect of civil war of no ordinary bitterness and ferecity, or the yet more melancholy prospect of practical vasalage to the slarcholders of the South, and the submission of the whole American people to a tyrannical oligarchy, based on seridom at home and aggression abroad. Meanwhile the state of America is most anomalous. There the living and the dead are joined ; the freest democracy and one of the worst despotisms on the face of the earth exist side by side. This unmatural alliance cannot long last. One of the two principles must overcome

And let me say, that the anti-slavery feeling in this State takes no backward steps; and we pray God that not an inch of the ground which has been taken by the Society may be abandoned.

'I am an anti-slavery man-not from reading Uncle Tom's Cabin, (I never read it,) nor from read Uncle Tom's Cabin, (I never read it.) nor from read-ing any anti-slavery papers and documents. I sel-dom read such things; I have a *long* history of my own that I read, running through forty years of my life—embracing nearly all my life. I was born and educated in Virginia, and lived there until the last four years. I left there on account of slavery, al-though my friends (relatives) are all slaveholders, and my children are, as legal heirs, interested in a large stock of slaves

large stock of slaves. 'I say, from my own observation, that if a mis-sionary is sent to the South, he cannot preach (for he dare not) but very few of the traths of the Bible. Can I prove it ? Let us see. He can be sent, probably, to no congregation or people in the South where the following sins will not be rife and ram

. He will have in his congregation-

"Men who hold their own children as slaves, and their own slaves as wives, although they may have at the same time a legal white wife :--

the breast, and give so much a pound for human flesh :---(This last shocking item in the slave trade)

it is the above. In combating the infidelity of the day, knowing what I do about davery, I feel no ar-gument against us so keenly and sensibly as that we are supporting a system, which, for cruelty and in-justice, finds no parallel in the civilization of the earth? justice, earth.

From the Boston Telegraph. APPOINTMENT OF BYNDERS.

APPOINTMENT OF BYADEHS. The 'respectability' of Mr. Buchanan was a mat-ter on which some of his supporters were preud of dwelling while the late election was going on. It was a particularly pleasing theme to Hunker Whigs who desired his election, and who, under the pre-tence of supporting Fillmore, really did much ser-vice to the cause of slavery-extension, and advanced Buchanan's propects while attempting to labor for another man. All must remember how emphatical-

GERRIT SMITH AND HIS SUPPORTERS. In a recent letter, Gerrit Smith reiterates his will-ingness to receive both Cuba and Mexico into the Union, whenever they wish to come. We had hoped that he had repented of his avowed willingness to commit this sore crime against liberty, but it ap-pears he has not. The effect of bringing Cuba and Mexico into the Union would be to give slavery the complete and perpetual control of the government. The union of the Slave Power is its strength ; the divisions of the friends of freedom are their weak-ness. The maxim, 'Divide and conquer,' is full of divisions of the friends of freedom are their weak-ness. The maxim, 'Divide and conquer,' is full of the soundest wisdom, and the slaveholders well un-derstand it. They have always succeeded, hereto-fore, in maintaining the compactest union among themselves, and in distracting the counsels and ef-forts of their opponents. The effect of bringing Cuba into the Union would be to units its slavery with ours in this compact union, and thus immense-ly increase the power of both for evil. Cuban and American elavery, united in one political confeder-acy, could accomplish immensely more in the over-American suvery, taken immensely more in the over-throw of liberty than they can separately. If Mex-ico were brought into our Union, her territory would ico were brought into our Union, her territory would soon be overrun with slavery. The foreign slave-trade would inevitably be re-opened. The Slave Power would then have a majority in Congress, and the institution would be introduced into every State of this Union, and liberty would be everywhere ut-terly crushed out. That these results would follow, is almost self-evident. A school-boy could see that such must be the issue. such must be the issue. Yet Mr. Smith is ready to aid the Slave Power 1.

this gigantic scheme of making itself universal and irresistible. If he were in Congress, he would yote for the admission of Cuba and Mexico, with or without slavery, into the Union. Such is his own ex icit declaration. Now, this position of Gerrit Smith betrays a men nlicit des

Now, this position of Gerrit Smith beta beta sur-tal, not to say a moral obliquity, which is both sur-prising and monstrous. It shows that he is utterly unfit to be trusted with the least political power, unfit to be trusted with the least political power, much less with the tremendous power of the Presi-dent of the United States. Slavery is at deadly war with the very object for which our government was instituted. It is in mortal conflict with all the ob-jects which God designed to accomplish in the estab-lishment of civil government. He, therefore, who would voluntarily and knowingly strengthen slave-ry, is a traitor to his God and to his race. But the admission of Cuba and Mexico, we have seen used

would voluntarily and knowingly strengthen slave-ry, is a traitor to his God and to his race. But the admission of Cuba and Mexico, we have seen, *sould* strengthen slavery. Mr. Smith either knows this, or he does not. If he does know it, he is wilfully traitorous to God and liberty. If he does not know it, then his defect of mental vision is such as to ut-terly disqualify him for any high office. It is a sad exhibition of the inconsistency into which good men are sometimes betrayed, that a num-ber of these claiming to be, *par eminence*, men of conseisnce and principle, voted for a man occupying this injultous position, for President of the United States. They knew that their candidate had avow-ed this doctrine. One of their ablest men, William Goodell, had clearly and powerfully exposed its es-sential rottenness. They did not know that he had renounced this heresy; for his late avowal of it proves that he has not renounced it. With their eyes open, they cast their ballots for the avowed ad-vocate of the admission of Cuba, with her half-mil-lion of slaves, into the Union of these States. Now, these gentlemen, in condemning the Republi-cans, have carnestly contended that a vote cast for Col. Fremont was a vote cast against interfering with sinflexible opposition ' to such interference. On their own premises, therefore, every vote cast for Gerrit Smith was a vote for the admission of Cuba and Mexico into the Union—a vote to add immense-ly to the resources and power of slavery, in this country, and to give it supreme and perpetual con-trol over the whole continent. The position of Mr. Smith is immensely worse than that of Col. Fremont. country, and to give it supreme and perpe-trol over the whole continent. The positio Smith is immensely worse than that of Col. The latter would let slavery alone in the

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far as interference with it by the national govern ment is concerned ; the former would add immense ly to its power, both in the States and Territo

We have no doubt that the supporters of Mr We have no doubt that the supporters of Mr. Smith thought that it was expedient to vote for a candidate standing on the Synacuse platform, which proclaimed opposition to slavery in State and Terri-tory. But they should learn that principle is above expediency. They should, and we hope will, learn that there is a moral law which prescribes our duty in such cases. Probably they thought, as Mr. Smith professes to think, that to bring Cuba into our Union would tend to hasten the ultimate overthrow of slavery. But the immediate and *legitimate* effect of that measure would be to strengthen slavery, as of that measure would be to strengthen slavery, a we have seen. Now, to strengthen slavery for an hour is a heinous sin. Hence to vote for the admission of Cuba, in hope that, at some distant period of the future, it will tend to destroy slavery, is directly doing evil that good may come. No man but a Jesuit in principle will do that. To refuse to interfere with slavery, where we have

no power to effect it, is not wrong. There is a right and a wrong way of interfering with all evils. To when we have clear and indisputable powers to ac-omplish the same object, is wrong. But to lend our aid directly to strengthen crime is to make ourselves partakers of the guilt. If Congress would exercise the undoubted power that it possesses against slavery, the institution would inevitably die ; and there would be no necessity for resorting to the disputed and doubtful power of direct legislation against it. The former is the position of honest Republicans; the latter is the policy of Mr. Smith and his friends.

From The Covenanter.

BLAVERY-THE SUPREME COURT.

The Slave Power goes on apace. Step by step, it marches on to the entire control of the policy and laws of the country. Intrigue and violence, unprin-cipled legislation and judicial iniquity, are each emcipied legislation and judicial iniquity, are each em-ployed as circumstances seem to require. It never retreats. Strong in its own unanimity, and in the thorough demoralization of its Northern allies, it laughs at opposition, and treats with undisguised contempt the conscience and the struggles of the subjected minority which seeks to restrain its growth -which still retains some regard for human rights. As it gains strength and courage, it throws aside, as a mere 'rhetorical flourish,' the principle once re-garded as fundamental, that 'All men are born free garded as fundamental, that 'All men are ton here and equal,' and openly advocates class distinctions. It calls free society ' a failure,' and inquires whether 'labor' should not be 'owned' by capital—not hired. It boldly avers that the Scriptures sanction, not only negro slavery, but the enslavement of th white race. It claims, as on its side, nature and the 'common law'-scornfully repudiating the doctrine that slavery is the creature of State or munic ipal authority. It demands a recognition of the slaveholder's title to his slave as identically the same with our right to our houses and cattle. It denies the right of a State to emancipate by law, and stands ready to put in its claim to override all legislation in favor of liberty. It is likely to succeed. Whatever other nations

may do, it now feels sure of converting the United States into a vast slaveholder's paradise-as they would style it; or as we would say-a vast den o thieves. It has just taken its largest stride. The thieves. It has just taken its largest stride. The Supreme Court of the land has at last made a decifor his freedom and that of his family in the Dis-trict Court of Missouri, on the ground that having been taken by his master into the State of Illinois, where he resided for several years, he was of right free by virtue of the laws of that State, and could not be again held as a slave. The decision was against his claim. On his appeal to the Supreme Court, the case was dismissed, on the ground that inasmuch as he was of African blood, he could not enter suit in a United States Court! Not satisfied inasmuch as he was of African blood, he could not enter suit in a United States Court ! Not satisfied with this, the Court—two Justices, McLean and Curtis, dissenting—proceeded to declare any attempt to restrict slavery by law unconstitutional, and that the laws of a free State have no power to alter the condition of a slave voluntarily taken into its bounds by his master. These are astounding doctrines. The country has heard them with astonishment, and all the friends of liberty with dismay. That the Constitution re-cognizes slavery in the States, where it exists, we do firmly believe. That it contains provisions most in-figuitous, as in the article regarding the return of

firmly believe. That it contains provisions most in-iquitous, as in the article regarding the return of fugitives, and the three-fifths principle, we have ever maintained; but in this decision we do as firmly believe there has been reached a deeper depth of iniquity. Can anything be more mor strous than the assertion-and it must now be regarded as a part of the established law of the land-that a man who the courts of the general government? That man is an outlaw? That he has no opportunity of redress for any wrong inflicted upon him in any case in which suit must be brought, if at all, in a United States Court? A colored seaman may be maltreated now, on board ship, to any extent, short of taking his life, and he has no redress. He tempote use? In a foreign most he can redress. 'cannot sue.' In a foreign port he can claim no protection from a United States Consul. A Northa slave State. He has no redress from the United States. He cannot sue. It seems to us that the cup of the nation's iniquity must be nearly full. Even foreigners may suc the courts of the Federal Government ; but a man of color—born upon the soil—cannot. He may have shed his blood on the field of battle, as many of them have done—bis father may have done so before him—still he is an outlaw. Six hundred thousand human beings not only disfranchised, but put out of the pale of law, so far as the Supreme Court of the country can do it, by one fell swoop! Before the iniquity of this act, common sins become mere pec-cadillos. Are we a nation of Algerines—of pirates? Most certainly we are, if this be law. Nor is this all. When the Court decided that the colored man is to be regarded as property, and as property only—for this is the essence of the decision —what becomes of the laws of the free States for-bidding slavery? They are all unconstitutional, and will be declared so, whenever a case comes up; for any law forbidding men to hold horess as property in any State would be unconstitutional; but if slaves are property, in the same sense, and to the same intents and purposes by 'common law,' no State enactments could set them free. Still more : on the same principle, the slave trade must be dehuman beings not only disfranchised, but put out of on the same principle, the slave trade must be de clared constitutional so soon as the question is tested. In a word, establish the principle, which this decision has made the law of the land—that slaves are property-not only by State law, but by natural law, and there is no stopping-place-the system may be carried anywhere-the slaveholder system may be carried anywhere—the slaveholder and the slave-trader may hold, buy, and sell, in any district, State, or market within the limits of the entire country; slave coffles may be driven through the streets of New York and Philadelphia. We d not hesitate to say that this decision is far worse than the Constitution itself-bad as that is. It does deep dishonor to the generation which foug the war of the Revolution under the motto, "A men are born free and equal.' It has fixed the brand of indelible disgrace upon the country, and will send down the names of the perpetrators of the deed with infamy to coming ages. Still, we are free to say that the guilt rests upon the Constitution in part. Slavery has a place there. It was allowed a place there. The country has shut its eyes upon the fact. It would not see. It would eyes upon the fact. It would not set. It, while hand the Constitution as a perfect instrument, while Under its ægis the merciless slaveholder has pursued his schemes for teritorial aggrandizement, and his determination to humble the Northern States. Success has crowned his efforts; and now, all law, all tradition, all right, all honorable principle, have been set aside, and slavery, as an existing principle of law, has taken possession of every inch of United States territory. Is there no remedy? We know of none but the destruction of the Constitution. So long as the destruction of the Constitution. So long as the Constitution binds the free States, so long this in-iquity will have no end. The free States off, the slaves would see to the rest. We have alarcs would see to the rest. We do not despar. As things become worse, they are the more rapidly hastening to a turn for the better. It is darkest just before day. 'I saw,' says the wise man, 'un-der the sun, the place of judgment, that wickedness was there; and the place of righteousness, (where it ought to be.) that iniquity was there. I said in mine heart, God shall judge the righteous and the wicked: for there is a time for every purpose, and for every work."

