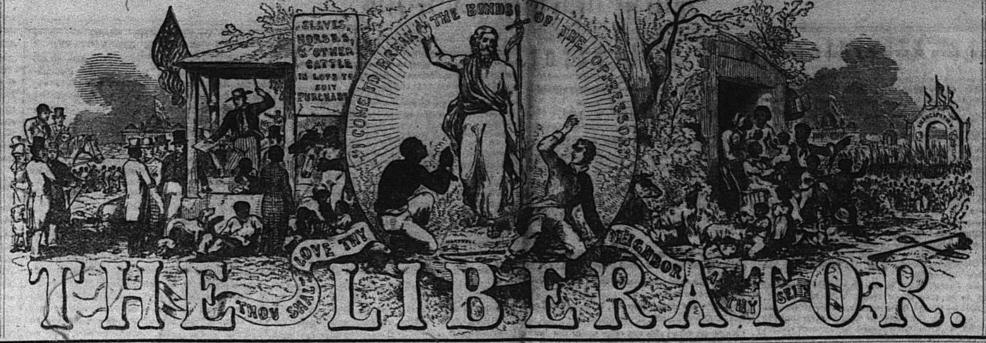
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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essential 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, SWERVED FROM THE

RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

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

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

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and

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

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

VOL. XXVII. NO. 47.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1857. WHOLE NUMBER, 1402.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Richmond South

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH. Southern men, we look with great equanimity is southern men, we look with great equalities, this financial revulsion. It will tend to elusible great problem, whether the North or the die is most dependant upon each other. We shad elaborate essays from Northern authors, fid with statistics, to prove the dependance of south apon the North. It was intended to ensure the statistics of the statistics of the statistics of the statistics of the statistics. rige the North to press the question of slavery mixersal emancipation, on the ground that the an could not exist without the protection of the 7th. We have learned from Philosopher Greeley at the hay of the North was worth more than

cotton of the South, and that the introduction dax, under a patent of manufacture in which he tensted, would soon supersede the use of cot-We can now ask, where are the boasted reres of the North? Why does she not export is and shoes, and relieve herself? Why does not send out a few cargoes of hay, and replener coffers exhausted of specie? present crisis will show that the slave labor

the South will furnish the means of extrifrom commercial indebtedness. It will show suth,-comparatively free from distress or rassment,—able to ride out the storm which peculation of the North has caused. How, on the North censure that labor to which owe her commercial existence? How can are of her independence, when, but for the Smithern resources, she would stand a brandkrupt before the world? This financial refilling the land with beggary and shame, ch the North a lesson of commercial moralmay cause her men of capital, and her dislaboring thousands, now contemplating an of disunion into which such advisers and eguments as we have referred to would drive

with indignation and horror.
s cap of humiliation, bitter though it may be, be thus made salutary. It will save the South much persecution. It will prolong—perhaps, perpetuate—the duration of the Union, by ening the dictates of common sense, if not the less of sectional gratitude. We wish, therethe lessons of this financial trial to be perfectly at, and will for that purpose endure our of the evils until they correct themselves by reaction of the national energies, and the resto-m of economy and prudence. But whilst we ready to co-operate in any legitimate political ommercial measures which may alleviate the are in any part of the Republic, we must as-our Know-Nothing friends that we never felt melined to surrender our Free Trade principles convictions for the benefit of the Free Soil shocers of Massachusetts than at present.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

la our last article, the formation of a Southern the dependency of the South upon the North, interest to every true friend of Southern insti-Commercial Conventions have been fres, and numerously attended. Plans have been builted and resolutions passed, favoring the esattern and European ports. All this interest and th not to patronize Northern Abolitionists .what has been accomplished? Doubtless the commercial independence. The Northern Aboli-iest still ridicules the action of your Conven-iest, while he pockets the profits of your patronage. The great obstacle in the way of establishing an amediate and extensive trade between Southern ! European ports, is the immense capital requir-Tacenterprise, however, is worthy of an effort worthy of a pecuniary sacrifice, and will, doubt-ultimately succeed. And yet, for years to the South must be, to a very great extent, the ener of the North. She is not driven to the sity of being the patron of Abolitionists. It have never bowed the knee to the Baal

id soon become hat ful to Northern ears. may be objected that such a course would cause to profess themselves friendly, who are really the to the interests and institutions of the Perhaps it would; but even their profeswould neutralize their public influence. 'Astire to his mother; and if our abolition friends mes) would act upon the principle, it would be that to wallow in the filth and 'glory in the sae' of Abolitionism. A faithful resident agent, could prevent such impositions by mere reting professions, to any considerable extent. ing as the South continues to buy goods of Ao-sian merchants and manufacturers, to patronize lition hotels and watering places, she may expect a subject to the insult and injury of fanaticism. Jour respect the Abolitionist here? Would you st your negroes with him, or confide in his integ-If not, why should you confide in the Abe a merchant of the North, when at home, and is another article, I propose to set forth the seral principles of a plan for the direction of subern trade into its proper channels. We extend the opposition of Northern Abolitionists, but sare that all true Southerners will agree with a principle, if they do not approve our plan in M. B. WHITE.

Abolitionism. These men are engaged in all vo-

hat these men, and these alone, are to receive the

harleston, September 24.

THE DISUNION FANATICS AT CLEVELAND. It seems at the order postponing the promised grand at the order postponing the promised grand ribern Abalition Disunion Convention at Cleveral, was issued too late to prevent a small gathered the more zealous of the abolition fanatics at appointed time and place. Accordingly, these shaded creatures, of both sexes and of all colors, when their converting its site of the forecast. e had their convention, in spite of the financial rilers of the day; and if their efforts in this in-acc should fail to break up the Union, they will, doubt, continue these traitorous assemblages, un-the ringleaders are brought within reach of some minal court or some lunatic asylum. Their course inevitably, to the one or the other of these huinstitutions .- New York Herald.

F At last, slavery is placed upon an impregn basis, and we neither shrink from its support, attempt to excuse it by timid apologies. This he triumph of an earnest spirit of inquiry, and of billosophy which fearlessly follows out the consons of logic.—Richmond South.

SELECTIONS.

TRACT SOCIETY.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 19, 1857.

It has been out of my power, until the present mittee may think proper.

I am, gentlemen, yours, very truly, F. WAYLAND. REV. JOEL HAWES, D. D. REV! RAY PALMER, D. D.

proving of slavery. It is also understood to be the belief of the officers of the Society, that they are, by the constitution, precluded from treating the sub-

simply a compact between individuals, for the purpose of accomplishing a certain object in a specified The principle to which I have referred is here dismanner. So long as the object, for the accomplishment of which the compact is formed, is a good obmeant by the approbation of evangelical Christians,
ject, and is sought to be accomplished by good
means, all good men may unite in promoting it. If
the object is bad, or only imperfectly good, or is to
the object is bad, or only imperfectly good, or is to
therefore shows what was intended by the words be accomplished by bad or imperfect means, it is the then used.

The object of the Society then is, 'to promote Society seems called upon, in view of the object for treatment of which comes fairly within the objects which it was constituted, to bear a decided testimo- for which the Society was constituted. ny on the subject. So far then as this portion of But it may be asked, are we under a moral obli-

the Society cannot go behind the decision of these know what is the will of God concerning it. Should churches. The words must mean, then, and they we not make known to them all the truth respecting can mean nothing more, than members of evangelical it which has been revealed to us?

that is, of 'all evangelical Christians.' If this be its true meaning, then any member of an evangelical church might, by his single veto, arrest the publication of any tract whatever, by simply declaring that it did not receive his approbation. But some members of evangelical churches may believe attendance on balls and parties, from which men are carried away intoxicated, is an innocent Christian recreation. Others may frequent the theatre or the opera house. Others may derive their wealth from the sale of intoxicating liquors, and partake freely of them themselves. Others may believe falsehoods in trade only venial sins, if sins at all: may see no harm in smnggling, and taking false oaths at the Custom House, or obliging their clerks to do it for them. Tracts en dancing, theatrical amusements, intemperance, lying and perjury would not certainly receive the approbation of such members of evangelical churches; and if we interpreted this article in the manner suggested, they would have a right to prohibit them. These illustrations might easily be

RECENT ACTION OF THE AMERICAN seem susceptible is the following. These 'evangelical Christians' are known to the Society only as Of the existence of the subjoined document, we were made aware some weeks ago. Learning that a desire existed to have it see the light, especially in view of the late action of the Executive of the Tract Society in New York, we have taken pains to open our columns to a realization of that desire, so far, that particular communion. In matters essential at least, as we have the ability of doing so, presuming that our contemporaries will be disposed widely to give the same to their readers. It will be seen by the following note from Dr. Wayland, that in giving this to the public, he but answers the request of leading pastors of another denomination.

PROVIDENCE, OCT. 19, 1857. Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge on the ground that it is opposed to his own private on the ground that it is opposed to his own private opinions; but only on the ground that it is opposed to the confession of faith by which his character as of the Tract Society, in February last. moment, to comply with your request. I now enclose a copy of that document. So far as I am concerned, you are perfectly at liberty to use it in any manner which you and other members of the Committee and the concerned of the co He can object to a tract on no other ground than that it is opposed to articles of faith and practice received by Baptist churches. Thus on the questions of infant baptism and ordination, Baptists and Episcopalians differ; on the general doctrines and duties of Christianity, they are in hermony. The article forbids the Baptist from introducing a tract in opposition to infant Baptism, and the Episcopa-lian from introducing one on the apostolic succession. From the notices which have appeared in the public papers, and from the communications issued by the officers of the Tract Society, it would seem that and duties of Christianity, they can unite in the communications are consisted. the officers of the Tract Society, it would seem that the object for which this Committee was appointed is to inquire and report upon the principles which have governed the Publishing Committee in matters affecting the subject of slavery.

It is admitted that, in some instances, publications have been altered so as to exclude sentiments disapproving of slavery. It is also understood to be the

cluded. That this is the right interpretation of the arti-cle in question is manifest from the sixth article of ject of slavery in the same manner as they treat other subjects involving the interests of vital godliness and sound morality. If such be the facts, they certainly deserve an attentive and candid consideration. Committee shall contain no two members from the It is obvious that the constitution of a Society is same communion, and no tract shall be published to

be accomplished by bad or imperfect means, it is the duty of good men either to withdraw from it, or seek to correct it; and for such correction, provision is always made in the constitution itself. If then it be admitted that the course which, in any case, has been pursued by a Society, is the only course allowed by the constitution, this fact is by no means final; it only introduces the question, does or does not the constitution itself require emendation and amendment?

But is it the fact that the constitution of the Tract Society imposes the restrictions supposed?— But is it the fact that the constitution of the Tract Society imposes the restrictions supposed?—
The words of the article referring to this subject are as follows: 'The object of which' (i. e., the Society) 'shall be to diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sinners, and to promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality, by the circulation of religious tracts calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians.'

the Episcopalian, that nothing can be published at variance with the Westminster confession, and the Methodist, that nothing can be published at variance with the Book of Discipline. No other principle of restriction has ever been suggested until very lately; and any other view of the duties and obligations of the Society must certainly awaken in its best friends the email of surprise. the emotion of surprise.

