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The following gentlemen constitute the Financal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the lets of the paper, viz: - PRANCES JACKSON, ELLIS GAIT LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUAL PHILBRICK, ed WENDELL PHILLIPS.



can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM BLLERY CHANNING.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essen

for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the opprosed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, OUR PATHERS, IN

PRANING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mi

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 enalaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 42.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1397.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the New York Observer. THE TRACT SOCIETY.

We invite attention to a clear statement, by five of the original founders of the American Tract Socity, showing how absolutely it is bound to issue tracts in which evangelical Christians agree. It is a body corporate for a prescribed and limited object.

That object is, in a word, to preach Christ crucified, and the limitation is harmony. So carefully is this careful, that to publish a tract, the Society must first elect a Board of Directors, then the Board must elect a Publishing Committee, no two of whom from the same ecclesiastical connection, and that Com-

mittee must be unanimous in adopting it.

Many seem to have honestly hoped that, in a tract on the 'Scriptural Duties of Masters,' Christians North and South might agree. To prepare such a tract has been honestly attempted, and it is found impossible to induce the North, much more the th, to agree to any such tract. Under such circumstances, it is clearly the duty of the Society to go on with its own work, and treat the subject of to go on with its own work, and theat the subject to go on with its own work, and the apostles treated it. The Tract Society publishes the whole New Testament with comments upon it, and as the Lord Jesus Christ and Paul and Peter knew their duty toward masters and slaves, the Tract Society has set forth their example and precepts, and forced them on the consciences of slaveholders and others. They who wish the Society to do more are not its friends.

The Secretaries of the American Tract Society have put forth another manifesto, in defence of its non-committalism on the subject of slavery, of which the following is an extract :-

Should the Executive depart from its unvaried practice, for the purpose of now giving a more distinct ulterance on Slavery?

1. This is a serious question, and should have a careful consideration. A line of policy which for a third of a century has met the approval of almost all good men, and secured the evident favor of a merciful and gracious God, resulting in the converson of many souls and the large extension of the kingdom of Christ, should not be inconsiderately broken up for an untried, and, to say the least, for a doubtful alternative. Discussions upon that subject are not promotive of harmony among even the best men in our day, nor is it a hopeful theme upon which to dwell where the salvation of the soul is the one object before the mind.

the one object before the mind.

2. Does it not appear unreasonable to require
this Society, restricted as it is, to attempt to give
instruction upon a subject which the most faithful
and pious minister, from one section of our country, would not think it wise to attempt in a pulpit in another section of our country? Our friends should know and admit the truth, that no publication of this Society, distinctly upon that subject, could find entrance at the South. No colporteur could safely sell or give away such a treatise, in the present state of feeling on the subject. In this, we simply state an incontrovertible fact.

yould seem a sad necessity for a Society whose sole object is ' to diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sinners, and to promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality,' to be compelled to spend its strength upon a theme, however important, confessedly col-lateral to the great object, while there are so many other channels for that discussion, and Societies existing for that express purpose.

4. A departure from our line of action bitherto

not only does not promise good, but surely involves

The issue of a single book upon that subject now, would instantly array one half of our friends against the other half; drive out of the whole South our nearly three hundred colporteurs, superintendents and agents; exclude our laborers and volumes from the seven or eight millions in the South, who are ther slaveholders nor responsible for the system; and effectually close up the ten thousand channels through which our other issues are now flowing, freighted with blessings to millions there.

This is not the working of fancy excited by fear. We are not afraid to do right; but our fear is to do a vast and irreparable wrong to the basis of our union as a Society, and to souls perishing for the bread of life; and we know this result is certain,

if we yield to the demands now so persistently urged Does some one, excited by his conception of the wrongs of slavery, and indignant at those who tolerate it, say, 'Well, if the South is so sensitive and o unreasonable, let it go, let it go ? We think it so, brother. Our blessed Savior spoke not so to our lost race when it was rushing madly away from our lost race when it was rushing mady away roll him, saying, 'Let it go.' The Holy Spirit said not so to our sinful souls during the long years of our effort to escape his saving influences. No, blessed forever be His name, he still followed us with winning calls, and at length sweetly subdued us by his long-suffering love. Should we not humbly instate this divine example in our efforts to save others.

ers? So it seems to us. And we are afraid to adopt any other course. Is not the fear of doing wrong the fear of the Lord, and the beginning of wisdom? But if the preceding reasons against a revolution in the practice of the Society were insufficient, or even without weight altogether, there is another

5. The approbation of Christians over our coun-

try cannot be secured to any publication upon toas-subject at the present. Christians, evangelical Christians, the best Chris-christians, evangelical Christians in total disasecured to any publication upon that

tians of the land, are at this moment in total disa-greement upon almost every phase of the subject. Witness the argumentations in books, newspapers, pulpits and the forum, in the city and in the country, in the steamboat and the rail-car, in the street and in the house, everywhere, and by all classes. Witness the nature and results of these discussions, Witness the nature and results of these discussions, in angry feelings, unhappy alienations, and broken friendships—in dissevered families, and dismembered churches. We do not cite these things to defend them. Nay, it is a disgrace to the intelligence and picty of the age that Christian men cannot discuss every subject affecting the cause of Christ, calmly, dispassionately, affectionately. We do not cite them to show that slavery should not be discussed in fitting time and place, but simply to show—and this they do indubitably—that this Society should not plunge into the discussion.

The whole argument can be stated in few words: The approval of evangelical Christians is an essential condition of all our issues; this approval cannot now be secured to any specific issue upon that

not now be secured to any specific issue upon that subject; hence the Society cannot publish specifically upon the subject of slavery at the present.

We add this remark: This conclusion, based as it is upon the present state of opinion and feeling in the Church, is valid while that state continues. The day may come when evangelical Christians will agree substantially in their views on slavery, as they now do on other great questions once held in dispute, and when publications on this subject can be assued in conformity with the Constitution, and with the hope of doing good.

SELECTIONS.

Action of the Committee of the American Tract Sothat they are not prepared to issue tracts on the subject of Slavery, even if the product of Southern Christians, it seems important that the Committee should tians, it seems important that the Committee should be equally tolerant toward another system, equally explicitly deserving, and not limit their sympathies to the slave-fulness 'throughout our whole country,' could not contemplate, 'even on the part of those Northern contemplate, 'even on the part of the part o holding Oligarchy. In accordance with these views, another document has been prepared, similar in its design and language, for the benefit of the 'Latter Society's policy, cutting off from the Society a por-Day Saints,' which is hereby recommended to the Committee for adoption, in the following words, to labors so largely blessed as the entire 'territory of Utah, and the numerous adherents to the Mor-

RECENT ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY ON PO-

state their own recent action' on the engrossing topic of issuing tracts for our brethren in Utah.

of the governing principles, that its publications should contain gospel truths on every branch of practical Christianity, such truths as were 'calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians'. This limitation, it is obvious did not be such as the control of the sake of securing such issue. To forego deliberately, and with

tation of the limitation, issued tracts on the subjects of Intemperance, Dancing, &c., although, we are sorry to say, they do not 'receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians,' theoretically or practically; and the common sense of mankind attests that, by so doing, the Society has not departed from its original Constitution. The course pursued on this subject has received the sanction—a portion of implicated evangelical Christians excepted—of the great body of its constituents and patrons. 'For the successful maintenance of the past, and the happy expansion of the future influence of the Society, is a horizontal with their passions or interests. 'In the further development of God's good providence, and to the guidance of his Spirit, promised where reverently and humbly implored, the Committee now refer this question, meanwhile 'seeking the things which make for peace, and aiming to secure the 'fruit of righteousness,' sown in peace of them 'that make peace,' and embracing in the arms of our affection Slaveholders, Latter Day Sanins, and all who hold to any fragment of Christianity, in obedience to the divine injunctions: 'As we therefore have opportunity, let us do good unto the successful maintenance of the past, and the happy expansion of the future influence of the Society, we have relied on the sympathies, prayers, gifts and co-operation of our brethren in the South' as in the North, in the East as in the West. As we said in our 'Recent Action,' so we say now, 'if the evangelical Christians resident in any portion of our wide country, in the slave States or in Utah, 'give not their confidence, aid and personal influence, our greats and our tracts, our collectors and our volagents and our tracts, our collectors and our vol-umes, are alike denied access.'

'We have received from churches and from indi-

"We have received from churches and from individuals, from men in the strength and fervor of their best years, and from Christians arranging their worldly affairs in prospect of death,' among our Utah brethren, commonly called The Latter Day Saints, 'a generous and hearty support in the former years of our history.' And we can say, 'with equal fidelity to the donors and testators at the North or at the South,' at Utah or elsewhere, 'the conductors of the Society have aimed to dispense, far and near, their respective contributions, for the best interests alike of our common country and our common Christianity,' allusions to the vexed questions of Slavery and Polygamy, among the Saints in Utah only excepted, as the world will bear us witness.

Carried and from individuals, from men in the strength and fervor of their respective contributions, for the fact of the strength and fervor of the Society have aimed to dispense, the conductors of the Society have aimed to dispense, far and near, their respective contributions, for the fact of the strength and fervor of the strength and fervor of the strength and fervor of their their the former years of our history.' And we can say, 'with the qual fidelity to the donors and testators at the North or at the Society have aimed to dispense, far and near, their respective contributions, for the fact of the American Tract Society. We do not know how others will judge it, but we are compelled upon a careful re-perusal of it to condemn it unhesitatingly. We reverence the teachings of good and venerable men, and have a profound respect for the opinions of such men as the pended to this circular; but we cannot find anything to mitigate the sentence of unqualified contempt. We regard it as one of the strongest proofs cations of the age, and one of the strongest proofs cations of the age, and one of the strongest proofs cations of the age, and one of the strongest proofs cations of the age, and one of the strongest proofs cations of the age, and one of the strongest proofs cations o

elder, Deacon, or private member of evangelical churches evinced, from the beginning, a decided disapprobation of their contents. It was the intention of the Committee, in view of the rapid and alarming progress of Mormonism, and especially in view of the fact that the inhabitants of Utah are soon to apply to the Congress of the U. States to be admitted into this glorious Union with a Constitution allowing Polygamy, to issue a tract on the 'Duties of Polygamists,' which was 'under their consideration' at the time of the last anniversary. 'It was composed of articles before issued by brethren of various erangelical denominations,' who now reside in Utah, but who formerly lived in other parts of the country or the world, some of whom were of good and regular standing in evangelical churches before their change of sentiment.

'The Publishing Committee were not altogether unaware of the inherent embarrassments. Looked upon with some distrust at' Utah 'as the treatise might be, because bearing a Northern imprint, it was yet, on the other hand, equally evident that many Northern friends of the Society might object to it, as recognizing "duties" inhering in the relation of 'polygamists, 'that relation, in their view, being forbidden.

'Since the preparation of this treatise, one of the authors, from whose addresses or tracts it was compiled, has been removed by death.' We allode to Elder Joe Smith. 'Two others of these brethren, honored and influential, have judged it inexpedient,

piled, has been removed by death.' We allude to Elder Joe Smith. 'Two others of these brethren, honored and influential, have judged it inexpedient, in the enkindled and excited state of feeling awakened,' both in New England and Utah, 'upon the various relations of this topic, that those writings of their own, which were to form a prominent portion of the treatise, should be issued * * They have

their own, which were to form a prominent portion of the treatise, should be issued * * They have accordingly interdicted our further use of the matter thus supplied.

But in addition, from all quarters of our ' Utah 'field we have received * * expressions the most unanimous and decided, that any publication by our press bearing upon the topic of? Polygamy, 'even though of' Utah 'authorship, and carefully kept within the terms of the resolutions of the Aniversary, as applied to the kindred subject of Mormonism, 'could have no other result than precipitating the entire withdrawal of' the Latter Day Saints in Utah 'from co-operation with the Society. The new works would find no gate of access', even our Southern friends would spurn reseays on the duties of Polygamists, as the publications would imply that the relation, under due regulations, and stripped of its 'abuses,' was scriptural and moral,' and the separation would henceforth exclude even our older issues by flinging over them the suspicion of their origin from a quarter presumed to have become hostile to the interests of 'Utah. 'Of these accredited issues, the siftings—parlon the allusion to former expurgations and mutilations—of a rich evangelical literature' in our owe and in European lands; books, respecting which 'it seemed a sad necessity to clog in any way the circuistion.'

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee of the American Tract Society having published a paper entitled 'Recent Action of the Committee of the American Tract Society having published a paper entitled 'Recent Action of the Committee of the American Tract Society having published a paper entitled 'Recent distrust and alienation but remain, there must ciety on Slavery,' In which they ignore the directions tribution throughout the whole length and breadth of their constituents, THE SOCIETY ITSELF, by declaring of our,' Utah 'field,' 'We must surrender' the

mon faith. 'The Publishing Committee, therefore, voted with entire unanimity to arrest the issue of the work that had been before them, on the Duties of Polygamists—' confidently believing that their action rence of the other members of the Executive Committee, deem it due to the friends of the Society to
state their own recent action' on the engrossing and the Executive Committee united'—Dr. Adams of Boston concurring-' in sustaining this as the At the first organization of the society, it was one only present action conservative of all the interests,

Ind no' Mormon 'readers, and for the sake of securing such issue, to forego deliberately, and with-ceive the approbation of every member of every evangelical denomination; but the meaning is, that all the publications should, in regard to dectrines, receive the general approbation of all denominations of evangelical Christians in this country and the world.

The Society has, in accordance with this interpretation of the limitation, issued tracts on the subjects of Intemperance, Dancing, &c., although, we are

[Signed by the Executive, Publishing, Distributing and Financial Committees.]

otan only excepted, as the world will bear us witness.

'The Publishing Committee had, at the time of the last anniversary,' and for years previous, sundry tracts against lasciviousness, one especially, written by the late venerable Dwight, 'On the Seventh Commandment.' These tracts had received the approbation of a large portion of evangelical Christians, although we regret to say that, here and there, a Bishop, Presbyter, Doctor of Divinity, Elder, Deacon, or private member of evangelical churches evinced, from the beginning, a decided disapprobation of their contents. It was the inten-

At the last anniversary, it was regarded by man s both feasible and desirable that, without at all trench as both feasible and desirable that, without at all trenching upon the political relations of slavery, certain moral duties growing out of its existence, or moral evils and practical immoralities deplored by all evangelical Christians, and found occasionally or frequently accompanying it, should be discussed in our publications.

ates belie them! We are ashamed of the church, and ashamed of the age, when twenty men, professing to be Christians, can be found, who publicly take the ground that the gospel must not be preached where there are sinners who will be enraged by it; that if any particular class of violaters of God's law insist on it that they shall not be interfered with or reproved, they are to be humored, and their behests obeyed! This is the plain English of this circular, and nothing more or less can be made out of it. And what is the excuse of the Committee?—Only this, that if they should attempt to obey the Society's orders, and circulate even the mildest tract. Only this, that if they should attempt to obey the Society's orders, and circulate even the mildest tract bearing upon the sin of slavery, the Southern Christians and the slaveholding public would reject all the Society's good books! This is what they say for themselves, and this is all they can say. Now, what wretched pattering, what nonsensical shuffling is this! It is just exactly such a case as the following would be:—If Rev. Dr. Adams should propose to preach a sermon against lewdness and adultery, and should make it up from the confession of those who had been guilty of and cognizant of these crimes, and the knowledge of his intention should come to the cars of all the prostitutes and libertines in Boston, and they should forthwith notify the reverend Doctor that, if he presumed to preach that sermon, none of them would ever darken the doors of his church again to hear that or any other truth from his lips, then he

forthwith notify the reverend Doctor that, if he presented to preach that sermon, none of them would ever darken the doors of his church again to hear that or any other truth from his lips, then he would rever darken the doors of his church again to hear that or any other truth from his lips, then he would meekly suspend his operations, suppress his discourse, and suffer 'the unfruitful works of darkness' to wait the 'good providence of God' for their correction! We submit that this is in every point a fair and pertinent parallel to the case of the Committee of the Truet Society.

Besides this pretence, that no books of the Tract Society could circulate at the South, is gammon.—Nowhere is there a more cager demand for anti-slavery books than in the slaveholding States, and no organization or Society could so easily and wisely supply this demand as the American Tract Society is only the submit of their slaveholding brethren, forgot to fair the wrath of Him who has set the Church 'as a city on a hill,' who requires the gospie, the whole gospel to be preached 'to every creature,' and who has pronounced a wo upon the 'watchmen' who are 'as dumb dogs' on the walls of Zion. What would Paul say, who ceased not to proclaim God's truth, even though those whose 'craft was endangered' raised 'an uproar in Ephesus,' if he could come back after the lapse of eighteen certures, and find professed Christians and religious teachers publicly proclaiming the doctrine, that wherever any particular portion of Christian truth, wherever any particular portion of Christian truth, wherever any particular portion of Christian truth is distasteful to the transgressors, its utterance should be suppressed! Religious controversy is no part of our business, but we cannot repress the feelings of sadness and disgust with which we are affected, when the religion which our mother taught us from the old family Bible is thus fettered and feeted, when the religion which our mother taught us from the old family Bible is thus fettered and feeted, whe feeted, when the religion which our mother taught us from the old family Bible is thus fettered and shorn of its strength - when those who should be the guardians and conservators of the purity and the power of Divine truth, thus publicly announce that the 'word of God' is 'bound.'

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The American Tract Society's last dodge does not

The Richmond South justly regards it as merely a trick to coax the South out of its sulky humor, and expresses the hope that the overture may be rejected by those it is designed to cozen.

jected by those it is designed to cozen.

The conservative papers of the North, which were well enough satisfied with the original expurgating policy of the Society, speak out with becoming surprise and indignation at the recent course of the Executive Committee. The Cincinnati Gazette says:

institution itself, but to set forth distinctly the moral duties growing out of its existence—to speak out
on the collateral bearings of this question.