From the New York Tribe THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

be very sweeping and exhaustive in its character, we have no doubt that it will get everywhere just that construction which the interests of a petty tyranny may domand ; that doughface judges, and commis-sioners, and marshals, will use it to extenuate whatever injustice or meanness they may find it necessary to perpetrate ; and especially that it will be used to to perpetrate ; and especially that it will be used to harass and torture the free colored population in the slave States. That the decision of Judge Taney drives a very large class of people, and a class, too, peculiarly open to abuse, out of the United States Courts, leaving them no redress for the most flagrant wrongs, must be apparent even to those who have never read Coke or Chitty. There were, according to the census, 434,495 free persons of color in the United States in the year 1850. Of these, 275,400 were of unmixed African blood, and 159,095 mulattces. We suppose that Judge Taney's decision makes no distinction in favor

Judge Taney's decision makes no distinction in favor of the lighter tints of cuticle. Mr. De Bow, who is very learned in such matters, tells us that ' where the proportion is less than one-eighth of African blood, the distinction of classes begins to be obscured.' How bleached a man must become in order to be enabled to prosecute a suit for the redress of injuries in the Supreme Court, we do not stop to injuries in the Supreme Court, we do not stop to determine. It will be a very fruitful question for the commentators and the pundits. Well; here are nearly half a million of people, just as much Native Americans as Headley himself. They are engaged in various avocations, are amassing real and person-al estate, are paying taxes, and, whenever bad laws will permit them, are, as a class, infinitely more re-spectable and worthy of citizenship than the vaga-bonds who howl in Tammany, and break each other's heads at the primary meetings. We venture to say

heads at the primary meetings. We venture to say that in Massachusetts, which had in 1850 a colored population of 9,064, there is a higher per centage of negroes who can read and write than would be found among an equal number of short-boys and shoulder-hitters who turn up their nice noses at 'niggers.' A more quiet, orderly and industrious class does not exist in any State of this Union. They have, since Massachusetts had a Constitution, al-ways been regarded as citizens of the United States, and in the exercise of the elective franchise have been subjected to no peculiar disabilities. In one city of that State, not a large one, there are over three hundred colored voters ; and if we may credit reports, of the Custon the doughface Democratic janizaries House have never felt any particular delicacy about

intriguing for their ballots. Those free States which have always regarded this class as citizens will, of course, take such legislative measures as may be necessary to secure to it the rights which have never before been disputed. We suspect that the peculiar 'police regulations' of South Carolina and of other slave States will be very much strengthened by this decision, and that Massachusetts and New York scamen will have rather a hard time of it in Charleston and Norfolk. remedy there may be for this miserable condition of things, we really cannot undertake to say.

ANOTHER POSER FOR CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

The presiding Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States rested his opinion that negroes were not citizens upon the allegation that they have never been recognized as such by the General Gov-ernment, either before or since the adoption of the ernment, either -Federal Constitution. His attention is respectfully invited to the following extract from an act of Congress, passed in 1803, which received the approval and has been recognized as constitutional by the fact, that persons of color are less excluded fro clause, it will be perceived, specially recognizes the existence of colored citizens of the United States :---son, shall import, or cause to be imported, any ae-gro, mulatto, or other person of color, not a native, a citizen, or registered seaman of the United States, a clizee, or registered scaman of the United States, or a scaman native of some country beyond the Cape of Good Hope, into any place in the United States, situated in any State which by law has pro-hibited, or shall prohibit the importation of such ne-gro, mulatto, or other person of color. (Act of Con-gress, 28th February, 1803. Sec. 1, T. F. Gordon's Digest, edition 1837, p. 453.) Can any more conclusive evidence be desired to most solemn declaration of the Government itself? and if not, when and by what act were their rights

CONVENTION OF THE FREE STATES. A correspondent of the Boston Telegraph, in speaking of the best means to secure freedom in Kansas, says:

THE DRED SCOTT DECIBION. While there is so much to give us pain and to erred to a rapprehensions in the Dred Scott decision, we confess that no part of it more thoroughly stims our indignation than that which at one stroke distranchies all persons of color in the United States. Great wrongs have at least the respectability of their greatness; but in this mean attempt to crowd down to a stroke distranchies is something akin to the pitful pleasure with which young Nerces pull off the wings of flies, and adopt measures to prevent the alarming means and adopt measures to prevent the alarming the cough when the Supreme Court, and had bulk we as any silk-gowned gentleman upon the bear of a stand point of respectability—men and women whom any white-skinned blackguard is at likerly to snub in a milway car, a lecture nom or a theatre why, we feel very much ashamed o

UNION-SAVING.

Senator Wilson declares the Republican party pledged to the Union, and that if any men, North or South, lay their hands upon it, they shall die, if we [Republicans] have the power, traitor deaths, and leave traitor names in the history of the Repub-lic. General Jackson said ' the Union must be pre-served.' So said the Domestic Union must be prelic. General Jackson said ' the Union must be pre-served.' So said the Democrats; so said the Whigs; so said the Know Nothings; and so have said the Republicans. But what is still more important, the elaveholders have always inflexibly resolved that the Union shall be preserved so long as it ensures the safety of their peculiar institution—and no longer. Now be it remembered, that this same ever beglori-fied preventually saved and never-to-bedlesolved fied, perpetually saved, and never-to-be-dissolved Union will stand till the said slaveholders snap it asunder; which they will certainly do when it ceases to foster and conserve slavery. The North will never dissolve the Union-not a single State in the North; but the time is not distant when the more southern States in their madness will. Mark the prediction ! Then 'we shall see what we shall see,' 'the begin-ning of the end.' Meantime, let the politicians of all parties play at Union-saving, and diamond cut diamond. Take this away from them, and half their diamond. Take this away from them, and half their stock in trade would be gone. Every decent mind in the country will soon come to understand their game, and will get familiarized with the real value of the Union, aye, much better still, with the mar-ket value of its special saviors .- Practical Christian.

The Liberator NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, APRIL 17, 1857.

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM IN AMERICA

Among the most worthy and philanthropic person cross the Atlantic, JAMES HAUGHTON, Esq., of Dub lin, has for several years past occupied a conspicuou position-especially in the cause of Anti-Slavery and Temperance, in which he never tires. Below we give the principal portion of the latest communication we have received from him, relating to the great struggle going on in our land to redeem it from the sin, curse and world-wide shame of slavery :--

. The leaven of enlightened public opinion which has been at work in your Free States for severa years, seems to have at length wrought a good work n the minds of a large portion of your population producing such an indignant feeling against the con tinued encroachments of the Slave States,-which despite their inferiority in every way, as integral por tions of the Empire,-the disparity becoming yearly more and more evident, -seems bent on the maintenance of a supremacy in State affairs ; but which de termination appears now to be counteracted by reater power,-the force of enlightened public opin on in the Free States. Such, at least, are the grow ing convictions impressed on some minds in thes lands, from some late indications of reform, of a social and political character, in the public sentiment of your country. Among the former, we notice the decrease of colorphobia, so generally evidenced in the courts of the country for more than fifty years. This rights of citizenship in your railway cars, and in your steamboats; but especially, in the noble example set by Massachusetts to her sister States, in opening all Art. 1569. No master of any vessel, or other per- the public schools to her colored population ; and to the proofs which we occasionally see in your newspa pers, that this concession to right feeling,-to simple justice, -and I should hope, to conscientious convic tion,-is not a dead letter, but an active, living principle, producing its good fruits. I find in THE LIBER ATON of the first of the present month, the following cheering words, from one of its correspondents, i relation to this question : " Massachusetts enjoy the enviable reputation of extending equality of edu prove that the General Government did recognize the citizenship of negroes, in certain cases, than this borders; and well may Boston, the Athens of America, be proud of her present position in this respect ! And further : "The Equal School Rights Reform i indeed winning golden triumphs, even in this early

unhappy future of your Southam States. Statistic plainly proclaim their backward condition. The power to ' lord it' over their miserable slaves

THE LIBERATOR.

who are not in a position to offer any resistance, has nothing manly about it ; the desire to possess it is an ignoble desire, and it is followed, in the South, not by a determination to maintain the right, at all hazards, but by the contemptible brutality of the coward, who, when foiled in argument, gives way to his unrestrained passions, and acts the assassin in revenge. Thus it is evident that North and South are

and only losers, in this wretched game. A just retribution is sure to follow crime,

Now we find that Northern men are aroused to a sense of the indignities which have been heaped upon them by the South; and, if the little cloud,-no bigger than a man's hand,-which some see on the torizon, and which indicates the coming of the storm as to suppose an invasion of the Free States possib of public opinion which is to sweep away from the or that, in any emergency, our men could not drive Northern States all taint of complicity in the sin of slavery, be really within our vision, and no 'Will-o-obsolete a fossil that even the story of the Revolution the-Wisp, leading to the quagmire of disappoint-ment, then indeed will the deluded and blinded South, have to bewall that righteous sundering of the did, some seventy-five years ago, when their whole Union, which will cut it off, until it repents and makes restitution, from among that great confederacy of States, which was formed for the purpose of spreading liberty and civilization over the earth, but which glorious destiny has been marred by her obstinacy and by the unfaithfulness of all parties to their own onvictions of duty.

I lately had a few hours' pleasing intercourse with an intelligent citizen of Philadelphia; we dwelt on the sad state of affairs resulting from your system of slavery, and we talked over your better hopes of the future. These, we concluded, rested in great measure upon your universal diffusion of education. He spoke in high admiration of the Public School system of Massachusetts; he considers that State, in this respect, and also for the high degree of intellectual cultivation of her people, the first country of the world. What a pity it is, that any stain should rest on her escutcheon,-that any taint of pro-slavery feeling should defile her !

Another of your citizens-from Waterford, in the State of New York-also a man of much intelligence -a teacher in one of her public schools-gave me the gratifying information, that the youth of America-in your free States-are awakening up to a sense of their duties, and their responsibilities, and that he hoped the day was fast approaching, when the universal voice would pronounce the doom of slavery. May I not, therefore, in virtue of these pleasant rev

elations, ask, has your Rainbow of promise really appeared ? Are the nations of other quarters of the globe soon to unite with the American States, in sounding the glad triumph of universal emancipation For surely, no slavery would long curse the earth after America had followed the example of other civilized countries that have purged themselves of the iniquity of making merchandise of their fellow-men. The cowardly and brutal outrage on Mr. Sumneran outrage now endorsed by nearly the entire South -although condemned by the whole world besidesand the outrageous conduct of some slave States in relation to Kansas, can only have the effect of strengthening the conviction in the free States, that a continued connection between them and the slave States car no longer be maintained with honor or safety.

The idea of separation is, no doubt, painful to many minds, but it must come to pass; you must separate Such an unholy confederacy as a Union between free dom and slavery must burst asunder. No bonds can keep it together. It is impossible that a high-spirited people, in love with liberty, can continue to be associated in the most intimate relations with men who profane the name, and trample the reality in the dust. Either the South must yield to the just demand of the North, and set all her bondmen free, or the Unior must be dissolved, and she must bear the whole burden of the iniquity of keeping them still in slavery and take to herself all its future fearful consequence But, let me ask, how far is the North free from guilt in this matter? A firm spirit of resistance to the further encroachments of the Slave Power appears to have sprung up. Such manifestation of improved sensibility is to be hailed with pleasure ; but, is it not true that a pro-slavery sentiment still largely pervades even that portion of the Union ? The prejudice against color is said to be more malignant there than

SPEECH OF DR. DANIEL MANN. At the Disunion Convention held in the City Hall. Worcester, January 15, 1857.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN : I wish for an immediate separation of the free por tion of our country from the slave portion. It is a position to which I have too tardily come, but which my sense of duty and patriotism compels me now to take. I will briefly show you the grounds of my position, and that they are broad enough to accommodate every true patriot And, firstly, why should we not separate ? Of what

dvantage is our so-called 'Union' to ourselves or to numanity? The only possible pretences that ever were plausible are, that it aids to support the expenses of government, and gives strength to meet wa and invasion. If any body is so far behind the ag will be news to him, and he will learn with surpris that some seven or eight of our present Free States combined power was less than several of them now cossess singly, actually resist and repel an invasion by the first maritime and military power in the world and did, in several deliberate and determined campaigns, and desperate pitched battles, demonstrate the homely axiom that 'Yankees can't be beat.' Since that time, the number of our Free States has more than trebled, and each separate State has more than twice trebled its power. So that, if-all the world

should combine to best us now, they could not begin to do it; and besides, no power in the world has the least desire or thought of attempting it. But if invasion were possible, and we were weak nough to want help, could the Slave States give it i Past history will answer this question also. In that

same war of the Revolution, when help would have been acceptable, they could not give it. While the North was pouring forth her young men and old, from every town, village and hamlet, and emptying her treasuries and granaries for the common defence the South was sending her miserable excuses to the Continental Congress for not supplying her quota of men and arms, - Because,' said they, 'if we do so our slaves will rise and cut our throats.' And at the same time, they were endeavoring to negotiate a separate peace with the invader, with the proposition to remain neutral during the war, and afterwards join whichever party should prove victor. It is now time for that part of the story of the Revolution to be told as loudly, as plainly and frequently, as the rest of it. It has hitherto been the policy of our history to wink at the imbecility and treachery of the South, and to let them share the honors, although they skulked from the dangers, of the war. Henceforth, while the pencil of truth paints that bright page of our country's history for our emulation and glory, let her also mark me corner-the Southern corner of the picture-with the blackest colors, for our warning and contempt; a spot foul with treachery, cowardice, and every infamy from its birth into the nation, and growing fouller and more infamous with every succeeding development till its corruption and deformity cover and disgrace the whole scroll.

I pass the consideration of the share the South sus tains in supporting the expenses of government in time of peace, for it is like the pauper's share in supporting your town and county expenses. The South is the great pauper-house of the nation ; I wish it were not worse-honest poverty is no disgrace. But the infamy of the South cannot be described in decent terms it is a sink of every ignoble vice and loathsome pollution.

