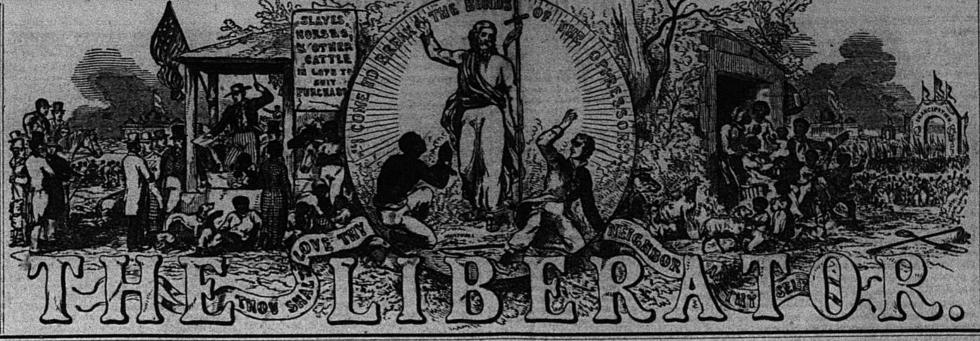
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Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1393.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER NORTH AND SOUTH.

With the exception of a few journals indissolubly wided to the ultraist parties North and South, the public press of the country has responded to Mr. Bachanan's letter to Professor Silliman and his friends in a manner which must be in the highest degree gratifying to the supporters of the adminisdegree gratifying to the supporters of the administration. Even among those who profess but a luke-warm sympathy with the democracy, the calm and practical suggestions, the cogent logic, and the man-ly candor of the President's letter have extorted ersal approbation. Throughout the country, it

has been a remarkable success—a palpable hit.

Of course, Professor Silliman and his colleagues
do not look to us for advice as to their conduct eithor in public or private life. But they may perhaps be induced, as men of some sense, to bestow a little reflection on the judgment which the bulk of the American public are forming on the step which has brought them so prominently into public view.—
Some of them are men of considerable repute in their particular walk in life-whether that walk be science, religion, or abstract philosophy. Professor Elliman himself has filled a large place in American scientific records, and may be properly regarded as the patriarch of at least one branch of science.— Hitherto, his name has been mentioned with invariable respect. During his long life he has, up to this time, done no act that has tarnished his reputation. It was reserved for him now, it seems, at the close of a most respectable career, to step out of his usual path in order to become the tool of designing politicians, and to tarnish by folly the fame he had built up by long years of strenuous and hon-est toil. Whether the act must be ascribed to the growing feebleness of age, or to the inexperience in polities for which scientific men are remarkable, it is undeniable that it has damaged the Professor's reputation for judgment and common sense: and no

who respects science can help regretting it.

As to the rank and file of the elergy who subribel their names to the silly memorial which elicited the President's reply, they need not be treated with so much consideration. They are old offenders. Deeply imbued with the theocratic spirit of their processors, they have never forgiven the politicians by stripping them of their despotic control over the scalar as well as the religious concerns of the peo-ple; and on every possible opportunity they seek to revenge themselves for the injury by maligning our statesmen, and organizing an opposition to them from the pulpit. We do not believe the country contains a more foolish or more mischievous body of men than the New England clergy. Without dwelling on their morals—of which recent events have led many to form no very high opinion—it may be said roundly that, as a general rule, they are almost invariably wrong whenever they attempt independent thought or action. Their stand-point in

However, the great law of retribution which regulates all sublunary affairs, is sure to come into play here, and as the calin reasoning of President Bu chanan's letter will satisfy every one that there is no ground whatever for the shricking that has gone on about 'bleeding Kansas,' so the folly of the ministers who stepped out of their pulpits to send him impertinent advice on matters far removed from their knowledge, will only have the effect of putting the people of New England on their guard against the teachings of their clergy, and raising up anoth-er barrier against the encroachments of the New England theoraey. These parsons will be punished where they have sinned. And when the time comes that the Protestant clergy of New England have no more influence over their flocks than the Catholic priests of Spain and Mexico have over theirs, they will then remember how they began the work of suicide by indiscreet interference in party

politics during the old slavery controversy.

As to the Kansas question, it is obvious that the country had been soothed and calmed by Mr. Buthanan's letter. It has reassured the public mind, and restored peace and order in the breasts of all who were still within reach of reason. It has eat-issed every one that, whatever the Southern fire-eaters may rant, or the Northern abolitionists shriek, the laws of the nation will be carried out, and the right thing be done, at whatever cost. Kansas free, or Kansas slave, all that the bulk of the people care about is that the thing should be done fairly, without fraud, trickery or violence; and Mr. Buthanan's letter is the best guarantee of that which we have yet had.—New York Herald.

SLAVERY IN ILLINOIS.

Some of the Democrats of Illinois have already Commenced advocating the introduction of slavery into that State. The Mattoon Gazette, published in Southern Illinois, urges arguments for the measurements.

· We are one of those that utterly discredit the idea that the presence of slaves works an injury to the whites, or that the presence of free negroes, en-Jying political and social privileges, is at all bene-ficial. We candidly and firmly believe to-day, that if Illinois were a slave State, the best men of Kentacky, Virginia, Tennessee, and even States further Suth, would be here as soon as they could remove their families, and the prairies of Illinois would be made to smile as a lovely garden. We have seen the best class of men come to our State, admire it with enthusiasm, but return to their homes because they could not bring their whole families with them.

could not bring their whole families with them.

The question comes up squarely to every business man in Illinois: Which would you rather do, make stares of your family, or provide a comfortable home for some of the enslaved African race? It is a clear case, that when Illinois voted slave labor out of her limits, she voluntarily voted upon the white females of Illinois a life of unmitigated drudgery, unsuited to the tastes and physical capacity of a large majorily of them, and drove from our midst a people peculiarly adapted to such services, without benefitting them. caliarly adapted to such services, without benefitting them in the slightest degree. When will the day of practical benevolence arrive, when we shall have done with this eternal empty profession of mock philanthropy, when it will not be called emancipation to offer inducements to the slave-traders of the South to buy the negroes of Missouri and send them South in chain gangs!

The following resolution was adopted by the De-mocratic State Convention of Wisconsin, met at Madison on the 27th ultimo:—

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the extension of the right of suffrage to the negro race, and will never cons at that the odious doctrine of begre equality shall find a place upon the statute ook of Wisconsin.

SELECTIONS.

BISHOP HOPKINS ON SLAVERY.

ted States. By John Henry Hopkins, D. D., I.L.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Vermont. New York: Rodney & Russell, 79 John Street. 1857. pp. 469.

The book, the title of which we have given above, contains thirty-three chapters and a great variety of topics. In this it resembles the work of another Bishop, who wrote a book beginning with the virtues of tar-water, and ending with the Trinity, the opine scibile filling up the interspace. Bishop Hopkins has nothing to say about tar-water, but, with that exception, he discusses nearly as many subjects as Bishop Berkeley. He begins with the Federal Constitution, which he thinks excludes infidels from office, though it declares that 'no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.' But he thinks this means that all Christian sects have a right to be tolerated in their worship under the Constitution; but not Hindoos, Chinese, Turks, Mormons, nor even Roman Catholics. 'I am compelled to conclude,' says he, 'that, under the Constitution, no Romanist can have a right to the free trunced; and if not, the argument is the other way. returned; and it not, the argument is the other stitution, no Romanist can have a right to the free enjoyment of his religion, without a serious inconsistency.' Having thus disposed of infidels, Mormons, and Roman Catholics, he turns aside to interest the constantly and systematically exaggerated. The writer of this article, having taken some pains to examine the content of the free negroes is dulge in some classical reminiscences, and gives us in Chapter V. an abstract of 'Cicero de Officiis.—
Why this is introduced (unless in order to make use of some of his former labors during his sixteen years of educational occupation) does not distinctly appear. He says that Cicero agrees with the Bible, and therefore is good authority. But then why not are closed people in Cincinnati held in 1850, in the colored people in Cincinnati held in 1850, in the colored people in Cincinnati held in 1850, and therefore is good authority. But then why not are considerably better off as a class than the poorest class of whites. Many of them, in these cities, have accumulated large amounts of property. and therefore is good authority. But then why not take the Bible itself—since most of his readers would be more ready to admit the authority of the Bible estate. In Philadelphia, the free blacks owned, some

than that of Cicero?

Having finished his classical prelections, the Bishop plunges into the question of slavery, and discusses it through six chapters. Slavery he thinks to be perfectly right and lawful, but not at all expensions.

Years since, property to the value of \$800,000.—
The colored people in New York city and vicinity owned, some years since, about \$2,000,000.

But suppose that they should have no property.
The slave has none. Suppose their physical comdient; excellent for the slaves, but bad for the ma

which also ought to be abolished by an ingenious process discovered by the Bishop himself.

Having thus arranged the question of slavery, he turns to 'business'; talks about farmers, lawyers, merchants, physicians, editors, and ministers:—praises homeopathy and defends hydropathy; tells us how to choose a wife; falls foul of strong-minded women, and the Woman's Rights Party; favors gymnastics and callsthenics; justly opposes saleratus in bread; approves of young ladies learning to read and write, and obtaining a fair knowledge of geography; thinks a school-girl might properly read a day from seven to twelve, and from one to six. geography; thinks a school-girl might properly read a day, from seven to twelve, and from one to six.—a book like Goldsmith's Animated Nature.' and The negro often works from sunrise to sunset in their standards are false; their logic is study botany, and even draw and paint in waterincorrect; their aims are puerile or mean; their instruments unworthy. We defy their best friend to find us a single instance in all our history when the New England clergy took an independent course that was not a wrong one. There seems to be a fablity about it. ion and helpmate of the man, —which he regards condition.

as her chief mission. The Bishop then gives rules When a man thus argues that slavery is better

> appear from this hasty description. But our chief aire, whose children go to the best schools, provided business with the Bishop regards his doctrine of slavery. The book, on the whole, we might recommend, as a good-humored and garrulous collection ties, and at church is one of Christ's people equal of commences. But his rious on slavery deserved with any other. of commonplaces. But his views on slavery deserve with any other. a closer examination. They are indeed superficial enough, and belong to that class of heresies which refute themselves. But proceeding from a Bishop of the Episcopal Church, in one of the freest of the condition. 'The fact,' says he, 'remains undeniated when the condition of the fact,' says he, 'remains undeniated when the condition of the fact,' says he, 'remains undeniated when the condition of the fact,' says he, 'remains undeniated when the condition of the fact,' says he, 'remains undeniated when the condition of the fact, 'says he, 'remains undeniated when the condition of the fact, 'says he, 'remains undeniated when the condition of the fact, 'says he, 'remains undeniated when the condition of the fact, that the slaves are the happiest class of laborers in the condition. Free States, they carry a certain derived weight of authority with them, which makes it proper to deauthority with them, which makes it proper to devote to them a few pages of criticism. It has recently been our hard duty to follow Dr. Nehemiah Adams on his South-Side excursion, and to wonder at the style of his arguments in defence of slavery.
>
> We have also criticised Dr. Lord of Dartmouth in Soluth-Side excursion and to wonder at the style of his arguments in defence of slavery. We have also criticised Dr. Lord of Dartmouth in his more elaborate and logical argoment on the same side. That even-handed justice which we have meted out to the man of sentimental piety and to the Orthodox dogmatist, we must not deny to the Episcopal Bishop. Since Sentimental Religion, Dogmatic Religion, and Ceremonial Religion have made haste to show themselves inhuman, to take side with the oppressor against the oppressed, to rivet every yoke, and to lay a new weight on the shoulders of Christ's poor, it becomes us constantly to expose their unchristian mind and heart, and to let in on their speculations a little of the light of the haste to show themselves inhuman, to take side with the oppressor against the oppressed, to rivet the Southern newspapers for the purpose of pursuevery yoke, and to lay a new weight on the shoulders of Christ's poor, it becomes us constantly to expose their unchristian mind and heart, and to let
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ERRORS OF STATEMENT.

ERROR 1. The Bishop gives an erroneous definition DERIOR 1. The Bishop gives an erroneous definition of slavery. He says (page 125):— What is this relation? Simply a perpetual obligation which binds the slave to serve the master for life, and binds the master to govern the slave with justice and with reason; to provide for him in sickness as in health; to instruct him is school.

reason; to provide for him in sickness as in health; to instruct him in what is necessary to his moral and spiritual welfare, according to his condition and capacity; to maintain his family in comfort, and to bury him decently when life is ended.'

If this were slavery, our opposition to it would be very much less than now. But this is not that Ameaican slavery which the Bishop is defending.—
That is a legal relation defined by the laws, and maintained by the whole power of the State. This may be slavery as it ought to be, according to a Christian view of it; but it is not the actual relation existing in every Southern State. The slave is not merely bound to serve the master for life, but is his property, to be bought and sold, who may therefore be sold at his master's pleasure from his home, fore be sold at his master's pleasure from his home, of progress and improvement, and having every hope

THE AMERICAN CITIZEN: his Rights and Duties, according to the Spirit of the Constitution of the United States. By John Henry Hopkins, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Vermont. New York: Rodney & Russell, 79 John Street. 1857. pp. 459.

But suppose that they should have no property.

The slave has none. Suppose their physical comforts inferior to those of the slave, which is not true. ters; an institution which ought to be defended against the wicked assaults of Abolitionism, but to one's self? nothing to be under the protection which also ought to be abolished by an ingenious of the law? nothing to be able to go or stay, to be

for the wife of an American citizen in the matter of than freedom, it is difficult to reply to him, because making calls; advises her to keep a visiting-book, arranged either alphabetically, or according to the places of their residence, not to stay too long, not miah Adams, President Lord, and Bishop Hopkins to tell any conventional lies, and to get home in on a cotton plantation in Mississippi, under an over-time for her husband's dinner, so as not 'to run the seer of the usual sort. Let them each have his three risk of wasting his time and putting him out of humor, by finding his house out of sorts, and his meals delayed. The Bishop then proceeds to prattle about dinner-parties and evening-parties, which he seems to like; but he does not like tableaux vicans, balls, rience, we would replace them in their snug easyor dances. In this respect he is not singular; for chairs and their quiet libraries, and ask them their it is a curious fact that those clergymen who defend candid opinion of the relative satisfactions of slavery slavery are always sure to condemn dancing—probably on the old theological principle of tithing mint time to prefer the condition of the slave to that of ably on the old theological principle of tithing mint tinue to prefer the countries after his day's work and forgetting justice, of straining out a gnat and the free laborer, who returns after his day's work to his own wife and children, who swallowing a camel.

The very miscellaneous character of the book will deposits his equal ballot by the side of the million-

Gospel. A 'Christian Examiner' which should not do this duty, what would it be good for in the world?

That even in Maryand a free negle has been divented to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for having in his possession a copy of 'Uncle world?'

Tom's Cabin,' that a bookseller has been driven world? The Bishop's opinions and statements concerning slavery may conveniently be arranged under the three heads of Errors, Sophisms, and Inhumanities. His statements are erroneous, his arguments sophistical, and his plans and projects inhuman. Of course, we do not mean to accuse him of deliberate inhumanity or sophistry. He is probably a well-meaning gentleman personally; but his opinions are false, weak, and cruel, as we shall proceed to prove. We war not with him, but with his opinions.

Tom's Cabin, that a bookseller has been driven from Mobile for having on his shelves a copy of 'Uncle from Mobile for having on his shelves a copy of the Life of Douglas,' that men have been repeatedly driven from the Southern States for expressing anti-slavery opinions, that Mr. Underwood was last year expelled from Virginia for supporting Fremont—such notorious facts as these have never suggested to the mind of the Bishop any doubt as to the entire happiness and contentment of the slave population. But suppose it were necessary to have a fugitive law, enforced by the whole power of the United States. expelled from Virginia for supporting Fremont—such notorious facts as these have never suggested to the mind of the Bishop any doubt as to the entire happiness and contentment of the slave population. But suppose it were necessary to have a fugitive law, enforced by the whole power of the United States, to prevent free laborers in Massachusetts from escaping from their work; suppose that packs of hounds were kept in every New England neighborhood with which to pursue fugitive apprentices and journeymen; suppose we were in the habit of lynching any man who spoke or wrote against our system of hired labor, and accusing him of inciting our hired men to cut our throats—would such a state of things argue perfect content and happiness among

Ambrose: 'Na are all brothers.'

law of terror.

of Hermas, prefect of the city at Rome, who on Good Friday freed twelve hundred and fifty slaves; and of Melania, a young lady, who freed eight thousand. 'No Christian perfection,' they teach, 'can be attained by those who own slaves.'

St. John Christian prefection,' they can be attained by those who own slaves.'

REV. JOHN ANGEL JAMES'S OPINION OF

St. John Chrysostom preached three sermons on the Epistle to Philemon; not, as is now done, to

From these extracts, it may be seen that the Bishop errs in asserting that the change in public opin-ion which causes slavery to be regarded as inconsistent with Christianity, only began at the end of the last century, and was not brought about by the influence of the Bible or of the Church. (To be concluded.)

From the Providence Journal.

DR. WAYLAND ANNIHILATED. Dr. Wayland is a used-up man. The Mississippi College has resolved upon him. Out of tenderness to our distinguished fellow-citizen—perhaps, under the circumstances, we ought to say our late distinguished fellow-citizen—we have suppressed this fact as long as we could; but it is in all the papers, and it would be only affectation in us to try to keep it from the knowledge of our readers. The following

Had this terrible resolution been passed at Andover, or Newton, or at the Theological Seminary, it would not have been quite as coverwhelming; had Harvard or Yale, Amherst or Brown, rejected him, being the preserved of the treasury are not guarded with more fidelity against the held. of the treasury are not guarded with more jealous fidelity against the holders of State securities, than are the youth of Mississippi College protected from the contaminating influence of the doctrine, that you should do unto others even as you would that

you should do unto others even as you would that others should do unto you.