'The action of the Society was decisive and peremptory. It did not confer a mere discretionary
power on its Publishing Committee. To make the
matter more definite, in fact, one work was already
understood to be agreed on, 'The Duties of Masters,
written by Southern hands. The Committee were
expected to go forward with its publication the
present session. Quiet people congratulated themselves that this theme of contention was so happily
disposed of. matter more definite, in fact, one work was already understood to be agreed on, 'The Duties of Masters, written by Southern hands. The Committee were expected to go forward with its publication the present assion. Quiet people congratulated themselves that this theme of contention was so happily disposed of.

'Instead of the expected book, or any other on the same subject, we have an apologetical circular from the Committee, announcing their determination to mands of silence had been laid upon them, what

dling of such works; but as the Committee inform us, we be to them if they presume to preach or circulate the gospel of Christ and of liberty!

These Southern Christians, judged by the reputation which the Committee have publicly given them, must be lineal descendants of that people who bought Jesus to depart out of their coasts, because they had lost some hogs, into whom the devils had entered by the Saviour's permission! How supersbundant must be the vital piety of those modern Gadarenes, unless, Rev. Dr. Adams and his associates belie them! We are ashamed of the church, and ashamed of the age, when twenty men, profeswas right or wrong. With that we have now noth-

speak out against slavery, because its customers at the South affirm that, if it does, they will withdraw their patronage, and will not receive any of their tracts. The pulpit must not speak out against slavery, because, if it does, the customers there will be offended, and will turn away the minister who brings forth such a message from God. It is expediency in both cases that decides the matter, and not

what a wonderful contrast there is between the behavior of the early Christians in such a crisis, The American Tract Society's last dodge does not seem to meet with decided favor, either North or South. All its proceedings, for the last two years, on the slavery question, have been just such as to bring upon it the contempt it justly merits for its cowardice and double-dealing. We shall rejoice to see justice done to this paltering association, which, professing the largest benevolence, strikes hands in 'Christian fellowship' with the most desperate oppressors of this or any other age.

The Richmond South justly regards it as merely a The Richmond South out of its sulky humor,' its seek a rublication of truth had been made. ity such a publication of truth had been made. They then conferred among themselves, and concluded, in order that the truth so proclaimed might not spread further among the people, straitly to threaten the preachers, that they should speak henceforth to no man in that style and name. So they called them, and commanded them not to speak at all, nor teach in the same of Janua.

prise and indignation at the recent course of the Executive Committee. The Cincinnati Gazette says:

At the last annual meeting of the American
Tract Society, it will be remembered, certain definite
action was agreed on with reference to publications and John to examine the state of feeling and of pre-Tract Society, it will be remembered, certain definite action was agreed on with reference to publications on the subject of slavery. A number of the warmest friends of the Society at the North have felt aggrieved that this subject, on which they felt bound in conscience to speak out plainly, had so long been sedulously slurred over in the Society's publications. On the other hand, as considerable pecuniary contributions had been made from the South, in aid of the Society, and as its publications were extensively circulated there, the friends of the Society from that quarter objected to any thing of an abolition tendency among its works. A middle party proposed a resolution, which averted the anticipated storm at the anniversary, and ultimately received unanimous assent. It was decided to publish no incendiary volume or tract, no work assailing or discussing the institution itself, but to set forth distinctly the moral duties growing out of its existence—to speak out on the collateral bearings of this question.

'The action of the Society was decisive and peremptory. It did not confer a mere discretionary power on its Pablishing Committee. To make the matter more definite, in fact, one work was already understood to be agreed on, 'The Duties of Masters,' It was decided to publish a form all the vast amount of needings, and to have considered whether it would not be proper to hearken to the Jewish rulers more than unto God, at least so far as to conceal the offensive parts of the Gospel.

The Duties of Masters,' It was already understood to be agreed on, 'The Duties of Masters,' It was already understood to be agreed on, 'The Duties of Masters,' It was already understood to be agreed on, 'The Duties of Masters,' It is a considered their publications, their discretions of the Jewish rulers and to see whether they could not, by cutting and squaring the Gospel according to their vales, and to see whether they could not, by cutting and squaring the Gospel according to their vales, and to see whether they could not,

From every county and town in Utah we hear bar one testimony, as borne by all the Ralers, High Priosts, Elders, Officers, high and low, of the Latter Day Saints, and by their religious press and occlear pleading, such a libel prost, and the start religious press and occlear religious press and occlear admit that the action of the body from which their subject whatever. And why? Because, say the time-serving, such as libel upon Christiansity? These men admit that the distruct and alienation but remain, there must specifilly ensue a withdrawal of colporteurs and distribution throughout the whole length and breadth of our 'Utah 'field.' 'We must surrender' the entire Territory. 'To proceed, is thus to palsy one side of our institution.' 'In proceed, is thus to palsy one side of our institution.' 'The proceed is the surrender' the entire Territory. 'To proceed, is thus to palsy one side of our institution.' 'They have been warned that are not pressedily ensue a withdrawal of colporteurs and distribution throughout the whole length and breadth of our 'Utah 'field.' 'We must surrender' he entire Territory. 'To proceed, is thus to palsy one side of our institution.' 'They have been added one of the body from which their subject what was the Committee, and the things that make for prose, or first of all the things that make for proceed, or little that they dare not private and alienation but remain, there must be the windle and processes and celevation of the things that make for our institution.' They have been warned that they dare not private and alienation but remain, there must be the windle and processes and celevation of the windle and the south the next binness of the section of the windle and processes. They have a coverage of the section of the windle and the south the country with tracts on the part of the sould rebuse immoralities of slavery explicitly classing, as they do, the Society is an admit that the country with tracts on 'original sin,' 'Ped-o-baptism,' and the 'cerval they be sounded to the south a red sins must not be mentioned as under Gospel condemnation, or what they would choose to have condemned? Did they conclude, that, in consequence of the great agitation and danger, it would only provoke wrath to preach what God had appointed, and therefore they would consent to withhold part of the message, and so buy a currency for the rest? Did they throw themselves, amidst the threatenings of man, upon human expediency, or upon God's will? Did they counsel the concealment of God's word, or greater prudence in proclaiming it, or less boldness and earnestness in applying it? Let the record answer—'Lo, thou art God, who by the mouth of thy servant David hast said, "Why did the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing?" And now, Lord, behold their threatenings, and grant unto thy servants that WITH ALL BOLDNESS

and grant unto thy servants that WITH ALL BOLDNESS THEY MAY SPEAK THY WORD.'

Here was the edict of the great apostolic Tract Society. Here was the great popular Christian constituency throwing themselves and the apostles upon God, and asking no other question but just this: What saith the Lord? Our Tract Committee ask, What say the slaveholders? What say the South? And they deliberately affirm that we must not preach God's word according to God's rule, whether men will hear or forbear, but must first inquire what will please hearers and readers, what they will hear quietly, what truths they will have concealed, and what presented.

presented.

We mean to show how the independence of the pulpit is assailed, and its freedom destroyed by such doctrines. A debauchery of the public confidence is produced by such principles, such calculations of profit and loss as the supreme arbiter of duty, against which the integrity of the pulpit cannot stand. As it was of old, in the prevalence of the same sins that are now protected, so at this day, 'the prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bear rule by their means, and my people love to have it so. And what will ye do in the end thereof?'

THE SUPPRESSED VOLUME.

The Independent has obtained a copy of the 'Treatise on the Duty of Masters,' which was already in print at the Tract House, when the new policy of which it was to be the 'first-fruit' was unanimousv resolved upon at the late anniversary of the Socity, and which has now been suppressed by the title-page of this remarkable compilation is as fol-

Schiffural Duties of Masters—Comprising a Pastoral Address of the Rt. Rev. William Meade, D.D., of Virginia; A Sermon of the Rev. John C. Young, D.D., of Kentucky; and Brief Selections from publications of the Rev. Drs. John B. Adger, C. C. Jones, James W. Alexander, and Rev. A. T. Holmes, and a notice from Rev. Dr. Thomas Smyth. Holmes, and a notice from Rev. Dr. Thomas Smyth American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street, New York.

The Independent gives a synopsis of the above named articles, the pastoral letter of Bishop Meade, and a copy of the last, the notice from Dr. Smyth, and wonders how it is possible that any 'evangeli-cal Christian' in the slaveholding States can object to the publication and distribution of a book made up of such articles. But the fact that the book contains nothing to which slaveholders can reasona-bly object is not sufficient. What they demand of the Tract Society is, not merely that slavery shall not be condemned, but that it shall not be discussed not be condemned, but that it shall not be discussed at all in its publications. And it is to this arrogant demand that the Executive Committee have succumbed .- American Baptist.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTH.

To the Editor :- In my last, some allusions were made to the importance of more speedy and summary resistance to kidnappers and slave-catchers, than is In my last but one, the exerprovided for by law. In my last but one, the exercise of faith and patience was enjoined upon abolitionists, both as a duty, and as an assurance of final, if not immediate success.

At first sight, the communications might s

At first sight, the communications might seem inconsistent with each other. The first was addressed particularly to abolitionists, and had reference to the one great question of overthrowing slavery altogether. The other was an appeal to all classes, and more especially to political agitators of the slave question in regard to a single branch of the evil which admits of, and indeed demands, in some respects, a very different kind of action. When a free person, young or old, is seized by kidnappers to be dragged into slavery, (no rare occurrence,) a remedy must be sought, adapted to the case. If the victim were seized by a bear or tiger, we should know what to do. Some persons would, were the destroyer a kidnapper from the jungles of slavery. He would doubtless meet the same fate of a beast of prey who boasted four feet, instead of two.

So, too, when the slave-hunter is abroad, under the protection of the Constitution and Fugitive Law. No colored person is safe a moment—no white person is safe. A slaveholder or slave-hunter would seize one victim as soon as another. White persons have been seized within a few years. And

would seize one victim as soon as another. White persons have been seized within a few years. And a prosecuting attorney in Pennsylvania, not long since, among the effects of some counterfeiters in that State, found a letter addressed to one of the number, urging him to hunt out among the free colored people, such as might be clutched up, and by private or other marks described; and promising a most profitable addition to their business of counterfeiting, in a regular system of kidnapping; which system they were, no doubt, already carrying on in other quarters.

These are attendant evils of slavery, against which

These are attendant evils of slavery, against which all should engage, as regardless of law or law-makers, as though it were killing mad-dogs, or snatching children from a house wrapped in midnight flames.

maters, as though to well almost was deprecated by even Northern Demoerate, as an atrocious and praying for a restoration of that Compromise (which always and Engymen and Christians, (so called,) are looking to and praying for a restoration of that Compromise the North State of the South are becoming more desperate, daring and successful, in their demands upon the North. The other is, that the North grows correspondingly less and less conscious of its shameful subserviency and degradation.

The Missouri Compromise of 1820 was a concession to elayery, of which, at that time, the whole North was ashamed. Now, in 1857, the best political party at the North, including immense numbers of clergymen and Christians, (so called,) are looking to and praying for a restoration of that Compromise (which slavery has repealed) as a very millemnium in the political world.

In 1843, the annexation of Terms was deprecated by even Northern Demoerate, as an atrocious and aggressive outrage of the Slave Power, to which they would never submit. No, never, responded the Whig party. The Union should sooned a proposed the Whig party. The Union should sooned a proposed the Whig party. The Union should sooned a proposed the Whig party. The Union should sooned a proposed the Whig party. The Union should sooned a proposed the Whig party. The Union should sooned a proposed the Whig party.

In 1850, both parties gloried in its possession, and bribed it to stay in the Union by a gift of ten

property of the same of the same

million dollars.

The Fugitive Slave Bill was too odious to be supported, even by such graceless demagogues as Ben-ton and General Cass. Now, our very best political party proposes neither its repeal, nor even its modifi-

In 1848, the Anti-Slavery party, so called, were at violent issue with the Whig and Democratic parties, on almost the whole question of slavery. In 1857, the same party, headed by such men as Governor Chemical States and ernor Chase, are begging the votes of both Whigs and Democrats, on the ground that they stand, on the slavery issues, just where those old parties stood in 1848.

which, by the way, is not strictly true. For in 1843, both Whigs and Demograts, North, declared violently against any further extension of slavery. But Mr. Fremont, in his letter accepting the nomination for President, declares that simply the admission of Kansas as a Free State will vindicate the sent will correct the mistake the good faith of the South, will correct the mistake of the repeal; and the North, having the benefit of the agreement between the two sections, would be satisfied, and good feeling be restored.

In 1848, the Anti-Slavery political party selected Martin Van Buren as their standard-bearer, with blushings and apologies, on account of his anti-cedents; which had been anything but such as to recommend him to that nomination, it must be con-

recommend him to that nomination, it must be con-fessed. But, in 1856, a leader of the same party declares, in the Senate of the United States, that Mr. Fremont was only selected as the candidate, be-Mr. Fremont was only selected as the candidate, because no 'Southern gentleman' could be found who dared to trust the party with Southern interests and institutions. In the same speech, he affirms that the party would not only prefer a Southern gentleman for President, but would 'vindicate his right to hold slaves,' and will hang any man as a traitor; North or South, who dares lay hands on the Union. And John P. Hale, who consented to be jumped by Mr. Fremont in the presidential nomination, declared also in the United States Senate, that 'the party did not propose to introduce anything new into the government,'—though he afterwards argued that, under Republican policy, slavery would be even government,'—though he afterwards argued that, under Republican policy, slavery would be even more secure than under the protection of Democracy and James Buchanan.

In 1844, Cassius M. Clay declared in Boston and

elsewhere, that, for that one time, he must vote for Henry Clay. And never afterwards, he added, with most solemn emphasis, 'will I vote for a slavehold er.' But, in 1856, the New York Tribune boasts as though anticipating Senator Wilson's preference for a Southern gentleman, ' We have voted for slaveholders, and are ready to do so again.'

In 1822, Thomas Jefferson wrote, We already see the Judiciary power advancing, with a noiseless and stendy pace, to the great object of consolidation.' And again—' If Congress fails to shield the States from dangers so palpable and so imminent, the States must shield themselves, and meet the invader foot to foot.' And still again—' This will not be borne, (such usurpations,) and you will have to choose be-tween Reformation and Revolution. But, in 1857, the Dred Scott decision is pronounced, a stretch of judicial assumption that should wake the very bones of Jefferson from the mould of death, and the Republican party is hastening to confirm that decision by disfranchising the free-colored people in every State and Territory where the question is taken.— And Judge Curtis, who dared to differ with a majority of the Bench, is driven to resign his seat, such is the power of public opinion against him, and one of the slimiest reptiles that ever crawled beneath the Moloch-throne of Slavery is already

named to succeed him.

But the time fails to tell of the ten thousand out rages that are continually heaped, thicker, heavier and faster upon the Northern States, by the terrible despotism that now rules the land. Southern cities must imprison colored seamen, and most arbitarily search Northern vessels, and there is no redress-Kansas must bleed and burn, as though all the sever vials of Apocalyptic wrath were poured out upon her-Sumner must be offered a sacred holocaust, the Senate of the nation-Bunker Hill must be des ecrated by the polluting feet of slaveholders, invited with most unblushing effrontery to aid in erecting the Statue to the martyred Warren, while every real friend of Freedom in the land was rejected with contempt and scorn-Nicaragua is to be again invaded, and dragooned into the Union with Texas and for similar reasons—the African slave-trade is already half re-enacted—and where are the manhood, the conscience, the courage, the character to resist, successfully, one of these audacious outrages on the rights of man and the laws of God?

And what, O! what are the remedies proposed by our political advisers for evils like these? Evile

unknown and unheard of before!

We talk of abolishing Southern negro slavery
But the Northern people have a revolution to enac for themselves, a million times more momentous than that of 1776, before they can approach the Southern slave. And for one, though no prophet, I am far from expecting it will or can be wrought out by any other than the weapons used at Brandywine and Bunker Hill; and we had better, at least, prepare for scenes of bloodshed and wo. For the slavehold-er is drunk on the blood and tears of his victim. He has triumphed there at home, alas, how long!
And not less perfect is his dominion at the North.
Step by step has the conquest been won. The deeds
now done daily, and doctrines now prevailing, when
foretold by the Anti-Slavery, prophets twenty years

foretold by the Anti-Slavery prophets twenty years ago, filled the people with rage and terror; and their very infernality was deemed a sure guaranty against their approach. But now they are matters of history and experience, and make scarcely any impression on mind or heart.

Already the slaveholders threaten to call their slave-roll at the foot of Bunker Hill monument.—
One more advance upon us, and one more backward step on our part at the North, and the deed is done. Boston Court-House may yet be the slave prison and auction-room of Bruin & Hill, as they drive a brokerare in the blood and souls of those whose anceskerage in the blood and souls of those whose ances try hallowed the deck of the May-Flower with hero ism, and made Plymouth Rock more holy than the stones of the temple on Mount Zion of old.

PARKER PILISBURY

From the London Anti-Slavery Reporter for September. LETTER FROM REV. SAMUEL MAY, JR. TO A FRIEND IN ENGLAND

Luicester, Mass., Sept. 8, 1857. We are busy in arranging for the National Dis-union Convention to be held during October. I anticipate a very interesting, as it assuredly will be a very important, gathering. The great and vital want hitherto, in our contest with slavery, has been of a brave and determined spirit in the North. The South plainly sees that the North will sacrifice everyfor the sake of the Union,' as they say, i. c for the sake of peace, and, still more, of a lucrative trade. Accordingly, the South always pulls the 'Union' string, when it has any desperate measure to carry, and, blustering and stamping about with dreadful predictions of what is going to happen to the Union, alarms the North into all the require concessions. Now, a resolute, intelligent, and hon-est body of men, convened to discuss the question of Disunion and the practicability of effecting it, will not fail to inspire the North with the not fail to inspire the North with the courage it lacks, and demonstrate to the South that its brag-

gart and guilty policy has no longer the influence it had. It is worth everything to get men to contemplate the necessity of a new and honest Union; and the more the thing is looked at, the more the necessity sity will appear.

