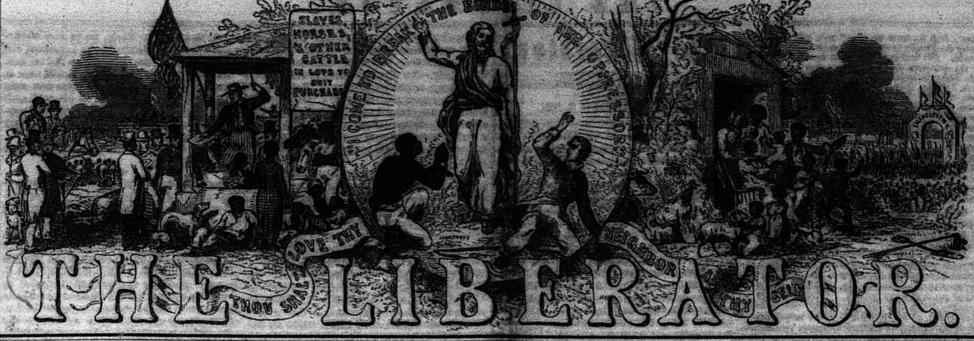
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The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz : - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING. EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK. and WENDELL PRILLIPS.



The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.'

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDER

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and cor stables of the institution. . . . There is some excu urcuse in aiding other States in binding on men an urrighteous yoke. On this subject, our rathens, is RAMINO THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE and must walk in it. To this point the public mino and must welk in it. To this point the public midd has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enalaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong deliver.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

VOL. XXVII. NO. 45.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1400.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CRANNING.

### SELECTIONS.

From the Westminster Review. MANIFEST DESTINY OF THE AMERI-CAN UNION. [CONTINUED.]

When the Fugitive Slave Bill passed; there were about 9000 persons of color in Massachusetts .-Within three days after its passage was known, for ty of them were in flight for Canada, though legally protected by the Constitution of the sovereign State in which they were living. One day in May, 1854, the old Faneuil Hall in Boston rang with speeches which were as revolutionary as any which had ever been uttered there before, on occasion of the arrest of Burns, a fugitive slave, whose liberty was guaranteed by the laws of the State, while annibilated by the new federal law. Nothing can be more revolutionary than a direct collision between a law of the Union and a law of any State; and nothing can be more absolutely opposed than those laws in the present case. The court-house at Boston was surrounded by a chain; and soldiers were marched through the streets, under the apprehension of a rescue of a kidnapped slave. The free colored people plied a battering-ram against the door of the court-house, and obtained entrance. The alarm-bell of the city conveyed news of the tumult to the shipping in the harbor, and the villages around. The affrighted claimant of the negro would have gladly backed out of his enterprise, and taken the price of the man which was offered by the authorities; but orders from Washington forbade him to withdraw, as the President was resolved to bring the dispute to an issue on this case. During the interval of two days before the trial, all interest in other business was suspended. From every pulpit on the Sunday, prayers were requested on behalf of a brother in sore distress.' In the remotest parts of the State, handbills were circulated, imploring the veomanry to repair to Boston, and see the issue. 'Come, but this time with only such arms as God gave you.' Multitudes came; and those who remained at home, organized township meetings, where resolutions of the strongest character were passed. As the pleadings, in the courthouse were drawing to a close, cannon were planted

prepared to resist it; and their want of concert and preparation has been bitterly mourned by them ever since. What they could do at the moment, they did. Twenty thousand of them lined the foot-pavement, to give their greeting to the fettered black as be was marched down to the barbor. The shops were shut, the balconies were filled by women in mourning; and at the moment when the doom was pronounced, the flags of the Union and of the State were lowered, hung with black. There were three sounds strangely mingled during that march. The bells were tolling; and there was one carriagethe gun which the artillery drew. Another sound completely overpowered both, -an ear-piercing hiss from the entire population, and loudest from the merchants assembled on the steps of the Exchange. Barns was carried off by means of the unconstitutional submission of the authorities. While we write, we find that one of them. Commissioner Loring, has at length undergone retribution for his conduct on the occasion. He braved public opinion, at the time and afterwards, in reliance on the support of the President and the Cabinet; he ignored all demands that he should resign; he strove to appear unmoved by gifts of purses, containing 'thirty pieces of silver'; and he, no doubt, trusted to wear out his enemies by passive endurance of their scorn But they had all his perseverance, and a better cause. They did not choose that a man should hold office after having decided against the laws of his State, when those laws were in collision with new enactments of Congress declared unconstitutional by the best lawyers in the country; and they have

bor; and a small steamer skulked about there, try-

ing to find a place at some wharf. This showed

what the result was to be. The citizens were not

As far as the man Burns himself was concerned if mattered little, for he had become too dangerous by means of his extraordinary experience. He could not be allowed to converse with slaves, or even with their owners, in the South : he was presently released, for a small sum, and he is now happily employed in selling books in the lobbies of the Smate House in Ohio. As for the State in which such things were done, no rational observer would suppose that any community could settle down into acquiescence after such a demonstration, without a removal of grievances; and Massachusetts is, in fact, outside the pale of the Union at this moment, in company with several other States, as we shall pres-

never ceased to work at the deposition of Loring

from his office of Judge of Probate. He was dis-

placed in May last.

It is not possible for us to give a continuous nar rative of the events, the successive steps, by which the results of the acts of 1850 have deepened into the present revolutionary crisis. We have exhibited one instance of the working of the laws which repealed the Missouri Compromise; repealed it, not for the sake of restoring the old faith in the powers of Congress, and the old restrictions on slavery, but in order to subject the whole Union to the control of the Southern section, and to throw down the remaining barriers by which free labor was protected. The picture of Boston, in wrath and mourning, on the day of the rendition of Burns, is a fitting frontispiece for the disclosure of the actual condition of all the States.

President Buchanan said, in his Inaugural Address on the 4th of last March, that the question of the power of Congress to fix the conditions of ad-

\* So it was understood in Boston as elsewhere; but Governor Gardner has a second time andone the work of the Legislature, and refused to remove Judge Loting.

mission to the Union was before the Supreme Court, provisions of the settlement of 1787, all the enactand would presently be decided there. Meantime, ments at the time of the Missouri Compromise, all the President plainly intimated his own opinion, the reversals of those enactments in 1854, all the cight hours, the decision was given,—five judges of the Supreme Court delivering the conclusion anticipated by the President, and two dissenting from it.

Chief Justice Taney was a Maryland lawyer, once

1 izenship of the colored people, the limitations of slavery, and an antagonistic policy between North and South, are mere waste paper.

4th. That Congress cannot delegate a power which Britain for subjecting his country to the curse. He from their own borders. obtained his great rise in life by services rendered to

President Jackson in the bank crisis. He was aper has a right to settle his slaves on any soil within duced into the Supreme Court as Associate Judge. cattle and horses wherever he pleases to live. On the death of Chief-Justice Marshall, all the We need not waste our space in any discussi may serve almost as well as the elective method could be acted out, that would be revolution. terially altered the case. It is not every man who with hopeless embarrassment. is born a hero, and Joseph Story never advanced The immediate effects of the decision are very in the square, the military lined the way to the har-

> Dred Scott is a negro, who supposes himself to ing thus acquired his liberty, he offered to buy himself and his family of the widow of Dr. Emerson. The lady refused; he was advised to claim his liberty; and the proceedings-have dragged on for ten of Massachusetts, and heartily disposed to establish was, on account of his dangerous antecedents; and so much further than was necessary in the judgment an opinion. they pronounced, that it is evident that they seized the occasion for establishing the supremacy of the Southern policy, at the outset of a new presidential term. The decision embraced five points; whereas the first was enough for the case before them. The

1st. That negroes and people of color are not citizens; and that, as a consequence, Dred Scott could not come into court. This, if true, settled Dred whether or not the two kinds and degrees of civili-Scott's business, and that of four millions of his race, natives of the United States.

2d. That slaves are property, in the same sense as State laws to the contrary. If this is true, the whole Union is slave territory, and the sovereign States have no power to deliver themselves from it. It needs no showing that this cuts up by the roots the fundamental liberties of every Republic in the Union, and enslaves the Federal Union itself under an assumed ordinance of a long dead recommend. ned ordinance of a long-dead generation.

3d. That Congress has no power over the institutions of the Territories : in other words, that all the

that Congress had no such power. Within forty- proceedings of seventy years which suppose the cit-

cloquent at the bar on the guilt and misery of slave it does not possess; and that, therefore, the Terriinstitutions, and on the indignation due to Great tories themselves have no power to exclude slavery

pointed Secretary of the Treasury, and then intro- the Union, as a Northern man may establish his

world looked for the succession of Judge Story to this judgment. On the face of it, it makes slavery the office, entitled, as he was, to it, on every possi- as perpetually and every where present as the atble ground. The Catholic slaveholder, Taney, was, mosphere, over the whole area of the United States; however, appointed; and from that time, (nearly a and it overthrows the entire legislation of the Fedquarter of a century since,) the Southern politicians eral Union and of most of the States, for above sevhave used their opportunities well in obtaining a enty years, in all that concerns inter-state relations, hold over the great instrument of the federal judici- and the rights of the sovereign States. Thus the ary. The founders of the Republic stretched a point, rights of the negroes are only one portion, and not the sake of steadiness and security, in the case of the chief portion, of the interests involved. The the Judiciary as well as of the Senate. They de- judgment is of the strongest revolutionary characcreed that the judges should not be elected, but ap- ter, -subversive as it is of the whole mass of legislapointed for life, under the safeguard of impeach- tion, and the whole policy of the founders of the ment. But perseverance in improving vacancies Republic and their successors to this day. If it when party purposes are to be served; and the is resisted, that is also revolution, because the entire South now holds as secure a majority in the Su- organization of the Federal Government stands or preme Court, as if it had beaten the North in the falls with the Supreme Court. Some people talk of election of judges. Its pet judge, Taney, has now the judges being compelled to reverse their own precipitated the conflict which the new President judgment. If that were possible, the authority of hoped to defer for four years. No one will under the judiciary is virtually destroyed; and the questake to say that the appointment of Judge Story tion which caused its destruction remains, pressing would have saved the State from collisions, or ma- for settlement, while more than ever incumbered

pretensions to a valor which he did not feel. On striking. As far as we have been able to discover, the contrary, he eased his mind by avowing, in pri- no one has publicly avowed approbation of the vate intercourse, that his apprehensions of the con- judgment. The most that we see attempted on be sequences of any action on any side in the sectional half of the South is the assumption that, the judgquestion sealed his mouth, and paralyzed his hands.

After the crisis of the Missouri Compromise, he of. The newspapers in the interest of the South never (as his son informs us in vol. i. p. 360 of his and its cabinet at Washington, take for granted Life and Letters,') came forward in public on po- that the only remedy is a majority the other way litical matters; and if such was his course of si- in the Supreme Court. In illustration of this. lence and non-committal in his own State, it is not those journals point out the habit of the judges to likely that he would have stemmed a stronger cur- live to a good old age; so that it is likely to be rent of opinion at Washington. He never did as fifteen years before the scale can be turned. This is Associate Judge, and we have no reason to suppose a cool way of degrading the judiciary into an object that he would in the more conspicuous seat from of party contest; but then, persons who talk of this which he was injuriously thrust aside. After this judgment being the law of the land, must be well g term of office. Chief-Justice Taney has immor- law talized his old age by the judgment in the case of Union may be under a military despotism, or have Dred Scott, which, whether recalled or allowed to fallen to pieces.

stand, will, in all probability, be renowned hereaf-The President, in the first place, assumes that the ter as the occasion, though not specifically the cause, matter is settled, and all right; though his Secretaof the outbreak of the second great American Rev- ry of State, Mr. Cass, with all his Southern leanings, could not sit through the delivery of the judgment. After manifesting many signs of agitation, be about fifty-five years of age. He was born in he snatched his hat, and left the court while the Virginia, and was taken by his master to St. Louis Chief-Justice was still speaking. As soon as it when he was a young man. Being purchased by was possible for reports to arrive from various parts an army surgeon, named Emerson, he accompanied of the country, the central newspapers began to this new master in his professional removals; and teem with rebukes of the disorderly spirit of comin one instance, lived for two years in that North- munities and their leaders, which would not sit Western territory which was made exempt from sla- down quietly under the doom of their constitutional very for ever by the Act of 1787. Unaware of hav- liberties. The Republican party, which so nearly brought in Fremont, and which expects to bring him in next time, was informed that its ' platform was 'shivered to atoms.' 'That is settled. What was in doubt (the power of Congress in the Terriyears, during which interval, Mrs. Emerson has tories) is in doubt no longer. The supreme law is married again, her present husband being a citizen expounded by the supreme authority; and disobedience is rebellion, treason, and revolution.' Such the liberty of Dred Scott, for which he has spared was the language of government organs. But so no effort and no cost. The trustee of his wife has, loud was the outery, of not only the Republican however, had complete control of the suit. During party, but a good many more of the citizens, that the uncertainty of the case, and while he was left feelers were put out to try whether the judgment to do pretty much as he pleased, Dred Scott's two could not be got rid of. The political talkers affect daughters escaped-probably into Canada. There ed to consider the decision an opinion which left the can be little doubt that he will be released, as Burns case unsettled; and we have seen some newspapers, in which tentative paragraphs to that effect he is, at all events, sure of good usage, from the put forth. But it appears to have been too late for eyes of the world being fixed on his case.\* He him-that mode of escape, when the two dissentient judges, self says, with the complacency belonging to slave- Curtis and McLean, had published their protes ry, that he could make thousands of dollars by trav-elling through the country, and merely saying who he is. The judges (five out of seven present) went nobody out of the Court could declare it to be only

While this was going forward, what was the general aspect of society at Washington? For many years past, the imperious temper and bullying man-ners of the untravelled Southern members of Congress had so encroached on conventional usages, in regard to the Northern members, that it was clear that some explosion must take place, showing zation could combine for political action. The outrage on Mr. Sumner was the explosion which so many were looking for; and the world in general 2d. That slaves are property, in the same sense as any kind of chattel: so that a slave-owner may carry his negroes into any State of the Union, and the ruffian who assailed an unarmed man at a desittle than there are slaves potential standard of the ruffian who assailed an unarmed man at a desittle than there are slaves potential standard of the ruffian who assailed an unarmed man at a desittle than there are slaves and the ruffian who assailed an unarmed man at a desittle than the ruffian who assailed an members are living under a retrograde military ra-gime, in a period of despotism and physical force: and the other is living under the advanced period of \*Since the above was written, intelligence has reached I'ngland that Dred Scott and his wife and two daughters were emancipated at St. Louis on the 26th of May. The husband of his owner effected his release by making him over to a slaveholder of St. Louis who had power to emancipate him, and lost no time in doing so.