This measure on the part of an institution of such high reputation as Mississippi College—we are sure that all of our readers have heard of it, and can readily call to mind the illustrious men which it has sent forth in all the departments of life—a College which unites so much sound learning with so much vital piety, and which consecrates both to that pa-triarchal institution which is defended in the Old triarchal institution which is defended in the Old Testament almost as much as polygamy or aggressive war, is of the highest importance. It is a step in the right direction. It must be followed up. No man who has at heart the true interests of the South, can have failed to observe that the same object. We do not believe the Constitution of the United

man who has at heart the true interests of the south, can have failed to observe that the same objections that haves justly brought upon our unfortunate friend the condemnation of Mississippi, apply with a gual force to all the prevailing systems of ethics. The same unsound views, the same insinuations against slavery—not open assaults, but concealed under the specious garb of general propositions upon morality—run through the whole of them. You might almost as safely place before the sising generation of Mississippi, the Declaration of Independence or the Sermon on the Mount, as these pestilent, transcendental theories of moral philosophy, which hardly concede to a man the right to dog his own nigger. It is a lamentable fact, that not a single work upon the subject takes the Mississippi view of public faith, or the Southern view of the relations of the case. Nothing could be more opposed to the policy of Mississippi than the audacious attempts that have been made by these writers—not one of whom, probably, ever owned a nigger—to instill into the youthful minds of that? State not only false ideas upon squaring accounts with a set of English abolitionists and aristorate. Happily, as yet no bad effect has been produced—not a nigger has been emancipated, not a dollar of principal or interest has been produced—not a nigger has been emancipated, not a dollar of principal or interest has been produced—not a nigger has been emancipated, not a dollar of principal or interest has been produced—not a higher than been accomplished if the Trustees of Mississippi College had not interproced the broad shield of their matherity against moone can tell what might have been accomplished if the Trustees of Mississippi College had not interproced the broad shield of their matherity against moone can tell what might have been accomplished if the Trustees of Mississippi College had not interproced the broad shield of their matherity against more contracted by the college of the free States.

The South will never be really independen

from his wife and children, and sent into a lonely stillo. He who merely owes perpetual labor for a fixed recompense is not a slave, but a serf. Nor is the master bound by law, as the Bishop asserts, to govern him with justice, to provide for him, or to instruct him. In many States he is forbidden by law to instruct him. In many States he is forbidden by law to instruct him. In many States he is forbidden by law to instruct him. In many States he is forbidden by law of the master relues to provide and proper food or clothing for the slave, there is no legal help or remedy. What mockery, then, is such an improssion upon the Southern Convention, as it is now proposed to pay our strong hand of proceeding the relation to this great want. He ment and happiness which induced Brown to be instruct him. In many States he is forbidden by law of Mr. Gaines to kill her child rather than to have it carried back to slavery. Elect him to have it carried back to slavery States he is forbidden by the Underground Railroad to encounter all the risks of whip and rife in order to get away from the Bishop's paradise of content and joy? Are such as section is common, that 'the free negro, other things being equal, is in a worse condition that the slave physically and morally—less happy, less healthy, less contented, less secure, less religious. This is an easy assertion to make, but a hard one to prove. He says that 'many who have escaped in the wretherness of their freedom.' So, so fwe years have returned to their masters, glad to excap from the prefer consistency of and the wretherness of their freedom.' So, so fwe years as the wretherness of their freedom.' So, so fwe years as the wretherness of their freedom.' So, so fwe years as the wretherness of their freedom.' So, so fwe years as the wretherness of their freedom.' So, so fwe years as the wretherness of their freedom.' So, so fwe years as the wretherness of their freedom.' So, so fwe years as the wretherness of their freedom.' So, so fwe years as the wretherness of their freed

'Christianity,' says Neander (Torrey's Transl., Science, South,' might be entrusted to that eminent vol. 1, page 268,) 'brought about that change in the consciousness of humanity, from which a dissolution of this whole relation, though it could not be immediately effected, yet, by virtue of the consoquences resulting from that change, must eventually take place.'

These parameter of a complete system of 'Morda' in the Population of a complete system of 'Morda' in the Population of a complete system of 'Morda' in the Population of a complete system of 'Morda' in the Population of a complete system of 'Morda' in the Population of a complete system of 'Morda' in the Population of a complete system of 'Morda' in the Population of a complete system of 'Morda' in the Population of a complete system of 'Morda' in the Population of a complete system of 'Morda' in the Population of a complete system of 'Morda' in the Population of Could, 'Morda' in the New Testament, that need explanation, and no man could explain the new years of scripture, especially in the New Testament, that need explanation, and no man could explain the new years of scripture, especially in the New Testament, that need explanation, and no man could explain the new years of scripture, especially in the New Testament, between the new years of the new years of scripture, especially in the New Testament, and years of scripture, especially in the New Testament, between the new years of the new years of

quences resulting from that change, must eventually take place.'

The principles which produced this change were identical with those 'glittering generalities' announced in the Declaration of Independence. Thus Tertullian says: 'We recognize that the world is one great republic; we are children of one mother.'

Minucius Felix: 'All men are born equal, and virtue is the only distinction.' virtue is the only distinction.'

Clemens Alex.: 'Take off your ornaments, and what difference between you and your slaves, cept that they are stronger and more healthy?'

Ambroso: 'Nature is our common mother; we like the common with the prophets and the patriarchs. Sound conservative men in the South will prefer to fall back upon the global prophets and the patriarchs. the elder revelation; it answered well enough St. Jerome: 'Rich and poor, bond and free, are all brothers.' Rich and poor, bond and free, are all equal.' And in another place he says: 'When God says to Noah, "Your fear shall be on all animals," he excepts man, who is not subjected to this as you will find no where in the gospels. We unlaw of terror.' as you will find no where in the gospels. We unterstand that all the Christian Fathers recommended and praised the affranchisement of slaves. Thus Gregory the Great says (Decret. Grat., p. 11): 'It is a good and salutary thing, when those who by nature were created free, and whom the laws of men have reduced to slavery, are, by the benefaction of manumission, restored to that liberty in which they were born.' ere born.'

course, fatal to all order and society. When this is
The early Christian writers commemorate the case done, we shall have a text book that can safely be

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

justify slavery out of it, but to urge masters, by the example of Paul's request to Onesimus, that they too should free their slaves.

The Independent of the 11th publishes the following letter from the well-known English preacher and author, Rev. John Angel James, dated Bir-The Independent of the 11th publishes the followmingham, May 9th, 1857, to his friend, the Rev. W. Patton, D.D., of New York:

> 'The decision of your Supreme Court fills us with The decision of your Supreme Court fills us with astonishment, horror and indignation. It is, indeed, the most terrible outrage upon humanity that has been perpetrated for ages, and will do more to lower the moral character of your country than even the present system of slavery. All Europe and the whole civilized world will blush for you. It is the first time, that I know of, when a whole race was put without the pale of social life on account of the color of their skin. Will your country submit the color of their skin. Will your country submit to it? Can it be conceived that the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers will bow to so horrible a re-

Resolved, That the Trustees of Mississippi College de hereby condemn the teachings of Dr. Wayland in this 'Moral Science,' on the subject of African slavery, and that the Faculty of the College be requested to and that the Faculty of the College be requested to are willing to make the most costly sacrifices of are willing to make the most costly sacrifices of a proposed to the college be requested to a proposed to the state of Wayland's Moral Science as a proposed to the state of the slaveocracy in your country, that it must help on, eventually, the cause of abolition. The American Union of the states appears to me to be becoming an idol, before which your people are willing to make the most costly sacrifices of a proposed to the slaveocracy in your country, the cause of abolition. there is one hope. It is so bad, and shows so clearly the advance of the slaveocracy in your country, that it must help on, eventually, the cause of abolition. The American Union of the states appears to

GIDDINGS ON COMPENSATED EMANCI-PATION.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, in the Ashtabula (O.) Sentinel, thus expresses his sentiments in relation to the project for abolishing slavery by compensating the slaveholders for their chattels :-

We have felt no disposition to throw obstacles the way of any class of men seeking to do good. The formation of this Society is now a matter of

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

The free States are the guardians and e tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

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

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 a

enrighteous yoke. On this subject, our PATREES, IN

FRANING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED PROM THE

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they,

and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union

can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending

Algerines had any right whatever to those slaves. We proclaimed them pirates. The civilized world pronounced them pirates, enemies of mankind, and worthy of death. Before God and our country, we declare them to have been less guilty than the slave-holders of the United States now are, inasmuch as released. This was just and right. It was manly— becoming an enlightened people. Have the sons of freedom in the Northern States now become so degenerate, so destitute of manly courage and self-re-spect, as to consent to be made tributaries to the petty despots of the South?

We have ourselves paid money to redeem Southern slaves until we have become disgusted with the practice, and prefer that our future donations shall be made in powder and ball, delivered to the slaves, to be used as they may deem proper.

6.

GERRIT SMITH AMONG HIS NEW

It is instructive to observe the altered tone in which, since the 'Compensated Emancipation 'Convention at Cleveland, a certain class of journals are accustomed to speak of Gerrit Smith. While they regarded him as an uncompromising Abolitionist, regarded him as an uncompromising Adolitionist, they could scarcely mention his name without coupling it with some epithet of disparagement. That he was a good man, they pretended not to doubt; but they thought him singularly deficient in the high qualities of statesmanship—in short, little better than a downright fanatic and reckless little better than a downright fanatic and reckless agitator. Since his appearance at Cleveland as a champion of the Compensation scheme, they have suddenly discovered that he is as profoundly wise as he is confessedly eloquent—in short, as different from the unreasoning, impracticable and fanatical Abolitionists as gold is from tin. Their delight in praising him is matched only by the pleasure they evidently feel in denouncing some of his old friends, who cannot follow him in the support of the Compensation plan. The Ravenna (O.) Democrat, pensation plan. The Ravenna (O.) Democrat, whose editor, though a Republican, is an inveterate hater of genuine Abolitionism, distributes its praise and its censure in a manner which we must regard s peculiarly edifying :-

By what we see reported in the Cleveland Herald, and by what we hear from private sources, we conclude the Hon. Gerrit Smith embraced the opportunity offered him in the 'Compensated Emanc ultra and damaging leeches which have so long hung

upon him.
'He was assailed in the Convention by those whom 'He was assailed in the Convention by those whom his bounty has fed, his assailants speaking with much bitterness and coarseness against their kind patron, who has so long generously pensioned them upon his vast wealth. One of them, it is said, 'made a long speech denunciatory of the principles of the Convention, and taxing Gerrit Smith with inconsistency,'

nanimity and forbearance, but took occasion to indi-cate that henceforth his line of action lay in a differeate that henceforth his line of action lay in a differ-ent direction, and that he should cease to be com-plicated with the movements of men of such a spirit. 'Por instance, in alluding to his assailants on the floor of the Convention (a black man, Watkins, and a white man, Pryne), he said he knew not why he was

solocted to answer them, unless it was because he formerly acted with them no longer—thus significantly intimating that he acted with them no longer—thus significantly intimating that he acted with them no longer.

'And again, he said: 'The speakers [his assailants] had been associates with him in anti-alavery movements up to this point, where, unfortunately, their raths divergence. A pretty distinct shaking off of the noisy and clamorous pretenders who have gained all the consequence they enjoy under the guise of reflecting his views. But great injustice and injury, we are satisfied, has been done to Mr. Smith very properly, and very much to the gratification of his old admirers, has taken the first convenient opportunity to disabuse the public mind, and to place himself right in regard to those who have been falsely salling under his flag, thus gaining a consideration which their own merits never would have given them.

The Cleveland Herald, another Republican paper of

The Cleveland Herald, another Republican paper of the compromising sort, while complimenting Mr. Smith, thus heaps abuse upon the men who had the courage to oppose his doctrine of compensation:

Smith, thus heaps abuse upon the men who had the courage to oppose his doctrine of compensation:

'As we expected, the entire afternoon was consumed in frothy, incoherent harangues by a couple of demagogues, in which not a single meason was adduced why the system of 'Compensated Emancipation' was wrong. The first speaker—a colored brother (Watkins)—was fearful the cars had left him in consequence of his long speech, and the Convention heartily shared in the fear. The second speaker—a white man (Pryne)—inflicted a tedious, inflammatory and abusive speech on the Convention, of which the only tangible idea we could discover was, that the time for 'retribution' had come, and that, instead of money, the slaveholder should be presented with a mucket-ball and the bowishnife. The selfish character of the abolition speakers was shown in the fact that, although it was well known the large audience assembled were drawn together with the expectation of hearing Gerrit Smith, yet they persisted in forcing their nauscating harangues on their unwilling hearers. The colored speaker (Monroe) who followed, repudiated with scorn and contempt the abolition professions of friendship for the slave, and exposed their selfishness and duplicity. The Convention did well in promptly repudiating the principles of the ultra abolition speakers, and would have done still better had it refused them the chance of wasting so much precious time.'

The abuse of these journals is far more endurable than their praise. Mr. Smith has certainly got the worst end of the load. If he had gone to Cleveland as the champion of uncompromising Abolitionism, he would have been in no danger of winning panegyric from such sources. It is the step downward that commands the admiration of political compromisers and tricksters.

The citizens of Guyandotte, Virginia, have held a meeting, and, 'full of sound and fory,' have resolved that Eli Thayer's scheme of colonizing Virginia with enterprising white laborers is inimical to the 'honor and rights of Virginia,' and nothing but an abolition concern in diagnase. The rampant and chivalric Guyandottans resolved that they would lynch the whole enterprise and all concerned, at the first opportunity. Having thus delivered their sentiments, they resumed their accustomed repose and ndolence.

Mr. President, and Young Men of Massachusetts: On the first Tuesday of November last, one hundred and eight thousand intelligent, patriotic, liberty-loving Massachusetts men, Republicans and erty-loving Massachusetts men, Republicans and Americans, recognizing the paramount issues growing out of the system of human slavery in America, rallied around the banner of equal, universal and impartial liberty, borne by John C. Frenon. (Loud applause.) On that day, Massachusetts placed herself, where Massachusetts has a right to be, in the van of free Commonwealths. On that day, by fitty thousand majority, Massachusetts placed herself front to front with the Slave Power of the Republic. The same standard that then waved in victory The same standard that then waved in victory lic. The same standard that then waved in victory over Massachusetts, the same flag on which were written, in characters of living light, the glorious mottoes of Liberty, has now been entrusted to the hands of Nathaniel P. Banks. (Loud applause.)

Why not, then, men of Massachusetts, rally around him, as you rallied in 1856 around the same old banner in the hands of a brave, true, and

same old banner in the hands of a brave, true, and gallant leader? Will you listen to the seductive voice of personal ambition? (Voices—'No.') no.') Will you turn your backs upon your old flag—upon its chosen leader? Will you break from the ranks of freedom, and retreat, affiliate, fraternize and associate with those who last autumn scoffed at your principles, maligned your candidate, and shouted with joy when the black flag of slavery waved victorious in the beams of that November sun? (Voices—'No,'

'no.') We are now told, Mr. President, that the living issues which last year summoned more than one hundred thousand sons of Massachusetts to the standard dred thousand sons of Massachusetts to the standard of Fremont, are among the issues of the past. The living issues of 1856 among the issues of the past! Does not slavery in America now loom up a hideous and appalling spectre? Does it not stand revealed in the light of the nineteenth century to the gaze of mankind, in all its odious and revolting aspects? What an aggregation of immolated rights, nameless outrages, and 'sumless agonies'! Millions of beings created in the image of God, sunk from the lofty level of a common humanity down to the abject submission of unreasoning beasts of burden,—manacles, chains and whips,—pens, prisons and aucmanacles, chains and whips,—pens, prisons and auction-blocks, bludgeons, revolvers and blood-hounds, scourgings, lynchings and burnings,—laws to tor-ture the body, shrivel the mind, and debase the soul,—labor dishonored and laborers despised, towns wasting away, and fields smitten with sterilitowns wasting away, and fields smitten with sterili-ty,—non-slaveholders impoverished and degraded, and slaveholders, in defiance of the lessons of histo-ry, the deductions of philosophy, the rights of hu-manity, and the teachings of Christianity, proudly vaunting their shame before the nations, make up this deformed monstrosity of organized barbarism, which now stands in shamelous defiance of the civil which now stands in shameless defiance of the civil ization, humanity and Christianity of America We of the North may avert our faces from this hate ful spectacle;—to the accusing voices of manking we may reply in faltering accepts—'We are not re sponsible!' 'This crime is not ours!' 'This guilt is not on our souls!' but we, as American citizens. jealous of the renown of our country, cannot but feel the deepest mortification and shame, as we see the sneer of scorn on the lips of mankind.

By a long series of assumptions and aggressiv

acts, by concessions and compromises, we of Massa chusetts have been associated with and made respon sible for this crime of human slavery in America.— When the illustrious framers of the Constitution assembled in 1787, our history as a nation was radiant with deeds for the rights and liberties of mankind. Seventy years have just closed, and that history is blurred and blotted, stained by deeds for human sla-very which bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of the patriot who loves his country, who feels th of the patriot who loves his country, who feels the stain upon her fame as a blot of personal dishonor. Now a privileged class, bound together by two thousand millions of dollars, represented by the souls and bodies of more than four millions of bondsmen, rules with resistless power fifteen sovereign States. This aristocracy, based upon the immolated rights of humanity, now controls the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the executive, legislative and judician separations of the national government. In the pride and arro-gance of usurped power, this slaveholding aristocra-cy bids the Supreme Court utter the inhuman sen-timent that four millions of men in Republican America ' have no rights that white men are bound to respect,' and the President of the Republic to de clare that slavery exists in the national territories by the authority of the Constitution of the United States. And shall we, the men of Massachusetts, of the Constitution of the United oppose only a temporary, faint and heartless resistance to these ignominious avowals, which bring dis honor and shame upon the American name?