It is up-hill work decidedly, to unseal the blinded

It is up-hill work decidedly, to unseal the blinded eyes, to reach the perverted and seared moral sensibilities of this people, and convince them of the wicked and despotic character of their government, as a union with slaveholders, a covenant with thieves, adulterers, and man-stealers. And, even when they see it,—a thing so palpable that no fact or truth in God's universe ever can be clearer to the sight—it is the hardest matter to convince them that it is their duty to cease from supporting so iniquitous a compact, and to take a manly, open stand for its dissolution. I freely allow that it requires real manhood to stand forth and calmly condemn the nation (whereof you are a part, however small) as a real manhood to stand forth and calmly condemn the nation (whereof you are a part, however small) as a despotism, a cruel and implacable engine of oppression, unfit to be continued longer, or to have any name or place in the earth. But it should require nothing beyond that. Whoever is truly worthy the name of man ought to repudiate, calmly, immediately, and totally, all participancy in whatsoever enslaves, robs, and systematically degrades and brailles millions of his fellow-men, the children of God. That such is the character, and such the coneffect of our national union, is undeniable. Be our interpretation of the United States Constitution what it may, whether we regard it as designed to

uphold or intended to overthrow slavery, none can dispute that under it slavery has been nourished, and has grown to be a monster of such size and power as completely to rule the nation, and mould all the machinery and doings of the national government to its own ends. None can doubt that the actual oper-

machinery and doings of the national government to its own ends. None can doubt that the actual operation of our system of government has been to protect and extend slavery immensely, and to inspire it with the ambition and determination of indefinite conquest, and unquestioned, complete rule. Kansas is proof of this. Texas, Florida, New Mexico, the Mexican war, are proof of this. The Fugitive Slave Law, and the seizure of fugitive slaves in Northern encities and States, and the triumphant bearing them back into slavery, are proofs—damning proofs—of it. The repeal of the Missouri compromise, whereby the restriction against slavery was removed from every acre of the vast unsettled national domain, is a most palpable proof of it. The decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of Dred Scott, to the effect that colored persons are not sitizens, cannot sue or be sued in the United States courts, and therefore have no rights which they can guard or protect by law, is a terrible proof of it. The moral blindness, the moral cowardice, the stundard of the moral blindness, the moral cowardice, the stundard of the moral blindness, the moral cowardice, the stundard of the same process has removed all legal respective for the state of the mass of our Northern people under these aggressions and insults of the slaveholding 'oligarchy,' (as Charles Summer calls it) is even a stronger and more humiliating proof how strong, how (humanly speaking) omnipotent, slavery has become, and how absolutely necessary it is that this fatal and hateful union should be dissolved, unless we are ready to give up the ghost, and welcome slavery as our lord and master.

Yet, difficult as is the work of bringing the American Union is constantly becoming more and Bostons, become, whereas, it must be obvious to all, that the American Union is constantly becoming more and succinct success in must be obvious to all, that the American Union is constantly becoming more and american Union is constantly becoming more and Parkers, and Eventualy

we are ready to give up the ghost, and welcome slavery as our lord and master.

Yet, difficult as is the work of bringing the Amercan people to see and acknowledge the hopelessly pro-slavery character of their national union, and the moral absolute necessity of its dissolution, still THAT WORK IS ONWARD. There can be no doubt of it. That work is onward. There can be no doubt of it. The tremors and wailings of pro-slavery Northern editors, the general tone of the Southern presses, all show that a very great work in this direction has already been accomplished. A great moral revolution is going on, silently because deeply, in the hearts and consciences of the reflecting, the honest, the truly patriotic people of the land. To save, at least, a portion of the inheritance which their fathers won for freedom, and left to their use and further transmission they are leaving that the court conserved. mission, they are learning that they must separate the living flesh and soul of freedom from the decaythe living flesh and soul of freedom from the decay-ing and loathsome carrion of slavery, or the fatal connection will soon destroy both alike. The work connection will soon destroy both alike. The work is great, and of most momentous responsibility, and demands to be approached calmly and with the amplest survey of the whole ground, but resolutely also, and fearlessly, and with a fixed purpose that Freedom shall triumph, and slavery no longer draw support and sustenance from every part of this great continent, the goal to which its mad and cruel ambition is now urging it on. Long has the South en-vied and hated the North for its prosperity, its steady growth, its resolute and quiet power of surmounting bstacles, and making even apparently adverse circumstances contribute to its physical superiority.— delegate or delegates to the Convention—it being too cumstances contribute to its physical superiority.— There is really no respect or friendly feeling in the South towards the North. The policy of the South few persons. Many hands make light work. As the wheels of Northern prosperity, and cripple its growth; 'd—d Yankee' is the commonest name at the South for a Northern man, and was so, long before the anti-slavery movement was initiated. On the other hand, the North, which is well aware of all the above facts, has no love for the slaveholding South, and no common feeling with it. There is almost no other intercourse between them save that of trade; but this is a vast exception, and covers the entire life of a large and influential section of the people. But for this profitable and commercial connection, there would be a little, perhaps no obthe Union to-morrow. The South perceives this sordid spirit which chaunts the praises of the Union, for such an object, let them make the trial, as a matand is eloquent about its blessings, on account of the money which it thereby puts in its pocket; and heartily despises it, as well it may. They who fawn that 'thrift may follow fawning,' are indeed the most contemptible creatures which wear the form of man. This spirit abthe North is entirely confined to the trading classes, and to those needy and venal creatures in editorial chairs, in lawyers' offices, in well-paid and easy personages, who always meekly go where 'the hand that feed them 'points. But let me say, that in all these classes are to be found some of the brightest exceptions to the sordid spirit of Northern trade, and some of the most intelligent of Northern trade, and some of the most intelligent and faithful servants of justice and humanity. This is, I believe, though a brief, yet unexaggerated view of the relative position and mutual feelings of the two portions of this absurdly-styled Union. There For one, we shall not go to Cleveland to consider two portions of this absurdly-styled Union. There exists no mutual respect, no common feeling, no friendly and fraternal interest in each other's growth and prosperity. On the contrary, the South has long eyed the North with jealousy, long since grown into absolute hatred, and has made its own highest statesmanship and diplomacy to consist in outwit- That duty we have enforced too often in our columns ting, circumventing, and DEFRAUDING the North.

The dullest Northern vision sees this now. The most conservative elegryman are complaining of it present time. The Constitution of the United States, most conservative clergyman are complaining of The oldest and most timid are aroused by it. such a state of things, is their any real union? The question is answered in the asking. And where such envy, jealousy, and hate exist on one part, can even the appearance and form of union long contin-To expect it is to trifle with common sense and to expect an impossibility. Strong, wealthy, unprincipled and cunning men are working hard, with all the tools and appliances which such men are skilled in wielding, to suppress the growing feeling of disunion, and to compel the mutually-repellent parts to stay quietly together. Light and darkness, fire and water, acids and alkalies may as wisely and certainly be expected to co-exist in peace and affinity as these. I repeat, it is a moral impossibility to continue the American Union at all! must be dissolved, and that at a not distant day.— Whether there is virtue and courage enough in the land to peaceably dissolve the present iniquitous and ciple and end shall be freedom, right, justice, the good of the whole; or whether the North shall supinely wait, and systematically yield and cringe, until some aspiring and ambitious chief, watching his time, and seeing that the Northern spirit has become broken and ready for vassalage, shall estabbecome broken and ready for vassalage, shall estab-lish a worse than any European monarchy on the ruins of this once proud republic—this is now the question. Sicut patribus, sit deus nobis. I have a strong faith that Freedom will have a home in

I have thought you would be interested in know ing how the future of our country, in this struggle against 'the vilest form of slavery which ever saw the sun,' spreads out before our view. We recognize mighty powers at work, far higher that man's, nize mighty powers at work, far higher that man's, such as no man and no combination or craft of man can long contend with, for the overthrowing of the monster slavery; and we are glad to be fellow-workers with those great and blessed agencies. It is richly worth the devotion of the longest life, and the entire consecration of the highest powers ever conferred on man or angel, to stand for Freedom, Justice, and Good-will to all men, with those who are laboring here and elsewhere for the extension of slavery from the earth. Amonest these laborers we laboring here and elsewhere for the extension of slavery from the earth. Amongst these laborers we joyfully and gratefully hail you, who, in our mother land, (where principles of genuine liberty long since were planted, sprung up and bore noble fruit) are faithfully working with voice, pen, and hand to hasten this glorious result. We have had long experience of your faith and works. We feel the fullest assurance that you will be steadfast to the end, unmoved by the doubts of those of little faith, and made stronger by the jeers and revilings of those who have sold themselves to do the service of this monster wrong. Our work is a common one, and who have sold themselves to do the service of this monster wrong. Our work is a common one, and the duty is laid on us all alike. May we all be steadfast and immoveable, always abounding in this true work of our Lord, inasmuch as we know it is not in vain, but assuredly will have his omnipotent

Most sincerely and respectfully yours,
SAMUEL MAY, JR.

John Mitchel at the South. While the 'Irish Patriot' was on his late visit to New York, some not very flattering remarks concerning him appeared in the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register. On his return, Mitchel met the editor of the Register, John M. Fleming, and undertook to inflict a caning upon his person. Fleming was unarmed, but resisted with his flats, &c., until he was interrupted by the police, when he armed himself, and soon after again met Mitchel, denouncing him as a ruffian, a scoundrel, a highway-assassin and murderer at heart, and an infamous coward. Mitchel deemed 'discretion the better part of valor,' and withdrew. The Register republishes the article at which Mitchel took offence, and the editor says, evidently in no amiable mood—'I hesitate not to repeat my denunciation, and brand him as a miscrable acoundrel, and in doing so, I fear only that he may shoot me through a window at night, or stab me; covertly, in the dark.'

The Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation of the Free and Slave States, and to take such other measures as the condition of the time

[Signed by upwards of six thousand persons]

THE NORTHERN CONVENTION.

The time for holding the NORTHERN CONVENTION t Cleveland, to consider the practicability, probabil ity and expediency of a separation of the Free and Slave States' is not far distant; and we trust that th uncompromising friends of freedom are making all the arrangements in their power to secure such an attend ance of delegates as the present crisis demands. It is to be apprehended, indeed, as an inevitable conse quence, that multitudes, who have intended to be at the Convention, will be compelled to remain at home owing to the terrible pecuniary pressure now ever where felt; but nothing should be allowed to preven a strong representation on the occasion-strong intel lectually, morally, religiously, if not numerically. To this end we would urge both the importance and the duty of Abolitionists, at a remote distance from Cleveland, to club together in their several localities and agree to bear their proportion of the expense of delegate or delegates to the Convention-it being to

Convention, by affixing their names to the Call. Th signatures of more than seventy thousand might have been obtained by a general and systematic effort. The Courier, of this city, (whose proper location is Charleston or New Orleans,) endeavors to ridicule this strong array, by intimating that there is no difficulty in procuring signatures for any purpose, however prepos terous; but, if the editors of that pro-slavery sheet jection on the part of the North to a dissolution of think it is so easy to get persons to subscribe to a Call ter of experiment, and report progress! Those who have put their names to the Call aforesaid, have not done so either ignorantly or thoughtlessly. Their minds are enlightened, their hearts warm, their con victions deep and lasting, in regard to the necessit and duty of seeking the eternal overthrow of slavery bp all proper methods; and though it is true that eration. Such being their spirit and character, it is

> its political arrangements, its judicial decisions, and in the asking. And where its governmental edicts, ever since the adoution thereof, as relating to slavery, is 'a covenant with death and an agreement with hell,' or else there is no such thing as sin in the universe. Think of that piratical agreement, on the part of all the States, that the foreign slave trade might be prosecuted with impunity and to any extent, for a term of twenty years, under the American flag-nor terminated at the end of that period, unless by an act of Congress! So that if Congress shall choose to sanction the renewal of tha horrible traffic, it has the same constitutional right to institute as to abolish it, and this right we are prepared to see exercised at no distant day, if the preser Union be maintained. Think of making the whole North confederate in the act of keeping the slaves in their chains, and rendering it impossible for them to break those chains by a general revolt! Think of the provision for hunting and recapturing the wretched fugitives from the Southern house of bondage, in every part of the country-thus making slave soil o Massachusetts as well as of Carolina! Think of allowing a slaveholding representation in Congress for the benefit of the slaveholders-of 'committing the lamb, to borrow the language of John Quincy An AMS, ' to the custody of the wolf for safe keeping' In the black record of iniquitous compacts, through all the past ages, what can compare with this for oppression and inhumanity? Finally, think of such a Constitution every where supported 'with alacrity' by a people professing to love liberty, to revere Christianity, and to adore God! 'Were they ashamed when they had committed abomination ?- Nay, they were

not at all ashamed, neither could they blush." We leave it to others, therefore, to speak of th expediency of the withdrawal of the North from the South. Our aim will be to deal with Northern consciences and hearts in regard to the blood-red guilt o the Union; to insist upon its essential immorality, its awful wickedness; and to urge the duty of immediat and hearty repentance. That is an impregnable position. There are many other weighty consideration why such a confederacy should be sundered—such as for example, the loss of all freedom of speech and o the press at the South on the subject of slavery, and the utter insanity of attempting to reconcile and unite in one general government, such eternally antagonis ments as freedom and slavery, free institution and slave institutions, the interests of freemen and the interests of tyrants-but the moral issue embrace every other, as the greater includes the less. If the Union is sinful in its very structure—if the Constitu tion is dripping with innocent blood-who that fears

that covenant with death be instantly annulled!'

It is in vain to attempt to 'argue the seal from th ond,' and to override the understanding and action of the nation for a period of seventy years, by such verbal criticisms upon the Constitution as those in which a respected correspondent in Illinois indulges in another column : they are all mockeries. As I has so clearly proved, by its letter, that the Constitu tion says nothing about slavery, and gives no sanction or support to it, let him next try his logical acumes and legal skill upon the Fugitive Slave Law, and endeavor to aliay the indignation and horror which it has created on both sides of the Atlantic, by proving that it has no reference whatever to slaves, it being couched in the vetitution of the United States ! sched in the very words of the Co

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EDUCATOR; being Suggestions, Theoretical and Practical, designed to promote Man-Culture and In-tegral Reform, with a View to the ultimate Establish ment of a Divine Social State on Earth. Compris ed in a Series of Revealments from Organized Associations in the Spirit-Life, through John Mur-RAY SPEAR. Vol. I. Embracing Papers on- 1. So cial Reorganization, 2. Electrical Laws. 3. Ele mentary Principles. 4. Education. 5. Agriculture. 6. Health. 7. Government. 8. Miscellaneous Topics. Edited by E. A. NEWTON. Boston Office of the Practical Spiritualist, Fountain House 1857. pp. 680.

First-of the external appearance of this work It is a volume of nearly seven hundred large octavo pages, printed on good paper and handsome type, very neatly bound, and making an imposing appearance. Great care and good taste appear to have been taken in its publication. As it comes into our hands, we find on a blank leaf the following written inscription Presented to WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, at the request of Friends in the Spirit Life.' To which are appended the following written passages:- Break every yoke'-'I came not to send peace on earth'-My peace I give unto you '- There remaineth rest for the faithful '- Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just,' &c.

Second-of the medium, or author of this work-JOHN M. SPEAR. A well-written and accurate biographical sketch of his life is appended to it by Mrs. H. F. M. Brown, of Cleveland, Ohio-tracing him from the period of his birth in Boston, Sept. 16, 1804, to the present time, and showing him to have been true to his convictions of duty, in the face of private malignity and popular proscription, in his hearty espousal of the Anti-Slavery, Temperance, Peace, and ther reformatory movements, to the exclusion of himself from the pulpit, and the loss of denominational sympathy and approbation. For three years he was engaged with his brother CHARLES in publishing a ways and dens and hovels of New England's metrop- to public notice. olis, relieving the suffering, or moving noiselessly among the victims of the law at the court-house, whispering hope to the hopeless, gently and lovingly rebuking and encouraging the fallen."

In 1851, Mr. Spear's attention was called to the investigation of the modern spiritual manifestations, he wrought many remarkable cares-visiting persons, by spirit-direction, in various places, of whose existence and case he knew nothing.

On the first day of April, [a day famous for quizzing and getting quizzed, though in itself as honest a to draw them. day as any other in the calendar, 1853, 'Mr. Spear's announcing to himself and the world that an associme names :- BENJAMIN RUSH, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, will send him to hell. JOHN HOWARD, ROGER SHERMAN, OLIVER DENNETT, THOMAS CLARKSON, JOSEPH HALLETT, JOHN MURRAY, HOPPER.' We give this singular document entire :-

· Message from the Association of Beneficents. The undersigned, by the instrument which is now that they have in contemplation a system of reveal-ments which will much surprise the dwellers of the lower earth. They, moreover, now make declaration that, through the various instrumentalities which now are, and which, as they are most needed, will be under their control, teaching, and direction, this Association will greatly, wisely and seasonably instruct and bless the diseased, the suffering, and the wretched, of the aforesaid of earth. And they declare that this Scribe, known by the name of John Murray Spear, is now bosen and set apart to execute their schemes, and to complete their beneficent intentions.'

[Here follow the signatures.] *Communicated and dated April 1, 1853, (being the commencement of the united labors of the Associa-tion of Beneficents,) and delivered into the hands of JOHN H. SPEAR.