The question at issue seems then narrowed down the interests of vital godiness and sound morality by the circulation of religious tracts.' The inity by the circulation of religious tracts.' The interests of vital godliness and sound morality are be promoted by setting clearly before men the whole will of God, and the consequences which must follow from obeying or disobeying it. There is surely no restriction here. Whatever is at variance with 'vital godliness or sound merality,' whether at the North or the South, in the East or or in the Book of Discipline of the Methodist the Westminster confessions of the Dutch Reformed Church, which with the Westminster confessions of the Presbyterian of the synod of Dort, of the Dutch Reformed Church, or in the Book of Discipline of the Methodist or in the Book of Discipline or in the Book of Discipli the West, in the city or in country, among the rich or the poor, may properly be discussed in the publications of the Society, and it is the duty of the Society, and it is the duty of the Society and it is the duty of the Society. cations of the Society, and it is the duty of the Society, in the spirit of Christ, to exhort the wrong-doers to repentance. The only question then here to be considered, is the following: Is it consistent with the interests of vital godliness and sound morality to buy and sell our fellow-men, to forbid to marry, to place it out of their power to bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and to deny to them the privilege of reading the message of salvation? If it be consistent with the interest of vital godliness and sound morality to do all this, the Society is under no obligation to treat of it. If it be at variance with their interests, the concerning vital religion and sound morality, the of it. If it be at variance with their interests, the concerning vital religion and sound morality, the

ny on the subject. So far then as this portion of the article of the constitution is concerned, there is nothing to prevent the Society from publishing on these subjects, unless it considers such acts consistent with 'vital godliness and sound morality.' these subjects, unless it considers such acts consistent with 'vital godliness and sound morality.'

If there is any restriction on the action of the Society, it must be in the latter clause of the article, which is in these words: 'tracts calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians.'

When the terms 'evangelical Christians' are used here, it will not, of course, be supposed that the Society undertakes to determine the personal piety of its members, that is, of the individuals who are to approve of its tracts. This is the province of the New Testament on this subject? Many of our brether in the Southern States are sorely tried as the churches to which these individuals belong, and the Society cannot go behind the decision of these know what is the will of God concerning it. Should

But more than this, this is one of the most prac-What then is meant by receiving the approbation of all evangelical Christians? To this clause two meanings may be given. In the first place, the words may be taken literally, that is, that every tract which the Society publishes must receive the approbation of every member of an evangelical church, that is, of 'all evangelical Christians.' If this be its trace and may another the parameters of an evangelical church, and clothing required to keep him in good working that is, of 'all evangelical Christians.' If this be order is not remuneration.) and may another man seize me, and reduce me and my children to the same

extended, but it is unnecessary. It is apparent that such an interpretation would reduce the Society to a nullity.

The only other meaning of which these words seem susceptible is the following. These 'evangelical Christians' are known to the Society only as members of different denominations, each having its own formulary of belief and practice. The character and opinions of each individual, so far as they are recognized by the Society, are defined by the formulary, or articles of faith and practice, to which he affixed his name when he became a member of that particular communion. In matters essential to vital goddiness and sound inorality, these several confessions of faith agree. In matters of particular practice, they differ. It is intended that no tract.

The summet's who, if formulary in their persons, without the tract administration have been so much affright the tract administrat

Christian brethren, either are essentially connected with the system of domestic slavery, or they are not. If they are essentially connected with it, then slavery itself must be wrong; and there can be no reason why its wrong should not be exposed, and the wrong-doers called to repentance. If these wrongs are not essentially connected with the system of domestic slavery, then they stand alone, like any other wrong-doing, and may be treated of without offence even to the slaveholders themselves; just as we speak of the oppression endured by Protestants in Italy, and the persecutions of Christians in Madagascar.

good and doeth it not, to him it is sin.'

WESLEY ON BLAVERY.

MR. EDITOR—At the late session of the New York Christian Advocate and Journal.

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This was understood to be Mr. Wesley's language.

This was understood to be Mr. Wesley's language.

The speaker was interrupted by inquiries, which, in themselves, and in the manner in which they were made, may have led those not informed on the sub-

I. Suppose it to be so, does this in any respect affect the question of Christian duty? Have we any right to withhold any portion of Divine truth, because men are unwilling to receive it? To do this would be to adont one. because men are unwilling to receive it? To do this would be to adopt one of the most pernicious crrors of Romanism. Our blessed Lord seems to have made provision for precisely this case. He might, by suppressing a part of the truth, have made his doctrines acceptable to his countrymen. He never did it, nor did he give his disciples authority to do it. He committed to them his message, and commanded them to deliver it, saying, "What I tell you in darkness, that speak ye in the light, and what ye hear in the car, that speak ye upon the longaged in the concerns every merchant who is house-tops. If men very light them slaves, whether you stole them or bought them.—Vol. vi., p. 250.

'You have carried the survivors into the vilest slavery, never to end but with life; such slavery as is not found among the Turks at Algiers—no, nor among the heathen in America.'—Vol. vi., p. 291.

'This equally concerns every merchant who is house-tops. If men very light them slaves, whether you stole them or bought them slaves, whether you stole them or bought them in the slaves, whether you stole them or bought them slaves, whether you stole them in America. The slaves whether you stole them or bought them in the slaves, whether you stole them in the slaves, whether you stole them in the slaves, whether you stole them or bought them.—Vol. vi., p. 250.

'You have carried the survivors into the vilest slavery, never to end but with life; such slavery as is not found among the Turks at Algiers—no, nor among the heathen in America.'—Vol. vi., p. 291. tell you in darkness, that speak ye upon the house-tops. If men would not receive it, he did the African villain to sell his countryman; and, in

house-tops. If men would not receive it, he did not command them to leave out what was offensive, but to wipe off the dust from their feet, and retire from the city. Does not this example determine for us our rule of duty?

2. Are we not as much responsible for the salvation of one class of men as of another? By presenting a mutilated view of Christian duty, and apparently conceding that the Gospel allows of wrongs at which humanity shudders, we place in the hands of unbelievers an argument against the Divine origin of revelation difficult to be answered. God created the conscience of man, and endowed it with its moral impulses. To believe that to be a revelation from God, which allows of the commission of acts, from the commission of which the natural conscience of those to whom it is given revolts, is impossible. I do not say that we must of necesis impossible. I do not say that we must of necessity disbelieve it, only that we cannot possibly believe it. That precisely this effect has been produced already, by the manner in which Christians have dealt with the subject of slavery, there is too much reason to believe. Are we authorized to seek the salvation of some men, by means which must ruin the souls of other men, and especially are we authorized to do this, by the suppression of that which we believe to be important truth?

3. To bear our testimony on this subject is a duty which we owe to our Christian brethren at the South. The Quakers have always done this, and

South. The Quakers have always done this, and with great moral effect. Thousands of our South-ern brethren mourn over a condition from which they see no way of escape. Their voice is drowned by the outery of wicked men and interested politito every part of England. —Vol. vii., p. 134. by the outery of wicked men and interested politicians, and they find no sympathy among their Christian brethren at the North. They find us apologizing for, and palliating a system which they feel to be wrong, and which they would do anything to remove, if they could do so with the least prospect of success. Our testimony would embolden them to action, and they would with more confidence labor for the abolition of laws which are a disgrace to humanity.

It is needless to add, that whatever is published on this subject should be written in the spirit of Christian love. We should be careful to take up no railing accusation, and yet we should speak the truth in all godly sincerity, commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God. We

what the Society unanimously instructed them to do—by presuming that such consequences as they fear will follow obedience, were not foreseen nor in-tended to be risked. Their apologists tell us that if

diately preceding this,) meets that sophism com-pletely. Had it been written since, instead of be-fore, the resolved inaction of the Executive Committee, it could not have been more clearly to the pre-sent purpose. It shows that the Investigating Com-mittee soberly and distinctly considered the alleged risk of exclusion from the South, and framed their recommendations with reference to it, but not in risk of exclusion from the South, and framed their recommendations with reference to it, but not in dread of it. It explodes, by anticipation, the doctrine put forth from the Tract House, that 'all evangelical Christians,' individually, or sectionally, as well as denominationally considered, must concur in approving every proposed publication. It significantly rebukes the disposition to treat the constitution of the Society as a finality, when it is made alterable by its terms. It strips the question, considered as one of morals, of the cobwebs which the sophistry of timidity has thrown around it. We are not surprised at the favor which, as we are assured, this document found with the members of the Committee generally, when the whole subject last winter was undergoing their most careful consideration. It was good then, and events have made it still better now. There is a significance in the call which brings the document before the public. We are entitled to infer that men on the Investigating Committee feel their ground impregnable, and mean to stand fast, come what may. Such, we have no doubt, will be the attitude of the great mass of 'evangelical Christians,' to whose contributions and moral support the Society must look for its greatest human efficiency.

In the first part of the same 'exectable villany'; and declares the trade to be the 'exectable villany'; and declares the trade to be the 'exectable villany'; and declares the trade to be the 'exectable villany'; and declares the trade to be the 'exectable villany'; and declares the trade to be the 'exectable villany'; and declares the trade to be the 'exectable valued villanies.'

Middletown, Conn.

MASSACHUSETTS AND THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

On the ninth of January, 1788, a convention of elegates, chosen by the people of Massachusetts, second of the one of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Most of the constitution of the United States. Most of the State have of the adoption of the Constitution of the Constitution and adout, with th

we make no effort to rectify their wrongs and alleviate their sufferings? Can we be disciples of Christian their haste. They cried out that the Society was at their sufferings? Can we be disciples of Christian break upon all this, and, like the Priest and Levite, pass over to the other side?

These wrongs, inflicted on our fellow-men and our Christian brethren, either are essentially connected good and doeth it not, to him it is sin.

But, to this, it is replied, if we publish tracts on slavery, or the evils of slavery, we shall be obliged to abandon the whole Southern field, our tracts

jot honester than him. But you know they are not

'Whatever assistance I can give those generous men, who unite to oppose that execrable trade, I certainly shall give. I have printed a large edition

Christian love. We should be careful to take up no railing accusation, and yet we should speak the truth in all godly sincerity, commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God. We shall thus accomplish the object of the Society 'by the circulation of tracts designed to promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality.' It is not easy to discover how we shall accomplish it in any other manner.

F. WAYLAND.

From the same.

F. WAYLAND.

TRACT SOCIETY INACTION.

The executive officers of the American Tract Society have been pleased to excuse their open breach of trust—their deliberate and avowed refusal to do what the Society unanimously instructed them to

On the above extracts I remark :

do — by presuming that such consequences as they fear will follow obedience, were not foreseen nor intended to be risked. Their apologists tell us that if the Society wish its executives to meet such great hazards, they should explicitly say so.

