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nating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inthree times for 75 cents — one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. Sylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery So-

one are authorised to receive subscriptions for Two The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the like of the paper, viz : - PRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GEST LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

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

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

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The free States are the guardians and esse tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEETED PROM THE BIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in if. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it ean only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. VOL. XXVII. NO. 46.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1401.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

HE NEW HAVEN DOCTORS ONCE MORE. The pious and learned fathers of Connecticut thewho wrate themselves into so unenviable shortly some weeks ago, in their absurd memorial of the best of the state of the state of the state of their dialectic skill was left by the answer of their dialectic skill was left by the answer of President, have again put their reverend heads ther over the crucibles of old Yale, and concoct-1 reply, which, for distinction sake, might be apthis latter essay, they accuse the President of of they furthermore object to his reasoning generally, as unsound, and leading to dangerous conclu-

The entire production—occupying nearly three claums of the New York Herald—seems to have been made up from the very less and dregs of the pat black sea of abolition editorials, sermons and brangues, that have been flooding that favored santry, for years past, as the waters cover the sea They assume that the Kansas bogus legislature is the only authorized and legal one — that the large opposed to slavery—that the laws now in exist-there, which were established by the pro-slavery uty, recognized and sanctioned by Congress, and which the President declared his purpose to main-tin and execute, are null and void from the beginthat they were forced upon the people of Kusas by the authority of revolvers and bowieis-that the law-makers were ruffians and banthe from Missouri, and that neither Congress nor to President had the right to pay any attention to them, or to recognize their existence in any way where. In a word, this second production of the New Haven professors and D. Ds. is a bitter abolito tirade of the most venomous and malignant character, spiced and peppered all over, from begin-ning to end, with such refined elegancies of dicas 'Missouri bandits' — 'border ruffians' — bovie-knife and revolver laws,' &c. Certainly these reverend specimens of the antique

st confine their miscellaneous and political read-to such temperate and conservative expounders the law and the abolition Gospel, as the New k Tribune, the Times, and Beecher's Indepen-t! They seem to take it for granted that every nhabitant of a slaveholding State is a 'rufby 'manifest destiny'—a monster who never

sating away the very vitality — religious, social as lunterial — of the Southern States — that it is aging ruin, temporal and eternal, upon the thele God-forsaken country' is going down to the dis of the North, there are at least a hundred the superstatishments will have to be furnished by the subbrities to keep actual starvation away from the bors of the poor! 'Ye hypocrites! first take the boas out of your own eyes, and then you may see nore clearly the motes that may be in your brothers'

We perfectly agree with Brother Brownlow, of the Knoxville Whig, that many parts of the 'Free Sates, at this time, open a wider and better field be faithful missionary labor than China, Siam, Ceyplater and pioneer missionary from the happy and editated plains of the South, to the abolition bathenism of the barren, hyperborean regions of the

THE LAST EXPLOIT.

The last exploit of the Black Republican shrickers in calcavoring to get up a bitter feud in the American Tract Society, has been condemned by all the rincipal religious presses, and also by many eministers in this country. The attempt of the haders of that unscrupulous party to make the grat worth and importance, destroy its influence by ishing tracts fulminating the eternal subject of sarry, proves that they are utterly devoid of prin-tiple, and that they are willing to sacrifice anything be carry out their corrupt schemes. Nothing will can their corrupt schemes. Nothing will can them until they can divide every church, sery political union, and every moral association, spon this question of slavery. The Society has atted well in refusing to introduce the negro question into its programme, and the individual who have the control of t hopes to do so was evidently an enemy—for he indiabtedly well knew that the moment it departed from its proper sphere, its usefulness would be diminished, and that in a large section of our country it would not be patronized at all—thus effectually it would not be patronized at all—thus effectually straying the intentions of its founders and prinjul supporters. It is time that churches, moral associations, and political parties in this country, cased their agitation about the subject of slavery, and discarded that apple of discord altogether.— Bridgeroet E Bridgeport Farmer

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. Under this caption the editor of the Raleigh (N. C.) Register indites the following interrogatories:

'h is estimated that 100,000 operatives at the Aorth will be out of employment at the end of this for. Will the Abolitionists, the philanthropists who discourse so touchingly on the horrors of slatery, tell us what is to be done with these poor pople thus turned adrift in the depth of a Northern winter? Will their condition be comparable, in joint of comfort, with that of the Southern slave, warmly clad and sheltered, and sleek with his 'hog and he will be a state of the southern slave, warmly clad and sheltered, and sleek with his 'hog and he will be a state of the same and he will be a state of the same and he will be a state of the same and he will be a same and he will be a same and he will be a same as a same a ominy'? Cuffe knows nothing and cares a little about pressures, protests and discounts. He knows he will be fed and clothed, and that if his knows he will be fed and clothed, and that if his swarr cannot do it, he will be sold to another who can. Isn't Cuff better off than Pathric or Hons, Mr. Greeley?

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. We are glad to see a growing feeling in favor of re-opening the slave trade. We have averred our willingness, long since, to see it once more open, provided it can be legalised, and at a future day we shall take up the subjet fally. Great policy, and great humanity, and Caristianity, and civilization, all sustain a legal-ized African slave trade, and the time is nearly at had for it.—Southern Reveille.

SELECTIONS.

From the Westminster Review. MANIFEST DESTINY' OF THE AMERI-CAN UNION. fconclubed.

Several other States have assumed the same attitude towards the decision of the Supreme Court that Massachusetts did before in regard to the Fugitive Slave Act by her Personal Liberty Law. The action of the Legislatures of New York and Pennsylvanta has been open and decided. That of New aling the issue, and leaving unanswered some of York, reported as early as the 2th of April, denouncing the Washington judgment as unconstitutional ties. It will be enough to cite the first :

> within its borders, in any form, or under any pre-tence, for any time, however short, LET THE CONSE-WHAT THEY MAY.

> On the 1st of May, the Pennsylvania Legislature Dred Scott was not, because he could not be, before States, and an impotent attempt to nullify the established laws of the country.' The Legislature of Maine passed two Acts, which received the Governor's apthem with all possible aid, legal and executive, in case of their being arrested as slaves; and the New England States have all, we believe, declared, in one form or another, that they do not intend to yield up their laws and liberties; and there seems to be no in regard to sound Personal Liberty laws, as in other matters. " In Connecticut, twenty years ago, there was no justice to be had on behalf of the obtain no protection from the mob. On that occasion, the courts declined to decide the question whether negroes were citizens; but now there is no tabooed. But the ' young men' have no mind to be tongue-tied at such a time; and they have consulted President Wayland, the model moral philosopher (in their opinion) of their country, and he and domestic relations, and the individual trust of Europe and the Eastern States, who are always personal freedom, and the duties which belong to it. pouring in to occupy their fertile plains. Such a piece of counsel will be like the sound of a trumpet throughout the old Puritan group of States. While we write, we learn that the fervor has spread beyond the Puritan States. The 'Christian Young Men's Association ' of New York has sustained the loss of a dozen 'evangelical clergymen' in one evening, in consequence of the declaration that the duties of justice, peace, and good will, which they assemble to discuss and promote, must be considered as owing to persons of all complexions. The clergy cannot stand this doctrine; and they accordingly withdraw, leaving the 'Christian Young Men' to

of the time, as that of the Church is withdrawn. Ohio takes the lead of the Western States: and as a part of the territory dedicated to perpetual freedom by the Ordinance of 1787, she has the strongest interest in the decision of 1857. No time was lost by the Legislature in enacting 'that it shall be unlawful to confine in the Penitentiary of this State, or in the jails of any county of this State, any person or persons charged with simply being a fugitive from slavery.' Our readers need not be informed that Ohio knows more about fugitive slaves than perhaps any other equal area of civlization. Kidnappers are the local horror there, as Indians are in Oregon, and discontented slaves in Louisiana. It is in Cincinnati that negro mothers slay their own infants with virtuous intentions, to save them from the hell of female slavery. It is there that, on the river frontier, fugitives cross by scores and by hundreds, when the ice affords a passage ever so perilous; while on the opposite lakefrontier on the north, the bright side of the picture is seen-that of the sailing away of the wanderers for the free soil of Canada. In Ohio, the Underground Railway ' is busiest; unless, indeed, the activity of the other great branch, through Pennsylvania, New York and New England now ivals the western one. We observe, also, that Ma-

get on in their studies under the light of the spirit

any of that group of States seems to be in the way pleaded that they were not amenable to law, a recent judgment of the Supreme Court having decided that negroes were not citizens, and had no business before the tribunals, on any pretence whatever. He carried the court with him. Some jocose railway travellers of dark complexion have refused, on the authority of the Supreme Court, to pay more than cing the Washington judgment as unconstitutional freight for their journey. Being simply things, and altogether intolerable, and recommending certain they contend, they should be charged cents by the tain resolutions, which were passed by large majori- foot, and not dollars by the head. Ohio has much discredit to overcome from her former hardness to Resolved, That this State will not allow slavery the colored race; and a pro-slavery clergy seems to the western region: but it is not to be imagined that, in such a crisis as the present, the lovers of pronounced on the decision of the Supreme Court, freedom, and citizens pledged to republican self-govthat it was null in law because it was gratuitously ernment, should not be strong and determined offered, wholly uncalled for, and to no purpose, if enough to defend their right against encroachment the judges themselves were right in declaring that which they are especially called on to defy. The commerce 'down stream' is no doubt a powerful the Court. The judgment was further declared to consideration with the merchant class at Cincinnati be 'a wanton attack on the sovereignty of the free but there is a northern shore, with a practicable world of traffic beyond the lake; and there are western States whose freedom is of the utmost importance to Ohio. The establishment of free labor proval in April, protecting the liberty of all colored in Nebraska and Kansas, and the whole north-west persons touching the soil of the State, and providing territory, would compensate the Cincinnati merchants for any loss of custom from the lower Mississippi : but there is no danger of such loss : for Ohio is of more importance to the slave States than they can ever be of to her. Ohio, being already in collision with the federal laws, may be confidently doubt of their following the lead of Massachusetts reckoned on as one of the revolutionary group, if the slave power compels such an issue. As for the most westerly States, all north of Missouri have acted decisively in favor of the establishment of free labor in Kansas. Iowa is to vote, next August, for was shown in the case of Miss Crandall, who could or against the proposition that people of color are to have the suffrage on precisely equal terms with whites. The mere proposition, whatever may be its fate, is a revolutionary act; and the support it meets with shows that a great number of the citizens that exceeds in condemnation the Report of the are rendering themselves responsible for such a step Connecticut Union State Committee on the Dred at such a time. Wisconsin is no less agitated. The Scott decision. In pious old Rhode Island, the clergy have constantly endeavored to exclude social subsions of the 'Young Men's Christian Association; and all mention of the colored race was therefore whole group of north-western States and Territories stoppage of the river communication during the struggle in Kansas. They have, if not a larger, a more exclusive stake in the establishment of free lahas replied that no topics seem to him more fit for bor than any other part of the nation; and they Christian discussion than the duties of different will be well able to prevent the extension of slavery races of men to each other, the obligations of social if they give a due welcome to the immigrants from

> Does such a survey as this convey any idea that the free States will yield obedience to the decision of the Supreme Court, and will invite the benumb ing touch of slavery to paralyze their activity-to empty their treasuries-to debase their citizens into the condition of 'mean whites' - to banish literature, gag the press, pervert or silence the clergy, and convert a condition of eminent freedom and commercial prosperity like that of London, into a state of depression, distrust, and poverty, worse than that of Jamaica just before the abolition of slavery? Who can believe in such a possibility? And yet, the North has much to do to give the world assurance that the impending revolution will be worthy of a comparison with the former. The free States must now either yield or resist. It will not suffice for the Supreme Court to rescind its judgment, while its present constitution is such, that a repetition of outrage may happen any day. An attack has been made on the sovereignty of the State, which must be decisively and finally repelled, or, on the other hand, submitted to; and either alternative is revolution. If even a middle way could be found, that would be a revolution too, because it must include more or less sanction of Southern encroachment; and that is irreconcilable with the principles of the Republic. Meantime, the free States are perhaps not more disreputably unready for their great duty than in the case of eighty years ago; while their resources of numbers, wealth, sagacity, ability, and activity, as infinitely transcend those of their opponents as those of Great Britain exceeded the forces of the revolutionists in the former conflict. The Northern States, having all the power in their own hands, might have spared their country all talk of revolution, by simply main-

• Our anticipations are already confirmed. The following is extracted from The Times of June 12th: 'A despatch from Cincinnati, of the 29th of May, rivals the western one. We observe, also, that Maryland is fiercely denounced by Southern newspapers as rapidly going over to the free States, and especially as affording the safest path for fugitives to the Worth. It is through Ohio, however, that the greatest number of successful escapes is supposed to be made: and the noble list of ruined hosts is romarkably long in that State—the list of good men and women who have suffered loss for the sake of speeding the fugitives on their way. It was in Ohio States officers were overpowered, taken prisoners. speeding the fugitives on their way. It was in Ohio that a constant influx of facts, visible incidents, and strong emotions filled the large heart of Harriet Beecher Stowe, and malle it overflow into the general heart of the world. Year by year, petitions are all heart of the world. Year by year, petitions are the United States officers, but the nature of the United States officers, but the nature of the United States officers, but the nature of the dissolution of its union with the slave States; and at length some notice is granted to these petitions,—enough to proceed upon, if the demand become prevalent. Meanwhile, the State is in fact outside the will be called out."

pale of the Union, like Massachusetts, from the in-compatibility of its laws relating to personal liberty with those recently enacted at Washington. The crime of having allowed their country to be dragged to be due to the votes of white laborers—is regarded only recognition of the new Supreme Court law in into the abyss of revolution : but it is inconceivable as intently by the Northern States as by the exthat, now that a choice is imperative, they will al- citable and alarmed South. The New York Tribune of joke. Some fugitive slaves being brought to the low a quarter of a million of citizens, who cannot calls it 'a democratical uprising, such as no Southbar at Chicago for stealing fowls, their counsel attain prosperity in their private affairs, to rule sev- ern State has ever before known.' 'In St. Louis,' enteen millions of active citizens, who, if they have the writer goes on, ' we see the commencement of a no great public virtue to boast of, can at least buy process by which slavery is speedily to be driven up the whole South ten times over.

While the Southern and federal leaders and news

papers declare themselves scandalized at the treason

the slave States? The North declares it to be one States of Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, benceof nullification of all the great principles and laws forth as suspected members of the Union, and to of the Union, from end to end of the list of States. It is true, the press is nowhere free in the slave States. So vigilant is the censorship, that the read- breeding States; and surely everybody but the wriers of the few newspapers which exist, have no more knowledge of their real condition than the citizens of Paris. The best, as well as the largest part of great States to the Northern section. By the latest the world's literature is unknown there, because it breathes a freedom unsuited to the climate. There is no freedom of trade in the South : not only may a bookseller sell none but emasculated and permitted books, but a planter or merchant must deal only with firms or individuals supposed to be well inclined towards slavery. The mail service is violated to such an extent, that the contents of the bags are well known to be at the mercy of the postmasters, who are compelled to detain and destroy all documents which seem to them to threaten 'the peculiar institution.' The citizens have no security of person property, or residence, being liable to assault on my such mob-incitement as happens somewhere or ther every day : incendiarism is a besetting peril wherever slaves are at hand; and if a man sells an peaks his mind where walls have cars, he is ordered off at a few hours' warning-only too happy to get away with his life. These are the ordinary conditions of existence in the slave States; and with us they would be called revolutionary. There is nothing of an organic character in such a mode of life. But the chronic distrust and instability of ordinary times are freedom and security, in comparison with

We have spoken of Virginia. Pursuing the fronier line, Kentucky comes next. So deep is the dis-

the present condition of affairs throughout the slave

slave labor. would pass over to the Northern interest, as it should fancy of the slaveholders, who have been in a panic are abundantly ready to improve the occasion. usbands and fathers organized into a patrol, while for our bounds at present. We can only observe in passing, that nowhere is the conflict of principles rants, are liable to capture at some defenceless m ore remarkable than in Missouri. That State is

from all the most enterprising and vigorous of the slaveholding States.'. This has a somewhat revolutionary aspect: and the Southern newspapers take and rebellion of the North, what is the condition of the same view. They propose to regard the three prohibit all importation of slaves from any of them. Such a proposal shows how they are regarded as slave ters of such articles must see that such treatment must have the immediate effect of joining those three accounts, this question of the frontier slave States seems to be producing a schism at the South.