tinuance of the Union is involved; and it was pro- by a spirit of union, loyalty, and mutual confid posed in its most critical form by Preston Brooks among its residents, to be the citadel of the Federal when he half murdered the Massachusetts Senator on Government, in case of revolutionary action among the floor of Congress. The South, by recognising the States. the deed as an act of patriotism, has scaled the doom About the same time, another member of Congress took occasion to exemplify the Southern view of inthe responsibilities and the liabilities which the renumber of European and free negro laborers and ser-midst of the vigilance caused by this apprehension, vants is perpetually on the increase; the facilities Governor Wise ventured upon the most extraordina-

at the National Hotel was bey; and there were still many death or recovery. The number of the country in the civilized incident could have made so the were still courring, after eks, the merchants of Wash-housand dollars for a rewardiven which should afford a sometic were which should afford a sometic reputation were commissive port on the character of the puestions were sent by them to a symptoma and course of the hundred victims are dispersed, the medical world has every did in the inquiry; and by the inviction that arrenic was the versal. ween the ty and thirty; and there were still many cases lingering between death or recovery. The number of persons taken ill was seven hundred; and there is probably no other country in the civilized world where such an incident could have made so little noise. When deaths were still occurring, after an interval of many weeks, the merchants of Washington subscribed ten thousand dollars for a reward,

sion. 'I do not see,' said Emerson, in his address; understood to promise 'a totally new policy, do- fa very recent fact. When the capital of the State was to the citizens of Concord, 'how a barbarous com-munity and a civilized community can constitute himself in the summer. Meanwhile, it is for our one State.' This is the question in which the con-readers to judge whether Washington is prepared,

What is the aspect of the respective States? The of the Union, if the more civilized portion of the two leading sovereignties, according to tradition and States choose to exact the legitimate consequences. prestige, are Virginia and Massachusetts; the first leading the 'gallant South' and its 'peculiar institution,' and the other heading the Puritan-descenddustrial relations. He shot through the heart an ed populations and governments of New England. Irish waiter at a hotel, and escaped all punishment According to the statements of the leading journal but a small fine, imposed by the District Court, as of its capital city, Richmond, less than five years if for the purpose of endorsing the murderer's opin- ago, Virginia once contained more wealth and a ion that 'a menial' is not a man,—white laborers larger population than any other State of the Union; educing themselves, by the very act of labor, to the whereas it was, in 1852, the fifth in point of wealth, social position of slaves. The Charleston Standard and the fourth in population. The city of New observed on the occasion—' If white men accept the York then contained more free persons than the office of menials, it should be expected that they will whole of Virginia east of the Alleghanies; and of do so with an approbension of their relation to soci- this population, it was computed, that no less than ety, and the disposition quietly to encounter both 166,000 young persons, between seven and sixteen years of age, were brought up in total ignorance. lation implies.' An Alabama paper hoped that These were 'mean whites'—an element which we waiters at the North 'would take a lesson in pru- bave shown to be all-important in considering the dence, and not expect the security of gentlemen political prospects of any State where they exist. while they did the work of gentlemen's live chat- There is a better chance for them in Virginia than tels. Can those who work, and those who thus re- in any other Southern State, because there is less gard work, 'constitute one State'? Meantime, a slave labor. The land has lapsed into barrenness, clergyman, the Rev. Moneure Conway, much fol-through the failure of capital and the high cost of lowed and respected, preached some of the common-labor; and the revenue of the slaveholders is mainest doctrines of Christian liberty and love, and was ly derived from the slave-breeding. Not one-fourth advised to resign his pulpit at Washington. He of the cultivable area is under tillage; and twodid so; and there was an intention of building a thirds of what was once highly productive is now church for him where he might preach the whole more waste. Farms are offered for sale 'by thou-gospel, but he seems to be now-permanently settled sands,' the journals say; but nobody will buy. at Cincinnati; and one of the recent tokens of rev- Even the wolves have re-appeared in Eastern Virolutionary tendencies in Ohio, is an invitation from a body of Senators and Representatives to Mr. Convay to come and lecture to them. According to of Captain Smith and Pocahontas. The soil lies Mr. Olmsted's statements, slavery must be rapidly open for tillage; yet the poor whites are so desti-Mr. Olimsted's statements, slavery must be rapidly melting away in the District of Columbia; and accounts from Virginia, of a yet more recent date, plainly fix the time, within a few years, when scarcely a slave will be left in Washington. The for escape are very great; and the owners of slaves ry incitements to revolution, in case of the election for escape are very great; and the owners of sixty prefer letting them out to hirers beyond the limits of any President acceptable to the Northern States, which he describes as peopled by 'greasy mechanthe slaves being, even now, too many for their mas- ies,' who live among foul circumstances and foul ters. The accident, whatever it was, which killed thoughts, and bring down all the gentry to their own so many of the boarders at the National Hotel, last level. He was prepared for a dissolution of the ad which has prostrated the health and Union, and declared the State to be so, too, in prestrength of so many more, (including the President,) ference to living under the rule of Fremont. A was at first hushed up as much as possible; but greater revolution than he proposed is going forward tional Hotel has led to the disclosure of a good many and the abasement of agriculture is so complete, that elsewhere. First, there was talk of arsenic; and the party of west-country farmers, long desirous to this occasioned the temporary 'solution,' as it was abolish slavery, is receiving accessions of force which called, of the rat story. It was said that a multi- seem likely to render it dominant. For some time tude of rats, suffering under the pains of poison, had rushed into the cistern, and were found close and from Europe so cheap as to intercept some of packed in layers in the water drunk in the house. the migration to the West. The land so offered is This story being anxiously disproved by the proprie- chiefly lapsed estates, which, once exhausted and tors, and hushing-up being impossible, an ostenta- left wild, have returned to their original condition, tious examination and superficial report on the and await the process of clearing, as they did two drains and cosspools was sent forth, some essential or three centuries ago. So good is the prospect, facts of which are denied by competent persons, that the Hon. Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, has set while subsequent deaths are believed to point un-mistakably to arsenic as their cause. There is a New York by means of a company, just as Kansas tacit understanding among many,—probably among is dealt with by the Emigrant Aid Societies. The most of the observers of the circumstances,—that the proposal has been like a bomb-shell cast into the satistrophe is doubtless the work of slaves; and no midst of the State of Virginia. Some leading newsone who has so visited the slave States as to be in the confidence of the planters, could be much surence with the staple business of slave-breeding; prised at such an invident. There is scarcely a while other journals hope that it may regenerate ong-settled neighborhood in the Southern States the State by introducing a good quality of labor, where there are not bereaved parents, widows, and which must bring after it the capital which is so widowers, whose homes have been rendered desolate much needed. The scheme is not a sound one; for by ' the propensity ' of slaves to poison whites. no citizens of any free country, American or Euro-At Washington, we thus see one half of the Sen- pean, could endure to live under the laws of Virginate is in direct hostility with the other; while the ia, as they now are; and there can be no reason why leading men of the great Northern majority, in both emigrants should sit down in a region where indus-Houses, live under threats of assault, and carry try is a disgrace. But there is no doubt of a radiarms in fear of murder by 'Southern chivalry,' if cal change being in progress, which cannot go on caught defenceless. The Supreme Court has desended into the dirt of political partisanship, and ern section, in virtue of its free labor. The black adventured the overthrow of the principles and policy of the Republic, directly provoking a revolution.

No man in the capital of this Democratic Republic

No man in the capital of this Democratic Republic can safely speak his mind; and even the clergy can- that part of her population.' Any considerable not freely preach the gospel from their own pulpits. immigration from the free States, and the creation of As murder skulks in the streets, so poison is hidden a new landed and free-labor interest, would bring at the Board. The President tells the world in his after it a speedy change in the laws, and complete public addresses, that nothing can be better than conversion in politics. But the decision in Dred the state of the country; and that, in regard to po- Scott's case leaves no time for a peaceable converlitical agitation, in particular, 'all is calm:' while sion; and there is no doubt whatever that Virginia aware that treason reigns in the courts, violence in is at present divided against itself, and ready to the legislative chambers, assassination in the streets come to blows on the first incitement. The new and public vehicles, and a most potent spirit of ven- search-law of March, 1856, by which all vessels not cance in the kitchen; while he is himself feeble wholly Virginian are made subject to search, if and suffering from 'an accident,' which he can bound to any place North of the ports of the State, erhaps account for better than we can. He is and not allowed to sail without a certificate, which has to be paid for, is declared unconstitutional by several of the States; and Massachusetts has, by • At the end of April, the number of ascertained several of the States; and Massachusetts has, by eaths from the fatality at the National Hotel was beseen to the states; and there were still many

ravaged by pestilence in 1855, physicians and surgeons were summoned from a distance, or went voluntarily to Norfolk, to render aid. Of these devoted men, fourteen died, and were buried on the spot. Newspapers of a late date, and the Norfolk Argus for one, inform us that the state of Southern feeling towards the free North ' requires the remo val' of the bodies of these benefactors of the city Such a thing seems incredible; but the disinterment of the bodies, for removal to Philadelphia, is anounced as actually decreed. If this degree of sec tional hatred is insanity, it is also revolution.

Massachusetts, the intellectual and moral leader of the States of the federation, is at this moment actually not in the Union. Its Personal Liberty law is in direct contradiction to the federal law regarding fugitive slaves; and the position of antagoism seems likely to be maintained by the spirit of the people. A fugitive family now in Boston affords an occasion for bringing the discrepancy to a decision : but the Slave Power does not seem dispos ed to try. The slave-mother in this case is as white as any lady in Boston; and this practical testimony to the 'amalgamation' prevalent in the South gives orce to the case, and makes it a good one for a test The alternative was fairly placed before the fugitive—whether she would proceed to Canada with her children, or remain under the guardianship of the laws of Massachusetts, and of its vigilant citizens. She decided to remain; and visitors have gone from house to house to engage the citizens in a pledge to defend their guests against all hostile comers, a

The pledge is as solemn as that of ' lives, fortunes, and sacred honor 'on the former great occasion. The rendition of Sims first, and then of Burns, was mournful piece of training for Massachusetts which has evidently 'bettered the instruction,' and she is duly prepared for the consequences of refusing any further rendition of fugitives. The Governor of the State, Gardner, in his proclamation of a general fast in April, went out of his way to recommend the clergy and citizens to avoid mixing up political subjects with the devotions of the day. The response s very striking. The citizens have spoken out in their various ways to the effect that to omit political sin, sorrow, peril, and fear from their prayers, would be to mock Heaven with hypocrisy; and even the clergy for the most part so backward in recognizing the worst sins and troubles of their day, made the churches ring with their denunciations of the Government's interference, and with their reprobation of the decision of the Supreme Court. The old spirit is fairly up, as it was on the first reception of the news of the treatment inflicted on their senator, last vest No doubt, it takes some time, and requires a few failures, to bring the community into the true whatever the truth may be, the fatality at the Na- under Buchanan. So many slaves have escaped, plight for a revolutionary struggle; and there is much truth in the allegations we hear of the mer-cenary character of much of the support given to the Kansas Emigrant Aid Society, and of the reluctance of the wealthy, the indolent, and the timid to affront the South, and the great men at Washington. Still, there have now been so many overt acts of committal and reform, and the great body of citizens who are not involved with the South, commercially or otherwise, have always shown themselves s sound when fairly tested, that there can be no reasonable doubt of Massachusetts leading the North in any resistance to unconstitutional claims from the South. The common schools in Boston have recently been thrown open to the children of the people of color, who were formerly educated in separate schools. None but the best results have ensued; and this step is to be sustained, in defiance of all legal decisions that negroes are not citizens, and can have no rights or claims. Again, Massachusette was, we believe, the first State which organized Disunion Associations, -societies formed to spread such information, and afford such centres of op and action, as would prepare and bring about a dissolution of the Union; and the recent action of the Supreme Court has remarkably increased the number of these societies in the North. The Freesoil party is, of course, demolished by the judgment in Dred Scott case; and it would have peris nearly as soon without such a blow. Its aim was to render freedom national, and slavery sectional, nstead of the existing converse. It nee ing how that aim was impracticable, and how great a mistake it has been to call the free-soil leaders Ab olitionists; and the present fortunes of the Free-Soilers have brought over multitudes to the convic. tion, that no aim short of the abolition of slavery can succeed, politically or otherwise. Thus, while the Abolitionists are duly grateful to Mr. Sumner and other free-soil leaders, they do not endorse their doctrine, nor approve of going into Congress by swearing to support the Constitution which it is their very object to subvert in some of its essential provisions. The method is certainly more direct provisions. The method is certainly more direct and honest; and every turn of events seems to prove it more rational and hopeful. They have long open-ity declared, that nothing could be done for the liber-ties of the Republic while it had a pro-slavery Con-stitution; and that the only practicable remedy was an amendment of the Constitution. As the slavean amendment of the Constitution. As the slave holding interest have chosen to bind up the Union with the Constitution and their own additions to it. they have shaped the aim of the Abolitionists into the form of Disunian. Citizens of the highest character, ability, seal, and disinterestedness have devoted themselves to the work of preaching the devoted themselves to the work of preaching disunion doctrine; and they certainly esem leading public conviction more effectually in direction. An incident which occurred a menths ago reveals a prodigious change in the ment of Boston itself, which is about as timid

aristocratic, and dull-hearted a city, in regard to matters of reality, as any in the Union. Twentyone years before the date of Mr. Summer's reception in Boston on his partial recovery, Mr. Garrison had been mobbed in the streets, and in imminent danger of being destroyed as an incendiary; and for many long years he endured ill-usage from almost every class of his neighbors. He was considered a revolutionary agitator of the most dangerous character. When Mr. Summer returned to his constituents, half-murdered, he was received with the highest henors by as vast a multitude as could find standing room along the route. He was enjoined by his physicians to make no exertion whatever, and above all things, to keep his head covered. He must not remove his hat on any consideration. In the doorway of a corner house (a well-known Abolitionist house) stood Garrison, on the top step, as it happen ed. Mr Sumner saw him, and for the only time that day, removed his hat. The crowd cheered the act, and, turning to Garrison, cheered him long and loudly. The incident disclosed what seems the mind of Massachusetts in the present crisis. Mr. Sumner is re-elected, as the nearest to an Abolitionist who will go to Congress.

(To be concluded.)

ADDRESS OF REV. HENRY GREW, Delivered before the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society at their late Annual Meeting.

RESPECTED CHAIRMAN AND FRIENDS:
How joyous would be the hours of our Anniversary had we assembled, as we ought to have done, sary had we assembled, as we ought to have done, to announce and celebrate the nation's obedience to the command of the God of justice and of love, to 'break every galling yoke, and let the oppressed go free'! Alas! 'because judgment against an evil work is not speedily executed, therefore the hearts of the children of men are fully set in them to do evil.' If any of the friends of the suffering slave have slept on their watch-towers, his enemies have been wide on their watch-towers, his enemies have been wide awake. Their machinations at Washington, and

in the Territory concerning Kansas—the decisions of the Supreme Court, where righteousness has fallen, and equity cannot enter-the expulsion of faithful men from their homes, who meekly testify against oppression, and the consigning of a respectable col-ored man to the Penitentiary of Maryland for ten years, for merely having in his house a copy of Un-cle Tom's Cabin, are notable specimens of American liberty, showing the determination of the inhuman tyrants to rivet the manacles of their wretched victims. Shall not the Almighty be avenged on such a nation as this? Thus saith Jehovah, 'I will come near you to judgment; and I will be a swift witness against those who oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow and the fatherless, and that turn aside the stranger from his right, and fear not me, saith the Lord of hosts.' 'Even from the days of your fathers, ye have gone away from mine ordinances, and have not kept them. Return unto me, and I will return unto you, saith the Lord of hosts.' But ye said, Wherein shall we return? Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me, even this whole na-From the days of our revolutionary fathers, we

have gone away from God's ordinance, requiring us to 'do justly,' and to 'proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof.' When all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof. When the Almighty Ruler of nations had heard and graciously answered the cry of our fathers for deliver-ance from an oppression infinitely less than that they and their degraded sons have imposed on millions of their brethren, he commanded our fathers to do unto others as they would have others do unto them, and let the oppressed go free.' But, instead of obeying their great Deliverer, they sacrificed all brother's inalienable rights on the altar of their own selfishness, and, forming a league to secure jus-tice to themselves and their own posterity, left their poor brother and his posterity to groan, and bleed, and die in slavery. What a spectacle has this counand die in slavery. What a spectacle has this country presented to the moral universe! In the year 1776, the patriots and head-men of the Colonies appealed to High Heaven, protesting against the tyranny of George the Third of England, in taxing the people without representation. They rested the justification of their appeal to arms on the principle that liberty is the inalienable right of all men. Then, when they had obtained liberty for themselves, they when they had obtained liberty for themselves, they basely refused the same inalienable right to hundreds of thousands of their brethren, some of whom had aided them in obtaining their freedom; and formed a compact which, to the colored man, was a 'covenant with death' and an 'agreement with bell.' It not only left him in chains, but pledged the combined power of all the States to crush him if he pre-bined power of all the States to crush him if he pre-sumed to use the very same means to obtain his lib-erty, which they had used to obtain their own! And what, I ask, is the excuse for this palpably

consistent and atrocious villany?