There are no reasons of profit or honor in favor o continued connection with the South, but abundant easons for separation. Self-respect and self-preservation equally demand it. We are paying dearly every day, in actual cash, for an alliance which no money should hire us to sustain. We are investing money in a partnership of bankruptcy, as though it were nice 'business operation,' and are purchasing disgrace and infamy as if they were the choicest luxuries. We, the most industrious and enterprising people of the world, who despise idleness and incapacity as a crime, are squandering our money to support and encourage a horde of loafers and swindlers. We, the most just and liberty-loving people in the world, are lending at the South. And we see that, in the late discussion our strength to an institution of the most matchles tyranny the world ever saw, where unlimited power over an innocent people is held and exercised, in every variety and wantonness of cruelty, by the most de graded and brutal race of petty despots whom lon continuance in unpunished crime ever bred. We, belonging to the bravest race in the world, whose father threw off the voke of the most formidable kingdom in the world, while Southern poltroons were skulking in those dismal swamps, and parleying for surrender are now submitting to the yoke and cowering beneath the bravado of that very province of poltroons, s contemptible as allies. We, a people of noble impulses, of generous sympathies, of magnanimous memo ries and aspirations, degrade ourselves to be the blood hounds to chase flying fugitives, chain them, an give them back to the slave-driver's lash. We have suffered our noble and well-instructed young men, wh went forth to found anew the free institutions of our re seared ; they have been reared in indolence ; they fathers, to be 'crushed out' on the fields of Kansas We have suffered our baser and ill-instructed young men to carry into execution the fillibustering plans o proaches of conscientious conviction in opposition to the South, and extend the empire of the lash. Our heir system of wrong. Their fears alone can be suc- money, our prosperity, our good name, our noble incessfully acted on. To awaken them, they must be stincts of humanity and manhood, our morality, ou left alone to sustain, unsided, their vile system, or to religion, all that should be dear to us, are squandered sink under it, before the aroused energies and indig- corrupted, prostituted, to that base, grovelling institu tion of a base, grovelling people. Such are the fruits Let the North leave the South to fetter her own of our connection. Let it be severed ! Let all who slaves, and these will soon shake off their chains. The love the institutions which our forefathers lived, and colored population would soon discover the weakness toiled, and fought and died to establish-let all who love the higher law which ruled them, and reverence of their rights would be but a just retribution for the centuries of wrongs inflicted on them and their race, losing it. Daily the corruption spreads. Our rich men, merchants, and large manufacturers, bribed by those men who fought to overthrow British rule in the facility with which their cunning coins money ou the United States, cannot complain if they suffer of the very poverty and recklessness of the South, wounds and death at the hands of those whom they (money which, in the end, is sure to be legislated have long made to feel wrongs a thousand fold greater and swindled from the pockets of the farmers and merchants of the Free States,) act as the agents and Although I see but little prospect of a peaceful panders of the South. They support and control the termination of the wrongs of your colored people, policy of the public press, leading it to cheat the pub-yet my prayers go up constantly to God, that He may lie and undermine their principles. They control the prevent the sad calamity of civil war from coming pulpit, stiffing the voice of true religion, and teaching

APRIL 17

ative from the Free States did not combine and index summary chastisement and perpetual warning a day

and or assassing. There is no depth of disgrace to which there as ions of slavery would not humble the hone of the ions of slavery would not number on the news of the Free States. While the assassin Brooks was targed Free States, of and unanimously reèlected, in my feted, rewarded, and unannually structure, is and tion of his assassin act, BURLINGAME, who, they standing on the slippery ground of a divided costs. standing on the suppery ground of a united cost, uency, and sure to be stabled from behind by the nency, and sure to be stated him, dared to erros at who should have supported that to the southern analy demonstrate the cowardice of the Southern analy demonstrate the object of the bitterest oblogny by the was made the object very. The Presidents, Direton, Northern tools of siavery. All a tonients, Buston, Cashiers and Companies of State street, ranged siz by side with the officials of the Custom House Son by side with the one on the tide waiters and langes, the and reinforced by every bloodhound commission and reinforced by with his marshal and policemen, and leading the per with his manual and pling-shops and dance calls of and spawn of the spanned and spawn of the spanned street, rallied their shameless ranks to the pas Ann street, rained their of Northern manhood, and to defeat the representative of Net. elect (as they nearly the person of Appleton, who all down as his platform, that Northern representation should so represent the North 'as to offend polory, should so represent the was, not to know that the very per-Poor fool that no was, not to know that the very pr-fection of his sycophancy would be sure to provis offence in the slaveholders themselves as Randolph's offence in the statements in the state of th have taught him.

In separation is our only redress and our only us. ty. In the Union, we cannot right our cause. Our very strength is turned against us. Our waith the very strength is the nation, and is controlled by the Slave Power. The emissaries of slavery harber as Slave Power. The Charles of martery name ad fatten in our midst. Our few faithful men, when we send to Congress, must speak our sentiments with hand breath, and with much dilution and disclaimer, is they stand in the shadow of the bludgeos ready h fall upon their heads, and they know there is no ndress. Already, the Southern slaveholder may fail dress. Already, inc count his slaves from the summit of Bunker Hill; ay, and in that vicinity, they king outnumber the free men.

In this heart of the Commonwealth, the alter-free of Liberty must be rekindled, and its beaten fame sent forth to rouse the land. This, I have faith to be lieve, can be done. I have watched the pulse of the common people, (the : mechanics and small-fisted inmers,' of whom I am one,) and I know that it been for freedom. In the late campaign, the speakers wing the masses heard most gladly were these who not nearly proclaimed the principles which we meet the day to inaugurate. The days when Mr. Garisa ad Mr. Phillips would be hissed by a New England asdience have long passed. Even the print-seller, via gauge the popular current on a golden metre, have found that out ; and they write 'Cuastrioss or La. narr ' over heads once denounced as those of this. brained fanatics,' and expect a harvest of dollars ima the operation,-and are not disappointed. They have ceased to garnish the tombs of the old prophets, for the new ones have, at length, aroused the public en. We are on the eve of a new revolution, which shall repeat the triumphs, but show the mistakes of the old ; of a new confederation, which shall not ealy de clare the self-evident truths of humanity, but shile by them and establish them, unterrified by menate, unbribed by flattery, undebased by compromises.

SLAVERY.

Are we necessitated to submit to the recent galing decision of the Supreme Court, that declares that hideous monster Slavery shall be countenanced, upheld, extended ? Are we going to patiently ber with a submission almost bordering on pusillanimity, or m we-fearless and independent of the dreadful imaginary (which is synonymous with really beneficial) ansequences that will eventually succeed-going to mert ourselves with resistless energy to throw of the yoke that binds hundreds and thousands of brave ad noble souls to an unnatural, life-long servitude?

What an atrocious law for a conservative junio to sanction ! Surely, no people 'would rest a law the statute or decree which blasphemonsly declares that man is merchandize.' As Gerrit Saith eloquently says in his recent able letter to Hon. D.C. Littlejohn, Speaker of the New York Assembly-Nothing is law, which cannot be honestly adminisred as law ; and hence slavery is not law. Th

REVOLUTIONARY COLORED TROOPS.

The able New York correspondent of the Milwaukie Scatinel, whose mark can hardly be mis-taken, in a strong letter upon the late Dred Scott decision, recalls the following interesting incident touching that class of inhabitants who, according to Chief Justice Taney, 'have no rights which a white man is bound to respect' :--

During the Revolutionary war, there were whole regiments of colored troops. Rhode Island had a colored brigade, in which, if I am not mistaken, the illustrious Greene served in his carly career. In the second war with England, companies of colored men were mustered into the service of the United under, the law. men were mustered into the service of the United States in this city, and I well remember, that on the return of the United States frigate United States with the priz, the British frigate Macedonian, when the Corporation gave a feast to the whole ship's crew, as the gallant fellows marched up Broadway, a band of some eight or ten stalwart black men, marching in a body, struck my eye. There were other blacks in the procession, scattered here and there, but these were all together. Having an op-portunity to ask Commodore Decatur the reason of this, he said, "This group was the complement of a rarticular cum-that certain men were assigned to particular gun-that certain men were assigned to each gun-that they became proud of their gun-gave names to them, and that great emulation there-greatness. You have long repudiated the hateful syson ensued. As to these black men, their gun was called Black Bess-and a more quickly handled, truly served and efficient gun, he had not in all his

SLAVERY DISPENSES THE LAW.

are worn by slaveholders. More than half of its long bench is filled by slaveholders. Its Chief Jus-tice is a slaveholder. The free States, with double the population of the slave States, do not have half the Judges. The majority represent a minority of dges. The majority represent a minority of waning an 0. The minority represent a majority of tyrannics. 350,000

kept them. Of the thirty-eight who have sat there in judgment, twenty-two were nurtured on planta-tions. The slave States have been masters of the Court fifty-seven years, the slave States but eleven! The free States have had the majority only seven years this century. Even the free State Judges are chosen from slavery-extending parties. Presidents nominate, and Senators will confirm no other. Three times a new Judgeship has been created, and every time it has been filled with a slaveholder. The ad-vocate who pleads there against slavery wastes his voice in its raulted roof, and npon cars stuffed sixty vears with cotton. His case is judged before it is years with cotton. His case is judged before it is argued, and his client condemned before he is heard. —Albany Journal.

day." These are indeed cheering words; and I trust may be permitted to me,-a stranger to your country. who never expects to set his foot upon your soil, but who views with deep interest the workings of you noble, but so far unprofitable, theory of government -to express his hopes that the world will yet see, and at no distant day, the great idea of the fathers and founders of your Republic realized, in the practical acknowledgment, by common consent of your citizens, that every man within your borders is entitled

For your Northern men there seems not even tem of slavery ;-but, being tied to the already dead body of the South, its rottenness is imparted to you and you are thereby prevented from rising up to the full measure of your greatness. You cannot become the teachers of the Nations; for, with all your youth THE SUPREME COURT. Five of its nine silk gowns ful energy to aid you, the bird-lime of wicked com its panionship keeps you entangled, and makes your ex ample far more embarrassing to the friends and advocates of human progress, in every land, than the waning and decrepid institutions of the old world's

twenty millions ! It has long been so. Originally, there were three Northern and three Southern Judges. But the South soon got the bigger share of the black robes, and kept them. Of the thirty-eight who have sat there their unmanly conduct. The system they uphold en-ables them to live in that state of idleness and inac-tivity which a people, educated as they are, become much in love with. It gives them power over their the neglect of intellectual improvement, are the surprecursors of national decay. And this decay,arising from these, and perhaps other causes, -marks the present condition, and points to the still more

relative to the deserved expulsion of Mr. Brooks from the Senate,-for his cowardly attack upon Mr. Sum ner, and for the contempt he manifested for the privileges of the House, and the freedom of debate,considerable number of Northern members lowered their own dignity, and struck a blow at civilization by their vote sustaining that man in his shameful ca reer. The speedy recognition of his scandalous conduct, by his constituents, should satisfy every friend of freedom that it is in vain to parley with slavery, in the hope of mitigating its ferocity. Slaveholders are not to be reasoned with; they will not hear reason; they must be shunned and avoided as moral lepers, and told that in repentance alone can they find a full acknowledgment of social rights among the rest of mankind.

It seems as if there was nothing to be gained by appealing to the humanity of slaveholders : their souls tenaciously cling to their unjust authority over their victims ; they resent with brutality the smallest apant fury of the men they have so deeply wronged. of their oppressors.

However beautiful the vision, I have but faint hopes the God who guided and blessed them-unite to of a peaceful termination to the wrongs of the colored maintain that law; and honor their God ! Let us cur people in your land. Many of them have the blood loose from this Union, which is but a conspiracy o f the Saxon in their veins; they will not always wickedness, and rescue our race from its curse, while brook oppression ; and surely, the successful assertion yet there is any power and any virtue left to us. of their rights would be but a just retribution for the

by their poor, sinful fellow men. The descendants of than their fathers had to endure.

apon the enslavers, and their innocent children. how to evade or trample on God's higher law-put-Miss Bremer opens one of her chapters-that on ting into the richest pulpits South-side parsons, and The Spirit of Love," with these beautiful words : such as would send their mothers into slavery, and set "Meanwhile the Spring approached. With an ex- ting the STUARTS and the Longs over our highest ression of God's love, the sun smiled down upon the institutions of learning, to poison the principles of the earth : she felt it, awoke from her sleep, and breathed pupils. out her morning prayer in the silent but delicious

flagrance of the fresh flowers."

ization, feel that God's love is floating around them, and that they can secure its perennial showers of peace and prosperity by sowing, and tending, and bringand prosperity by sowing, and tending, and bring-ing to perfection, "the silent but delicious fragrance of the fresh flowers," of universal Liberty throughout ed at home, divided in Congress, and defeated in Kanall your borders.'

the Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery your Senator's presence when alone, unguarded and Society, but we are able to announce confidently that unsuspecting, and prostrate him with a murderous society, but we are able to allow York, on Tuesday weapon. It was only by their paralyzing and cor-and Wednesday, May 12th and 13th. rupting influence, that every Senator and Represent-

When the men of New England take their interes

flagrance of the fresh flowers." May all the inhabitants of your great country, now in the Spring time of your growing and ripening civil-ization, feel that God's love is floating around them, silence or expel them. The spies and tools of the sas. It is by their private aid and encouragement that a Southern coward and assassin, surrou IF We have not yet received the official notice of fellow-conspirators and assassins, dares to skulk into

judge on the bench, who administers slavery a la may not be entirely conscious of his knavery. Nerertheless, he is a knave, for he is doing unto other a he would not have others do unto him.

Every law of God, nature and morality openly protests against this abominable dealing in human fail and blood-this purchasing and disposing as we will of beings whose nature is far from being so utterly inferior to ours as hypocritical, long-winded, pro-sivery politicians would have us believe. The oppos slave is as dear as the white man to him who lovingit saith. 'Love one another, for my sake.'