The rest is easily told; for the slave States are

much alike in their temper and in their liabilities,

while they may differ widely, as Mr. Olmsted has

shown, in the theory of their governments and the

welfare of their fortunes. Louisiana admits more

and more of the proprietorship of land by the mulatto sons of planters, while South Carolina clamors for a re-opening of the African slave trade; but both are in a condition of discontent and panic. Neighboring States may show a contrast of oligarchical and democratic institutions, but all are alike at present under a madness of panic which is equally ludicrous and pitiable. For instance, various Southbnoxious book, or entertains a mistrusted guest, or ern papers call upon the citizens to keep a vigilant eye on all female strangers, who appear as schoolmistresses, governesses, lecturers, or travellers, as ' the Southern States are rustling with the petticoats of emissaries, sent by the Abolitionists.' A certain Mrs. Emerson, who lectures on phrenology, has created a whimsical sort of alarm in South Carolina. It appears that she is tall and robust; and her hearers, always on the look-out for Abolitionism, and being unable to discover any thing of it in her lectures, got it into their heads that she was a man in disguise. Her chattels were seized and searched among them were letters from persons in half the States of the Union, an envelope directed to a person content with slavery there, that nothing short of in Massachusetts, a lantern, and a side-saddle. It Henry Clay's great influence could have sustained it does not appear that there was any thing suspicious for many years past : and now there is a scheme in the letters, and the side-saddle was rather a afloat for buying out the inveterate slaveholders, in damper to the theory; but the lantern and Massa-order to allow to others a choice between free and chusetts envelope were made the more of; and the ave labor.

The notion is of opening the soil to settlers, in the that if she returns, or goes elsewhere in the slave same way as in Virginia; and it will be for the States, she shall be lynched as men are who come slave-owners then to decide between emancipating with lanters and saddles. Such insane terror is no their negroes, or selling them to the South, as it is laughing matter, when it leads to the cruel assaults rell understood that slave and free labor cannot ex- and murders which are recorded in every newspaper st on the same soil. In either case, Kentucky which arrives from the South; and the treatment now inflicted on travellers and strangers who venaturally have done many years ago. We should ture there without a complete set of safeguards, is have rejected as a fable any such scheme as this, enough of itself to cause a hostile separation of the out for the fact that freedom of the press has been two sections of the Union. One would think that chieved by a heroic family,-not without many gipsies are sufficiently familiar and pretty well unofferings in person and estate, but still with final derstood every where; but a Virginian newspaper ceess. Mr. Bailey has dared all that his neighbors of repute, which lies before us, assigns a new charould inflict, and after much mobbing, incendiarism, acter to the wandering tribe. The gipsics in Viropposition of every kind, and repeated ruin, he has ginia are 'emissaries of the Abolitionists,'—richly fairly established a newspaper (The Daily News). paid to gather the negroes to their camps to hear which tells the truth, and advocates the abolition of their fortunes told, and be intoxicated by promiser slavery. That he, and Cassius M. Clay, who eman- of setting their heels on their masters' necks. The cinated his negroes years ago, and withstood mob money of the Abolitionists is spoken of as if they dictation, are tolerated in Kentucky, prepares us to carried bags of gold at their saddles, like the French olleveanything within the bounds of reason as to the Emperor; whereas they, for the most part, trudge mproving prospects of the State. Meantime, her afoot, and have no coin to lavish, having been imposture is revolutionary, which ever way it is looked poverished, or prevented from getting rich, long at. The recent slave insurrection is a fearful warn- years ago. One of the strongest signs of the times ing. For some weeks the impression in Europe was is the energy devoted to the spread of Romanism,that the insurrection of last winter was, as usual, a a zeal by no means confined to Catholics, who yet hundreds of times within the quarter of a century stranger may be excused an incredulous stare when which has elapsed, without any such outbreak : but told that Protestants of the slave States are eager the evidence is irresistible that there really was some for the propagation of Romanism. The residents tacit understanding among the slaves of a large need no explanation. They understand how pre group of States, that they should rise on Christmas cious is the safeguard of the Confessional, while av, and achieve the work to be set them by Colo- planters and merchants of all faiths are living in the nel Fremont or his friends. Southern politicians same constant dread of incendiarism and insurrec had themselves to thank for such a result of their tion. That 'Spiritualism' should be pressed into stump-oratory. The slaves heard predictions from the service is equally inevitable; and 'the spirits the wisest men they knew, that the success of Fre-mont would occasion the overthrow of slavery; and There is to be 'blood' at Washington, and fire on there were plenty of 'mean-whites' at hand to es- plantations, and a triumph of Liberty at last, or tablish concert among them, and supply them with reign of negro ferocity, according as the replies are muskets and ammunition. The chaotic state of socie-ty which ensued in a dozen States, where the women haters of the Abolitionists. Virginia newspapers ad children were gathered into camps, and their record the speeches and receive the letters of leading men who, whilst discouraging the South Carolina perces were hung in long rows, or burned alive, or scheme of re-opening the African slave trade, insist hipped to death from day to day, was a remarkable that the industrial classes ought every where to be reparation for such a revolutionary crisis as the Su-slaves, and must be so in the United States; and the me Court has since brought on. Any abnormal immediate consequence of grave proposals from high ondition of the States on the free shore of the great quarters to make slaves of the Irish and German imrivers must be at least equalled by that of the slave migrants is, that the kidnapping of whites is seriitates opposite. The Kansas question is too large ously on the increase. Seamen, waiters, and other servants, travelling merchants, all kinds of ftinement; and unless they can prove their freedom held answerable for the troubles in Kansas; and within a certain time, are sold for the payment of vet, in the very country of the Border Ruffians, the jail fees. A strolling actor was thus kidnapped desire for the blessings of free labor and free speech lately; and we could fill many pages with narra is so strong, that many people (much better judges tives of this kind, authenticated by public proceedthan we can be) imagine that Missouri will ere long ings. It is a common threat, when slaves escape, be purged of the bully element of her population, and allowed to live according to her own convictions. Son shall be caught. Such a threat cannot be lite-Others fear that the movement is a mere sham, to be rally fulfilled; but it certainly appears that the disarried on only as long as it is the interest of Mis-appearance of free persons, of all ages and complex souri to keep terms with both parties. However ions, becomes more frequent as 'the Underground this may be, such a condition of such a territory is a fresh revolutionary element thrown in among the conditions of the time. We observe that the result rents; and the wretchedness of some can be appreciated to the conditions of the time.

ciated only by those who have heard on the spot how whole families of young children have died, separately or together, by poison or other means of murder. Now, the woe spreads on the other side of the frontier; and the disappearance of children (especially those of dark complexion) is no uncommon incident. We are wont to pity the Berber parents whose sons are captured to be made cunuchs, and whose daughters are carried off for slaves : how can we endure our sympathy with Christian parents, of the same race and rearing with ourselves, who dare not trust their children out of their sight, lest they should be sold into the cruellest slavery in the world, in their native country! Mr. Chambers tells us what he has heard about this :-

'The practice of kidnapping white children in the Northern States, and transferring them southward, is said to be notoriously on the increase. We see it mentioned that, in the city of New York alone, as many as thirty children, on an average, are stolen yearly; it being shrewdly guessed that many of them are carried to the markets of the South, where a good price for them can be readily obtained. If there be the slightest truth in the supposition that gently-nurtured infants are so abstracted from the homes of their parents, nothing could give a more forcible impression of the horrors entailed on American society by the tolerance of slavery in its bosom. (p. 3.)

There seems to be a sort of general understanding, that the turbulence of South Carolina may be taken for granted, and need not be displayed as one of the revolutionary elements of the case. 'The gallant little State,' as her citizens call her, was never known to be in a quiet condition and amiable mood for any length of time; and her citizens glory in a revolutionary attitude. South Carolina may therefore be left to assert her own claims to disorder and disloyalty; but it is necessary to remind our readers, in the briefest way, that large assemblages, in the chief towns of the State last autumn, ratified with acclamations the proposal to summon the citizens for a march upon Washington, in case of Fremont being elected, to seize the Treasury, burn the archives, and make the Halls of Congress resound with the din of actual war. Thus did South Carolina take up her position in defence of the recent corruptions of the Federal Constitution, in opposition to the Northern citizens, who proclaim their fidelity to the fundamental principles of the Republic.

No revolution recorded by history has had a more erious cause or complete justification than is afforded by a sectional antagonism like this. Is it to be supposed that a sectional population yielding 2,900,-000 votes should grant to a rival numbering 1,100,-000 votes, (inclusive of the fictitious slave-suffrage,) power to bring slavery and slaves among the children of free labor? and, again, to carry off the children of free labor into bondage on a slave soil? Can any one for a moment believe that such a thin an happen?

What then, will happen? The North has the numbers, the wealth, the good cause, and the symnathy of Christendom. The South (meaning the lominant party in that section) is so poor in numbers that the world at large will not believe the figures of the census; it is so poor in wealth that its annual convention of planters and merchants sends forth the same complaints, year by year, of want of capital and the high price of labor, on the very same page with threats of setting up steamers, railways, colleges, factories, and a complete new literature, whereby New York will be ruined as a port, and England supplied with cotton without any intervention of Northern capitalists; threats that New England colleges will have no aristocratic youths within their walls, to be corrupted with ulgar notions of constitutional rights and the dignity of work; while a bright day will open on the whole class of pro-slavery authors, whose works are henceforth to supply the place of the literature of all past ages. The business of expurgating books from every other part of the world, and of creating a complete set of school-books suitable to the South, s actually confided to a committee, headed by a bishop, and chiefly composed of university men The committee was to meet for consultation at Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th of May last, and work was meantime provided for it by the discovery that even 'Grimshaw's History of the United States,' a text-book in almost all schools, was not exempt from the taint of Abolitionism. Grimshaw say, 'Let us no longer declare by words, but demonstrate by our action, that "all men are created equal," &c.': and the organ of the Louisiana planters asks, on quoting this, 'Are such sentiments to be instilled into the minds of our children? If not, then banish Grimshaw's History from our schools and academics. Men will not regard them (the postulates of the Declaration of Independence). but they may warp the more impressible minds of uninformed and unreflecting childhood.' This appears to us revolutionary in the highest degree. that the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence should be regarded as warping the

No hindrance has been offered to the Southern scheme of domestic policy; but it does not appear to be yet instituted : and the question recurs why a people so subject to disappointment, failure, and poverty within their own States, has thus far overridden a rival of ten times its own force. The answer is a sorrowful one. The South has a will, and the North has not. A common average of righteous will on the part of the North would have preserved the Constitution, and dealt with the great anomaly long ago: but the only righteous will was in the Abolitionists, who are, and always will be, outside the political and the military sphere. If the North-ern heart and mind once fairly kindle at the altarfire of the confessors and martyrs of the cause, every thing may be at their disposal as regards relations; because all the power, except that of will, is on their side; but then the slave States must be regarded as delivered over to the horrors of a servile regarded as delivered over to the horrors of a service war. Half a million of the slaveholding class will be at the mercy of their ' mean-white' and negro

his harmonic in a perpetual consumer of tobacco and cheap sky in marvellous quantities, and who invariably a ' nigger ' or two to death every morning by of airing his temper. They believe that slavery is a moral cancer that

carry it. They believe all this of a country contains more of the essential elements of presin any other country on the face of the globe; the New York papers - their own oracle - the dune itself-announces that in the Great Metropand laborers out of employment, and that public supestablishments will-have to be furnished by the

ling Western Africa; and we hope he will immor-

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AD ARTHUR SERVICE TO THE SERVICE TO

COMPENSATION TO SLAVEHOLDERS.

AN EXPLANATORY LETTER.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY, III., October 25, 1857. WM. L. GARRISON :

'H.' in last week's Liberator, complains that in-natice is done him in my notice, (entitled 'Compen-ation Patched,') of his three-letters to Elivu Burritt, igned 'Voluntary Compensationist,' in Zion's Herald. In commenting, within the space of two-thirds of a NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS BOSTON, NOVEMBER 13, 1857. From the Minuerous Republican.

JEFFERSON AND SLAVERY. REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING. Before the recent State election, some of the ent of the scope and tendency, on the whole, of the Before the recent State election, some of the par-tizans of Gov. Gardner made his contumacious refu-sal to remove Judge Loring from the office which he disgrees, and which he holds in flagrant violation of ny own. I do not see how I could have taken a different view, or given a different judgment, as then informed. If the amplifications and additions which the has given me in the Liberator had formed a part of the original series in Zion's Herald, I should have written differently, or not at all, respecting them. And I think that, in expecting the readers of that series to understand from it all that 'H.' has since told us in

script letter in the hand-writing of Thomas Jeffers.

son, on the subject of slavery, written by that old patriot in reply to a letter from the father of Mr. Heaton. We give the letter and the response below—partly to gratify public curiosity, and more as an instructive lesson to those Minnesota Democrats who insist that Slavery is a National Institution, established and made perpetual by the great Charter of our Liberties. Think of it, ye degenerate sons of not degenerate sires — think of it! Jefferson considers slavery a sectional crime—you have spread it over all the fair, free territories of the Republic!

First is Mr. Heaton's letter.

sal to remove Judge Loring from the office which he disgraces, and which he holds in flagrant violation of a law of the Commonwealth, as a special reason why Gov. 6. should be re-elected. The result of the election shows in what manner that issue was met by the people, in their sending him to Coventry, and electing Mr. Banks as his successor.

This is the third time that the public sentiment of Massachusetts has found expression, in regard to the removal of Judge Loring. Twice before was it made manifest, through two different Legislatures, without distinction of party, and by overwhelming majorities

This is the third time that the public sentiment of Massachusetts has found expression, in regard to the removal of Judge Loring. Twice before was it made manifest, through two different Legislatures, without distinction of party, and by overwhelming majorities in both branches. It is due, therefore, to the sovereignty of the State, to a righteous law contumaciously disregarded, to the cause of freedom and humani ty, that another effort should be made, 'with a will,' o eject the defiant Judge from his office, by petition ng the next Legislature-not doubting that it will very unitedly adopt an address to Gov. Banks, to that effect, and that he will cheerfully comply with the

The New York Tribune says, 'We shall be very much disappointed, if next spring shall find Edward G. Loring holding a State office, or if all questions af-fecting Personal Liberty in the Bay State shall not

ble that an early return should be made to the Legislature to insure its consideration.

of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled : The undersigned, citizens of this Commonwealth,

ature of Massachusetts, it was declared-

That in open defiance of this law, and of the voice of the people of Massachusetts, as expressed (without listinction of party) by the action of two separate Lerative by Executive non-concurrence, EDWARD GREE-LEY LURING, (while acting as a Commissioner of the United States,) continues to hold the office of Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk; thus setting an example of contumacy unbecoming a good citizen, and wantonly disregarding the moral convictions of the people of this State as pertaining to the enforcement of the odious Fugitive Slave Bill :-

removal of the said EDWARD GREELRY LORING from the office of Judge of Probate; and thus enforce a wholesome law of the Commonwealth, which it is his declared purpose to disregard, and thereby vindicate the sovereignty of the people of this Commonwealth,

> And again - 'He merits no such fate.' As if the slave would not promptly, and 'with will rehearse its prominent features. alacrity, transport himself to a free State, if the master would assure him that hunters, with hounds and rifles, would not be sent after him! As if the restoration of his right to earn money would not be 'ben-

statements were founded.

master to hold the slave.

Among the reasons for dealing with slavery by

Again he calls the sale of ten slaves (for emancipa-

II. Expressions implying that immediate and un-

conditional emancipation is undesirable to the slave.

ion) for \$1000, liberality on the part of the owner.'

compensation to the master, he says :-

Again-'It is the best way.'

eficial, unless money was given him with it ! welfare of the slaves.

. The responses to the efforts of the Society would, masters would be won to the support of the Society, laws would be passed in a few years, in some of the States, permitting manumission on the soil, and * * schemes of gradual emancipation would be adopted in some, and finally in all the slave States.'

ter to give them their freedom providing they can be ly what they did mean and well located, and started on their independent life jour-did not mean of wish that.

As if liberty would not be a great advance towards the well-being of the freedman, even if he had not long Report. This Report was fully and heartily a cent in his pocket!

IV. Expressions implying inability in the masters to set their slaves free without external aid. What we want is an association * * to help every

aveholder that wishes deliverance out of the ributions, those masters that may desire aid to free

themselves from slavery.
St. Clares, Claytons and Nina Gordons are found shut up to their fate by the laws of the States, the cus-toms in which they have been trained, the tyranny of public opinion, ignorance of any means of manu-mission, and inability to do such a work alone."

As if Clayton had not delivered himself from the tained this success was a crafty intermingling of exystem in the face of all these difficulties! As if Ni- pressions favoring conservatism with expressions faa was not in the act of doing the same thing when voring reform. The party in possession had as many sudden death cut her off! As if St. Clare had not in- of these expressions as the other party; and posses variably and fully admitted his own guilt in being a sion is nine points of their law, and turns the scale in slaveholder! As if the claim of a strong man, who their favor. is holding a weak one by the collar, that he is unable

umission is very obvious, being precisely that which befalls the rumseller, the pickpocket and the burglar, from immediate relinquishment of their respective occupations. In all these cases, when the reproaches of these in bonds as bound with them, and since he ofconscience, though not active enough to cause an im- fers aid to slaveholders only when they receive it nediate abandonment of the sin, yet become too active penitent sinners, and especially guards this aid from o be borne without some change, the natural resort the aspect of indulgence towards the sin, or excuse for of the convicted sinner is to compromise and gradual- the impenitent, I rejoice that my criticism has elicited When a man, in such circumstances, overcomes this position before the readers of Zion's Heraid, and such temptation, boldly meets the difficulty, and promptly does what is right, at whatever expense to himself, he Burritt. is very likely to receive both sympathy and aid from In conclusion, I would say to 'H.' that, however his neighbors in meeting the consequences, after the difficult it may be to settle the gradations of the guilt act is performed; but he who announces that, from of different classes of slaveholders -a thing which l

receive either cash or credit. V. Expressions in relation to the Colonization Soci ety, implying sequiescence in its false and wicked which does not belong to them; and all deprive their fundamental principle, that black and white men cannot dwell together, peaceably, in the enjoyment of

Voluntary Confpensationist' says to Elihu Burritt. specting the compensation scheme of the latter-

This plan totally overlooks, and thus strengthens, the radical objection which the non-slaveholding South have to emancipation—that is, their unwillingness to have so many millions of an abhorred race decelling freely among them.