Shall we calmly rest,
The Christian's scorn, the Heathen's mirth,
Content to live the lingering jest And by-word of a mocking earth?

Or shall we not rather awake to the full realiza-tion of our responsibilities—to the full comprehen-sion of our duties? Responsibilities rest upon us— duties press upon us. Responsibility and duty go hand in hand. Our path of duty, young men of Massachusetts, is radiant with light—as luminous as the rathway of the sup access the as the pathway of the sun across the heavens on this bright autumnal day.

The earnest young men of Massachusetts—of the

North—should cultivate a profound reverence for humanity, for its sacred and inalienable rights; hate, loathe and abhor slavery in every form; resolve that whenever, wherever and however they may be summoned to act, their voices shall be for Freedom EVERYWHERE-FOR SLAVERY NOWHERE; that, in their everywhere—for Slavery nowhere; that, in their own States, every man, no matter to what race he may claim kindred—no matter what blood may course through his veins,—shall stand before the laws the equal and the peer of the most favored sons of men; that over him—poor, ignorant and friendless though he may he—shall be thrown the panoply of just, equal and humane laws. Then they should, by legal and constitutional action, take possession of the National Government, place over session of the National Government, place every Department, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, in Department, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, in the hands of such men, and such men only, as will see to it that the nation, within its own exclusive jurisdiction, rejects 'THE WILD AND GUILTY PHANTASY THAT MAN MAY HELD PROPERTY IN MAN.'

Having prostrated in the dust the slaveholding oligarchy, shivered its power over the nation to atoms, they should pronounce the doom of human slavery

they should pronounce the doom of human slavery EVERYWHERE UNDERS THE EXCLUSIVE AUTHORITY OF

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT:—
By prohibiting it in each and all the Territories of the United States;
By abolishing it, in the District of Columbia,

abrogating all oppressive laws now in force there, and placing the whole people under the protection of just and humane legislation;

By repealing the law of 1807 and all other laws giving the sanction of the nation to the domestic slave-trade;

By repealing the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 and all other acts for the reclamation of persons held to service or labor, thereby leaving to each State, under its own sense of Constitutional obligation and duty,

the execution of that provision of the Constitution concerning persons held to service or labor in one State escaping into another; By reversing the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States concerning the citizenship of persons of color;
By avowing the settled policy of the nation to be

that all Territory hereafter acquired,—on the North or on the South—free or slave—shall be forever consecrated to freedom and free institutions for all;

By proclaiming to their countrymen of the South, in mild but firm language, that, while they concede slavery in the States to be, in the words of the Su preme Court, 'a mere municipal regulation, founded upon and limited to the verge of State law;'while they do not claim to possess Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the States, and do not mean to usurp power—they do mean to put the National Government in open and active sympathy WITH FREEDOM EVERYWHERE—they do mean to use the legitimate influence and patronage of the nation in favor of the proscribed men of the South, who believe as Jefferson believed, that 'THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IS THE FIRST OBJECT DESIRED '-who are or SLAVERY IS THE FIRST OBJECT DESIRED —who are resolved, as was Washington, that their 'surrance SHALL NOT BE WANTING' to abolish it by 'Legislative authority'—they do mean, by the example and daily beauty of free institutions, and by 'all means sanctioned by law, humanity and religion,' to appeal to the heart, the conscience, the reason and the interest of the men of the South—slaveholders and non-glaveholders—until they shall -until they shall

—Bid the bondmen cast the chain From fettered limb and soul aside, and walk forth in the majesty of freedom, 'redeemed,' in the language of Curran, 'regenerated, disenthralled by the irresistible Genius of Universal Emancipation.'

How grand, comprehensive and glorious is the work assigned to the young men of this age in America. They are summoned to rescue the Republic from the iron rule of the slaveholding aristocracy,—from the degrading thraldom of a privileged class which hates equal and impartial Liberty with inextinguishable hatred, which contemptuously scoffs at the idea of the equality and brotherhood of the race, which sneers at all efforts to emancipate of departure on the Atlantic side is not the Pacific, its point of departure on the Atlantic side is not the populous of departure on the Atlantic side is not the populous of departure on the Atlantic side is not the populous of overawed and submissive bondmen;—to vindicate the rights and dignity of free labor and free laboring men;—to purify the nation from the stains and pollutions of slavery, and so put the mational government in harmony with the sublime ideas embodied in the Declaration of Independence. They are summoned to this mighty task by that Ideas embodied in the Declaration of Independence. They are summoned to this mighty task by that generous and expansive Patriotism, which embraces the whole country and the people of the whole country,—by that Philanthropy, which cares for the sons and daughters of toil and misfortune,—by that Religion, which teaches us that all the races of men are of one blood, the children of a common Father—and that the humblest slave that trembles and covers ander the former or the lock of the care. rather—and that the humblest slave that trembles and cowers under the frown or the lash of a master, or overseer, or taskmaster, in the recess of the far South, is a being whom God created, and for whom his Son mounted the cross. Seldom, in human history, has it been permitted by the Providence of God to warms man of any country. tory, has it been permitted by the Providence of God to young men of any country, or of any age, to engage in a work so wast in its conception, so comprehensive in its character, so sanctified by patriotism and humanity, so sure now to win the sympathies of mankind, the applause of the coming generations, the approval of conscience, and the blessings of Almighty God!

The anti-slavery movement in America is advancing through agitations and conflicts to assured tri

The anti-stavery movement in America is advanc-ing through agitations and conflicts to assured tri-umph. Already it has laid its grasp upon the rea-son, the heart, and the conscience of the country, and millions are moved by the mighty impulse. In spite of the passionate and implacable hatred of the slaveholding class,—the barbarizing prejudices of race—the misconceptions of ignorance,—the misslaveholding class,—the barbarizing prejudices of race—the misconceptions of ignorance,—the mis-representations of great interests,—the timidity, servility, or hostility of political organizations,—the selfishness or apostacy of public men, and the imperfections, weakness and errors of friends, who too often pause in face of the advancing hosts of slavery, to criticise, chide or rebuke comrades, or who turn sold in the hour of bettle where who turn aside in the hour of battle, when the for is undermining or storming an out-post of freedom, entrenching or defending a fortress of slavery, to pride, and majesty of conscious power, to the realization of its sublime ideas, to the consummation of its beneficent policy. Everything on earth which has the element of permanency in it, is instinct with vital powers, which impel on the great cause. vital powers, which impel on the great cause, against all and over all opposing forces, to the final accom-plishment of its high mission,—to the complete fulfilment of its 'manifest destiny.' The slaveholding class may rejoice in these days of its power,—it may revel and riot over past victories, and gloat over anfilment of its 'manifest destiny.' The slaveholding class may rejoice in these days of its power,—it may revel and riot over past victories, and gloat over anticipated future acquisitions in Cuba, Mexico and Central America,—it may bid its pliant tools on the Judicial bench to pervert truth, justice, history, law and the Constitution for the disfranchisement of freemen, and to allow slavery, in the passionate language of Henry A. Wise, to 'pour itself out without restraint, and find no limit but the Southern occan.' But let it remember in these hours of rev.

The Northern hills are blazing, The Northern skies are bright, And the fair young West is turning Her forehead to the light!

Now the banners of emancipation are beneath Southern skies. Cassins M. Clay 'calls the battle roll anew' on 'the dark and bloody ground' of his native Kenthcky. St. Louis pronounces for eman-cipation, and sends her chivalrous Blair to represent interests of her laboring men in the national councils, and her gallant Brown to summon Missouri in her Halls of Legislation, to join the sisterhood of

free Commonwealths.

The cause of equal, universal and impartial liberty in America is indissolubly blended with the cause of human liberty and human progress everywhere. Its triumph will be hailed and applauded by mankind everywhere, and through all coming time. The events of this great struggle for the overthrow of the privileged class and the ultimate emancipation of a race, will pass into the enduring history of the country. The eye will glisten and the heart throb over the bright and glowing pages of that history, which shall record the acts in the great work, which the Providence of God has assigned to the young the Young t men of this generation. Let, then, the men of the North; aye, and the few but faithful men of the South, to whom has been entrusted the radiant and glorious banner of anti-slavery in America, fully comprehend the magnitude, grandeur and dignity of the work assigned them. Let them realize that the eye of God is upon them, -that future generations will scrutinize their motives and pronounce judgment upon their acts, when the passions, prejudices and interests of this age are hushed forever. Let them realize, also, that the ultimate triumph of the great cause can be hastened or retarded-perhaps for years -by the advocacy of friends as well as by the resistance of enemies. Let them, then, while they cherish a profound reverence for humanity-an inextinguishable love for the rights of man, and ever act with unswerving fidelity to these hallowed convictions— cultivate a general and expansive patriotism that knows no lines of latitude, or of longitude, or points of the compass, adopt a prudent, wise and practicable public policy that shall demonstrate to the ticable public policy that shall demonstrate to the American people their capacity to take care of the varied, multifarious and vast material interests of State, and gives to the South the equilibrium in the the nation, and so administer the government as to protect and defend the interests, rights and honor of the country in peace and in war. Let them so act that the historic pen which shall trace the acts in mitted but with the consent and upon conditions this great drama, shall record for the study and ad-miration of all after times, that the young men of this age, in Massachusetts, in America, lofty motives, aims and purposes, and governed by wise, comprehensive and patriotic councils,— that, living and dying, their hearts ever throbbed with an intense and vehement passion for the liberty, the renown, the unity and eternity of the republic!

SPEECH OF HON. N. P. BANKS.

The following extracts from Mr. Banks's speech at the Worcester Ratification Convention contains all of it that relates to the subject of slavery:

I intend religiously to support the union or the States; the principles upon which it was organized, and the Constitution by which it is maintained, it that relates to the subject of slavery:

I demand for the North, and I will accede to the SPEECH OF HON. N. P. BANKS. it that relates to the subject of slavery :-

to it is not indispensable that the sentiment of our people upon the subject of slavery should be made broader or deeper. We suffer as much from overzeal as from indifference. Nor is it necessary that government. I regard free labor as the corner-stone of our prosperity, and the observance of the reserved rights broader or deeper. We suffer as much from overzeal as from indifference. Nor is it necessary that government. I regard free labor as the corner-stone of our prosperity, and the observance of the reserved rights broader or deeper. We suffer as much from overzeal as from indifference. Nor is it necessary that government. I regard free labor as the corner-stone of our prosperity, and the observance of the reserved rights broader or deeper. We suffer as much from overzeal as from indifference. Nor is it necessary that government. I regard free labor as the corner-stone of our prosperity, and the observance of the reserved rights broader or deeper. We suffer as much from overzeal as from indifference. Nor is it necessary that government. I regard free labor as the corner-stone of our prosperity, and the observance of the reserved rights broader or deeper.

We may admit, as we all do, that slavery, in itself, is a crime—that it is at war with the precepts of Christianity—that it is the legitimate champion of barbaric usage, as against the institutions of modern civilization—the natural enemy of the diffusion of knowledge—of the freedom of the press, of speech, and even of thought, Yet it is equally the foe of all industrial progress, and of the highest material prosperity. Its supremacy demands possession of every avenue of human power, whether of thought or action. For instance, in our government, no legislative enactment—no appropriation of money—no executive vigor is given to any measure of harbaric customs and the propagandism of Afriof thought or action. For instance, in our government, no legislative enactment—no appropriation of money—no executive vigor is given to any measure until its effect upon the institution has been carefully considered. There can be no free importation of the raw materials used in our manufactures, though not produced here at all, as in France or England, because it would enure to the benefit of Northern men, and strengthen the Free States. The rates of postage, in a business that is not necessarily monopolized by the government, cannot be regulated according to the natural laws of transmission, because lean and hungry routes of one part of the country must draw a sustenance from the fat mails that press their way through the domains of free labor. Liberal and extravagant appropriations of money are constantly made for the education, by the government, of the officers of the army and navy where the South finds a liberal and congenial source of patronage, but in the greater interest of the American fisheries, the greater development of our national industry, and the original and only practial school of the sailor, the bounty paid by the overnment, from its organization, is to be withvirawn, because its recipients dwell north of an universe of the angle of the party interests, and the propagandism of African slavery. And if we are compelled to pass upon the further acquisition of Southern territory, even though it bring upon us dishonor and war in the process, upon the stale pretence of imperfect national defences, we will demand that the requisition of fertile and free territory on the North, by honorable and peaceful negotiation, shall, acre by acre and province by province, keep step with the extension of our borders on the South.'

NEGRO VOTERS IN LOUISIANA. Horrible! horrible! negroes vote in Louisiana! In one of the counties of Louisiana, a number of men tinged with negroes here in the habit of voting since 1838. They now vote the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer and the Executive Committee of the par

tion. And the route itself is made to circumvent the points of the compass, trailing its long line, not Westward upon the paths of the pioneer and the settler, but Southward, through Louisiana and Texas and the purchased land of the Messilla villey, and thence Northward to California and Oregon and Washington, because the political interests of the South demand it.

The South possesses, as we are often told, the avenues of industry and trade. It holds the production of the richest cotton fields on the face of the earth, and it can make its supply plenty or scarce. The cotton manufacture is advancing here, in Eng-

The cotton manufacture is advancing here, in England and in France, with all the impetus that from land and in France, with all the impetus that free labor and inventive genius can impart: but the supply of the raw material does not keep pace with the increased consumption! Commercial men and manufacturers are speculating upon advances in cotton, consequent upon increased demands of free labor in manufactures, and the inadequacies of slave labor in supply, which may in another year carry the cost from sixteen, as now, to eighteen and twenty cents per pound. Under such circumstances, the manufacture must be checked, if it does not, for a time at least cease. One the circumstance was to see the same consecution of the contraction o facture must be checked, if it does not, for a time at least, cease. Ought civilization to rest its ad-vancing labors, at this advanced stage of its pro-gress, until the negro bondman can toddle along up to its standard? Should the civilized world say to the cotton-grower, recuperate your worn-out lands-seek new ideas and new mechanical agencies to your culture, as we have to our manufacture be the answer-not now, but soon-not from the cotton-grower, but from the Southern politician? If you seek cheaper cotton, give us more negroes and cheaper land! Was the continent of Ameri-ca and its rich cotton fields created as a theatre upon which the negro, in a state of bondage, was only to test his capacity for the production of the cotton plant, and there to rest? Who believes it? Did plant, and there to rest? Who believes it? Did we pursue a like policy with the aboriginal inhab

regard only the moral aspect of a cause? Let us but once, upon such grounds, effect a combination of such men and such material and moral interests, and we should see again what has never been seen but once-a united and triumphant North!

ocean.' But let it remember in these hours of rev-elry, that for these crimes the sense of justice, the love of liberty, the humane and Christian civiliza-its own hearthstone against its unchangeable enemy, love of liberty, the humane and Christian civilization of America, will bring it into judgment. Let the slaveholding class realize that these days of fancied security are days of waning power, that its hold upon the Northern mind is breaking, and will soon be broken forever. Now advocacy of their opinions, as fixed as their ideas of the existence of God, would expel them from the hearthstones of their children and the tombstones of their fathers.

The union of the North upon a broad and practi-cal basis—a basis that, while it should fully represent its moral sentiments, should also embrace and represent the industrial and conservative interests— would afford to thousands at the South the protecwould afford to thousands at the South the protec-tion they have a right to demand of us; and an op-portunity to settle the question, not of extension merely, but of the existence of slavery upon its own soil and by its own people. Missouri has always led the way, and other States are panting to share in the perils of the fight, and the glory of the triumph. It was to this future that I alluded when I said that the struggle of last year would never be repeated in form. The result is not doubtful, if the North does its duty. Divided, we strike them down; united, we triumph in their success. The exultation of the North at a final emancipation of the continent, would differ from the joy of the South, only as the lustre of one star differs from the glory of another.

There is another reason, Mr. President, why we had a hold stration and residue new mean this

where it does not exist, but where it had been pro-hibited by Southern men. The fate of Kansas is not yet sealed. Last year, the South fought for its slavery, the North for its freedom The South triumphed, and this year determines whether it will give up what it then won. The Convention that is to frame a Constitution for Kansas is already cho sen. It is entirely in the hands of pro-slavery men. They can make it a free compact, or a slave compact, as they choose. They can submit the instrument to just such a constituency as they choose.

The remarkable speech of Mr. Douglas, in the early summer, and the late extraordinary letter of President Buchanan to Prof. Silliman, indicate with great clearness what that constituency and what the result will be. If the Constitution very either by express provision or by a silence equal-ly effective, and the administration does not oppose imposed by the South. And do you think they will yield this power? I hope they may. I hear it said, that, admitted to the Union as a slave State, the people can at once abolish slavery: but I remember, also, that the men who make the Constitution can also establish the conditions upon which it may be amended. And do you think they will surren-der that power? I hope they may. How, then, is it to be said that this year we have no interest in national affairs?

South, all that can be claimed under the Constitu-It is not indispensable that the sentiment of our tion. I regard free labor as the corner-stone of our we should give it a more constant attention. The labor in the States where it exists, but I am inflexigovernment under which we live will not at present
bly opposed to its extension; to the admission of
allow us to forget it.

We may admit, as we all do, that slavery, in the formation of slave States. I entertain no doubt

The Liberator.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 18, 1857.