"Do unto others as ye would be done by," says the golden, but much neglected maxim, and it would be well for all if it was strictly followed. If we would seriously consider this vitally important subject-inportant, we say, because it is the most important sab ject of the times, and one that is very intimately connected with the well-being of the Union, the 'wis' decision of Chief Justice Taney and his elique to the contrary notwithstanding-we would be compelled. from overburdening, substantial proof of the periicion evils of this truly devastating scourge, to encourage and, to the best of our ability and power, promoted Anti-Slavery cause by bringing our united talent ad energy to the support of this good, and one that will yet be a successful movement.

Men who boldly avow their conscientions printples, and those whose lives are devoted to this priseworthy undertaking, are subject to the hollow, not culing sneers of the thoughtless crowd; but, that Heaven ! their very souls are imbued with their lanthropic sentiments, and it will take something more than the biassed opinion of a credulous clas, whose gullibility is insatiable, to make them fore any opportunity that will have an advantageous infaence, and that there is the slightest possibility dis being materially conducive to the good of the cross

AN ENCOURAGING WORD AND DEED Though the following letter was not written for pat lication, Mr. PHILLIPS has handed it to us for iner tion in THE LIBERATOR, as a matter of encouragen WOONSOCKET, April 5, 1857.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Boston, Mass. MUCH ESTEEMED FRIEND :-- I have been looking over THE LIBERATOR this morning, and my though have been carried back some twenty-five to tranff seven years, when this Anti-Slavery agitation onmenced in good earnest. The struggle with a first you pioneers in the just and righteous cause has been severe and long. We of the third and fourth gain in this good cause have had our trials and mortifie tions (some think); but, for myself-for the link I

have done for it-I feel more than paid in the refetion of having done a very little good for my falle beings. My friend, if a word of encouragement from one, so humble a contributor to the cause, could a of any service or satisfaction to your friend Garies and other good and true men and women in the case (when the whole nation-I might say the whole dir lized world-are approximating to these great ruda. I would say, go on, brothers ! go on, sisters ! hold on to the end! You have Justice, Mercy and Trak and, I may say, the All-Wise Ruler of the Univer-

HAPARASYFERS 4.

on your side. I enclose my check for \$10.00, on Union Bak Providence, for the good cause, and remain Your friend for the oppressed, EDWARD HAREIS

APRIL 17.

FRIENDLY INVITATION.

MR. EDITOR : Although I do not agree with you in regard to the policy advocated in your journal, yet I am no less the uncompromising foe to every conceivable 'form of oppression over the minds and bodies of men.' I beheve, too, that you are doing a good and great service to the down-trodden millions by striking at the very root of slavery-that is, by aiming to remove the unjust prejudice against color.

My object in this note is cordially to invite any of the lecturers in the service of your Society to give me a call, if they should be in Rock Island. I see by THE LIBERATOR, that Mr. Foss and Mrs. Colman are somewhere north of this region, and if they will call on me, fourteen miles southcast of Rock Island. on the Galesburgh road, I will give them, most cheerfully, every facility in my power to lecture in this rural region of Illinois; and if I am not mistaken, they will meet some congenial friends of human

A line addressed to me at 'Camden Mills, Roel Island Co., Ill.,' will receive prompt attention. Yours, for humanity, B. G. WRIGHT.

To The Emancipation party which has recently spring up in Missouri, as an offset to the Border Ruf-fans, has actually achieved a victory in the city of St. Louis, electing their Mayor by fifteen hundred majority over the highest opponent, and casting near-ly a majority over all the votes thrown. The votes tool: Wimer, Emancipationist, 4331; Pratt, Demo-cit, 3080; Lane, American, 1626. A large number of Americans voted for Wimer, and a majority of the Emancipation ticket is probably elected.

cleeted. This really looks as though good would come out of the Kansas villany in the place where it may have been least expected, in Missouri itself. Perhaps the rascality of the State having poured itself out upon the western Kansas border, the virtue of the State is left predominant in the east. The Emancipation can-dicate, Mr. Wimer, made a speech two or three days before election, boldly arowing himself a Pree-Soiler, and saying that he did not want the yote of any where the state bar of the state is was man who was opposed to emancipation. This was manly and noble, and stands in glorious contrast to the ignoble course of Col. Benton, who took pains to publish a letter against the Emancipation move-This shows just what Benton is. Deduct hi ment. This shows just what benton is. Deduct his vanity and boasting, and you have a small remainder. During his absurd Union-saving tour in New Fing-land, Benton passed himself off as in some sort an op-ponent of slavery. And yet he seizes the first occasion to write a letter against a freedom party in his own State. The old man is something of a humbug, after all.

It is really encouraging that an Emancipation party dares to lift its head not only in the Missouri Legisla-ture, but in a local election.—Salem Observer.

TT The following is the shabby but characteristic letter of Mr. Benton, referred to by the Observer :--

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1857.

I saw with amazement the ABOLITION movement in our Assembly, and wrote immediately to Price, Lusk, and others at Jefferson City, to CONDEMN and REPUNIand interval of the second of the second sec election, that I might not have been DECEIVED by

Many friends told me that these persons would turn out for Abolition in the State as soon as the election was over, but I could not believe in such a thing. To add a State Slavery Agitation to the National Agita-

add a State Slavery Agitation to the National Agita-tion, at the very moment when we were opposing the National Agitation, was an incredible thing. For persons calling themselves my friends to attack the whole policy of my life, tohich was to keep Slavery Agitation out of the State, and get my support in the cavase by keeping me ignorant of what they intended to do, is the GREATEST OUTRAGE I HAVE EVEN The state who have done it have sever EXPERIENCED. Those who have done it have never communicated ONE WORD to me in justification or explanation of their conduct, for it is something they can NEITHER EXPLAIN NOR JUSTIFY. They know that it was I who introduced THE CLAUSE AGAINST LEGIS-LATIVE EMANCIPATION, into the Constitution, in order to keep the Slavery Agitation out of the State, and that my whole life has been opposed to the agitation of the subject. THOS. H. BENTON.

LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM AFRICA. The N. Y Commercial Advertiser says that the British mail teamer which arrived on Saturday, brought late in-telligence from Western Africa. The new packet-ship Mary Caroline Stevens, from Baltimore, had arrived at Monrovia. There had been another battle between the colonists at Cape Palmas and the natives, in which between twenty and thirty of the colonists were killed. The inhabitants of Cape Palmas had sent an appeal to Monrovia for aid, and 160 men had been sent to them in the packet-ship Mary Caroline Stevens. Ex-President Roberts had sailed in the Stevens for Cape Palmas, with a view of procuring the consent of that colony to unite themselves with Liberia. At present TRIAL OF REV. ISAAC S. EALLOCH.

in society since. So Mr. Fairchild, though he contin-ues-pastor of a society, is a ruined man-having little more influence than though his guilt had been proved. It must end so, we think, with Mr. Kalloch. His people will support him for a time, as the Methodists did Avery; but his usefulness has ended. With the clergyman suffer his family, his parish, the church with which he was connected, the benevolent institu-tions whose claims he advocated, and society gener-ally. We may say this is not just, but it does not alter the fact.—Neuburyport Herald. mixed Airrean blood, and as black as charcoal. He does not know his own age, and though illiterate, is not ignorant. He is anxious to know who owns him, though the News says 'there is no doubt that Mrs. Chaffee, of Massachusetts, is his legal owner.' His daughters, 'Eliza' and 'Lizzie,' have not been so 'conscientious' as their father, but have fied from slavery, and their whereabouts is unknown.

THE DRED Scorr CASE. It is not the pulpit and the press alone that have to do with the Supreme Court decision in the Dred Scott case. The legisla-tures of the free States will take such action as the interests of freedom demand. The Joint Committee of the New York Legislature, appointed to consider the new have made a leastly proper with produ-The Tremont Temple Sunday morning was filled. crowded, jammed, packed. The stream of humanity, which poured into it, was a torrent, not a tide. Not a crevice was left unoccupied by the eager throng. Absolutely overflowing at last, the outer doors were shut and barred, and the multitude of men and women this case, have made a lengthy report, with resolu-tions and a bill accompanying. The joint resolutions, and an abstract of the bill, are as follows :-remaining outside, disappointed suitors for admissio

to the sanctuary, was a spectacle for men and angels. Could any one who looked on imagine that any religious impulse, or a creditable motive of whatever Resolved, That this State will not allow slavery

Could any one who looked on imagine that any religious impulse, or a creditable motive of whatever character, brought together these confluent throngs from the highways and byways of the city? Did they come up to worship God, or was it only to lay the incense of a prurient curiosity and a disgusting adula-tion upon an altar raised by themselves to the glory of the Rev. Mr. Kalloch? Truly, we have seen no more melancholy exhibition of human weakness than this! A minister of the gospel escapes a conviction for adultary, committed, if at all, under circumstances which show him to be a fool, as well as a knave,— quite as deficient in ordinary discretion, as regardless of every obligation of honor and religion. The

quite as deficient in ordinary discretion, as regardless of every obligation of honor and religion. The grounds of his scape from the legal consequences of his guilt, by disagreement of the jury, we need not recapitulate. By the judgment of whatever is sound, or even charitable in public sentiment, if he is not utterly condemned, he is left at least in that disgrace-

any circumstances or for any time, in this State, any person mentioned in the 2d section, and punishes the ful position, made up of the most unfavorable impresperson mentioned in the 2d section, and putter same by imprisonment for not less than two years, sions and very discreditable suspicion. Morality is scandalized, religion is wounded, the very profession of which he is a member is degraded, a new stum-bling-block is thrown in the path of Christian faith,

This is meeting the issue bravely.

another discouragement given to our confidence in manhood clothed with the highest trust, which can be DEATH OF GOOLD BROWN.--It is our painful duty to record the death of GOOLD BROWN, Esq., the cele-brated Grammarian, who departed this life on Tues-day evening, the 31st ult., at 94 o'clock, at his resi-dence on South Common street, in Lynn, of congestion of the lungs,--aged 66 years. He was born in Prov-idence, R. I., in the year 1791, and was a descendant of the founder of Brown University. After acquiring a superior education, Mr. Brown, at the age of 19, proceeded to Duchess county, N. Y., where he was engaged as a school teacher. He afterwards removed to the city of New York, and became principal of an DEATH OF GOOLD BROWN .- It is our painful duty mannood ciothed with the highest trust, which can be reposed in it. Under such circumstances, guilty or innocent, one can hardly help conceiving, that a minister of religion would be overwhelmed by the profoundest sentiments of sorrow, shame and humiliation. His own charac-ter tarnished, the cause between God and man disof sorrow, such ther tarnished, the cause beam of this points the proceeded to Duchess county, and it is not for us to pronounce authoritatively upon this point, there is quite enough in the case, which is undisputed and indisputable, to bring such a con-sciousness home to a mind not utterly perverted, and a heart not altogether corrupt. One would think there was far more than enough to induce a man capable the necessary inferences from his un-the necessary inferences from his un-

a heart not allogent to induce a man capable of perceiving the necessary inferences from his un-happy position, to avoid, rather than seek, the public gaze, and to endeavor to recover the good opinion of men, by those means which alone could settle public indement in his favor. Mr. Brown has publicates of English Grammar,' and the 'First Lines of English Grammar,' but his last and greatest work, which was the result of twenty-six years of well-directed and unremitting labor, was his 'Grammar of English Grammars,' which was pubjudgment in his favor. But the exhibition of Sunday could not fail to lished first in 1851, by Messrs. S. S. & W. Wood, of But the exhibition of Sunday could not fail to satisfy the least reflective, that Mr. Kalloch loves triumph, rather than sacrifice, and is willing to rest his cause upon that sort of popular appreciation, which would hang him to-morrow, with the same zeal which leads the crowd to follow in his train to-day. As for the multitudinous mass of silly women and silly men whom a morbid and inconsiderate curiosity impelled to throng the avenues to the Tre-mont Temple Sunday, we presume a grinning ourang-outang, clothed in pricetly vestments, would have in their full force to the regular congregation of the fluenced, even if mistaken, by natural and easily understood motives; but to the promiscuous assemwithout a blemish. His heart was as large as his head, and his many acts of charitable kindness will be long and gratefully remembered by the recipients of his liberal bounties.-Lyna Bay State.

Terrors of Slavery.—Some of the people of Meek-lemburg county. Virginia, were badly hoaxed recently. It appears that some one put in circulation a rumor that 200 slaves had risen in arms at Forksville, in that county, and killed Dr. B. Fennel's, Wm. Wright's, and D. Hudson's families, and were about to slav everybody before them. The rumor rapidly 'apread, and gained so much credence that (according to the Petamburg Democrat) about two hundred white women and children of the neighborhood were col-lected together at the houses of Isaac Benford and B. M. Hites, where they were guarded by a few faithfui alaves, armed with axes, hoes, &c. The young and marched toward the represented place of insurrec-tion, some five miles from Forksville. To their utter astonishment, however, they soon found out they had been egregiously hoaxed, and thereupon marched back again.

Devilish.—In West Tennessee a slaveholder pushed his slave girl out in the cold until her fingers and toes were badly frosted, when he took his knife and cut, them off, and threw them into the fire! Covered with sores, and nearly dead, she ran away—and what did the Christians in those parts do with her? They put her in prison ? But then they had the grace to run the slaveholder out of town when he appeared to claim his mutilated slave. his mutilated slave.