'Here is my money-not the State's or the nation'

Again, 'Voluntary Compensationist' says to Mr. Patched.') of his three-letters to Elibu Burritt, of the present forms of attacking this evil, and so bringing their real force to bear directly upon it. The commenting, within the space of two-thirds of a m, upon articles occupying five columns, I could use give, not details, but only results; my judg-of the scope and tendency, on the whole, of the

soil.' And again:—

'No objection can be made to the offer of the master to give them their freedom, providing they can be seell located, and started on their independent life journey. This is the power of the Colonization Society, so far as it has any, against slavery.

And again:

'Let the Colonization Society offer to colonize of American as well as on African soil, if master and ben efactor and slave so prefer.' And again:

understand from it all that 'H.' has since told us in the Liberator, 'H.' has shown the same inconsiderateness as when he represents my censure of false pretenders to the Christian name as a 'sneer against Christian professors and preachers.'

States would gladly and liberally aid it [the scheme of "Voluntary Compensationist"], as they now do the Colonization Society, when they saw it was judiciously and successfully conducted.'

No intimation exists here of the colonization professors and preachers.'

Christian professors and preachers. told us, that his plan is "most directly opposed to the It appears to me that 'H.,' like Mr. Burritt, has al- Colonization Society, and that it idea is an 'unchristold us, that his plan is 'most directly opposed' to the lowed himself to be misled, by a good-natured desire tian, and inhuman, and unbrotherly idea,' and that for fraternal feeling and united action, into the error the colonization which he proposes is not in a separated of attempting to reconcile incompatibles, and the dan- district, but 'among his white brethren.' How could ger of proposing a compromise between right and we conjecture that when 'Voluntary Compensation-wrong. As now instructed, I have no doubt of his ist 'said—'Let the Colonization Society offer to colgood intentions towards the slave; but, in justice to onize on American, as well as on African soil '-he myself, I must quote from the letters of 'Voluntary meant to imply that they should abandon their fun-Compensationist' the strongest of those expressions damental idea of a separation of the races, or that he which seemed designed to favor the slaveholder at the meant by 'colonizing' the same as 'H.' means, nameexpense of the slave. Those letters contained many ly-giving our emancipated brethren a home among expressions inconsistent with each other. In the same ourseless'!

anner, 'H.,' in the Liberator, in one place calls his Now, I distinctly admit, not only that many things scheme 'my prescription for curing thoroughly the different from, and better than, the expressions now hurt of the daughter of God's people '—and in anoth-quoted, exist in the three letters of 'Voluntary Comer place says, 'The whole aim and end of the plan, pensationist,' but that some of these are susceptible o far as the slaveholder is concerned, is to aid peni- of a better explanation. But the fact remains that tent masters in escaping from their condition.' Now, these expressions are there, and that they are susceptieven supposing 'H's' most liberal estimate of the ble of this explanation. This 'damaged phraseology,' number of 'penitent masters' to be correct, how very expressing or implying some reason against immediate different would be the diminution of the slaveholding and unconditional emancipation, is used by 'Volunbody to that extent from a thorough cure of slavery! tary Compensationist' exactly as it has been used by Many inconsistencies equally great appeared in the defenders and apologists of slavery, and thus justletters to Mr. Burritt. 'H.' has taken one class of ly exposed him to suspicion until that meaning was these statements, and after amplification and addition, disavowed. It has now been disavowed, in the comclaims for them, and very justly, a meaning quite dif- munication of 'H.' in the Liberator, but the readers ferent from that which I ascribed to the original arti- of Zion's Herald are still at liberty to suppose that cles. Specimens of the other class, which I now pro- Voluntary Compensationist' finds no fault with the ceed to quote, will show the ground on which my Colonization Society, except its inefficiency, a defect which he ascribes equally to the abolitionists. No I. Expressions in the letters of 'Voluntary Compensationist' favoring the claim of some right in the possibly discover that their writer considered the idea of the Colonization Society an 'unchristian, and inhuman, and unbrotherly idea.' Until H's explanation was given, there were nine chances out of ten 'It is the right way. The common feeling of so-ciety is, that when one is honorably involved in a business which ultimately becomes dishonorable, he should be helped to get out of it.'

that the author of those letters favored the prejudices which that Society upholds, and was acting more in the interest of the slaveholder than of the slave. Neither is this interpretation rendered unreasonable

Neither is this interpretation rendered unreasonable or improbable by the fact that those same letters contain an equal number of expressions, which, taken by themselves, will fairly bear a different construction. As if anything could properly be called, by emi- It has, of late, been a specially favorite policy of pro-As if anything could properly be called the near way, which was slavery writers, (particularly of those connected with not a full and penitent relinquishment of the unjust the church,) to seek to unite conservatism with reclaim! As if the giving up, by the thief, of threeform, and to use, in the same document, expressions quarters of the stolen property, was to be recognized of toleration or favor towards both. They deprecate s ! liberality,' or as anything but defective justice! agitation more than slavery, strife more than sin, and are so deeply solicitous for the peace of Zion, that they let her purity go unregarded-for the present. 'This gift [of freedom] cannot be received, unless he By this very method, the government of the American be transported to a free State, and cannot be bene-ficial, unless he is aided to commence there the life of freedom. It is especially right to the slave that he should not be turned out on the cold charities of the form in its position in regard to slavery. This trans-world, cast upon the barren shore of freedom. action is so directly apposite to my present purpose, as well as so instructive in its general bearing, that I

A certain proportion of the members of the Tract Society demanded that it should publish something against slavery. They continued this demand s pertinaciously, year after year, that the Society appointed a Committee to investigate and report upon III. Expressions implying that masters at present the proper course to be pursued. This was a large refrain from emancipation from a real regard for the Committee, of very able and sagacious men, most of whom were quite satisfied with the old policy of the So-

ciety. The responses to the efforts of the Society would, of course, be few at first; but these would be published abroad, and the well-being of the freedman would the petitioners, this might have been done without incline other masters to trust their servants in the five minutes deliberation, and in three lines, thus: Resolved, That this Society ought immediately to publish tracts against slaveholding, and to circulate them until this great sin shall cease.' Since they did not say this, nor anything like it, and since they were as well able as any men in the country to express exactly what they did mean and wish, I conclude that they

They waited a long time, and then held a long se ries of sessions, went through long debates, and made a agreed to by South-side Adams and his pro-slavery colleagues on one side, and by Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thomson and his quasi anti-slavery associates on the other. What was the result? The Society has not published a tract against slavery to this day, and the which he is sunken: to assist, by their voluntary con- Government say they do not mean to publish anything against it, and that this course is authorized by the language of the Report; and I presume, and every by thousands in connection with this system, and with anti-slavery man has a right to presume, that this relesires to be delivered from the body of death, but are
sult is precisely the result intended by the sagacious pro-slavery gentlemen who drew up the Report. If they had meant something else, they would have said something else. But the manner in which they at-

Now I say, that the intermingling of these two sorts to let him go, and is only waiting for help to do so, of expression in the letters of 'Voluntary Compenwere not utterly absurd and ridiculous! sationist' justly cast suspicion upon them, and au

om, a determination to reform some time or other, this expression, and hope he will equally clear up his

conscientions motives, he is determined to do right as do not undertake to do—all slaveholders are alike in soon as he shall receive a guaranty against pecuniary loss beyond a certain point, will be far less likely to and the rights of man; that in the great contest which divides mankind into two parties, they are on the wrong side; that they all take, and use, something which does not belong to them; and all deprive their These things being so, any scheme which present itself as a remedy for this great evil will lose efficiency and practical value precisely in proportion as is ignores, or softens down, or explains away, this fundamental fact, of the doing of wrong on one side, and the suffering of wrong on the other. I judge, therefore, that an attack upon slavery will be efficient just in proportion to its direct and uncompromising character; that both moral influence and material aid will tell with vastly more effect against slavery through the machinery of abolition than through that of compensation, however nicely guarded; and that compensation, in its best estate, can be only a half-way-hour

DEAR SIR,—From your remarks on my article or the Federal Constitution, it seems to me that you think me not to be unfriendly to the Fugitive Sare think me not to be university that a more Share Share Law. Now, it is my settled conviction, that a more Law. Now, it is my sected conversion, that a note fraudulent, base and wicked usurpation of power va fraudulent, base and any government; and I here never attempted by saw the time, since taking a part in politics, that, had saw the time, since the saccursed usurpation would not have been declared null, void, and of to force, and that it should never have been enforced in force, and that it consequences be what they might the State, let the consequences of what they might. It is true that, up to 1850, I was too much of a party man to do my duty as a man; but, thank God! the man to do my daty of that year opened my eyes, Compromise areas with the party, though I still hold to all its primitive doctrines. I voted for Fremont, hoping that the Republican platform must result in aiding the cause of the slave; but this delt. sion was soon dispelled, after the election, by the course of the National Era at Washington, and by the speeches of Wilson, Hale, &c. &c.

Last winter, some one sent me the Radical Aboutionist, and being of too sanguine a temperament to abandon voting altogether, I had measurably concluded to vote with this party. I then sent for THE LIB. ERATOR, and have found it the best paper I read, even if I do not agree in all it says. Just after sending for your paper, I received an earnest manuscript appeal from Mr. Goodell for means to aid in the publication of a weekly paper. To this call I responded by sending five dollars for the month, and promising five dollars per month if the party would, in carrying out its action by the Federal Government, acknowledge the right of the States peaceably to secede from the Union. This its late resolutions have failed to do, and thus ends, most likely, my voting with that party; for with my present views, I would somer ent off my right hand than suffer it to east a vote, knowingly, to maintain this Union by coercing a sovereign State from seceding in peace from the confederacy.

You will, perhaps, think me unwise for urging the Disunion Convention to place the question to be discussed on what to me seems to be the only tenable grounds of defence. Be this as it may, I assure you, in all candor, that I am ready for any measure that I can conscientiously support to abolish slavery.

I was extremely anxious to attend your Convention Not that I could be of any service to the cause by my presence, but because I was anxious to hear from great and good men, the defences which they may make more manifest by oral discussion than has yet been presented to my mind by the press.

In conclusion, let me say, that I am open to conviction, and will follow truth, let it lead me where it

I am, dear sir, yours in the cause of humanity B. G. WRIGHT.

. Our respected correspondent has entirely missoprehended our meaning, as he will see on reperung our article in the Liberator of the 16th ult. - [Ed. Lib.

OUR 'MANIFEST DESTINY!

Of all men living, the public journalist is the most liable to take a short-sighted view. Unless he has some moral century-plant in cultivation, his habit of living au jour le jour will be ton strong for his judg. ment. This is true of journalists of all countries, for their sight adapts itself to the instrument through which they look,-whether it be, as in the United States, from one to four years long,-as in England, drawn out to seven years, -or as in France, length-

ened, it may be, to twenty. Hence the common notion of the newspaper, that it is impossible for a foreigner to understand the institutions and the political movements of the country not his own; to which his eye is thought to be unit. ted by an exclusive use of others; whereas, if more impartial in his spirit, philosophical in his views, and sympathetic in his nature, he will be sure to see more clearly and appreciate more justly, from his higher exterior stand-point, than a pative less qualified in these, the highest senses, whose eye is merely trained

to look here and there within. remplissent les cartons du ministère de l'interieur d des préfectures, en saurait bientôt, plus sur nous que

Such an article as the one we have reprinted in the last three numbers of our paper from the Westsinste Review of July, 1857, brings de Tocqueville's renet forcibly to mind. The reviewer seems to have had a command American sources of information equivalent to the ones indicated by the French statesman. Wat rare power of rapid generalization and correct deduction, this writer shows the American people where they now are, as none among themselves have yet been able to do. Nearness to the scene of action raables us to detect, on the part of the writer, a few technical errors, which in no wise affect the broad and just view presented; and which, as the trues in our judgment yet offered, we deem it a duty to circalate as widely as possible.

This remarkable article has been published in a nest pamphlet (72 pp. 18 mo.) by the American A. S. Society, and is for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 13 Nassau street, New York, and at 21 Cornhill. Price, 10 cents single ; 75 cents a dozen.

* A foreigner who should be shown to-day the ronfidential correspondence of the Ministry of the lete-rior and the chiefs of the departments, would son know more about us than we do ourselves.

MISS FRANCES E. WATKINS.

Dear Mr. Gannison-I thought you would be leased to hear that the lecture of Miss Francis E. WATRINS, before the Salem Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society at Lyceum Hall, Sunday evening, Nov. 2, was every respect successful. It combined all the essentials of a popular lecture, viz., arrangement, fact, pathos, with a felicity of language and an adaptation that constituted it a triumph, while it lacked nothing in directness of appeal, or fidelity to the cardinal and most radical ideas of Anti-Slavery.

Among the audience were some seldom seen thus Zionward. Perhaps they are under conviction, and if but persevering, they will be

There was a great desire expressed that the lecture should be repeated, as early as possible, in Meclanit Hall, where a larger audience could be profited by her

presentation of the subject. Miss W. has now engagements in Vermont and Pennsylvania; and when these are fulfilled, if she could be induced to labor in New England, the Asis Slavery cause would surely find itself promoted

To LYCEUM COMMITTEES. We again recommend to the favorable consideration of Lyceum Committees.

Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, of this city, as one of the most intelligent and acceptable lecturers in the constry, both for her sterling sense and excellence of delivery. She has prepared three highly interesting and instructive lectures, which cannot fail to satisfy the most critical audiences :- one on Light and Color; another on Human Rights; and a third on the Power and Dignity of Woman. Her address is 49 Bradford

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

neighbors, from the hour when the North effectually repudiates slavery. The South would doubtless try the experiment of a military despotism in the eeveral States; but the less of Northern aid, and of the cotton market of Europe, would be fatal from the outset; and they could not compete with the cotton growth of free labor. In short, such a position would be wholly untenable. To the next questionwhat else?—there is no present answer; and herein lies the unmistakable token of revolution,—not merely impending, but actual. The mist of the comet blurs every thing. We can only ask questions : and the first questions are, whether, if they wished it ever so much, the American people could now wait four years for such a reversal of parties as a presidential election may effect; and, next, whether the strife about slavery-extension can be sus pended for the fifteen years required for the reversal of the preponderance in the Supreme Court. There can, of course, be no such suspension of the vital social interests of daily life; and those who say most about waiting, best know that it is impossible.

As for us, we decline to prophesy amidst so dire : confusion, and under the shadow of so black a thunder-cloud. The one thing we are sure of is, that the old Constitution, laden with new corruptions, cannot serve and sustain the Republic. We believe that if a radical reconstitution is not immediately agreed upon, there must be a dissolution of the Union,—the slave States being subject to the curse of a military despotism, and the perils of a servile war. It hardly appears that there can be a question about this: but of the issue, we cannot venture to vaticinate. Our trust is, that the Abolitionists will not abate a jot of that strong will which renders them the real antagonists of the South; that they will press on the more strenuously as the critical moment discloses itself; and that, by upholding in the sight of all men the democratic principles which first gave them a country, they may justify that instinct of the highest minds in the Old World which has recognised them, amidst the depressions and obscurities of a quarter of a century of adversity, as the ten righteous men who should save their city.

THE CINCINNATI SLAVE CASE.

The telegraph has already given the main facts of the case of the three slaves who, on a second writ of habeas corpus, were delivered over to their master by Judge Carter of Cincinnati, last Tuesday. They were the alleged property of Mr. Withers of Virginia, and while at the Cincinnati landing, on their way to St. Louis to the residence of their master, were arrested on a writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Burgoyne of the Probate Court, and taken before him on Monday afternoon. At the request, however, of their master's counsel, the examination was continued to the next day, and the slaves were committed to the care of Mr. Eggleston as guardian, according to an Ohio statute. But on Tuesday morning, Mr. Withers obtained another writ of ha But on Tuesday beas corpus from Judge Carter of the Common Pleas Court, for the possession of his slaves, alleging them to be illegally detained. In compliance with this writ, the following proceedings were had, according to the Cincinnati Gazette :

The hearing was appointed for 3 6'clock, and at that hour, while hundreds who were not aware of the second writ of habeas corpus were waiting in the Probate Court and around the Court House, excitedly discussing the question, the three slaves were brought before Judge Carter, who propounded the question to each :

' Are you a slave?'

Are you restrained of your liberty?'

'Do you wish to go with your master?'

You are at liberty to go where you please. Judge Carter then directed the Sheriff to hand over the slaves to the custody of Mr. Withers, and they were immediately rushed out of the court room, put into an express wagon waiting at the door, and driven with speed to the Vine street ferry, put on board the 'Queen City,' and in a few minutes were landed on the Kentucky side of the river, and taken to the Barlow House in Newport. A small crowd hooted and shouted. was present at the ferry, who but no attempt at a rescue was made, and Mr. Withers, not a little anxious and excited himself, rejoiced much in the re-possession of his human chat-

The ely, underhanded way in which the re-delivcry of the slayes was made at the Court House, evented a scene of excitement that might have resulted in disastrous consequences. Before the negroes present in the Probate Court, waiting appearance of the shaves, were aware of what was in progress, by the summary process of Judge Carter, they were being conveyed to the boat to be

Carter, they were being conveyed to the boat to be carried back into slavery.