The paper from the pen of Dr. Wayland, (immediately preceding this,) meets that sophism completely. Had it been written since, instead of before, the resolved inaction of the Executive Committee, it could not have been more clearly to the pro-

ever saw the sun.'

4. He connects the 'slaveholder,' the 'slavehouyer,' the 'English villain,' and the 'African villain,' lain,' together, as involved in the same 'execurable villany'; and declares the trade to be the 'execurable sum of all villanies.'

W. C. HORT.

The popular argumentments against the ratifica-tion were, that the Constitution contained no Bill of Rights; no guarantee for the freedom of the of Rights; no guarantee for the freedom of the press, or trial by jury; there was no provision to prevent the establishment of a religious test; nothing to guard the minority from the tyranny of the majority; and, above all, that it tolerated slavery. It also erected a central power over the independent States, and did not render the President forever inclinible for a second term. Samuel Adams and Elicible for a second term.

States, and did not render the President forever ineligible for a second term. Samuel Adams and Elbridge Gerry, two of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from Massachusetts, were very decided in opposition to the Constitution. The ablest men in the State were enlisted in the question, and the zeal of both parties was active and ardent.

Five of the States had adopted the Constitutior, and it was thought that the influence of Massachuset s would have great weight in States where convention were opposed to the numbers in the convention were opposed to the ratification of the Constitution, the talents, ability and power in debate were with the advocates of the new Constitution. By their eloquence, logic and learning in the assem-By their eloquence, logic and learning in the assem-blage, and we must in truth add, their adroit man-

blage, and we must in truth add, their adroit management out of its sessions, they finally triumphed, and the vote of Massachusetts was given in favor of the Constitution by a majority of nineteen.

But for the outside influence on the members of the Convention, the defeat of the Constitution would probably have occurred. The mechanics of Boston held several meetings at the Green Dragon Tayers in its favor. Tavern in its favor. On one occasion, a procession was formed, and under the lead of Paul Revere, the working men of the town presented certain resolu-

of the Constitution.

The Hon. James T. Austin, in his life of Elbridge Gerry, relates the following incident to . w the measures resorted to by the advocates of ratificate secure votes: One of the delegates, an old clergyman from one of the most rural of the 'rural districts,' had taken an active part in the debates against the Constitution. One of the legal delegates undertook his conversion, and after some consider-able effort obtained a promise from the clerical del-egate that he would vote for the ratification. This egate that he would vote for the ratification. This was one point gained; but as the case seemed desperate, it was determined that the old parson should make at least one speech in opposition to all his previous addresses. The new convert fell into the snare, and it was arranged that his legal adviser should obtain the floor on the morning when the final vote was to be taken, and surrender it to the minister. The lawyer rose on one side of the meeting-house at the proper time, and the venerable minister. The lawyer rose on one side of the meeting-house at the proper time, and the venerable clergyman on the other; the former obtained the floor. 'Sir,' said he, addressing the President, 'I have a proposition to submit to the Convention; but I see an aged clerical gentleman opposite to me desirous of speaking, whom, though differing from me in some opinions, I am always accustomed to listen to with profound respect. I beg leave to waive my right in his favor.'

The speech of the reverend proselyte produced in the ranks of his former associates of the opposition an unaffected alarm, and one of their num-ber was so much surprised, that, disregarding the place and occasion, he rose upon his seat in the pew, and with uplifted hands and prayerful tone, adopted the language of the Psalmist, and exclaimed, Lord! for the goodly man faileth!

THE RECENT ELECTION IN MASSACHU-

Boston correspondence of the New York Christian Inquirer.

Boston correspondence of the New York Christian Inquirer.

We may not hope too much from political parties. They are too apt to be directed by mere politicians, seeking only personal ends. Let us trust that the party which the people of Massachusetts have now placed in power may remember for what purpose that power has been given them. The contest with slavery is by no means finished; it is, in fact, only just begun. The Republicans of Massachusetts should remember that they are to take the lead in organizing a united, wise, righteous, and chusetts should remember that they are to take the lead in organizing a united, wise, righteous, and prudent resistance to the aggressions of the Slave Power. The people of Massachusetts have repudiated the Whig party, to which formerly they gave their confidence, because they disapproved of its timid and ineffectual policy in relation to the question of slavery. Yet Massachusetts is not an abolition State. It does not believe in assaults upon the slave States or the slaveholders. Its policy is simple and States or the slaveholders. Its policy is simple and distinct, viz.: that 'Slavery is sectional, and liberty national.' Mr. Buchanan and his supporters are willing to allow slavery to go, under the shelter of the United States Constitution, into all the Territories, and to be safe under the flag of the United States. Therefore Massachusetts repudiates the Democratic party. The Abolitionists denounce the Democratic party. The Abolitionists denounce the slaveholders in a sweeping way, and demand immediate and universal emancipation. Massachusetts declares that, politically, she has nothing to say on this question; and that, if the slave States choose to eling to this abomination, Massachusetts, as a State, has no right to say anything about it. But some things Massachusetts can and will do in support of freedom, and in opposition to slavery. These

1. Massachusetts can and will resist the admis-sion into the Union of any new slave States or slave

Territories.

2. She will resist, to the utmost extent of her legal rights, the abominations of slave-catching on her own soil. She will not allow any of her own officials to become negro-hunters. If a man likes this business, and is determined to pursue it, she will tell him never more to be officer of hers. And she will resist slave-catching on her soil by every expedient which the astuteness of Yankee lawyers can invent, and the determination of a Yankee Executive can apply. In doing this, she breaks no faith with the South, either expressed or implied. For if the South points to the prevision in the Constitution which requires fugitives from labor to be surrendered; she points to those other provisions of the same Constitution which declare that the right of trial by jury shall be preserved 'in all suits at common law where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars'; and that, no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.' Massachusetts has a right to say, 'If a provision of the Constitution which favors your slavery can only be carried out by the violation of other provisions which secure our own freedom, we are not bound to maintain it. Until you can find a way of enforcing it, without trampling on other parts of the Constitution, you must leave it unenforced.

3. Massachusetts is also bound to take the lead in organizing the Free States in resisting the destructive assaults on the Union by the Slave Power. She perceives that the blessings which we enjoy cannot be preserved and transmitted by a merely negative policy. There are eminent persons in this State who think that the anti-slavery sentiment of Massachusetts is a temporary excitement which will soon pass by. There are others who believe that the Union is not endangered by slavery itself, but only by the discussion of the subject. And there are still others who think that the Union can be preserved if we will only conciliate the slaveholders by Territories.

2. She will resist, to the utmost extent of her le

inviting them to dinner, and treating them with great civility. But the people of Massachusetts see much more deeply into the subject than these superficial thinkers. They perceive that either Freedom or Slavery must rule; and that the question which shall rule cannot be settled by silence, or by complimentary speeches, but by a determined struggle. And she, therefore, will support the cause of Freedom wherever the struggle is going on, whether on the floor of Congress, in the Boston State-House, or on the plains of Kansas.

Such seems to be the declaration of opinion which the people of this State have made by their rote at

the people of this State have made by their vote at the late election. Although a large majority of the people are in favor of the American principles, they refuse to re-elect the candidate of the American party, because he has identified himself with slavery or has at least shown that he has no clear concep-tion of the importance of the Anti-Slavery cause.

THE QUESTION OF COMPENSATION. We take the following suggestive extract from the

'Impending Crisis of the South,' by H. R. Helper :-Would the slaveholders of North Carolina lose any thing by the abolition of slavery? Let us see. According to their own estimate, their slaves are worth, in round numbers, say, one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. There are in the State twenty-eight thousand slaveholders, owning, it may twenty-right thousand stavenoiders, owning, it may be safely assumed, an average of at least five hundred acres of land each—fourteen millions of acres in all. This number of acres, multiplied by thirty-three dollars and ninety-one cents, the difference in value between free soil and slave soil, makes the enormous sum of four hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars—showing that, by the abolition of slavery, the slaveholders themselves would real-

of slavery, the slaveholders themselves would real-ize a net profit of not less than three hundred and fifty-four millions of dollars!

Compensation to slaveholders for the negroes now in their possession! The idea is preposterous. The suggestion is criminal. The demand is unjust, wicked, monstrous, damnable. Shall we pat the wicked, monstrous, damnable. Shall we put the bloodhounds of slavery for the sake of doing them a favor? Shall we fee the curs of slavery in order to make them rich at our expense? Shall we pay the whelps of slavery for the privilege of converting them into decent, honest, upright men? No, never! The non-slaveholders expect to gain, and will gain, something by the abolition of slavery; but slaveholders themselves will, by far, be the greater games: for, in proportion to population, they own gainers; for, in proportion to population, they own much larger and more fertile tracts of land, and will, as a matter of course, receive the lion's share of the increase in the value of not only real estate, but also of other genuine property, of which they are like-wise the principal owners. How ridiculously ab-surd, therefore, is the objection, that, if we liberate the slaves, we ruin the masters! Not long since, a gentleman in Baltimore, a native of Maryland, regentleman in Baltimore, a native of Maryland, re-marked, in our presence, that he was an Abolitica-ist, because he felt that it was right and proper to be one; 'but,' inquired he, 'are there not, in some of the States, many widows and orphans who would be left in destitute circumstances, if their negroes were taken from them?' In answer to the question, we replied that slavery had already reduced thousands and tens of thousands of non-slaveholding willows and orphans to the lowest depths of poverty and ignorance, and that we did not believe one slaveholding widow and three orphans were of more, slaveholding widow and three orphans were of more, or even of as much consequence as five non-slaveholding widows and fifteen orphans. 'You are right,' exclaimed the gentleman, 'I had not viewed the subject in that light before; I perceive you go in for the greatest good to the greatest number.' Emancipate the negroes, and the ex-slaveholding widow would still retain her lands and tenements, which is consequenced being asymptotical to the state of the stat which, in consequence of being surrounded by the magic influences of liberty, would soon render her far more wealthy, and infinitely more respectable, than she could possibly ever become while trafficking

The fact is, every slave in the South costs the State in which he resides at least three times as much as he, in the whole course of his life, is worth to his master. Slavery benefits no one but its immediate, individual owners, and them only in a pecuniary point of view, and at the sacrifice of the dearest rights and interests of the whole mass of non-slaveholders, white and black. Even the masters themselves, as we have already shown, would be far better off without it than with it. To all with it. To all classes of society, the institution is a curse; an especial curse is it to those who own it not. Non slaveholding whites! look well to your interests!

A SLAVE SALE.