His biographer candidly admits that 'this extra-Spear as to any one else. It led him seriously to chain. question his own sanity. The idea that associations among the denizens of earth, why, who ever dreamed of such a thing? And then, that they should choose newspapers, both South and North, as a blessing ar to his name. But, though not without some appre- and a compensation for the undesirable elements hensions on the subject, he decided to further pursue his condition. the course of investigation, until he should have had full proof of the source and nature of these singular cable as this turning of the blind out of the way which they were special delegations or committees. Next follows an 'Address to the Inhabitants of the Earth,' signed by 'DANIEL WEBSTER,' (1) for and in behalf of the General Assembly, giving an account of the formation of that body and its various auxiliaries, and of some of the methods of their operations. So much for the machinery of this work.

and of the need of a more careful perusal than we have yet been able to give it-we are not prepared to on of its varied contents satisfies us that Mr. Spear, in his normal state, could not have of their masters, he goes on as follows:written it, in whatever manner he may have been assisted abnormally. Although much of it appears to be trite and common-place, still, as a whole, it is clearly beyond the literary ability and scientific atainment of Mr. Spear, and contains a good deal that is suggestive of thought, useful in the conduct of human affairs, and worthy of consideration. Like every other work, it must be tested by its own merits, -leaving whatever margin the individual mind for accepting or rejecting the theory of its Of course, it is easy to satirize the whole afair, and we presume there will not be wanting the disposition to make it a target for the shafts of

THE PROGRESS OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES. By George M. Weston. Washington, B. C. Published by the Author. 1857. pp. 301.

This is another valuable contribution to the An ti-Slavery cause; and, like the admirable work of Mr. Helper, it is full of statistical information, pertinent illustration, and philosophical reasoning-writ ten in a very dispassionate spirit, and taking a very practical view of the whole subject. The economy, norals, and effects of slavery are discussed only inci dentally; it having been the main purpose of the au thor to deal with the progress of slavery as a matte of fact, accomplished in the past, and to be discerned in the future by the aid of such lights as experience and reason may afford. It covers broad ground, and will be found extremely valuable for reference. Not the least useful portion of it is the chapter on Cuba with the impending annexation of that island to this

How much food for reflection is furnished by th tatistical contrast in the growth of the free and the lave States, from 1790 to 1850! At the former pe riod, they stood equal in population, the area of th slave States being 129,607 miles more than the free States. In 1850, the population of the free States was 13,525,302; that of the slave States was only 9,651,500; showing a loss of nearly FOUR MILLIONS to the latter! What an extinction or prevention of human life, with all the skill, invention, industry, art, science, wealth, to be found among that vast number at the North! And this is the system which th South is so insanely bent on perpetuating to the lat est generation, and extending throughout all our territories! If freedom and free institutions had been adopted by her from the start, she would unquestion ably have been at this period far more populous than the North, more prosperous, and more powerful. Surely, 'the way of the transgressor is hard.'

SCRIPTURAL DUTTES OF MASTERS It will be remembered by those who have sough weekly paper in this city, at first called The Hang- information through the Independent respecting the man, and subsequently The Prisoner's Friend. Dur- movements of the Tract Society-the expression is ing the year 1851, he delivered eighty-one lectures on not inaccurate, for it has made many movements, Prisons, Crime, its Causes and Treatment-distributed every which way, as the Yankees say, in its proamong the poor and the prisoners seven thousand five tracted struggle not to get forward-that ever and hundred books-travelled to aid persons eight thou- anon, in the appeals of that paper for a publication sand miles—assisted eight hundred persons, by writing by the Society, of something on the subject of slaveletters, providing them with food, fuel, counsel, and ry, it has called out for 'that tract,' which had been returning them to their friends-and became bail for not only already accepted by the publishing commitpoor prisoners to the amount of ten thousand four tee, but already printed, though still unpublished nundred and ninety dollars. For a time, he gave him- and concealed from public view in the recesses of the self with special consecration to the cause of the pris- Tract House. The Independent has succeeded in oboner. 'Summer and winter, early and late, through taining a single copy of the work in question, and is storm and sunshine, he might be seen in the bye- now, by abstract, quotation and comment, bringing it

Every one knows that slaves who can be youched for as pious command an increased price in the market on that account, and that this premium is as readily paid by swearing slaveholders as by praying ones The fact is, that the animal becomes more valuable after subjection to this process, and that this method and he not only became convinced of their genuine- of 'breaking' insures the desired thoroughness of ness, but found himself a medium. His first call was subordination more uniformly than any other. It acto heal the physically diseased, and it is alleged that complishes this purpose by bringing two new motive powers to bear upon the poor ignorant creatures in question; by telling them, with the most solemn as surances that it is solely for their good, two stupendous lies, one craftily adapted to drive, and the other

The oppression of the slave is sometimes so intole hand was involuntarily moved to write a document, rable that even the added fear of rifles and bloodhounds, and the weariness and painfulness, the cold ation had been formed in the spirit-world for the pur- and hunger, involved in travelling stealthily through pose of accomplishing on this earth certain specified many hundred miles of unknown and hostile territopeneficent ends, styled 'The Association of Benefi- ry before he can reach a Christian country, do not cents,' and that this association had chosen him as prevent him from running away. The problem ther its agent and communicator to the inhabitants of is to fasten upon him an additional and more effective earth. To the document were appended, in chirog- fear, namely, that if he runs away, God, as well as raphy approaching fac-simile autographs, the follow- his master, will be angry with him, and when he dies

When this is accomplished, much has been gained but the most effective device of all is yet to be tried. JOHN POUNDS, THI JEFFERSON, JOHN SPEAR, and L. T. If he can be further persuaded that, by his own efforts, this terrible God may be induced to love him and may become his friend instead of his enemy-that this blessing is to be gained by prompt and faithful being herein communicated, say to the inhabitants of the earth on which this Scribe dwells, that an association, called 'The Association of Beneficents, that this master is God's overseer, divinely placed in charge of him, the slave—that he, the slave, is divinely appointed to work without weres through this life-and that voluntary faithfulness in this service will insure him the favor of God here and a whole eternity of freedom and rest beyond the gravethe slaveholder's authority is placed on the very most satisfactory basis. Nothing is left, on his part, to be desired.

To the owner of large numbers of slaves, the thor ough and effective character of this sort of plantation discipline makes it well worth while to hire an extra overseer to apply it. And the most valued man in slaveholding community is a pro-slavery parson, who, like the Rev. C. C. Jones of Georgia, does this work for the whole county, or larger district, in which he lives, and goes about with his spiritual hammer Sundays and week days, tightening the rivets, and reordinary document was as much a marvel to Mr. pairing the damaged links, in the bondman's spiritua

Nay, so effective is cant, when enforced by a long are formed for specific purposes among spirits, as face and an unscrupulous tongue, that this master piece of Satanic artifice is boasted of, in 'religiou so humble, unpopular and unsuitable an individual to a benefit to the slave; and the preachers, resident and be their mouth-piece to humanity? Who could be- itinerant, who discharge the infamous function of replieve it?' For this he soon lost caste, even among resenting running away as the unpardonable sin, and Spiritualists, who, as the Universalists had done be- the negro churches, those finer slave-pens in which fore, regretted that he was one of them. 'Impostor,' the captive is humbugged into being proud of his Fanatic,' Maniac,' were some of the titles attached chain, are seriously talked of as privileges to the slave,

One would at first suppose that an office so despi proceedings. Subsequently, it was revealed to him, would be discharged only by outwardly mean and by the same involuntary process, that there had been base people. like those parasitical chaplains in great other and co-operative associations organized in the houses who minister to the grosser vices as well as the spirit-world, each having charge of a specific depart- ostentation of their patron. But it is so well underment in the great work of earth's regeneration-with stood in the slaveholding region that by this craft the the following uncouth titles:— The Association of dominant caste have at once their wealth and their Electric-izers—of Element-izers—of Education-izers security, that the clergy of all ranks occasionally lend of Healthful-izers—of Agricultural-izers—and of a hand to help it forward; and thus it happens that Government-izers'; and that all these bodies sus-tained a subordinate relation to a yet more numerous and comprehensive organization, called the 'General' a hand to help it forward: and thus it happens that even bishops have not shrunk from the writing, preaching and printing of these miserable lies, setting the key, and giving the concert pitch to the numerous Assembly or 'Congress' of the spirit-world, from understrappers who were to retail them to the slaves Next after the Rev. C. C. Jones, of Georgia, wh has for many years carried on this spiritual slave-driv ing as if he loved it, the most effective worker in this department has been the Right Reverend Bisho Meade, of Virginia. Many years ago, he published book of sermons and tracts for masters and slaves, which was printed at Winehester, Virginia, by John Of the work itself-on account of its great bulk, Hieskell. Here is a passage from it, which is a fair specimen of the book, no worse than a dozen others which could be selected. After telling the slaves that express a critical judgment. We can only say, that they are all in the condition where God would have them, and that they were made for the use and service

Almighty God hath been pleased to make you elares here, and to give you nothing but labor and poverty in this world, which you are obliged to submit to, as it is his will that it should be so. And think within yourselves what a terrible thing it would be, after all your labors and sufferings in this life, to be turned into hell in the next life; and after wear in the property had a service here, to go into a factor was the property had a service here.

not your own fault. Consider well, then, that if no lose your souls by leading idle, wicked lives here had have got nothing by it in this world, and you loss lost your all in the next. For your idleness and wide edness are generally found out, and your body in fer for it here; and what is far worse, if you do not repent and amend, your unhappy souls will suffer to thereafter.

Having thus shown you the chief duties you one to your great Master in heaven, I now come to he

Having thus shown you the chief duties you one to your great Master in heaven, I now come to lay before you the duties you owe to your master and mistresses here upon earth. And for this you want in the property of the your minds, and that is, to do all service for they are your minds, and that is, to do all service for they are your minds, and that is, to do all service for the any your minds, and that is, to do all service for the any you did it for God himself. Poor creatures! You it the consider, when you are idle and neglectin of you masters' business, when you steal and waste, and any of their substance, when you are saury as in pudent, when you are telling them lies and determine them, or when you prove stubborn or sullen, and will not do the work you are set about without stripes and you are guilty of towards your masters and mistress are faults done against God himself, who hash set we masters and mistresses over you in his own steal and do for him. And pray do not think that I wast to deceive you, when I tell you that you maker said in mistresses are God's overseers; and that if wast to mistresses are God's overseers; and that if deceive you, when I tell you that your mairry said faulty towards them, God himself will punsh you severely for it in the next world, unless you repeat it, and strive to make amends by your faithfulness and diligence for the time to come; for God kinself hath declared the same.'

The addresses to slaveholders are a perfect comple-The sucresses to the slaves, adapted to fulfil the other half of the same function. They take for grantel the rightful authority of the master, and enjoin upon him such a demeanor towards the slaves as shall countenance and enforce the infamous pretence that his au-thority is derived from God, and that God's will and choice co-operate with his in sustaining slavery.

Now it appears that 'that tract' to which the Is. dependent has so often referred, as having been adopted, and printed, and then withheld from publication, by the Tract Society-the tract which was adopted and printed in response to the demand that that & ciety should publish something on the subject of siavery-is a selection from the writings of the tery Bishop Meade and the very C. C. Jones of whom we have been speaking, and similar works of other proslavery clergymen. And it seems probable that, but for the outery and stoppage of pecuniary contribution from the South, (under the mistaken idea that the work to be issued was against slavery,) we should now have had published by the Tract Society-in tasser to the demand for tracts opposed to slavery-a manual of pious pro-slavery meamerism, teaching the pases and manipulations by which slaves may best be kept

Well, this is not too bad to expect from the finetionaries- the management, as some one has appreprintelys called them-of the Tract Society. We should wofully have neglected our opportunities of observation if we could be surprised by any amount of wickedness or impudence on their part. But some will be surprised to find the Independent, which in been loudest in its outcry for publications on slavery, and which has seemed to wish them directed spanut slavery, now seeming to desire the publication of this pro-slavery book, and certainly bestowing extravent eulogy upon its authors, and their sentiment and en-

The title of the book-for 'that tract' is a work of 125 pages-is . Scriptural Duties of Masters. The title of the first document of which it consists is a follows : ' Pastoral Letter of the Right Reverend William Meade, Assistant Bishop of Virginia, to the Maisters, Members and Friends of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Virginia. On the Day of affording Religious Instruction to those in bondage. Delivered in the year 1834. Reprinted by the Convocation of Central Virginia in 1853."

Thus it appears that this document has already been found by the slaveholders eminently suitable in their use. And in it the Rt. Rev. William Mendehaving previously told the slaves (as above) that their masters and mistresses were God's overseers, and that any disobedience to them was disobedience to Gol himself-now instructs the masters by what dements on their part this infamous falsehood may best be esforced upon their victims. Yet the Independent declares this man to be 'venerable in a truly apostois sanctity'; calls him 'the excellent Bishop'; calls the pro-slavery 'Convocation' which reprinted his letter a religious body of the highest evangelical character; declares the suggestions of the letter to be 'fullef expediency of its publication- On what conceingle grounds of evangelical Christianity could an election stand? Who are the objectors? What are this in

The second article in this collection of pro-sirer tracts is treated by the Independent with the same alulation. Its title is as follows: 'The Duty of Masters. A Sermon preached in Danville, Kentucky, in 1845, and then published at the unanimous request of the church and congregation. By Rev. John C. Young. D. D. President of Center College, and Pasterof the Presbyterian Church, Danville. Revised by the sa-

Of this author, and of his work, the Independent says- He has left behind him, in the sect of which he was a member, no survivor with superior claims of the reverence and love of all the churches. He was a ' great and good man.' 'The sermon is weetly d its author. We are sure he could have left nothing better fitted to be greatly and widely useful. "He stands on strictly Scriptural ground'; and 'if the sermon was actually preached in the ordinary proformance of the work of the ministry, we have in that fact a pledge that it discusses the duty of master int practical way, and in the light of Christian commut

We respectfully suggest to Dr. Cheever that he send a copy of his book, God against Slavery, to the seitor of the Independent. Surely, no one can need a more than a man who asserts-of a sermon prouched by a slaveholding parson to a slaveholding church and congregation, and so approved of them as to have been unanimously requested for publication—of a serma founded on the assumption, too theroughly established in that region to need specification, that slaveholding is right—that its author 'stands on strictly Scriptur ground,' and that the preaching of such a sermen is the ordinary performance of the work of such a ministry is 'a pledge that it discusses the duty of mater

in the light of Christian common sense.

Years ago, before those of the clergy who sensel desirous of reform in the churches had shown her much their ecclesiastical connections interfered ad were knowingly allowed to interfere, with their north ments in that direction, we were surprised to be Henry Ward Beecher say, in Park Street Church the if the South would agree not to extend slavery, he his part, would agree not to speak a word spink a indefinite continuance where then (as now) established It will be less surprising now, if, at the next metal of the Tract Society, annual or special, Dr. Jura P. Thompson should offer, in behalf of the religion reformatory press, the proposition that they will so longer demand anti-slavery tracts, if the Society abandon its policy of silence so far as to print produ very ones .- c. K. W.

The Bastrop (Arkansas) Adecouse, of September 23d, records the BURNING ALIVE, a few days be fore, of two negro men who confessed (probably under torture, as usual,) the murder of two women, and the burning of their house, near Berlin, in the same Sufe-The Advocate remarks, respecting this atrocious mock ery of justice—'It is some consolation to know his the murderers met their just deserts'! Harrible!

We refer those, who are making arrange for courses of Lyceum Lectures, to the advertis of Prof. Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., who is nerous testimonials of his competence to in nd amuse in that department.

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

MR. GARRISON : Having stated that my opposition to a separation of the States was based on the belief that this extreme remedy was not necessary to effect the abolition of slavery, I will frankly admit that, whenever convinced that a dissolution of the Union is necessary to abolish this 'sum of all villanies,' it shall have my cor-

dial support. Now, if the Free States should seeede from the Union, that act, of itself, it is clear, would not abolish slavery; but that it would weaken the institution i granted, because the direct support of the seceding States would be withdrawn. All the benefits of the Union would then be lost, and slavery, though weakened, would still be in existence. That a Southern Confederacy, though thus weakened, could not sus tain slavery, is yet to be tested. Witness Brazil, whose ruling population are, most assuredly, not superior to the Anglo-Saxons, even in sustaining an unpopular institution against the moral feelings of the civilized

Your readers will bear in mind the quotation, previously given from the Virginia Resolutions of 1798, asserting that the powers of the Pederal Government are limited by the plain sense and intention of the Federal Constitution. This position is either true or false. If it is false, then there is no sure criterion for interpreting the Federal Constitution. But is not this position in every respect clearly co-existent with the known legal rules for construing both laws and constitutions? But it is said that the Federal Constitution is 'ambiguous,' and that, consequently, the advocates of slavery have a right to infer that it, in several clauses, describes 'slaves,' though the words slaves, slavery and servitude are not used. The United States Supreme Court declares (2 Cranch, 490) that 'where rights are infringed, where fundamental principles are overthrown, the legislative intention raust be expressed with irresistible clearness, to induce a court of justice to suppose a design to effect such objects.' According to this decision, 'the plain sense and intention' of the Federal Constitution are to govern, and not its ambiguous phrases. If the phrases, 'three-fifths of all-other persons,' and no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof,' are intended to describe slaves. then that 'intention must be expressed with irre sixible clearness, to induce' the Federal Government to suppose a design to effect' the rendition of fugitive slaves, or to count slaves as the basis of represen-No honest man can doubt the correctness of this

theory of construing the Federal Constitution, and if it be authoritative, then it is clear that that instrument does not sanction or support slavery in any con-

If, then, the Federal Government, every department of which can be controlled by the Free States, will 'divorce' itself from all support of, and connection with, slavery, as it has already done from the support of, and connection with, banks, slavery would. upon the loss of this support and connection, be abolished, just as soon as it would if the Free States were to secode from the Union, because, in either case, slavery would be left to fight its own battles, the Free States returning no fugitives. In the first place, we would have no Fugitive Slave Laws enacted by Congress, sanctioned by the Judiciary, and enforced, at the point of the bayonet, by the Executive. In the second place, the Free States would carry out, in good faith, the compact with their co-States by delivering 'up, on claim of the party to whom service or labor may be bue, all persons 'held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof'; but they would deliver up no fugitive slaves, because slaves are not held to service or labor in any one State under the laws thereof,' but are owned as chattels. Nor are the services of a slave 'pur' to his owner, because he is a chattel, and is just as incapable of owing service as a horse.