On the announcement of the fact in the Probate Court, that the slaves had been given over to the custody of the master by Judge Carter, Mr. Jolliffe asked that the aid of the sheriff be invoked, or that special constables be appointed, to bring the negroes before the Court.

Judge Burgoyne remarked that he should immediately issue an attachment, and directed the clerk to do so at once.

Mr. Jolliffe then said, 'I ask the Court to issue

writ against Alfred George Washington Carter, writ against Alfred George Washington Carter, commanding him to show cause why he should not be punished for a contempt of this Court.'

Judge Burgoyne — That application I should grant with a great deal of reluctance. This clashing of jurisdiction is injurious in its effects.

Mr. Jolliffe — We shall not press this for instant action: but the Court will regard the motion as being before it, and we expect and hope a decision upon it.

upon it.

Judge Burgoyne—I feel bound to protect and vindicate the process of this Court, and certainly if the proceeding had been against any other than a brother member of the Bench, I should not hesitate; but the party here is a Judge of the Common Pleas, acts in that capacity, is under his oath of office, and is responsible to his constituency for his official acts, and I should regret the necessity of taking any

steps toward him.
Mr. Jolliffs-If a Judge violate the laws of the Mr. Jolliffs—If a Judge violate the laws of the land, he should be the first person punished for do-ing so. The laws of the land have been outraged and the dignity of the State trampled on, and Judge the dignity of the State trampled on, and Judge Carter should be signally hunished for that outrage; the fact that he is a Judge, so far from shielding im, goes only to aggravate the offence.

Mr. Elliot said that he had stated the facts of the

proceeding in the Probate Court to Judge Carter, and showed him the transcript of the record, at

which, however, the Judge merely glanced, and did not pay any attention to the statement that those who opposed the application of Mr. Withers, denied the allegations in his petition.

Judge Burgoyne said that he had intimated that the first step should be to bring the negroes before the Court, but he had interred from the remarks Hallem of Kentucky, who appeared by for the master, that there would be no courtesy for the master, that there would be no difficulty in the matter, but that the slaves would be

orthcoming soon.

Mr. Peat stated in defence of Judge Hallem, that when he made that statement, he was not aware of what was about to transpire in another Court. Judge Burgoyne further scated that Judge Carter had said he should take no further action in the matter until the proceeding in the Probate Court was disposed of. Judge B. suggested the removal of the case entirely from Judge Carter, but the latter said little about that, but remarked, 'Go on and try the

The matter was dropped after some further dis-cussion of the same tenor as the above, and left for such future action as may be deemed proper.

The conduct of Judge Carter in the premises, besides being personally reprehensible, is calculated to raise some serious legal questions. We do not remember ever to have seen an instance where a writt of habeas corpus was used to take a person out of the legal custody of another court of competent jurisdiction, while proceedings affecting such person were actually pending. If this is the most effectual nally pending. If this is the most care-remanding persons into slavery, the noble which originated this time-honored wri way of remanding persons into slavery, the noble purposes which originated this time-honored writ-have certainly come to be signally perverted. But saide from this, Judge Carter appears to have falsi-fied his word to Judge Burgoyne, to have acted with

undignified haste and secrecy, and to have violated a statute of Ohio, passed April 17? 1857, which expressly declares that persons brought to that State by any other person, with intent to hold or control' them as slaves, "shall be decaude and held in all courts as absolutely free. —Boston Journal.

We were shown, the other night, by Hon. David Heaton, who has recently come from Ohio to make his future residence in our city, an original manu-script letter in the hand-writing of Thomas Jeffen.

MIDDLETOWN, BUTLER Co., ONIO, April 20th, 1826.

Permit a man, a native of Virginia, an admirer o

Permit a man, a native of Virginia, an admirer of your character, who feels an interest in your fame, and who always has eagerly laid hold of every thing escaping your pen as political perfection, I say permit such a man to occupy a few minutes of your precious and remaining time.

It has for many years been conjectured that you would favor the world, at some period, with a political treaties, having for one object the emancipation of slaves. If Heaven, in mercy to the blacks, safety to the whites, and unfading honor to your great name and fame, should so more you to leave one single page to that effect, many of your friends and devoted political disciples believe it would have a more certain, permanent, calm, and irresistible effect, than any and all things written and said thereon, during the existence of the American Government.

I am well aware that to ask you to write me your I am well aware that to ask you to write me you

detailed opinion on the subject would be very im-proper, and to write you a tedious letter would be impertinent; but my zeal on the subject, tegether with a long confirmed opinion of the goodness of your heart and the rectitude of your head, has emboldened me to ask of you to give me two lines, expreseive of the probability of your leaving to the world your thoughts on that subject. I fear, in making this request, I may be censured

for impertinence. If, however, I err in any way, I ask forgiveness; and whatever shall be the fate of this my request, I shall die, as I have lived, the un-deviating friend to the good name, fame and character of Jefferson.

Respectfully, JAMES HEATON. THOMAS JEFFERSON, Monticello, Va.

MONTICELLO, May 20th, 1826. 20th is one on which I do not permit myself to express an opinion, but when time, place, and occasion may give it some favorable effect. A good cause is often injured more by ill-timed efforts of its friends, than the arguments of its enemies. Persuasion, perseverance and patience are the best advocates, depending on the will of the others. The revolution in public opinion which this case requires, is not to expected in a day, or perhaps an age; but time,

which outlives all things, will autlive this evil also.

My sentiments have been forty years before the
public. Had I repeated them forty times, they would
only have become the more stale and thread-bare. Although I shall not live to see them consummated, they will not die with me; but, living or dying, they will

be in my most fervent proyers.

This is written for yourself, and not for the public, in compliance with your request of two lines of my sentiment on the subject. Accept the assurance of my good will and re

THOMAS JEFFERSON. James Heaton, Esq., Middletown, Butler Co., Ohio.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRACT SOCIETY The New York Observer apparently sheds some The New York Observer apparently sheds some light on this subject, and the probabilities of the future. We do not know whether it speaks by authority, but it speaks with coafidence. It tells us that at a moderate estimate, four fifths of the patrons of the Society demand its abstinence from the discussion of slavery.' We learn from it further that the one fifth who desire its discussion are mainly among the Congregationalists and some Northern Baptists, while the Episcopalians, Dutch Reformed and Presbyterians are nearly all opposed to any discussion. But the most important information is, that if this one fifth should out-rote the four fifths, and change the administration of the Society so as to publish tracts on slavery, the result would be that, 'as the Society is incorporated under the law of the State, an injunction would be instantly laid upon it, and it would be restrained from publishing any tract that does not meet the precise legal requirements of the constitution.' That is, if the one fifth should prove to be a majority, then the four fifths minority ill appeal to the Judicial courts of New York to what is ' calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians.' From our recollection of some of the former Judicial decisions of that State, we apprehend an injunction might be obtained against some of the Society's tracts on temperance, also.—Maine Evangelist.

The following resolution of the Chicago Congregational Association expresses, we believe, the general feeling of the North in regard to the late Circular of the Executive Committee of the American

Resolved, That the recent Circular of the Exeinstructions of the Society with reference to publications on the subject of slavery, has filled us with disappointment, sorrow and alarm; that we regard pronounce their excuses to be undeserving of attention, and an insult to the intelligence of the public; that we deem their course to be treacherous to their official duty, and most injurious to the interests of the Society; that we view with apprehension the effect which their action will have upon the confi-

For all the humble pie that the American Tract Society has eaten to please the South, the latter finds it hard to be appeased. The Society has once committed the unpardonable sin of thinking about printing on the duties of masters towards slaves; and though the book adopted for republication was by a Southern slaveholder, and breathed no word of the resolution of censure which they adopted, deand though the book adopted for reponnential was by a Southern slaveholder, and breathed no word against slaveholding, and though the idea of publishing was renounced at once at the bidding of the Southern masters—masters of the Society as well as of the slaves—even after it was in print, yet this is of the slaves—even after it was in print, yet this is the rewarding pat the Society gets from such papers the public, a due respect for ourselves, as the callers of as the Texas Christian Advocate. It exults at the this Contention, and more especially to the cause of concession made, but is only encouraged by it to de-Humanity and Freedam, impel our adherence to the "THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY BACKS DOWN."

'Finding that they were about to lose the whole South, they have sent out a circular entitled "Re-South, they have sent out a circular entitled "Recent Action of the American Tract Society," in which they declare openly that they will not proceed according to the action of the last anniversary; that is, they will not publish anything on the subject of slavery. We have received one at this office. It is exceedingly apologetic and deprecatory, and pleads mightily for pacification. We shall not publish it. We do not care a cent whether they publish on the subject or not. The action they have taken on the subject is the cause of offence, and until this is squarely and unequivocally taken back, we are against the Society totally, and will labor for its destruction with what might God has given us.—And we ask the question: Are those Southern destruction with what might God has given us.—And we ask the question: Are those Southern churches, which have heretofore affiliated with the American Tract Society, going to receive this pitiable apology for an unremoved cause of offence? We shall wait to see. Any church that does act so unworthily, is not better than the Society itself, and should be denounced as in the same category.

The Liberator

popular will.

have received a thorough revision.'

Below is a form of petition which should be circulated for signatures without delay, as it is indispensa-

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representati

espectfully represent—
That by a law passed May 21, 1855, by the Legis

No person who holds any office under the laws of the United Ftates, which qualifies him to issue any warrant or other process, or to grant any certificate under the acts of Congress named in the 9th section of this act, or to serve the same, shall, at the same time, hold any office of honor, trust or emolument under the laws of this Commonwealth.

Your petitioners further represent-DEAR SIR! The subject of your letter of April gislatures for his removal, but twice rendered inope-

They, therefore, earnestly pray the General Court again to recommend to the Governor and Council, the

NORTHERN DISUNION CONVENTION.

In our last number, we expressed a desire to be informed whether the Convention which was held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 28th and 29th ultimo, assumed to be the Northern Convention originally called at that time and place, with reference to a dissolution of the Union, or only an impromptu gathering. - To this aguiry, we have received the following reply from our friend PARKER PILLSBURY :-

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 8, 1857.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:
In your strictures in the last Liberator on the ecent meeting at Cleveland, you ask 'whether the Convention that was held claimed to be the one originally called, or only a local gathering.' As the nearest one to you who was at the meeting, allow me to

When I reached Cleveland, on the evening before the Convention was to have commenced, I found most of our lecturing force already on the ground, and we held a preliminary meeting immediately, in one of the rooms of the American Hotel. We were much divided on the question what to do, though there was but one sentiment on what had been already done by the Committee. It was suggested that one of three courses must be pursued: we must either hold the Convention called; or, secondly, hold a Concention on our own motion; or, thirdly, abandon the whole of-

fair, and go our several ways. To the last proposition it was objected, that not only was there strength enough to have a good and effec tive Convention, but persons were also present, and more coming, who would like to attend some kind of meeting, after coming so far, rather than lose the journey altogether. The only remaining question was, Shall we hold the Convention called, or another? Some one offered the resolutions to which you take cutive Committee of the American Tract Society, exception in a form making it the Convention contem announcing their determination not to carry out the plated in the Call. Strong objections were urged to plated in the Call. Strong objections were urged to this, and finally the resolutions were amended so to hold 'a Convention,' but not the Convention; and decision as a manifestation of weakness, un with two or three other slight changes of an explana worthy of Christian men in their position ; that we tory nature, (made at my suggestion,) they were unanimously adopted by the meeting, and we went harmo-

niously to work I do not see that our meeting has any thing to de with the future action of the Disunion . Committee of Arrangements.' But my fear is, that it will be dence hither to reposed by the churches in the management of our benevolent societies; and that we all for a special meeting of the Society, to review the subject in question, and to which the present Executive Committee shall tender their resignation.' and every other unfavorable condition and circumstance. Yours, ever truly.

the public, a due respect for ourselves, as the callers of

PARKER PILLSBURY.

design for which we have come together -for this is plainly covering the whole ground, at least by impli-With this explanation of Mr. Pillsbuny, however we presume the Committee of Arrangements will feel authorised to proceed in determining when it will be desirable to hold a Northern Convention for the pur pose set forth in the original Call; and we trust will be apparent to all, in the end, that something ha been gained, and nothing lost, by the postpor in view of all the circumstances.

The Governor of this Commonwealth has ap pointed Thursday, 26th, for a day of public thanks giving and praise; [and they will be heartily render ed, that his term of office expires with the year, as that he is no longer to encumber the gubernatori

Our Esser County friends will notice the for their quarterly meeting on Sunday at Esser.

The serious inconvenience that in many cases would thorized the supposition that they were written in result to a slaveholding family from immediate man, the interest of the slaveholder rather than of the slave.

but my own hard won earnings—a good measure of which shall be given to you to keep you from utter poverty, to stimulate you to duty, or to ald you in re-sucting or locating your slaves, if you will give them their freedom, where they can possess and improve it.

He proposes to address the slaveholder thus :between slavery and abolitionism—a medium between the two extremes of right and wrong.-c. x. w.

From the Boston Herald of Monday evening ANOTHER SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON. Intense Excitement among our Colored Population— Judge Shaw Decides that the Slave can Remain North

or go South at her own Option. A writ of habene corpus was this morning served, and the person of a colored woman named Betty Sweet, was brought before Chief Justice Shaw. The woman was brought from Tennessee a few weeks since, as a servant to a Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Sweet and upon expressing a strong desire to remain North the writ was served.

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She was brought from Lawrence this morning in the custody of a deputy sheriff, and a large crowd of excited colored and white individuals followed, having got wind of the affair in some manner. The utmost order prevails, however, and no violence has been at-

Judge Shaw was sent for, immediately attended, girl of about five years, was playing in a chair in front of Betry, in utter unconsciousness of the absorbing scene that was going on before her.

It came out in the conversation, that Betry and and the following hearing took place in the Sheriff

J. A. Andrew, Esq., informed His Honor that h had a writ of habeas corpus issued by Bailey Bartlett, Esq., of Lawrence, for the arrest and detention of Betty, a servant of Louis Sweet and wife, until otherwise disposed of by the Supreme Court. The allegation in the petition was that the said Louis Sweet and wife, living in house No. I, Duck Corporation, at Lawrence, are holding the said Betty against her will, and intend to take her back to their residence in Ten-nessee. The petition was made by Lucy Schuyler, a widow, of Lawrence.
Mr. B. F. Watson, of Lawrence, counsel for Mr.

Sweet, stated to His Honor that, about six months ago, Mr. Sweet and wife, with an infant child, left the South and came North, bringing with them a ser-vant named Betty. They have resided in Lawrence during the past six weeks, and all of this time the servant has understood that she could leave at any time, and have her liberty. With this knowledge, the serent refused to leave them, and it was until the writ of habeas corpus was served that she could be induced to part with her master and mistress. If, he said, the servant Betsy will here declare that she wants er liberty, Mr. Sweet will not attempt to restrain with firm and his family, or whether she prefers her reedom. If she shall voluntarily decide to go with reedom. If she sum volum her,

single one of the person escaping from a slave State; and no law of property or comity of States could be Mr. Andrew acquiesced in the proposition made by Mr. Watson, that the servant Betty should decide the matter for herself.

The Chief Justice thought that the examination of recognized as limiting these laws or their effect within her own jurisdiction.

Betty should be private, and if she desired to go back with her master, there should be something on the record of the Court to show that Mr. and Mrs. Sweet and consented to give her liberty whenever she wanted it. If she decides to go with them, there should be an entry that they do not restrain her from going or coming whenever she may please. If she decides not to go with them, then there should be an entry on the record that they agree to take no further proceedings against her to recover her services. Mr. Watson said that his clients merely want Betty

The Chief Justice then retired to his private roor n company with the servant Betty, for the purpose of obtaining her decision upon the question whether she preferred to go with her master and mistress, or reasin in Massachusetts.

After an absence of about ten minutes, the Chief

Justice returned with Betty, and said that he had a all and satisfactory conversation with Betty, whom he found to be a sound and intelligent person, 25 of age, competent to form an opinion for self, and make her own election. After explaining to her the position in which she stood, she had no hesi-tation in saying that she wished to go back with her master and mistross. She said that she was brought up with Mrs. Sweet from infancy, and loved her very much. She also says that she has a husband living a Tennessee, and would not, for a minute, think of The Chief Justice then said that he should place on

record the proceedings of to-day, concerning this writ of habens corpus. He should state that the woman came before him voluntarily, not as a fugitive from labor: hat she is at liberty to remain in Massachusetts as a free woman, if she wants to, or return to Tennessee If, said the Chief Justice in a solemn manner, in ten or twenty years hence, when all who are now here may have departed to a better world, this woman shall express a wish to have her liberty in Tennessee, it will belong to her, as her liberty has been once gained in a free State, and she cannot return to a state of slavery in Tennessee. This is the law of Louisiana and other slave States, and I think of Tennessee. He should therefore pass the following or

That Retty is at liberty to remain in Massachusetts or to return with her master to Tennessee, as she may

The Chief Justice further remarked, that no friends of the colored race should be desirous to make her free against her wish, and if they attempt any violence, the law will protect her and her master, If she voluntarily decides to return with her mas-

ter, any person who shall sue out a writ of habeas bring her before this Court, against her wish, will be liable to an action for damages. She is now judicially emancipated.