CALL FOR A NORTHERN CONVENTION. Whereas, it must be obvious to all, that the inerican Union is constantly becoming more and lore divided, by Slavery, into two distinct and anagonistic nations, between whom harmony is impossible, and even ordinary intercourse is becoming

possible, and even ordinary intercourse is becoming dangerous;

And, whereas, Slavery has now gained entire control over the three branches of our National Government, Executive, Judiciary, and Legislative; has so interpreted the Constitution as to deny the right of Congress to establish freedom even in the territories, and by the same process has removed all legal protection from a large portion of the people of the free States, and has inflicted, at many times and places, outrages far greater than those which our fathers rose in arms to repel;

And, whereas, there seems no probability that the future will, in these respects, be different from the last, under existing State relations;

The undersigned respectfully invite their fellowitizens of the Free States to meet in Convention, at CLEVELAND, (Ohio,) on Wednesday and Thursbay, October 28th and 29th, 1857, to consider the practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation of the Free and Slave States, and to take such other measures as the condition of the times

such other measures as the condition of the times may require.

Friends of free discussion and free inquiry! have you appended your names to this Call, and for- to the system itself; inasmuch as we ofte warded them as directed? There is still an opportunity to sign it; let it be improved by all who take an interest in the subject. We understand some decline on the modest ground of not wishing to see their names in print. Their wish will be gratified. Of course, only a very small proportion of the names actually sent in can be published; but it is both desira-ble and important to have as many obtained as possi-the Republican party, that makes its continual decble, as a basis of action. We again ask attention to the fact, that no one, by signing the Call, thereby necessarily subscribes to the doctrine of disunion. The Convention is to be held for consultation as to to be encountered by the friends of freedom and huwhat is the duty of the North : what its final decision | manity. may be, it would be useless to conjecture. If there 4. Resolved, That in the declarations and doings of were no other reasons for putting our name to the Call, Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, Senator Hale of the denial of the right of the North to 'calculate the New Hampshire, and Gov. Chase of Ohio, to say value of the Union,' by the Southern slave oligarchy, nothing of N. P. Banks and other most prominent while they make it a matter of constant calculation, and threaten to cut the connection whenever they shall be of principle, and a bending to the unhallowed beheat successfully foiled in their nefarious purposes, would of slavery and despotism, to rebuke which, as it debe with us an all-sufficient stimulus. If you dare to serves, is utterly beyond the power of human lanbe free, and to maintain a manly independence, send guage.

MESSRS. WILSON AND BANKS.

of Hon. HENRY WILSON and Hon. N. P. BANKS, our former severest reprehension and conder made at the State Ratification meeting at Worcester, it, and to demand a renewal of our testimony against on the 8th inst. We believe but a small portion of it. Especially has the action of the Methodist Con Mr. Wilson's speech was actually delivered, for want ferences North and the American Tract Society beer of time; so that we cannot tell with what favor it such as most clearly to demonstrate, that all their would have been received by the Convention. It reads pretended hostility to slavery has been a base and very much like an old-fashioned anti-slavery speech, hypocritical pretence only, to preserve the peace and we do not doubt expresses the real feelings and desires of Mr. Wilson, though it breathes a very dif- or hastening in the least possible degree the abolition ferent spirit, and speaks in a very different tone from of slavery. some of his utterances at Washington, and his letter to the Disunion Convention at Worcester last winter. in Rev. Dr. Cheever, in Henry Ward Beecher, and What relevancy it had to the occasion, we are unable others like them, we recognize not the bold, manly, ty of their obligations,—especially the young men of guilty pirates or robbers on sea and land. Massachusetts. But all this glowing rhetoric ends in 3. Resolved, That, holding such a position, they a hearty recognition of Mr. Banks as the man for the inevitably make themselves more dangerous opponent the sentiment of our people upon the subject of slavery Jefferson and Washington. should be made broader or deeper,' and declares that we suffer as much from our zeal as from indiffer-

We can explain such glaring incongruities only in any circumstances, as both unjust and immoral in the this way :- Votes are wanted for Mr. Banks, in all di- highest degree; but especially do we regard the Conrections, to make him Governor of Massachusetts. stitution of the Compensation Society, recently or-Mr. B's speech is designed for the public at large, and ganized at Cleveland, with particular abhorrence, for seeks to propitiate conservatism rather than to incite the following among other reasons: to philanthropy. Mr. W's speech (or, rather, that portion of it which we lay before our readers) was ev- slavery, the only appropriate remedy for which is idently prepared for the more radical portion of the deep repentance and humiliation, on the part of the anti-slavery rank and file in the Commonwealth. It guilty. cool, but stoical, and as the 'iron' candidate, may robbery the world has ever beheld. be excused for being destitute of flesh. Mr. W. is every fetter in all the land; Mr. B. is for throwing a sufferers by the perpetration of the crime; greater by wet blanket upon it. Mr. W. is concerned for the far than all the ill-gotten gains of the slaveholder wretched fate of black laborers, actually chattelized; could ever compensate; and, Mr. B. is interested in the case of white laborers, who 4. It proposes neither Pay nor Pity, neither Comhave the power to make their own laws and to protect pensation nor Compassion to the poor slaves, for all themselves. Mr. W. proposes many fine things to be their long-endured agonies and toils; but instead, done to bring slavery to an end-such as repealing the turns them forth helpless, homeless and still hated, Fugitive Slave Law, rescinding the Dred Scott decis- upon a community that has crushed and plundered ion making the District of Columbia and the Territo- them from generation to generation. ries free, abolishing the domestic slave trade, and putbe aware that any thing is to be done in particular, system, and worthy only of a conclave of oppressors excepting on his part to 'religiously support the U- and tyrants. Mr. Banks is the standard-bearer for Mr. Wilson!

different spirit, and for a very different purpose-

The whole speech is one of the most cloudy, misty, the Federal Government, and make their the whole speech is one of the most cloudy, misty, the Federal Government, and make their the whole speech is one of the most cloudy, misty, the Federal Government, and make their the whole speech is one of the most cloudy, misty, the Federal Government, and make their the whole speech is one of the most cloudy, misty, the Federal Government, and make their the whole speech is one of the most cloudy, misty, the Federal Government, and make their the whole speech is one of the most cloudy, misty, the Federal Government, and make their the whole speech is one of the most cloudy, misty, the Federal Government, and make their the whole speech is one of the most cloudy, misty, the Federal Government, and make their the whole speech is one of the most cloudy, misty, the Federal Government, and make their the whole speech is one of the most cloudy, misty, the Federal Government, and the whole speech is one of the most cloudy, misty, the Federal Government, and the whole speech is one of the most cloudy in the federal Government is one of the most cloudy in the federal Government is one of the most cloudy. hazy compositions we ever andertook to read. It is full of abstract propositions on government and politics, some of which are true, and some of which are false, but all commonplace. It is like Hamlet's cloud, which was either a weasel or a whale, at the pleasure of the spectator's eye. The gods in Homer, the spectator's eye and independent sovereignties.

The which was presented and independent sovereignties.

All the Resolutions were adopted, excepting the last, which was presented and advocated by Mr. The special eye is the special ey pleasure of the spectator's eye. The gods in Homer, when they get into a scrape, disappear in a convenient mist; so Mr. Banks disappears from impertinent investigation in a fog of generalities. He is commended to the support of the people of Massachusetts as a self-made man: a mechanic, a farmer, a workingman. From such persons we expect plainness of speech and directness of statement. But Mr. Banks's speech is worthy of the oldest functionary in the Circumlocution office. Had it been spoken by a graduate of a college, it might have been used as an argument to show the unpractical character of scholars, and the unfitness of life. Indeed, the elaborate indistinctness of many paragraphs of the speech is so unlike what might have been expected of a gentleman reared and trained in the rough school of labor and struggle, as Mr. Banks has been, that we cannot but surmise that he has had the assistance of some of the eminent hands' of his party in the preparation of it.'

The Bugle says the number present was larger than last year—good delegations having come from Western Pennsylvania, and from various parts of Ohio. The spirit of compromise seemed quite at a discount.

A WEIGHTY LIST OF NAMES.

The following are the names of the persons in New Haven, who signed the Letter to President Buchanan, respecting the alarming state of things in Kansas, and which elicited his audacious and ominous reply. It will be seen, at a glance, that they are highly respectable and influential—the President of Yale College taking the lead.

Nathaniel W. Taylor, David Smith, Theodore D. Woolsey, J. Hawes, James F. Babcock, Charles L. English. G. A. Calhoun,

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. We acknowledge our special indebtedness to the Bee for its prompt and generous compliance with our request to publish in its columns our reply to 'Sigma,' which was so unjustly excluded B. Silliman, Jr., compliance with our request to publish a compliance with our request to publish excluded our reply to 'Sigma,' which was so unjustly excluded Moah Porter, from the Transcript, without any reason given for its Thomas A. Thatcher, rejection. It will give us pleasure to reciprocate this J. A. Davenport, Worthington Hooker,

kindness of the Bee, at any time.

The Transcript has not only refused to grant us a hearing in self-defence, but it will not permit the certificate of Messrs. E. F. BURNHAM and J. N. BUFFUE, John A. Blake. in favor of Mr. PILLSBURY, and in exposure of the base use which 'Sigma' made of their names, to sp-pear in its columns! Editorial meanness surpassing this we have never known in our long acquaintance (Charles Robi

WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery So-iety, held at Alliance, (Ohio,) on the 5th and 6th

ciety, held at Alliance, (Ohio,) on the 5th and 6th inst., appears to have been equally spirited and radical in its proceedings, and unusually well attended. The receipts of the Society, for the past year, including the balance in the treasury at the last anniversary, amounted to \$2,38249; the expenditures to \$2,37906. Among the speakers were Parker Pillsbury, Stephen S. and Abby K. Foster, Andrew T. Foss, C. L. Remond, Sarah Remond, Lucy N. Coleman, Richard Glazier, William F. Farker, Benjamin S. Jones, Marines R. Robinson, A. Pryne, and Prof. Hartshorn. The following were the series of Resolutions submitted for discussion by the business committee:-

1. Resolved, That the daring and determined ag gression of the Slave Power, increasing in frequency as well as atrocity, and yet rousing no spirit of resistance on the part of the North, but rather a more willing and craven submission to and complicity in the curse and crime of slavery, adds new motive to us as Abolitionists, to continue with never tiring no abated earnestness our onset upon it, under the only war-cry worthy the conflict, 'No Union with Slave

2. Resolved, That it is of the highest important to guard against the mistake of supposing opposition to the extension of slavery, or to the Fugitive Slav Law, or the Dred Scott Decision, or any other incident of the slave institution, as necessarily opposition this connected with real devotion to slavery where is is, and most idolstrous attachment to the Union, or which alone it must depend for its existence.

3. Resolved, That it is now fully time to regard all political action under the Union and Constitution essentially pro-slavery, however specious its profes larations of fidelity to slavery where it is, as a peace offering to the slaveholders for opposing it where it is not, whether in Kansas or elsewhere, as the worst for

leaders in the Republican party, there is a recklessne

SERIES No. 2.

1. Resolved, That the recent developments in the more popular and powerful denominations of the In preceding columns, we have given the speeches American Church have been such as fully to justify

without promoting the purity of these organizations

2. Resolved, That in the New York Independent to perceive. The Republican party has for its motto, apostolic energy and power to rebuke sin, such as the Freedom national, Slavery sectional.' Mr. W. ex- times demand, but a craven, compromising succumbclaims with us, 'Freedom everywhere, Slavery no- ing spirit, which, while it utters many stern denunwhere. He is no longer a Republican, but an aboli- ciations of slave-breeding and slaveholding priests tionist; and admonishes all who listen to him to ap- and professors of religion, dares not or does not sepprehend the grandeur of the struggle and the solemni- arate from them, as from more unpopular but not more

crisis, the champion of freedom,—which is very to pure and undefiled religion than those who openly much like ending in smoke. For Mr. Banks, instead and daringly defend the slave system, with all its of encouraging any agitation, or feeling that there is abominations, from the Bible as well as the Constituany necessity for it, says 'it is not indispensable that tion, and from Abraham and Paul as well as from

> SERIES No. 3. 1. Resolved, That we hold the doctrine of 'Com pensation to the slaveholders for Emancipation,' under

> 1. Because it wholly ignores the sin and guilt of

is not a rare thing to witness jugglery in politics, and this looks very much like it. Mr. Wilson is full of sustained in surrendering a lawful and laudable callanti-slavery zeal and devotion; Mr. Banks is not only ing, and abandoning the most unhallowed piracy and

3. It takes no cognizance of the fact that the North, for increasing the flame of abolitionism until it melt and white labor every where, have been the principal

2. Resolved, That fidelity to the cause of freedom ting the control of the General Government wholly and justice to the slave demand that we brand such into the hands of the North-(all moonshine); Mr. a scheme as most iniquitous and cruel, tending far B. is silent upon all these points, and does not seem to more to prolong and extend than to exterminate the

nion of the States,' and to concede to the South all 3. Resolved, That the time has fully come, when the slaveholding guaranties in the Constitution! Yet the friends of freedom, who believe in the necessity of a government of force, and who are now acting in Mr. Banks is a profound politician, and an adept in the Federal Government, might render essential aid the school of non-committalism and abstract general- to the Anti-Slavery cause by organizing political parization. To use the language of the Courier, in a very ties outside of the present national confederacyparties which shall pledge their candidates to ignore the Federal Government, and make their respective

The Bugle says the number present was larger

Henry Dutton, Charles L. English,

J. Hawes, James F. Babcock, G. A. Calhoun, E. R. Gilbert, Leonard Bacon, H. C. Kingsley, B. Silliman, Edward C. Herrick Charles Ives, Wm. T. Eustis, Jr. Alex. C. Twining, Josiah W. Gibbs, Alfred Walker, James Brewster, Stephen G. Hubb Hawley Olmstead, Hawley Olmstead, Seagrove Wm. Magill, Amos Townsend, Timothy Dwight, David M. Smith, DISHONORABLE CONDUCT.

Mn. Garnison:
Sin, Enclosed is a copy of a vote passed by the Trustees of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church in Dorchester, August 21st, 1857. Please put it on record in THE LIBERATOR. The facts are these: -The meeting-house was ball

about six years ago. Abolitionists and others (being about six years ago. Acoustionists and others (being Methodists) contributed largely for its crection, with Methodists) contributed targets for its streeton, with ally for reformatory evening meetings. The house was seldom applied for by Abolitionists only a was seldom applied for by recommend only a few times in six years. It was once used for a large potimes in six years.

It has been been party. It has been been party. used for an Old Folks' Concert, with an admiat the door. Last year, application was made for the house one evening for a lecture on Anti-Slavery, is be delivered by the Editor of The Liberator h was at once refused by the minister, on account of the was at once refused by the licturer. A few weeks late, the house was fitted with gas pipes, and a tax hid upon the pews, to pay for gas fixtures and reals, Abolitionists and their friends protested against the About the injustice of taxing persons for apparatus to light the house, who did not wish to attend their (Methodist) evening meetings, and who were refused the use of the house for an able and efficient anti-slavery lecture, on account of his religious views; and they refused to pay the tax. Soon after this, the Abolitonists were informed, by the President of the Board, that the trustees had voted to let them have the house four times a year for anti-slavery meetings, and that Mr. Garrison would be admitted to the meeting-house, if we thought best to invite him. Then one of the applicants for the use of the house paid his tax on three pews. A few days after, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees sent him the following notice. Port Norfolk, Sept. 13, 1857.

Port Norfolk, Sept. 10, 1007.

DORGHESTER, Sept. 5, 1837.

Sir.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Second
M. E. Church in this place, held August 21st, 1837,
they voted to let you the use of the church, for the
purposes named by you, with the following provision:
that the house shall not be used for the promulgition of come-outer sentiments, or principles deroga-tory to our doctrine and discipline.

(Signed,) THOS. B. RICHARDSON.

This is a remarkable instance of Methodist honor and fair dealing! In order to obtain money of the Abolitionists to enable them to build a meeting. house, the Methodists at Port Norfolk agree that their house may be used occasionally for anti-slavery and reformatory purposes. On application for it, that we might lecture therein on the subject of slavery, the minister (Rev. Mr. Wood) refuses it on account of our religious views! Subsequently, to obtain more money of the Abolitionists in that place, a vote is passed, granting us the use of the house unconditionally; but, finally, a proviso is annexed, (the author of which, we understand, is A. B. MERRILL, a lawyer at No. 10 Court street, in this city, who, though he may be a Methodist, is not connected with the church, which is an insulting reflection upon us and our antislavery friends in Port Norfolk, and a most dishonor. able dodge. Such conduct, among mere 'worldir' men, would be regarded as knavish; but the Metho dist brethren at Port Norfolk have a moral standard of their own, and, while acting on the jesuitical doctrine, that 'no faith is to be kept with hereties,' as sume to be specially concerned for the cause of pur and undefiled religion! This pious double-dealing should be a warning to Abolitionists generally, of the hazard they run of being cheated and swinded whenever they agree to aid in the erection of a sectarian building, on the promise of being permitted to use it, now and then, for the furtherance of the holy cause of emancipation. A word as to come-outerism. It is only another

name for secession, withdrawal, separation, for rightcousness' sake. Every Protestant sect has acted upon the doctrine, in its own case. Christ and Moses, prophets and apostles, were come-outers. How did Methodism originate but in come-outerism? Let the Methodists at Port Norfolk go back to the Established Church, and acknowledge themselves to have been heretics, before they undertake to denounce the promulgation of come-outer sentiments' in the cause of the enslaved in our land. They know that the whole difficulty, in this case, lies in the fact, that the Methodist Episcopal Church North is a slaveholding and ing Church, in spite of its 'doctrine and discipline'; and they are afraid to have the truth spoken, as all are who are consciously in the wrong-Before reflecting upon the good faith and fair dealing of the Abolitionists in Port Norfolk whose pockets they have picked, let them evince by their condet that they understand what belongs to common morality, and the binding nature of a contract.