It is true that limiting the word 'due' to its only and correct meaning is called a mere quibble, but what are the facts? The clause in question does not say that 'slaves shall be delivered up,' but that persons whose 'service or labor may be due to the claimant' shall be delivered. The quibble, then, is clearly on the part of those who assert that the Constitution means 'slaves' when it does not say slaves, which was the shorter form of expression, if slaves were meant or intended to be described.

To assert that the framers of the Constitution intended the words used to be so construed as to describe slaves, when they could have said so in plain terms, is to charge them with duplicity. But admitting that they did fraudulently intend to have the words used so construed as to describe slaves, that intention has not a particle of weight; but it is the 'plain sense and intention' of the words used which must govern in this case, according to the old Republican creed, the dictates of common sense, commor honesty, and the universal rules of interpreting all laws and constitutions. The 'service' of the persons described must be shown to be due to the claimant before delivery is required; and also, that they are held to this service under the laws of the State from which they escape, It being absolutely impossible to establish either of these facts as to slaves, it must of necessity be minors and free persons capable of contracting and owing their services, who are described in the Federal Constitution.

If the framers of the Constitution really intended fraudulently to describe slaves, they made a most egregious blunder by using the word 'due,' which Webster defines 'owed,' 'owing;' and 'owe' he defines 'to be indebted.' Now, certainly no sane man will claim that the 'scrvice' of my horse is 'due' to me, because I own him, neither will he claim that my horse is 'held to service or labor' by the laws of the State in which I may reside; and the moment you convert a man into a mere chattel, he is, to all intents and purposes, a horse, and his owner has no other means of exacting his 'services' than by compulsion or kindness.

Those who claim that the compact between the States to deliver up ' persons held to service under the laws of the State ' from which they escape are in a dilemma; for if the claimant proves that he owns the fugitive, this proof establishes the facts that the person claimed is not 'held to service' in the State from which he escaped by the laws thereof, and also that his 'services' are not 'due' to the claimant; and the establishment of these two facts incontestably proves that 'slaves' are not the persons described in the clause in question, but that the 'persons' described are those "held to service or labor under the laws of the State from which they escape,' and whose service or labor may be 'due' to the claimant. The 'persons' described, then, are clearly minors held by indenture, and foreigners 'bound to service for a term of years,' for the purpose of refunding their 'passage money' to 'the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

This view of the ! intention ! of the Federal Consti tution is strongly corroborated by the facts that Mesers, Butler and Pinckney moved to require fugitive slaves and servants to be delivered up like criminals'; that Mr. Sherman opposed the motion, as he 'saw no more propriety in the public seizing and surrendering a slave or servant than a horse,' and that the motion was lost, and only persons held to service [not servitude] or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequen of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may

This view is further corroborated by the fact the the Federal Constitution (Art. 1, sec. 2) includes those bound to service for a term of years' among the whole number of free persons'; thus establishing the fact that there was a class of persons 'held to

service or labor' of sufficient magnitude to be included in the basis of representation.

There are but two or three other clauses in Federal Constitution claimed to sanction or sustain slavery, and they, like the one under consideration, are based on a latitudinarian construction of the Federal Constitution, which utterly repudiates the Republican doctrines of 1798, and outrages every principle of common sense, common honesty, and the universally acknowledged rules for construing all laws and all constitutions.

Why, then, let me ask, cannot the votaries of free dom unite, and 'divorce' the Federal Governmen from all connection with slavery, and thus effect all

OLIVER DITSON & Co., 277 Washington street, Boston, have published and sent to us the following pieces of music, for which they will please receive our thanks :-

Les bords du Sauquoit. Three brilliant waltzes, composed by Oliver J. Shaw. The Faries' Midnight Waltz. Composed and arrang-

ed for the piano-forte by Nathan. Operatic Waltz Quadrilles. Arranged with figure

for the plano-forte, by J. S. Knight. Illinois Polka-as performed by the Germania Mu-

sical Society. Composed and arranged for the piano by Carl Zerrahn. Whip-poor-will Polka. Composed by Edmo

Newmann. Bonnie Blink Schottisch. Composed by H. A

Souvenir d'Adelaide Phillips. The dearest spot earth, with brilliant variations by Henry Tucker. The sun that warms the fading flower. Poetry by Charles Swain; music by O. B. Brown.

Lu Barearolle. Theme by C. Von Weber. Arranged by James C. Barrett.

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLYfor October, 1857-contains a very large amount of readable matter on more than a score of topics, illustrated with twenty-five original engravings connected with life on the Mississippi, from drawings by the late J. A. Dullas, and eighteen other engravings.

Fowlers & Wells, 308 Broadway, New York, and 142 Washington street, Boston, have just published 'THE AMERICAN WATER-CURE ALMANAC for 1858. It is filled with useful and entertaining matter.

The correspondent from Bristol, Vt., is inform ed that there is no colored Normal School in Massachusetts-equal school rights now prevailing. In New York, there is an exclusive department for colored pupils. We are not able to post him up in regard to Canada West.

We would remind all concerned that Pleages made to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society at its annual meeting in January last, or previously to that time, are now payable. The amounts may be forwarded to SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treasurer, or to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston.

ERRATUM. In our last, the donation from Portland to the Tract Fund should be from ' Friends,' not from

LECTURE BY DR. ROCK. Dr. Rock will lecture in Chapman (lower) Hall, on next Monday, evening. Subject; Ancient and Modern Tribes and Nations of Africa-the Lights and Shadows of their characters.'

Serious Accident to the Sleamer Empire State .- The well-known steamer Empire State, of the Fall River line, commanded by Capt. Brayton, left New York at line, commanded by Capt. Brayton, left New York at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, bound for Fall River.—
Soon after she started a fog came up, which had become so thick before she got out of the river, that the pilots were unable to keep the exact channel. The pilots were unable to keep the exact channel. The the pulpit by preaching against slavery? What must the pulpit by preaching against slavery? What must end of Blackwell's Island, which damaged the bottom event so disgraceful calls forth no remonstrance, savvery badly for about fifty feet. By getting the pasvery badly for about fifty feet. By getting the pas-sengers to fall back to the stern of the boat, they were enabled to get her off. The donkey-engine was were enabled to get her off. The donkey-engine was started to pump out the water. They then turned about and groped their way into shoal water, and finally succeeded in landing at the foot of Twenty-first street, where some schooners were lying. With the street of the street of the churches of that city were not devourged of Slavery and Mammon, they would all cry shame upon the parish which thus introduces to the evangelical fold 'a wolf in sheep's clothing.'—Anti-Slavery Standard. street, where some schooners were lying. With the assistance of planks, &c., all the passengers were got on shore without wetting a single foot. By keeping up the steam in the donkey-engine, they were enabled,

They expect to get her around this morning to the Dry Dock. Her repairs will probat ly occupy a week's time. From the time the boat struck, the greatest confusion prevailed.

The male passengers, especially, ran about the

prevent them from jumping overboard. The ladies manifested, on the contrary, the greatest composure.

The session of the States General of Holland has commenced. In the King's speech it was stated that the question of the abolition of slavery in the West India colonies would be again brought before

Settlement of Misiourians in Kansas.—The Quindaro Chindowens states that nearly a thousand Missourians have entered Kansas between Quindaro and Weston, to settle there, but well-informed persons in Missouri say that it is for political purposes. Evidences of concerted action along the whole border is becoming apparent, but violence is not apprehended.

Good !- The Norfolk papers say that the Navy Department has given orders that the Norwegian bark Ellen, Capt. Johnson, which saved the lives of fortynine of the passengers of the ill-fated Central America, shall be repaired at the government expense, and supplied with two months provisions, for her home

A Magnificent Present from the President of the United States.—A magnificent Gold Pocket Chronom-eter and Chain has been forwarded to Samuel T. Saweter and Chain has been forwarded to Samuel T. Saw-yer, Esq., Collector of this port, by James Buchanan, President of the United States, to be presented to that noble veteran of Old Ocean, Captain A. Johnson, of the Norwegian barque Ellen, who so gallandy went to the rescue of the passengers of the Central America. This magnificent watch and chain is said to be one of the best the world can produce. It is supposed that its cost could not have been less than \$359.— Norfolk Beacon.

The brig Marine, which so opportunely rescued about one hundred of the passengers from the Central America, is owned by Elisha Atkins, Esq., of Boston. That gentleman declined compensation for the assistance rendered by the brig, although much expense was incurred by the detention. This fact, which is recorded by the Boston Transcript, is highly creditable to the gentleman named.

This is the second instance in which the Marine has rescued those in distress from impending death. About a year ago last winter, she fell in with the ship Seaman, of Bultimore, on fire, and took off all on board, about thirty-five, and landed them safely.

The line-of-battle-ship Isabel Sugunda, lying at Havana, has lost nearly four hundred of her crew by the vomit. Twenty-seven officers, lieutenants and midshipmen, died in the mouth of August last, belonging to the Spanish vessels-of-war in that harbor.

Reports have already been received of the loss of forty-eight vessels in the same gale in which the Central America foundered.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE IN INDIA. The Free Presby

terian very truthfully says—
'The scenes that are enacted in the British Empl 'The scenes that are enacted in the British Empir in India, at the present time, are a striking illustration of God's eternal law of retribution. The foundation of that empire were lain in blood and rapine. Among all soulless corporations, one more brutal, heartless avaricious and despotic than the East India Company cannot be found. Yet by that Company have the government and resources of that immense empirished wielded. From the days of Warren Hasting until now, its rule has been one of extortion and cruelty; and with the immense wealth plundered from elty; and with the immense wealth plundered fron the natives, the Company has been able to bribe the government at home, and cause it to wink at these

Now, it is not in the order of God's providence tha that they could do by secession? But it is said, if the Free States do this, the Slave States will secede. Then let them secede. It is their natural right, it is their reserved and constitutional right; and he who would coerce them would be a practical tyrant, warring against the sublime doctrines of the Declaration of Independence. The States never delegated their doctrines of the superior of the them secedes. The states never delegated their it known that there is a God who rules in the army of the second and among the inhabitants of the earth; 'sovereignty,' which is, in the language of the venerable Samuel Adams, 'the palladium of the private and personal rights of the citizens.'

B. G. WRIGHT.

Rock Island Co., Ill., Sept. 24, 1857.

Rock Island Co., Ill., Sept. 24, 1857. emn and striking example. The English sowed the wind in their conquest of that country, and they are now reaping a terrible whirlwind of wrath and retri-

> Vermont. The New Legislature of Vermont assembled at Montpelier on Thursday. A Republican organization was effected in both branches—the Senate being wholly, and the House about four-fifths Republican. The vote for State officers was officially canvassed, and the vote for Governor found to be as follows: Ryland Fletcher, Rep., 26,719; Henry Keys, 12,869; scattering 262—Republican majority 13,588. Gov. Fletcher's message was delivered on Friday. In discussing national topics, his remarks are emphatic. He says that during the year nothing has occurred to diminish the indignation and alarm felt by the people of the State at the repid increase of the slave power, and the extravagant nature of its demands. After examining at length the effect of the Dred Scott Decision, he says: VERMONT. The New Legislature of Vermont a

When, if the alarming prostitution of every de partment of the General Government to the nefarior behests of Slavery shall continue, the Supreme Cour shall declare authoritatively, what they have already foreshadowed, that the slaveholder may bring into the his property, notwithstanding the absolute prohibition of Slavery by their Constitutions and laws—it wil then, in that day of the doom of the Republic, be tim Vermont and her sister Free States to conside what course they shall take to maintain and enforce right she has never yielded, and will never surren -the absolute and total prohibition of Slavery within

THE LEMMON CASE. The New York Times explain this case as follows:—
The facts of the case are very plain and simple

the whole question turning upon a point of law. I 1852, Julia Lemmon, whose husband was a citizen of the State of Virginia, started with her colored ser rants to go to Texas. They came to New York city by steamer from Norfolk, intending to take passage from thence to Texas. It is admitted that she intend-ed to retain her slaves in New York city no longer than necessary, and she claimed to hold them there in transitu. On reaching New York, she was served with a habeas corpus, to show by what authority she held her eight slaves—one man and seven women. To this she made two returns. First: that they were her slaves. Second: that she held them as such in New York, in transit from Virginia, through New York to Texas—from one slave State to another slave State. The question was argued before Mr. Justice Paine, then Justice of the Superior Court, who dis-charged the slaves from Mrs. Lemmon.

Mr. Lemmon obtained a certiorari, taking the proceeding into the Supreme Court, where the question now comes up on a review of Judge Paine's decision. The great question, therefore, is, whether slaves can be held temporarily in this State.'

A SLAVEHOLDING PASTOR IN PHILADELPHIA. minister chosen to succeed the Rev. Dudley A. Tying as Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, in Phila-delphia, is the Rev. W. O. Prentiss, from Colleton District, South Carolina. He is said to be largely in terested in the 'peculiar institution,' having property in two hundred slaves, who will be left to work fo him on the plantation while he goes to preach a cot ton gospel to a fashionable and wealthy congregation Philadelphia. The Colleton District, whence Market and the Colleton District, whence Market District and the Colleton Dis Prentiss comes, and where his miserable chattels will remain, contained, according to the last census 31,771 slaves, and 7303 whites. Among the white adults are 728 who can neither read nor write.

Is it not a shame that this ordained man-stealer is

THE A. B. C. F. M. We learn that the amount of contributions from the slave States to the treasury of the A. B. C. F. M. for the year ending July 31, 1857 including the receipts for the Missionary Packet, the Mission School enterprise, and for debt, was \$7383 53.

The total receipts of the Board for the year were \$417.458 05. Of this sum, \$36,189 70 were contrib The male passengers, especially, ran about the wreck and created a greater part of the confusion. It was with the utmost difficulty that the officers could prevent them from jumping overboard. The ladies

CALUMNY REFUTED. The London Missionary Society, which has had a fine opportunity to examine the workings of West India Emancipation, makes the following declaration in its last Annual Report:—

The Republic is the name of a new Republican paper, just commenced in Washington City. It is printed semi-weekly and weekly, and a daily, it is announced, will appear in the beginning of the next Congress. Mr. Weston is the publisher, and it is under the editorial care of himself and Daniel R. Goodloe, both good writers and advocates of the Republican cause.

Settlement of Missourians in Kansas.—The Quindaro Chindowan states that nearly a thousand Missourians have entered Kansas between Quindaro and Waston.

THE HARD TIMES. The stagnation in business begins to make itself felt in this city, and many employers, in the curtailments of operations, have been obliged to discharge some of their employees. Within a few days, C. F. Hovey and Co., whose extensive establishment at 33 Summer street is well known to our citizens, have discharged thirty of their female operatives, because of the diminution of trade caused by the pressure. We hear that this firm, with characteristic liberality, presented to each of the persons deprived of employment four weeks' pay in advance. George W. Warren & Co. have also reduced the number of females in their employ, and the same thing has been done by others. Unless the financial troubles are speedily removed, a winter of terrible severity is before the poor.—Transcript.

Suffering at Fall River .- We are sorry to le that in consequence of the factory suspensions in Fal River, suffering begins to be felt among the poo-classes of that city. The Star says:

· Whole families are suffering for bread-the fath willing and eager to work, but nothing to do. Whave heard tales of distress that would bring tears the eyes of the most indifferent. These people mushave bread or starve, and this is not a community the start of the community that is not a commun allow the latter.

Here is a prelude to the storm of the co Here is a prelude to the storm of the coming will ter. If at this season of the year, when the weath is warm and pleasant, and little fuel or clothing necessary, and when the ripened fruits by the wi-sides, and corn falling from the farmer's carts, wi-almost suffice for the support of the poor—if no there is such suffering in four weeks, what is to a the case before spring?—Newburyport Herald.

Washington, Oct. 13. A draft for twenty-frousand dollars, drawn by the Spanish Minister and orsed by General Cass, was protested on Sat

The surplus in the Treasury is reduced to thirtee uillions of dollars. The receipts have nearly ceased.

All the banks in Boston and New York city are suspended specie payment. Many thousands of ersons are wholly out of employment.

Russia.—A telegraphic despatch, dated Koningaburg, Sept. 21, says;—'Letters received by a commercial house in this city from Russia state that the commission for the emancipation of the peasants has adopted the following resolution:—'The emancipation is to take place at three successive periods; one to be occupied with preparatory measures; the second with the executive measures; and the third with the definitive arrangements, to be confirmed by law.' The contracts between the owners and the peasants must contain these three clauses—"1. The land appropriated to each peasant to be farmed on the payment of rent must be sufficient for his existence and for that of his family. 2. The peasants must undertake not to leave, at least for the present, the lands they now occupy. 3. The payment of the taxes due to the State must be guaranteed.'

Stampede of Stares.—About six o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Daniel S. Dillon, who resides at his farm in Bourbon county, Ky., about thirty-five miles from the Ohio river, discovered that five of his negroes, three men and two women, were missing. Upon going to the stable, it was discovered that they had harnessed a horse to a light spring wagon which was missing from an adjoining shed, and in which, after the family had retired to rest, they had driven off. In company with two of his neighbors, Mr. Dillon pursued the fugitives to within four miles of the Ohio river, where they found the horse and wagon, the former tied to a fence, where he had apparently been standing some time. Subsequent inquiry induced Mr. Dillon to conjecture that the party had crossed the river in a skiff some distance below the Buckeye House, but as at that point he could gain no further intelligence of them, it is inferred that they have been spirited away by the underground railroad directors.