Mr. Andrew asked the counsel for Mr. Sweet if he understood that Betty, by the decision of the Court, was allowed, at any time while she remains in the State, to decide whether to go back to Tennesse or remain here.

Mr. Watson said that he did so understand it, and

Mr. and Mrs. Sweet fully agreed to it.

MRS. SIMON GROVER'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. Grover, wife of Mr. Simon Grover, of Law-rence, Mass., states that the woman called upon her in that city, and expressed a strong desire to be free, and that she was fearful, if carried back to Tennessee. that her owner would die, and then she would be sold to strangers. Betty wished to be allowed to remain with Mr. and Mrs. Sweet, as long as they resided North, but when she saw preparations for going South, she became alarmed, and wanted something done in her behalf. This, Mrs. Grover says, was repeated in the presence of a dozen ladies, and only on her reiterating the statement did she feel inclined to sterest herself in the manner in which she did. Through her instrumentality, a writ of habeas corpus

was based, and she accompanied the slave to Boston, and remained with her until the Judge gave his decision, when she abandoned the case in disgust, as Betty seemed inclined to go with her young master and mistress, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Sweet.

Mrs. Grover's dress was badly damaged by the crowd which rushed after the party while ascending the steps of the Court House, and she declares that bereafter she will never interfere with slaves, as they do not possess 'backbone enough' to suit her.

Mrs. Sweet is one of the handsomest ladies that

ever honored the Court House with her presence, and is a perfect type of Southern women of good breeding. Throughout the examination she was calm and self-possessed, and when the decision was made she retired Phosphout the examine possessed, and when the decision was made she retired possessed, and when the decision was made she retired to the Judge's private room, followed by Betty, the slave, who protested with tears and sobs that she had no desire to leave her young mistress.

Mr. Sweet is not so imposing in appearance as his wife. He is the son of the Recorder of Nashville, Tenu., and to Mr. Sweet senior does the slave belong. Tenu., and to Mr. Sweet senior does the slave belong.

After the decision, Mr. Sweet senior does the slave belong. After the decision, Mr. Sweet approached Mrs. Grover and stated that Betty had a bounet on belonging to her (Mrs. Grover.) The dady bowed, but returned no answer. 'As I do not wish to remove property belonging to you, you will oblige me by taking possession of it again.' 'The bounct is of no use to me—if you do not wish it, leave it in the court room. I found the poor thing with nothing but a plantation found the poor thing with nothing but a plantation hat on, and I supplied her with one of my own bon-nets, was the answor Mrs. Grover returned, fully as dispulsed as the dignified as the Southern gentleman could have wish-

At one time Mrs. Grover was so excited that she went upon her knees to the slave, and implored her to decide to remain free and happy, instead of going back to slavery; but Betty did not appear to know what she was saying, or else was too much agitated to listen.

Intelligence of the case spread with remarkable rapidity, and in a few minutes the sheriff's office was crowded with the leaders of the anti-slavery party. Among those present, our reporter noticed the Rev. Theodore Parker, the Rev. Mr. Grimes, John A. Andrew, Judge Russell, and others.

This afternoon, at 23 o'clock, the slave will leave for Lawrence, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Sweet. Among the

After the excitement consequent upon the decision of Judge Shaw had somewhat subsided, Betty, with her master, mistress, and the children, returned to the Sheriff's office, adjoining the Judge's private room.

In the entry, near the deor of this room, a considerable number of colored persons gradually gathered. Sheriff Clark announceds to Betty that she was at full liberty to go where she pleased, and she again indicated her wish to go with her master. As, however, the can in which they were to leave the city did not start for an hour or two, her master concluded to remain in the Sheriff's office until the time of the departure of the train. parture of the train.

At the wish of the colored persons, Sheriff Clark admitted to the presence of Betty, Burrill Smith, who was for eighteen years a slave; also, Peter B. Brig-ham and a colored woman. John A. Andrew also had free access to the

free access to the woman.

Smith addressed 'Betty' at considerable length as
to the blessings of freedom and the horrors of slavety, especially in regard to the control of her children.

if she ever had any. He was at times interrupted by remarks of Mr. and Mrs. Sweet, who seemed to be a good deal indignant at the course that had been pur-

twenty-four hours, in order to argue with her, but this was declined, and she was again told to go where

Mrs. Sweet were brought up together, and that she acted as nurse for the children of her mistress.

John A. Andrew, Esq., addressed the crowd of col-

port themselves in such a manner as to bring credit upon themselves and the cause of freedom which they so dearly loved.—Traceller.

We are indebted to a legal friand for the fol-

Commonwealth voluntarily, it made no difference

whether for a temporary residence or otherwise (in

Second. That the only exception to this was the

Third. The solemn disclaimer of the master and

(in addition to the admitted voluntary presence of the

slave within our State) being entered of record in the

Fourth. That such legal emancipation or manu-

mission would avail the slave, (Betty,) and her de-

slave States. It would probably be recognized in Ten-

nessee, and was recognized by decisions in Louisiann.

The following is the comment of the Daily Ad-

'The most significant part of the case remains to be

stated. Before retiring for the examination, the learned Chief Justice had remarked that, in any event,

ten or twenty years hence, in Tennessee, claim her freedom, and appeal to the record of the Massachu-

setts Court to substantiate the claim. The Chief Justice was understood to state this substantially as

his own opinion of the law as it stands, without giv-

ing it absolutely an authoritative announcement by

the court; but even in this view, in such a place, the

expression becomes entitled to the greatest weight, and gives us strong ground for entertaining the belief that the monstrous doctrines said by some writers to

be supported by the Dred Scott decision are not regarded as law by the Supreme Judicial Court of Mas-

sachusotts. That tribunal expounds the doctrine,

that except in the single case of fugitires, which is

expressly mentioned in the Constitution of the United States, the free air of Massachusetts makes free all men and women who breathe it; and the freedom

which they have thus once acquired, they can never lose, even when they return into a slave State.'

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

The fiftieth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD CLAP, of Dorchester, took place on Tuesday evening.

Nov. 3, at their residence in Dorchester. Mr. C. is in the 78th year of his age—his wife in her 74th year.

The occasion was one of great interest and pleasure to the worthy couple, and to their many connections and

friends who were present to congratulate them on this

half century of their Union. After reading some ap-

propriate lines written by one of the members of the family, Rev. Nathauiel Hall offered a most excellent

and fervent prayer, the sentiments and spirit of which

were in unison with the object of the assemblage.

The evening was passed in pleasant greetings and so

cial converse, interspersed with music and singing. In

one of the rooms were neat and appropriate wreaths of evergreens and flowers. One of these was worked

into the form of a cross-beneath was the word 'Love :

on the left, figures in gilt, '1807,' being the date of marriage, and on the right, '1807,' the present golden year—the former encircled with fresh flowers, emblematic of youth, and the latter with autumn leaves,

representing age. Below this, on the left, the name of Warwick, the native place of Mrs. C., and on the

right 'Dorchester,' the birth-place of her partner.

On the opposite side of the room was the portrait of Rev. Dr. Harris, who officiated at the marriage. On

one of the tables was an evergreen cross, on which

All of these inscriptions were separately and tastefully

Two little banners of silk, pink and blue, borne be infant grandchildren, were presented, on which were borne these words:— Hail, happy day—health,

strength and happiness to our grandparents. The co-incidence is singular, that this was the eighty-ninth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. Clap's parents.

A part of the dress worn by the bride was worn by one of her granddaughters on this occasion—the waist

being made from a blue figured satin belonging to her great-grandmother. She also carried her grand-mother's bridal fan. Those who take an interest in historical associations may be pleased to learn that the mansion of Mr. C. is on the plat of ground once occupied by Key Richard Mather.

the mansion of Mr. C. is on the plat of ground once occupied by Riev. Richard Mather, an early minister of Dorchester, who died in 1669. Here, probably, his son, Increase, was born—who was one of the Presi-dents of Harvard College, and a minister of the Old

North Church in Boston. It might be mentioned, also, in this connection, that the house next to Mr.

C., on the west, was the birth-place of another President of Harvard College, and a minister of Brattle Street Church in Boston, &c. We refer to Hon. Ed-

The following are the appropriate lines that

were read on this interesting occa-

With joyful hearts we hail this day,

The pictures bright, on history's page,

Through scenes of sorrow and of joy,

We trace the path they trod; In ail, with gratitude, we see

The guiding hand of God.

With interest deep we scan, Back to the time when these dear friends Their wedded life began.

Their children rise, and call them bless'd, And children's children come, With eager step and reverend love, To this, the dear old home.

To celebrate this day—
Their golden wedding;—and our hearts
A grateful offering pay.

To those who are not here; Who shared with us our childhood's home,

From far and near we gather here,

And tenderly our thoughts revert

And all we held most dear.

Those precious ones are still our own, Though from our presence riven;
Not lost, but gone before, —we hope
To meet again in heaven.

With fervent prayer, and songs of praise,
To God our thanks we give;
And own with joy his precious care,
In whom we move and live.

And to the future springs.

With all the thoughts its brings; Which reach far back through fifty years,

· Our dead-ice keep their memories green.

was inscribed the following:

it was proper that an entry should be made

vertiser upon this interesting and important case :-

be an emancipation or manumission in law.

decision :- [Ed. Lib.

good deal indignant at the course that had been pursued by those who were instrumental in obtaining the writ of habeas corpus.

Smith alleged that Tennessee was one of the worst slave States in the Union, waich Mr. Sweet emphatically denied. At times, Betty would smile at the rather emphatic periods of Smith, who alleged that his eloquence would not avail, as long as the sharp cye of her master and mistress were upon her.

Her master in reply said, 'She is at perfect liberty to leave the room with you, if she pleases.' Betty shook her head, as if she did not wish to go. It was proposed that those who wished to have her take her treedom should be allowed to take her with them for twenty-four hours, in order to argue with her, but

BECHARD CLAP has been a subscriber to the Liberator, and a warm and firm supporter of the Anti-Slavery cause, and frequent contributor to its funds.

REV. DANIEL FOSTER.

SOUTH SCITUATE, Oct. 30.

Ma. Editor, —Will you allow me to call the attention of your readers to Rev. Daniel Foster's exposition of the affairs of Kansas?

Last Sunday morning, he preached in my church on 'The Religious Wants of Kansas.' His discourse was a very able and interesting one, developing the great central principles of Liberal Christianity, and showing the readiness of the people of that new territory to receive them, and their vital importance as elements of a Western civilization destined to exert great influence on the future character and welfare of our whole country. I should be glad if all the societies in our denomination might have opportunity to hear a discourse so valuable and so timely.

In the afternoon, he delivered an elaborate and eloquent lecture on 'The Pioneers of Kansas and their Struggles.' It was written expressly for audiences in the Eastern States—with a fullness of knowledge and clearness of statement for which he was qualified by a residence of six months and several thousand miles travel among the oppressed settlers of that country. With the deep earnestness of truth, Mr. Foster tells the story of fraud, outrage and suffering. His lecture is all alive and glowing with the noblest sentiments of freedom, humanity and right. I could wish nothing better than that it might be heard in all our Lyceums, and indeed by all the people of the Union. It could not fail to earry convigition to multitudes ceums, and indeed by all the people of the Union. It could not fail to carry conviction to multitudes now misinformed as to the facts of that history, so Yours, respectfully, C, STETSON. disgraceful to our country, and so ominous to her lib

lowing clear and accurate statement, f Judge Shaw's MASSACRE OF AN EMIGRANT TRAIN. The points of the opinion of Chief Justice Shaw The Los Angelos Star contains a letter from J were substantially as follows :
First. The master and mistress of the slave (Betty) sacre of emigrants. The following is an extract :--

admitting that they had brought her within this 'San Bernardino, Oct, 4, 1857.
'I take this opportunity of informing you of the nurder of an entire train of emigrants, on their way transitu). She thereby came under the full force of from Missouri and Arkansas to this State, via Gre-Salt Lake City, which took place at the Mountain Meadows, which are at or near the Rim of the Great Basin, and some distance south of the most southern the laws of this Commonwealth, and those laws made

Mormon settlements, between the 10th and 12th ult.

'The company consisted of about 130 or 135 men,
women and children, and including some 40 or 50
capable of bearing arms. They were in possession of
quite an amount of stock, consisting of horses, mules and oxen. The encampment was attacked about day-light in the morning, by the combined forces of all the various tribes immediately in that section of the mistress of the right to hold this person as a slave country. The majority of them were slain at the first

onset made by the Indians.

• The remaining force formed themselves into the best position their circumstances would allow; but before they could make the necessary arrangements highest judicial tribunal of this Commonwealth, would for protecting themselves from the arrows, there were but few left who were able to bear arms. After hav-ing corraled their wagons, and dug a ditch for their protection, they continued to fire upon the Indians for one or two days, but the Indians had so secreted scendants, hereafter, and be recognized in most of the themselves that, according to their own statement, there was not one of them killed, and but few wound-ed. They (the emigrants) then sent out a flag of truce, by a little girl, and gave themselves up to th mercy of the savages, who immediately rushed in and slaughtered every one of them, with the exception of fifteen infant children, that have since been purchas ed, with much difficulty, by the Mormon interpreters. The Mormon elders, Hyde and Mathew, attribute records of the court, to show that the woman came into the State with the consent of her master, and not as a fugitive; and subsequently he stated, that her as a fugitive; and subsequently he stated, that her the massacre to the ill-treatment of the Indians by the

SUGAR-MOLASSES-THE SLAVE TRADE. The New York correspondent of the Boston Jour

emigrants.

·Of sugar and molasses, the amount held here in bond is almost incredible. One firm, it is said, own nearly a million of dollars' worth. And there they lie on the wharves in Brooklyn, the one sweating, and the other leaking away,—sickening the neighborhood with a stench to which guano and decaying hides give an extra flavor, -while the owners are quietly waiting, in the midst of the panic, for the market to rise. I saw it stated in a Boston paper a few weeks ago, that on a certain wharf in Newburyport, the leakage of molasses is so great as to cover the ground to the depth of several inches. It must be worse here, if what I have been told be true, that the laborers on some of our wharves are obliged to wear indis-rubber boots, in order to wade through the molasses with which they are flooded. The owners of these immense stocks are holding on, as I have said, in the expectation of a rise in prices. They hope to be able event-ually to remunerate themselves for their original out-

lay, together with profits and cost of wastage.

'In crossing the Williamsburg Ferry, the other morning, my eye was attracted to a little craft lying at a pier on the Brooklyn side of the river. She was a sharp-bowed, schooner-rigged vessel, with black hull, tall raking masts, and all those graceful appliances which the nautical eye so readily appreciates. This vesse, as I afterwards ascertained, is now being fitted out for 'St. Thomas and a market,' by the sam party who owned the Paez, the brig recently taken nto Havana.

'Of the twenty or thirty slavers that are known to leave our port every year, some half-dozen have been seized, of which, I believe, only two were condemned, white their owners escaped punishment altogether. Various reasons have been given for these repeated failures of justice, the most prominent of which is that the law itself is defective. But I suspect the that the law itself is defective. But I suspect the chief difficulty lies in the fact, that the principals in this nefarious business being both wealthy and of high social position, they are looked upon by our judges as being altogether too genteel to be hanged.'

KIDNAPPING IN NEW JERSEY. A colored boy named Henry Edwards, in the employ of Mr. Randolph, of Newtown, Somerset Co., N. J., was kidnapped by two unknown men on Wednesday night last. It appears that the boy was sent after a stray cow about dusk, and on arriving near a wood some distance from the house, he was suddenly seized by two men, who gagged him, and bound his arms with a cord. He was then conveyed to a covered wagon, which was driven off at a rapid rate, arriving near Bordentown about 4 o'clock the next morning. At this place, they were obliged to halt a short time, on account of the drawbridge over the Raritan Canal being turned to allow boats to pass. The boy took advantage of the detention, and by kicking about in the wagon, succeeded in attracting the attention of the two bridge tenders. One of them inquired of the men what they had in the wagon, but not receiving any answer, went and in the wagon, but not receiving any answer, went up to the wagon, and there discovered the boy bound and gagged. The boy was taken out, when the men applied the whip to the horse, and drove off at full speed. The boy, upon being freed, started on foct for home, and arrived at Boundbrook on Saturday evening. On Sunday, C. P. Holeomb, hotel keeper at that place, took the boy home. Mr. Randolph was considerably surprised, supposing that the boy had run away. On Monday, he proceeded to Bordentown to investigate the matter, with a view of bringing the kidnappers to justice.—N. Y. Tribune.

ARRESTED FOR HARBORING SLAVES. In September, 1856, eight slaves belonging to Squire B. Wil-liams, of Dearborn county, Ky., made their escape from slavery, and came to Ohio. They were follow-ed, but we believe were not retaken. It was charged that during their flight through the State, the slaves were harbored by Mr. Daniel Wait, of Rome, Adams county, in violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, and under which an indictment was found by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court last week. Officers Churchill and Elliott proceeded to the residence of Mr. Wait, and took him into custody, and on Saturday he gave ball in \$1000 for his appearance from day to day during the present term of the United States Court.—Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 2.