ANOTHER CASE OF IMPOSTURE. WINDSON LOCKS, Conn., Sept. 7, 1857.

DEAR SIR, -George Thompson, the fugitire, whom you sent from Boston, Saturday morning, to meet Mr. Seward at Albany, (according to his account,) cans to us that evening. You will have heard the parisulars of the attempt to arrest him, and his escape, b fore you receive this. His friends in Springfeld judged it best to send him southward, and he w accordingly brought within a few miles of this place, and directed to one of my people and myself. W were at a loss what to do, but concluded, in view of the large reward offered for him, and the consequent probability of considerable effort to track him, and sharp lookout, especially on the main lines of travinear Springfield, that it would be safest for him to go immediately in the direction of Albany, over the country roads. It being the Sabbath, I was necess rily confined at home by my pulpit duties yesterday, and could not carry him on his way, as I should have been glad to do. He remained with us Saturday night, and started on foot early yesterday morning, being pretty well, though somewhat stiff and sore

If no misfortune befel him, he reached Ber, s, West Hartland, Conn., last evening, by whom he would be cared for. Thence he was directed to go to Mr. — , West Winsted, Conn., and remin there till he heard from yourself or Mr. Sewel. From West Winsted, it is but a few miles to Canan on the Housatonic railroad, if you should think it sile

for him to proceed in that way. He lost the money you gave him, through the s perabundant kindness of his heart in changing a counterfeit bill for a scoundrel whom he came arms in the cars. He says the conductors were very list to him. We supplied him with as much money are

thought he would need: between four and freds. I trust he will be kept from the power of his of pressor, and to hear from you of his reaching a place of safety. May God hasten the day when we stat not be obliged to hide the fugitive, to save him is

being forced back into slavery! Very truly, yours, SAMUEL H. ALLEX.

We know nothing whatever of the celeral man, 'Gronor Thompson,' referred to in the form ing letter, and accordingly pronounce him to be a impostor—regretting that our benevolent friend has been so basely deceived. Too much of caution on the bear to be the second of the bear to be the second of the bear to be the second of the second o not be exercised, on the part of those whose sympton thies are warmly enlisted in behalf of the colored pop ulation, bond and free, in relation to colored applicant for aid either in their own case, or ostensibly to resom some relative from bondage. Impostors of the class are travelling in all directions, and will be life, to increase rather than diminish in numbers and believes. Look well at the documents—require the believes and believes the anti-elayery testimony—and, as a general rule is safety, hive very sparingly of money.—Ed. Lib.

DEAR YERRINTON:
You and I were play fellows in boyhood, some five and forty years ago! Indeed, I believe you are, now, the only person, except my own relatives, of whom There so long a remembrance, extending back, as you will bear me witness, to incidents in the war with Great Britain in 1812. So quickly does time pass gray! And, now, I find my old friend toiling at the esse on THE LIBERATOR, a most honorable employment, and devoting his best days to the cause of Hu ment, and the May he have gratitude for the present, and hope for the future—hope for himself, and for

Here is a letter I received, as you will see, from Mr. Garrison, twenty-six years ago. It is interesting as baring been written in his 'first love,' and will enable us to see whether he has backslidden or not. I submit it to you, with a hope that it may find a place in THE LIBERATOR. Yours, truly,

LAROY SUNDERLAND. Boston, September 14, 1857.

We thank our old friend, as we are sure the residers of THE LIBERATOR will, for the privilege (with the editor's consent) of laying this heroic and havenly tempered letter before the public. Our ' honerable employment' of 'toiling at the case on THE LUBERATOR, to which our friend alludes, though at times wearisome to the flesh, is nevertheless a delightful tak, and always strengthening to the soul and spirit. - r.

Boston, Sept. 8, 1831.

DEAR SIR: I labor under very signal obligations to you for your disclosures, relative to my personal safety. These do not move me from my purpose the breadth of a hair. Desperate wretches exist at the South, no doubt, who would assassinate me for a sixpence. Still, I was sware of this peril when I began my advocacy of the cause of the slave. Slaveholders deem me their enemy : but my aim is simply to benefit and save them, and not to injure them. I value their bodies and souls at a high price, though I abominate their crimes. Moreover, I do not justify the slaves in their rebellion: yet I do not condemn them, and applaud similar conduct in white men. I deny the right of any people to fight for liberty, and so far am a Quaker in principle. Of all men living, however, our slaves have the best reason to assert their rights by violent measures, inasmuch as they are more oppressed than oth-

My duty is plain-my path without embarrassment. I shall still continue to expose the criminality, and danger of slavery, be the consequences what they may to myself. I hold my life at a cheap rate: I know it is in imminent danger: but if the assassin take it away, the Lord will raise up another and a better advocate in my stead. Again thanking you for your friendly letter, I re-

main, in haste, Yours, in the best of bonds,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON. To LA ROY SUNDERLAND.

To the Edit ir of the Liberater :-

SLAVE LAW CASE. ____, (Ky.) Sept. 9, 1857.

I send you a statement of a law case, recently dee ded in this State, that may be of interest to your re ders. The case has been appealed, but I have little hope of its reversal. The Dred Scott decision is making its mark. Five years ago, no Kentucky court would have ever thought of rendering such a decision as the one I report.

Stephen Kyler, a negro, who was born a slave, was emancipated by his master, Joseph Kyler, in 1843, and has since that time been a freeman. For severa years prior to his emancipation, he cohabited with and was the husband (so far as by the laws of Kentucky, the place of their residence and nativity, he could be a husband) of a female slave named Cynthia, the property of a neighbor. Joseph Kyler, the former owner of Stephen, who was a bachelor and an old man, being anxious to secure Cynthia to Stephen as a wife, purchased her of her owner, but could not, under the Kentucky Constitution of 1850, and an act of the Legislature passed in pursuance thereof, emanwhich was not required by law when Stephen was freed. This being the case, and Stephen and Cynthia desiring to remain in Kentucky, Joseph Kyler consulted a lawyer as to the best method of effecting his intentions, who advised him to convey her to Stephen, which he did in 1853, without any consideration. The conveyance, which was an ordinary bill of sale, was absolute on its face, but the object and understanding of the parties was not to convey Cynthia to Stephen as property, or so as to lay her liable for his de'ts, or to enable him to sell her or exercise any other power or control over her than that of husband, and he has at no time claimed or exercised any other

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Prior to this conveyance, in the year 1849, Hon. George W. Dunlap, a lawyer, had recovered a judgment against Stephen for attorney's fees, and in 1857 had a writ of fieri facias on the judgment, and levied by an officer on Cynthia as the property of Stephen, and was proceeding to have her sold as a slave for its satisfaction. To prevent this, a suit was instituted by Stephen and Cynthia against Dunlap and the officer, by which they prayed the court to declare that she was not the property, but the wife of Stephen; and even if she should be held to be the property of Stephen, that she was not liable for Dunlap's debt, it having been contracted before the conveyance of Cynthia to Stephen; and the conveyance, if fraudulent as to Stephen's creditors at all, in consequence of its being unconditional, (as contended for by Dunlap,) was not fraudulent as to creditors whose claims were in existence at the time.

The case was tried at the August term, 1857, of the Garrard Circuit Court, in the State of Kentucky, and was elaborately argued by Allan A. Burton and L. Landram, Esqs., for Stephen and Cynthia, and by Dunlap for himself; and the court held that Cynthia was not a wife, but property merely, and as such liable to be sold for her husband's debt to Dunlap.

The decision was appealed from, and will be tried at the Decembe; term, 1857, of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

THE REINS TIGHTENING.

Fxtract of a private letter from a highly intelligent gentleman in Missouri :-

'I think the tyrant reins of slaveholding are being drawn so tight, (or taut, as the sailor says,) that they must soon break. Clay is dead, Benton is dead, politically, and the cause of slavery is in the hands of Southern madmen, and Northern doughfaces, like Cass and Webster, who would be glad to see slavery killed, but who dare not help to kill it. To me, it seems certain that the country will soon be where slavery will have to die, or else we must all be slaves. We must settle the point whether slavery or liberty shall govern the territories, and the determination of that question will determine its continuance in the States. In Missouri, we have fairly turned the prejudice against the negroes into a new channel here it works against slavery, because the white laborer will not work by the side of the negro slave. Hence he will try to drive the slave out of the State and the prejudice which has heretofore sustained alavery will now oppose it. There is also a strong orthern emigration coming into the State, and in few years, I expect to see most of the slaves removed. They will never increase. But slavery, when abolished in this State, will be abolished by prejudice, and

Let freedom be decreed on principle, Missourians!

LETTER FROM AARON M. POWELL. ELMIRA WATER CURE, N. Y. September 10, 1857.

very, time-serving religion. The Rov. Time-server's influence so far as it has extended, has been most per-

out good and lasting results. To-morrow, we commence a series of meetings Corning, to continue two days, after which we return to this place (Elmira) for a two days' Convention Surely, there was never greater need of our labors than in the present 'crisis.' May the 'crisis' continue, until the 'oppressed shall go free.'

nicious; but we found a few carnest, truth-loving spirits at Owego, some of whom subscribed for the

Standard, and I trust that our work will not be with-

As ever, truly your friend, AARON M. POWELL.

LETTER FROM CHARLES L. REMOND. MARLBORO', Stark Co., O., Sept. 9, 1857.

MY DEAR FRIEND, MR. GARRISON : This hurried note will intimate to you the safe arrival of Sarah and myself in Alliance on Saturday noon, whereat we found the Western Anti-Slavery Society in session, and fairly opened, under a large tent and in a beautiful grove owned by our friend I. R. Haynes, to whom, together with Mrs. Haynes and family, we are deeply indebted for their attentions and hospitality during our stay. The audience under the tent far exceeded our expectations in numbers, and for interest, intelligence, enthusiasm and unanimity of spirit and purpose, I have never seen it

end, and never did better work for the cause. To say, that as the United States government was the neither party nor sect did they give quarter, nor ask first to declare the slave trade to be piracy, so far as

The meeting opened with high-toned resolutions, and the key-note given by the first speaker was an unmistakable one, and sustained throughout the many sessions without the appearance of abatement, qualification or reservation. The Chairman found it difficult to keep the vast assembly upon their seats, from actual eagerness to see every thing passing and to hear every thing said. Upwards of \$500 were unmistakable one, and sustained throughout the paid and promised to carry forward the cause, many subscribers added to the Bugle, and first-rate work opened to the local friends and to the several agents from the East.

Although I have not fully regained my strength, I never felt more hale and hearty for the struggle. I often spoke of you in answer to inquiring friends around me in the meeting, and as often did we wish that you were present to participate in the proceedings, and to join in the general expression of hope and encouragement inspired by the glorious gathering

Monday. It was, on the whole, the best one I ever traffic every year increasing in value, and destined in saw in the West. It was well attended, and the discussions were very spirited, and mainly interesting of at least eighty guns on the coast of Africa. It and profitable. I see no reason why we may not might be worthy of consideration by the next Commercial Convention whether, before they advise the prosecute a campaign worthy of so suspicious a be-ginning. Calls pour in on us from all quarters for it as an insult to the South, they should not first re prosecute a campaign worthy of so auspicious a belectures and conventions, and many old Republicans and Free Soil men are about tired of their political trade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, August 31, 1357.

JOHN TYLER.

You will soon see the Resolutions of the Anniversary, and I hope approve them, too. They all passed unanimously, except that of S. S. Foster on political action; and the opposition to that was almost as decided as the approval of the rest. I think it finds very little, if any, favor among the Executive Committee, or any of the old friends of the Western Society, except, it may be, among a very few of strong

of its foot on this last attempt of cowardice and compromise to evade its most solemn duty, at once to deiron demands of those who have robbed them so long.

The meeting continued three days. On Sunday, the attendance was at least three thousand persons. The great Oberlin Tent was never much better filled; never with a more earnest and determined congregation of the friends of freedom and humanity.

Yours, for the right, PARKER PILLSBURY.

A WRONG IMPUTATION.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Sept. 14, 1857. DEAR GARRISON:

We noticed the article from the Tribune in THE LIBERATOR of last week, respecting the leasing of one of the rooms of the Tract Society building for a rum shop, by their Committee. We do not see the Tribune, but we are told by a friend of ours from New York, who does take it, that the statement was an error, and that it was corrected by the Tribune in a day or two after its insertion. The facts in the case as we understand from our friend, are these :- The Committee of the Tract Society rented this room to a man engaged in the hat trade, with the understanding that he should not underlet it. Notwithstanding this, it appears that he did underlet it to this concern for the liquor traffic. As soon as this became known to the Committee, the necessary steps were taken for

his removal, which was accomplished. We know that you will agree with us that all errors should be corrected as early as possible, and as extensively as the errors were circulated.

Yours, truly, J-N-

Kansas. A gentleman who has just returned from a tour through the border counties of Missouri states that nothing is talked of there save the proposed invasion of Kansas the coming October. The Blue Lodges are being reorganized, and every thing gives evidence that extensive preparations are being made to control the election in Kansas. On the other hand the military organization, formed by the Free State men for the protection of the ballot-box, is rapidly being completed. Affairs in the Territory are evidently tending towards a terrible crisis, and the October election may witness its denouement.

From the Bichmond Engairer of Sept. 4.

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

ELMIRA WATER CURE, N. Y.

September 10, 1857.

Dear Mr. Garrison:

Again we are in the field of active labor, as soldiers enlisted in the warfare for freedom. Our meetings thus far, though not largely attended, have been composed of a most intelligent and interesting class of persons, and we hope and believe that much good will come of them, in the respective localities in which they have been held. This, as you know, is a portion of New York upon which very little of our kind of labor has been bestowed. The old 'mad-dog' cry of 'Infidelity' has been thoroughly sounded in relation to us, especially at Owego, at which place we closed a series of four meetings last evening. For something more than a year past, the Rev. Dr. Cox has been preaching in Owego, and of course the people who have been blessed (I should say cursed) with his ministrations would see little else than dangerous infidelity in any thing that faithfully exposed a pro-slavery, time-serving religion. The Rev. Time-server's label.

I shall, however, be permitted to observe, that the remarks reported to have fallen from members of the convention, in debating the main subject, are so eatirely variant from the popular sentiment entertained throughout the Southern States, as I believe, in 1842, as to occasion me no little surprise. Who, in 1842, even dreamed that there would be, as early as 1857, a proposition seriously made to revive the slave trade I certainly entertained no such idea; nor did, I am quite sure, any one of the able and patriotic statesmen who were my constitutional advisers. I really thought, and often declared, that the Southern States were more opposed to the slave trade than any other porand often declared, that the Southern States were more opposed to the slave trade than any other por-tion of our people. They had voted with singular unanimity for the act of Congress which declared that all citizens of the United States engaged in that trade should be regarded, and if convicted punished, as pirates. How it happens, then, that a provision introduced into a treaty to enforce a law for which the South had voted can be rightfully regarded as an insult to the South I must say passes my compreheninsult to the South, I must say passes my comprehen-sion. Certainly, such an idea never entered into my

sion. Certainly, such an idea never entered into my head or heart.

My principal desire, however, is to call the attention of the country, in brief, to the facts as they existed immediately antecedent to the treaty of Washington. The British government had insisted upon the right, in virtue of various treaties with other nations, to visit ships on the coast of Africa sailing under the American flag, for the purpose of ascertaining the true nationality of the ships. England had even ventured to put their claim into practice. This called forth strong remonstrances from Mr. Stevenson, who was then our minister at London, and a most able argument in pamphlet form appeared soon after, from the pen of Gen. Cass, who was our minister at Paris. The conduct of our representatives at London and Paris, in this particular, was fully approved by the our friends, S. S. and A. K. Foster, Foss, Mrs. Coleman, Pillsbury, were on hand from beginning to end, and never did better work for the cause. To the citizens of the United States were concerned, so it was fully able to enforce its own laws, without the

aid of British cruisers.

Thus the two governments remained for a time anto Great Britain the right of visit and search. Great Britain also urged on our government, as a considera-tion for quiescence on our part in the matter, that if the vessel visited should turn out to be truly Ameri-can, bound on a peaceful mercantile voyage, she would indemnify all loss and every damage sustained, as had been honorably done in all preceding cases. Lord Ashburton was possessed of full power to nego-tiate on this as on other subjects, and upon confer-ence, I reiterated my declaration, made in my annual message, that the United States government was ablamessage, that the United States government was able to enforce its own laws, and that I should see to their and demonstration just passed.

My sheet is full, and I can only add the desire to be kindly remembered to the friends at 21 Cornhill.

Yours, faithfully,

CHARLES LENOX REMOND.

P. S. It was said that there were three thousand persons present at the meeting on Sunday, and every body appeared to be upon their good behavior. A good sign.

C. L. R.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESTERN A. S.

to enforce its own laws, and that I should see to their enforcement, treaty or no treaty, under the obligations of paramount duty. I then suggested, by way of discharging this duty on my part, that we should keep upon the African coast a naval armament sufficiently great to visit all ships that might hoist the United States flag and fall under suspicion, but that we could not permit another nation to do so. Upon this basis, the stipulation in the treaty has, in my mind, always rested. Certain it is, that for the after-time of my service, no visit, much less search, of an American vessel, occurred on the part of a British cruiser. What has taken place since, I will not undertake to say.

I have nothing to do with what the government of

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESTERN A. S.