Elections .- Partial returns, in Michigan, indicate the elections. —Partial returns, in Altengan, indicate the election of the Republican State ticket by a good majority. Six of the eight Circuit Courts, and the Regents of the State University, are also Republican. The Connecticut election has resulted in the success of the Republicans, who have carried the State offi-

of the Republicans, who have carried the State offi-cens by the people. Returns from the Judiciary election in Wisconsin indicate the re-election of Whiton, Republican, as Chief Justice, by a decided majority. William Willis was nominated for Mayor by the Republicans of Portland on Monday, and elected on Tuesday by 425 majority. Twenty-four Republicans were elected to the City Council, and four opposition. Last year, there were 24 Liberals, and only 4 Repub-licans

Southern Emigration .- The Baltimore American speaks of the large emigration going on from the older Southern States, as an event which * bodes no older Southern States, as an event which 'bodes no good to the present or future prospects of these mem-bers of the confideracy, -meaning Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Alabama. It is regarded as the 'sign of a process of depopulation which caunot be viewed without the gravest concern,' because it does not empate from an operation completion between not emanate from an overflowing population, but, on the contrary, it 'marks an abandonment of a soil the contrary, it 'marks an acandonment of a soil which, exhausted by an injudicious culture, will no longer pay the cost of tillage—the result of a system of self-consuming living, which has eaten upon itself until there no longer remains the means of sustenance.'

David D. Hume, a Connecticut spiritual medi-um, is creating a great excitoment in Paris. He has visited the Emperor, and his Majesty was wonderfully impressed with the marvellous exhibition presented by Mr. Hume.

IF Mrs. H. B. Stowe has had dangerous adven-tures by field and flood during her European tour. On her voyage through the Mediterranean, the steamer came into collision with a coasting vessel, and subse-quently on land she was twice in a carriage which upet-once in the streets of Rome. Fortunately, no injury to life or limb occurred on either occasi

A Brutal Murderer Convicted .- The Cincinnati Gasette states that Return J. Walker, of Sylvania, charged with murdering his wife, and then burning her re-mains to obliterate the traces of his guilt, has been convicted. The Gazette remarks :--

• The murder is one of the most brutal and disgust-¹ The murder is one of the mosf brutal and disgust-ing in all the annals of crime. A husband not only murders his wife, after cold-blooded premeditation, but he sits up nights, with his door locked, cuts her into small pieces, and burns up her remains in the store. This process occupied several days, in which time he the unsavory scent went forth from the chimey, and filled the nostrils of those who happened to be in that vicinity. He has not yet been sentenced.⁴

in Ashbury Church, \$4; McLean, do, 4 40; Cort-land, 2 15; Milan, 1 57; Burr Oak, Michigan, 1 05.

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer,

THE BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. For b

THE BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. For beauti-fying the complexion, cleansing the teeth, bathing, sharing, and all toilet purposes, this cosmetic is unri-valled. Lewis Gaylord Clark, of the Knickerbocker Magazine, says of it: 'We can say, from ocular proof, that the Balm of Thousand Flowers, a preparation for removing tan, pimples and freckles from the face, sha-ving, cleansing the teeth, perfuming the breath, &c., Fetridge & Co., proprietors, is the best article of the kind we have ever encountered.' Price, 50 cents a bottle. A. Williams & Co., General Agents, 100 Washington street. Boston. Vashington street, Bost July 25. eop6m

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING . OF

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS. The undersigned, a Committee appointed for that purpose, hereby give notice, that the FIFTH YEARLY MEETING OF THE PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS OF PENNSYL-VANIA will convene in the Longwood meeting-house, Chester County, on the FIRST DAY, the 17th of Fifth month, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue

Fifth month, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue its sessions, probably, for three successive days. The distinguishing peculiarity of this Religious Society is, that, not being founded upon a creed, it invites the co-operation of every friend of Truth, Humanity, and Progress, without regard to sectarian or theological distinctions. The rights of those who come into our assemblies are graduated by no differ-ence of sex, nationality, or complexion. We have no order of priests or ministers, lifted above their breth-ren, to address us in a voice of authority, to define the boundaries of thought, and interpret for us the will of God. Free discussion has for us no terrors. We say with Mitroy, 'Though all the winds of doctrine be let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the

until there no longer remains the means of sustenance.
S. Louis, April 13.—Kansas advices to the 7th inst. have been received. Messrs. Robinson and Deitzler appeared at Lecompton on the 6th inst., to stand their trial on the charge of treason, but the time, place and four the one of the saw mot having been canneed to suppear on the first Monday in May.
The requirements of the law not having been carried out respecting the census lists, no voting at the compton, and four obscure places had been designated in which to hold the polls.
Spiritualism.—It is estimated that the number of Spiritualists in Boston devoted to the subject; the New Eagland Spiritualist and the Banner of Light. The former is edited by E. A. Newton, formerly a Presbyterian clergyman, and the latter by a person notorious as the solid or of a disreputable journal. On Sundays, meetings are held regularly in three halls; the Melodon, Horticultural Hall, and Chapman Hall. The sale of works on 'Spiritualism' increases rapidly.
To David D. Hume, a Connecticut spiritual mediation.
Spiritualism in the same of Light.
The one idea which history exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness, is the idea of morks on 'Spiritualism' increases rapidly.
To David D. Hume, a Connecticut spiritual mediation of the sale of works on 'Spiritualism' increases rapidly.

us, in this spirit and for these objects, we extend a cordial and carnest invitation to meet with us at the time a

time and place above name	od.
Joseph A. Dugdale, Oliver Johnson, H. M. Darlington, William Bernard, John G. Jackson, Lizzie McFarlan, Hannah P. Hanway, Dinah Mendenhall, Sarah M. Bernard, Rachel Wilson.	Ruhaney Way, Thomas Garrett, Isaac Mendenhall, Philena Heald, Ruth Dugdale, Franklin Darlington, Josiah Wilson, Susanna Chambers, Sarah A. Entriken, Agnes Sanders.
to JOSEPH A. DUODALE, H	Meeting may be addressed famorton, Chester Co., Pa., Anti-Slavery Office, New

LONGWOOD MEETING-HOUSE is one mile west of LONGWOOD MEETING-HOUSE is one mile west of Hamorton, on the road leading to Kennett Square. Strangers are informed that a daily mail coach runs to the latter place from Wilmington, Del., passing directly by the meeting-house. The distance from Wilmington to Longwood is 13 miles, Between Phil-adelphia and Wilmington there is daily communica-tion both by railroad and steamboat.

NEW MALVERN WATER-CURE.

WESTBORO', MASS.

63

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try. April 10. 6w.

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL. For Children & Youth of both Sexes.

THIS School is located in the pleasant and quiet village of Hopedale, Milford, Mass., within two hours' ride of Boston, Worcester and Providence, —a place admirably fitted for an Educational Institution which is designed to combine with intellectual train-ing proper stiention to the physical health and com-fort, and a watchful regard to the moral and social cal-ture of those who may share its privileges and oppor-tunities. Its success, since it has been under the su-perintence of its present Principals, together with their former experience, and general qualification for the position they occupy, increases the hope and the belief that they may prove themselves worthy of the continence and patronage, not only of their friends, but of the friends of a true and com prehensive educa-tion, and of the public at large.

but of the friends of a true and comprehensive educa-tion, and of the public at large. The design of this School is to educate in the high-est and best sense of the term ; to exalt substance above show, attainment above accomplishment, merit above appearance, being above seeming ; to make neith-er parrots, puppets, nor pedants, but *thinkers*; to aid in the formation of a symmetrical, harmonious, sub-stantial character ; to fit its pupils for any truly hon-orable calling, and for solid metubase in life. Hence orable calling, and for solid usefulness in life. Hence, the superficialities, mockeries, and shama, 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. Parents and Guardians desirous of finding a pleasant

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

removed from the evils and temptations of common society, and from the corrupting power of prevailing wickedness—where they will be nurtured in virtue, humanity and pure religion, will find here an unusual-ly favorable opportunity of realizing their wishes. As this Institution is thoroughly Reformatory and Progressive in its purpose and spirit, it must neces-sarily rely to a very great extent upon the friends of Reform and Progress for its prosperity and support. To all such, its claims and merits are respectfully and confidently submitted.

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, ABBIE HAYWOOD, ch 13, 3wis3wos March 13.

'It is not Good for man to be Alone.' 'The Old Physician' Again, HIS NEW WORK IS NOW READY, THE MORAL PHILOSOPHY

07

THE LIBERATOR.

TAKING THE CENSUS IN KANSAS.

TRIAL OF REV. ISAAC & KALLOCH. The trial of Rev. Isaac & Kalloch for addi-try has inally terminated by a disagreement of the try has inally terminated by a disagreement of the try has inally terminated by a disagreement of the try has inally terminated by a disagreement of the try has the public press, to a great extend has many in retaining the evidence. It was no common bus the train of all by themselves: he represented a class and the public press, to a great extend has many train a church was to anfler when he suffered. The train was not committed if committed at all, with the hashand having confidence in his charged. The main a church was to anfler when he suffered. The trained and level woman, but one who was entrusted to him by a hashand having confidence in his charged. This trial is most disstrons, as we regard it, to all the same of the Free State emigrants who have the same of the Free State emigrant who have the same of the free State emigrant who have the same of the free bases and it has the same of the profession is there was no disagree for the same of the profession is there was no disagree for the same of the profession is there was no disagree for the same of the profession is there was no disagree for the hashes the was a the base of the courts the same of the profession is there was no disagree for the have been so from the days of the forms all now they have been so from the days of the forms all now they have been so from the days of the forms all now they have been so from the grave flate was a disagree for the same desame of his profession is there was no disagree for the same desame of his profession is the the propriety of his the same desame desawhere. It is now seen that it the the same desawhere is profession for a desargymany the same of a be integrave. The second the lay are commended there the trained against the common man, and though it reads the same take where set is for down, the mabees moriel be married, to remove him furthere the sam

selves with Liberia. At present. Cape Palmas is an independent colony.

Governor Drayton had recently formed a mutual alliance with the Rock Town and Cavalla people, with which tribes the Grebos had long been at vari-ance. His doing so gave the latter great offence, and ance. His doing so gave the latter great offence, and they armed themselves, pretending to fear an attack from the Colonists and their allies, and the Colonists, who had long anticipated an attack from the natives, were alarmed by a report that they had 'planned to cat them off on their next quarterly meeting day.' Several palavers were held with the head men, but none resulting satisfactorily, the Governor declared war. The first battle appears to have been com-menced about noon on the 22d of December, by an attack upon the natives occupying the towns situated between the villages of Harper and Latrobe, made simultaneously by Colonists stationed in each of these villages, and by a body of Rock Town natives from ambush on the north side of the river. The towns mages, and by a body of Rock Town natives from anbush on the north side of the river. The towns were fired and the natives forced to retreat. A few of then were killed, and the Colonists lost one man. The natives, however, returned on that and the two following nights, and burnt forty-eight dwellings, in-cluding the Protestant Episcopal Mission buildings at Mount Vaughan. On Christmas day, six Colonists, with two hundred and fifty of their allies, attacked and burnt the four towns at Gralware six miles below and burnt the four towns at Grahway, six miles below Palmas. The natives are said to have such for peace, but they will not be permitted again to build towns upon the Cane.

Hox. CHARLES SCREEP. The many friends of Charles Summer will be pleased to learn by the follow-ing extract of a letter received from him by a person-al fined in this city, that his health had improved by the sea voyage. The letter is dated 'On board the Neamer Fulton, Thursday, March 10, 1857.' Mr. Summer Survey Summer says :

"Accept my thanks for your good wishes, which been to avail. The passage, indeed, has been rough, and I have been very sea-sick; but I have now recov-ered from these annoyances, and find my old symp-bus essentially modified, so that I am more sure than two for mulate meterstion. A bready I begin to feel ever of complete restoration. Already I begin to feel strong, and to walk like a well man. We are now run-ning along the southern coast of England, and I shall put his hasty letter ashore at Cowes, whence I trust it may reach you."

FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST SLAVERY. An interest-ing and important meeting of French Protestant cler-symen was held in Paris a few weeks since, to coneffort was held in Paris a lew weeks since, to con-mer the subject of American Slavery. An address of 'fraternal but severe remonstrance' with American Protestants was adopted and extensively signed. It collarmon the protection of the severe remonstrance is a severe remonstrance with American Protestants was adopted and extensively signed. It calls upon the Protestants of this country to wipe out this great reproach.

dication of a growing interest among Frenchmen in the subject of American slavery will be regard-el with great pleasure by the friends of freedom. Husame. The bonds and the divisions of network. The bonds and the divisions of nationality are a nothing in comparison with those great common ties which will one day unite in one feeling and purpose, one great Brotherhood, all nations of the world. Hail all sympathy in a single and the second sec al sympathy in a righteous cause, from whatever quar-ter it may come !--Salem Observer.

Ma. BURRITT'S LECTURE at the Town Hall on Thursday evening last, we are sorry to say, was but porly attended. The weather was cold and unfaporty attended. The weather was cold and unfa-trable for out-door amusements. His theory for the paceful emancipation of the colored population, by purchasing their freedom from the sale of public lands, a not a new one; it has been unsuccessfully broached effore. We think the most peaceable way to get rid of the evil is to let it alone; if agitation ceases, it will naturally die out of itself. Let us husband our mources; they will soon be needed at home, if the most of crime goes on increasing in the same ratio that it has for some time past—Quincy Patriot.

indenced, even it michaen, by hatthat and cashy understood motives; but to the promiscuous assem-blage, which seemed to be drawn together as they would be by any show which might afford gratifica-tion to their diseased appetites.—Boston Courier.

copy the following from the Richmond Enquirer :-

copy the following from the Richmond Enquirer -----'The election of the Judges of the Supreme Court by the people, is henceforth to be one of the aims of the Abolitionists for acquiring the means of having the Constitution construed according to their own fanati-cal ideas of law. If they accomplish that end, the strongest buheark of the South will have been swept away, the last bond of union will have been swept But, before they can achieve that dark design, the HALLS OF CONGRESS WILL ECHO OTHER SOUNDS THAN THE VOICES OF MEMBERS.' Ior lite. In the Just Construction of the Supreme Court the Central Organ, published in Avoyelles, Louisia-na, that the prices of slaves at a recent 'succession ure. The following sales of boys and girls took place: Benton, aged 10 years, \$1365. Amanda, aged 16 years, 1625. Patagey, aged 16 years, 1600. John, aged 17 years, 1820.