—Cincinnati Courier, Oct. 2.

Horrible Accident near Brockport, N. Y.—On Monday evening, as the 4,40 train from Suspension Bridge was within one mile of Brockport, just as it was turning a curve, a man was discovered on the track about four rods ahead; and on the engineer blowing the signal for the brakes, he was observed to fall over backward on the track, and was of course run over by the entire train. It is supposed that the deceased was either intoxicated at the time, or, having sat down to rest himself, was so frightened on the approach of the train as to have fallen over powerless. He was literally torn to pieces—his legs cut in three pieces, his chest torn open, and his heart cut out and thrown off by itself, several feet from the track. The train was stopped, and every effort made to recognise train was stopped, and every effort made to recognis-the remains; but only one side of the face was in

gentleman paid \$1200 apiece for five negro girls from twelve to fifteen years of age. Reckoning silver at twelve ounces to the pound, the negroes, allowing them 100 pounds weight each, cost just their weight in silver.'

Fearful Earthquake in Peru.—On the 20th ult., a severe shock of earthquake took place in Peru, by which the city of Puira suffered severely. A private letter received by a gentleman in Panama from thence, dated August 30th, says :-

'At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the mo severe shock of an earthquake ever remembered was felt here, which has done damage to the amount of \$500,000. The shock lasted about a minute and forty-five seconds, and every house in the town has suf-fered more or less. The police have had 122 houses taken down that were in a dangerous state, and a number of the churches have been completely de-stroyed. The river Puira, which had been dry, suddenly rose, in other places the ground opened, and jets of dark colored water were ejected. There is no record of any similar phenomena having taken place. At Pairs, the effects of the earthquake were less se-

No official returns from Kansas have yet been received, but we have additional reports of the ma jorities in various counties, which place beyond doub the success of the Free State party in the late elec-tion. Parrott is elected to Congress, and the Free State men have a majority in both branches of the

New Steamer between Boston and Portland,-Th new steamer Montreal, just finished in New York for the Portland Steam Navigation Company, is to be put on the route between Boston and Portland next

TS George Washington Parke Custis, the last surviving member of Washington's family, died at his residence, Arlington county, Va., on the 10th inst.

Death of Mr. Sinclair, the Vocalist .- Mr. Sinclair the English vocalist, and father of Mrs. Catherine M. Sinclair, died in London on the 22d ult., at the age of 75 years. He lived just long enough to know of his daughter's success on the London boards.

Another Clergyman charged with Seduction. regret to learn that the Rev. Reuben Gregg, formerl paster of the North Troy M. E. Church, has been ar rested, charged with the seduction of a young lady a his new station in Washington county. The seduchis new station in Washington county. The seduc-tion was accomplished while the wife of Mr. Gregs was on a visit to her friends, when he had engaged the services of the young lady as housekeeper. She is but seventeen years of age, and had always borne a highly respectable name. Mr. Gregg was arrested while in attendance at a camp-meeting in Sandy Hill.

Mrs. Marvin lost her husband and \$18,000 o the Central America. Having nothing left but the scanty clothing she had on, the citizens of New Yorl supplied her with \$250 worth of trunks and clothing, and \$50 in money. She started for home, and the cars ran off the track on Tuesday morning, at Corning, N. Y., completely dashing in pieces her trunks, and very nearly destroying all the contents. The company furnished new trunks, and the passengers ed her with \$250 worth of trunks and clothing

43 One of the victims of the Sepoy murders in India was Mrs. Farquharson, the wife of Col. Farquharson, late of the 7th Fusileers, a beautiful but eccentric woman. One account says she was burnt alive, after the most frightful atrocities were committed on her person; but the Dublin Evening Post says a private letter has been received in that city, stating that after suffering a series of indescribable barbarities, she was placed alive between two boards, and out through with

Damages Claimed for Negroes Hung by a Mob.—
Legal action was yesterday instituted in the Jefferson
Circuit Court against the City of Louisville, for the
value of the slaves George, Bill and Jack, the murderers of the Joyce family. George and Bill, it will
be remembered, were hung by an infuriated mob, and
Jack cut his own throat in jail, to escape the fate
which befel his companions. For their horrible
crime, \$1,500 each is claimed as damages by the
owners of the negroes. This suit will be of interest
and importance, involving, as it does, some delicate
principles of law.—Louisville Courier.

First in the United States.—According to a table in the New York Journal of Commerce, from the first of January, 1857, to the present time, 266 fires have occurred in the United States, entailing a loss of \$11,-560,000. For the same time in 1856, the loss was \$13,396,000. The greatest loss was in February, two millions, while in March and April it was a million and three quarters.

Submarine Telegraph to Nantucket.—The subm cable from Cape Cod to Nantucket has been suc fully laid, and the first message was transmitted Sunday evening. It is a complete success.

Two negroes recently murdered a widow lady Mrs. Hill, and a negro woman, at Berlin, Arkansa end then threw them into the house, which was so on fire and destroyed. Being arrested, they confesse the crime, when the people made a bonfire, and burn

lation .- The area of the State of Area and Population.—The area of the State
Texas alone is large enough, if it were settled
thickly as Massachusetts, to hold nearly fifty milliof persons, or about double the present population
the whole United States.

Terrible Death of an American Lady at Mone Blane.

A correspondent of the Manchester (Eng.) Guardim gives an account of the ascent of Mont Blane by a arge party, among whom there were several Americans, one of whom, a young lady named Tralaway, lipped over an ice precipice, and fell hundreds of feet no a fissure, where she must have been dashed to see. Living or dead, however, no assistance could be rendered her, and there her remains must lie until the last trump shall sound.

saih of Judge Preble.—Hon. Wm. P. Preble, who in Portland on the 10th inst., was formerly one the most prominent lawyers and politicians of me. He was on the Supreme Bench of the State several years, and under Jackson's administration minister to one of the continental courts.

THE TWENTY-POURTH NATIONAL

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR. The undersigned again call on all interested in the cause,—the cause of Freedom, so deeply important not only to the three millions of American slaves, bu to the American nation and to entire humanity,-for immediate aid, by contributions of money and materials, and by purchase at the next Bazaar; to be open

ed in Boston, ON THE 17TH OF DECEMBER. Contributions of mey at the present time will mable 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-Slavery Society, in awakening the whole country through its newspapers, books and various agencito the necessity of extinguishing slavery.

Our principle is too well known to need more tha a mere statement. It is, immediate, unconditiona emancipation, 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 i 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 char nels, or by the profounder policy of creating others,by legislative and judicial changes,-by individua efforts in the manumission of slaves and the protection of fugitives,—by economical measures prompted by the greater advantages of free labor, -by humane feelings creating a preference for its products.

What we ask of the citizens around us, jus awakening to some one or other of the manifold aspects of this great question, is, to enable us to continue the use of the means that have proved so efficacious in their own case, and to sustain the primary cause of whatever Anti-Slavery effects they observe and desire

Let those who labor for an Anti-Slavery nationa and State administration, furnish voters with the only sufficient motive to any Anti-Slavery effort, by working with us, so to excite the love of liberty, that every man shall take the risk of trampling down slavery wherever it meets him.

Let them that pity the hunted fugitive, who see in every Northern man a betrayer, bound to that base function by the great organic law of his coun try, take the means most effectual to turn the betrayer into the protector, by helping us every where t awaken a stronger sentiment than compassion for the millions who cannot fly: of whose case it was so truly said by a New England poet of the earlier time, before school-books were expurgated by slavery-'Their wrongs compassion cannot speak.'

Let all take warning to co-operate with us, from those 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 a Northern-born, interfering with matters that do not concern us. We make it in grateful acknowledgmen of the benefits we have received from the anti-slavery cause, desiring to communicate them to others. W 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 ownership to the slaves; while not unfrequently among our most efficient members have been the wives slaves, driven from us by the operation of laws from which we cannot protect them, and which make u 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-slaappeal reaches, to deliver the country from such a very principles, and entreat the aid of all whom this despotism, by their promulgation.

THE LIBERTY BELL will be published a

usual; and we entreat all our friends who have heretofore aided us by literary or pecuniary contributions, possible.

Our friends in Europe will not fail to take no tice that the Bazaar is to open a week earlier than Contributions may be addressed to Mrs. Curapyan

21 Cornhill, Boston, or to the other members of the Committee, at their respective homes. 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 ROBRINS HELEN E. GARRISON, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL SABAH H. SOUTHWICK. MARY WILLEY, ABBY FRANCIS, ANNA SHAW GREENE, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, ELIZABETH GAY, HENRIETTA SARGENT. SARAH 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 WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR will be opened on Monday Evening, The Second of November, at Mr. WALES'S HALL, Weymouth

Inning.

The Managers carnestly solicit the aid of their fellow citizens of the town and county to make this little effort even more worthy than ever of the great Cause that involves the honor and salvation of all Americans.

Supplies of articles have been already received which enable them to give their friends and the public assurance of a far more attractive exhibition than

any previous one.

13° Supplies for the Refreshment Table are especially desirable, and will be managed with the greated discretion, as well as received with the utmost gratitude.

PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SO

FF PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CIETY.—The Twenty-First Anniversary of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the Horticultural Hall at West Chester, on Friday and Saturday, the 23d and 24th of October.

The circumstances of time and place under which this meeting is to be held—the state of the country— the position of parties—the attitude of the Slave Pow-er—the relation thereto of Pennsylvania, through the Federal Executive—all combine to give to this Con-vention an interest above that which usually altaches to our annual State gatherings.

A full attendance of the Abolitionists of Pennsylva-nia and parts adjacent is desired and expected; and a cordial invitation is hereby given to the friends of the cause throughout the country to join us in our delib-cause throughout the country to join us in our delib-cause throughout the country to join us in our delib-

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Donation from the Mass Anti-Slavery Society, being the proceeds of the Worcester Anti-Slavery Fair,
Mary G. Chapman, Boston, for 1st of August

pledge, FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasure Boston, Oct. 12, 1857.

CONVENTIONS at Linesville, Pa. Saturd y and Sunday, Oct. 17 and 18. Painesville, Ohio, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 17 and 18.

To be attended by Wm. Wells Brown, Auron M. Powell, and Susan B. Anthony. SITUATION WANTED,-An able-bodied

man, well recommended, wants work on a farm, otherwise: Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

LET LECTURE BY DR. ROCK .- DR. JOHN S. REW LECTURE BY DR. ROCK.—DR. John S. Rock will lecture in the Chapman (lower) Hall, on next Monday evening. 19th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock. Subject: Ancient and Modern Tribes and Nations of Africa—the Lights and Shadons of their character..' Single tickets, 25 cts.; three tickets, 50 cts.; and eight for one dollar. To be had at the Anti-Slavery Office, and at the door in the evening.

TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.

Prof. Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., intimates that his new lectures, 'Facts, Fun, and Faney about the Nervous System,' and 'The Poetry and Magic of Science,' are ready for delivery before Lyceums, &c. The latter will be illustrated by many curious experiments, including the new one of lighting a candle with an icicle!

Address, 274 Washington street.

4t GIVE THE COLORED BOYS TRADES.

A bright, robust and active colored Boy desires a

Address WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

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

MARRIED—In Bridgewater, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Mr. Alger of Marlboro', NATHANIEL W. RIGH-MOND, of Foxboro', to FANNIE WASHBURN, only daugh-ter of Adin Alger, Esq., of Bridgewater.

DIED-In Marlboro', on the 4th instant, Joun

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE, THAT, ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER. THEY WILL COMMENCE THE ISSUE OF

Atlantic Monthly.

THEY will aim to furnish the reading public a new source of amusement and instruction, and to give to authors a new and independent vehicle of thought. The current literature, and the prominent questions of the day, will receive due attention; while, at the same time, no pains will be spared to present an at-tractive miscellany of tales, sketches, and poetry, from

the best writers. Among other contributors, they are permitted to name the following, from whom articles may be ex-

WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT, Mrs. H. BEECHER STOWE, Mrs. GASKELL, Author of 'Ruth,' 'Ma-RALPH WALDO EMERSON, WM. C. BRYANT, HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, ry Barton,' North and South,' etc. Mrs. L. Maria Chille, NATR'L HAWTHORNE, Mrs. C. M. KIRKLAND, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, Mrs. Pike, James R. Lowell, Author of 'Ida May,' JAMES R. LOWELL, J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, ' Caste,' etc. Miss Rose Terry, HERMAN MELLVILLE.

MILKIR COLLINS,
Author of the 'Dead
Secret,' etc.
C. RUPPINI,
Author of 'Doctor An-Prof. C. C. FELTON, Prof. F. J. CHILD, E. P. WHIPPLE, EDMUND QUINCY, Author of 'Wensley, tonio, etc. . T. TROWBRIDGE, Author of 'Neighbor SHIBLEY BROOKS,

Author of 'Neighbor Author of 'Aspen
Jackwood,' &c.
C. W. PRILLEO,
Author of 'Twice Married,'
Author of 'Political
Portraits,' &c. James Hannay, Portraits, Author of 'Singleton Fon- C. F. Briggs, Thos. W. Parsons.

Retail price, 25 cents each number. A liberal discount made to clubs, or to those who buy to sell again. Newsmen, and Book Agents, is requested, and their orders are respectfully solitited. S25 3t

NEW ENGLAND

PEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. THE Tenth Annual Term will commence on th tinue seventeen weeks. Propessons: Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Palmer, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Chemistry; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Anato-my and Surgery; Stephen Tracy, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Wm. Syming-ton Brown, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence; Mary R. Jenks, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; Frances S. Cooke, M. D., Assistant In-

Fees, \$5 for each of the seven Tickets. Free tui-tion to forty Students, in Massachusetts, from State Scholarships.
SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., Szo'y, Boston

ELOCUTION

Is rapidly rising in favor, and a competent teacher of this art will supply a long-felt want. Miss H. G. GUNDERSON, Teacher to the Mercantile Academy, No. 11 Mercantile, Building, Summer street, offers her services in this department to Colleges, Academies, Schools, professional gentlemen, ladies, and all who wish to acquire a correct style of reading

and speaking.

Miss G. has permission to refer to the followin G. F. THAYER, Esq., late Principal of the Chauncy Amos Baker, Esq., Principal of Chapman Hall School.

Rev. J. W. OLMSTRAD, Editor of the Watchman Rev. C. F. Barnard, Warren St. Chapel, Prof. H. B. Hackett, Newton Theological Semin Prof. Alvan Hovey, ""

Prof. ALVAH HOVEY, " "Rev. O. S. STEARNS, Newton Centre. Rev. J. NEWTON BROWN, D. D., Philadelphia. Rev. L. F. BEECKER, D. D., Principal of Saratogs Female Seminary. Boston, May 1, 1857.

TO THE PRIENDS OF THE PUGITIVES

THE Members of the Syracuse Fugitive Aid Society find it no longer convenient nor necessary to keep up their organization. The labor of sheltering those who flee from American tyranny, providing for their immediate wants, and helping them to find safe homes in this country or in Canada, must needs devolved, as it always has devolved, upon a very few individuals. Hitherto, since 1850, it has been done, for the most part, by Rev. J. W. Loguen. He having been a slave and a fugitive himself, knows best how to provide for that class of sufferers, and to guard against imposition.

how to provide for that class of sufferers, and to guard against imposition.

Mr. Loguen has agreed to devote himself wholly to this humane work; and to depend, for the support of himself and family, as well as the maintenance of this Depot, on the Underground Railroad, upon what the benevolent and friendly may give him.

We, therefore, hereby request that all fugitives from alavery, coming this way, may be directed to the care of Rev. J. W. Loguen; also, that all monies contributed or subscribed may be paid directly to him; and that all clothing or provisions contributed may be sent to his house, or such places as he may designate.

Mr. Loguen will make semi-ammal reports of his receipts of money, clothing, or provisions; and of the number of fugitives taken care of and provided for by him; and he will submit his accounts, at any time, to the inspection of any persons who are interested in the success of the Underground Railroad.

SAMUEL J. MAY, WILLIAM E. ABBOTT.

SAMUEL J. MAY, WILLIAM E. ABBOTT, JAMES FULLER, LUCIUS J. ORMSBRE, JOSEPH A. ALLEN, HORACE B. KNIGHT

J. M. McKIM, Cor. Sec.

POETRY.

PREACHING OF THE TREES PROM THE GERMAN OF ORDEN.

At midnight hour, when silence reign Through all the woodland spaces, Begin the bushes and the trees To wave and whisper in the breeze, All talking in their places.

The Rosebud flames with look of joy, And perfume breathes in glowing A Rose's life is quickly past! Then let me, while my time shall last, Be richly, gaily blowing !"

The Aspen whispers: 'Sunny days! Not me thy glare deceiveth ! Thy sunbeam is a deadly dart, That quivereth in the Rose's heart-My shuddering soul it grieveth!

The slender Poplar speaks, and seems To stretch her great hands higher : · Up yonder life's pure river flows, So sweetly murmurs, brightly glows, To that I still aspire!

The Willow looks to earth, and speaks: 'My arms to fold thee yearneth-I'll let my hair float down to thee; Entwine therein thy flowers for me, As mother her child adorneth!

And next the wealthy Plum-tree sighs : 'Alas! my treasures crush me! This load with which my shoulders groan, Take off-it is not mine alone : By robbing, you refresh me!

The Fir-tree speaks in cheerful mood : · A blossom bore I never; But steadfastness is all my store ; In summer's heat, and winter's roar, I keep my green forever!'

The proud and lofty Oak tree speaks : God's thunder-bolt confounds me! And yet no storm can bow me down, Strength is my stem, and strength my crown; Ye weak ones, gather round me !