The excuse is, that the gentlemen of the South were so determined to rob men of their acknowledged rights, that unless others would join them in the robbery, they would form no union. And so, forrobotry, they would form no union. And so, for-sooth, because one party were determined in their rebellious opposition to God's law of justice, it was right for the other party to join the rebellion, in or-der to form a union! Because the one party were determined not to cease serving the devil, it was best for the other to turn about, and serve him together! What sort of logic is this for men profes

Rightcourses, humanity and consistency demand-that no political union should have been formed, compact agreed to, which made no provision for the immediate abolition of slavery throughout the land. This should have been a preliminary to all negotiation—an absolute sine qua non. The Almighty, who hateth oppression, demanded it. The weglect to do it was a robbery of God on the part of the whole nation. the whole nation. It was a robbery of divine authority, by disobeying the just commandment to lot the oppressed go free.' It was a robbery of the slave's intelligent worship, in a great degree, by chaining him down in a state of mental degrada-

tion.

If you could argue every recognition of slavery out of the Constitution, which, as Mr. Quincy observes, would be 'like arguing a man's nose off his face '—if you could prove that it does not require that the fugitive slave shall be delivered to his master, that it does not degrade him to three-fifths of a man, and that it did not forbid the abelition of the cursed slave-trade for twenty years—still the damning fact remains, that the States formed a Union which gave vitality and strength to the atrocious inquity of slavery. Their combined power was pledged to maintain it against every insurrection of the oppressed to deliver themselves from its cruel tyranny. By the Union, the monster possessed the oppressed to deliver themselves from its cruck tyramy. By the Union, the monster possessed strength which it never had before. The Union, therefore, is justly subject to a double condemnation: first, for not abolishing slavery; secondly, for strengthening it. Consequently, as it has been an unrighteous Union from the first, its dissolution has always been a duty. It ought to be dissolved, and a Union formed on the basis of doing unto others as Union formed on the basis of doing unto others as see would have others do unto us. Then, Columbia, when thou shalt 'loose the bands of wickedness, undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go froe, and break every yoke,' then (and not till then) shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily.'

This Union is the idol of the country. 'It opposith and exalteth itself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped.' Men of all political parties bow down before it, and sacrifice on its altarmichtenuages and instice, and all the rights of mile

ties bow down before it, and sacrines on the lies bow down before it, and salcrines on the intecounces and justice, and all the rights of militars of their brothren, whom the Judge of all the risk (before whose awful tribunal they must soon the county commands them to love as themselves. This lies is worse than death to

cure. And the more we see of each other, the le-likely shall we be to commit the error of thinking of crwise. The fact is, that we who live along the lin this Union be broken up. Maryland will not consent to it, I think. I trust Virginia will not. Ohio, I am sure, will not. Nor Indiana, nor Hinois, nor Mis-

his railroads, his cotton, his commerce, his fraternity with men-stealers, and whatever else he pleases,
into the one scale; let him throw in all his fears
into the one scale; let him throw in all his fears
into the one scale; let him throw in all his fears of the consequences of doing what he knows to be contemplated in the original call. We are somewhat right; and he shall see all, all these kick the beam, at a loss to determine whether the parties to this centhe moment we have put in the other scale the Godgiven liberty of one member of the human brother-hood. All ill-gotten gains are a curse, both to indi-

others who accord with him, by a familiar illustra-tion. Suppose a company of thieves have associated to fill their coffers by their marauding exploits on the highway. After awhile, some have compunc-tions of conscience, and advocate a reformation of the entire company, but without success. Failing in this, several of the honest converts advocate a in this, several of the honest converts advocate a character matters, producing a state of thing dissolution of the union, in order that they may not unparalleled since the formation of the government be particles of other men's sins. One replies, like which made it certain that no adequate representation dissolution of the union, in order that they may not be particlers of other men's sins. One replies, like Mr. Freeman Clarke, it is not 'my object to preach the dissolution of the Union, and my reason is a very simple one—how are you going to dissolve the Union? The only way is by making' the men' believe that (honesty) is of more value than the Union. You have got to convince them first of that, have you not?' In reply, it is affirmed that some are convinced of this; and the question is, is it not their duty to withdraw from the Union, and to endeavor to convince others that honesty is of more deavor to convince others that honesty is of more value than a Union in iniquity?

I do not perceive why this simple illustration is not apposite to the case. The Union of the Amer-

can States, in respect to about four millions of the human brotherhood, is an atrocious confederacy for wholesale robbery of all the rights of humanity, per-petrating an outrage on all those rights vastly ex-ceeding the outrages of all the bandits on the face of the earth. Mr. Clarke, Mr. Chase and others, in accordance with them respecting the Union, believe this. Now on the same principle that it is the duty of one or more highwaymen, who are convinced of the iniquity of their vocation, to separate them-selves from their associates in crime, it is the duty of those who are convinced of the unrighteousness of the American Union to withdraw from it, and ad-

vocate its dissolution. Righteousness should have no fellowship with unrighteousness.

As the duty of a highwayman, who is convinced of the sin of robbery and murder, to separate from his wicked associates does not depend on the question whether others are or are not convinced of their in-iquity, so neither does the duty of a single State, convinced of the great sin of oppression, upheld by the American Union, depend on the question wheth-

the American Union, depend on the question whether or not other States are convinced of the sin of slavery.

If, indeed, the people of one State can persuade the people of the other States immediately to cease doing evil, and obey the command of God and eternal Justice, to 'break every yoke and let the oppressed go free,' then there is no necessity for disunion. Failing to accomplish this desirable issue, the command is plain and imperative—'Come out from among them and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing.' The great question which is to determine the duty of any individual man, or State, or nation, is, is it right? Not, is any other man, State, or nation, willing to do it? is any other man, State, or nation, willing to do it?

Our respected friend is inconsistent with himself.
He says, 'I am very glad that the idolatrous love of the Union should be exposed and overthrown. I am very glad there are people who think the right thing to be done is to denounce the Union.' Now, if it is to be done is to denounce the Union.' Now, if it is to be done is to denounce the Union.' Now, if it is to be done is to denounce the Union.' Now, if it is to be done is to denounce the Union.' I much to the right, he ought to join with us. It ought to be to would cheerfully acquiesce in their judgment, not to go with the right. If it is wrong, then his re-

We should be glad to give the remainder of this excellent and impressive address, were it not for the crowded state of our columns.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Penn. A. S. Society, in a letter published in the last Standard, giving a sketch of the Anniversary, says :-

Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather and gloomy condition of the times, it was a gathering, in numbers and spirit, altogether worthy of the occasion. A good deal of disappointment was felt at first at the non-appearance of Mr. Garrison; but when the reasons of his absence were made known, and his letter was read, the people were satisfied; and, before the meeting was over, they discovered, as they had more than once before discovered, under similar incommences. That his presence, between desirable. circumstances, that his presence, however desirable, was not altogether indispensable to the interest of the gathering. There was no lack of competent speakers, nor did the meeting suffer much, if any, from want nor did the meeting saffer much, if any, from want of more foreign assistance. Mr. Gay, whose presence was most welcome, was the only speaker from a distance; the rest were all Pennsylvanians. To Mr. Furness we were all especially indebted. His address, which was the feature of the meeting in the speaking line, was listened to by a full house with the deepest attention. It was sound in doctrine, and highly opportune in tone and general sentiment. It affirmed and illustrated the folly of political action as a second and illustrated the folly of political action as a means of moral reform; justified the faith, doctrinal and practical, of the ultra-abolitionists, and drew valuable lessons of instruction from the developments which are now being made by the times.'

### A BASE CALUMNY REFUTED.

We published some time since, a full review of a remarkable work on the Slavery question, written by Mr. H. R. Helper, a native of North Carolina. The Washington Union, unable, it would seem, to answer this book in any other way, took to calamniating its author. It charged that his real name was not Helper but Hilper, and that some ten years ago, being in partnership with Mr. Michael Brown of Salisbury, in the book business, he had gone to New York with funds belonging to the concern, of which he had never rendered any account.—

The Journal of Commerce, according to its practice of serving as echo to the Union, hastened to repeat this libel. A letter, however, has been written by the Michael Brown, of Salisbury, referred to in the Union, which sets this calaumny at rest, so far as it relates to any basiness connection with him. For the benefit of all the parties concerned, we give the letter as follows:

'Salisnuar, N. C., Sept. 28, 1857.

'Mr. R. H. Helper—Dear Sir: Having noticed the article in the Washington Union, in which it stated that you and myself, some ten years ago, entered into the book business in this town; that funds were raised and placed in your hands, and that you started to New York for the purpose of reallenthing. We published some time since, a full review of a

The Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, NOVEMBER 6, 1857.

henceforth, as we have done heretofore. We will retain our respective opinions and positions with eandor, courtesy, firmness and resolution. And we will refer whatever question may be between us to the great American tribunal of popular discussion and popular judgment. But in time to come, as in the time past, we cleave to the Union as our six of refuge, and, unact God, our sure guarantee of prosperity and power and abiding glory.

What sort of guarantee, I ask, is this Union, what kind of an ark of refuge is it to four millions of mer made in the divine image, and of the same blood with ourselves?

Mr. Chase believes American Slavery (the vitat strength and support of which, is the present political Union of 'he States) is a vile system of unrighteousness and inhumanity, of which the entire world can furnish no parallel. What then, let us consider, is the true character of this eulogy, 'out a vindication of the foundation of an acknowledged wholesale robbery of millions of human brotherhood of all the rights of humanity? Will Mr. Chase tell us that the blessings of the Union will counterbalance this 'sum of all villanies'? Let him put his railroads, his cotton, his commerce, his fraternity with men-stealers, and whatever clase he pleases, him throw in all his fears. sure mean to have their gathering considered as only informal, or as the Convention proper; nor do we hood. All ill-gotten gains are a curse, both to indi-viduals and nations.

Let us show Mr. Chase's position, and that of others who accord with him.

which was given to the whole country, in all financial and business matters, producing a state of things censure, all reference to the ground on which they deemed the postponement justifiable. As these resolutions stand recorded, the Committee are inferentially held up as acting capriciously, and without offering any reason for their conduct. Of this they have, in their turn, a right to complain.

2. It is said that some persons, not knowing of the postponement, came long distances, at much cost of time and money, to attend the Convention. This, of course, was to be regretted, though such cases could not have been numerous. Unfortunately, a tele graphic despatch, announcing the final decision of the Committee, never reached our faithful coadjutor, Ma-RIUS R. ROBINSON, editor of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle, to whom it was addressed; and he was informed of it only by a letter written at the same time but which was four days on the way. A delay of four days, at so late an hour, was a great misfortune, and one which could not have been foreseen by the Committee. The notice, too, in the New York Tribune, was not inserted in the manner or with the promptness anticipated. Though the Chairman of

concluded, as a state of public affairs had suddenly taken place which precluded the possibility of obtain-They still believe that they were justified in the course they pursued. At the worst, their error wa ne of judgment, nothing more.

4. As nearly all the anti-slavery agents were in the ection of country in which the Convention was called, it was quite natural that they (in common with our Ohio friends generally) should feel greatly disap pointed at the postponement, as they might not again be so favorably circumstanced to be present at a sim ilar gathering; but as the notice of postponement, in their judgment, came too late materially to affect the general attendance-as six consecutive public meet ings for discussion were held at Cleveland-and as i was the opinion of all who attended that a noble work was done in the cause of freedom, by the powerful testimonies recorded and the eloquent speeches mad on the occasion-we trust they will be reconciled to the result, even if not convinced of the wisdom of the decision arrived at by the Committee of Arrange ments. We should like to know, however, whether the Convention that was held claimed to be the on originally called, notwithstanding the action of th Committee, or only a local gathering. If the former, then the Committee are to be considered as discharged from any further responsibility touching anothe Convention; if not, then we conceive that they were not properly amenable to such a body for the conclu sion to which they came, and no condemnatory reso lutions should have been adopted. 5. It is due to the Committee to state, that while

they were considering the expediency of postpone

are influenced in their movement by a feeling of un-compromising hostility to slavery, and who have decompromising hostility to slavery, and who have to voted the greater part of their lives in showing up a exposing the iniquities of the system, and that, too, in the most effective manner'; yet expressing its 'regret that they should be laboring to bring about that state

or its safety,—the clique of Southern fire-caters to the contrary, notwithstanding,—and well may tremle at the prospect of its dissolution! Southern disunion is nothing but rant and bluster—'full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. Northern disunion

What heinous crime has this city committed, that at the close, by showing that, whatever were his pro such a convention of cowardly men, unsexed women, fessed views of the anti-slavery character of the Con-and impudent negroes, should gather within its bor- stitution, his act was with a party and for men who ders?' This is a sample of its blackguardism and believed in and exercised a pro-slavery Constitutionmob-inciting ruffianism. This is its Republican idea thus belieing his professions.

of the right of the people to discuss the nature and At the opening of the session of Thursday morning edited by J. A. Harris, A. W. Fairbanks, and George tions:—

A. Renedict—a most scurrilous trinity.

11. Resolved, That the time has fully arrived whe

spirit, in its treatment of the anti-slavery cause and ual liberties, and those of our posterity, equally with its advocates. Of course, it is the paid tool and mer- our duty to the enslaved millions of America, dedepraved editor has long since become 'gray' in the outside of the Federal Government, designed and calservice of slavery and the devil. It brands the esti- culated to effect its overthrow. mable members of the Convention as 'fanatics' and 12. Resolved, That from the peculiar character traitors, white spirits and black, a small and the political system under which we live, the friends sweet-scented crowd'-and an inquiry into the value of freedom can labor most effectually to accomplis of the Union as damnable treachery to the only bond our object by means adapted to the withdrawal of in which holds in harmony (!) the people of these thirty- dividual State sovereignties from the Confederacy—one States'—and indulges in the vilest personalities. leaving the future confederation of these sovereignties How does it happen that the whole gang of politi- to the guidance of circumstances. cal demagogues, shoulder-hitters, roydies, mobocrats, cut-throats, and scoundrels universally, are so enam- Parker Pillsbury, and H. C. Wright. ored with the 'glorious Union,' and the most zealous

Union against those who are for its overthrow, no C. C. Burleigh, in favor,—interspersed with questions Democrat, no Whig, no 'American,' no Republican and answers between the speakers and others, that ventures to stand upon it, but each runs away, in the added spice to the proceedings. spirit of a poltroon, crying 'Treason! treason!'-or engages in the congenial work of throwing filth at all by W. W. Brown, of Mass., J. Elizabeth Jones, of who conscientiously regard the Union as a covenant Ohio, A. T. Foss, of N. H., C. L. Remond and S. S. with death '?

ore incapable of defence on the ground of justice and humanity. Surely, when all that is mercenary, op- the necessity of an immediate overthrow of the Amer pressive and fiendish is on its side, the time has fully ican Union, that has proven itself so gigantic an en-

#### DISUNION CONVENTION.

Notwithstanding the official withdrawal of the call or this Convention by the Committee of Arrangements, and the depressing effect of the financial pressure upon all classes of people, quite a respectable assemblage, representing a majority of the Free States, gathered at Chapin's Hall, Cleveland, Ohio, on the 28th ult., and with a temporary organization adopted unanimously the following Resolutions :

Whereas, A Call for a Northern Convention to as emble to-day, in this city, has been issued and signed by more than six thousand five hundred persons, residents of Seventeen States of our Union, 'To consider the practicability, probability and expediency of a separation between the Free and Slave States;

Whereas, That Call has been suddenly and unexpectedly countermanded, and the assemblage post-poned by the Committee of Arrangements; therefore, be it

1st. Resolved, That we, the assembled Delegates and

others, signers of this Call, or friendly to its objects, are not able to see reasons sufficient for such postponement : nor can we think that the Committee possessed any power, delegated or moral, for such a proceeding, after journeys in some instances of hundreds of miles, at much cost of time and money.