ALBANY, April 12. There was a large meeting ALRANY, April 12. There was a large meeting at the fast it has for some time past.—Quincy Patriot. Is A patent way this, to extirpate the most cruel "Patriot" that recommends it ! And it is a

The Kollock Case was given to the Jury at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, after an able charge from Judge Sanger, occupying an hour and a haf.
The Court came in at 6 o'clock, when, finding the Jury had not agreed, the Judge instructed the Sheff, in case an agreement should be arrived at before 10 o'clock, to send for him and the counsel, and the vourd. The dreament, they had not agreed.
On Wednesday morning, the Jury came in, and the foreman stated that they had not agreed on a verdict, nor was there any prospect of an agreement. The paper severe then taken from them.
The in understood that the Jury were at first equally divided, but subsequently eight came to the conceal of the captain, six men and a boy. In February, 1850, the vessel sailed from Jow Sovers in the Sange and then proceeded to Senegal that they ballow and proved, and four were strongly for convictions.
The Tremont Temple Society have had a meeting, and pased resolutions declaring that they believe their pastor, Rev. Mr. Kalloch, entirely innocent, and there aptain and themate with ropes, with broom handles, and when his back was raw, he was scrubbed with a brash. The occultary count is a donation visit. (11)
The Wo observe that, in Sumpter District, 'Mrs. Emerror with ormed the consul there of the treatment the could dot do anything in the matter. The ship arrived at Plymouth in December, and an inquiry was

We observe that, in Sumpter District, 'Mrs. Emer-son, the strong-minded woman,' has been found, after an examination of her effects, to be a philanthropia abolitionist, whose mission among us has been gath-ering material for the purpose of sending forth a work similar to Uncle Tom's Cabin. The committee, we see, acted as gently and as respect-fully as they possibly could, under the circumstances; but it would have been by no means improper to have inflicted summary punishment on her, for the strong-minded woman has transcended her legitimate sphere, imposed upon a generous community, and rendered herself responsible for the consequences.—Newberry (N. C.) Rising Sun.

BORDER RUFFIAN INVASION OF THE CAPITOL !- We opp the following from the Richmond Enquirer

The second se	the second se
Benton, aged 10 years, Amanda, aged 14 years,	\$13
Humanda, aged 14 years,	Monard Frank
Hayden, aged 15 years,	15
Patsey, aged 16 years,	160
John, aged 17 years,	18
Harrison, aged 15 years,	
Louisa, aged 25 years,	442、446年1月月月月日、14日年1月月
George, aged 19 years,	194 ed and 194
Silve agen is years,	200
Silas, aged 21 years,	202
Charles, aged 19 years,	206
Laura, aged 16 years,	207
James, aged 21 years,	
Lewis, aged 31 years,	215
	226

Kansas .- Mr. Stanton, the new Secretary of the Territory, has started for Kansas, and will be the Act-ing Governor for a time. Gov. Walker will not take his departure, to assume the duties of his office, until arture, to assume the duties of his office, until the 11th of May.

Kansas Emigration.—The St. Louis Republican of March 31st says: 'If the present flood continues through the spring, there is no extravagance in the es-timate of those who anticipate the arrival in Kansas, this season, of seventy thousand, as a portion of the permanent population of the Territory.'

The Cost of Government for One Year .- The appr The Cost of Covernment for One 1 car. - 1 he appro-priation bills passed by Congress foot up \$57,779,869. The items are as follows; Civil list, \$3,512,104; army, \$14,089,645; navy, \$11,359,782; fortifica-tions, \$0,805,000; legislative, judiciary, &c., \$6,688,-791 ; post office, \$14,324,247.

The Springfield Argus notices the death of Henry Brewer, aged 78, an old printer, and resident of that place, who, with Timothy Ashley, published the Federal Spy newspaper as long ago as 1800. For thirty years he was crier of the courts.

A Hard Sentence .- George Wilson, aged 54 years was recently sentenced by a London Criminal Court to ten months' hard labor for stealing a pewter pot valued at one shilling. [A criminal court, truly.

General Court.-In the House, on Friday, the re-solves appropriating \$100,000 for relief of the Kan-sas settlers passed to a third reading by a vote of 206 to 103-just a two-thirds vote.

Lucky Slave .- A slave in Louisville, Ky., h half a prize of \$30,000. His master deducted his val-ue for his freedom, and gave him the balance.

The bill prohibiting the emancipation of alaves in the State, and amended so as to prevent emancipa-tion under any circumstances, has passed both Houses of the Louisiana Logislature. A bill to prevent mar-riage between white persons and persons of color is now under consideration.

LT Judge Goodenow, of Maine, has given his opin-ion to the Legislature that colored men have a right to vote in that State, under the Constitution.

IF At the annual meeting of Theodore Parker Society in Boston, held last week, it was voted to in-crease the yearly salary of the pastor, the Rev. Theo-dore Parker, from \$1600 to \$2500. It was also voted te give him a vacation of six months, on account of his ill-health, and to supply the pulpit during that time.

The Rev. J. C. Lovejoy, the renegade abolition-ist, has been appointed private secretary to Mr. Aus-tin, the new Collector of Boston. Mr. Lovejoy scenas to have sold his soul for a very small mess of pottage.

such day as the Governor may appoint.

warrants have been issued i warrants have been issued in East Deer township for the arrest of six young ladies, charged with having ridden on a rail a school-master in that district, who refused the use of the building for the purpose of holding a singing school. The young ladies had secreted themselves to avoid arrest. st Deer town

IF The Springfield Republican, of the 4th instant, announces that its editor, Mr. Samuel Bowles, has ac-cepted the editorial charge of the Boston Traveller, strengthened by the consolidation with it of the Bos-ton Atlas, and the Boston Telegrand and Chronicle, and will be succeeded, as editor-in-chief of the Repub-tican by his associate, Mr. J. G. Holland. Mr. Bowles, while ceasing all control over its columns, will retain his proprietary interest in the Republican.

by railroad and steamboat.

TAARON M. POWELL and SUSAN B. AN-THONY, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery So-ciety, will hold meetings as follows :--Fairfield, Herkimer Co., Saturday and Sunday, April

18 and 19.

RHODE ISLAND ANNUAL ANTI-SLA-VERY CONVENTION .- The State Anti-Slavery Convention for 1857 will be held in PROVIDENCE. Convention for 1857 will be held in PROVIDENCE, on Saturday evening and Sunday, the 25th and 26th of April. The meeting on Saturday evening will be held in RIGHMOND HALL, (Howard Block,) and on Sunday in RAIL ROAD HALL, Exchange Place, WM. LLOYD GARBISON, PARER PRESSURY, SAM-THE L. Sand Others will address the meeting. TEL MAY, Jr., and others will address the meeting. PROPLE OF RHODE ISLAND! Rally to this Conven-tion, and once more pledge an uncompromising hostility to American Slavery. ASA FAIRBANKS.

A. R. JANES, ELIZABETH CHASE, GEO. JAMES ADAMS, T. M. HATHAWAY, R. I. State Anti-Slavery Committee.

WORCESTER SOUTH SOCIETY .- The 13 WORCESTER SOUTH SOCIETY.-The Annual Meeting of the Worcester South Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held in WORCESTER on Sunday, April 19, at the usual hours of public meet-ing, morning, afternoon and evening, which all per-sons are invited to attend. 13 Let there be no gir-ing way on the part of those who have taken on a themselves the name of Anti-Slavery. WM. LLOYD GARMSON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, PAR-KER FILSSWAY, and other eminent advocates of the cause will be present.

tess Philipson, and other things at the start cause will be present. The meetings, during the day, will be at Honricul-runal Hall. In the evening, the spacious and beau-tiful Mechanics' Hall will be occupied.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President. Jonn H. CRANE, Sec y.

TO NOTICE.-Rev. ADIN BALLOU will preach three discourses on Reformatory subjects, in Lyceum Hall, Reading, on Sunday, April 19. Friends from abroad are invited.

IF REV. CHARLES SPEAR will deliver an Address in the City Hall, Roxbury, next Sabbath eve-ning, at half-past 7 o'clock. Subject: The Penal In-stitutions of Europe and America.

Norice. The Post Office address of Mrs. Loor STONE will be, for the present, No. 140 Fulton street, New York, care C. M. Saxton & Co.

SALLIE HOLLEY'S post-office address, un til the second week in May, is Jonesville, Michigan.

VIOLET:

OR,

BY MARIA J. McINTOSH.

LOGUE, FOR 1857,

Publish



The following is the Table of Contents of the first Part of this unique book :-art of this unique book :---CHAF. I. Is Marriage a Duty? II. Nature and Design of Marriage. III. How the ends of Marriage are to be se-cured, or Rational Courtship. IV. The Philosophy of being in Love. V. At what Age should we Marry? VI. On Equality in Marriage. VIII. Are Second Marriages desirable? VIII. The Perpetuity of Marriage. Part II. contains 32 chapters under the general bead

Part II. contains 32 chapters under the general head

PROPER QUALIFICATIONS FOR MARRIAGE, treated in the inimitable style for which 'The Old Physician' is justly celebrated. In one vol. 18 mo. Price, 75 cents.

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BOSTON. HENRY P. B. JEWETT. M6 6w CLEVELAND, OHIO.

HAIR DOCTRESS. MADAME CARTEAUX

HADAME CANTEROX AVING, by a long course of study and practical investigation, made herself acquainted with the various diseases incidental to the Hair and Scalp, would now inform the public of Boston and vicinity, that she trusts she is prepared to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage, and warrant a cure in nine cases out of ten. Having removed from 284 to 365 Washington street, where she has a superior suite of rooms, she now ad-

Having removed from 284 to 365 Washington street, where she has a superior suite of rooms, she now ad-vertises a separate room for Hair Dying, also an im-provement in that branch, and Champooing. Madame C. keeps constantly on hand, her celebrated Hair Restorative and Olls, which will not only pre-vent the hair from falling off, but cause new hair to grow ; they are held in the highest estimation by all who have used them. Madame C's references are from the first people in this and the neighboring cities, by whom she has been liberally patronized since the offer of her services to the public.

April 17. Kin of best dand ber kornet



Sentence of Death Against Two Murderers.-Chief Justice Shaw has pronounced sentence of death against James Magee and Charles L. Cater, for the murder of the Warden and Deputy Warden of the State's Prison. They are to be confined in jail one year, and hung on such day as the Governor may argoint.

Unfeminine .- The Pittsburg (Pa.) Gazette says that

EP Six persons were killed and sixteen injured by the recent explosion on board the steamer Forest Rose on the Mississippi. M6 6w

64

POETRY.

THE NIGHT OF FREEDOM. IF The following extract is taken from a very spirited poem, which has just been published in the form ome pamphlet, entitled 'Tan NIGHT OF FREEDOM : An Appeal, in Verse, against the great Crime of our Country, Human Bondage : By Wat WALLACE HEBBARD, author of ' The Patriot's Hope.'

Hush ! heard you not those voices murmuning there How can you smile ?- the shadows of despair Should rather settle round the brows of all,-"The glorious Union is about to fall !" Down with the physic ! hath not Slavery sent on, For this same purpose, Honorable Thomas Benton Comes not his voice, as from Disunion's brink, Commanding you this nauseous cup to drink-And that you'll prove his wisdom as his fame, By stifling indignation in your shame?

O Pilot ! what engulphing waves of sin Our 'noble ship of State' is sailing in ! What sheals and breakers lie in wait, to seven The Union of its stripes and stars, forever ! Up with the helm ! ' exclaims the ' learned Smith And ' don't give up the ship, though but a myth ! Down with the helm, and 'let the Union slide." Roars from the Banks, a man of power and pride ; Off with the shrouds, down with the mast and sai A voice is heard above the furious gale, While shout on shout above the deck is rolled,

Off with the hatches-clear the offensive hold-Out with the dripping cotton and the wool, Light it of human blood, of which 't is full,-Down with the yards of gutta-percha made, Furl up the cotton sails of Southern trade : Make up your reckoning by the light divine, Let go the anchor Hope, and every line That binds a useless yard or topmast, sever, To bind the Union of the hull forever ! '

Alas! O ship-thy fate, divine who can ? Benumbed to freezing, almost every man Who's breasted long this furious Southern gale, At length shrinks from his post-is turning pale, And ere subsides the pestilential breeze, We may not be surprised to see them freeze ! Of course, you'll not misunderstand this blame For Sumner, Wilson, Hale, or Burlingame ; And yet whence comes this last disgrace and crime This bold 'denial,' serving Power and Time, This cringing, paling, of our boasted few, The noblest, as we hoped, of all the crew 'No mercy for the slave' !-In Freedom's name, Where is the blush for him, the tinge of shame, Who dares thus, on that Senate's blood-stained flo The highest hopes of those he serves ignore? No mercy for the slave-no efforts given, By which,-some future period,-shall be riven One chain, at least, this guilty land of lands, Hath bound as law upon four million hands? No hope, that when this 'Night of Freedom' The flying bondman may be safe once more ?

See ! through that vale of sorrow and of sin, A single beam of hope is bursting in !-A single soul, by love of Freedom fired, By earth's sweet angels, Faith and Hope, inspired True to the flame that burns in every breast, Snaps wide the chains by which he 's been oppres And filled with high resolve, as e'er a prayer Bore on its heaven-bound errand through the air, Discovers, over joy's ecstatic heights, His angel beckoning from the Northern lights ! Hope lends him wings, his lithe limbs spurn

ground, And on for life-for life and freedom-bound No mercy now, O Champions of the free ! "No interference with the States' ! But, see ! He rushes, frantic, to your very door, And pleads !- Bounds not your heart as ne'er before But, hark ! close bolt your door ! the bloodhounds come !