A correspondent of the Washington Union, writing from Macon, (Georgia,) says :-

'I attended a slave auction here, the other day, The negroes were called up in succession on the steps of the court-house, where the crier stood. Most of them appeared naturally anxious as the bidding was going on, turning their eyes from one bidder to going on, turning their eyes from one bidder to the other; while the scene would be occasionally enlivened by some jest in depreciation of the negro on the stand, which would be received with especial merriment by his fellow-negroes, who awaited their turn, and looked on from a large wagon in which they were placed. As I came up, a second-rate plantation hand by the name of Noah, but whom the grige precision in calling 'Noay,' was being of the crier persisted in calling 'Noey,' was being of-fered, it being an administrator's sale. Noey, on mounting the steps, had assumed a most drooping aspect, hanging his head, and affecting the feebleof old age. He had probably hoped to have ness of old age. He had probably hoped to have avoided a sale by a dodge, which is very common in such cases. But the first bid—\$1000—startled him, and he looked eagerly to the quarter whence it proceeded. 'Never mind who he is, he has got the money. Now, gentlemen, just go on; who will say fifty?' And so the crier proceeds with his monotonous calling. 'I aint worth all that, masser; I aint worth all that, masser; I aint much 'count, no how,' cries Noey energetically \$1010, thank you, sir,' replies the crier. The gentleman who makes this bid is recognized by Noey as 'Mass'r John,' one of the heirs. \$1011, rejoins the first bidder, and Noey throws a glance of infinite the first bidder, and Noey throws a glance of infinite distain at him for his presumption in bidding against his master. But as the bidders call over each other, Noey becomes more excited. 'Drive on, mass'r John,' he exclaims, laughing with excitement. The bidding is very slow. Mass'r John evidently hesitates at the last call, \$1085, as too large a price for the slave, though anxious to bid the poor fellow in ; but Noey is shouting to him, amid the incitements of the crowd, to 'Drive on '; and, after a pause, he says in a firm tone eleven hundred dollars. The crier calls out the round numbers with a decided emphasis. He looks at the first bidder, who is evidently making up his mind whether to go higher, while Noey is regarding him, too, with a look of keenest suspense. The man shakes his head at last, the hamner, falls, and Nocy, with an exulting whoop, dashes down the steps to his master.'

THE SLAVE CASE.

We look upon the recent slave case with nearly unalloyed pleasure. It was a simple, limited case to be sure, but so far as it went, it reflected the highest credit upon our law, upon its officers, and upon the people. And first in regard to the latter, as we perceive there are already some symptoms of the cry of intermeddling with other folks' business. is apt to be raised over all such cases. W consider it a thing honorable to this Commonwealth that the people presume that every one within its boundaries is free, and prefers freedom. When, therefore, a person doomed to bondage in other States comes among us, it is nothing but a rational. natural suggestion, that such person would gladly avail himself or herself of our laws to secure his or her right of self-control. It is simple charity to the individual that the opportunity of choice be extended—and it works no injustice to the master, who cannot expect that the general laws of Chris-tendom will yield to the local, exceptional statutes which give him the control of other human beings against their will, especially when he comes within the operation of emancipating codes with his eyes wide open. If he wishes to be sure of keeping his slaves, he must keep them where they are slaves. In a free State, they acquire at once the prerogative of freedom, and the master should deem himself fortunate that their personal attachment to him, or to others at home, overrides that natural desire of liberty which belongs to all who wear the human shape. He should especially felicitate himself that, instead of having his slaves hurried or worried away, they can be brought before the calm tribunals of the law, and there, divested of all disturbing influences, can pronounce their own choice between influences, can pronounce their own choice between continued service and untried liberty.—Beston Jo

From the Boston Bee of Nov. 11 THE LATE SLAVE CASE AND THE

We cannot understand on what ground the Bee states that Judge Shaw's 'act is directly opposed to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case.' Will the Bee be so good as to tell us exactly how this is ?—Post of yesterday.

In the article from which the Post's extract is

points of opposition.

Chief Justice Shaw, in acceding to the request of Chief Justice Shaw, in acceding to the request of Betty to be allowed to return with her master, said that he should cause such a record of the case to be entered by the Clerk as would show that she was a free woman, and returned by her own choice. This record, he gave as his opinion, would be as valid as a deed of emancipation, if at any future time she should choose to send for it. He thus after the principle, that a slave once emancipated always remains free.

always remains free.

The 'opinion of the Supreme Court,' on the other hand, distinctly asserts that Dred Scott acquired no right of freedom by being taken to Illinois, which was valid after a return to Missouri, because, says the opinion, the highest Court in Missouri has

Judgo Taney's law,'-an analety which was needed, for while we are somewhat acquainted with his opinion, we confess to have failed in finding much law in it, -quotes the following morsel:

Every State has an undoubted right to determine the status, or domestic or social condition of the persons domiciled within its territory.'

In virtue,' it says, 'of this supreme power to act on this domestic slavery question, Judge Shaw pronounces the slave Betty to be free.' But he does more. He says that she is free not only while in Massachusetts, but ever after her return to Tennes-see, taking direct issue with Judge Tuney and those of his associates, who hold that the decision of a State Court, unsupported by any law of the State, or any provision in its Constitution, is sufficient to

take away a man's right to himself.

The Post claims the sentence of Judge Taney's law, which we have quoted above, as a vigorous en-

It may be designed to strengthen the sovereignty of the slave States, but it does not add one iota of strength to the free States. Not only so, the doctrine thus promulged is in open and gross violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution-which instrument the Democratic party are fast coming to regard as a generality as glittering as its predecessor, read and applauded on the 4th of July, and disregarded for the other 364 days of the year. In Art. iv. Sec. 2, of the Constitution, we read: 'The citi-zens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A citizen of Massachusetts is, by this provision entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of South Carolina, while in the latter State. In this State, as we understand citizenship, he may make his domicile for a year, for two years or more and yet retain political connection with Massachu-But Chief Justice Taney says that every State has an undoubted right to determine the status of the persons domiciled within its territory. Upon this 'adamatine support of State sovereignty, South Carolina may enact that all citizens of Mass chusetts, white as well as colored, shall be confined in jail during the period of their stay in her borders.

She has already so enacted in regard to colored citizens, and thus given evidence of her spirit.

A child ten years old cannot fail to see the unconstitutionality of such an enactment, and yet it would have the endorsement of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Perhaps the Park have and Lude Tourist States. the Post has more of Judge Taney's ' law ' to show If it be no better than this sample, we advise it, for the sake of its party, and for the reputation of the judiciary, to conceal it. It was a naughty and of Noah's son to uncover the old gentleman's naked-ness. It is almost as naughty for the Post to show that the head of the Supreme Court pronounces un-

constitutional opinions. THE SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON is worth something for liberty in general, if it be of no avail to the in-dividual, Betty. She did not choose freedom, for she had attachments that to most women are dearer than life-a husband and children, whom she could not desert. As much as she might love freedom. her weman's heart cried out in the manner of Ruth in olden times — whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou diest, I will die. This single fact is full of argument against slavery as it exists; for that system places this woman, and thousands and thousands of such women, at the mercy of their owners, to be separated from husbands and children at will, anished from them forever, even though it may draw out their very heart-strings, and darken every avenue of life in that separation. Ob, cursed, a thousand times cursed, should be such an instituman heart, and every moment of its duration blaspheming the God of heaven!

But this decision, coming from a Judge recog nized as one of the great luminaries of the than whose name there is none brighter in our Ju-dicial history, is valuable again, as touching some points upon which there has appeared a difference of opinion. Judge Shaw declares Massachusetts is free. opinion. Judge Shaw declares Massachusetts is free. No Dred Scott decisions, no Lemmon cases, no threats of calling the roll of slaves under the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument, have shaken his faith in this idea. He claims for Massachusetts what Lord Mansfield claimed for England—the power to impart freedom by the very touch of the soil; and, consequently, our law declaring slaves brought here at the will of their owners free the very moment they cross the line of the State, is just and constitu-

We have another point in this decision, the ex pressed opinion of the veteran Judge, which does not seem to coincide with Judge Taney in the Dred Scott case. Judge Shaw did not regard Betty as a slave. He says the act of bringing her into Massa-chusetts was an emancipatory act; and further, that she is not only free here, but no change of lo-cation will deprive her of that freedom. So he says it has been decided in Louisiana, and so be thinks it be made that at any future time she might take the benefits of having been in Massachusetts; and if liberty accrues to her, then would it to her children. should any be born to her hereafter. In substance his opinion is this-to all men who do not flee from voluntary obligations or from justice, existence in Massachusetts gives freedom—a slave cannot breathe our air—and once attained, the freedom is inalien-

ole, and cannot be lost by return to a slave State. We should infer too, that Judge Shaw does not tion of a GENERAL MUTUAL BA at all agree with Mr. Buchanan's doctrine, that sla- ing the following provisions: very travels with the Constitution, and goes to Kanor otherwheres with the Constitution ; but emphatically he declares liberty is the rule, slavory the exception — liberty is general, and slavery is lo-cal; and here he holds with all the old authorities. -Newburyport Herald.

CHIEF JUSTICE SHAW, in dismissing the case the slave Betty, and surrendering her to her master, according to her own wish, directed that an entry should be made on the records of the Court, to show that she came into the State with the consent of her master, and was therefore free; and being free, slp could not be reduced to slavery again, but could at any time appeal to the record of the Massachusetts Court to assert her freedom. This is doubtless sound law, although it is not Dred Scott law; but we should like to see the man who would venture into Tennessee with the view of enforcing, in favor of Tennessee with the view of enforcing, in favor of the slave, and against the wish of the master, the rights acquired under this decision.—Providence

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. The Senate will stan Democrats 25, Opposition 25, Vacancies 2. The Hous Democrats 129, Republicans 90, Americans 15.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, NOVEMBER 20, 1857. REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.

In the article from which the Post's extract is taken, we used the word 'decision' in a somewhat lose and popular sense, as designating the opinion of the Court. Strictly speaking, the Court made in decision on the joint to which we alluded, although the analysis of the case prepared by the Reporter would seem to indicate his belief that the opinion had the legal effect of a decision.

The opinion given by Chief Justice Shaw is in direct opposition to the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case—an opinion in which seven of the nine Judges concurred, and in compliance with the request of the Post, we briefly state the points of opposition.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.

To in order to insure the desired action upon it, is indispensable that the following petition should be immediately circulated for signatures, and presented to the Legislature at as early a period in January as practicable. Legal veters and non-voters—men and women—are alike urged to sign it. Which shall be 'the banner town?'

To the Honorable Senate and House of Repayentatives of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled:

The understance of this Commonwealth,

The understgned, citizens of this Commonwealth,

respectfully represent-

decided that a slave so returning is not freed.

The 'opinion' makes the freedom of a slave once taken to a free State, dependent upon the law of the particular slave State into which he is returned; while Chief Justice Shaw's opinion is that the United States, continues to hold the office of Judge slave once freed is always free, in whatever slave
State he may chance thereafter to go. Here is an
evident opposition, and one which we think the
The Post cannot fail to see.