2d. Resolved, That good faith towards the public, a due respect for ourselves, as the callers of this Conrention, and more especially our responsibilities to the ause of Humanity and Freedom, impel our adherence to the design for which we have come together; and without questioning the motives or intentions of those who have counselled a different course, and deeply deploring their absence, with that of thousands of others who are kept away by this sudden action, we will still hold a Convention for the promotion of the bjects contemplated in our original call.

And then permanently organized by the choosing of I. R. Robinson, of Ohio, as President, with a Vice President from each of the States represented, with Secretaries, Business and other Committees.

Addresses were made by C. L. Remond, A. K. Fos-er, and Parker Pillsbury, and an adjournment was and to 2 o'clock, P. M.

At the opening of the afternoon session, the following Resolutions were offered by the Business Commitee, viz:

3d. Resolved, That Slavery and Liberty are eterni ntagonisms, and can never be peacefully united in the same government. Fire and water, Christ and Belial. are not more irreconcilable; and of this fundamental truth, the history of the United States is a sad, yet clear and unmistakable illustration.

4th. Resolved, That in the formation of the Ameri-

an Union, the Jesuitical doctrine, that the end sanctifies the means, was sdopted and followed, and the eternal law of right repudiated and set at naught. Addresses were made by A. M. Powell, of New

ork, and C. C. Burleigh, of Connecticut, ably setting forth the expediency, the practicability, and the duty of an immediate dissolution of the American Union. The Business Committee here reported the following

5th. Resolved, That resistance to tyranny both a sacred right and an imperious duty, and revolutions in Government are no less so when they fail to secure all the rights of the humblest of the people.

6th. Resolved, That the whole history of the Un ted States Government is a continued against Liberty; until not only the slaves of the ple tation, but the entire people of the nominally Pres States, are subjected to a despotism wholly unknown to the American Colonies before the Revolution.

7th. Resolved, That however needful the Ame Union might have been at its formation, as a prote Union might have occur foreign despotiss against British and other foreign despotiss orbits only to protect and prolong a des

says it is for preserving the Union. But a Union ever the blow, however bloody, can be made effective

And the Convention thereupon adjourned till ;

The Cleveland Herald—another Republican (!) journal—attacked the Convention in the bitterest terms, and with the lowest alang, after the manner of the New York Herald, Express, Day Book, &c. &c. It represented those who attended it as 'a small band of dyspeptic men and billious women, 'restless, diseased spirits,' imported traitors, 'lunatics,' the necks of every one of whom should be stretched 'winding up by saying, 'The miserable fanatics have gone home—if they have any homes'—and asking, 'Remond, Mr. Pryne was pretty effectively shut up 'What heinous crime has this city committed, that at the close, by showing that, whatever were his necessarian.

value of their political institutions! The Heraid is the Business Committee reported the following resolu-

The Plain Dealer has always exhibited a satanic a due regard for the preservation of our own individcenary organ of Border Ruffian Democracy, and its mands the organization of a revolution among parties

Addresses from L. Todd and A. Pryne, of Ohio

red with the 'glorious Union,' and the most zealous a its defence?

How does it happen that when a free platform is Mr. Watkins, of N. Y., (Associate Editor of Frede resented, as at Cleveland, for the defence of the rick Douglass's Paper,) as opposed to Disunion, and At the evening and last session, speeches were made

Foster, of Mass. Mr. Remond, on rising, was met It is because the Union is the bulwark of the slave by a taunt from an outsider in the gallery, which system, and the deadly foe of emancipation, and there- aroused him to the utterance of one of the most cloquent vindications of the rights of man as man, and of ome for the pure in heart, the lovers of impartial gine for the destruction of human rights, of the white liberty, the worshippers of the true God, to rally for as well as the black, that it has ever been our lot to listen to.

The resolutions presented and discussed were adopt ed in full.

The attendance through the day and evening w arger than the day before, and the discussions, which were of great ability, were very interesting, and, at times, quite exciting. The Convention, at 11 o'clock, P. M., adjourned

sine die.

LETTER FROM PARKER PILLSBURY. ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 26, 1857. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON.

The tidings of the postponement of the Disunion Convention fell on us like lead, when the Liberato and Standard came this afternoon. The Committee meant wisely and well; but it was a desperate reponsibility to take, at so late an hour. Persons are ere to-night, on their way to the Convention, who have come long distances, at great expense, and who expected to reach Cleveland to-morrow, with a purpose as earnest and holy as brought the farmers New England to Lexington and Bunker Hill at the opening scenes of the great Revolutionary Drama which it is left for us to complete.

The Remonds and myself closed a most interesting Convention here last evening, -the last of our present especially at a period so late that many of us could series; and our valedictory word was a rallying-cry Every heart seemed to beat in unison on the momentous question, and this very 'financial crisis' was an important part of the argument with which it was enforced,-treated as in your Pennsylvania letter. There are many people here who are ready to go on foot hundreds of miles to such a gathering, and who deem the 'money panie' almost a merciful dispensation of Providence at this time on its account.

You have little idea, I think, what an interest this proposed Convention has awakened. Hundreds have refrained from voting this autumn on its account thinking this would be a most favorable time and oc easion for a change of action. We have found many husbanding their resources in order to meet the expense of going. Others having business at Cleveland or its vicinity have, at much inconvenience, deferred it, so as to connect the Convention with its transaction Some stayed away from the anniversary at Alliance and others from the meetings of ' Progressive Friends, in order to be at it, when they could not possibly b at more than one; and very many have regarded the movement with an importance and intensit overlook and overleap all questions of only

Had the Convention been held, it would have chalenged Cleveland, or any other Western city, to furish a hall large enough to contain it; and a more earnest body of men and women were never brought

gether than would have composed it. It is not for me to question the action of the Com nittee, though I must regret that it came so late; or many are on the way to Cleveland from great disances, who will not know their disappointment till hey arrive there. Men of good judgment think and ay the 'financial crisis' could not have affected the onvention so unfortunately as the postpone the general interests of the cause.

Yours, in the greatest haste PARKER PILLSBURY.

NEW MUSIC. OLIVER DITSON & Co., 277 Wash ngton street, have just published the follow

pour le piano par Z. A. Getze.

PENNSYLVANIA A. S. SOCIETY.

The Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society held its wenty-first anniversary at West Chester on the 22d and 23d ultimo-James Morr, the President, in the chair. The Annual Report of the Executive Committee (a lucid and comprehensive document) was read by J. Miller M'Kim. A letter from Wm. Lloyd Garrison was also read, and listened to with evident interest and attention. In the course of the proceed. ings, able and interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. Wm. H. Furness, Rev. Henry Grew, Rev. Mr. Karschar, Sydney Howard Gay, Mary Grew, and Lucretia Mott. The Business Committee reported the following series of resolutions :-

1. Resolved, That in meeting to-day to celebrate the Twenty-first Anniversary of our formation, this Society has reuson to rejoice in the vigor and maturity of its organization, and to congratulate itself that, in heart and hope, in principle and purpose, its strength

has undergone no abatement.

2. Resolved, That in the signs of the times, unpropitious as they seem politically, and gloomy as to many they are, in a commercial point of view, the well-grounded abolitionist sees no sufficient cause for discouragement or despondency.

3. Resolved. That our faith in the truth of our principles is unshaken; that we believe our cause, being the cause of God and humanity, will move steadily forward in spite of all obstacles, real or apparent; that though our movement may receive a temporary check, or be obscured by a passing cloud, its course must still, like the path of the just, shine brighter and brighter to the perfect day.

4. Resolved, That as our hope of success lies in a

radical change of the public sentiment which sanctions the existence of slavery, rather than in the triumph of a party which would limit its extension, our chief regret in the failure of the Republicans at the last Presidential election was in the evidence it afforded of the ignorance, prejudice and corruption that still prevail in the North, and especially in our own State of Pennsylvania.

5. Resolved, That while we would not question the good intentions of many of our Republican brethren in their mode of action; and while we are free to admit that whatever anti-slavery truth they may be the means of diffusing, is of appreciable value to the cause; we, nevertheless, submit, that the evil inherent in, and incidental to, their plan of operation, counteracts the good; that they have no moral right to acquiesce in the one for the sake of the other-thus doing evil that good may come; and while the same ends are to be accomplished by means not liable to the same objections, they are, if not without excuse, without justi-

6. Resolved, That as the compact of the federal government, which binds the North to deliver up the fugitive slave and 'suppress insurrections,' is the foundation and support of the Southern slave system, any ostensible plan of anti-slavery action based on this compact, or assuming practically or theoretically its validity, is on its face an absurdity, and unworthy of confidence. 7. Resolved, That as the people of the free States.

by virtue of their federal obligations, support, as on their shoulders, the chief weight of the slave system, the first and last demand of the abolitionists should be Stand from under-annul the compact-wash your hands of the iniquity-be no longer parties to such an infamous bargain-dissolve the Union!

8. Resolved, That in the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency, the cherished hopes of the slaveholders have thus far been realized; his course of policy towards Kansas, and his letter to the New England clergymen, proving him to be a pro-slavery politician, whose consistency on that subject is still without a flaw.'

9. Resolved, That the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court-a decision in which the doctrine is laid down that a man of African descent is not, and cannot be, a citizen of the United States, and in which the opinion is covertly implied that the black man has no rights whatever which the white man is bound to respect-is a decision worthy of the Constitution of which that tribunal is the authorized expounder, and furnishes additional evidence that the government of the United States is, in its essential structure, hopelessly pro-slavery.

10. Whereas, the avowed object of the American Tract Society is to promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality'; and whereas, American slavery is a heinous sin against God, violation of all morality; therefore,

Resolved. That the American Tract Society, by its uniform course of refusal to utter any condemnation of this system of iniquity, and thereby compromising with the powers of darkness, for the sake of securing the co-operation of the South, has broken the divine ommand to rebuke all sin, and has proved itself guilty of shameful inconsistency, and unworthy of the patronage of all who have any love for their fellow-men.

11. Resolved, That our grateful acknowledgments are due to the abolitionists of Great Britain and ire land, for their hearty co-operation in our cause, and our earnest desire and confident hope are, that we may continue to enjoy in the future, as we have in the past, the benefit of their valuable services.

These resolutions elicited an animated discussion, in which Edward M. Davis, Robert Purvis, Robert Collier, Lucretia Mott, Thomas Whitson, B. R. Plunlev, J. M. McKim, Mary Grew, Levi Coates, S. H.Gay, and others, participated. They were all adopted. The following persons were elected officers of the

Society for the cusning year :- Presidents-Robert Purvis, Thomas Whitson. Treasurer-Sarah Pugh-Corresponding Secretary\_J. M. McKim. Recording Secretary-Reuben Tomlinson. Executive Committee-Lucretia Mott, Abby Kimber, Jacob Pierce, M. J. Burleigh, Benjamin C. Bacon, Mary Grew, Ed. ward M. Davis.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The annual State Election took place in this Comconwealth, on Tuesday last, for the various State of ficers, and for Senators and Representatives. Notwithstanding the depression in all business matters, it was contested with great spirit, especially by the partisans of Mr. Banks and those of Gov. Gardner minating in the election of the Hon. NATHANIEL P. Banks for Governor by an overwhelming plurality over Henry J. Gardner, whose defeat it gives us the utmost pleasure to record. The vote in the State (including all but four towns) stands thus :- Banks (in round numbers,) 62,000; Gardner, 38,000; Berth ocratic,) 31,000; Scattering, 200-of which (3leb Swan received 150. The vote in Boston seel-Banks, 4224; Gardner, 5171; Beach, 4150, De Sonate stands 32 Banks, 2 American, 4 Democrats and 2 doubtful. The House stands 166 Banks is American, and 36 Democrats. Nine districts in less rom. The whole State ticket of the Banks party, is insteaded in Actionary Secretary of State, Treasure, buditor, and Attorney General, are elected by large turalities. All the Banks Councillors, except to here.

Caleb Cushing, as drawn by himself, (what infarm

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To ran Entron of THE LIBERATOR: DEAR SIR, Faithful are the wounds of a friend. gra Solomon; and if many and severe blows are are of falthfulness and friendship, then may I rank ge of the contributors to your paper of the 23d inst. warm friend of my scheme of partial and volun-

ur compensation.
I would not ask the privilege of appearing in your columns with a defence of my views, had he not serv ed them up in such a style that no reader of the origis like could have detected it in his piquant dish are it not for the label he attached to it. As you ge a lover of free speech and fair play, and especially s you are an Abolitionist whose services in this great er of modern philanthropies have been neither few sor small, I request the favor of a column to state my pecciption for curing thoroughly the hurt of the engliter of God's people, a medicine which will, I selere, cooperate with every other application, and haten the long prayed for cure.

Theg leave to say, by way of preamble, as an an-

gret to the speer against Christian professors and where with which his article begins, that I should shrink from placing the record of my life, as an ati-lavery man, beside that of Mr. C. K. W., and orting Mr. Garrison himself say whether or no he be a nere faithful soldier in this great war. Though I where in evangelical religion, and have devoted my He to its defence and propagation, I have not been mindful of the great iniquity that has falsely claimel the shelter of its saintly wing. I have ever re embered those in bonds as bound with them. I herr been constant in season and out of season in and duty, hardly less great than those of his Southern brehren. I send you with this a discourse, not only esched, but published, in which you will find a clear dushrinking testimony of the importance of the at lest steps in this great movement, and against the Verthern colorphobia, as the chief defence of slavery. But letting that pass, allow me to state the idea With is so strangely transformed in the synopsis of Mr. W. I will quote it as it was printed, italies and that you may see just what he saw, and from which he makes such unwarranted conclusions :-

. What we want is an association that shall be the m through which every lover of freedom, North and South, slaveholder or not, shall give whatsoever geneth to him good, to help every slaveholder that gishes deliverance out of the pit into which he is sucken. In other words, we need preëminently, a MISSIDS AID SOCIETY, or an association to assist, by their toluntary contributions, those masters that may have gid to pree themselves prom slavery, and s liding those slaves that may thus be given them in becaming the life of freemen.