Crush down your hearts-to pleading woe be dumb Obey the law-that high law-of the land !-The very voice of Heaven itself withstand !--And as those hounds of hell come furious on, With cold, hard front bid that poor soul begone !

But dream not that your sin is ended here-Hark to the bold command, mid jest and sneer, That bids you forth to join the chase .- and then. With utmost speed, lead on those robber-men !

The Liberator.

SOUTHERN LITERATURE AND PLETY. RIEND GARRISON :

The following letter, although not perhaps intend aght to be ignored. From a second letter received, infer that the writer has a most scrupulous regard ir religion, and considers himself a model man lease print the letter verbatim, et literatim, et punc 8. S. G. t atim.

CLARKSBURG Va feb S.' Dear sir while traveling through a potion of West rn Virginia I happened to get hold of a public Joural which is knowing as the Sabath recorder And Is it there was a slanderous peace with s. s. griswoold ame asigned at the botem, Which I suppose is your ame you old hypocrite And sun of a b-h That article seamed to be aimed at the seven day baptist in this potion of the country now sir I. want you to nderstand that I, have no connection in any way or hape with the denomination but as i am a southern an L do not Like to hear the south abused by the ikes of you you grand old abolitionist one that pro ssesses to be a christian troo I suppose And in place f that I. believe you to be a grand old hypocrit and coundrel And professes to love Christ and teach his ommandments and in stid of that you a teacher of he devil and are long you will be reaping your reward of offel [awful] hell whare you will get your Just duse for your conduct here on earth You seam to be consurned about the collared pop plation of Western Virginia and intimates As muc as if you would treat them as well As your self well you might do that and might not treat them very well at last As I. am of the opinion tha are treated better than yourself or better than you could treat them from the fact I. believe you would sell them as soon as you got them know sir I. am a slave holder myself And as you seam anxious to know the names of colered folk and thare post office address I will Just purpose to you to hold a communication with me altho I. am not Just the coler you like but I, think you could put up with me now will ask of you if you ask to no if so, I will just say it is none ove your business unless you should want one for a wife if so let it be knowen and you may be uted or is it to inter feare with other peoples busi-

ness if so Just let me say hear I. have knowen meny to make a good living by minding thare own business Which I hope you will do in the future you grand old farrasee now I. will Just say that it may be that you don know that my slaves is property if not let me tell

you tha are And ask you what is it any of your ousiness what I do with them as what is it your business what thare names are tho if you are deternined to no I hope you will rite to them and it may se the means of lodgen you in the state penitentiary or life time whare you ought to have ben long ago you old sun of A b-h. know in conclusion Just allow me to say

will notice hubbered and moxon if L hear from them who has lend themselves to you for a tool I nov close hoping you will answer this and let me no if you are geting any better of your leprosy yours &c A WESTERN VIRGINIAN.

Dear sir that thing is a coming again I. forgot to ask you how you liked the country up salt river as I am aware you have made a quick trip as I per-ceave And I should like to know how it agreed with your health and whether it had any attendency to cool your old feverd brain or not if it has not [feal for you as I beleave you will be compeled to mend the remainder of you days in the hospital you old sun of a b-h And in conclusion allow me say that if you have any friends on earth I would advise them to take charge of you the I do not beleave you have one on earth, unless you can get Mrs hub-bard and moxon & co to step forth and intercende for you as I. beleave you are all children of the devil and are ready to do his work when called on And so you all scam anxious to have something to do with cellared | tion to you. folks and are deprived I will send you a lock of thare wool so it may be some incouragement to you you

ence blesses you, -one who in his zeal for God forgets not his highest workmanship, man. I think the Church will not be wholly ' worthy of being cast down and trodden under foot of men,' while the uch men as Mr. Slade in its fellowship. Mr. Slad gave us his church for the day, and then, through his influence, the Orthodox house was opened to us The following letter, although not permanent intender innuence, the Orthodox house was opened to us if for a public journal, I think ought not to re-ain unhonored from any personal consideration, as affords increasing evidence of Southern chivalry, indel letter writing, and sure proof that free schools fine, we should have succeeded grandly; as it was we did well.

We have now made our way into Lake County, an are at present in Waukegan, a beautiful town on the banks of Lake Michigan. We have already held several meetings, and another is appointed. Though this is the hot-bed of Spiritualism in the West, there eems to be very little radical Abolitionism here. far as my experience goes, 'iis ever thus,-most per-sons in the Church, who have any Anti-Slavery feeling, make that feeling subservient to the Church, and so Spiritualism makes all else subservient. We have found in this place, however, one family thoroughly Garrisonian, and exceedingly happy are we a heir guests. Their names are Thomas and Mary Reid, formerly of Providence, R. I. It is worth th journey from Chicago, for any one of our faith, t take the hands of these dear friends. I am persuaded that any agent of our Society, who may bereafte travel in this region, will find it beneficial, not only to body, but to soul, to tarry at their beautiful home. Would that there were more people of their stamp cattered over the land !

Well, our winter's campaign is nearly ended. A few weeks more, and we hope to see our homes. On how the contemplation of that word home thrills my entire being ! The dear ones at home, after so many nonths of separation, shall we find them all there We hope we may We know that nought but death can take them from us; but OI how many in ou land leave their homes for a day, (if homes they may be called,) to return to them at night, desolated b that monster, worse than death, American Slavery May the dear God grant that each one of us engage in this great work of human freedom may have renewed baptism in its divine waters, that in this, the nour of greatest need, we fail not, but work with our whole strength for the overthrow of slavery in every nart of this land !

Yours, for the cause, LUCY N. COLMAN.

CENTRAL COLLEGE.

N. Y. CENTRAL COLLEGE, March 31, 1857. ED. LIBERATOR :

SIR-I send you herewith copies of two letter eived in response to the appeal for the Library of this Institution, and request you to publish them, if con venient. Their spirit, as well as letter, is exceedingly encouraging. I trust others still may be inspired to do likewise."

mall pittance; so was the widow's mite. I am in moderate tircumstances, and just enterin

College in the Anti-Slavery LIDERATOR. I very much approve of its principles, and pray for its success. I offer no pledge for the future, but probably, if life in spared, shall send a trifle from time to time.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1857.

Herewith I send you five dollars, being the amo n advance, as something might interfere with my good intentions, and my pledge be forgotten. Your Institution has my hearty approval, and, able, I shall always be happy in assisting it. I have to thank THE LIBERATOR for an int

Yours, very truly,

THE LIB ERATOR. QUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS IN R. ISLAND.

Ay judgment, the about on of the Smith school has een productive of none but good results, and I think is majority of the eitizens of Boston would now sanc-tion it at the polls, if called upon so to do.' Mr. Wm. C. Nell, a colored gentleman of Boston, who is as conversant with the feelings of his people in Boston as any one, and who takes a very lively network in this matter, writes on the 10th as follows:

nterest in this matter, writes on the 10th as follows: 'I am familiar with several instances where the color-ed children are progressing rapidly in their studies, and becoming favorites both with teachers and pupils. They appear to be arranging upon their proper levels, irrespective of complexion, and this is all that any intelligent person can ask. The colored boys and girls in Boston daily furnish me with the most encouraging facts. If there has been a single case to warrant dis-satisfaction, I have not heard of it. No complaint against the equal school system here has been urged 'rom any quarter.' nterest in this matter, writes on the 10th as follows

[The testimony of Rev. William Howe has been al-ready published.]

OFFICE OF SUP'T OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ? Boston, Eeb. 27, 1857.

Boston, Feb. 27, 1857. Mn. Gro. T. Dowsnya: Dear Sir: —Your letter of the 16th did not come to hand till last evening, and I now cheerfully embrace the earliest opportunity to reply to it. You desire testimony respecting the 'results of the abolition of colored schools in this city.' My person-al knowledge of the matter is necessarily limited, as this is the first time my attention has been especially called to it, and my official relation to the school sys-tems of the city is of year meant date.

the strendance of colored children is better than under the former arrangement, then it would be fair to conclude that the change is sebenefit to that class. H, on the former arrangement, then it would be fair to conclude that the change is a benefit to that class. If, on the other hand, the attendance of the white children has not, by the change, been diminished, it will be reason-ably inferred that no serious injury has resulted to that class. I regret that our educational statistics afford no

accurate information respecting these points. I give you such facts as I posses. Previous to the reception of your letter, I had visited the two schools which embrace most of the colored children who attend the grammar schools of the city, children who attend the grammar schools of the city, and I then took occasion to enquire of the masters and some other teachers of those schools respecting the effect of the introduction into their classes of the colored children. According to the best of my recol-lection, the uniform reply was, that no evil effect has been available. In most of the other transma

<section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> THE LATE JOHN FINCH, ESQ. erpool has lost another of her benev

In some of the over learned that the effect was hirty, but I have never learned that the effect was hirty, but I have never learned that the effect was by opinion is, that the change will be vastly bene-icial to the colored pupil, and no injury to the other.' Mr. Joshua G. Wilbur, a committee of the public chools of Boston, says, on the 10th inst. --'In y judgment, the abolition of the Smith school has on productive of none but good results, and I think the productive of none but good results, and I think

From the Boston Investigator

DEATH OF JOHN FINCH. ESQ. MR. EDITOR,-I saw with deep regret by the Inte

MR. EDITOR, -- I saw with deep regret by the Dimes-tigator of the 19th of March, a notice from the Lon-don Reasoner of the death of our estremed friend, Jonn FINCH, Esq., of Liverpool, (England.) In him, society has lost an active, intelligent, and useful member; the poor and suffering a true friend, and the cause of liberality and reform an ardent and consistent advocate and summarier. He was a thorand the cause of liberality and reform an ardent and consistent advocate and supporter. He was a thor-ough reformer. I believe he was the first who wrote on temperance reform in England, and had a hearing before the House of Commons as to the causes of in-temperance. He was a zealous Abolitionist, and de-spised and hated the slave institutions, as they well deserve it. As an enlightened, liberal man, he was opposed to all superstitious creeds, Bibles and reli gions, and was a warm advocate of universal knowl gions, and was a warm autocate of distinction of sec edge, freedom and right, without distinction of sec country, or color. In fine, he was a true Socialis one of Robert Owen's ardent followers, and for man one of Robert Owen's ardent followers, and for many years took an active part in promoting the cause of causes, true Socialism. He has written a good deal; his last work, a very large one, was on the Bible. We have had the pleasure of his acquaintance for many years; and last fall, while in Liverpool on our

ERNESTINE L. ROSE. New York, March 27, 1867.

NOTICE.

TEMPERANCE, WITH ITS COMPREHENSIVE PLEDGE. The subscriber holds himself in readiness to lecture

on the great and suffering cause of Temperance, wherever its friends solicit his labors. The subjoined Piedge, the Piedge of the 'Advance Guard of the Temperance Army,' he administers at the close of his lectures to Youth and all Adults, who

choose to take it. I ______ do solemnly promise totally to abstain from the use of all INTOXICATING LIQUORS, as DRINK, and fr m the M schools, where a few colored children were found, similar enquiries were made, and similar replies re-ceived. My impression is that one teacher complained of the irregular attendance of the colored children in comparison with the attendance of the white children in LANGUAGE. I will, also, use my best endeavors to induce others to sign this PLEDGE. FITCHBURG, MASS. GEO. TRASK.



CATHARTIC PILLS

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OU. FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or Morbid Inaction of the Des

For a Four STOMACH, or Morbid Inaction of the box-els, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at flat, and emailer doses afterwards, until activity and strength an reatored to the system. For NERVOURSES, SICK HEADACH, NAUSE, Par in the Stomach, Back, or Side, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate and star pills on going to bed. If they do not operate and star pills on going to be wrept out from the system. Dur't we these and their kindred disorders because your strend is foul.

these and their kindred disorders because your stand for four. For Schoperta, Envertman, and all disease of the Skin, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The cruptions will generally soon begins to share been healed up by the purging and pairfying effec-tion of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases, which were to saturate the whole system, have completely yields to saturate the whole system, have completely yields their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect bash parade yourself around the world covered with pin-ples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the re-clean diseases of the skin, because your system vani-cleansing.

cleansing. To PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine

cleansing.
To PUNIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medias every discovered. They should be taken freely as is seen of the second be taken freely as is seen of the second be taken freely as is seen of the second be taken freely as is seen of the second be taken freely as its second be taken freely as its second be taken freely as its second be set of the second be taken freely as its second be set of the set of the second be set of the second be set of the second be set of the set of the second be set of the second be set of the s

they should be taken in mind coses, to more taken genuity, but freely. As a DINNEN PILL, this is both agreeable and asch. No pill can be made more pleasant to take, and esthaby none has been made more effectual to the purpose is which a dinner pill is employed. PREPARED BY

J. C. AYER.

Practical and Analytical Chemis, LOWELL, MASS., AND SOLD BY

THEODORE METCALF & CO., Beater; BROWN & PRICE, Salem : H. H. HAY, Portland;

J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H.; And by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine eng

IT IS NOT A DYE

Very respectfully, DAVID MERRITT.

FABIAR SNITH, Esq.,

Librarian N. Y. Central College:

DEAR SIR-It gives me great pleasure to resp o your appeal for a donation of one dollar per yea r five years to your Library.

ALEX. MONTGOMERY.

Most truly, yours, AZARIAH SMITH. SALEM, (Mass.) March 9, 1857. AZARIAH SMITH, Esq. :

DEAN SIR-Enclosed, please find one dollarny eighty-third year. I have seen the notice of you

See how he rushes on, as, glancing back, Your shadow, too, he sees upon his track ; And O, that pleading gaze ! Melt not your eyes, As trembling, fainting, bleeding, on he flies ? But though it freeze to ice your very veins, Triumphant drag him back !- then let the chains Securely round your Court-house door be thrown, And while each heart within is turned to stone, And Freedom's sons, barred out, around are pouring Enthrone upon the bench of law a LORING,-Then go and tell the world the solemn lie, That this is 'a glorious land of Liberty !'