SLAVE ENANCIPATION IN THE DUTCH DEPEN SLAVE EMANCIPATION IN THE DUTCH DEFENDENCIES. The St. Thomas Titende announces that Holland is at last resolved to follow the example of her neighbors in abolishing slavery in her colonics in the West Indies. The home government has published a proclamation preparing the inhabitants for the emancipation of slaves in Curacoa, Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustatius and Saba.

A scale of indemnification is also given, ranging from \$200 down to \$20, according to bodily condition and age. All emancipated slaves are to contribute to a fund destined to pay back to the State the expense of their emancipation. The rights of these emancipated slaves will in some cases be defined, but in general they will enjoy the same privileges as the rest of the inhabitants.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, for November, contains the following articles:—Article I. Gentile and Jew before Christ. II. The Practical Study of the Human Soul. III. The War against Time and Space, IV. The Doctrine of Christ, the World's Judge. V. Intuitive Morals. VI. Climatology. VII. The Geopel according to Paul. VIII. Protest in Piedmont. IX. Review of Current Literature. Literary Intelligence. New Publications received. Index.

Crosby & Nichols, 117 Washington street.

To A wealthy and charitable gentleman of Phila-delphia distributes, at his own expense, eight hun-dred loaves of bread per week to the poor.

Deliberate Marder and Sad Revelations. Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—Richard Carter, President of the Anthracite Bank, of Tamaqua, was shot dead, this evening, in the parlor of the St. Lawrence Hotel, by
Thomas Washington Smith, of Cecil county, Maryland. Smith fired the first four balls from his revolver, and then two more after Carter fell upon
the floor. Carter was a middle-aged man, wealthy,
and has a family. Smith is aged 30 years, and was
laboring under great excitement. Carter had accussed
Smith of the seduction of a ward or adopted daughter
of his. Smith states that he met the girl at a boarding-house, and married her. He subsequently discovered that she had been the mistress of Carter. She
had a child in four honths after marriage. The shooting was in revenge. Smith was arrested, and is
awaiting a hearing at the Mayor's office.

Our readers remember the venerable and exceedingly patriotic negro, Arthur O'Neill, alias 'General Jackson,' who says he is more than a hundred years old, and fought at the battle of New Orleans and in other and fought at the battle of New Orleans and in other engagements during the American war. He was romoved, yesterday afternoon, from his rude habitation on the lot in Ninth street, between Plam and Western Row, having been found there very ill; and last evening, when we saw him in the station-house, it was supposed he could not live till morning.—Cincinnati Enquirer, 1st inst.

A Venerable and Patriotic Negro Gone to Rest .-

Losses at Sea in October.—The list of vessels wholly or partially lost, during the month of October, comprised 18 steamers, 44 ships, 30 barques, 27 brigs, and 70 schooners, making a total of 189 vessels, the estimated loss on which is \$2,226,600. This is a very large sum for the month of October, which is generally the property of the year for rally conceded to be a fortunate period of the year for those who go down to the sea in ships, and do business on the great waters."

William Page, an eminent New York painter, was married in Rome, Italy, October 8th, to Mrs. Sophia Candace Hitchcock, daughter of Henry Ste-vens, of Barnet, Vt. Mrs. Hitchcock was a widow vens, of Barnet, Vt. Mrs. Hitchcock was a widow who had been for the past three years residing in Rome, and cultivating the art by which her husband has attained his reputation.

Maryland has again been carried by the Americans. It is the only State where that party has a hopeful existence, and the life of it there is the smothered hostility to slavery, which will assume form before many years. There was less rioting in Baltimore than manal; but reports are that two Irishmen more than usual; but reports are that two Irishmen and another man were severely wounded, while many citizens were driven from the polls. There was some disorder in the streets, and the police captured a large quantity of arms that had been taken from the armo-A County Worthy of Note.—Litchfield county, Conn., it is said, has been the birthplace of thirteen

United States Senators, twenty-two Representatives in Congress, nine Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and of at least fifteen-Judges of the higher courts in other States, ten Presidents and eight Professors of Colleges. Hon. N. P. Banks, His Excellency to be, is the twenty-first person elected Governor of Massa-chusetts, and only the second mechanic or laboring

man who has been so elevated. Gov. Briggs was a hatter in early life, and Mr. Banks a machinest; all hatter in early life, and Mr. Banas a manner the others have been from the mercantile, legal or elect a man without the endorsement of Harvard College.—Newburyport Herald, A Venerable Household .- A correspondent of the Transcript, writing from Deerfield, says that one house in that town is the residence of thirteen persons, whose respective ages are as follows: -06, 86, 82, 79,

76, 74, 69, 62, 60, 59, 52. Aggregate, 920—average, 71 years. Can so old a family be found elsewhere in Price of Negroes in Georgia .- At an executor's sale of negroes in Rome on last Tuesday, for cash, and none of whom were bought by the legatees, the folnone of whom were bought by the legaces, and times lowing prices, by no means suggestive of hard times or bank suspensions, were bid:—A woman named Mary, 35 years old, \$1,000; Abby, aged 26, and her two children, one about six years old and the other an infant of about four months, \$1,749; Oscar, 16 years old, \$750; Madorn, 20 years old, \$301; Theodore, 8 years old, \$635; Lewis, 17 years old, \$1,187; and Thaddeus, 10 years old, \$860; making an aggregate of \$6,923 for the nine.—Rome (Ga.) South-

Sale Day .- Quite a number of citizens from the country were in town on Sale Day. They looked as cheerful and blithe as crickets, and seemed perfectly unconscious of such a thing as hard times. The

There were sold at Commissioner's Sale, six tracts of land, comprising in the aggregate \$33\frac{1}{2} acres, and which sold for a sum total of \$8,800, averaging a trifle over \$10.50 an acre. Three negroes were sold. One, a girl of 13, brought \$800; one, a girl of 10, brought \$610; one, aged, brought \$205.

brought \$510; one, aged, brought \$205. There were many other things sold, and brought good prices, too, under the skilful management of John P. Kinard.

By the by, we can't omit it—there was some imbibing done. How much, we can't say.—Newberry (S. C.) Rising

The Siamese Twins.—These wonderful prodigies arrived in our town on Sunday last, and left Monday, with the intention, as we understand, of proceeding South as far as Cuba, for the purpose of exhibiting themselves. They had six of their children with them, and upon a gentleman expressing surprise at the number, he was coolly informed that there were a heap more at home, and upon inquiry, it was as-certained that they had fourteen in all. They are above 40 years old, and seem to be in the enjoyment of good health,—Wytheville (Va.) Telegraph.

Another Horrid Murder in New York .- Last Friday night, an honest old Swiss woman, named The-resa, aged nearly sixty years, was attacked in her bed in the cellar of No. 32 Greenwich street, ravished. and afterwards murdered, by three fellows known as Connell, Divine, and 'Sailor Bill.' The keeper of the house was overawed by threats, and afraid to interfere. Connell was arrested Saturday morning, but afterwards escaped.

There is a family of Smiths in Gilmanton, N. H., of six brothers and sisters living, five of whom have always resided, in town, of the following ages—89, 85, 80, 78, 75, 73. Their aggregate is 480; their average age is 80 years. One died in her 90th year, and another at 75. All of them are members of the Congregational Church.

From the year 1852 to the year 1856, both in clusive, the actual loss of life on the ocean was 4,348 ! clusive, the actual loss of life on the ocean was 1,510. And an analysis of the various causes which have led to this loss shows that out of 1,153 ships, only 286 were lost in a whole gale, storm, or hurricane, and only 121 by the conjoint agency of the latter.

A Female Miner .- A Mrs. Thompson, below 'The Falls, on Sherlock Creek, Mariposa county, California, is driving into the hill. She is represented, by a correspondent, to be a hard working and energetic woman, and is famous for her mining qualifications, as she works every day with her hired men herself.

The Great Eastern.—This wonder of the world, the launching of which has been fixed for the 3d day of November, is about to be thrown into the shade. Mr. Jno. Clair, Jr., of Liverpool, a man who stands at the head of his profession, has issued proposals for building a vessel one thousand feet long, or over three hundred feet longer than the Great Eastern, and eight hundred teet tonger than the Great Dastern, and eight thousand more tonnage—the vessel to be built on an entirely new principle. He will guarantee a speed of 25 miles per hour, which would carry a vessel from Liverpool to New York in five days.

Ugh .- In looking over the schedule of articles to be presented to the different Indian tribes, for which the Secretary of the Interior invites proposals, we observe the item, 'two hundred dozen scalping kniess.' Our hand went up involuntarily to the 'place where the hair ought to be.—Butler County Telegraph.

A son of Col. J. J. Winter, of Clarksburg, Va., returned home the other day after an absence of three years. His father had some difficulty in recognizing him, and after he had made himself known, the fahim, and after he had made himself known, the fa-ther stepped to the door of an adjoining room, and calling to two of his daughters, informed them that a gentleman desired to see them. Upon entering the room, the young ladies did not at first recognize their brother, but almost instantly the eldest recognized him, and sank to the floor, dead. Being somewhat deate, the joyous surprise of thus unexpected eting her long-absent brother, to whom she wanderly attached, was too much, and thus caused he

Following a Good Example.—Samuel Walker, Esq., one of the Representatives elected to the next Legislature, has endorsed the course of his colleagues, Messrs. Willis and Guild, in giving \$100 cach for the benefit of the poor of Roxbury, by depositing a like sum with the City Missionary, to be applied to the

We are gratified to learn that Gerrit Smith, of whose illness we spoke last week, is now much better. His complete recovery within a short period is no longer doubtful.

THE TWENTY-POURTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The undersigned again call on all interested in their suse,-the cause of Freedom, so deeply important, ot only to the three millions of American slaves, but to the American nation and to entire humanity,-for immediate aid, by contributions of money and materials, and by purchase at the next Bazaar; to be opened in Boston,

ON THE 17TH OF DECEMBER. Contributions of money at the present time will nable members of the Committee now in Europe to add to the attractions of the exhibition still further, and, in consequence, to increase the funds; which are to be expended, as heretofore, by the American Anti-Slavery Society, in awakening the whole country, through its newspapers, books and various agencies. to the nerassity of extinguishing slavery.

Our principle is too well known to need more than a mere statement. It is, immediate, unconditional emancipation, without expatriation, and by peaceful neans. 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 individua efforts in the manumission of slaves and the protection of fugitives,-by economical measures prompted by the greater advantages of free labor,-by humane feelings creating a preference for its products.

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

Let those who labor for an Anti-Slavery 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 see 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 carlier days when slavery, instead of dying out, as was prophesied, began to grow stronger, because there was then no such fountain head of moral power as we commend to the attention of the whole land to-day.

We do not make this appeal in a sectional spirit as Northern-born, interfering with matters that do not concern us. We make it in grateful acknowledgment of the benefits we have received from the anti-slavery cause, desiring to communicate them to others. We have all been connected personally with the system of slavery. One has known the evil power of its money temptations; another has felt its political despotism; another its perverting social influence; another its corrupting ecclesiastical bondage; another yet has been identified by Southern birth and education with the slaveholders, and sustained the legal relation of 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 usual; and we entreat all our friends tofore aided us by literary or pecuniary contributions, to let us hear from them once again, as speedily as possible.

Our friends in Europe will not fail to take no tice that the Bazaar is to open a week earlier than usual.

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. JUSTINE DE PEYSTER HOVEY. MATTIE GRIFFITH.

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

THE SOCIAL DANCING PARTY will be held n Friday evening, 20th.

Vocal and instrumental Music every evening. The Managers earnestly solicit the aid of their felow citizens of the town and county to make this little effort even more worthy than ever of the great Cause that involves the honor and salvation of all Americans.

Supplies of articles have been already received which enable them to give their friends and the publie assurance of a far more attractive exhibition than Supplies for the Refreshment Table are espec

ally desirable, and will be managed with the greates cretion, as well as received with the utmost grati-Weymouth, Oct. 20, 1857.

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS

In behalf of the Central Con

CONVENTION will be held during the anniversary ek of May, 1858, in New York City.

LUCY STONE, Sec'y.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CHETY.—A quarterly meeting of this Society (unavoidably postponed from the regular time) will be held in Century Chapel, in Essex, on Sunday, Nov. 16th.

PARKER PILLSBURY, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., and others, in behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be present.

A general attendance is requested.

MOSES WRIGHT, Rec. Sec'y.

NOTICE. ABRY KELLEY FOSTER'S POST-office

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

DIED-In Princeton, (Mass.) after a short but painful illness, John Minick, aged 70 years. De-ceased was one of the earliest advocates of the Tem-perance, Anti-Slavery, and other reform movements; and desired to live only to see the result of the vari-ous reformatory enterprises in which he felt so deep

BOSTON PHRENOLOGICAL ROOMS,

an interest.

No. 39 NILES'S BLOCK.

Entrance, No. 33 School Street. THE Subscriber, late with FOWLER, WELLS & Co.,

announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above establishment expressly for the purpose of giving Correct Phrenological Examinations, with reliable advice in reference to Choice of Occupa-

tion, Health, Habits and Diet, Matrimonial Adapta-tion, Children—their management, Choice of Help, Clerks, &c., Self-Improvement in general. N13 tf

THOMAS VICKERS. F NOW READY, AS

THE Atlantic Monthly,

POR NOVEMBER.

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

BRAHMA. THE AUTOGRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE-EVER IAN HIS OWN BOSWELL. ILLUSIONS.

THE GIPT OF TRITEMIUS. THE MOURNING VEIL. PENDLAM, A MODERN REPORMER. BRITISH INDIA. THE ORIGIN OF DIDACTIC PORTRY.
THE FINANCIAL FLURRY.

LITERARY NOTICES. Price, Twenty-five Cents a number, or Three Dol-

lars a year. Subscribers remitting Three Dollars in advance to the publishers will receive the work for one year, rost Paid, in any part of the United States PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,

PUBLISHERS. 13 WINTER STREET, BOSTON.

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 New York. 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. CAMPBELL, 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 here-tofore noticed, are Radical Anti-Slavery and Equality

LEONARD G. CALKINS. GEORGE L. BROCKETT. 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

group can be lurmshed at 25 cents each, and in square gilt frames at 75 cents.

An arrangement has been made by which a copy each of the Heralds 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 Cornhill. October 23.

ELOCUTION

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

Miss G. has permission to refer to the following

G. P. THAYER, Esq., late Principal of the Chauncy Hall School.

Amos Baken, Esq., Principal of Chapman Hall School. Rev. J. W. OLMSTEAD, Editor of the Watchman

nd Reflector.

Rev. C. F. Barnard, Warren St. Chapel.

Prof. H. B. Hackett, Newton Theological Semin

Prof. ALVAN HOVEY, ""

Rev. O. S. Stearns, Newton Centre.

Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Philadelphia.

Rev. L. F. Bergher, D. D., Principal of Saratemale Seminary.

Boston, May 1, 1857. 1y HAIR DOCTRESS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHAMPOOING AND HAIR-DRESSING.

HAIR-DRESSING.

MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Madam Cantons and the public, that she has removed to 323 Washington st., and 20 West st.; where will be found har Restorative, the most celebrated in the world, as it prevents hair from turning gray, and produces new in all diseases of the scalp. She stands second to none in Hair-Dressing and Champooing.

Ladies waited on at their residences, either in or out of town.

Hair dressed in the latest style. She can refer to the first people in the cities of Boston, Providence, Warcester, and elsewhere. Come and try for yourselves.

October 50.

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POETRY.

TO PHEBE.

Lines, written to accompany a wreath of lichens and mosses, gathered during our rambles together, be fore ill-health had debarred us from out-doo amusements.

We've rambled o'er hills and fields together, And sought the wild flowers in forest and brake : We've gathered bright leaves in the Autumn weather And shells from the shore of the crystal lake; We've searched the meadows and lanes all over, For the fairy forms that in beauty hide Beneath the fence-rail's sheltering cover, Or spring from the felled tree's mouldering side.

Then for thee, dearest Phebe, this wreath I'll twine To call to thy mem'ry bright days that are fled, When lightly we tripped, in our girlhood's prime, O'er paths that no longer are ours to tread. But fairer scenes and richer hours

Await us yet in the life to be, And there, amid unfading bowers, A lovelier crown I'll weave for thee. Ashwood, Sept. 22, 1857.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

SANTA FILOMENA. Whene'er a noble deed is wrought, Whene'er is spoken a noble thought, Our hearts, in glad surprise, To higher levels rise. The tidal wave of deeper souls

Into our inmost being rolls, And lifts us unawares Out of all meaner cares. Henor to those whose words or deeds Thus help us in our daily needs,

And by their overflow Raise us from what is low! Thus thought I, as by night I read Of the great army of the dead,

The trenches cold and damp, The starved and frozen camp-The wounded from the battle-plain, In dreary hospitals of pain, The cheerless corridors,

The cold and stony floors.

Lo! in that house of misery, A lady with a lamp I see Pass through the glimmering gloom, And flit from room to room.