This is the plan which he says 'merely proposes. gen market for those who wish to sell, while no curb peren proposed for the limitation of slaveholding and days-trading in the future, so that the parties who hive sold off their damaged or superannuated slaves to the compensationists, may at once proceed to repenish their stock in the ordinary markets.' I leave to your readers if the original statement bears out his commentary. The whole end and aim of the plan, so far as the

slyveholder is concerned, is to aid penitent masters in scaping from their condition. We hall these when they free and transport their slaves without recom-The Brisbanes, the Grimkes, the Birneys and Clays, the scores of slaveholders who have manumittel their slaves without aid, have been honored by and every other Abolitionist for the sacrifices they have made. What if those same persons had sid, 'I cannot make myself utterly poor, even for cascience' sake. If you who are free will only give mea little out of your abundance or poverty to keep ne from perfect destitution, I will emancipate my dares'? Though we might not as greatly admire them as if they had made a perfect sacrifice, still, we sould not have failed to respond to the appeal. You, sir, and every other Abolitionist, of every shade opinion, contribute liberally of your poverty to marrious masters, to rescue one slave from their fienda clutch, -paying a Shylock price for that immortal oul. Would you not be equally willing to rescue

change their owner into an Abolitionist? The whole effort of THE LIBERATOR, as an antisiavery journal, has been to persuade the nation to give what is just and equal to the slave. If we find those who are almost persuaded, but shrink from leaping upon the rocks of poverty and shame, shall we, s those who love the slave, thus only kept from freedom, and who, as sinners, must love those, of whatever class, who are penitent, and almost ready to do works meet for repentance, shall we refuse him a belping hand and an encouraging word in that hour of trial? No, sir! The very heart and soul of Abolitionism compel us to sympathize with and stimulate, in every right way, every desire of the slaveholder to

many slaves with the same sum, and by the same act

Mr. W. says that I \* assume that the slaveholders deserve pity rather than blame, as having become monorably involved in a business which has ultimately and accidentally become dishonorable. And further, he charges me with speaking of this business as formerly quite correct,' &c. The introduction of a few words here has perverted that argument, which was only one of several, and that the least, with which I defended the above plan, and given it a totally different aspect from what it originally bore. There are no such words as 'accidental,' or 'quite correct,' expressed or implied in my letters. I said, the common feeling is, that when one is honorably involved is a business that ultimately becomes dishonorable, he should be helped to get out of it.' Only those who are honorably involved have any claims on our sympathy or aid. This sentiment I reaffirm, and I thallenge Mr. W., or any other philanthropist, to dis-

Slavery was once an honorable business; not in fruth 'quite correct,' but in human estimation honorshie. Not thirty years ago, it was esteemed honora ble, when your journal arose and 'smote the dark with uncongenial ray.' Not a century ago, every nation was a slaveholding nation, and every Christian of those nations who was able, and was so situated as to make it desirable, was a slaveholder. Was it not then in honorable business in human estimation? In the very paper that contains this censure, you say, in a very able letter, especially in its statement of the real cause of our national disasters, . We see what our fathers did not see. We know what they did not know. And if for them there can be found a shadow of excuse, &c. Clearly teaching that a different esimate was once placed on this sin than now obtains. It was once honorable, then. Mr. C. K. W.'s ancestors, no further back than the second and third generations, may have been slaveholders and slave-traders, and yet as good and pious men as their worthy bolition descendant. Certain it is, that many an Abolitionist must acknowledge such a genealogy. It has become dishouorable, not 'accidentally,' but by the growth of conscience, under the teachings of mulsiles of Christians, from John Wesley and Granville Sharpe, through the Wilberforces, and Clarkons, and Garrisons, to the myriad tongues of Engand and America that are now proclaiming this di-tine truth. But, I ask, can there not be some born in the centre of slavery, taught from childhood, by min-isters and editors and statesmen, that slavery is di-vinely and humanly right,—cannot there be some she have been slow in arriving at the light which has beamed so long on us? It seems strange that the Gospel has been in this world as an active power the near 2000 years, and yet multitudes of intelli sent and thoughtful and conscientions heathen have no idea of its central truths. But so it is, and so me

freedom, may have been unconscious of any dishonor how such a Society, even now, in its unformed state, in his position. If there are such, convicted and pen-itent, but hesitating, as Mr. W., as any man would hesitate, from the great sacrifices to which duty calls, shall we refuse the encouraging word, and the more encouraging offer of a little aid from our slim purses, to bring them from this convicted into a con-

He says I assume that the emancipation of the slave on the soil where he has lived would be a disadurantage to him. Not so. It is because this is ordinarily impossible. No State permits emancipation on the soil, except under such restrictions as make it slave to the says I assume that the emancipation of the says I assume that the soil where he has lived would be a disadurant to emission of the says I assume that the says I assume that the says I assume that the emancipation of the says I as a say I as a sa most an impossibility, the master being bound for the slaves that they shall never be a burden to the State, Stay not in that Sodom, lest you die! with other more severe restrictions. Even this liber-ty is found in only a few States. In more of them, States to give an owner the chance to do his duty.

perfect work, as Mr. W. supposes.

If, then, this is difficult every where, and impossi ole generally, we ought to help him out of this difficulty by providing a home for these Americans in America. So far from my plan favoring the Colonization Society, it is most directly opposed to it. Is terial sympathy. Let them, if so it shall be, unanigiving our emancipated brethren a home among our- mously trample these precious pearls of brotherly duty selves the same as driving them into exile upon a barbarous and deadly shore? Certainly not. It is tak- and rend you for your generosity and Christianity; ing one, and the only, good idea the Colonizationists ing one, and the only, good idea the Colonizationists yet it is binding upon us, as philanthropists, as Chrishave, and using it where it can be effective for good to the slave and to the cause of freedom. No one is afford to. The welfare of the slave, the prosperity of the unchristian and inhuman and unbrotherly idea of and holy sentiment, every desired success of the varicolonization than myself, and my plan has not an iota ous forces of freedom, demand this of us. Therefore, of that great error about it. It helps to put the slave as a lover of the slave, and of those masters desiring where he can be free, where he can have a share in all deliverance from their sin, I am willing to show my the fruits of freedom, in a civilized, Christian land, love, not only by the earnest cry of God, 'Let my This organization, making public the practicability of people go, that they may serve me, but also by somenegro colonization in America among his white brethren, would speedily destroy the power of African col- ly than words. onization, and leave that country to be regenerated, as every heathen land must be, by the gradual workings of Christianity through missionaries and teachers.

If this transportation of the slaves is absolutely requisite to secure their freedom, the slaveholders, in ome instances, ought to be helped in this work, if not in that of manumission. If they have just inherited them, if they have never worked them beyond At the first-mentioned place, the meeting was held that which they have paid them in food and clothing in the Baptist church, and I was followed the next and presents, if there be, in fine, any cases where the masters are only bound to give their slaves their free- tended to speak two evenings, if a place could be dom, then, in this case, the duty of transportation is found in which to held the meetings. But their faithno more laid on them than on any other philanthro- fulness to the slave caused the church officials to suspist. All should assist in this work.

ondman is now a largely influential element in the lasted till a late hour. Miss A. and I speke at Lock policy of the slaveholder; and when the well-being port, where she made one of the most impressive of the freedman shall become manifest, great numbers speeches I ever listened to, which raised her high in the ef masters would haste to avail themselves of it. I estimation of that little 'one horse village.' The assume that some masters seek the welfare of their Painesville Convention was well attended throughslaves, and some would free them, if they knew they out, and left a good impression in the place. The illwould not suffer by the change; yet I never thought ness of Mr. Powell, however, threw a damper over the or said it was a general sentiment, or that the Society feelings of his travelling companions, and his being would meet with a large response at first. I say directly the contrary, and in reference to the general and fear for his future health. We must hope for the sentiment, make this statement :-

'It is the slaveholding conscience that you want to reach. The error is in making this conscience a universal thing. Too many sad and fearful facts prove that the mass of slaveholders, and all their leaders, ecclesiastical and political, are without conscience in this matter. But, I add, another error is equally prevalent, that classes all slaveholders with these bold bad men and their numerous supporters.'

The acts of manumission frequently occurring prove the place where Joe Smith and his followers started a the existence of conscience in some slaveholders. If colony twenty-four years ago. The Temple built by this be rightly treated, it will convert much of the ig- them still stands. It is made of rough stone, two stonorant slaveholding, by the light of these examples, ries high, and the roof pierced with five windows or from their sin, and thus gradually win the South to either side, and looks very much like Fancuil Hall,

as the sole work of Abolitionists, and as 'thus seeking farmer, who was grad to extend to me the hospitalities to merge, in this pitiful rehash of the Colonization of his home. The meeting was held in the Baptist scheme,' all the efforts of Abolitionists and Republi- church, and, owing to the shortness of the notice, was cans. Fo far from it, I entitle it, An aid in the ex- small, but we were cordially invited to return. tinction of slavery,' and claim for it, as one of its On our way to Cleveland, our horse lost a shoe fro chief excellencies, that it does not interfere with, but one of his hind feet, which impeded our progress, a gives additional energy to all these operations, being we did not reach the city till after 12 o'clock, when an offer of mercy that does not stifle, but give em- Dr. Brooke took charge of his aged friend, and rephasis to the demands of justice. I say, in closing lieved me of a not very interesting looking racer. my letters :-

'Let every kind of work that can assail this nation-alized enormity go forward. It is no time to stop po-litical action, when three short days saw the inaugu-ral of our Chief Magistrate and the decision of our Chief Justice establish slavery in the administrative Chief Justice establish slavery in the administrative for dinner. When dinner was sounded, I joined and judicial departments of our nation, without let or our anti-slavery friends, and started for the dining

Let Emigrant Aid Societies reclaim the ruined second table. To this proposition I said, 'No.' Some lands and liberties of slave States to freedom; let ministers and papers strengthen the moral sentiment against the sum of all villauies; but let us add to the crowd, and not aware that I was excluded, took these a material charity that will meet the consciencesmitten slaveholder while yet a great way off, throw
and aid him, if he so desires and needs, to give what
is just and could be in the country
to leave me until they saw me safely seated at the tais just and equal to his slaves."

ready, yet I should feel greatly indebted to you if you voice say- 'If you turn my friend Mr. Brown from that the many friends of the slave who read your journal may examine for themselves the plan and the but I should not wonder if he who thus gave vent arguments by which it is supported. It has already to his justly indignant feelings was somewhat related received the approval of many Abolitionists. Mr. to Andrew T. Foss. We soon assembled in the sitting-Emerson has publicly advocated this idea in substance, room for consultation, and had searcely taken our as a quotation from him in my third letter shows. seats, when the landlord (for the proprietor himself Another and more eminent Abelitionist, whose name was from home) entered, and endeavored to still the and speeches and acts are often published in THE troubled waters. He proposed to sit a side table for LIBERATOR with great approval, wrote me a letter some years since, in reply to one of inquiry that I thing except my going to the table. But he found

The cases which he speaks of as few have increased since that time, and would be greatly multiplied, during all the sittings. However, the mee if we had an organization such as I have advocated. not without its good results.

The practice of all men points to this end. I expected the conjunction of such opposites as Edward Everett and Gerrit Smith, Stephen A. Douglas and Wm. Lloyd Garrison, would appear ridiculous to some, at first. Yet a moment's consideration will show us that they are already so joined. Mr. Gross thanks his friends, through this same number of your paper, for their contributions to purchase Mr. Lewis. paper, for their contributions to purchase Mr. Lewis.

It is not unlikely that the Journal of Commerce or New York Observer, of the same date, had similar cards in them. I have seen your name on these subscription lists, and I have no doubt Mr. Douglas has helped some to buy their freedom, and Mr. Everett be sent to Samura Max, Jr., No. 21 Cornhill, Best.

Of course, these men are not going to work togeththat time, are now payable. The amount
heartily or speedily. They are only mentioned as
supponents of a very general practice, and to show
Samuel Mar, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston. there be many a slaveholder who, till he read 'Uncleant's Cabin,' or heard some eloquent advocate of

rerted state,—free, zealous, honest men? In many parts of the field against the common for.

He says I assume that the emancipation of the Let it even secure the public courtenance of these en-Here is my hand to keep you out of the horrible pit.

We ought to make this offer, whatever may be the treatment it shall receive at their hands. If the slaves manumission on the soil is absolutely forbidden; the slave must be exported to the North or to Liberia, if he is to be freed. Special acts are needful in some thinks this sin of sins will culminate,—if the Union, as you think, must be torn asunder, and through this The slaveholders are not so indifferent to the growth of this centiment, or so ready to let conscience do her perfect work, as Mr. W. supposes. the gracious supervision of a good God, this horrible malady,-whatever may be the future, and whatever may be its fate, this offer ought to be made. Let them, in the face of the world, spurn your proffers of maand affection under their swinish feet, and turn again more thoroughly opposed, in heart and judgment, to our cause, the impulses of duty and love, every high thing more persuasive than invectives, and more cost-I remain, yours, respectfully,

THE WESTERN CONVENTIONS.

November 2d, 1857.

DEAR MR. GARRISON: Previous to attending the Painesville Convention, I lectured at Conneautville, Wellsburgh and Lockport. evening by Mr. Powell and Miss Anthony, who inpend after the first night. At Wellsburgh, I had a It is said that I assume that the welfare of the very large and enthusiastic audience, and the meeting compelled to return home fills us with apprehensio best. He is too self-sacrificing and too eloquent an advocate of the slave to leave the field so young. To know him, is to love and admire him. Now that he has left us and gone home, I can speak of him the more freely. It was never my lot to travel with a more devoted or a more companionable person.

We left Painesville at half-past 2, but were late in reaching our places of meetings. Miss Anthony left I appeal to your readers, men accustomed to sharp- us at Mentor, where she found a warm welcome at Mr. ceing and sharp-shooting, if this position is not true. Clapp's, and had a full house. I went on to Kirtland, and is about the size of that venerable pile. I stop-Once more. He charges me with presenting this ped with Mr. Martindale, an old and unsophisticated

Seeing in the Bugle an advertisement that the Bennet Let every kind of work that can assail this nation- House was the best place for delegates to stop at, I room; but, to the surprise of our party, I was met "The Ides of March, the Ides of March, remember!" at the door and told that I must wait, and cat at the seats at the table, and partook of the viands. But to leave me until they saw me safely seated at the ta-I have asked for much space in your columns al-

would republish in full the last two of those letters, your table, you are a scoundrel.' I was not near enough to see who it was that uttered that sentence addressed him, of which the following is an extract: us true to principle, and he called to his aid a friend addressed him, of which the following is an extract:

"With all my heart would I go into such a Society as you propose. I have long acted upon its principles." The influence of your proposed Society on the hearts of slaveholders would be most happy, as going to convince them that we are honest and self-sacrificing. To produce such a conviction is one of my strongest arguments for refraining from the consumption of slave produce.