The Post in its anxiety to enlighten us as to ment of the odious Fugitive Slave Bill

They, therefore, earnestly pray the General Court again to recommend to the Governor and Council, the removal of the said EDWARD GREELEY 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,

EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Here is a form of petition for such of the women of Massachusetts to circulate and sign, as understand their rights, and mean to maintain them. The signatures of men to it are also invited, as a matter of justice. Take it along with the petition for the removal of Judge Loring.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled:

Whereas, the women of the State of Massachutts are disfranchised by the Constitution, solely on account of their sex-

We do, respectfully, demand for them the right of suffrage; a right which involves all other rights of citizenship, and one that cannot, justly, be withheld, as the following admitted principles of government

First. 'All men are born free and equal.' Second. Government derives its just powers from he consent of the governed."

Third. 'Taxation and representation are insepara-

We, the undersigned, therefore petition your honorthle body to take the necessary steps for a revision of the Constitution, so that all citizens may enjoy equal political rights.

PLAN FOR A MUTUAL CURRENCY. THE RADICAL DEFICIENCY OF THE EXISTING CIRCU-LATING MEDIUM, AND THE ADVANTAGES OF A MU-TUAL CURRENCY. By WILLIAM B. GREENE. Bos-

ton : Published by B. H. Greene. 1857.

In the present deranged state of all financial natters, and the paralysis which has fallen upon the business operations of the whole country, there is a pretty thorough conviction, universally, that there is a 'radical deficiency of the existing circulating medium,' which imperatively demands a prompt remedy. Unquestionably, the whole banking system of our untry rests upon a false basis, and by its excessive paper issues, for iniquitous speculation, wild experiment, extravagant living, and artificial credit, culminating in due time in bankruptcy and wide-spread ruin, and general demoralization. It is perfectly compatible with a 'fast age' and 'manifest destiny,' and operates as fuel to the flame, or fever to the blood, until the day of reckoning comes. To procure any essential modification of it is extremely difficult. The great majority of the people are still in leading-strings-ignorant, credulous, unreflectingthe victims of political demagogueism or financial swindling-though assuming to hold the reins of gov ernment in their own hands. They are blind to their own interests, and on the whole seem to prefer to be tion, warring upon all the better feelings of the hu- adroitly cheated, rather than honestly dealt with Thus, they will submit to be taxed five times the amount, through a 'tariff of revenue,' for the support of government, that would be required by direct tax ation. The actual expenses of government ought no to exceed ten millions of dollars; they now exceed seventy millions, and are increasing at an alarming ratio, so that, ere long, they will amount to one hun dred millions of dollars annually, especially under the leadership of pro-slavery, border-ruffian, filibuster ing, satanic Democracy. No political party is bold enough to place the motto of DIRECT TAXATION upon its banner; for the 'dear people' love to b humbugged, and without their 'sweet voices' and potent suffrages, there is no hope of success.

So it is with the currency. When the banks sus pend specie payment, and refuse or are unable to redeem their promises to pay, there is much growling among the masses for the time being, and a clear con viction that the system is rotten to its foundation; but they are not for laying the axe at the root of the tree. though now and then they are disposed to cut off

Paper currency there will and must be, to a certain extent, beyond a doubt; but the difficulty is to determine its basis and limit, so as to afford entire security to the community with the greatest facility of busi ness enterprise. Here is an attempt, in the work of Mr. Greene, to meet this difficulty, and it is worthy of the profoundest consideration.

As a remedy for the present fluctuating and injurious mode of banking, Mr. Greene advocates the adoption of a GENERAL MUTUAL BANKING LAW, embrac-

1. The inhabitants, or any portion of the inhabitents, of any town or city in the Commonwealth, may organize themselves into a Mutual Banking Company.

2. Any person may become a member of the Mutual Banking Company of any particular town, by pledging neal estate situated in that town, or in its immediate neighborhood, to the Mutual Bank of that

. 3. The Mutual Bank of any town may issue paper

*3. The Mutual Bank of any town may issue paper money to circulate as currency among persons willing to employ it as such.

*4. Every member of a Mutual Banking Company shall bind himself, and be bound, in due legal form on admission, to receive in payment of debts, at par and from all persons, the bills issued, and to be issued by the particular Mutual Bank to which he may be long; but no member shall be obliged to receive, o have in possession, bills of said Mutual Bank to as amount exceeding the whole value of the property niedged by him.

to maturity, (without endorsement,) to an amount no to exceed one half of the value of the property pleds to exceed one half of the range of by him.

'6. The rate of interest at which said money shall be loaned by the bank shall be determined by, and

shall, if possible, just meet and cover the bare ex-penses of the institution.

'7. No money shall be loaned by the bank to per-sons who do not become members of the company by pledging real estate to the bank. sons who do not become members of the company by pledging real estate to the bank.

*8. Any member, by paying his debts to the Mutual Bank to which he belongs, may have

ank to which he belongs, may have his preperty used from pledge, and be himself released from all gations to said Mutual Bank, and to holders of the Mutual Bank money, as such.

49. No Mutual Bank shall receive other than Mutual-Bank paper-money in payment of debts due it, except at a discount of one half of one per cent.
410. The Mutual Banks of the several counties in the Commonwealth shall be authorized to enter into such arrangements with each other as shall enable them to receive each other's bills in payments of debts; so that, for example, a Fitchburg man may pay his debts to the Barre Bank in Oxford money, of in such other Worcester-county money as may suil his convenience.

Mr. Greene goes into a close analysis of his plan, and shows it to possess incomparable advantages over the present order of things. Silver and gold will remain the standard of value. The bill of a Mutual I. The acceptableness of the Southern Aid Society to Bank will be a bill of exchange, drawn by all the members of the banking company upon themselves, endorsed and accepted by themselves, payable at sight, expended at the South, actually do save souls and but only in services and products. Hence, there can be no risk and no loss.

We commend this lucid work to the attention of thoughtful minds.

MEMOIR OF CYRUS PIERCE.

The highly interesting Memoir of CYRUS PIRROR, the first Principal of the first State Normal School in the United States, which was prepared by the Rev. SANUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, for Barnard's American Journal of Education, at the request of the Editor, has been reprinted in pamphlet form by F. C. Brownell, of Hartford, Ct., and will be read with delight by all who have made the acquaintance of 'Father Pierce,

or been under his instruction. No man ever assumed the responsibilities of a teacher with more conscientiousness, or a better understanding, or a higher aim, is virtue as well as power, and that mental development is necessarily moral improvement; but a careful examination of the records of penitentiaries and criminal dockets has shown that the growth of lawlessness is just as great, in proportion, among those classes that instruction reaches, as with the abject and illiterate.' Strange and paradoxical as it may appear, educational returns from France indicate that the most highly educated districts are the most criminal dis-

tricts. Joseph Fletcher, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, in a careful work on the moral statistics of England and Wales, shows that crime is not according to ignorance. Obviously the reason is, that little attention has been paid to the moral condition of the pupils. In this respect, a radical change is needed. The defect is generally in the teachers, as well as in the taught; and if the blind lead the blind. shall they not both fall into the ditch?' The essay presented incognito to the Committee of the American Institute of Instruction on Prize Essays, in 1853, by Mr. Pierce, on this subject, -though hastily rejected by the Institute,-was profoundly philosophical, and deserving of the most serious consideration. It

will yet be properly appreciated. The spirit of Mr. Pierce, though always remarkably cautious and circumspect, has ever been progressive. cation. Though of old a believer in the necessity of corporal to study, he subsequently came to perceive that there was a more excellent way for the government of a school, and accordingly abandoned the rod. Among the persons to whom he acknowledges his indebtedness for light on this subject is that model woman, LUCRETIA MOTT, of Philadelphia. 'I think,' he says in a letter to a friend, 'it was after listening to a conversation from Mrs. Mott, at Nantucket, in 1827, that definitely formed the resolution to attempt thencecannot say aid) of blows. How many others have been largely indebted to the same excellent women for thoughts and suggestions of the highest value! Personally, how much do we owe to her for strength and enlightenment, since our early acquaintance with her, in the infancy of the Anti-Slavery movement A host shall 'rise up, and call her blessed.'

Not only has Mr. Pierce been a pioneer and reform er in the great work of education, but he has allied himself to the various philanthropic movements of the their steadfast espousal might bring, and maintaining his integrity without shadow of turning. The peace enterprise has long received his homage and support. In the cause of temperance he has been not less earnest. For this he receives due credit in the Memoir by Mr. May. But we look in vain for any recognition of the fact, that from an early period he gave his adhesion to the cause of the oppressed in our age, serenely accepting whatever of ridicule or odium recognition of the fact, that from an early period he gave his adhesion to the cause of the oppressed in our land, and has remained to this day, (for he 'still lives,' and long may he live!) its faithful friend and advocate. We are informed that this omission is not owing to Mr. May, (of course, that would be impossible.) but to Mr. Barnard, the editor of the American Journal of Education, who erased all reference to the slavery question from the Memoir. Such conduct is cowardly, unjust, inexcusable; it is to defraud a noble man of what is the best proof of his moral courage and all-embracing philanthropy; it is to leave to posterity the damaging inference that, whatever may have been his merits in other directions, he took no interest in the sublimest struggle of his times, to 'break every yoke, and let the oppressed go times, to 'break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free. We protest against such injustice.

Accompanying this Memoir is an engraved portrait

of Mr. Pierce, 'drawn to the life,' and in all respects admirably executed. The pamphlet is for sale at Crosby & Nichols, Wash-

mail (post paid) for 27 cents in postage stamps. LECTURE BY DR. ROCK. Owing to the inclemen

Rock, on Africa, was postponed to Sunday evening, Nov. 22d, at Rev. J. Freeman Clarke's Chapel, India-na place, commencing at half-past 7 o'clock. Ad-eration for the heathenish darkness of Africa—and mission fee ten cents, to defray expenses.

PERSONAL. STEPHEN S. and ABBY K. FOSTER. CHARLES C. BURLEIGH and PARKER PILLSBURY have returned from their Western fields of labor, and are at their respective homes; the two former at Worcester, Mr. Burleigh at Plainfield, Conn., and Mr. Pillsbury at Concord, N. H.

LETTER OF REV. DR. WAYLAND. We con to the attention of the friends and patrons of the A-Letter of Rev. Dr. Wayland, on our first page, rela- forwarded to SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treasurer, or to tive to the Society's rights on the slavery question. | SamuniMay, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston.

THE SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY.

One of the auxiliaries of the Slave Power—an ally, giving 'aid and comfort' to that villanous institution in the most direct and the most pernicious way, namely, by assuming and certifying that slaveholding is perfectly compatible with the Christian character has lately held an annual meeting in the city of Nev York. We rafer to the Southern Aid Society, which celebrated its fourth anniversary at Dr. Adams's church, on Thursday, the 29th ult., and, as usual, found abundance of clergymen to culogize and mend it.

The Treasurer, Gerard Hallock, Esq., (editor of the Journal of Commerce.) reported that the Society had expended more than ten thousand dollars during the year, leaving more than eleven hundred still in the

Rev. Dr. Stiles, General Agent, presented the An nual Report of the Executive Committee, applying himself mainly to the establishment of two points build up the Redeemer's kingdom.