And slow, as in a dream of bliss, The speechless sufferer turns to kiss Her shadow, as it falls Upon the darkening walls.

As if a door in heaven should be Opened, and then closed suddenly, The vision came and went. The light shone and was spent. On England's annals, through the long Hereafter of her speech and song,

That light its rays shall cast From portals of the past. A lady with a lamp shall stand In the great history of the land, A noble type of good,

· Heroic womanhood. Nor even shall be wanting here The palm, the lily, and the spear, The symbols that of yore Saint Filomena bore.

* Saint Nightingale -- a tribute to Florence, the saint of the Cri-

HARVEST SONG.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. Heap high the farmer's wintry board ! Heap high the golden corn! No richer gift has Autumn poured From out her lavish born !

Let other lands, exulting, glean The apple from the pine, The orange from its glossy green, The cluster from the vine.

We better love the hardy gift Our rugged vales bestow, To cheer us when the storms shall drift Our harvest fields with snow.

When spring-time came with flower and bud, And grasses green and young, And merry Bobolinks, in the wood, Like mad musicians sung;

We dropped the seed o'er hill and plain, Beneath the sun of May, And frightened from our sprouting grain The robber crows away.

All through the bright long days of June Its leaves grew green and fair, And waved in hot midsummer's noon Its soft and yellow hair.

And now, with Autumn's moonlit eves, Its harvest time has come, We pluck away from frosted leaves, And bear the treasure home.

There, richer than the fabled gift Of golden showers of old, Fair hands the broken grain shall sift, And kneed its meal of gold.

Let vapid idlers loll in silk Around their costly board, Give us the bowl of samp and milk By home-spun beauty poured.

Where'er the wide old kitchen hearth Sends up its smoky curls, Who will not thank the kindly earth, And bless our corn-fed girls?

Then shame on all the proud and vain, Whose folly laughs to scorn The blessings of the Yankee's grain, His wealth of golden corn.

Let earth withhold her goodly root. Let mildew blight the rye, Give to the worm the orchard's fruit : The wheat-field to the fly:

But let the good old crop adorn The hills our fathers trod: Still let us for his golden corn Send up our thanks to God !

OCTOBER.

There is a beautiful spirit breathing now Its mellow richness on the clustered trees, And from a beaker full of richest dyes Pouring new glory on the autumn woods And dipping in warm light the pillared clouds. Morn on the mountain, like a summer bird, Lifts up her purple wing, and in the vales The gentle wind, a sweet and passionate wooer. Kisses the blushing leaf, and stirs up life Within the solemn woods of ash deep-crimsoned And silver beach, and maple yellow-leaved,-Where Autumn, like a faint old man, sits down By the wayside a-weary.

MISDIRECTED EFFORT. How empty learning, and how vain is art, But as it mends the life and guides the heart ! What volumes have been swell'd, what time been spent To fix a hero's birth-day or descent!

The Liberator.

LETTER PROM PENNSYLVANIA. The Lackarcana Coal Basin-Mines Suspended-Sta Election -Its result -The Law of Slavery the Supreme Law.

LACKAWANA VALLEY, Penn., ?

DEAR GARRISON : I am in Scranton, in the beautiful valley of the

This is a valley wondrous for its beauty and its wealth. Its coal bed seems to be inexhaustible. This valley is some seventy miles long, running down strata of the richest iron ore, from which is made as into subjection to their slave-hunting masters. Post be obtained from the bosoms of these mountains, pre- have bowed down, and now lie prostrate, licking son of the monetary crisis, most all the coal and iron resisted, and ever must resist every effort to establish mines, the breakers and the furnaces, are stopped,— and perpetuate human freedom. some fifty mines partially or entirely suspended.— But the Republicans about he All is suspended, and sad it is to see it.

Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and all over the over Slavery, by a wave of the hand, the card is turn-States. These mighty works which I have visited ed, and lo! Kansas comes in as a slave State. It was must be soon renewed, and this great valley, so rich thus in regard to the Fugitive Law, and the abolition in human blessings, must ultimately be filled with a of the Missouri Compromise. Free-State votes will dense population. Great, beautiful and wealthy be ruled out, border-ruffian votes ruled in, by the towns and cities must, within fifty years, fill this en- judges of election; or by some means, Kansas will be tire valley. One cannot examine the geological formation of this region, and not feel and know that billions of ages must have been required to bring it to its the present Union. Dissolution, and the organiza present state. The dreams of theology over the age tion of a Northern Confederacy, is the only remof the earth seem puerile here. The facts of Nature edy. Better give up all the national territory, and must stand, as God's only fixed and true revelation the national capital and treasury, to the South, if need to man. Whatever differs from, or contradicts these, must be seen to be false.

But what are the people of the great cities and towns of New England, New York and Pennsylvania to do during the stern winter that is just before them? No Coal! No Bread! Here is the coal; in Chicago, Milwaukie, Detroit, Buffalo, and other Western cities, and in the granaries all over Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, are hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat and corn waiting and longing to be taken East to feed the people. But here and there the coal and corn must lie over the winter, simply for the want of means to carry them to market. The whole country, from Cape Cod to the Mississippi, is full of bank notes; but the banks have no confidence in one another, and the holders and owners of this vast amount of coal and corn have no confidence in the banks. Millions of tons of coal are here, but no money to pay for transportation. Hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat and corn ready to move east, and no money to pay the toll and the carriage The Western States were never fuller of the necessaries and comforts of life for the people of the East, but no means are at hand to get them there.

Why does not Massachusetts, at once, loan the credit of the State to bring forward this coal and corn to feed her people this winter? Why do not Maine Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Pennsyl vania do so? Why does not the United States do it instead of using the thirty millions now in her treas ury to establish slavery in Kansas, Minnesota and Oregon, and in all the North? But what care Buchanan, the Cabinet, the Court, or Congress, about the sufferings of the masses in the North ? Their business is to strengthen and perpetuate the Slave Power, to enslave the entire nation, and to use the existing crisis to that end

Pennsylvania has passed a law authorizing her banks to suspend till April next. Why does she not authorize individuals to suspend till then? If banks suspend, individuals must; and the individual or the bank that attempts to seize the goods and chattels of individuals to compel payments of debts, ought to be resisted by every neighborhood. The constable or sheriff who will attempt to levy on the property of individuals, to sell it at auction, should be held guilty of felony, and treated accordingly by the people. It is monstrous to authorise banks to suspend the payment of their debts, and then compel individuals to pay theirs; to release banks from the obligation to pay their debts, and then leave them the power to collect their debts of individuals. The people should look into this, and see if banks, railways and other corporations, are to be allowed to refuse to pay their debts, while individuals are to be held bound to pay theirs. If banks suspend, let every individual suspend, and sternly maintain his suspension.

Next Tuesday, the 13th, is election here for State officers. Slaveholders will have it all their own way. Moral principle is not the basis of Republican opposition to slavery extension. Slavery will give a Governor to Pennsylvania. If the Republicans cannot get and keep control over the State governments, how much less over the Federal government! The following is the simple fact touching our political affairs. The will of the slaveholder is, and ever has been, the supreme law of the land. Every officer, commissioned by the General Government, holds his office at the will and discretion of slaveholders. The kidnapper says to this man, ' Come into office,' and he cometh; and to that man, 'Go out of office,' and he goeth. There are 25,000 postmasters in the United Statesmore than fifteen thousand of them in the Northand each of these holds his commission at the will of the kidnapper. There are some ten thousand clerks in the post-office department,-making an army of thirty-five thousand men in the pay, under the control, and sworn to do the bidding of slaveholders. They are commissioned to bring the North into subjection to slavery, to do away all moral, social and political resistance to slave-hunters; and if they do not work faithfully for their employers, they are instantly dismissed from office. There are some five thousand connected with the custom-house, to collect taxes of the North to sustain slavery. These all hold their offices solely at the will of the slaveholder, and are sworn to do his bidding. Then there are Marshals, Deputy Marshals, Commissioners and Judges, stationed all over the North, in all our cities and towns, to look after the interests of slavery, all holding their offices at the will of the Slave Power. There are at least fifty thousand persons in the North holding office under slavery, and dependant on the will of slaveholders for their station and their bread. These are bound to use their influence to bring the laborers and people of the North into subjection to the kidnappers of the South. They are faithful to their trust. No wonder Pennsylvania goes for slavery. The tools of kidnappers are ever true to their affinities. They work hard for their masters.

The man who will accept a commission from this slave-hunting, kidnapping government, by that act shows that he is an unprincipled man. He is willing to do the bidding of those who keep the great national brothel, who abolish marriage, and openly advocate and practice universal concubinage; who declare certain women to be brutes, and then make them moth-

ers of their children; who live by theft and robbery. Such office-holders in the North should be held up as the carth's vilest enemies, for such they are, in heart and life. The man who can hold an office under the U. S. Government, as such, and consent to aid in subjecting the North to slavery, should be regarded and treated as the murderer and pirate are regarded and treated. He is a worse enemy to God and man than either. There is no crime, no outrage against hu-manity which he does not, by virtue of his office, endeavor to perpetrate against the men, women and children of the North. As an officer of a slave-hunt-Lackawana. I lecture here this evening on the treating government, a man has no rights which humaniment of enemies, and the sauctity of man, in the Bap- ty is bound to respect. By accepting such an office, a man outlaws himself as a pirate, and should be treated as an outlaw.

WYONING VALLEY, Oct. 18. into the valley of the Susquehannah, and averaging The election is past; Slavery is triumphant. Again four miles wide, -having a fertile soil, and capable of has Pennsylvania bowel to the dictates of Slavery growing all sorts of human food. The coal beds The kidnappers' will is the law of the State still. would, if placed in one compact mass, make a bed Men employed by the National Administration, and fifty miles long, three miles wide, and fifty feet in paid from the National Treasury, for two weeks previdepth. In connection with the coal, is an immense ous to the 13th, traversed the State, to drill the people good iron for railway and mechanical purposes as can masters have been busy circulating handbills and be found in the world. I doubt if there is a spot of documents to enforce the claims of slavery; Collect earth on this continent, which, within the same com- tors, Marshals, Deputies, Commissioners and Judges pass of fifty miles in length and four in breadth, con- all holding office under slavery, have been busy in tains so rich a mine of wealth for man. Coal and iron every town and city, subjecting the people to slavery are the two great elements of wealth. These are to and reconciling them to their chains. The people pared for use, and carried to market. New, by readust beneath the feet of kidnappers. They ever have

But the Republicans about here offset the enslave What coal there is ready for use cannot be got to ment of Pennsylvania with the freedom of Kansas market, and if it were there, could not be sold. As How utterly blind and besotted! Whatever the re railway building is suspended all over the country, sult of the election in Kansas, that must be a slave the iron cannot be disposed of. Money cannot be State. The slaveholder has so decreed, and the cow-had to pay miners, breakers, and furnace laborers. ering North has not manhood enough left to say him All is suspended, and sad it is to see it.

But the coal and iron of this valley must be had in is congratulating herself on the victory of Liberty made a slave State, and the North will submit.

Thus it gver has been, thus it ever will be, under be, and secede, and form a Republic with ' No Union with Slaveholdsrs' as its basis. Otherwise, the labor ers of the North must become slaves, and their damnation will be just. The measure they have meted to the laborers of the South will be justly meted out to them, and by the same power. The Irish Catholic laborer will be put under the slave-driver's lash first -then the Protestant.

Yours, for revolution. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

COLLINS YEARLY MEETING. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1857.

W. L. GARRISON: DEAR FRIEND,-I have just read, with much inter st, PARKER PILLSBURY'S letter in the last LIBERAron, giving an account of the Yearly Meeting of the Friends of Progress' at Battle Creek, Mich. I am very glad so good service was done in rebuking that type of Spiritualism which babbles about angels in the spheres, and is enlisted in the service of influences akin to fallen angels on earth. What an absurdity, truly, to profess belief in progress, faith in spirit inercourse, and a realizing sense of the nearness and eautiful angelic presence of the sainted dead, yet living in spiritual glory, and yet vote for Buchanan, hate black men, and be troubled by the preaching of the glad Gospel of Freedom! The high ground taken by Andrew J. Davis and his wife was only what I expected from my knowledge of their broad views and compromising integrity. Mr. Pillsbury has a true appreciation of their aims and character. I doubt not, too, their efforts were worthily aided by those in Michigan whose ideas of the Spiritual philosophy make it to them an Evangel of Freedom, a call to duty here on earth as the royal road toward duty and joy and work hereafter.

I send you a resolve passed at the Collins Yearly Meeting of 'Friends of Progress' on the slavery question. A few were opposed to it, but by far the larger part in favor, and the vote nearly unanimous The larger part of the audience were Spiritualists, I judge, but of a rational class, ready to speak and act in favor of practical righteousness.

The resolve, or 'testimony,' was as follows :-

We feel the need of being ever alive to the exeeding guilt of slavery. We should realize that auction-blocks, whips, branding-irons, bloodhounds fiendish cruelties, separation of families, repudiation of marriage, and the sacrificing of woman to basely degrading passions, are not abuses, but the necessar machinery and inevitable results of this gigantic crime. 'The wicked pride and grasping power of the Slave

Oligarchy, smiting down right and justice, denying free speech, scoffing at law, whether divine or human, that opposes its lawless will, keeping millions of poor whites in the South in degradation and igno ance, demanding of its vassals and allies all over th land the endorsement of even border-ruffianism, with its bloody horrors, as a means of spreading slavery over our broad territories, making the Supreme Court its tool, in decisions like that of the Dred Scott case, and calling on Northern men to sound still lower deeps of servile infamy in support of these and other wicked measures and plans, are the natural and inev itable results of the evil education and wicked position of the slave-owner, and of the long and guilty career of compromising submission by which the people have sought to gain peace-false, treacherous, and at best only the momentary lull of a volcano, that mus break out anew with still more frightful violence,

The humiliating spectacle of great religious bodie -Conferences, Synods, and Assemblies, -embracin the large majority of Northern professed Christians meeting with solemn prayer and pious deliberations and, at the same time, recognizing as fellow-Chris tians, "in good and regular standing," those who de not scruple to hold for gain, buy, sell, brand, flog, and licentiously insult their slaves, is a specimen of hypoerisy unparalleled on earth; and yet only the natural result of the effort for concord between Christ and Belial, which has led the popular churches to refuse to pronounce slavery a sin, in its very nature and

· While we are cheered and encouraged by the sign of growth of anti-slavery sentiment, and gladly award honor to the "glorious remnant" of manly clergymen who have spoken brave words in the pulpit, we feel that much is yet to be done.

'The North must be as zealous for freedom as the Slave Power and its allies are for slavery; must lay aside all compromises in sect, party, law or Constitu tion, that bind us to give slavery aid and fellowship and thus take away that powerful support, withou which it could not exist a single year.

'No blind reverence for human institutions should

deter as from a discharge of our whole duty; and we should have such reverence for humanity, such faith that it is always safe to do right, as to feel that it sect and party are overturned, law and Constitution abrogated, and the Union, even, at an end, something nobler, better, inspired with higher ideas of freedom will stand in their place."

I think no meeting of the kind, except the grea gatherings at Kennett, has equalled this at Collins in

numbers, and its interest increased to the last hour Its influence seemed to elevate and ennoble many

such thing, and therefore they concluded it was all of the devil. It is fortunate, however, that the world contains some people outside of the nominal Church, and that even is the Church, some may be found who are ready to know the truth and to prize it more highly than mere sectism.

There is a test for all religions, and by it let Spiritualism be judged;—that test is its practical utility. What is the utility of any religion? The world is full of religion, of one sort or another, and the cost of keeping up the various forms of worship, were it estimated, would appear a large proportion of the

of keeping up the various forms of worship, were it estimated, would appear a large proportion of the wealth of the people. One would think that the earth might be a paradise, if religion could make it so. It would be so, if quantity were the only requisite; but the quality is not suited to that end. Every kind of misery and evil may exist in the very midst of the most evangelical and sanctimonious religion that prevails. Millions may be butchered in war, or living, be held in slavery, by governmental authority, sanctioned by the popular Church. Poverty, vice and crime are abundant and growing evils, and are actually augmented, rather than prevented, by the religious influence of the land. And why is it so? Because the religion is merely doctrinal and formal, and has little to do with the things of the present life, or the obligations of man to his fellowman. It therefore deserves no respect; for it is a man in this world cannot promote his salvation in the future life. Enlightened reason repudiates it at once. Now, apply this test to Spiritualism. What is its

its source-whether good or evil-whether from spir- is one saint that ought to sta its in the flesh or out. But we will not now discuss this point; though of one thing we may be certain, children's nurse! Talk of saintship, simply because that if it prove a benefit to mankind, its source cannot cause he died at the stake! What are faggots withstanding the many explosions and expositions bestowed upon it by learned skepties. It has spread more or less in every country of the civilized world, and its course is still onward, gathering new multitudes into the folds of its faith. Since its introduction, it has excited more interest in the public mind, perhaps, than any other one thing. But what is its

So far as we know, there has been a general uniformity of tone to the spirit manifestations-making exceptions for many strange and erratic things. That tone has been humanitary and reformatory. . No party or sect has been favored, and no popular dogma taught or sanctioned. Its influence promises to be like that of sunshine to the moral world. Oppression and error have been rebuked and condemned. The icy mountains of bigotry, superstition and dogmatic creeds are destined to melt away before it. Ideas of God and man, of the present and of the future state, more philosophical, more humane and lovely, are tator, but rather as a suggestive monitor and instruc-

tor to all who will give a listening car. An unfavorable aspect of Spiritualism is, that its adherents are too passive, and seem to take literally whatever purports to come from the spirits, giving up their own judgment and independence of thought. This gives a look of weakness to the movement .-It is the same kind of subjection that the masses have been under in the old sects. But the spirits claim no leadership; they ask only to be heard as one man hears another. And then to be satisfied with ceremonies are every thing, while their works are nothing. There is something to be done-philanteach good things, let the believers prove their faith by appropriate works, and thereby effectually close the mouths of critics and cavillers. Lynn, Mass.