"The example of Messrs. Birney, Brisbane and Clay has been occasionally followed; but I do not believe that it has been extensively or increasingly. We address and was never heater treated they while the last, whose judgment is always good, and whose lieve that it has been extensively or increasingly. We add they days and was never heater treated they while Clay has been occasionally followed; but I do not be-lieve that it has been extensively or increasingly. We now and then see in the newspapers that a slavehold-at the Bennet House.

now and then see in the newspapers that a saychold or has manumitted his slaves.

I should regard the contemplated Society as only evil, if it did not faithfully maintain the doctrine, that slaveholding is always sinful, and is always a high crime against God and man.

At the Bennet House.

I have only a word to say about the Convention, and that is, to express a regret that the Committee should have thought fit to postpone the Northern Disunion Convention. That act three a wet blanket over the meeting that we held, which kept us cool Yours, truly,

WM. WELLS BROWN.

Past Rurours of the New England of Massachuste Anti-Slavery Society of the years and volume entioned below, are still very much wanted to ena ble us to form a few complete sets, to be deposite public libraries, for future reference and author

Vols. I. (1833); II. (1834); IV. (1836); V. (1837;)

helped some to buy their freedom, and Mr. Everett has undoubtedly sought, in this way, to estisfy his conscience for his great neglect of duty, and to follow, at a great distance, those acts of Washington which its annual meeting in January last, or previously to the manual meeting in January last, or previously to

A FEDERAL OFFICER REMOVED FOR ACTING AS

as Chief Examiners. These have heretofore been educated to their office duties, and have gone up regularly, having served an apprenticeship as Assistant Examiners. But all this is changed now, and Dr. Gale has been removed from his position, to give his office to a gentleman from Missouri, who has had no experience in the Patent Office.

Dr. Gale has had eleven years service in the Patent Office, during which time he has noted upon upwards of four thousand applications for patents in the various branches of applied chemistry, agriculture, medicine, as well as other branches of manufacturers and of art. He was for ten years Professor of Chemistry and Geology in the University of New York, and for five years a manufacturing chemist in that city. And now, after all this long service in the office, he has been removed, only because of his sympathy in Miss Minor's effort to elevate the daughters of the free colored people of Washington. This could not have happened under the late Administration, for Miss Minor's school was warmly patronized by the ladies of the President's household.

We number Dr. Gale among our friends. We know him to be devoted to every good word and work—a man of open-handed benevolence, eminent for his intelligence, integrity and industry, and we are glad to say to all concerned in obtaining patents, that Dr. Gale is now a Patent Agent in this city, as well as an analytic chemist, and we hope and believe his skill and ability will command the confidence and patronage of all who may read this article.—National Era.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF ONE THOUSAND Lives.—A Persian letter from Judpore gives the fol-lowing account of a terrible explosion of a magazine at that place:—

On the night of the 10th of August, between the hours of 12 and 2, heavy rain fell, accompanied with loud peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning, imparting to everything around a ghastly spectacle, terrifying to behold. A few minutes after, the scene was repeated with tenfold violence, and the people were greatly intimidated. In the fort belonging to the Rajah, which is situated on a hill, constructed of stones of various dimensions and sizes, and containing a subterraneous passage, the magazine of the Rajah had been kept. This was struck by lightning, and some thousands of maunds of powder were exploded. The shock was so great that the walls of the fort and a temple and four ponderous gates were blown up in the sir into a thousand pieces, destroying 500 houses and all the people living therein. Up to the time of and all the people living therein. Up to the time of writing, the remnants of the inhabitants were engaged in removing the dead bodies found under these ruins. It was learned from the Kotwal of the place, that up-It was learned from the Kotwal of the piace, that up-wards of one thousand had already been taken out, and that others were also being removed. The do-mestic servants of the Rajah, as well as some Sepoys who were kept to guard the place, were killed. Such a dreadful occurrence was never known in Judpore before. The majority of the people were destroyed and otherwise injured. A stone weighing one maund was picked up at Soorsanuggur Talao, four miles distant from Judpore, where the political agent resides. Another large stone fell as far as six miles, at a place called Chowpassaner, where, falling on a house, it killed three people. The explosion was so severe, that for six miles around the people and houses sustained a

The Kansas Fraue. When Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton visited Oxford, in Johnson county, where an immense pro-slavery vote was returned, they found the village to consist of six houses, including stores, and without a tavern. They found that not over twenty or thirty persons in all attended the polls during election, although 1600 votes were re-turned! These astounding revelations, in connection with the other fact that the returns were not made in legal form, led the Governor to issue his proclamation declaring said returns null and void. The effect of declaring said returns null and void. The effect of this decision was to elect the free State candidates, and give the Free State party a majority in both branches of the Legislature, which would have been pro-slavery, had the illegal votes been allowed. It is almost needless to say that Oxford is directly upon the Missouri line, separated from New Santa Fe, in Missouri, by only a single street. New Santa Fe contains about twenty house

The elecision of Gov. Walker created great indigna tion among the pro-slavery party, who at a meeting at Lecompton denounced the Governor and Secretary in round terms. The Cincinnati Times has a letter from Kan-

sas, giving the following interesting item :-

'On Gov. Walker's return from the precinct of Oxford, he halted at Lawrence, and taking out his port-folio a large roll of paper, said to the growd that he and one names, all written in the same hand-writing, and which measured fifty-four feet in length!

All the names, except one hundred and twenty, were copied from Williams's Cincinnati Directory, those commencing with the same letter following each other and the same letter following each other and the same letter following each other ways and they do much the same of that er as regularly as they do upon the pages of that

15° It is reported in Lecompton, that a negro, who had absconded from the vicinity, was seen lately in Topeka, and efforts were made to take him, when the citizens interfered and prevented. A lot of row-dies went up to Topeka at night, resolved to capture the negro or die. Difficulty may grow out of it.

RUNAWAY SLAVES CAPTURED. Three slaves, belonging to Thornton Withers, en route from St. Louis to Parkersborough, Va., were seized at Cincinnati on the 2d inst., when on board a steamboat at the wharf, through a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Burgoyne, and were placed under the charge of Darius Egglestone, by order of the Court. Mr. Withers swore out a habeas corpus before Judge Carter, claiming that the slaves were restrained of their liberty, and claiming that they owed him service in Virginia, whither he was carrying them, when they were wrested from his hands. The writ was served by the Deputy Sheriff, and the slaves were brought before Index Carter the next day. The trial resulted in the RUNAWAY SLAVES CAPTURED. Three slaves, be-Deputy Sheriff, and the slaves were brought before Judge Carter the next day. The trial resulted in the delivery of the slaves to their master. They have been

The political Influence of a Bad Neighborhood.—The following counties in Ohio border on Virginia and Kentucky, and gave majorities against Gov. Chase: Hamilton, 3,245; Clermont, 611; Brown, 650; Sciota, 879; Lawrence, 500; Gallia, 500; Monroe, 1,225; Belmont, 845; Butler, 1,200—an aggregate of nearly 10,000 in nine counties. This portion of Ohio, like the corresponding section in Indiana and Illinois, being mainly settled from the Slave States, is called 'Egypt,' on account of its intellectual, political and moral darkness.

exception of the American Pin Gonpany and the establishment of Brown Brothers, have stopped all business. Hundreds of men and women are in consequence thrown out of work.

Montreal, Oct. 25.—A cance, containing twelves persons, was upset above the city last evening, and seven lives were lost.

Pifteen families, numbering about eighty per aons, mostly foreigners, were admitted to the aims house in Grafton, a few days since, and more applications have been made. Call Accepted .- The Rev. Dr. Dewey has

a unanimous call of the New South Society street, Boston, to become their pastor. He upon his pastoral labors the first Sunday in Will those 'labors' consist, in part or efforts to make his congregation equally imself to doom to all the wees of slavery able relatives,' for the preservation of laion — or is that 'religious' body so ud corrupted as to need no further preservation and corrupted as to need no further preservation of that humane duty?

THE TWENTY-POURTE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

The undersigned again call on all interested in the ause,—the cause of Freedom, so deeply important of only to the three millions of American slaves, bu immediate aid, by contributions of money and mate-rials, and by purchase at the next Bazaar; to be open

Contributions of money at the present time will enable members of the Committee now in Europe to add to the attractions of the exhibition still further,

Slavery Society, in awakening the whole country, through its newspapers, books and various agencies, to the necessity of extinguishing slavery.

Our principle is too well known to need more than a more statement. It is, immediate, un mancipation, without expatriation, and by peaceful means. From a growing conviction of the justice and necessity of this work, for the good and honor of

all concerned, every measure possible to be taken will inevitably spring without delay. Our funds, therefore, will be devoted to the primary work of arousing and engaging the public mind; which, as fast as it awakens, never fails to find a way to work its will,through church action, by agitation and withdrawal,by state action, through the customary political channels, or by the profounder policy of creating others,by legislative and judicial changes,—by individual efforts in the manumission of slaves and the protection of fugitives,—by economical measures prompted by the greater advantages of free labor,—by humane feelngs creating a preference for its products.

What we ask of the citizens around us, just wakening to some one or other of the manifold as peets of this great question, is, to enable us to continte 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 national 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 sees

in every Northern man a betrayer, bound to that base function by the great organic law of his country, take the means most effectual to turn the betrayer into the protector, by helping us every where to 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 as Northern-born, interfering with matters that do not concern us. We make it in grateful acknowledgment of the benefits we have received from the anti-slavery cause, desiring to communicate them to others. We have all been connected personally with the system of slavery. One has known the evil power of its money temptations; another has felt its political despotism; mother its perverting social influence; another its corrupting ecclesiastical bondage; another yet has een 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 of slaves, driven from us by the operation of laws from which we cannot protect them, and which make us liable to ruinous fine and crushing imprisonment, as they have done our associates crewhile. But we all. with one accord, testify to the truth of the anti-slavery principles, and entreat the aid of all whom this appeal reaches, to deliver the country from such a despotism, by their promulgation.

THE LIBERTY BELL will be published as would show them a curiosity, if they promised not to destroy it. He then unrolled the returns of the precinct of Oxford, which contained sixteen hundred possible.

Our friends in Europe will not fail to take notice that the Baznar is to open a week earlier than

Contributions may be addressed to Mrs. CHAPMAN 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 ROBBINS, HELEN E. GARRISON, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL. SARAH 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,

THE WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16, at Mr. WALES'S HALL, Weymouth Landing. WENDELL PRILLIPS, Esq., will speak on Thursday

MATTIE GRIFFITH.

JUSTINE DE PEYSTER HOVEY.

THE SOCIAL DANCING PARTY will be held

The Managers carnestly solicit the aid of their fel-weitisens of the town and county to make this literen more worthy than over of the great hat involves the honor and salvation of all

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETYA

William I. Bowditch, for pledge to A. K. Henry Grafton Chapman, for pledge to A. K. FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.
Boston, Nov. 5, 1857.

in Abington propose holding their Annual Fair at Union Hall, North Abington, commencing on Mon-

Union Hall, North Abington, commencing on Monday evening, November 9.

The Committee would most earnestly invite all who feel interested in redeeming our country from the blighting curse of Slavery, to assist in making the present Fair one which shall do henor to the town, and greatly assist that cause, in the success of which our destiny as a nation is so deeply involved.

Donations of useful and fancy articles, as well as supplies for the Refreshment Table, will be gladly received and carefully mainged. There will be speaking on one or more evenings, of which notice will be given hereafter.

On Wednesday evening, there will be speaking by D. U. Johnson, Esq., of Abington, and others; and on Thursday evening, by William Lloyd Garrison.

North Abington, Oct. 28, 1867.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SO

CIETY.—A quarterly meeting of this Society (unavoidably postponed from the regular time) will be held in Essex, on Sunday, Nov. 15th. PARKER PHILERURY and others, in behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be present. A general attendance is requested. MOSES WRIGHT, Rec. Sec. y.

TO LECTURE COMMITTEES. Prof. Wm. Syminoton Bnown, M. D., intimates that his new lectures, 'Facts, Fun, and Fancy 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 candl with an icicle!

Address, 274 Washington street. EF SITUATION WANTED .- An able-bodied man, well recommended, wants work on a farm, or otherwise. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

To NOTICE.—Anny Kelley Poster's post-office address will be Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, until further notice.

MARRIED-In Mansfield, by Rev. Daniel W. Stevens, Mr. WILLIAM W. SMITH to Miss HARRIET A. TUCKER, both of Norton. DIED-In this city, Oct. 29, Mrs. Lucy Cnown,

TO NOW READY, AS

THE

Atlantic Monthly, FOR NOVEMBER.

CONTENTS. DOUGLAS JERROLD: PERSONAL REMINISCENCES. FLORENTINE MOSAICS. SANTA FILOMENA. SALLY PARSONS'S DUTY. THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION. THE ROMMANY GIRL.
THE CHARTIST COMPLAINT.

THE AUTOGRAT OF THE BREAKPAST TABLE-EVERY MAN HIS OWN BOSWELL. ILLUSIONS.
THE GIPT OF TRITIMIUS.

THE MOURNING VEIL. PENDLAM, A MODERN REFORMER. BRITISH INDIA. AKIN BY MARRIAGE. THE ORIGIN OF DIDACTIC POETRY, THE FINANCIAL FLURRY. SONNET.
THE ROUND TABLE.

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PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., PUBLISHERS,

13 WINTER STREET, BOSTON. October 30.

TREES AND PLANTS.

B. M. WATSON, OLD COLONY NURSERIES, PLYMOUTH, Mass.

WILL send his Fall Descriptive Priced Catalogue of Trees and Plants for Fall planting, to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to Boston or October 30. 4t

New York Central College.

THE next term of New York Central College, both Academic and Collegiate departments, will com-mence the 27th of November, 1857. Miss CAROLINE A. Campull, the former accomplished teacher in the department of Drawing and Painting, has consented to resume her connection with the Institution; excel-lent facilities will thus be afforded to those wishing

instruction in this department.

Other and competent teachers will take the places of those who have recently resigned.

The prominent features of the Institution, as heretofore noticed, are Radical Anti-Slavery and Equality of the Sexes.

LEONARD G. CALKINS,

McGrawville, Cort. Co., N. Y., Oct. 27, 1857.

Representative Women.

THIS magnificent group includes the Portraits LUCRETIA MOTT, MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, LYDIA MARIA CHILD. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, LUCY STONE. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN.

Copies of which will be sent to any part of the United States by mail, free of postage, and in a safe manner, at the reduced price of one dollar.

A few copies of the above Heads separate from the group can be furnished at 25 cents each, and in square gilt frames at 75 cents.

An arrangement has been made by which a copy each of the Heraids and Champions, and of Ernestine L. Rose, can accompany the Representative Women at the low price of \$4 for one set.

Agents supplied on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. NELL. 21 Cornbill

WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

NEW ENGLAND PEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

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

SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., SEC'T, Boston

BOARDING-HOUSE.

BERT R. CROSBY, formerly of the Gridouse, 10 Sudbury street, has taken house

Bi de la companya de AND SERVICE SHELL SELECT AND AND AND AND rately written, and read from the manuscript. Below

are some extracts from it:-

For the Liberator EQUALITY IN HEAVEN.