SOCIETY.

SALEM, Ohio, Sept. 9, 1857.

DEAR FRIEND MAY:

The anniversary meeting at Alliance closed on Monday. It was, on the whole, the best one I ever saw in the West. It was well attended and traffic every year increasing in value, and destined in

STATE CONVENTIONS.

The Young Men's Convention, for the ratification of the nomination of Hon. N. P. Banks for Governor met in Worcester on the 8th inst. at Mechanics' Hall George White, Esq., of Quincy, presided, and speeches were made by Mr. Banks, Senator Wilson, Hon. Sullivan Ballou of Rhode Island, Hon. J. T. Headly ciety, except, it may be, among a very few of strong political tendencies, or actual members of the Republican party.

The resolutions on the Church found no opponent whatever. Those relating to the new compensation project of Elihu Burritt were equally unfortunate. It was delightful to see how promptly and how unitedly the Western Society placed the whole weight resent, and everything passed off harmoniously. Two American State Conventions were held in Bos

promise to evade its most solemn duty, at once to de-mand the liberation of the captive, regardless of the of the Gardner wing of the Fremont Americans, and another in Chapman Hall, of National or Filmore Americans. E. C. Baker presided over the former, nd W. S. King over the latter. Both conventions united in re-nominating Govern

Gardner. They subsequently fused and went to Fan-euil Hall, where Gov. Gardner made a speech. Ad-dresses were made during the day by A. A. Lawrence, Col. Dewitt and others.

The Tremont Temple Convention adopted resolu-

tions re-endorsing the Springfield Platform, and in favor of retrenchment and reform, while the Chapman Hall Convention endorsed the doctrines of the National Council. - Salem Observer. THE NATION MUST BE FREE!

An Original Song, sung (oddly enough!) at the Banks's Young Men's Convention at Worcester, Sept. 7, 1857, by the Waltham Glee Club. AIR—' Auld lang syne.'

In Freedom's cause we meet to-day, In Freedom's cause we meet to-day,
A young, but Spartan band,
With Banks to point the shining way
Where free men love to stand!
From every hill-top, vale and plain,
O'er land—from sea to sca—
Ring forth the pean, shout the strain,
'The Nation must be free!' Chorus .- In Freedom cause our sires fought, In days lang syne—
For boon like this we well may shout,
Hurrah! for suld lang syne!

From Berkshire's green and rugged hills,
To Cape Cod's glittering sand,
The joyous clamor, echoing, thrills—
'Freedom throughout the land!'
From hill-top, valley, river, plain—
O'er land—from sea to sea—
Proclaim our motto—ring the strain— THE NATION MUST BE FREE! Chorus .- In Freedom's cause our sires fought, &c.

Then-up, boys, up! Gird on the sword, And mount your ready steeds!
The 'iron man' will give the word—
We'll follow where in leads.
Pling out the banner! Spread the sail!
Our watchword—' Vicrony! With BANKS, 'there's no such word as FAIL'-Chorus,-In Freedom's cause our sirs forgit, &c.

SLAVE-CATCHING IN MARYLAND. A letter, dated

SLAVE-CATCHING IN MARYLAND. A litter, cases Washington, Sept. 6, says:

'A few days since, about seventeen slaves, including both sexes, were permitted by their masters, residing in this city, to attend a camp-meeting toward the north part of the State, (Maryland.) After getting their spiritual strength renewed, they conclude to turn their faces toward the land of the free, as had almost succeeded in reaching a place of safes when the stampede became known. A drover in Bettimore offered to capture the fugitives for a share the sole meney to the cotton plantations of the Soul The owners having agreed to his proposition, he we in pursuit, and brought back nine of the party, we were yesterday put en route for the cotton fields. ursuit, and brought back nine of the party, who yesterday put en route for the cotton fields. The fits to the catcher, I am told, amounted to more than 100. The rest of the party have not yet been cap

RADICAL ABOLITIONISTS. Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mr. Brown (who was once a slave,) and Mr. Powell, have been holding meetings in Ahwaga Hall on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last. On Monday evening, Miss Anthony delivered an able address on Female Education. On Tuesday evening, she lectured on Slavery. Miss Anthony is a pleasing speaker, and whatever subject she discusses, no person can mistake her meaning, or fail to be moved by her earnest pathos, however much he may dissent from her conclusions. Mr. Brown has experienced all the blessings of slavery. He acknowledges that he now is not his own, but the property of a few women in England who bought him of his former master, who, he says, is his uncle. Mr. Powell is a good debater, and knows his subject well. In their discussions, they hit the Democrats some hard blows, and the Republicans suffered some too. They boldly take the position that the Union ought to be dissolved. In this particular, we essentially differ from this class of politicians.—Ovego Tieses.

Poems by Frances Ellen Warkins. We have before us a little collection of poems upon miscellaneous
subjects, which we desire to commend to the notice of
the contemners of the colored race, as an evidence of
what that depressed people can accomplish in the field
of general literature. The authoress, Miss Watkins,
is a young lady of color, a native of Baltimore, and
still resident there. She is very favorably known as a
public speaker. She is about 22 years of age, of pleasing appearance and interesting manners, and one who
is destined, we anticipate, to aid largely in the elevation and redemption of her sisters and brethren.

The poems in this little paper-covered volume—of
which the tenth thousand has been issued—are, as
Mr. Garrison says in an appropriate Introduction,
'very creditable to her, both in a literary and moral
point of view, and indicate the possession of a talent
which, if carefully cultivated and properly encouraged,
cannot fail to secure for herself a poetic reputation.'—
Salem Observer.

Salem Observer.

which show human nature to be better than many would have us believe. Here is the last case: At the time of the pro-slavery riots in 1838, in Philadelphia, the Orphan Asylum for Colored Children was fired. Through the exertions of the Good Will Engine Company, the building was partially saved from the flames, and the lives of its immates rescued from a devouring element and a furious mob. On Priday evening last, a colored man, neatly attired, entered devouring element and a furious mob. On Friday evening last, a colored man, neatly attired, entered the house of the Good Will Engine Company, and desired to see some of the members. Having introduced himself to them, he stated that nineteen years since, through their exertions, while an inmate of the Colored Asylum, his life was preserved. He then presented them with a silver goblet, valued at forty dollars, as a testimony of his undying esteem.

A Dress Reform Convention.—Miss Hancock, the Secretary of the Cayuga Dress Reform Society, publishes the proceedings of a convention of the Reformers, held at Auburn a few weeks since. The following resolutions were adopted:—
'Resolved, That as health is closely allied to dress,

we, as reformers, adopt and lend our aid to carry into common use short skirts, loose waists, minus the whalebone, and any style which we deem comfortable and healthful.

Resolved, That we regard Paris fashions as a nui-

sance; and that we, as American free-horn women, do discard them as such." The convention adjourned to meet at Skaneateles,

Oregon.-It has been taken for granted that a ter-

ritory so far north as Oregon was forever sacred to Freedom; but the politicians of the Southern stripe, who swarm in that region, are endeavoring to have it otherwise. The Convention to form a State Constitution proposes to submit the question, whether they shall have slavery or not, to the vote of the people Brigham Toasted .- One of the toasts at a Mormo

celebration at Philadelphia was: Brigham Young— The Lion of the Lord. When he roars in the mountains, all the whelps stick up their ears. Such a getting up stairs I never did see. The statue erected to Daniel O'Connell, a

Limerick, is of bronze, of colossal size, and represents the Liberator' in a commanding attitude, grasping in his left hand the roll of the Emahcipation Act, and his right hand raised in front of his breast. The 'Straight Republican' Provisional Com-

mittee, J. M. Stone, Chairman, and H. A. Peirce Secretary, have called a State Convention in Boston September 30th. They repudiate Mr. Banks, as hav-ing uttered himself in his New York speech, and in his recent Worcester speech, in a rather hunkerish

It is suggested that Proverbial Philosophy Tupper's last sonnet on the Atlantic cable was the real cause of the break. Nothing on earth, or beneath the deep, could stand such a strain as that !

To The Annual Meeting of the American Abolition Society will be held in Syracusa, N. Y., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept 29th and 30th, commencing at 2 P. M. on Tuesday, and continuing until Wednesday evening.

French agents have been openly sent to th coast of Africa in order to recruit negro slaves for the West Indies, and the Legislature of Guadaloupe has been officially apprized of the fact.

Emerson Etheredge was only beaten for Congress in Tennessee by 127 votes in an aggregate poll of 16,000. Of the Southern members who voted against the Nebraska bill, not one will serve in the next Congress. Colonel Benton, Louisiana Hunt, Tennessee Cullom, &c., were run out of the last Congress. gress, and the rest, with Gen. Sam Houston, have now followed them.

Help for the Filibusters.—A Mobile paper says \$150,000 have been raised in Georgia in aid of Walker's proposed descent upon Nicaragua.

In anticipation of an attack from filibusters, Costa Rica has decreed the expected expedition of General Walker to be piratical, and those who participate in it will be punished with death.

Within the past three months, 8,600,000 new ents have been issued from the mint at Philadelphia, cents have been issued from t weighing forty-three tons.

The Hon. George G. Dunn, late a member of Congress from Indiana, and the master-spirit of the quasi Republican opposition to Mr. Banka's election as Speaker, died at his residence in Bedford, Indiana,

Emancipation of Slaves.—By the will of Mrs. M. H. Coalter, who died in Stafford county, Va., last week, ninety-two of her negroes are set free. They are to go to Liberia, or some other free State, which they may select, or, if they prefer remaining in Virginia, are permitted to select their owners among the relatives of the decedent. Charles, her favorite man servant, besides his freedom, receives a \$100 annuity during life.—Richmond Dispatch.

From a letter of his, in the New York Observ From a letter of his, in the New York Covereer, it appears that Rev. Dr. Baird is much alarmed
lest the subject of alsvery shall be forced into the
Berlin Conference. He tacitly admits the system to
be a vast scheme of iniquity, however, by threatening,
if it is introduced, to bring up several other matters
pertaining to India and China, in which England has
acted an unchristian part.

Prom Cuba.—The negro and cooley importations continue on the increase. From the former, Concha and his satellites derive immense fortunes. Hardly a week passes, without our hearing of some vessel arriving after a successful voyage. The Americans carry on the trade almost exclusively, thanks to the facilities afforded by our delicient laws to evade suspicion on the coast.

THE TWENTY-POURTH NATIONAL

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR. The undersigned again call on all interested in their

cause,—the cause of Freedom, so deeply important, not only to the three millions of American slaves, but to the American nation and to entire humanity,—for mmediate aid, by contributions of money and mate rials, and by purchase at the next Bazaar; to be open-

Contributions of money at the present time will enable members of the Committee now in Europe to add to the attractions of the exhibition still further, and, in consequence, to increase the funds; which are to be expended, as heretofore, by the American Anti-Slave- Society, in awakening the whole country through a newspapers, books and various agencies to the necessity of extinguishing slavery.

Our principle is too well known to need mo mere statement. It is, immediate, unconditional mancipation, without expatriation, and by peaceful means. From a growing conviction of the justice and necessity of this work, for the good and honor of all concerned, every measure possible to be taken will inevitably spring without delay. Our funds, therefore, will be devoted to the primary work of arousing and engaging the public mind; which, as fast as it awakens, never fails to find a way to work its will,through church action, by agitation and withdrawal,by state action, through the customary political channels, or by the profounder policy of creating others,— by legislative and judicial changes,—by individual efforts in the manumission of slaves and the protection of fugitives,—by economical measures prompted by

ing with us, so to excite the love of liberty, that every man shall take the risk of trampling down slavery

millions who cannot fly: of whose case it was so tru-

earlier days when slavery, instead of dying out, as was prophesied, began to grow stronger, because there was then no such fountain head of moral power as we commend to the attention of the whole land to-day. We do not make this appeal in a sectional spirit as

Northern-born, interfering with matters that do not concern us. We make it in grateful acknowledgment of the benefits we have received from the anti-slavery cause, desiring to communicate them to others. We have all been connected personally with the system of slavery. One has known the evil power of its money temptations; another has felt its political despotism; another its perverting social influence; another its corrupting ecclesiastical bondage; another yet has been identified by Southern birth and education with the slaveholders, and sustained the legal relation of A Big Boot.—Among the boots for the Southern market manufactured in the Philadelphia Penitentiary, is a pair that would have almost answered for the famous legendary giant who wore the seven leagued boots. Each one weighs eight and a half pounds, and is nineteen inches in length, and six and three-quarters inches wide across the soles. They are intended for a slave upon a plantation, who officiates on Sunday as a preacher.

ownership to the slaves; while not unfrequently among our most efficient members have been the wives of slaves, driven from us by the operation of laws from which we cannot protect them, and which make us liable to ruinous fine and crushing imprisonment, as they have done our associates crewhile. But we all, with one accord, testify to the truth of the anti-slavery principles, and entreet the side of all whom the A Big Boot .- Among the boots for the Southern ownership to the slaves; while not unfrequently among very principles, and entreat the aid of all whom this appeal reaches, to deliver the country from such a

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, MARY MAY, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, LOUISA LORING. L. MARIA CHILD. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN ANNE WARREN WESTON. ANN GREENE PHILLIPS. SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, HELEN E. GARRISON. ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, MARY WILLEY. ARRY PRANCIS ANNA SHAW GREENE. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN. ELIZABETH GAY, HENRIETTA SARGENT BARAH RUSSELL MAY, CAROLINE WESTON, SUSAN C. CABOT, MARY H. JACKSON, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, LYDIA D. PARKER. ELIZA F. EDDY, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ELIZABETH VON ARNIM. AUGUSTA KING, ELIZA H. APTHORP, JUSTINE DE PEYSTER HOVEY. MATTIE GRIFFITH.

THE NINTH Worcester Anti-Slavery Bazaar.

To be held in Worcester, during Cattle Sho

The eight years during which this Bazaar has be held in this city have witnessed continued develo-ments of the Slave Power more startling in their chracter than any that have preceded them. The Fugi-tive Slave Law, the revolting scenes attendant upon its repeated execution in this State, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the decision of Judge Ta-ney, though the legitimate results of the accursed system whence they surupe, have appalled us by the

ney, though the legitimate results of the accursed system whence they sprung, have appalled us by the rapidity with which they have pressed the question nearer to our own homes and firesides.

Our object is not merely to save Kansas, or to exclude slavery from the free States, but to wage against it unceasing warfare wherever it exists on the national domain, until on the soil of the Carolinas the song of the freeman and the hum of free labor shall supplant the groan of the slave and the slave-driver's lash.

lash.

It is for this we ask your sympathy and your aid. We want to raise money to send out lecturers and publications to rouse the slumbering consciences of the people to a consciousness of the increasing importance of the Anti-Slavery cause.

Whatever product of taste, ingenuity or labor, whatever, of money or refreshment any one will be disposed to give, will be thankfully received and judiciously appropriated. Communications may be sent to any member of the Committee.

SARAH H. PARLE. SARAH H. EARLE, EMILY SARGENT,

LUCY CHASE, ADELINE H. HOWLAND, ABBY W. WYMAN, SARAH L. BUTMAN, HANNAH RICE, OLIVE LOVELAND, MARY C. HIGGINSON, of Worcester; ELIZA A. STOWELL, of Warren; SARAH R. MAY, of Leicester;—and others.

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY JERRY RESCUE.

JERRY RESCUE.

To the Friends of Freedom of our Common Country:

Once more we call a general gathering in honor of the strike for Freedom, which forever annulied the Fugitive Slave Rill in Syracuse.

We invite the friends of freedom everywhere to come to Syracuse the 1st day of October next, to commomorate the rescue of the slave Jerry. The sixth anniversary of that bold and good deed recurs on that day, and may we not hope, from the course of events, that the sabbatical year of our country approaches?

One and all who acknowledge no law for slavery, or who will co-operate in any form to rescue every other slave from its lawless and murderous clutches, come up to our anniversary?

come up to our anniversary!

Hon. Gerrit Smith has consented to preside on the occasion, and the most distinguished orators, from different parts of the country, have been invited to attend and address the meeting.

JOHN THOMAS, SAMUEL J. MAY, JAMES FULLER, T. G. WHITE, C. B. D. MILLS, J. A. ALLEN,

THE MICHIGAN YEARLY MERTING of the friends of Human Progress will convene at Bat-tle Creek, commencing at half past 16 o'clock, on Saturday, the 10th of October, 1867, and continuing, by adjournment, for three days or more, as may be thought expedient.

This Association has no cherished and has disclaim-

This Association has no cherished creeds or theological opinions to promulgate or defend, but disclaiming all ecclesiastical authority, they 'seek not uniformity of belief in theological affairs,' but cherishing and encouraging whatever tends to elevate, and condemning and discouraging whatever tends to degrade,—they would meet on the broad and universal platform of the 'Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man,' fearing not for truth, so long as our platform is free,—and they invite the co-operation of all who recognise the equal rights and brotherhood of the human family, without regard to sex, color or condition, and who acknowledge the duty of illustrating their faith in God by lives of personal purity and deeds of practical righteousness.

faith in God by lives of personal purity and deeds of practical righteousness.

We therefore invite all sincere seekers after truth, who may be attracted by the principles of our organization, and who, weary of the strifes and perplexities which bewilder and stupefy the popular sectarians of our day, are looking for a higher and more practical manifestation of the religious sentiment, to meet at the time and place above specified, and give the benefit of their counsel. Let us join our hearts and hearts are desired as a sentiment of the sentiment. the benefit of their counsel. Let us join our hearts and hands for a feast of love and good will, in order more effectually to combat the giant wrongs and errors of the age.