From the Banner of Light THEIR MEANING.

More than twenty thousand families in Vermon fifth of the people on the average attend upon evan-gelical worship, and four-fifths of the inhabitants on each returning Lord's day are absent from the sanctu-

They simply mean that what the people of Vermont really want is not supplied them by the regu-lar 'Orthodox' ministry. That is what they mean, and that is all. There is a peculiar significance in statistics like these, gathered as they are by the strait-laced religious press, and published in the very face of their wishes. Possibly it may pass unno-ticed by this same press, and by the Church itself which this press undertakes to represent; but to others, to those who look at events thoroughly, it will not fail to render its own deep and proper mean-

ing.
The old creeds have lost their life and power. Men want religion in this day and generation, and not the mere husks of empty profession and bigoted pro-tension. Their religion they wish to make an experience, and no longer a mere theory—a creed. The human heart shows its own dire need; the need it feels of God, of the true spirit from on high, of real devotional attitudes, of a better faith, and of a loftier and better ground of hope.

God has not been brought near enough; he has

rather been kept away, and a class of men arrogating authority from Him have presumed to thrust themselves in between. Humanity feels the need of His assistance. It prays to lean on Him, to unbur-den itself to Him, to breathe the holy spirit that He may send lovingly upon His children. Coldness and cant, however, have driven humanity away. Men want what they have never yet had. Because they are unsatisfied with the dogmas and the husks, it has been the fashion to denounce them all in a lump as heretics, infidels, and unbelievers; but even this practice has finally been found unserviceable, and in great degree is abandoned for more persuasive and conciliatory terms.

The everlasting yearning for the realities of reli-

The everlasting yearning for the realities of religion is a yearning that the priests and the churches have failed to satisfy. We are not disposed to decry them, for they have no doubt done a good work in their way. But the day has dawned at last when a better afid a greater, and a more glorious work is to be done. Not the mere building of formal creeds and catechisms, but the direct personal and inspired preaching of God's own word. Priests and Levites are all to be set aside. Nothing is of any worth but the sacred Word. No men may set himself apart as its expounder; it will enter the heart of every man, and best explain and expound itself.

This is what the great falling off in the attendance on church worship in Vernont means. God grant that the fact may not be lost on the minds of those who speculate on it as such a wonder and mystery! It is no mystary at all. Nothing can be plainer than that man's imperiabable wants have always been supplied as soon as they have been felt by him.

The Rhode Island Banks have \$15 of paper circulation to one of specie; the New Hampshire Banks \$13; the Connecticut \$8; Maine, Vermont, and Massachusetts, \$4,50; and those of New York only \$3. Of the sixty millions of specie in the banks of the United States, about one third is in the banks of the cities of New York, New Orleans and Boston. Rhode Island has 98 Banks and \$7 towns.

A CHAPTER ON BOYS. BY H. W. BEECHER.

When its published proceedings reach you, perhaps some other resolves may find a place in your columns.

Truly, your friend.

G. B. STEBBINS,

SPIRITUALISM.

Many persons, now skepties to this new light, would doubtless have readily and gladly received it, had it proved to be on their side in theology, and promised to build up their particular church; but it did no such thing, and therefore they concluded it was all of the devil. It is fortunate, however, that the world contains some people carallel.

A boy is a species of existence quite separate from all things else, and descrives separate chapters in the natural history of man. The read lives of boys are yet to be written. The lives of pious and good boys, which enrich the catalogues of great publishing Societies, resemble a real-boy's life about as much as a chicken picked and larded upon the spit, and ready for delicious enting, resembles a free lowl in the fields. With some few honorable exceptions, they are impossible boys, with incredible goodness. Their piety is monstrous. A man's experience stuffed into a little boy is simply monstrous. And we are soundly skeptical of this whole school of juvenile pate de foie gras piety. Apples that ripen long before their time are either diseased or worm-caten.

So long as boys are liables.

man. It therefore deserves no respect; for it is a manner of singings, trottings, soothings, and maself-evident truth, that any religion which curses ternal bosom opiates, just fallen asleep? Be sure an unmannerly boy will be on hand to have out for permission to do something or other which he has been doing all day without dreaming of leave. Who shall describe the daily battle of the hair and

atility? Is it an ignis fatuus-a delusion?-or is the bath, the ordeal of aprons for the table, and utility? Is it an ignis fatuus—a delusion?—or is the bath, the orders of there is the there something in it? Here comes the question of the endless task of teaching good manners? If there there something in it? Here comes the question of the endless task of teaching good manners? If there is one saint that ought to stand higher than another on the calendar, it is a patient, sweet-tempered children's nurse! Talk of saintship, simply because be an evilone. Another thing is true, that, as to its fiery sticks, for a few hot moments, compared to origin, it remains a mystery, profound as ever, not- those animated faggots which consume nurses and governesses for months and years, to say nothing of the occasional variety of parental coals! Are we, then, not on the boys' side? To be sure

we are. It is not their fault that they are boys, nor that older people are not patient.

The restless activity of boys is their necessity. To

restrain it is to thwart Nature. We need to provide for it. Not to attempt to find amusement for them ; hut to give them an opportunity to amuse them-selves. It is astonishing to see how little it requires to satisfy a boy-nature.

First in the list I put strings. What grown-up people find in a thousand forms of business and so-ciety, a boy secures in a string! He ties up the door for the exquisite pleasure of untying it again. He harnesses c' airs, ties up his own fingers, halters his neck, coaxes a lesser urchin to become his horse, and drives stage-which, with boys, is the top of human nttainment. Strings are wanted for snares, for bows and arrows, for whips, for cats'-cradles, for kites, for fishing, and a hundred things more than I can recollect. A knife is more exciting than a string, but does not last so long, and is not so various. After a short time, it is lost, or is broken, or has cut promulgated, to which the reason and the instincts of the untrammelled soul readily respond. It does not come, however, as an authoritative and arbitrary dielay in, on going into the country, is a large ball of twine. The boys must not know it. If they see a whole ball, the charm is broken. It must come forth mysteriously, unexpectedly, and as if there were

For indoors, next we should place upon the list pencils and white paper. At least one hour in ev-ery day will be safely secured by that. A slate and pencil are very good; but as children always aspire to what men do, they account the unused half of a letter and a bit of pencil to be worth twice as much

as any slate.

Upon the whole, we think a safe stream of water man hears another. And then to be satisfied with merely seeing the sights and hearing the sounds of the manifestations, is like the sects, whose forms and ing; there is throwing of stones and finding of ous kind, by which stone and mud are made to dam thropic labors to bless the race; and if the spirits up the water, or to change the channel. Besides these things, boys are sensitive to that nameless at traction of beauty which specially hovers about the streams; and though they may not recognize the very happy when there are stones with gargling water around them, shady trees and succulent un-

dergrowth, moss and water-cress, insect, bird, and all the population of cool water courses. But boys are not always boys. All that is in us in leaf, is in them in bud. The very yearnings abitually neglect all public worship; only about one the imaginings, the musings, yea, the very ques tions which occupy our later years as serious are found in the occasional hours of boyhood. W have scarcely heard one moral problem discussed in What do these things mean ! - N. Y. Ecangelist. later life, that is not questioned by children. The creation of the world, the origin of evil, divine fore knowledge, human liberty, the immortality of the soul, and various other elements of elaborate systems, belong to childhood. Men trace the connec tions of traths, and their ethical applications and relations, but the simple elements of the most recon dite truths seem to have gained in them very little by the progress of years. Indeed, all truths whose root and life are in the Infinite, are like the fixed stars, which become no larger under the most pow-erful telescope than to the natural eye. Their dis-

> light.
>
> Boys have their soft and gentle words, too. You would suppose by the morning racket, that nothing could be more foreign to their nature than romane and vague sadness, such as ideality produces in adults. But boys have hours of great sinking and sadness, when kindness and fondness are peculiarly

tance is too vast to make any appreciable variation

in the magnitude possible. They are mere points of

It is worthy of hotice, how soon a little kindness a little consideration for their boy-nature, wins their a little consideration for their boy-nature, wins their confidence and caresses. Every boy wants some one older than himself, to whom he may go in moods of confidence and yearning. The neglect of this child's want, by grown people, and the treating of children as little rattling, noisy imps, not yet subject to heart-throes, because they are so frolicsome in general, is a fertile source of suffering. One of the most common forms of selfshness is that which refused to appear to the support of the most common forms of selfshness is that which refused to appear to the support of the suppo fuses to recognize any experience as worthy of at-tention, if it lies in a sphere below our own. Not only ought a man to be humble himself as a little

child, but also to little children.

A thousand things are blamed in them simply because, measured by our manhood standard, they are unfit, whereas upon the scale of childhood they

unfit, whereas upon the scale of childhood they are congruous and proper. We deny children's requests often upon the scale of our own likings and dislikings. We attempt to govern them by a man's regimen, and not by a child's.

And yet, badgered, snubbed and scolded on the one, hand; petted, flattered and indulged on the other—it is astonishing how many children work their way up to an honest manbood in spite of parents and friends. Human nature has an element of great toughness in it. When we see what men are made of, our wonder is not that so many children are spoiled, but that so many are saved.

A Church in Chicago, which cost some thirty thousand dollars, was laid in ashes by a pernicious babit. A carpenter went upon the roof with his pipe, and in an hourafter he came down, the upper portion of the noble edifice was wrapt in flames be

portion of the noble edifice was wrapt in flames be yond control.

The great fire in North and Clark St., Boston, was caused by a cigar.

Gentlemen of insurance companies, you who insure us against fires, why are you blind to these incendiaries all about you?—these fire-kings, fire-eaters, who smoke in every nook and corner of premises you insure? Why, gentlemen, are you so particular in every other respect, and, in this, strain at a gnat and swallow a came!?

UNCLE TONY.

From the Christian Reposts A PRESUMPTUOUS WOMAN.

Among the rest, the Churchman, an Episcopalian journal, comes down on Miss Catherine Beecher's new book, which we have heretofore noticed, entinew book, which we have applied to Religion. The Churchman not only condemns the book, but condemns the author, because she is a female. Hear

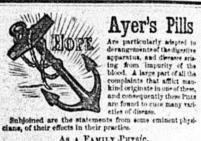
"We take an objection to this book, in limite. It is the work of a lady, and it is a subject which no lady ought to presume to discuss in such a form as this, and with such an object as she has in view. Upon the same principle, we humbly conceive, that, as the apostle enjoins, "women should keep silence in the church," they ought to abstain from discussing productions or energying in theology as dogmain teach. in the church, they ought to as ain from discussing polemics, or engaging in theology as degmatic teachers at all. It may be quite true what she states, that "this work is the result of thirty years of devotion to the training of the human mind for the great end for which it was created." But this does not alter the case one whit. Where is her authority to apply

"common sense" to religion?

"This female theologian further informs us that early in the period of her thirty years of devotion to what she calls the "training of the human mind for the great end for which it was created,"-that is to say, we suppose, for the enjoyment of an endless eter-nity of bliss,—"it was felt that at the very foundanity of bliss,—"It was tell that at the very founda-tion of such efforts were opposing theological theories, that seemed at war with both the common sense and the moral sense of mankind." And how does the rea-der suppose that she proceeded to deal with such theder suppose that she proceeded to deal with such theories, or to overcome her own dangerous opinions respecting them? Did she seek counsel or instruction
in the Church, or anywhere else, where there was due
authority for "taking of the things of Christ, and
showing them unto her"? No, she appears to have
been her own spiritual adviser: or, at any rate, if she
did take counsel at all, it was by applying, not to
Christ's ambassadors, duly appointed as such, but to
"a number of the leading minds of the various
schools and sects." Such are her own words."

Presumptious Miss Beecher, how dare you 'presume to discuss' such a subject as religion? Where is your authority—yes, your 'authority,' for applying the sum of the s 'common sense' to do with religion, pray! and expecially with Episcopalian religion, which you should know is the only true religion among men? 'Common sense' indeed! why, it utterly defaces and spoils all such religion. How ruthles to bring it to

And then, daring, reckless Miss Beecher, you had the effrontery-you, a woman-had the effrontery to express your thoughts on this topic, without even seeking 'counsel or instruction in the church, or any where else, where there was due outhority! You foolishly did not apply 'to Christ's ambassadors, duly appointed as such.' What! a women think, judge, and write for herself, in regard to religion, without so much as dreaming of the need of applying to the Episcopal church for permission or instruction! Where is the world running? Presumptuous, bold Miss Beecher!



Ayer's Pills

Prom Dr. E. W. Curticvight, of New Orleans.

"Typur Prilis are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we powers. They are mild, but very certain and offectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily irsament of disease." As a FAMILY PHYSIC.

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER CONPLAINTS. POR JAUNDICE AND ALL INVEST. CONFLAINTS.

Press Dr. Theodors Bell, of New York City.

"Not only are your Pittle admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have In my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bulous complexiste than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purcative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people."

DYSPERSIA - INDIGESTION. Dyspersia — Indicession.

From Dr. Henry J. Kooz, of St. Losia.

"The Pills you were kind enough to send up have been all used in my practice, and have salisfied me that they are truly an extraordinary medicine. So peculiarly are they adapted to the diseases of the human system, that they seem to work upon them alone. I have cured some care of dyspepsia and indigestion with them, which had resisted the other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have caperimentally found them to be effectual in simust all the complaints for which you recommend them.

Dysenteny — Diarrica — Relax.

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

PRENTERY — DIARRIGIA — RELAX.

Prom Dr. J. O. Green, of Choops.

"Your Pitts have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ver found. Their attentive effect upon the liver make them an excellent remedy, when given in small does, for thous dysentery and diarrham. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children."

INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION-WORMS-SUPPRESSION. From Mrs. E. Stuart, who practices as a Physician and Midney "I find one or two large doses of your PILLS, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effect as I to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients."

CONSTIPATION - COSTIVENESS.

Prom Dr. J. P. Foughe, Montreal, Counda.

"Too much cannot be said of your Pitts for the cure of sofficeness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in preclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint which, although had enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe conferents to originate in the liver, but your Pitts affect that organ and cure the disease." IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD - SCROFULA - Ext.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD — SCROYULA — EXTSIPELAS — SALT RIBUM — TETTER — TUNORS
— RHEUMATISM — GOUT — NEURALOIA.

Poon Dr. Essiel Holl, Philodelphia.

"You were right, Doctor, in saying that your Pills partly
the Mood. They do that. I have used them of late years in
my practice, and agree with your statements of their effect.
They attundate the excretories, and carry of the impurite
that stagmate in the blood, engendering disease. They
stimulate the expans of digestion, and inque vitality and
vigor into the system. etimulate the organs of digestion, and infuse vitality and vigor into the system.

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

you deserve great credit for them."

FOR HEADACHE—SICK HEADACHE—FOUL STOM-AOH—PILES—DROPSY—PLETHORA—PARALYSIS—FITS—&C.

Prom Dr. Edward Boyd, Entimers.

"DEAR Dr. ATRE: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all, that we ever treat with a pure provider medicane. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily connect with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly."

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercary, which, attended a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is danger in a public pill, from the dreafful consequence that fit quently follow its incantious use. These contain no merca ry or mineral substance whatever.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable and racy and cars. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, and consequently can be relied on as genuine, without adulteration. It supplies the surest remedy the world has ever known for the cure of all polemonary complaints; for Coucars, Coless, Holmania, Arena, Cach, Whooping Govern, Badwaring, Iscritters Constraines, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. As time makes these facts wider and test known, this medicine has gradually become the best rich ance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the America peasant to the palaces of European kings. Throughout his entire country, in every state and city, and indeed it most every hamlet it contains, Curany Perconat is hown as the best lof all remedies for diseases of the throat and lungs. In many foreign countries it is extensively used by their most intelligent physicians. If there is any depaidence on what men of every station certify it has done in them; if we can trust our own senses when we see the dargerous affections of the lungs yield to fit if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent physicians, whose business is to know; in short, if there is any relance upon any interpretable of the liminary lipid in fit if we can depend on the case of diseases it is destigned for, beyond any add all other remedies known to mankind. Nothing but in trinsle virtues, and the unmistabable benefit conferred at thousand of sufferers, could originate and maintain breputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies have been thrust upon the community, have failed, and become on the afflicted they can mere force, and produced curse too numerous and remarkable to be torgottee.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

H. H. HAY, Portland?

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ROBERT R. CROSBY, formerly of the Groton to House, 10 Sudbury street, has taken house No. 6 Alden street, a few doors from Court street, where he can accommodate a few transient and permanent