The General Agent also reported the growing attention of the entire South to the religious claims of the bondmen of the land, and the attainment of distinguished success in that field. Missionaries to the colored people, he said, are multiplying throughout that region, and they all report conver

The first address was made by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Virginia. He stated that this Society operated, not by sending new laborers into the Southern field, but by supporting those already there'; thus corrob-orating what was obvious enough before, that nonbut thoroughly pro-slavery men are ever employed in the work of this Association.

One statement made by Mr. Mitchell, though involving an error of fact, was a very important and instructive one. He said, 'It was a great misfortune when the American Home Missionary Society violat duity, perseverance, exactness of method, fidelity of ed its own constitution by withdrawing its aid from execution, and completeness of success,—than he did the South.' Now, in fact, the Home Missionary So during half a century in schools of different grades, and for eight years as a 'teacher of teachers' at the head of the first Normal School in this country—tion as to refuse to recognize pro-slavery churches as combining all the gentleness, tenderness, and delicacy of a refined woman, with all the manliness of a cide, that before aid can be given to a slaveholding true man.' His moral standard was ever most exalt- church, examination must be made into the character ed, and his crowning excellence was his moral power. and circumstances of their oppressions; implying, He was led to perceive and maintain,—Ist, that probably, that a church which justified such conduct merely intellectual education is no security against as Deacon Netherland's would not be deemed worimmorality or crime; 2d, that facts show that crime thy of relief. But this sort of discrimination, in the may increase at the same time with increased attention to education,-for the reason, in fact, that the tian. He wishes, apparently, to cover with the mancommon education of our schools has in it too little the of the church just such persons as Deacon Nethof the moral element; and 3d, that there is, hence, a criand and Parson Brownlow of Tennessee, who not call upon teachers, committees, parents, and all true only justified, and rejoiced in, the burning of a negro friends of education, to make a large outlay for moral alive, but, who wished for the gratification of first instruction, assigning to it in our schools the high tearing his ficsh with red-hot pincers. And when place its importance demands. We regard this view the Home Missionary Society hesitates before cases of the subject as of transcendant importance. It has like these, and demands an investigation before grantbeen too generally taken for granted that knowledge ing aid, Mr. Mitchell declares that it has withdrawn its aid from the South!

Many conversions of negroes are claimed as fruits of the labors of the Southern Aid Society. The value of these conversions, and the sort of character they imply, may be judged from Mr. Mitchell's naive statement, that, ' In general, the servants are just as consistent in their Christian character as the masters.'

The next address was made by Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass. His function of subserviency to the Slave Power was fulfilled by the advocacy of the following positions, which, intermixed with others, he defended at some length; assuming, from beginning to end, as a matter too plain to require separate specification, that the practice and the defence of slaveholding are perfectly compatible with the Christian cha-

The Bible, he said, was the sole arbiter to decide all noral questions. No light would ever reach us in addition to that, and we ought to seek no other. This book contained a bill of rights which made him and his children free, and proclaims the same birth-right to every human being, unless he forfeits it by crime or is incapacitated for enjoying it by the Providence of God.' Probably Dr. Todd considers the slaves of Deason Netherland as coming under this last specifi

Our nation, he said, is now going through the pro is turning over pages in his Providence for us to read We find one page in the process in the kingdom of Havti-a second at Sierra Leone-a third in the Southern States of this country-a fourth at Liberia-a fifth in the settlement of slaves in Canada-and a sixth in the discussions going on everywhere. But the great question in this country is not what we shall do with three-and-a half millions of slaves, but what we shall do with the African race. I say the subject of slavery forward to keep school without the intervention (for I at the South is but a small part of the question, or the duty, before Christian America. The chain of Providence includes all, the entire race, and will never

After this ingenious statement-in which the clair of heathenism in Africa are made to call so imperatively upon us as to excuse us from putting a stop t heathenism at home-after this comes a 'therefor in Dr. Todd's address! And what practical duty, think you, more important than a cessation from slaveholding, is introduced by this therefore! Hear it !

· It is, therefore, our first great duty to preach the

home to the conscience, and make it the power of God—to bring down the lofty—to lift up the lowly— to give hope to lost men, and lost men to Jesus Christ." Liberal, tolerant soul! Though the Home Missio

ary Society have declared that some slaveholders ar too bad for them to authenticate as Christians, he darts ington street. Price 25 cents; or it will be sent by at that Society no scorehing sarcasm, no withering re buke, but extends the mantle of charity over them a freely as over the slaveholders whom they have dis claimed. All he insists upon is, that the Gospel reather of last Monday evening, the lecture of Dr. must be preached to every creature. And if it is preached with a proper regard to the wishes of the with an appropriate disregard of the wrongs of the American slave-in short, if it is preached after the manner of the Southern Aid Society-he does no doubt that the Holy Ghost will do all that remains t

> The Rev. Dr. Baird then pronounced the benedic tion, and dismissed the assembly .- c. x. w.

> We would remind all concerned that Pleage made to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society at its annual meeting in January last, or previously

A PRESENTERIAN ALLY OF THE TRACT

OF all the forces which practically favor and help to sustain slavery, the most dangerous, as the most detestable, is that which represents vigorous and hearty sgitation against it as prejudicial to the interests of piely, and favors a system of quietism (under which the Slave Power is sure to flourish and extend itself) as more favorable to the cause of Christ, the spread of the Gospel, and the salvation of souls.

This ground is constantly taken, expressly or by implication, by the officials of the Tract Societies, both of New York and Boston. These have of late shown themselves so utterly unreliable as to be no longer worth noticing, except for the purpose of bringing the evidence of their tergiversations and self-contradictions before those who have heretofore been so far deluded by their pious talk as to consider them honest and Christian men. We write now to notice the letter of a New School Presbyterian clergyman in the interior of the State of New York, which is noteworthy, not only as a variation of the old church tune that opposition to slavery is projudicial to piety, but as a specimen of the cool way in which pro-slavery parsons are accustomed to assume that people who have begun to take care of their souls have ceased to take care of their minds; and that flap-doddie cannot be mixed of such heterogeneous or incompatible materials but that the sheep will swallow and relish it when it is served out by the regular shepherd. This letter appears in the New York Evangelist of Nov. 12, which vouches for the author as 'a highly respected paster.

This highly respected pastor, differing with the Tract Society in form, that he may more effectively enforce it in substance, first makes the following concessions: He admits that it is to be regretted that the Society has maintained the silence it has in years past on the subject of slavery, and that it might and ought to have published the truth on that subject as well as on Intemperance, Covetousness or Licentiousness.

He admits that there is nothing in the Constitution of the Society to prevent such publication, affirms that all evangelical Christians are agreed as to the prominent and leading facts and doctrines touching this subject, and regards the position taken by the officers of the Society as unwarranted and untena

He admits that it is important that the subject of slavery should be discussed, and that that subject is second to no other in its bearings upon every interest that belongs to the Church as well as the State.

He then declares, quite regardless of its palpable nconsistency with the foregoing, that the Tract Society cannot now begin the discussion of the subject but at great disadyantage; that is, to do so will create a tempest of excitement, even at the North and cut the Society off from its extensive labors in the South, and, moreover, involve its friend in angry disputes, wholly aside from the work it was appointed

The decision to which he comes, in view of these self-devouring premises, is remarkable enough to be given in his own language, as follows:

. There are other and sufficient agencies employed in the agitation of the slavery question. The wield land rings with it. The pulpit, the press, the forum are busy with it. Enough is said on this question, but not enough on the question, Whai shall a man do to be sared! Why should the Tract Society now turn from the latter question to the former? It is not necessary. Everybody is engaged with the slavery question, but how few with the soul question! The whole effect of this excitement, I fear, is to turn away thought and labor respecting the soul's salvation

This is the very ground taken by Drs. Blagden and South-Side Adams in this city. The substance of it is preached in their pulpits, though without mention of the word Stavery, (partly because, being a secular and political subject, the mention of it would interfere with 'the sanctity of the Sabbath,' and partly because those old foxes deem silence a better policy than negation,) and their prayer-meetings, churchmeetings and Sunday (we beg pardon-Sarnaru)schools are managed in accordance with that idea.

The lesson which the hearers, and especially the converts, or rather the perverts, of these men imbibe, is, that the one thing needful-the salvation of the soul-can be properly attended to and secured under the predominance of a pro-slavery spirit, theory and practice, but not under the influence of a consciention opposition to slavery. And they have the unspeaksble impudence to assume that, in teaching this, they are teaching Christianity .- c. K. W.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES. In a table compiled by the Congregationalist, gir-

inh an 'account of stock' for the past year in the Congregational churches of New England, water gratified to see that the per centage of 'excomme cations' in Massachusetts is greater than in any other, and far greater than in most, of the New England States. Massachusetts is, without doubt, the most highly abolitionized State in the Union. And as the cases of voluntary renunciation of church membership, on account of the pro-slavery position of the clergy and the churches," are fraudulently set down as 'excommunications,' we may fairly suppose that a large proportion of the cases so stigmatized are of this kind, in which case, the report shows a market improvement in the religious character of Massachisetts. Until the churches cut themselves of from fraternization with slavery, their increase must comtinue to indicate a falling off in sound merals and true religion. -c. K. W.

INQUIRIES. '

SHED'S CORNERS, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1857.

Person Gangrans Will you favor the readers of THE LIBERATOR with your views on the question whether, according to the constitutional guarantee of a republican form of government to every State, Congress is not bound to abolish white slavery!

Of course, it was conceded, by circumstances or implication, that negro slavery was compatible with a republican form of government; but as white slavery did not at that day exist, to any extent, by what is Congress to interpret white slavery as being companble even with the republican form of governmen mentioned in the Constitution?

To one other point I desire to call your attention That able and noble defender of our glorious cans Mr. HENRY C. WRIGHT, talks of such a thing s vorcing the Federal Government from any complication with slavery, without disturbing the Union, Dopos or do you not, regard this as an impossibility, whater er may be the construction put upon the so-cale slavery compromise clauses of the Constitution! is it not absurd to say that a compact between men and robbers (if such a misnomer were posted is divorced from robbery, simply because there here pens to be no express provision sanctioning rober Would not such a compact be based upon robby And is not this principle applicable to a compact to

A. HOGEBOOM. Yours, truly, REPLY. First-It matters not how we may est strue the language of the Constitution as to 's publican form of government. Complexional slaver

has ceased to exist at the South, and we are not sort for it. Let no distinction of color be known! Second-We are quite sure that our friend Hose boom has misapprehended the position of Heary C.
Wright on the Disunion question. He is for a separation of the North from the South, and the outthrow of the existing Federal Government.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS ALMANAC FOR 1858. This Almanac, containing, besides the usual calendar, statistics, arguments, records of progress, and prodof the need of it," has just been published, and is is sale by R. F. Walcutt, 21 Cornhill. It is a useful

PRO-SLAVERY MALIGNITY. NEW LYME, Ashtabula Co., (Ohio,) November 10, 1857.