J. P. AVERILL.

R. B. MERRITT, E. C. MANCHESTER, J. WALTON, JR., H. D. G. FULLER, E. C. COCHRAN, Executive Committee

CONVENTION AT BERLIN. The undersigned, to their Brother Socialists all over

FRIENDS IN A COMMON CAUSE-Ourselves, who send you this greeting, appoint to meet in Convention, at Berlin Heights, Eric Co., Ohio, on Saturday and Sunday, the 26th and 27th of September instant, to plan what in us lies toward maturing a practical and successful effort at Social re-construction; and we hereby invite you to meet with us, to combine your wisdom invite you to meet with us, to combine your wisdom and action with our own, that by so much as the union of endeavor is more wide-spread and universal, the result may the more surely and speedily be reached. The Convention will be addressed by the best speakers on Social Science; and the whole great question of Freedom, Association, and Harmonious Human Relations, will come up for discussion.

R. H. Brogden, Joseph Treat, J. W. Towner, C. S. Rowley, Charles Huston, Alfred Cridge, Anne Denton Cridge, Elizabeth M. F. Denton, Ada C. Joiner, J. P. Sasley, Clara W. Wait, G. W. Reeve. C. Sweet Turner, J. H. Cook, Wm. M. Williams, A. P. Bowman, Thomas Gale, John Moore, C. D. Rice, Jane S. Gale, Geo. W. Roof, G. W. Lewis, Wm. A. Hunter, Augusta Howell, E. B. Londen, Alvin Warren, J. H. Mendenhall, M. F. Mendenhall, Francis Barry,
John Allen,
J. M. Sterling,
and thirty-six others.

CUMMINGTON, Mass .--- An Anti-Slavery Convention, for Hampshire and Berkshire counties, will be held in CUMMINGTON, on Saturday and Sunday, September 19 and 20, commencing on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All friends of Freedom, and of an Uncompromising Movement against Slavery, are invited to be present, and confer together upon the duties which the urgent necessities of the cause prescribe.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, CHARLES C. BURLETON SAMUEL MAY, Jr., and other speakers design present at the meeting. Come one, come all!

AARON M. POWELL, an agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in Ontario County, N. Y., as follows: South Bristol, Sunday afternoon and evening, September 20. Naples, Monday evening, September 21.

NOTICE.—ABBY KELLEY FOSTER'S post-office address will be Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, until further notice.

DIED-In Attleborough, on Saturday, Sept. 5, Mrs. Luct Ann Biorlow, wife of Horace H. Bigelow, aged 23.

NEW ENGLAND

PEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. THE Tenth Annual Term will commence on the first Wednesday of November, 1857, and continue seventeen weeks. Propressons: Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Chemistry; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery; Stephen Tracy, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence; Mary R. Jenks, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; Frances S. Cooke, M. D., Assistant Instructor. THE Tenth Annual Term will commence on the

Fees, \$5 for each of the seven Tickets. Free tui-ion to forty Students, in Massachusetts, from State

SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., Szo'r, Boston

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BOARDING-HOUSE.

ROBERT R. CROSBY, formerly of the Grot House, 10 Sudbury street, has taken house to Alden street, a few doors from Court street, who be can secommodate a few transient and perman

POETRY.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS ENOUGH. When partnership links the strong to the weak, How palsied the strong one's arm! You will ruin us both; sit quiet and wait : So he yields to the weak one,s marm. A word to the wise.

Of the tyrant Mezentius, the wicked, the vile, And his cruelty, have ye ne'er read? How he linked the fresh and breathing life To the loathsome corpse of the dead?

Did ye never read in those Eastern tales How Sinbad, the Sailor bold. Was bowed and bent by that vile old man, And half killed by his strangling fold? A word to the wise.

And the Babylonian despot's dream Of the image on Dura's plain, Whose feet were iron and miry clay'-How they crumbled to dust again ? A word to the wise

Thus mixed with the miry clay of the South Are the iron New England States :-What chemist can these amalgamate? And what but disunion awaits? A word to the wise.

Tenterden, (England.)

For the Liberator THE FACTORY GIRL.

'Ah!' sighed poor Bessie, 'I'm so tired out with work, I sometimes think I can't enjoy heaven till I rest a little first. I'm afraid of going straight there without a good sleep in the grave, where the weary mill bell can never wake me any more.'—Mrs. Gaskell's North and South.

· Never sorrow for me, Margaret, When I go from this poor place, For all I grieve at leaving, dear, Is your pitiful sweet face. I shall be glad to find at last The rest for which I pine; There are few joys to part with In such a life as mine; "Tis a weary round of labor, Full of cares that grind and fret, For the daily bread we pray for, And the rest we never get. Do not sorrow when you lay me Where purple heath-bells wave: I'm too weary yet for heaven, Let me sleep long in my grave.

Let me sleep without the dreams That often drive me wild With yearning love and sorrow For the starving little child. Whose patient face looked into mine, (Ah me! how pinched and white!) Whose wasted arms clung closely Through all that bitter night, Whose feeble voice called after me, Imploring me to stay, When the cruel mill-bell rang And summoned me away. And all that day I heard the cry, "Oh, Bessie, come to Will!" But when I flew to answer it, The little voice was still. The patient child had found at last The ease I could not give : God will forgive me that I went --I worked that he might live.

My heart is drained of all its tears; I will not try to weep, For little Will is happier now, 'Neath the warm sod fast asleep. Pain and Want, like angels veiled, Showed him enough-of woe To wean his heart from this sad world. And make him glad to go. With gentle hands they led him hence From this life hard and drear: Dear God, be kind to little Will,

He had so few joys here. His blessed rest will soon be mine, And my weary eyes will see

No tall black chimneys 'gainst the sky, Dimming its blue to me. I shall not draw my breath with pain In the stifling factory rooms, And my dizzy head will never whirl To the jangling of the looms. There'll be no lying down at night, Too tired for any prayer,

To the old grief and despair. No bitter thoughts of happier souls. Who know no want nor sin, Who stand like lilies in the sun, And "neither toil nor spin" Who never know what weary hands Weave garments for their wear;

No rising up in the dreary dawn

I would to heaven they could read The histories written there: What sighs and tears are woven in, What cheeks pale in the gloom, What homes are darkened by despair.

What hearts break at the loom I shall forget all in my rest, Nor ask for life again,

When pitying death shall free my soul From its prison-house of pain. Let me lie far out on the sunny moor. Where not a sound is heard, No human footstep passing by, Nor voice of singing bird. I am tired of sound and motion, And shall never lie at case, If I be not very far away From the noisy factories. I shall not fear to slumber there, For the sky 'll be over head, The blessed sky I cannot see Here, lying on my bed. The fragrant heath will cover me, Secure from heat and cold, And the sunshine (seen so seldom) Will lure flowers from the mould. Bear me to the same green hollow Where my little Willie went. Lay me close beside my darling, And I shall be content. Do not sorrow for me, Margaret,

But thank God I am there, At rest forever and forever, In the blessed sun and air. Tread very lightly as you pass

Where the purple heath-bells wave : I'm too weary yet for heaven, Let me sleep long in my grave.' L. M. A.

SWEET MEMORIES. There's a soft and golden light Round our memories of the past, That doth never fade away,

Though the sky be overcast; But forever brightly shines Through our lone and weary hours, And as gloriously beams

When our path is rich with flow'rs. Deeds of love and gentle words Kindle such immortal light; With our whole hearts then we bless

Those who make our mem'ries bright. Kara.

The Liberator.

INFORMATION WANTED.

which men disinterestedly give him (for their own the State, and those who could not pay the tax wer which men disinterestedly give him (for their own purposes) in relation to his management of the world?

A writer in the Old Testament* informs us that Jehovah once confided to Moses a plan which he had formed in relation to the children of Israel; that Moses, seeing certain disadvantages in that plan, remonstrated against it; and that Jehovah, thereupon, repented of his original purpose, and took a different course.

We could not pay the tax were to be sold into slavery; that the enormous sum of \$50,000 had been wrung from the poor defenceless free colored population of Maryland, so aid the Society whose agent had spoken to them that day.

The Presbyterian minister was present, and soemed not a little surprised at the revelations I made. Our old enemy is silently at work out here, and we must be a supplied to be sold into slavery; that the enormous sum of \$50,000 had been wrung from the poor defenceless free colored population of Maryland, so aid the Society whose agent had spoken to them that day.

The Presbyterian minister was present, and soemed not a little surprised at the revelations I made. Our old enemy is silently at work out here, and we must

Teachers of religion must often find the question coming practically before them for decision, whether will maintain the perfect wisdom and justice of God or the correct information of some one of the fort or fifty writers of the Old and New Testaments, when these two come in conflict.

They must sometimes also be asked whether God will probably comply with requests that may be made to Him at the present day, for more or less rain or sunshine than he has originally decided to provide, when the farmers of a particular locality think that He is giving them too much or too little.

It appears by the Honolulu Friend, that a similar question has lately been considered among the missionaries at the Sandwich Islands. After the subsidence of a volcanic eruption, which for a long time had threatened the people of one of those islands, the Rev. T Coan, of Hilo, read an essay before the 'Hawaiian Evangelical Association, with the following title: 'Is it proper to hold up the idea before the Hawaiians, that the lava-flow toward Hilo ceased in answer to prayer?

It is certainly important that those who assume teach Christianity to the heathen should make it clear to them, not only that the true God is wise and good, but that he is so wise and so good as not to need guidance or suggestion from His creatures in either of these departments; and, further, that, if heat and cold, sun, wind and rain, should be modified at the request of every farmer's minister who thought a change desirable, we should probably have more variable weather than at present, with a much less perfect accomplishment of the general welfare .- c. K. W.

· Exodus xxxii. 9 to 14.

THE BANKS CONVENTION.

This Convention at Worcester, though not so merously attended from abroad as was expected, was united, enthusiastic, and large enough to indicate a strong interest. I believe that Mr. Banks will be elected, through the strong desire of decent men to be rid of Gov. Gardner, and to unite on a tolerable representative of average Massachusetts sentiment. It is a genuine movement, and includes a wide range of elements. The combination of extremes in the Convention was very marked. The self-congratulation of some Boston men that there are 'no extremists in the party,' is amusing, in view of the prominence of those eminently law-abiding men (in fugitive slave cases) S. P. Hanscom, John L. Swift, and Judge Russell! In this city, moreover, great pains were taken to include among the delegates some of the leaders in the Disunion Convention, such men as Thomas Earle and S. D. Tourtellotte; -a significant

In fact, at the preliminary meeting of the Conven tion which nominated Banks, in the principal speech made in his behalf, it was stated, as one of the chief proofs of his anti-slavery sincerity, that he had offered to 'let the Union slide.' And this was received with applause!

Thus, I doubt not, many strong anti-slavery men will support Banks, without any personal faith in his reliability. Between his election and Gardner's, it is the old question between half a loaf and no bread Look only at to-day, and the half loaf conquers. But if there is reason to hope, that by holding out till to-morrow (and not otherwise) the whole loaf may be obtained, it may be better to starve a few hours longer. This is, in a nutshell, the whole philosophy of third parties.

Another point, however, comes in. The moral offset to the advantage of having a decent party in power is, that it is a worse evil to have a bad thing done by a decent man than by a scoundrel. Let a fugitive slave case occur in Boston, (and the number of fugitives among us is increasing rapidly, thank God!)-it is plain what the State Executive will do. Gardner or Banks, no matter,-the Governor will sustain the United States laws, order out the muskets, and shoot down Charles Sumner himself, if he lifts a finger of resistance. The difference is, that the act which Republicans will curse, if done by Gardner, they will applaud, if done by Banks. And while Gardner would do the act with open villany, Banks would disguise it with such skilful words as would have almost vindicated the Stamp Act or Boston Massacre.

For these reasons, I can see nothing to be gained by anti-slavery voters, through the support of Mr. Banks. To intrigue with Gardnerites or Buchananites against him, is utterly unjustifiable,-and yet there may be, I am sorry to say, some who will do this But to honestly support an anti-slavery man, is worth risking the election of Gardner for.

Worcester, Sept, 11, 1857.

THE WESTERN CONVENTIONS.

DEAR MR. GARRISON:

After the adjournment of the Binghamton Convention, I visited Windsor, a village fifteen miles from the New York and Erie Railway, and lectured on Saturday and Sunday. Our friends there think that my presence in the place at that time was opporthat my presence in the place at that time was oppor-tune, for I found the Rev. Mr. Avery, of Syracuse, a superannuated clergyman, an agent of the American Colonization Society, advertised to lecture in the Presbyterian church on Sunday. It had been many years since I had listened to a discourse on that subject, and felt no little interest to know what kind of a dress tique; and, in action, many of them have proved themselves. our old enemy would appear in. Having no meeting myself at the hour when the Colonizationist was to tend to give umbrage; but there is in this army, from speak, I went in and heard him. He spoke of the the Southward, a number called rifle-men, who are a formation of the Society, and its objects being approved by Thomas Clarkson and other philanthropists, and especially by the colored people of Philadelphia and Boston. He called the Society the black man's friend; said it presented to the poor injured sons and daughters of Africa an action of the Society the black are, some of them, likely men.' sons and daughters of Africa an asylum in their own native land; that they could never be respected in America. A gentleman in Virginia had liberated America. A gentleman in Virginia had liberated three lots of slaves. Lot No. 1 he settled on a farm doubt be further shown by similar testimony of revolutionary times. The men, the citizens, who fought three lots of slaves. Lot No. 1 he settled on a farm near him; lot No. 2 he sent to Philadelphia; and lot No. 3 was sent to Liberia. Of course, those in Virginia and Philadelphia were indolent, and failed to make a living; while the lot forwarded to Africa had no political right to become citizens!

REPUBLICAN OF THE OLD SCHOOL. the black man cannot thrive in this country.'

He did not mention the fact that the Society wa under the patronage of the South; that was kept from the audience for many reasons. The lecture was endorsed by the minister of the church, and an appeal made for funds in aid of 'the good cause.' How large the contribution was I did not learn, but one

man was seen to put in five dollars. At five o'clock, I held a meeting in the Methodist church, their minister having gone to the camp-meeting. My audience was very much larger than attended the Colonization lecture, and I never had a more attentive hearing. I took up the Colonization Society and showed that it was the enemy of the colored people, bond and free; that it was supported by slave-holders and pro-slavery people; that it created and kept up prejudice against the free colored people ned the audience that Thomas Clarks all other friends of freedom had condemned the course and aims of the Society, and especially had it been

repudiated by the colored people of Boston, Philadel-phia, and other cities in the United States.

I brought before them the startling fact, that at the instigation of the Colonization Society of Maryland, the Legislature of that State had imposed a tax of one dollar upon the head of every free colored person i

meet him. We ought to have a tract on Colo Our friends in Windsor regretted that I did not have such a tract with me. This is, indeed, a glorious field for labor. Many

the people have never heard even the first principle of anti-slavery. But the agents must look to other sources for support. Our collections are magnificently small. All the money contributed at the Windson meeting might have been put in one corner of a Lilliputian's vest pocket, without attracting any attention Truth seldom brings money. However, I found a hearty welcome at the home of Mr. Lambert Sanford. which I prized the more highly, being in such a dark

The Convention at Owego, though not numerous attended, left a good impression. Several copies of The Pro-Slavery Compromises of the Constitution were taken by persons who will no doubt do good ser-vice with them. Subscribers were also obtained for Yours, truly, W. W. B.

PAUL CUFFE AND PRESIDENT MADISON Many of our readers will remember Paul Cuffe, who formerly transacted business in this city, some account of whom was given in this paper a year or two ago. He was a colored man, but possessed much ability for conducting business, and was highly respected. A correspondent of the Fall River News gives the following incident, which occurred at a time when a white President was not ashamed nor afraid to acknowledge and enforce the rights of his colored fellow-men.—New Bedford Standard.

' Paul was a man of rare ability for a black man was very active and persevering, of stern integrity and was respected by all who knew him. He had accumulated some forty or fifty thousand dollars, a part of which was invested in a vessel, of which he part of which was invested in a vessel, of which he was commander. The vessel was manned by a black crew. Capt. Cuffe took in a cargo and cleared for Norfolk, Va., and on his arrival there, entered at the custom-house, and deposited his papers. After Capt. Cuffe had settled his out-bound voyage, and taken in a cargo, he went to the custom-house for a clearance, and to get his papers; but the collector of the port would neither clear him out nor give him his papers, and abused him with the most shameful language. Capt. Cuffe had no other redress than to go to Washington, and, after getting the necessary proof as to who he was, where from, &c., repaired thither. Capt. Cuffe was a Quaker, and used their plain language, and on being introand used their plain language, and on being intro duced to President Madison, he said: 'James, have been put to much trouble, and have been abused, and then proceeded to tell the President his story, giving such proof as was needed in his case, and added, "I have come here for thy protection, and have to ask thee to order the collector for the port of Norfolk to clear me out for New Bed-

President Madison, after hearing Capt. Cuffe' case, promptly ordered the collector of Norfolk to clear Capt. Cuffe with his black crew for the abovenamed port. After Capt. C. returned to Norfolk, he heard no more abuse from the collector, but re-ceived his papers and his clearance; and although the collector believed black men had no rights that

white men were bound to respect, yet he was bound, in this instance, to respect the rights of Capt. Cuffe.

Thus President Madison regarded Capt. Cuffe as a citizen of the United States, and considered that he had rights which the President of the United States of America was bound to protect and respect.' In person, Paul Cuffe was tall, well formed, and

athletic; his deportment conciliating, yet dignified and prepossessing; his countenance blending gravity with modesty and sweetness, and firmness with gen tleness and humanity; in speech and habit he wa When he was prevented from going abroad,

sual. in the pursuit of his business, on account of the rigors of the winter, he often devoted a considerable portion of his time to teaching navigation to his own sons, and to others in the neighborhood of his ties occurred, he employed himself in imparting a knowledge of this invaluable science to those under him; so that he had the honor of training up, both among the white and colored population, a considerable number of skilful navigators.