The Lvy vine kept close to him, Her tendrils round him flinging; 'He who no strength has of his own, Or loves not well to stand alone, May to a friend be clinging ! Much else, now half forgot, they said;

And still to me came creeping, Low-whispered words upon the air, While by the grave alone stood there The Cypress mutely weeping.

O! might they reach one human heart, These tender accents creeping ! What wonder if they do not reach ! The trees by star-light only preach, When we must needs be sleeping !

OUR HAPPIEST DAYS. They tell me, Love, that you and I

Our happiest days are seeing. While yet is shut from either's eye The change that waits on being : Ah! life they say's a weary way, With less of joy than sorrow, For where the sun-light falls to-day, There'll be a shade to-morrow.

If ours be love that will not bear The test of change and sorrow, And only deeper channels wear . In passing to each morrow; Then better were it that to-day We fervently were praying, That what we have may pass away, While we the words are saying.

The heart hath depths of bitterness As well as depths of pleasure, And those who love, love not, unless They both of these can measure; There is a time, and it will come, When this they must discover, And woe if either then be dumb To power that moved the lover !

There are some spots where each will fall, And each will need sustaining; And suffering is the lot of all, And is of God's ordaining; Then wherefore do our hearts unite In bonds that none can sever. If not to bless each changing light, And strengthen each endeavor?

Then while these happy days we bless, Let us no doubt be sowing; God's mercy never will be less, Though he should change the showing ; Such be our faith as on we tread. Each trusting and obeying. As two who by His hand are led, And hear what He is saying.

THERE'S NO SUCH THING AS DEATH 'There's no such thing as death' To those who think aright: 'Tis but the racer casting off What most impedes his flight; 'Tis but one little act,

Life's drama must contain ; One struggle keener than the rest, And then an end of pain. 'There's no such thing as death';

That which is thus miscalled. Is life escaping from the chains That have so long enthralled 'Tis but one hidden star, Piercing far through the night, To shine in gentle radiance forth Amid its kindred light.

'There's no such thing as death'; In nature, nothing dies ; From each sad remnant of decay, Some forms of life arise. . The faded leaf that falls All sear and brown to earth. Ere long will mingle with the shapes That give the floweret birth.

'There's no such thing as death'; 'Tis but a blossom spray, Sinking before the coming fruit, That seeks the Summer's ray; 'Tis but the bud displaced. ' As comes the perfect flower; 'Tis faith exchanged for sight, And weariness for power.

THE MOCKING-BIRD. Winged mimic of the woods! thou motley fool!

Who shall thy gay buffoonery describe? Thine ever ready notes of ridicule

Pursue thy fellows still with jest and gibe; Wit, sophist, songster, Yorick of thy tribe, Thou sportive satirist of nature's school; To thee the palm of scoffing we ascribe, Arch-mocker and mad Abbot of Misrule! For such thou art by day-and all night long Thou pour'st a soft, sweet, pensive, solemn strain As if thou didst in this thy moonlight song Like to the melancholy Jacques complain, Musing on falsehood, folly, vice and wrong, And sighing for thy mothey coat again. RICHARD HENRY WILDS.

The Liberator.

RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY AND PRO-SLAVERY MALIGNITY.

Died, in Cummington, Sept. 16, EPHRAIMT. BART-LETT, aged 44—a friend of the slave.

There are some circumstances connected with the life and death of Mr. Bartlett, which, in justice to Christianity and the Anti-Slavery cause, require more than a passing notice; illustrating, as they do, in a striking manner, the true character of bigotry, intol-erance and prejudice, in their endeavor to crush, even

Early in life, Mr. Bartlett became a member of the First Congregational Church in Cummington, and remained nominally a member while he lived. five or six years since, he became convinced that the American Church stood in the way of the slave's emancipation; consequently, he besought the church of which he was a member to lift up her voice, and plead the cause of the oppressed, and be no more a partaker of the guilt; but she turned a deaf ear, and a cold, unpitying heart, to the image of Christ. And when his brethren said to him, Now you may go when his orethren said to him, Now you may go speaks to good purpose. The Disunion subject create heart, but a stern, unflinching purpose; and from that day, the heart of that church was an iceberg to him. No warm, friendly grasp of the hand gladdened his heart; but never from that hour until the last sands of life were run, did he express a regret at the course he had taken.

As a large circle of relatives were members of various Orthodox churches, the Rev. Nelson Barber, the pastor of the church of which Mr. Bartlett was a member, was invited to participate in the funeral exercises. The family, who had so often seen the tear trickling down that father's cheek as he listened to the words of Charles C. Burleigh, longed for his philanthropic and sympathizing heart to pour the words of comfort into their wounded and bleeding hearts. Rev. Mr. Barber assented to this arrangement; but after a clerical conference, went the next day to the family, and stated that 'in conscience he could not meet Mr. Burleigh, for in so doing he should acknowledge him as a Gospel teacher, which would be God-dishonoring and soul-destroying.'

The time came for burial, and Mr. Burleigh was

at that hour in a distant town, attending the funeral of a friend. The widow felt that she lived in a land where civilization enjoined Christian burial; but she was assured that man could live, could die, be buried, and go to heaven, without clerical aid, and that a few true hearts would go with her, and bury her dead. When the last sod was placed upon the grave amid the fast-falling tears of that sorrowing band, the conviction forced itself upon the minds of all, that it was because of his firm adherence to what he believed to be the cause of Christ, that no man-made priest was present to drop the tear with his fatherless ones. 4, was the most numerously attended of any of the But he did come the day previous, with his sectarian knife whetted to its keenest edge, and plunge it deep of Buffalo, the pro-slavery influence of Millard Fillinto the lacerated and bleeding bosom of his afflicted widow, in the name of God and religion. He whose conscience was so tender that he could not partake in The Convention came together at ten o'clock, and the burial service of him upon whose Christian life was addressed by Mr. Powell and Miss Anthony, and character not even the foul mouth of slander had but no organization was effected until the afternoon dared to breathe, could nevertheless stand with that weeping widow over his dead body, and mock her agony of wo by harrowing up the past. Merciful No resolutions were presented, but the principles of God! is the spirit here exhibited in harmony with the the American Anti-Slavery Society, and the subjects Gospel of thy Son, whose mission to our world was a mission of love, to bind up the broken-hearted, and the Convention, and the ball set in motion to comfort those who mourn; whose advent was heralded by angelic choirs, filling all earth and heaven with their song-Peace on earth, and good-will to a Houston Know-Nothing, made a short speech upon man'? But our friend had dared to think and speak patriotism in general and the Union in particular, in for himself; his expanding soul had burst the bars which the heroism of the dead fathers and the sacredand fetters which the creed had bound around him, ness of the Constitution were eulogized to the utmos and the long pent-up waters of anti-slavery burst capacity of the young speaker. He was, however, forth, and sought a channel in which he could wor- answered in a manner that taught him he was only ship God amid more congenial elements, and without novice in anti-slavery matters, and hushed him durleaving his humanity at home.

These little anti-slavery rills and streams of humanity take their rise higher than the creeds of man can go, far up in the bosom of the Universal Father, the waters will accumulate behind, rise higher and . This looks like camp-meetin' times. higher, and press harder and harder upon the feeble barrier, until at last they are all swept away, to be known no more for ever, and the waters find their level in the broad ocean of God's paternal love, that somewhat annoyed by the picture of their denomina surrounds humanity, and binds it to himself.

In that love let us put our trust. Many waters cannot quench it, nor floods drown it. The friends pected. from whom we have looked for sympathy and help in our darkest hour of trouble and direst need may prove false and turn away; and when the billows of peared but little disposed to leave when the Convenaffliction are rolling over us, and we feel that all tion was brought to a close, at 10 o'clock at night. earthly support is sliding from our grasp, even then Mr. Powell, Mr. David Baker, of Washington co. the professed followers of Christ, with whom, in days N. Y., Miss ANTHONY and myself occupied most of that are past, we have often gathered in sweet com- the time. No one ventured to take sides for either of munion around the table of our common Master, may the political parties or the pro-slavery religious socienow stand by upon the cold and barren summit of ties. A Mr. Hodge-Podge, the deputy post-master sectarian hate, and say their hearts are warm with the at Collins Centre, a rabid Know-Nothing, and one love of God, and full of sympathy for those in trou- who his nearest neighbors say had a claim to the ble.' (Vain delusion! for those tender and heavenly plants can no more live in such a soil, than greenness came into existence, insultingly inquired what the and verdure can cover the everlasting snows of Green. Garrison Abolitionists could do by their blatting. land.) But amid all this false friendship, change and Mr. Power, replied, and settled the Buchanan offihypocrisy, there is one sheet-anchor left to which we cial, so that he did not open his mouth again. Mr. can moor our storm-driven and troubled bark-the Hnarn, the patriot of the first day, excused himself love of God, that changes never, remaining the same, pure, fresh and constant, as when first it poured its to the combat with such practised speakers, and that gentle flood of living light upon the purity and inno- he did not wish to discuss politics on the Sabbath.

True, at times the dark clouds of sectarian wrath and intolerance may roll up the moral heavens, and afraid of, and not the eloquence of the speakers. overspread us as with a pall of midnight gloom; surcharged with that electricity which sectarianism alone can supply, its lightnings dart athwart the gloom, threatening destruction to all that is not in affinity with its spirit; but Christ's impenetrable armor will protect the living, and the dead are beyond its reach. Still, if sectarian hate and intolerance must feed upon we are to attend another Convention. the cold and lifeless remains of fallen humanity, in mercy's name let it wait until the widow's tear is dried and the orphan's wall is hushed; then let it do it in the spirit of the animal it so fitly represents, and not in the name of Christ. But above and around Mr. GARRISON: the dark clouds of sectarian strife, the sun of God's breaks through, sending a warm beam of light and love into the enclosure of the sternest creed, until it would cherish it, and twine my last hope with a pros- question. It has been used often for tempera pect so divine.

Cummington, (Mass.) Oct. 1, 1857.

& Wells, 308, Broadway, New York, have just pubam, Dr. Elisha K. Kane, Anna Cora Howarth Ritchie, dom for themselves or their families. One of them had henry A. Wise, Horace Mann, Samuel Colt, Howell in his pocket a license from a Southern Bishop to preach the gospel, and as to his sermon, prayer or exhortation, character.

I think there would have been no great opposition to

MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

DEAR MR. GARRISON: The Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, adverised to take place at North Collins, N. Y., on the 26th of September and two following days, finished its session yesterday, at 5 o'clock.

The assembly came together at the Hicksite meet ing-house, which, although having a large tent spread on one side, and the doors and windows removed, was found too small to accommodate the two thousand who were there on Sunday.

Philip Moore, of New Jersey, was chosen to preside and G. B. Stebbins, of Rochester, was appointed Secretary. Resolutions, covering the Anti-Slavery, Wo at the portals of the grave, the holiest instincts of humanity.

Reply in Mr. Regulet become a member of the color of the very proved the most exciting. Speeches were mad on that subject on Friday, Saturday and Sunday Able addresses were delivered on all the points brough before the meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson Davis, G. B. Stebbins, Philip Moore, Susan B. Anthony, A. M. Powell, and Mrs. Scott were among the speakers. Mrs. Davis made an able speech on Wo-man's Rights the first day; Miss Anthony's best address was on education; the slavery question was well handled by our young friend Powell, who always more sensation in the meeting than any other broached. An able and eloquent letter from Joseph A. Dugdale was read on the last day. Upon the whole, the meeting was all that its most sanguine friends could have wished, for priestcraft and sectarianism found no quarters at the hands of those who took part in the discussions. I feel that these meetings of Progressive Friends are doing much to open the eyes and enlighten the minds of the people. The masses are craving for light, more light, and as it breaks forth upon the mind, superstition, sectarianism and mental oppress disappear. Of course, the religious societies in this section frown upon such meetings. Even the Quakers, whose house the Progressive Friends occupied. announced to them on Sunday that they could meet there no more. Thus the new Christian movement in this section finds itself houseless. But this cannot stop the ball set in motion; there are too many noble spirits out here to be snuffed out in such a manner.

Our meetings here are doing a good work. The people are sending us demands for speakers more than we can supply.

From Collins we go to Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, where we are already announced to be, and where our friends say 'the people are hungering for the bread of life.'

Yours, very truly, WM. WELLS BROWN.

THE WESTERN CONVENTIONS.

DEAR MR. GARRISON :

The Convention held at Collins Centre, Erie county, N. Y., on Saturday and Sunday, October 3 and meetings yet held by us. Being within thirty miles more and the Silver-Greys, under the name of Na tive Americanism, shows itself there without disguise. when George F. Ring, Esq., of Collins Centre, was chosen President, and Mr. George Wing Secretary which were to be discussed, were fairly laid before

After remarks by Miss Anthony and Mr. Powell Mr. H. A. HEATH, a Republican Methodist, formerly ing the remainder of the meetings.

In the evening, the house was crowded in eve part, and the meeting lasted till ten o'clock. But the most interesting sessions and the largest audience and thence flow downward through the great heart were reserved for Sunday, when farmers and others of humanity, in ten thousand streams of kindness, came in from a distance of twenty miles. The sheds s and verdure along the banks, and and grounds around the church were filled with wamaking this world of ours to bud and blossom like gons and other vehicles, and the whole produced such the rose. The creeds of men may block and obstruct an unusual appearance in that quiet neighborhood, these streams for a season, but for a season only; for that it called forth the remark from a pious sister,

> The political parties, the Union and the Church were held up before the vast assembly in all their hideous deformities. Our Methodist brethren seemed tion, as painted by Mr. Powell and Miss ANTHONY; however, they stood the fire far better than I ex-

Three meetings were held during the day, each session several hours in length; yet the people apname of 'know-nothing' long before such a party from speaking, upon the ground that he was not equal But it was evident to the audience, that it was the truth we uttered that the Methodist brother was

The Collins Convention was indeed an interesting and important meeting, and already its influence is felt for good. Mr. Powert goes to Jamestown, Miss Anthony to

I don't know where, and I to Buffalo. We all, however, are to meet at Girard, Pa., next week, where Yours, for the right,

WM. WELLS BROWN.

REPLY TO REV. MR. WOOD'S LETTER.

Sin,-Your corre impartial love shines on and ever on, and at times be in doubt about the agreement when the house was building, that it could be used for anti-slavery meetings. I have no doubt of it; others have no doubt is driven at last from the moral horizon of the world. of it. I have been informed that two of the trustee This Christian hope, so full of immortality, so lifts recently admitted it to be a fact. The Rev. gentleman the soul above the tempests of evil and the power of says the house has been used oftener than 'occasion sin, and comes so sweetly over the many woes of life, ally for anti-slavery and temperance lectures. We that, even were it but a day-dream of the soul, I have no controversy with him on the temperane neetings. A Universalist clergyman, well known a reformatory in his views on other subjects, has spoken there on temperance; and that, too, without any pro-ILLUSTRATED PHERNOLOGICAL ALMANAC. Fowler viso over his head that he would not promulgate Uni versalist sentiments, 'or principles derogatory to our church or discipline.' As to its having been used lished the 'Illustrated Phrenological Almanac for church or discipline.' As to its having been used 1858, containing Portraits of Charlotte Bronte, Gen. Walker, the Filibuster, Erastus Palmer, the Artist, that it has been used twice in about a year for anti-Gov. Robert J. Walker, Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, Cyrus W. Field, Anson Burlingame, Ebenezer Meri-is, colored men have been there twice to purchase freeam, Dr. Elisha K. Kane, Anna Cora Howarth Ritchie, dom for themselves or their families. One of them had

The Rev. gentleman appeals to me to say if it has not been more liberal than other meetingtown. My reply is, 'Yes, as far as anti-slavery is concerned;' but simply to say this is not to give them much credit. About ten years ago, a religious Anti-Slavery Convention, held in Boston, called by minis-ters and church members, adopted and published a pledge, of which the following is an extract:—'We will make active and persevering efforts for the speedy and peaceful abolition of slavery a prominent part of our religious duty; that we will use every means and for towns last year, but have been compelled to sell out, from their inability to compete with free labor, there is no other cherished objects which may stand in the way when their ascendancy is unquestioned. pledge, of which the following is an extract:- We other cherished objects which may stand in the way of this; that we will act together as brethren, so far This is Lecompton, where as we are agreed on this subject, leaving all that is past to be settled between each individual and his Maker; that we will make the cause of Emancipation our own cause, and labor in it as God may give us ability and opportunity, whoever else may help or hinder, and whatever any others may do or leave undone for or against it; that we will never consider enough done while more remains that we can do.' Although Dorchester was represented in that Convention by a number of clergymen, I have no recollection of any anti-slavery meeting (called as such) being held in any church in town, for the past nine years, except the Methodist.

The Rev. Mr. Wood denies that any vote was pass by the trustees of the house, allowing its use for Mr. Garrison's lecture. In answer to that I say, that the President of the Board of Trustees told me, before I paid my pew tax, that they had decided to let us have the house for Mr. Garrison to deliver an anti-slavery lecture in. If it is not so, I hope he will have the opportunity to say so over his own signature in The Libbrator.

H. W. B.

H. W. B.

He country, the character of the settlers, education the country, the character of the settlers, education that I all advantages, etc., were given. Timber is at present the country would tend to prevent those devastating prairie fires, and it would increase in quantity. Stone is abundant, and coal has been found in many places, and it is believed that the supply will be sufficient to meet the demand. The climate of Kansas is one of the best in the world. The heat of summer is tempted by constant coaling breezes. The whole in-Garrison's lecture. In answer to that I say, that the

Port Norfolk, Oct. 5th, 1857.

. In making these remarks, I do not forget the faithful and pointed anti-slavery sermops of Rev. N. Hall.

LECTURE OF REV. DANIEL FOSTER 'KANSAS AND HER PIONEERS.'