DEAR Mr. GARRISON; Something more than two months have passed by since I left my home, to work in this western field, since I left my nome, to work in this western field, as best I may, for the redemption of the down-trod-den and abused bondman. Many things worthy of nate have occurred, and are still taking place. I often wish for time to communicate some of them to you but, really, I find but little leisure. I cannot rid my self of the feeling, that the true anti-slavery agent has not completed his work when his public labors are gnished for the day or week. We are often entertained in families that have very little knowledge of our movement. They have been prejudiced by wicked and vile reports of us. Hence there is very much to do to set them right. All the members of such a finally may not be able to attend our public meetings, but it may be quite as essential that the home member be converted to truth, justice and mercy as the mor pririleged ones. I think the religionists set us a good example in reference to this home work :-during their emes of special labor, they have appointed agents whose thaty it is to go into families, and endeavor to reach the ears of each individual member, laboring especially with each, to interest them in their cause Now, as we all feel that the anti-slavery work is the most important of all work, should not the agents feel that inasmuch as the laborers in this work are accessarily so limited, double duty is required of them? For example, I have been entertained, during the last week or two, among people who dare not do say thing for our cause for fear of giving countename to licentiousness, A lady of a good deal of intelligence asked me if I was an Abby Kelleyite, 'To my answer that, in reference to Abolitionism, I was good to say that I sailed under her flag, she seemed to demur. 'Why,' said she, 'do you think she is right, or can be trusted upon this question, when she boldly advocates no marriage, lives sometimes with Stephen Foster, and sometimes with other gentle-men?' You may be sure Dhad very much to do in that neighborhood off from the platform. It seems to me the tongue of slander has been more active in Ohio than any State in which I have ever travelled. I trust it may be as easy to confute and silence such a cusations, made against any other of our numbers. a in the case of our well-tried and honored friend, Mrs. Foster. I am sorry to say that there are some persons in Ohio, professing to be friends of our cause. who seem to relish such gossip. I trust they will soen learn better. A friend with whom I am stopping has just pointed

out to me in The LIBERATOR of the 30th of October the letter of our esteemed friend and co-laborer, Wm. Wells Brown. There seems to be a good deal of dissatisfaction in reference to it. I do not for a moment surpose that Mr. Brown meant to hurt the feelings of any one in that letter; his humor overbalanced his judgment. Twenty-seven babies are a great many to e at one meeting, and, to me, that fact alone is very significant. If in one town there were twenty-seven mothers sufficiently interested to go out to meeting, taking their babies with them, to hear Disunion sentiments advocated, there is great hope of that town. The mothers and babies being saved, the husbands and fathers may be reached. I may not be an impartal judge, for I confess to great fondness for babies; but, really, I would much rather have my audience emposed of men, women and babies, than to find the mother's place vacant because she was not allowed to take with her her child. The mother, of this land, is too often precluded from all places where instruction s gained; let not the reformer shut the door upon er; and let us also be careful how we ridicule any improvement, even so slight as the Bloomer dress. Did all who read THE LIBERATOR know Mr. Brown as well as I do, they would know him incapable of willingly injuring the feelings of any one. But already this letter has had its effect to make people fearful to say they will entertain us, as they do not like their breakfast dishes to be advertised to the world. While our Society is possessed of such limited means, we must be indebted to the people where we sojourn for their hospitalities. So far as I have received them, they have been ample, and have been given with a hearty welcome.

I feel somewhat disappointed in not being in Illinois and Iowa at the present time. The labors of Mr. Foss and myself, the last season, were so successful in our movement, that I had hope very much from another campaign ; but then I do not question the propriety of the decision that confines our labors to this State. That there is enough to do here, even though the number of agents were doubled, cannot be denied. I hope from the effect produced here, it shall be proven a wise appropriation of labor.

You of course know how sadly we all have felt that eur Disunion Convention was postponed. Many a family where I had labored had economized, and by great effort laid by the sum requisite to bear the husband's expenses to Cleveland. I have not time to

Yours, till the slave is redeemed, LUCY N. COLMAN.

THE WESTERN CONVENTIONS.

DEAR ME. GARRISON : I spent four or five days in Cleveland after the adpurnment of the Convention, and discovered the alost only redeeming feature about that priest-ridden That redeeming feature is the intelligence, indatry and respectability of the colored citizens. igh not large, the colored population of Cleveland surpass in thrift the same number in any other place in the North. Indeed, they will compare most favorthey with an equal number of whites in any portion of Ohio. Most of them are from the South, where they were free, but were driven out by the tyrannical and oppressive laws of slavery, which they were unwilling longer to endure. Some of them are in good circumstances, and are engaged in business, employing their own capital. Mesers. Oliver & Henderson have a large and well-stocked store on Erie street, and appear to be liberally patronized by their white fellowcitizens. They are from Richmond, Va., and reside in their own dwellings. Mr. Oliver, though a resident of a slave State, managed to educate his children, and to bring them up with far more credit than most whites of the South. His two daughters are highly cultivated, and would grace any drawing-room in the land. The youngest is a sweet singer, and performs beautifully on the guitar. They feel deeply interested in the Anti-Slavery cause, and need only to become better acquainted with our movement to embrace it most cheerfully. Mr. Morris is from North Carolina. He is a merchant tailor, and has a fine run of custom. He is an educated man, and Mrs. Morris would do honor to any society in which she might appear. Mr. Parker keeps a provision store, and resides in a fine brick house, owned by himself. He is employed on the Mississippi river, and leaves the management of the store to Mrs. Parker, who possess es what Fowler calls 'goaheadativeness' to a far greater extent than most women. She would be a fortune to any business man. Mr. Swing and Mr. Stanley are tin manufacturers, and each has an establishment of his own. Mr. Marshall keeps a grocery, and another man, whose name I did not learn, has a blacksmith shop, and is doing well. Miss Allston, an accomplished young lady, is a teacher of music, being very proficient on the guitar and plane. Miss Starfley is a teacher in one of the day schools, and her education places her in the front rank of her profession. There are many other colored persons in Cleveland who are doing well, and whose elevated position

will contribute much to the cause of the slave.-

Amongst these are Mr. Vosburgh and Mr. Leach.

The former rents out houses to his white neighbors,

and the latter is a physician. Mr. Vosburgh de-

serve great credit for his industry.

The colored citizens of Cleveland took decidedly of happiness. The black man holds from the omnip-more interest in the late Convention than the whites; otent mind the same right. Neither white nor black and the respectability and high tone of morals that shall be deprived of these rights, if I can prevent it characterize them have opened the doors of the pub-lic schools to their children. This fact alone speaks our people, I will not select their victims! volumes for the colored citizens there. There are 'We have recently seen a worthy colored man shot nearly seven million dollars' worth of property owned down, murdered, in the most populous city of our by this proscribed people in Ohio. Some of their State, by an officer of the Federal Government. I farms are the finest I have seen. Colored mechanics would have protected him just as freely as I would are numerous here, and I write this letter under the have protected you. I would have slain the murderhospitable roof of a black man who owns forty acres er in defence of the victim, if necessary to his proof land, and the grist-mill that stands upon it. Still, tection. I would now hang the murderer as willingly this man is shut out from the polls on election day, as I would had he murdered you or the President of and his children kept out of school by law, while the United States; but while you sanction by your Ohio has been governed the last two years by a Re- vote and influence the murder of black man, yo publican State administration. Shame upon the sist that I shall cease my efforts and anxiety for their party! for, like the Democrats, they believe that col- protection. I will not do it! While able to speak, ored men have no rights that white men are bound to give a vote, or wield a weapon, I will, to the exto respect.' There is much negro hate, or what is tent of my influence and power, protect all men in the called 'prejudice,' here, against all who have a drop enjoyment of life. of African blood coursing in their veins, and they But you say the negro is ignorant and degraded. need line upon line and precept upon precept.

ple, who raised my mirthfulness to its highest pitch. pathy? Are we at liberty to rob the poor, to oppres The old man taked about little, except Andrew Jack- the weak, to despise the humble? I have no pity for son, and the wife thought that the greatest man that the rich, the wealthy, the mighty men of bur land, ever lived was Lorenzo Dow. All the sayings of who enjoy all their own rights, and often General Jackson were rehearsed by the former, with upon the rights of others. But I do not wish to enthe tobacco juice flying in every direction. The old ter into this controversy between the Democratic lady thought, that 'if we only had such preaching party and the negroes, as to which possesses superior now-a-days as Lorenzo Dow used to give us, slavery intelligence and moral elevation, but I would not would soon die.' She feared that I had not religion close my eyes to obvious facts. enough, and got out Dow's life and sermons. As an . There are in our State twenty-six thousand colo offset, I took out a copy of THE LIBERATOR, and persons; and I do not hesitate to say that, without showed her a paragraph in a Southern paper, giving reference to Germans, there are fifty thousand white an account of the burning of a slave in Alabama. She foreigners, and an equal number of white natives, read it, and seemed much moved. I told her that my holding with you to the degradation of the blacks, religion was to help do away with the curse of Amer- but who are far below them in point of intelligence ican slavery. She drew up her face in an indescriba- and moral character. Nor shall I do any injustice to ble shape, and said, ' Well, it is too had to burn peo- the late Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. ple in that way. If the blacks commit murder, they when I say that Remond, and Douglass, and Penought to hang them decently, and in a Christian-like nington, and Ward, and Morris, and many other black nanner, and not act like barbarians.' I left the good men of our country and State, are his peers in all that people the next morning, knowing more about Gen. constitutes moral excellence. Jackson and Lorenzo Dow than I had thought it within But there are many black men and many white the possibility of man or woman to teach me.

Kirtland, I returned to that place on Thursday, the those, under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress or 15th, and spoke in the Baptist church to a large audi- of the free States, in the pursuit of happiness, and in ning, to an increased assembly.

Democrats, by saying that the present Administration inform, educate, refine and raise them to a moral elewas only a tool of the Slave Power. A supporter of vation far higher and broader than the sphere of James Buchanan produced the Day Book as an anti- thought in which the minds of those who seek to deslavery paper, and claimed that his party always in- grade them now revolve. tended to keep slavery out of Kansas. Finding that 'The object of human existence is moral elevation reason could have no influence upon such a man, I Man is happy in proportion to the development of his turned his whole course into ridicule, and the audi. moral nature. If every black person in the universe ence laughed him out of the hall. There is an old possessed the learning or the virtue of Locke or Miladage, that 'you must scorch a Muscovite to make ton, mankind would be just so much better and haphim feel, So it is with an inveterate supporter of the pier. Neither you nor I, nor any white man, would peculiar institution.