By petitions and other proceedings, Paul Cuffe w nainly instrumental in securing the elective franchise to the colored citizens of Massachusetts. The history of this movement, with interesting details of Paul Cuffe and many other distinguished individuals, may be found in W. C. Nell's book, ' The Colored Patriots of the American Revolution.

From the New York Evening Post. COLORED CITIZEN SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

It appears that not only did negroes 'do the State ome service' at the battle of Bunker Hill, but that they were held in much better esteem in the contiental army than some, at least, of their whit

brethren in arms from the Southern States.

The following striking language is found in a letter written in Massachusetts, by General John Thomas, to John Adams, under date of 24th October, 1775:

'I sm sorry to hear that any prejudices should take place in any Southern colony with respect to the troop raised in this. I am certain the insinuations you men

hemselves brave.

I would avoid all reflection, or anything that ma

The said letter is in the hands of the descendant

of Gen. Thomas.

The injustice of the Dred Scott decision could n

UNCLE TOBY ON TOBACCO.

DEATH IN IT. A boy, named West, living in Swansey, pieked up a piece of cigar, and, putting it in a pipe, smoked it. As a consequence, he was taken suddenly ill, and died in a few hours.

TOBACCO HAS SPOILED THOUSANDS of fine boys (inducing a dangerous precocity, developing the passions, softening the bones, and injuring the spinal marrow and whole pervous fluid.) A bo who early and freely uses tobacco never is known to make a man, in the true sense; he generally lacks energy of body and mind. Boys, if you wish to be anybody, DESPISE TOBACCO, name and thing. UNCLE TOBY.

Answer a Foot according to his Folly. 'Can't I do what I please with my money, sir?' 'Of course you can, sir. Anybody can be as big a fool as he pleases.

Toracco and Rux are the annoyance of modes-

'May never lady press his lips,
His proffered love returning,
Who makes a furnace of his mouth,
And keeps its chimney burning!
May each true woman shun his sight,
For fear his fumes might choke her; And none but those who smoke themselves A PICTURE OF NEW YORK MORALS.

Complaint having been made against one Sarah Sands for keeping a disorderly house in Eleventh street, Justice Wood issued a warrant, and Captain J. W. Hartt, of the seventeenth precinct, with a posse of officers, last night proceeded to arrest the inmates. The house has a spacious yard, decorated with flowers, and presents a fine external appearance. It has long borne the reputation of a house of assignation of the higher order.

The captain entered with his warrant, and made

a clear sweep, arresting the keeper and every person on the premises, twenty-one in all. He was not a little surprised to find several members of the church to which he belongs, with whom he has long

church to which he belongs, with whom he has long partaken the sacrament, as well as others whose reputation in the community has heretofore been regarded as irreproachable, among them.

The greatest consternation prevailed when these visitors suddenly found themselves in the hands of the officers of the law. They begged and pleaded with the greatest earnestness to be allowed to escape, offering every imaginable excuse for their presence. One man declared that if he were to be exposed, it would ruin his family and kill his wife, who were in

voice is potent in the sacred precincts of Tammany with one of Mayor Wood's old police captains took an active part in the proceedings, and pleaded the cause of the most prominent of the prisoners It is even said that they went or sent some one after

Justice Wood, to open the prison doors.

However this may be, Justice Wood made his appearance about 2 o'clock this morning, and three or four for whom these men are said to the three or four for whom these men are said to have especially interested themselves were forthwith discharged, and allowed to go home to their families. Others appeared in behalf of unfortunate friends, and the Justice finally discharged all the men before going home, while the keeper and some of the girls were committed for examination.

Captain Hartt, in his return, says: 'The scene that presented itself on entering the hard.

that presented itself, on entering the beggared description. There were seen girls scarcely out of their teens, and men whose heads are beginning to whiten with the frosts of time, imploring to be saved from exposure for their families' sakea sad and melancholy commentary upon the morals of our city. The anguish and confusion of face exhibited by many were sufficient to move the stoutest heart, and formed an impressive lesson of the truth of the saying, "The way of the transgressor is hard."

The parties arrested all gave fictitious names. Sev eral were known to the officers as men of wealth and high social position.—N. Y. Evening Post.

From the N. Y. Christian Inquirer. HEALTH OF SCHOOL GIRLS.

The Boston Courier talks sense and spirit in th America ought to be radically reformed of the following gross errors. First, treating children as solid intellect, and destitute either of bodies or moral natures, thus neglecting gymnastics, on one side, and heart-culture and conscience-culture on the oth-er. Next, pampering a fond and foolish ambition for stars, garters, prizes, and titles, instead of ap-pealing to the natural love of knowledge, virtue and the unforced competition of social life. Then the unforced competition of social life. Then sep-arating the sexes after the monastic fashion, and putting boys in one pen and girls in another, as if they were wild beasts, and would devour each other. And, finally, driving this whole process of education at so fierce and Jehu-like a speed as to make what Providence designed should be a legal to the control. Providence designed should be a healthful and happy gradual growth, (as much as of the body,) a distressing nightmare of equations, declensions, and conjugations. Education in colleges and schools, as at present conducted, is death on the scholars, death at present conducted, is death on the scholars, death on the teachers, and especially death on young girls. Have not victims enough been sacrificed to this modern Moloch? Will not, cannot parents, teachers, and our grave and reverend seignors who hold the helm of affairs, be persuaded to reform these notorious and deadly evils? But we must not forget our extract from the Courier, for the same remarks are applicable to the schools of New York in general, and all our great cities, and to our colleges, as well as to the Boston schools. In this sense, they are a disgrace to the nineteenth or any other century:—

disgrace to the ninetcenth or any other century:—

'We were present at the School Festival in Fancuil Hall on Tuesday last. We will whisper a confession into the ear of the public, that we have doubts and misgivings—growing with our growth and strengthening with our strength—as to the whole system of medals, Franklin and City; and as to the wisdom of selecting a few boys and girls out of a school for these conspicuous decorations, and leaving the rest unnoticed. We doubt whether the intellectual advantages, especially in the case of girls, are not counterbalanced by injurious moral influences; and even in an intellectual point of view. we question whether the effect be not to stimulate the quick and bright, who need it not, and to de-press the slow and timid, who need encouragement. But for a Boston editor or a Boston man to hint any doubts upon the subject of the Franklin medals,

ty—the spoiler of civility—the destroyer of reason—the brewer's agent—the wife's sorrow—the chidren's transmitted curse—and 'Satan's seed corn.'

UNCLE TOBY.

Its UNES. A Good Disinfectant! A pert girl said to a venerable lady, 'I am told, madam, you have lost one of your five senses, by sauff-taking—that of smell.' 'True, my dear,' said the old crone, with a smile, 'but there are advantages in that; for, as I smell nothing, I avoid all bad smells.'

It aids Virility, by makes Boys Men!—Said a man to little boy, strutting up Cornhill, with a cigar, before breakfast, 'My boy, you would look better with bread and butter in your mouth, than with his cigar.' 'I know it,' said the urchin, 'but it would not be half so glorious!'

It was pleasant to see the teachers, who looked as if they had carned their vacation, and meant to enjoy it. The hall, with its decorations and its flowers, was a cordial spectacle; the speeches were good; and though the singing of the children was not good—and not worth the time and trouble it costs, if it cannot be better—we were content not to criticise.

FROM WHENCE COME FIRES? 'My father's house,' said a man, on hearing a lecture on the evils of tobacco, 'was destroyed by fire which fell from his pipe; a fact well known at the time. And this audience,' he continued 'are familiar with a dreadful fire, of more recent occurrence, in our South village—a fire which sprang from the same vile habit, and consumed nearly fifty thousand dollars' worth of property.'

A church in Chicago, which cost some thirty thousand dollars, was laid in ashes by the same thousand dollars, was laid in ashes by the same thousand dollars, was laid in ashes by the same an hour after he came down, the upper believe the first was a general want in their movements of the buoyancy and vivacity of youth and childhood. The heat of the day and the nervous exhaustion of the occasion were to be taken into account, and due allowance should be made for them. But this was not the first time that we were forced to the conclusion that here in Boston, in the education of girls, and the first time that we were forced to the conclusion that here in Boston, in the education of girls, and the first time that we were forced to the conclusion that here in Boston, in the education of girls, and the first time that we were forced to the conclusion that here in Boston, in the education of girls, and the first time that we were forced to the conclusion that here in Boston, in the education of girls, and the first time that we were forced to the conclusion that here in Boston, in the education of girls, and the first time that we were forced to the conclusion that here in Boston, in the education of girls, and the first time that we were forced to the conclusion that here in Boston, in the education of girls, and the first time that we were forced to the conclusion that here in Boston, in the education of girls, and the first time that we were forced to the conclusion that here in Boston, in the education of girls, and the first time that we were forced to the conclusion that here in Boston, in the education of gi yond control.

UNCLE TORY.

THE CLAIMS OF RELIGION ON ITS PROFESSORS, Religion bids you to be cleanly and gentlemanly in demeanor. But, tell me, is the common use of tobacco a cleanly and becoming practice? SNUFF it, and it makes your nose a mere dust-pan; chew it, and it soils your lips and teeth, and makes your mouth a nauseous distillery; smoke it, and it pollutes flesh and breath, earth and air; makes the chest a sort of volcano, and the mouth a crater venting smoke and fire. Is this gentlemanly or decent? When Gouverneur Morris returned from France, a Doctor of Divinity, notorious as a smoker, said to him, 'Mr. Morris, do gentlemen, Doctor, smoke nowhere!'

CHARLE CHRISTIAN USE OF MONEY! Religion bids you, as a steward of God, to make a proper use of money. Your habit is expensive, and worse than useless. If you are well, this poison can do you no good; hence, every cent you spend for it is a waste which dishonors God; it is "money for that which is not bread.' If you have used it for some time, a child can show you that you have squadered an enormous amount of money—money needed to raise drooping hearts, and to fill the world with light and love.

AN ANATHEMA ON THE SMOKER.

'May never lady press his lips,
His proffered love returning,
Who makes a furnace of his mouth,

Trem the New York Independent.

Prom the New York Independent.

From the New York Independent. MOR VIOLENCE STILL PREVAILING IN KENTUCKY. Extracts from a letter from Rev. John G. Fee, dated

Boone, Madison Co., Ky., Aug. 14, 1857. The mob still rages. The court came on. The Judge of that county (Rockcastle) threw his influ-ence on the side of the mob, gave up his court-house to them and the Slave Power to pass resolutions to them and the Slave Power to pass resolutions against us. The party, as we suppose, have burned down the house rented of bro. Parker, [where meet-ings have been held since the meeting-house was burn-ed, and where Mr. Fee was lately mobbed,] during

ed, and where Mr. Fee was lately mobbed, I during his absence from home, at night, and the family (wife and four small children) narrowly escaped, saving but little. The friends at Cummins's are alarmed for their property and persons. Quite a number of men, last week, at court, swore publicly that they would take my life. The friends at Green's and at Cummins's have refused to open their houses for the present, much as they desire to hear me. I had started last Monday to go and see the people around Green's, and get them quietly to go to meeting. I found that the Grand Jury had risen without any presentment, the mob was not restrained, the people presentment, the mob was not restrained, the people are not willing to open the house. The posts of danger are now closed to me. I trust that there will be a re-action soon. The flame is fed in Rockcastle by a clan of Southern (South Carolina) board-

ers, gamblers and ruffians, who come up every season.

These encourage and treat to whiskey a reckless class, who are cats-paws for others.

The address which I published has been read

One man declared that if he were to be exposed, it would ruin his family and kill his wife, who was in feeble health at home. But the captain was inexorable, and allowed none to escape upon any plea.

There was soon a great fluttering among certain outside parties, who, for some reason known to themselves if not to others, took extraordinary interest in the affair, and used their utmost endeavor to get the parties clear. It is said that a man who figures largely in the affairs of our city, and whose voice is potent in the sacred precipets of Tammany. of the friends will stand firm. One man, who is a pro-slavery man, but a personal friend of mine, and who went in search of my person while I was supposed to be in the hands of the mob, was yester-

lay surrounded by the mobocrats at Mount Vernon this will turn the violence into the slaveholding par-ty. I go to help a Baptist minister next week. The ministry ought to be visited. I have had my mind drawn for months to this subject. I feel that prayer has been heard for us.

My condition is at present perilous, and my wil is almost overcome with anxiety about it. I am worn down with continued riding, am not vigorous in health, and am pressed with care, but have th rest of faith. I hope that God is my friend, and will overrule all for good, and give me wisdom and grace. Pray for me.

THE RENEGADE JOHN MITCHEL. That base Irish apostate, JOHN MITCHEL, has issue

roposals for the publication of a Southern journal, in which he intends to advocate the renewal of the for eign slave trade, as a most beneficent enterprise! The New York Tribune satirically says :-* Mr. Mitchel, if we may judge by his Prospector has entered upon his new duties with commendal

spirit. It is always pleasant to witness the frest zeal of these novices. It is seldom that they stiel at anything. They do not simply go the whole hog but a whole herd of whole hogs. Slaveholders born and bred in the midst of slavery, and who have heretofore supposed themselves to be pretty have heretofore supposed themselves to be pretty enthusiastic advocates of the institution, stand aghast at their own moderation when they listen to men who come among them, and who volunteer to assist them. When the visual orbs of such are purged of any remaining film of free notions, and the John Mitchels see slavery (as they say) for them selves, they always discover more beautiful things in it than were ever dreamed of by the slaveholder. To tell the truth, they generally overdo the matter, and are more rapturous that is absolutely necessary. When they say, as John does, that slavery is the finest institution in the world—that it is vastly more promotive than freedom of the say. more promotive than freedom of the prosperity of State—that it is the best thing for the mast sand the best thing for the slave—why, they talk hyperbolical nonsense, and are regarded by Southern men who hear them with profound contempt. Those who have had the best and most extended opportunities of studying the institution, know that such talk is mere babble and bosh. The man who is listalk is mere babble and bosh. The man who is listened to with the greatest respect is he who, while he sees no remedy for the cril, admits that it is an evil. Therefore, we conjure Patriot John, by all his hopes of a seat in Congress, by his love of many plantations, by his peculiar passion for corpulent negroes—by all these we conjure him to moderate his raptures. Otherwise, people will be apt to call him an Old Humbug.

In pursuance of our advice, we think Mr. Mitchel had better say nothing more of the re-opening of the African slave-trade. If one people are to go to Africa for slaves, why may not another people go to Ireland for the same commodity? We hope we shall not offend his Hibernian sensibilities by the question; but how would he like it, if a French ship should carry off from the coast of Ireland, and into slavery, a select assortment of his aunts, uncles, cousins,—in fact, the cream of the Mitchels family? But the Africans are black, and the Irishmen are white, when they are not very dirty. True

ly? But the Africans are black, and the Irishmen are white, when they are not very dirty. True enough; but color has not heretofore saved the Irish people from the most terrible oppression, as, we think, J. M. will admit. We suppose that a certain Town-Major Sirr—John may have heard of him—flogged white backs with as much gusto as John will flog the black ones when he has got them. But the Africans are shiftless and degraded. Well, we have heard it just intimated that some Irishmen are not, after all, models of smartness and prudence.

But then, Africans can't help themselves. We should like to know how well the Irishmen has helped themselves for many centuries. We have no desire to speak with the slightest disrespect of the many noble efforts of that people to throw off the yoke; but when an Irish patriot, as Mitchel processes to have been, argues that the black man is not fit for freedom because he is not free, it is princip proper for us to ask this Irishman why the rule is not applicable to the condition of his own countremen? But, out of respect for an unhappy land, we will not pursue the subject. Many and grievous have been the burdens of Ireland; she has now another to bear, in the apostacy of a man what she once delighted to honor.

Eagleswood School PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

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The general design of this School is to combine the advantages of home nurture, in physical, mental, and moral training, with instruction in Literature, Science and Art.

and Art.

The definite aim is to teach, first, the branches pe-The definite aim is to teach, first, the branches accessary for the prosecution of those general duties of life which none can escape; then the Sciences of Nature. Intellectual and Material; the usual Ancient and Modern Languages; History, Drawing, Pathing and Music.

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When the mind receives its appropriate autriment, at the natural crises of its intellectual appetites, every artificial stimulus is a hindrance to true development. Such incentives, by exciting to unnatural action, not

Such incentives, by exciting to unatural action, not only defeat, in the end, their own object, but ract, with distorting force, upon the whole mind and char-

Since there is in the constitution of the sexes a lay of incessant reciprocal action, involving the highest weal of both, that public sentiment which retriets weal of boin, that public sentiment which restricts each sex to schools exclusive of the other, subverts the Divine order, and robs development of a ministration essential to its best conditions and highest results. In essential to its oest conditions and highest results. In testimony to this truth, we institute our educations processes upon the besis of God's model school, the family, and receive, as pupils, children and youth e both sexes.

The education of the sexes together, under a wineful to sex

The education of the sexes logether, under a wise and watchful supervision, conduces eminently to sim-plicity, modesty, purity, and general elevation of cha-racter; quickens the perception of those nameless pro-prieties which adorn mutual relations; excites atten-tion to personal habits; gives reincement of feeling, gentleness, grace and courtesy to manners, and symmetry to mental and moral development.

To provide for the children and youth, reserting hither for education, such conditions of development as may be conducive to their innocence and growth in withing in a second and reserved and reserved and reserved.

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