BY J. ROLLIN M. SQUIRE. As sunset's golden shadows floated down the burnish

And silence filled the depths of blue, as Nature at prayer, Within my room I sat, and mused on all humanity Upon men's selfishness and pride, and lack of charity

I thought of men as nations, and how oft the voice From places high, proclaimed itself the principle

I scanned America's proud page, the boasted of the Whose myriad waters flow o'er gems of purest liberty But, lo! the zephyrs laden came with sound of clank

ing chain-I heard a smothered murmur, as of hearts in deepe pain; I saw the people seeking for those gems beneath the

wave: But far below they sparkled, and each seeker found

And, behold! I fell to slumber; passing through night's deepening veil, I walked the glorious universe, where night shall ne'er

prevail. Unless it be that goodness which the world so little knows-

Except, like perfume scant, distilled from dropping leaves of rose, Where all men's souls that walked in Truth, on

color bear for aye, No matter what their hue on earth, for which so

dearly pay. And I saw afar a negro and his haughty master stand, And I saw the Savior near them, with calm face and outstretched hand :

Relying on the promise that his priest of Death had given, The tyrant master sought caress from the humbles

soul in heaven :-And the Savior stood beside him : one pitying loo he gave.

And passed the proud and haughty one, and took the trembling slave. I woke; and still the zephyrs brought the voice of

deep despair-That touching utterance of soul, when suffering fli to prayer; And I saw the master reading from the old Mosaic

And eager take its cruel laws for the holy Word And spurn the inspired words of Christ, who spoke

in majesty-'I come to break th' oppressor's bonds, and set the captive free.'

WHEN WE HUSKED THE CORN.

October scorching fires the trees. And naked lies the shivering vine While dimly o'er the distant seas

The fading lights of summer shine. Along the lawn the negro blows Deep summons on his noonday horn, And homeward troop the girls and beaus From husking of the corn. 1 mind me well that autumn day.

When, five and twenty years ago, We turned our labor into play, And husked the corn for neighbor Lowe. Ah! wife, we were the blithest pair That e'er to wedded love were born; For I was gay, and you were fair, A husking of the corn. O, how we sung, and how we laughed !

Our hearts sat lightly on our lips, As we the golden eider quaffed, And passed the bowl with rusty quips. And when sly hints of love went round, You glanced at me with pouting scorn, Yet smiled, although you fain would frown,

Then when I found the scarlet ear, And claimed the old traditioned kiss, You bade me not approach too near, And pleaded that, and pleaded this-Away you fled, and I pursued, Till all too faint you were to warr And-know you not how well I wooed A husking of the corn?

RICH AND POOR. BY WILLIAM H. CARPENTER.

I saw a pale, young girl, in tatters, stand Beside a lady loitering at her door; Of rarest tissues was the dress she wore-The suppliant lifted timidly her hand,

A weak, appealing gesture sure it was, To which her raised eyes, bright with tears unshed Mutely responded : 'Pity the poor!' they said-And thus she stood, and pleaded her sad cause.

The haughty lady-with a vacant stare, Down looking from the mountain of her pride. At the lorn creature standing by her side Shook from her satins odors on the nir.

Just then came by a lonely woman's child, Who, placing in the beggar's palm the food Which its own hunger craved, in tones subdued. Said, 'Take it, for you need it most,' and smiled.

The scornful dame, rebuked by that sweet sight, Blush'd through the crimson mockery of her rouge Then lifted, with a curling lip, her huge And stately figure to its silken height. Oh, lofty lady, when at Heaven's gate

Your franchised soul stands pleading for adm The guardian spirit will recall the pittance Denied the outcast in your worldly state.

Oh, tender urchin! soft angelic eves Watched and recorded that good deed of thine After life's travail, you shall see it shine, All star-emblazoned on your native skies.

> SIMPLE WORDS. . BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

It may be glorious to write Thoughts that shall glad the two or three High souls, like those far stars that come in sight Once in a century ; But better far it is to speak

One simple word, which now and then hall waken their free nature in the weak And friendless sons of men : To write one carnest word or line.

Which, seeking not the praise of art hall make a clearer faith and manhood shine He who does this, in verse or prose,

May be forgotten in his day, but surely shall be crowned at last with those Who live and speak for aye.

SOMBRE HUES OF AUTUMN. But see the fading, many-colored woods, hade deepening over shade, the country round abrown; a crowded umbrage, dusk and dun, hue, from wan-declining green dark. Those now the lonesome My Low-whispering, lead into their leaf-strewn we And give the Season in its latest view.

# The Liberator.

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WEIGHT The Youth of 1817, the Man of 1857-Man above his Incidents-Slavery the Supreme Law-Dissolut Northern Confederacy.

Nonwicz, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1857. Since I last wrote you, I have lectured on War and Slavery in the places where I spent my childhood, and among those who knew my boyhood, and who, with their children, were present. In the school-house where I got my education, I talked to the people of what I was, and what I am. I lectured in maintain the sanctity and authority of Bibles, creeds Morris, in Smyrns, in Earlville, and in Hamilton, churches, forms, ordinances, constitutions and un THE SUPREMACY OF MAN OVER HIS INCIDENTS has been Now, I worship God in love and reverence for me my stand-point. Thence I have looked at Governments, Churches, Bibles, Religions, Sabbaths, and all human curroundings; and concluded that Max alone their words and tones of living love and sympathy, I is sacred, and all else to be changed, modified or de-stroyed according as they do, or do not, contribute to nances, I behold his face; and in adding slaves to es-

never established an institution. There are no divine the horrors of war, and in efforts to elevate and per institutions. Institutions are human contrivances, feet the type of manhood and womanhood, I see the for human convenience. If an institution supports or only true, acceptable form of worship. connives at slavery, war, drunkenness, polygamy, A Democratic Convention is held here to-day fo concubinage, prostitution, lying, fraud, robbery, mur-der, piracy, as existing institutions in Church and a short time. The Dred Scott decision, the border-State do, this is all the evidence we need to convince ruffians of Missouri, the destruction of the ballot us that it is not of God. That the American Church, Kansas, the doctrine that slavery has a right to as a whole, 'is a covenant with death, and an agree-ment with hell,' is demonstrated by the fact, that its supremacy of slavery over all the States and Territo existence depends on enslaving or killing men, its ries, were regularly and formally endorsed and su priests being witnesses. The same is true of the Con- tained in their speeches and resoluti stitution and Union. Would that all reverence for the Bible, as a book-

all reverence for the Constitution and Union—all rev- issue made by this Convention, by the Supreme Court erence for days, houses, titles, stations, courts and le- by the President, by Congress, by the nation, as a na gislatures—could be for ever destroyed, and human tion. It was also clearly laid down, as a settled fact reverence be directed to its legitimate object, Man! that if Buchanan declined to execute the will of the Man has less respect for man than the wolf hes for slaveholder in regard to Kansas, Oregon, Utah, West the wolf; for man devours his kind, the wolf does ern Texas, Cuba and California, he would be assassi

absent from this place, where I was once an apprentice to a hatter. It is a lovely spot, on Chenango river; a more beautiful valley can scarce be found. Forty years ago, in this village, I passed through a al party, under the present arrangement, can ever de strange experience of what is called 'conviction and stroy or restrict slavery. Dissolution, and a North conversion.' During three months, I shed many bit- RRN CONFEDERACY, are the only political action left ter tears that I was born, as I then believed, a sinner, to secure justice and liberty to the North or South. and as a condition of my existence, 'exposed to all the God speed the work of dissolution, as the only means miseries of this life, the wrath of God, and the pains to abolish slavery! HENRY C. WRIGHT. of hell for ever.' I have been to the very spot on the P. S. Wednesday, Oct. 7th. On a canal packet, Chenango river, where, at midnight, with none but the loving Father and the stars to see my sorrow, I and valley to Binghampton. Have had much talk have sat for many hours, and bewailed what I supposed to be the fact, that I was 'conceived in sin, shapen in iniquity, prone to evil as sparks fly upward, and sent away from the birth, speaking lies.' There, that river running at my feet, in darkness and silence, have I bitterly cursed Adam for his folly and weakness in yielding to the solicitations of his wife to eat the forbidden fruit. I supposed my heaven or hell, my salvation or damnation, were wrapped up in that act of weak and unmanly compliance on the part of Adam. Deeply in my soul did I curse my father and mother for giving me existence, when they thought the dissolution of the American Union. that, by virtue of their so doing, I must necessarily be exposed to 'the wrath of God and the pains of hell for ever.' What right had they to give me existence under such horrid liabilities ?- for I then felt, as I do now, that parents, not God, are responsible for the existence of their children. I then felt it to be false to say that God made me\_that he was responsible for my existence. Every parent knows that my existence was the result of a voluntary act on the part of my parents, and that they alone were responsible for that existence, and its necessary liabilities and results. As well say that God is responsible for my death if I cut my throat, or that he is responsible for the existence of slavery and its necessary attendants,—the Constituparents, and that they alone were responsible for that slavery and its necessary attendants,-the Constituslavery and its necessary attendants,—the Constitu-tion, the Union, the Church or State,—as to say, God made the child, and caused him to be conceived in sin, and shapen in iniquity. I then, as I sat by that river, knew and felt that my existence, and my expo-sure to the wrath of God and the pains of hell for. Is this to be the result of our civilization in the 19th ever,' were the result of a coluntary relation on the

part of my parents. My friend! what a curse, what a nightmare on the human soul has been this doctrine of 'original sin'! As I sat by that river, I used to weep and wring my hands, and say, in the anguish of my soul, 'Why did not my parents label my existence, 'Heaven and eternal glory,' and start me on my way to God and eternal life? Why did they not stamp on my soul the bright and beautiful image of God, and not the dark and ugly image of the devil? As they themselves believed, if they gave me existence at all, they must give me the devil-nature, and make me in his likeness, and seal me up 'to the pains of hell for ever,' so far as their power was concerned, yet they dared to give me existence as an heir to such a fearful destiny. What do the believers in such a doctrine mean, when they give birth to souls to inherit such a doom? God forgive them! . They know not what they do.

I visited to-day the place on the banks of that river, where, at midnight. I first tried to kneel down and pray. It was a fearful struggle. It was a long time, and after many desperate efforts of an iron will, before I could stay on my knees long enough to say a prayer; for the moment my knees touched the green earth, they bounded up like a ball. I could not keep down. I was afraid somebody would see me. I felt ashamed to be seen in that attitude; yet I felt that God must first see me fairly down on my knees before he would hear my prayer. My soul rebelled against it as being unworthy, as a degradation. I felt that it was a kind of mockery or insult to acknowledge myself a sinner, and degraded, and deserving hell, because of what God or my parents had done to me and that it was but a mockery to ask God to forgive It was forty years since that sad and bitter experience and agony were present realities. As I visited the place to-day, that whole midnight scene rushed upon me. That dispensation, that God, and that theology of my boyhood and youth have for ever passed away. Purer lights now guide my path. More canobling, more humane views of God and man now enrich my life. I can accept of no being as God whose authority and worship demand that I should dishonor and degrade my own nature, in order to extol and glorify him.

I visited the house and room where I came hef the church and told 'my experience,' as it was called,-the process of my conviction and conversion, or, as it was called, what the Lord had done for my soul.' They voted to take me into the 'Church of Christ.' I knew not that men could not vote me into nor out of any true, spiritual union with truth and ice. I thought I must belong to a church, in order belong to God. I went to the house and room here, with sixty others, I was formally received into Presbyterian Church, and was required to, and did, rofess allegiance to its doctrines and teachings. It a great secrifice of what I felt to be the purer a part of my nature. But I then thought the led, and I made it; not joyously, ly, and as a demand of my moral and s shine cross; but I bore it, from a sense of duty, and not from an earnest, deep-felt longing of my manhood. As I was in that place of sacrifice to-day,

the seene, and my young companions in it, all ap-

red before me. We, as we then thought, came out rom the world, and joined ourselves to the God; yet the leader of those so-called God' was a rumseller and drunkard-maker, who ha taily furnished whiskey to the journeymen in the sho

get drank upon every day.

As I have visited these places to-day, and live over these scenes, I have felt by turns sad, indicate erry, and ashamed, at the course I then pursued, cape from their masters, in rescuing women and chil his health, happiness and glory.

One minister, in whose church I lectured, thought dren from the slave-driver's lash, in lifting the I should except Divine institutions. I said, God drunkard from his degradation, in saving men

the slaveholder the supreme law of the land was, in fact adopted as the battle-cry of the party. This is the nated. Some Bully Brooks would offer up his life or I am now in Norwich. Forty years have I been the altar of slavery. Otsego, Chenango, and Broom counties were Democratic; they are now Republica by large majorities-so they say.

It is becoming daily more apparent, that no Natio

on my way from Norwich down the Chenango river over the National Convention to discuss the 'expediency, probability and practicability of a dissolution be tween the free and slave States.' The Hartford Con vention of 1812 has been thrown at me. The men who called and had the courage to attend that Convention will yet be honored as the true friends of freedom. How can any man be a true friend to justice and freedom, and sustain this Union, the supreme and sovereign power of which is slavery? The first duty owed to God and man, by the men and women of the North, is so seek, by all the means they deem right,

BRITISH INDIA To the Editor of the Carlow Post :

Blood! Blood! Blood! What a horrible cry in a Christian land! Where they boast that the Bible's in every one's hand And the Gospel is preached to the rich and the poor, To be rung, as it is, in our ears evermore!

MR. EDITOR :- There is a fierce and reveng century of the Christian era ? If so, how much better are we than savages? Some of the English papers, and some English writers, are absolutely heathenish in their spirit. They are demanding brutal retribution upon the innocent as well as the guilty, which is utterly disgraceful, and which must defeat its own end, for corresponding feeling will be engendered that will never die; so that continued abhorrence of our rule will embitter the minds of coming generations, whose thoughts will ever be of revenge. And is Britain guiltless of such atrocities as she now thirsts to avenge? Would that she were; but she is stained in her annals with the blood of women and of children, and now we ance with the sure decree of Heaven, have produced their harvest in a manner so brutal as to she humane sentiment of the whole earth. I w now stop to detail any of those instances in which British soldiers have equalled the fury of the savage sepoys in India. I have no wish to disinter pa atrocities, but it is sheer hypocrisy in us to shower down upon the heads of infuriated pagans in India our curses, without at the same time feeling a like horror of similar deeds done by the soldiers of England land. Where is this sad work to end? Are such de for ever to impede man's progress towards a higher and nobler civilization? Are we for ever to place the stamp of our approval upon actions which call into force the destroying element of our nature, and which depress all those sentiments which we profess to believe would, in their exercise, be pleasing to our Heavenly Father? I hear around me ex such as these - Destroy, utterly destroy Delhi! raze the accursed city to the ground! allow not one stone to remain upon another, to mark the place whit once stood, and let similar desolation come or every city in India, in which our women and our children have been butchered! Are there no inne-cent women and children in these cities? Are these too. to be turned over to the assassin, or to the slow wasting of famine, to gratify the tiger thirst of blood which has been awakened? If such he the me because of what he himself, or Adam, or my fa-ther and mother, had done to me. But I thought I ther and mother, had done to me. But I thought I must pray on my knees, and ask to be forgiven, and I is a God who ruleth over all, and who has de-clared that 'those who take the sword, shall perish by the sword, punishment severe and just, because of our infractions of the laws of humanity and jus-tice, will continually fall upon us. I do not attempt to justify the savage conduct of the Sepoys; it is too horrible to think of with calmness. But such is war. (We cannot make the demon an ange is its aliment, and its cravings are insatiable. What ever may be said of its atern necessity in India nothing of the kind can be alleged in regard to Chi here we are the aggresors, tification. To force poison

at length, become aggravated by something of theo-logical ardor, which is of proverbial intensity. And thus a state of feeling has been produced in the community, which, commencing with mere condem-nation of negro-servitude, and desire of its abolition, has degenerated, in some quarters.

and to show that emancipation has proved a curse

where, even in the most favored regions of the New World. Still they pursue their idea of emancipa-

middle States stand in the way of that; and af-

ter all that, to kindle the flames of civil and servile war, in the United States, appears to be rather questionable philanthropy. Still, we cannot move

them from their purpose.