On Sunday last, Rev. Daniel Foster delivered his lecture on 'Kansas and her Pioneers,' in Emporia. The lecture was written for delivery in the East the coming winter, and contained much that was fa-miliar to as all. We shall attempt to convey to our readers a faint idea of the character of the lecture, though fully conscious that we shall fail to do it justice. The lecturer's intimate acquaintance with Kansas affairs, his sympathy with the freedomloving pioneers, and his extensive travels over the

precious monuments of history. The heart of hu-manity swells with profound emotion, as its gaze is turned westward two thousand miles on the old antagonistic parties, the Puritans and the Cavaliers -the one striving with tircless energy to plant the Rock of Plymouth on Kansas soil, and the other, by unparalleled fraud, plants there, as the most precious seed of American Democracy, a vile op-In these three hundred and thirty-odd years, the

Pilgrims have moved northward and westward till their principles control ten of the thirty-one States of this Union, and with the Cavaliers they contend, inch by inch, for the rule of seven more.

While the Mayflower was depositing her freight

of men and women who came to found an empire of universal education and free labor, the Cavaliers were recruiting their colony at Jamestown, and landing cargoes of negroes, stolen from Africa, to found an empire on human bondage. This empire has extended westward and southward over twowhich it holds unquestioned dominion. The United States Government is loyal to it, and Congress, in the name of 'Democracy,' does its bidding.

In Kansas, the struggle between these two distinct

In Kansas, the struggle between these two distinct elements has come to a direct issue. The defeat of either party is its destruction on this continent. Every thing is making ready for the battle which must come. Ten years of preparation in the churches and school-houses of the Puritans produced Bunker Hill. Nothing human could prevent it. So now in Kansas, the strife between two opposing principles is waiting for its Bunker Hill, which is churches and school.

de Bunker Hill. Nothing human could prevent to de Bunker Hill. Nothing human could prevent to some in Kansas, the strife between two opposing principles is waiting for its Bunker Hill, which is sure to come. As of old, there are the colonists Benj. F. Hallett uttered in a State Democratic Convention. They contain his opinion of the intellect, vention. They contain his opinion of men whose status in the status i

The lecturer next gave an illustration of the 'popular sovereignty' of Douglas & Co., as seen and felt by the people of Kansas. The various elections, Missouri Legislatures, the Census Act, the late Apportionment, were cited, with which our readers are all familiar. The review was as scorching as it was

The representatives of the two parties were next alluded to. Mr. Foster speaks entirely from personal observation, as during his sojourn in Kansas he has travelled over several thousand miles of her territory, and seen the sturdy pioneers in their homes, and the ruffians in their dens. The pioneers of liberty gather here from all parts of the country, and from various European lands, and of the one hundred thousand actual inhabitants, at least fourfifths are opposed to the introduction of slavery The pioneers of Kansas have given to the world ctical solution of the important social problem of the harmonious union of men of various sections and nations in one community, which reflects the highest honor upon their judgment and principle of action. Living together thus, aiding each other in smoothing down the many rough places of pioneer life, united by a common principle, the only question asked in regard to a new comer is, 'Is he for tion asked in regard to a new comer is, 'Is he for freedom or slavery?' The answer to this assigns him his location in one of the two parties into which the people of Kaneas are divided—the proslavery and the anti-slavery parties. Pioneer life any where, but especially in Kaneas, is calculated to bring out a man's inner life. Sterling manhood is made manifest, and meanness has full scope to show itself. The great portion of the pioneers of Kaneas are self-sacrificing, public-spirited and earnest. Poor in purse, they sacrifice their all for the advancement of liberty. Their names will not adorn the pages of history, but out of their action has come a revolution which is to affect the world. Actuated by the highest regard for principle, unanimity and harmony prevail in their counsels. All are on a level. The leaders are but 'squatters' among the rest. Hunkerism is at a discount, and radicalism above par.

The property of the answers on horder-ruffing parts on the pages of history or horder-ruffing parts on the pages are self-sacrificing, pasts on the pages of history, but out of their action has come a revolution which is to affect the world. Actuated by the highest regard for principle, unanimity and harmony prevail in their counsels. All are on a level. The leaders are but 'squatters' among the rest. Hunkerism is at a discount, and radicalism above par.

The property of the answers on horder-ruffing parts on the providence plantationers to make a Constitution for themselves. That was 'Popular Sover eignty' vindicated. But it is all very ill for the people of Kansas to do the same thing.—

That is treason. If consistency be a jewel, then this B. F. H. must be superior to the biggest pour one much placarded by an eminent pill-vender.—

'What is it we call the Constitution?' is a query once much placarded by an eminent pill-vender.—

the rest. Hunkerism is at a discount, and radicalism above par.

The pro-slavery, or border-ruffian party, on the other hand, is small, and those composing it for the most part ignorant. If it was unsupported by forcign aid, it could not exist for a moment. The Blue Lodges of Missouri and the Federal Government have strengthened this party in Kansas. The appointments of the present Administration are conclusive evidence that it is committed to the support of this faction. Mr. Foster cited instances of border-ruffian atrocity which occurred last year, which he received from the lips of the surviving victims. They gamble, drink and swear, and when the odds are large enough on their side, they fight. Slavery educates such men, and sends them into the Territories to fight her battles. Dr. Gihon's graphic description of the last Territorial Legislature was here introduced. Russian serfs might accept the usurpation, but American citteens never could. The sympathies and prayers of all good men are with the pioneers of Kansas, who are seeking to plant the tree of Universal Liberty in the heart of the North American continent, and dot the beautiful and fertile prairies all over with delightful homes and thrifty towns, where should reign competence and peace.

The polect of the Ruffian party is the opposite of the Constitution? Is a query once much placarded by an eminent pill-vender.—

Let us see what this Democratic quack calls it:

Here are your United States, What makes them? The grants of powers given to them by the States in the Constitution. What is there about slavery every except that full gitting over the target shall be returned to their rightful own-selves with slaves for twenty years? That was the original construction of that Constitution.

There you have the Democratic construction is to provide for the 'return' of runaway negroes, and the 'stocking of States with slave for twenty years. We wish we knew where Mr. Hallett bought the barnades with which he discovered the clause about 'returning' seem to us t

either of them, if they had been uttered in Virginia of organizing emigration, of planting in the wilder or South Carolina. ness the comforts of the highest civilization for the benefit of the pioneer, was a grand idea; and whoever puts such instrumentalities into practical working order, out in our western wilderness, is truly a benefactor of the race. The scheme of the organization of emigration is one of Christian grandeur.

The lecturer spoke of the inevitable hardships of pioneer life, and their multiplication in the case of the pioneers of Kansas, by the invasions from Mis-

s where their ascendancy is unquestion

'All the vices, which, like birds obscene, Batten on slavery, loathsome and unclean,

are found in perfection. It is the picture of slave

ry. The I'ree State towns are growing with won-drous rapidity, and daily multiplying.

The outrages committed in Kansas have not been exaggerated. The half has not been told. Several instances illustrative of the cruelties practised upon the people of Kansas last season were related. The the people of Kansas last season were related. The rush of emigration prevented a repetition of them

The soil of Kansas is marvellously rich. All along the numerous creeks are belts of forest and bottom land of remarkable fertility. The principal streams, and the towns along them, were next alluded to, and minute descriptions of various portions of the country, the character of the settlers, education-

the best in the world. The heat of summer is tempered by constant cooling breezes. The whole influence of the climate is invigorating.

The young man should emigrate to Kansas, where a couple of years of labor would ensure him a competence. The hard-working farmer, who finds it hard work to keep out of debt, should come to Kansas. The young woman should come to Kansas. Good wives are in demand here, and employment sure. Those who are at all predisposed to consump-tion should come to Kansas, and find one of the in-dispensable conditions of a happy and useful life, robust health, the stamina and nerve of life. The city mechanic should come to Kansas. In a few years, he can see his way to social comfort and competence, which the crowded East will not afforce hardships of pioneer life, should come to Kansas.

The lecturer concluded by a few words in regard

to the duty of anti-slavery men to give such direct Territory, eminently fit him for the task which he has undertaken.

Mr. Foster commenced by saying that eight generations had now passed since the Pilgrim Fathers entered upon their work in the New World, by which Plymouth Rock has become one of the most fair to remove the curse of slavery which is locking fair to remove the curse of slavery which is setting fair to remove the curse of slavery which is setting fair to remove the curse of slavery which is setting fair to remove the curse of slavery which is setting fair to remove the curse of slavery which is setting fair to remove the curse of slavery which is setting fair to remove the curse of slavery which is setting fair to remove the curse of slavery which is setting fair to remove the curse of slavery which is setting fair to remove the curse of slavery which up her rich resources. Organized emigration has commenced its work in Virginia and other slave-holding States. But the new Territories offer the best field, and should be occupied at once by the advocates of free labor.

The lecture was listened to with marked attention

and gratification throughout by the audience. There was but one expression—that of admiration. It did not detract from the interest of the lecture that the scenes of ruffian atrocity, and the hardships and privations of pioneer life illustrated, were to us familiar as 'household words.'

We wish that this lecture could be delivered in every town and city of the United States during the coming winter. It would be a licentification of the coming winter.

coming winter; it would do an incalculable amount of good for Kansas. We wish Mr. Foster the abundant success which his lecture so richly merits, and doubt not he will receive it.

> From the New York Tribune. HALLETT.

Why, Mr. President, it is astonishing that with the extent of education that there is in this Common-wealth and in New-England, there should be more ig-

the thinking world is certainly quite equal to his own. We do not believe that a single one of the forty' will weep at the low estimate of his knowledge made by this person, who will 'undertake to say' anything which may be required of him, and who has in the course of his life 'undertaken to say' things which do not exactly tally with his say' things which do not exactly daily with his present outpourings. For instance, Hallett, in 1842, 'undertook to say' that the lawful Governor of Rhode Island was Thomas Wilson Dorr—that the lawful Legislature of that State was the Foundry Legislature - that its legitimate Constitution was the People's Constitution—that the 'Algerines' were usurpers—that Ming and Mike Walsh and other patriots of the Pewter Mug were quite justified in sympathizing with the enslaved Free-Suffrage men, and that John Tyler was a tyrant, a ruffian, and a despot for ordering the Federal troops into the State to suppress the popular rising for liberty.— This Hallett went the undiminished swine for the right of the people to overthrow one Government, and set up another. When the Pewter Muggers organized a beery legion to help the besieged of Chepatchet, Hallett was delighted. When Levi D. Slamm suggested the arson of the domiciles of the Law and Order men, and hinted at sulphur and iron

ism above par.

What is it we call the Constitution: is a quite above par.

The pro-slavery; or border-ruffian party, on the Let us see what this Democratic quack calls it:

and thrifty towns, where should reign competence and peace.

The object of the Ruffian party is the opposite of all this. They would degrade labor, on the honor and prosperity of which the world's redemption rests. The magnificent resources of Kanssa would be for ever locked up, and the people be doomed to landless poverty. Fraud is their means of accomplishing all this. Freedom's poet, the great Whittier, has drawn the two pictures with a master's hand.

The Missouri invasion is justified on the score that Emigrant Aid Companies in the Free States sent men to Kanssa to vote against slavery. The lecturer defended the idea of 'organized emigration,' as illustrated in the settlement of Kanssa. The thought

think that even the Democracy would call for the admission of a Territory in which these pleasing practices were sanctioned by law, unless indeed they were in sore need of a new State to help their majority in the Senate, or to carry a Presidential election.

on. The Doctors of Divinity, in their simplicity, or The Doctors of Divinity, in their simplicity, usedoubtedly, thought that there was nothing in the Constitution authorizing invasion, rape, aron, illegal voting, and cruelties hardly surpassed in barlarity by those of the East Indian insurgents. When they supposed the President to be a gentleman, and sent to him their perfectly respectful appeal, Bobly Walker was hovering around the City of Lawrens, backed by United States soldiers, and intent upon dragooning the citizens out of their liberties. The Doctors believing (as we believe) that the present (so called) 'Government' of Kansas is a naked and indefensible usurpation, begged the President to interpose for the prevention of bloodshed, and to save the little city from a repetition of those cruelius which had once already been inflicted upon it. The President replies that the remonstrants are blockheads, and know nothing of the Constitution; and his satraps, lickspittles and tuft-bunters cruelius and tuft-bunters cruelius and tuft-bunters cruelius party!

We wish that this orator, whose sevent

cratic party!

We wish that this orator, whose speech we have been considering, could tell the truth; but it really doesn't seem to be much in his line—as for in-

I find that the resolutions which my friend has just introduced are precisely those for which the Na-tional Democracy of Massachusetts have been con-tending for years, and on those principles there are

-What a whopper! The man must have had an unusually large trachea to get that out without coughing. The resolutions thus politely referred to indorse Taney's Dred Scott law and Douglas's Kansas law, and all the new and fashionable Democratic iniquities. Now, when this person says that the Massachusetts Democrats have low available. Massachusetts Democrats have been contending for these rascalities for years, he utters a bouncer. He knows better. He knows that the so-called 'princi-ple' of the Nebraska bill was never mentioned and ple of the Redraska off was never mentioned and never thought of by any Massachusetts Democrat before Douglas broached it in the Senate. He knows that 'for years' the Democrats of Massachusetts strove with the Whigs which party should be constrove with the Whigs which party should be con-sidered the most Anti-Slavery. He knows this full well, because he used to write the philanthropic re-solutions. He knows that when Massachusetts had but one Democratic Member of Congress, that member always voted with his Whig colleagues against Gag Laws and other Pro-Slavery measures. He knows that there was a time when a Democratic candidate in the Bay State would have cut of his nose before he would have written or spoken a word in favor of the Fugitive Slave bill, or the Nebraska bill, or any kindred measure. And as he knows all this, we say that it is sublimely and ineffable inpu-dent for him to attempt to give a prestige of veneable antiquity to measures which are as new as they are wicked. But it is always so. Whenever the rarty starts a new dodge, we are always told that the Democracy 'have been contending for it tor years.' In this pertinacity of assertion, and in this alone, are they consistent.



Ayer's Pills

Subjoined are the statements from some eminent physicians, of their effects in their practice.

As a FAMILY PHYSIC,

From Dr. E. W. Certeright, of New Orlessa, "Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mid, but very certain and effectual in their action on the lowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatness of disease." FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER CONFLAINS.

Prom Dr. Theodore Bell, of New Let Cip.

"Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effect upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in separative proved more effectual for the cure of believe one plaints than any one remedy I can mention. I shower rejoice that we have at length a purvaite which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people?

DYSPERSIA — INDICESTION.

Brown L. Reng of S. Leni.

DYSPEPSIA — INDIGERIOS.

"The PILLS you were kind enough to send as have been all used in my practice, and have establed as their truly an extraordinary medicine. So premistry are the adapted to the discusses of the human system, that they seen to work upon them alone. I have curvel some case of depends and indigestion with them, which had resisted the other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have expendently found them to be effectual in simust all the complaints for which you recommend them."

DYSENTERY — DIARRHUSA — RELAX.

From Dr. J. J. Green, of Chicago.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

"Your Prils have had a long trial in my practice, and I sold them in esteem as one of the best specients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes in some excellent remedy, when given in small doses, for the an excellent remedy, when given in small doses, for the dyserflery and charrhost. Their sugar-coating makes the yeary acceptable and convenient for the use of women a children."

INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION-WORMS-SUPPRESSION. From Mrs. E. Shuart, who practices as a Physician and Estelle in Europe.

"I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the

proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural sec-tion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very si-fectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are no much the best physic we have that I recommend nother to my patients." CONSTIPATION - COSTIVENESS. Them Dr. J. P. Paugha, Mastreal, Constants on under cannot be said of your Pitta for the confriences. If others of our fraterity have found then as efficacious as I have, they should join me in preclaining it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although had enough in Itself, it is pregenter of others that are worse. I believe entiress is originate in the liver, but your Pitts affect that organ and carse the disease."

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD - SCROPULA - Ext-

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD — SCROFULA — EXTSIPELAS — SALT RHEEM — TETTER — TAXOB
— RHEUMATISM — GOUT — NEURALOIA.

*You were right, Doctor, in saying that your Plate party

the blood. They do that. I have used them of late year in
my practice, and agree with your statements of their effects.

They stimulate the excretories, and carry of the imparise
that stagnate in the blood, excendering disease. They
stimulate the organs of digestion, and infuse vindity and
"gor into the system.

Such remedies as you prepare are a national benefit, and
you deserve great credit for them."

FOR HEADACHE — SICK HEADACHE — FOLL STOK
ACH — PILES — DROFSX — PLETHORA — PARALYSI
— FITS — &C.

**Prova Dr. Edward Boyd, Buliamer.

"DRAR DR. ATRI: I cannot answer you noted complains
I have curred with your PILE better than to say of the
sense on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with the
sense, and believing as I do that your PILE addy contest with the
sense, and believing as I do that your PILE addy on the weak, and believing as I do that your PILE addy on the weak, and the purpose of the pills in market contain Mesery, which
although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is despress
the a public pill. from the dreadful consequence that the

although a valuable remedy in shifful hands, a despreasing a public pill, from the dreadful onesquences in faquently follow its incantious use. These certains more ry or mineral substance whatever. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist, every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable or revy and care. It is sealed and protected by law for correct and care. It is sealed and protected by law for other victorials, and consequently can be relied on as continued without adulteration. It supplies the senset remains without adulteration. It supplies the senset remains of plaints; for Course, Colles, Holaneshirs, Arriva, Curristor Occour, Browner, Israelineshirs, Arriva, Curristor Occour, Colles, Holaneshirs, Arriva, Curristor Occour, Colles, Arriva, Curristor Occour, Colles, Arriva, Curristor Occour, Carristor Occour, Carr

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