Who is the slave, in all that thronging crowd ? Not he, around whom bursts this slavery cloud ! I know his back shall feel the reeking thong-

His knees shall bend at Slavery's bloody shrin And, in his sorrow-stricken spirit, long Shall rust like steel this damning deed of thing But, see,-within that bowed and bleeding form, There lives a heart that throbs to virtue warm. There is a will that's dared in Freedom's van. And there a soul that never wronged a man ! Can this, poor whipper-in, be said of thee ? Of thee, O Union-saver, is it true? Have not ye both bowed low to Slavery,

Your virtue and your boasted honor too?

From the New York Evening Post. VIRGINIA NURSERY SONGS. NO. L-PRAYER AND THAYER.

Hush, my babe, lie still and slumber, 'Only' Wise will guard thy head From the Abolition Thayer, Who on little boys is fed.

Black Republicans are coming To devour us, hip and thigh, But our good old sword of State will Chaw them up at Phillippi..

So, my babe, snore on in safety, Eli Thaver won't eat you yet And, when he approaches near us, A sound spanking he will get. For our Wise is brave and valiant ; Very fond of fight is he. And, if Eli Thayer ain't cautious, Tarred and feathered he will be, J. R

. We dare the Honorable Mr. Thaver to the encour ter. • • • • Come on-we promise to meet you Phillippi.-South Side Democrat, March 9. CO 2XTR

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wit SMC

113169 WHAT MAKES A MAN. A truthful soul, a loving mind, Full of affection for its kind, A spirit firm, erect and free, That never basely bends the knee That will not bear a feather's weight Of Slavery's chain, for small or great, That truly speaks from God within, That never makes a lengue with sin , That snaps the fetters despots make And loves the truth for its own sake, That worships God, and him alone, And bows no more than at His throne ; That trembles at no tyrant's nod, A soul that fears no one but God, A Card And thus can smile at curse or ban; This is the soul that makes a man.

.00 & TIWET & MEOL

Publichurs, Eastern

you must excuse my rufness as I am in urnest and believe that I am adealing with a set of kidnapers and scoundrels And if you will answer this you may expect that that thing will come again you old sun of a b-b. direct your letter to Clarksburg Harrison Co. Virginia

suns of b-hs

ALEXANDER. M HOLDEN ir

ANTI-SLAVERY LABORS AT THE WEST. WAUKEGAN, March 31st, 1857. FRIEND GARRISON

I think the last letter sent you from Illinois was meeting. We had several names given us of persons residing there, and, indeed, a letter of introduction to a gentleman known as anti-slavery, but his time was wholly engrossed with a protracted meeting, then in session, hence he could render us no aid ; besides, he seemed somewhat fearful that an exposure of the Church's connection with the iniquities of slavery might not tell well for the revival they hoped to in-

duce. What a pity we could not have reforms instead of revivala ! From Fulton, we went to Genesee, and held meetings in that region for nine or ten days. The most carnest interest was manifested, the meetings increase ing daily. The weather at that time was very cold, the riding rough, but five miles' distance seemed of little note, so carnest were the people to hear. Our contributions were about ten dollars,-more than we anticipated, for the people are literally without money. They feel, however, hopeful that another year they will be able to help the cause by substantial aid. Should the coming season prove favorable for crops, I doubt not we shall do well financially. We were the guests in Genessee of John and Emeline. De Garmo, who are in heart and soul Garrisonians. They made us very welcome to their hospitalities, and gave us their entire time to aid us in the arranging of meetings, and saved us many dollars by the free use of their team for our benefit. We also made the acquaintance of several other families, who gave us standing invitations to make their homes ours at any future time, when we should be in the vicinity, preaching the gospel of freedom. The family of James and Lydia Birdsall deserve very honorable mention for their great kindness to us. May Heaven reward them all !

From Genessee, we went into Ogle County, and now the weather had changed,-instead of intense cold, we had snow and rain. I had, I supposed, formed a tolerably familiar acquaintance with Illinois mud, some weeks previous, while at Sterling, but really it had been as nothing compared to what we found there. The roads were actually impassable for foot-men, and nearly so for carriages. Our meetings were of necessity small. We were entertained by church people, who were greatly troubled by our infidelity; indeed, the ladies of the house did not venture to hear ns at all. The fact that we did not believe the Jewish laws binding upon us, and that we did not approve of capital punishment, was to their minds of positive that we should not be serviceable to the Anti-Slavery cause, and so they did not countenand us by their presence. From Ogle County, we passed into Kane County

spent a Sunday in Aurora, where resides a Rev. Mr. Slade, a Universalist minister, -- a man whose very pres-

B. Ma W. Arner N. Bartine, P. March, March. Maron II. 24

PARABLE.

A certain antediluvian traveller came into the lan of Nod, and went into the city of Enoch. His former prejudices being much softened by the hospital ity he received there, he thus communicated his new found charity : 'You all know that Cain is DEAD, and of course no generous person will any longer enter-tain hard feelings towards him. Although the murder of young Abel was not a very amiable affair, yet his own people paid great respect to Cain's remains Having never felt his bludgeon about my own brains I can the more coolly decide in this matter. True some say the great moral lesson would be lost, if his dated from Fulton, where we entirely failed to get a name did not go down as the first murderer ; but such coarse, bigotted men never came under the influ ence of the elegant society of the city of Enoch.'

Will Mr. Garrison, if he knows his name, send th scrap to the author of the new "South-Side View" in S. L. The Tribune!

EPISTLE FROM A SUBSCRIBER.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, March 10, 1857. MR. EDITOR :

Should you ask me, Why this silence Why this long protracted silence ? Why this silence all unbroken? Why the ceasing of my writing For the columns of your paper ? Should you query with me, saying, Friend, why have you ceased subscribing For the faithful LIBERATOR ?" I should answer, I should tell you, Speaking with my pen at midnight, From my home among the pine trees In this far-off North and West land, In this land of wild traditions, In this land of Hiawatha, I would answer you in this wise: I've been roaming and been fasting, Roaming far to North and Westward, Toward the setting of the day-king, Seeking here for independence From embarrassment financial; Fasting not from food corporeal, But beggaring the while my spirit Of the food it loves to feed on, Of the words of Truth and Wisdom Radiant in THE LIBERATOR, Tasting only crumbs of busin I've been ancient in my habit, That of fasting and of waiting, And it may prove beneficial, It may lend a happier relish To food, when again 'tis tasted. Nine months now have I been starving, And my soul is well-nigh famished : Will you hasten to it succor ? Send it words of love and wisdom. Send it words of hope and courage, As found in THE LIBERATOR? That, its days of fasting ended, It may feed and fatten on them, Grow to the state of true manhood. Should you further query with me, Why I've written in this manner, Why I perpetrate such metre, I should answer, frankly tell you, I've been reading Hiawatha, And can think of little else now. LC the study of says lesing its gapons.

the property and period in the descriptions

schools, where a few colored children comparison with the attendance of the white children, and expressed a doubt as to whether the former at-tended better than when they had a separate school, but no one stated that white children have been withbut no one stated that while children have occur while drawn or kept from the schools in consequence of the admission of colored pupils, or that any sort of diffi-culty had been encountered in bringing together in the same school room children of different colors. My own observations in these schools revealed to me r unfavorable results from the abolition of the 'caste schools, nor have I heard from others any dissatisfac tion with the measure. With my present information on the subject, I have

in saying, that, in my judgment, th in Boston was not disbanded too soon. no hesitat olored school in B

Very respectfully yours, JOHN D. PHILBRICK.

• FULL AND ACCURATE REPORTS. There is nothing which readers of a newspaper prize more highly than accuracy and completeness in the reports of public transactions. Upon a comparison of the reports of the Kalloch trial, made for the several daily papers of Boston, and for the pamphlet editions, we find that the Be has throughout the trial given by far the most full and accurate report. The arguments of the eminent counsel, and the charge of the learned Judge, have been given in our columns fully, and as they were delivered; and while we have not permitted the insertion of some of the necessarily gross passages of the trial, nothing has been omitted or abridged which was necessary to give the public a correct understanding of all the particulars of this most intersus us pleasure to call special attentions to the fact, that our report, made by Mr. J. M. W. Yerrinton, the would have been solar of a complished phonographic reporter, made so of the and complished phonographic reporter. well-known and accomplished phonographic reporter, are superior to those of any other paper. For the proof of this, we invite a comparison of our own with any and all other reports of this case. . . Mr. Yerrinton's services are engaged to report the Dalton divorce case for the Bee, and also to report for us from time to time all transactions of a nature requir-ing such extra labor.-Boston Bee, 9th inst.

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

COLORED CITIZENS. We mentioned, last week, sev-eral instances of the recognition of colored men as cit-izens of the United States in passports given them by Government officials. Our friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. J. H. PUTNAM, has shown us another case in a passport given to him, upon his personal application, by the American Minister in London, June 9, 1856. It is signed by Hon. G. M. Dallas, and recognizes Mr. Putnam as a citizen of the U. S. about to proceed to France.-Salem Observer.

COMPT IN TORM

IF The following is the way in which political vil-

lany is piously white-washed by clerical sneaks :--

RELIGION AT THE WHITE HOUSE. Whatever polit RELIGION AT THE WHITE HOUSE. Whatever polit-ical differences may exist among Americans, all good men must rejoice that respect is paid to religion in high places. The example of the President, of his family, of his Cabinet, of Congress, is of vast importance as seen and regarded by their countrymen. A corres-pondent of the Boston Recorder thus refers to the re-tiring President and his successor :--

¹ Sentence as a pupil and a teacher touching this subject. As a boy I had a colored school-imate, who was after wards a pupil, and is now a respectable and respected friend. In college I had a colored fellow-student in the class before my own, and no member of either class was a more respectable and exemplary gentle-man. He was the late master of the colored school in this city. In the Normal school of a neighboring State, recent-ly under my charge, one of the most talented and re-spectable of the pupils was a colored gentleman; he has graduated from the institute with honor. He was a universal frort the school, both as a pupil and as a teacher in the school of practice, where he was much liked by his white pupis. Yery respectfully yours.
⁴ Gen. Pierce retires and many compliments from the citizens of Washington, and the employees of the government, who waited upon him, addressed him, and received a beautiful reply, in which, among other things, he commended the quiet manner in which, he said, the Sabbath is kept in Washington. He has been a recular attendant on divine worship, thus set-ting an example which more of our public men ought to imitate. Mr. Buchanan will also regularly attend the Presbyterian church, probably in the New School branch, as has been his sustom, being also a steady friend to his minister in pastoral trials. Gen. Pierce attended chiefly the Old School branch, not neglect-ing the other. Last Sabbath, Dr. Sunderland, his pastor, at the conclusion of his sermon, addressed him in an earnest and affecting memore, addressed him

A CONNECTICUT CITIZEN IN & SOUTHERN JAIL. Th

A WHITE MAN SOLD INTO SLAVERY. The Buffalo Express learns that a young man named Barnhart, the son of early emigrants to Linden, Cattaraugus County, from the Mohnwk Dutch settlements, has been sold as a slave by a company of strolling play-actors, with whom he engaged to travel in December last. Young Barnhart is an excellent player on the violin, and accompanied the actors into Maryland and Virginia in the capacity of a musician. He was of rather dark complexion, and his companions, repre-senting him to be a negro, sold him to some Virginia slave-dealer. The evidence of this was doubted at first, but is now believed to be truo, and Barnhart's father was making preparations to seek for and rescue his enslaved son.

SLAVEHOLDING MANNERS. On Saturday morning,

SLAVEROLDING MANNERS. On Saturday morning, a rentleman and his wife took seats together in the Northern cars at Washington, but the gentleman was obliged to leave for a moment to look after his bag-gage. On his return, he found the Hon: Albert Rust, of Arkansas, sitting in his seat, to whom he explain-ed that he took that seat, and that it was his wife who occupied the place beside him. Mr. Rust refused to leave. The gentleman persisted urgently in claim-ing his seat, when the Hon. Member rose, and drew his bowie-knife. A fight seemed inevitable, but the general feeling manifested itself so strongly against Rust that he put up his knife and agreed to heave the seat, if permitted to retire with the honors of war. The lady was so frightened that she was barely saved from fainting. Rust left the cars at the Relay House, and went West.-Tribune.

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

Union University, Murfreesbore, Teanna, Says: 'Notwithstanding the irregular use of Ma. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, & the falloy

off of hair ceased, and my grey locks were returns a their original color." REV. M. THACHER (60 years of age), Finha, Chenango Co. N. Y. My hair is now restored to s

natural color, and ceases to fall off. REV. WM. CUTTER, Ed. Mother's Magaina, N. Y. 'My hair is changed to its natural color, st.' REV. B. P. STONE, D. D., Concerd, N. H. 'M hair which was grey, is now restored to its ratus

Color, &c.' REV. D. CLENDENIN, Chicago, Ill. 'I can with my testimony, and recommend it to my friends.' REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My on hair has greatly thickened, also that of one of my

family who was becoming bald.' REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Charleston, S. C. 'Te white hair is becoming obviated, and new hair farm

REV. A. FRINK, Silver Creek, N. Y. It is produced a good effect on my hair, and I can and has

REV. A. BLANCHARD, Meriden, N.H. W

think very highly of your preparations, &c. REV. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburgh, N. Y. Iw surprised to find my grey hair turn as when Iw

Young.' REV. JOS. McKEE, Pastor of the West B.L. Church, N. Y. REV. D. MORRIS, Cross Fine, N. Y. MRS. REV. H. A. PRATT, Hander, XI.

Br We might swell this list, but if not convised

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