I think it is at the end of this series of considera-

speech and writing of the abolitionists. They attack fiercely, and they are attacked. Their idea is

one of revolutionary change in the condition of the

country, and it is condemned by others as warmly as

it is urged by themselves. They disturb and predice important interests. Their political ardor h

tone and style of resentfulness, anger, and me less denunciation of the Southern States, and

tion in the United States.

has degenerated, in some quarters, into emotions of morbid jealousy, and even hatred of the people of the Southern States.

And that is the state of feeling and emotion in the North, and especially in Massachusetts, which aspiring public men seize upon, and seek to combine and consolidate as an instrument of political power by the newly applied name of Republicanism.

I say aspiring men, not in the sense of reproach, t as a fact. Such men as Governor Chase of Ohio, Senator Seward of New York, Senator Fessenden of Maine, Senator Hale of New Hampshire, Senator lumber, food, and other objects of value, and to buy and consume its products, and thus to sustain and piration which belongs to their virtues and their taients. So have Senators Sumner and Wilson of while you are called upon to sacrifice the peace and Massachusetts, although, as between the two, Mr. Massachusetts, although, as between the two, Mr. Sumner is more of a theorist, like the abolitionists reprobation of slave labor, to unceasing hostility aproper, and Mr. Wilson has more of the qualities gainst your own countrymen of the Southern States!

When I hear such counsels darkly intimated, unalso has Mr. Banks the right of aspiration, which proper, and Mr. Wilson has more of the qualities the possession of talents and acquirements gives to him, as to any and every citizen of the republic. Now, it is obvious to see that Mr. Banks, unlike

the abolitionists, looks to the seats of power as the means of acting on the events of the time, acquiring fame, and obtaining his niche in history. Unlike the abolitionists, he rejects the part of a mere professional agitator on the outskirts of public afprofessional agitator on the outskirts of public af-fairs. Unlike abolitionists, he is a practical man, not a visionary theorist; he sees, clearly, the im-practicable nature of their ideas; he does not mean to be outlawed, in the estimation of his country. men, by running a quivotic tilt against the Consti-tution of the United States; on the contrary, he certainly prefers to have the Federal Government subsist in its integrity, with himself to participate I say in its administration.

Hence, it is the well-considered policy of Mr.

Banks, and of those with whom he is at present as-sociated in political action—perhaps I might say it is the necessity of their position—while holding aloof from visible co-operation with the Abolition-ists—while in fact rejecting and condemning their ists—while in fact rejecting and condemning their aims and plans—yet to exploit, as the phrase is in France, the sentiments sown by the Abolitionists in the community, and so to mount up to power.

Thus it has happened that the Expeditions and

has happened that the Rom the Freezollers

EXTRACTS FROM A SPEECH OF HON. OALEB CUSHING, IN FANEUL HALL.

By invitation of the Young Men's Democratic Club
of Beston, the Hon. Cales Cushing made a political

on the pending State election. The speech was elabo-We have had exemplification of this in the cor troversy, which is just dying out, as to the organization of the Territory of Kansas.

Fellow-citizens, we all know there is a body of persons in this Commonwealth, who devote them selves to the idea of raising the black man in the United States to an equality of political rights with the white man. They are professional philanthropists, if the phrase he admissible—that is, men who pursue a philanthropic idea as their main occupation, but wholly outside of political life; laboring to promote their idea by speech and writing, or by itinerant agitation, that is indirectly, by the influence on the minds of those who legislate, or who execute laws, not by direct participation of their own in legislation or administration. Of course, not cooperating with others in the practical business of government, they are very much one-sided, dogmatic, violent in their language, and not sparing of personal crimination and denunciation of all the rest of the world, and especially of any others in society, who, differing from them either much or little, happen to be conspicuous in public affairs, or directly responsible for the legislation of the State, or the United States. In a word, they are impractically leading them are men of eminent intellectual character, it would be absurd to deey. Such an one as Mr. Theodore Parker. That among them are eloquent persons also, it must be admitted, like Mr. Wendell Phillips—although he injures his cause and belittles himself by the petulant personal vituageration which too frequently disfigures his discourse. They have strong-purposed men, also, such as Mr. Garriwith a heart—to quote the expressive language of belittles himself by the petulant personal vituperation which too frequently disfigures his discourse. They have strong-purposed men, also, such as Mr. Garrison, of the structure of mind which grasps an idea, and labors on, through good and through evil report, to make that idea a fact.

With a heart—to quote the expressive language of Mr. Burlingame. That man could not be found. So it appears I am hot alone in hard-heartedness. All New England, and New York, too, exhibit the same sort of hardness of heart toward bleeding Kansas.

Nay, we have now the speech of Gerrit Smith, a

These gentlemen have persuaded themselves that the emancipation of the slave laborers in the United States is an object paramount to all other human considerations. They know they have no legal capacity to act directly in the question. They perceive that the Bible is contrary to, or at least does not distinctly teach, their doctrines, and therefore they make no account of that. They are aware that the Constitution of the United States stands in their On the whole, therefore, I feel consoled, and shall adhere to my original belief, that the troubles in

tioning, so to speak, on that project. In a word, they are enthusiasts of opinion, who would be efficacious agents of revolution, if living in a country where revolution is possible, and if their theories were susceptible of practical application to any manner of processing the content of processing the content of practical application to any manner of practical application and practical application to any manner of practical application and p chinery of government whatever.

I desire not to be understood as speaking of these gentlemen with personal disrespect. On the contrary, they seem to deserve the tribute of sincerity, at least; for, without they be sincere, how could it be

least; for, without they be sincere, how could it be The same fate has overtaken the dreadful case of that they would outlaw themselves, as it were, by Dred Scott. It was deemed so hard to have it detheir impartial hostility to all the political parties cided that he was not a citizen of the United States. of the country, and by their avowed, nay, ostenta- Lawyers forgot that so it had been decided, and uniof the country, and by their avowed, nay, ostentatious warfare on the Constitution and the Union?

These gentlemen assume as theory, and seek to
establish as law, the equality of Africans and Amergot that the was not a their or that so it had been decided, and uniformly understood and practised, long ago, in the
administration of the government. Good men forestablish as law, the equality of Africans and Americans. It avails nothing to say to them that the even harder, for they, at any rate, are native-born two races are unequal by nature, and that no laws can make them equal in fact. Still they pursue their Africans. But there remained to Dred Scott, and the men of his color, as we have already seen, the warm sympathy and support of the free-labor States. They could compensate, if not correct, the cruelty of Of course, they aim to bring about the emancipa-tion of the colored laborers of the South. And here it avails nothing to point to St. Domingo, and to Spanish America, and to the British West Indies, Supreme Court, by their own well administered tenderness; they could declare Africans to be citizens of their own, and invest them with the elective to the black and to the white races alike, and that franchise a much more important privilege than that of being a suitor in the District or Circuit Court. Have they done this? By no manner of anarchy, barbarism and misery have followed it every means. On the contrary, since then the free State of Minnesota has excluded blacks from citizenship; To accomplish this, or at least to free themselves the free State of Iowa has done the same; and, from association with slave labor, and as the only political means of attaining this object, they propose the dissolution of the Union, and the organization of a Northern Republic. We may tell them most cruel stab of all-not from ' the envious Casca, but from thee, Brutus '-the Topeka Constitution of Kunsas, the embodiment of Republican philoso-

pose the dissolution of the Union, and the organization of a Northern Republic. We may tell them that such a republic is impossible; that the attempt to organize it would be the signal of civil war, not between the North and South, but in the very heart of the North, with such of us as will contend in arms, on the spot, against any attempt to organize their separate Republic; that if such a Republic of his case is still misunderstood, namely: the relation of the decision to the free States. As to that, existed, it would not advance their purpose without they invaded the South with hostile armies; that the grade effect, not to impose the laws of Missouri their legal effect, not to impose the laws of Missouri ties, and especially that of Justice Auston, instead their legal effect, not to impose the laws of Missouri their legal effect, but to determine absolutely, in on Massachusetts, but to determine absolutely, in consonance with all theory of public right and of liberty, that Missouri, like Massachusetts, has the stitutional power to determine the legal condition of persons within the State.

tions that we are to find the fact of the peculiar Mr. Cushing concluded as follows:

Merchants of Massachusetts, with your superb galleons from the shippards of East Boston and New-buryport, moving over the sea in the pride of their agricultural productions of Carolina and Louisiana you have been told here that your interests are in conflict with those of the South! Manufacturers of Massichusetts! you, with your palatial manufactories, to weare into apparel, for the world's wear, the agricultural productions of Georgia and Alabama, have been told here that you must surrender yourselves to the evil spirit of jealousy of the you of the industrial classes, who wear the cotton, eat the corn and sugar, and drink the coffee of slave labor, and who provide objects of art for the use of and who provide objects of art for the use of labor, and of those who own it-you also have been told that slave labor is the irreconcilable antagonist of free labor, and that therefore, leaving all other things, you must betake yourselves to bating the South with a sworn hatred like that of Annibal for Rome! Men of are exhorted to cultivate amicable relations with Cusachusetts, it seems to me that the First Tempter as depicted by Milton, is before my eyes,—

· Close at the ear of Eve Assaying by his devilish art to reach The organs of her fancy, and with them forge Illusio s, as he lists, phantasms and dreams; Or if, inspiring venom, he might taint The at imal spirits, that from pure blood arise, Like gentle breaths from rivers pure, thence re At least distempered, discontented thoughts, Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires, Blown up with high conceits, engendering pride My friends, to dispel such mischievous inspirations, t needs but the lightest touch of Ithuriel's spear of

belong, with all these derelict inspirations of malice, hatred and uncharitableness! You, the people of Massachusetts, do not, in the inner chamber of your heart, approve, and will not, on consideration, adopt this abominable theory of sectional spite and hate. You will, in the end, if not to-day, repel that policy with scorn and horror. Before that time of sober judgment comes, I, who stand up for the Union, in its letter and spirit, who will die in the breach rather than 'let it slide,'—I may be struck down by the tempest of party passion; but others, better and more fortunate, will rise up to fill the gap in the ranks of the sacred phalanx of the coldiers of the Constitution. Man is feeble, mortal, transient; but our country is powerful, immor-tal, eternal. In the long ages of glory which lie before us, rolling onward one after another, like the ceaseless rote of the surging waters on the sea shore, wave upon wave rushing on to fill the place of that which sinks into the main, generations of men will come and go, with their joys and sorrows their aspirations and disappointments, their conflicts and their reconciliations. Then it will be seen that he who was the highest had been but an atom of the great whole, and he who was humblest had been as much. We are alike in the hands of the Almighty Yorktown, carried on by us at Monterey and Medico, the great work of reducing to cultivation an civilization the savannahs and forests of our country Massachusetts, once the banner State of the Union will not be found backward, at the hour of need, in performing her appointed part of the

Ayer's Pills

As a PANILY PHYSIC, From Dr. E. P. Corneright, of New From Dr. E. F. Correright, of the orbital and the prince of purpose their student qualities surpass any rather in the process. They are subjut very certain and effectual in their action on the bords, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily irrelines of disease."

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From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York Cog.

"Not only are your Pill's admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their benchrial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in an practice proved more effectual for the citre of obligations plaints than any one remedy. I can mention. I showedly rejoke that we have at length a pureative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people."

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From Dr. Henry J. Krest. of N. Loan.

"The Prins you were kind enough to send implaye been all used in my practice, and have satisfied me thougher use truly an extraordinary medicine. So precise; they adapted to the diseases of the hinner system, that they seen to work upon them alone. I have cured some rases of despersion and indigenters with them, which had resisted the other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have experimentally found them to be effectual in simuset all the complaints for which you recommend them.

DYSENTREY — DILIPARTE.

DYSENTERY - DIABRHORA - RELAX. Print P. Harring. — Relax.

Poin De. J. G. Green, of Chicage.

"Your Pitts have had a long trial in my practice, and I bound them in esteem as one of the lest apericus I have regarded them their attentive effect upon the liver may her an excellent remedy, when given in small down, for isliant dysentery and distribute. Their super-costing makes them very acceptable and convenient for the may of women and children."

ebildren.
INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION—WORMS—SUPPRESSION. con Mrs. E. Stuart, toko praeties as a Physicias in Botton. "I find one or two large does of your Pink, taken at the proper time, are effectiven in promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend noother to my patients."

CONSTIPATION - COSTIVENESS.

CONSTIPATION — COSTIVENESS.

From Dr. J. P. Fuspha, Monirest, Opsade.

Too much cannot be said of your Phile for the curs of continences. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacions as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who saffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in tracif, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe conference to originate in the liver, but your Priles affect that organ and cure the disease." IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD - SCHOPULA - ERY.

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"You were right, Beeter Hall, Philadelphia, "You were right, Beloot, in saying that year Pills purify the blood. They do that. I have used them of late years in my practice, and agree with your etalements of their effects. They stimulate the exerctories, and carry off the importes that stagnate in the blood, engendering disease. They stimulate the organs of digestion, and infuse whility and rigor into the system. "Such resuedies as you prepare are a national benefit and you deserve great credit for them." FOR HEADACHE - SICK HEADACHE - Four Stoy.

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\*\*DEAR DR. ATER: I cannot answer you seld complaints I have cared with your Piles better than to so all help over trade with a purposite medicine. I place trust dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily cented, with discusse, and believing as I do that your Piles affind as the best we have, I of course value them highly."

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, ough a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is de in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that fis-quently follow its incantious uso. These contain no merru-ry or mineral substance whatever.

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Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist, and every ownee of it under his own eye, with invariable scaracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from consequently can be relied an as genuin, without adulteration. It supplies the surest remely the world has ever known for the cure of all pulmenary complaints; for Course, Colles, Hearskers, Arthus, Cher, Whooping Course, Baskerins, Istritum Constitute, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stage of the disease. As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American peasant to the palaces of European kines. Throughout this entire country, in every state and city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains. Cursar Pictoral is known as the best of all remedies for diseases of the threat and lungs. In many foreign countries its actionactively used by their most intelligent physicians. If there is any dependas the best of all remedies for diseases of the threat and lungs. In many foreign countries it is extensively used by their most intelligent physicians. If there is any dependence on what men of every station certify it has done for them; if we can trust our own senses when we see the dangerous affectious of the lungs yield to it. If we can depend on the assurance of intelligent physician, vince business is to know; in short, if there is any reliance upon my thing, then is it irrefutably proven that this mediciae dose cure the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all other remedies known to mankind. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues, and the unmistabable benefit conferred on all other remedics known to managers friesd or trinsic virtues, and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies have been throat upon the community, have falled, and ben discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, cooperate benefits on the afflicted they can were forcet, and produce the community of the proposition. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

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Rev. O. S. STEARNS, Newton Centre.

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and, independent of its restorative qualities, is a viz pleasant dressing for the hair.

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Under Register A Per I P

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