I was to meet Mr. Howland and Mrs. Colman; but ty to develop the intellectual ability of their children the meetings were nearly washed away by a five days' For this purpose, schools, academies and colleges are storm. My almost iron frame yielded to the fatigues established. Tract and missionary societies are formof a twenty-seven miles' ride over a rough road, ed, and teachers and ministers are employed, to enthrough a drenching rain, that took us eight hours lighten the ignorant, raise up the degraded, reform to accomplish the journey, and I was compelled to the vicious, comfort the afflicted, relieve the oppressgive the meeting up to my friends,-with the excep- ed, administer to the wants of the needy, and light tion, however, of the morning, when I spoke half an up the intellects of those who dwell in mental dark-

I am now with a new company. Mr. Howland labors are needed in Eastern New York.

that the reading of my drama a year ago in an adjoin- that God would enlighten the ignorant, relieve the ing county had created an impression in my favor, oppressed, reform the vicious, and send the light of and I was hospitably entertained in the princely the Gospel to those who sit in moral darkness. mansion of Charles Brown, Esq., who obtained, at his own expense, the Disciple Church for my second lecture, the first having been held in the vestry of the slave States have enacted laws subjecting to fine and Presbyterian church. I could not have wished for imprisonment those who teach slaves (black or white) better audiences or more patient listeners than I had to read the Gospel, and elevate their own moral na-

sylvania, where I expect the little ones will welcome ignorance, a want of moral principle, of self-respect, me with shouts of applause, in their way. But Dr. that encourages amalgamation. Johnson once said, "Catch a Scotchman when he's In our slave States, there are at least ten person think, if we take the little people here, we may train tion, where there is one in the free States. If, therethem up in the way they should go. My great trou- fore, you would prevent amalgamation, prosect, enble now, however, is, mud. In many places, the lighten and christianize both blacks and whites. roads are almost impassable.

Faithfully, yours, WM. WELLS BROWN. Green, (Ohio.) Nov. 12, 1857.

LETTER FROM HON. J. R. GIDDINGS. It is a lamentable fact, that a large proportion of our your happiness as you will for theirs. foreign population, who have fled from European despotism to find a home and liberty on these shores, are hold from their Creator passports to go where they the deadly enemies of the oppressed in our land, the please and remain where it suits them, providing they firm allies of the slaveholders, and the warm partitrespass upon the rights of no other persons. I would sans of a spurious democracy. One of these-a Ger- as soon vote to expel you from the land of your man-has recently addressed a taunting pro-slavery birth, as I would to expel the black man from his naletter, through a democratic journal in Ohio, to that tive home. old veteran in the cause of freedom, Hon. Joshua R. Gippings. Mr. Giddings replies to him in a spirited port him are wielding the influence and power of the and effective manner, in the Ashtabula Sentinel—the government to degrade labor, to enable one portion of

of those who labor. To me, that would be a most coast, and in all our territories, to restore the foreign pleasant and gratifying employment. My life has slave trade, to obtain more territory over which to exbeen passed in the midst of a laboring people, and all tend the curse of human bondage, to maintain a milmy sympathies are with those who toil. But here itary despotism in Kansss in order to constrain her tile array against each other; one claiming the right pose of enlarging the Slave Power, to subvert our of each and of every individual to the avails of his Constitution, under the pretence that it was designed own labor, upholding the dignity and maintaining the to protect slavery instead of freedom,-you demand moral and political influence of those who cultivate that I shall cease to agitate these subjects, sit down the earth, while the other insists that wherever Con- with my arms folded, and permit the Administration gress possesses exclusive jurisdiction, there the weal- to consummate the overthow of our liberties! When thy, the powerful, the aristocratic, may compel the your distinguished countryman, Martin Luther, rerobbed of their earnings, their intelligence, and their plied, 'Were there as many devils in Worms as there and made merchandize. You, openly voting and me, my dear sir, to say explicitly, were there as many acting with such a party, turn round and demand of devils in Washington as there are slaveholders an me, as your representative, to overthrow your own doughfaces in the universe, 'I would on t' I would influence, your vote, and the power of your party, by warn my countrymen that the government is now maintaining the rights and the dignity of labor! I wielded by usurpers, by despots, by traiters to liberty, beg you to believe, that so far as my humble influence by men who seek to trample upon our co extends, to the utmost limit of my talents, to the lat- humanity. The consummation of their designs

'Again, you demand, in strong language, that I holding and slave-extending government, they must shall cease my anxiety and labors for the black man, and will share the legitimate fate of traitors and and turn my attention to the interests of the white usurpers. people. This language surprises me. Has God given you any right which he has withheld from the man of dark complexion? The suggestion is derogatory to the character of Deity, is blasphemy against his attribute of justice. Do you deny that the black man holds from God the same right to live, the same right to the food which he gathers by his toil, which you possess? These are rights which Republicans held public libraries, for future reference and authority to be common and universal. That you should ask me to leave the black man in our own State, or under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, to be robbed

That is the argument of the Democratic party. A few evenings since, I met with a quaint old cou- Suppose it true, have they less claims upon our sym

men, many foreigners and many native-born, who are Having accepted an invitation to lecture again at ignorant. The Republican party would protect all ence. I lectured in the same place the following eve- the attainment of knowledge. Our platform goes no further. I wish it did. I unhesitatingly avow that At Enclid, I stirred up a hornet's nest among the my own object is, not merely to protect them, but to

be less intelligent or less happy. To elevate our race A Convention was advertised to be held at Windsor is the appropriate labor of statesmen, philanthropists on Saturday and Sunday, the 7th and 8th inst., where and Christians. Parents spend their time and proper-

'These efforts constitute the highest and holiest emtakes the place of Mr. Powell, who returns home on ployment of good men. The immaculate Nazarene account of ill health, and Mrs. Colman fills the post spent his life in this work; it was worthy of his dimade vacant by the absence of Miss Anthony, whose vine mission. To effect this object, the aid of Heaven is daily invoked at every family altar; and on the From Windsor, I visited Bloomfield, where I found Sabbath, every pulpit is made vocal with the prayer

'To defeat these objects, and prevent the Almighty from granting these prayers, the Democrats of our ture; and the Democrats of Ohio, through their Upon the whole, I think our work goes on prospe- speakers and presses, charge the Republican party rously out here. In country places, the people come with co-operating in this work of God and good men. I wish the charge were better founded.

the Conventions and meetings; and though they dif- But you appear to think this elevation of the black for from us, they give good attention to what is said. men would be attended by an amalgamation of the Next week, I shall be back in the edge of Penn- races; yet you must know that it is oppression and

young, and you may make something of him.' So I of mixed blood in proportion to the colored popula-

'You express doubts as to what shall be done with slaves if they be emancipated. I answer, do by them as you would be done by. Protect them; let them enjoy the avails of their labor; cease to rob them; give them the rights to life and liberty which you enjoy, and they will soon manifest as much care for

'You suggest that they should be colonized. They

'Finally, while the President and those who sur following being the concluding portion of his letter:- our people to rob another of their earnings, to main-· You insist that we shall legislate for the protection tain a commerce in human flesh upon our Southern again the two great parties of the nation stand in hos- people to uphold slavery, to annex Cuba for the purpoor, the weak, the friendless, the ignorant, to labor ceived the message of Spalatin, warning him of the for the benefit of their oppressors; that they may be danger of expressing his doctrines at Worms, he reoffspring, with impunity, and may be bought and sold are tiles upon these houses, I would on! Permit est moment of my life, I will comply with this re- must be prevented, by mild and peaceful means if cossible; but if they persist in making this a slave-

'Very respectfully, J. R. GIDDINGS.

Past Reports of the New England or Massachu setts Anti-Slavery Society of the years and volume mentioned below, are still very much wanted to enable us to form a few complete sets, to be deposited in and the very material benefit of the Anti-Slavery

Vols. I. (1833); II. (1834); IV. (1836); V. (1837: and murdered, surprises me. I will be accessory to VL (1838;) VIL (1839.) Any of these numbers may no such crimes. You go where you please in pursuit be sent to Samuer May, Jr., No. 21 Cornhill, Boston-

From Africa.—Capt. Tufts, of barque Ida, at Tar-naulin Cove, from Sierra Leone, bound to Boston, has avored us with a copy of the New Era, published at rectown, Sierra Leone, Sept. 21.

The Liberia Herald has been discontinued for want

of sufficient support.

There has been a greal deal of sickness at Accra
most of the residents having suffered. Mr. Augustu
Amadic, a well known resident, died there on the 31s
of August. The Commandant has also been very ill but was recovering.

The Emperor of the French is accused of reviving the slave trade, by contracting with the house of Regis at Marseilles, who have a factory at Whydah, and to Whydah to

purchase 1200 slaves, ship them on board, and call them free emigrants.

An American brigantine, the Eliza Jane, was brought into port on the 19th, having been captured on the 24th of August by a boat of H. M. S. Alecto, off Malemba, carrying the usual equipments for the slave trade, and two slaves. Several other vessels are reported to save been captured and on their way to the Colony—among which were a Spanish barque, taken near Whydah on suspicion, and the brig William Clarke, American, without colors or papers, with £700 or £800 in money; a schooner taken in the Bights with 190 slaves; and a brig taken off Cabenda, the captain and greater part of the crew having previously absordered her carrying with them a large the captain and greater part of the crew having pre-viously abandonal her, carrying with them a large amount of mone. A Spanish schooner and barque are also reported to have been captured off Benguela, and taken into Loando. A cance with upwards of forty slaves had also been taken after some resistance, and brought into port .- Salem Register. .

Visit of the Hon. Charles Sumner .- This distinguished member of the Senate of the United States passed through this town on the 30th, on his way to Castle Howard. He has this year spent several months in Europe, and we are happy to say that his health is very greatly restored, though he still suffers from irrivery greatly restored, though he still suffers from irritation of the spine. He intends to sail for the United States on Saturday week. Mr. Sumner is thoroughly acquainted with English pelities, and is well known to many of our leading statesmen. He has been visiting the Earl of Aberdeen, at Haddo, the Duke of Argyll at Inverary Castle, and Lord Brougham at Brougham Hall. He has also paid a visit to Miss Martineau, who is seriously ill at Ambleside. On Tuesday he visited Mr. W. E. Forster, at Warfside, and yesterday he passed through Leeds on his way to Castle Howard, to visit his old friend, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Licutenant of Ireland. Mr. Sumner saw our new town-hall, and thought it one of the powers of this distinguished man, devoted to one of the noblest objects which can engage the mind of a statesman or a philanthropist, every friend of liberty will wish him full restoration to health and long course of usefulness .- Leeds Mercury.

Banks Banquet at Waltham .- The near neighbors of Hon. N. P. Banks celebrated his election to the Gubernatorial chair by a fine banquet at Rumford Hall, in Waltham, on Tuesday night, last week. A large number of invited guests were present, comprising the Governor elect, Hon. Henry Wilson, and nearly all the Massachusetts delegation in the U. S. House of Representatives— The Hon. Gideon Haynes presided at the feast, and speeches were made by Mr. Banks, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. Rob't B. Hall, Moses Tenny, Esq., and Hon. Charles A. Phelps.—The 6th regular toast is worth copying as an instance of 'the humor of politics:'

6th Regular Toast. Success to the firm of Gardner, Walcott & Co. as Bankers. (Great laughter.)

IT Among the humors of the panic, we must certainly reckon the erratic conduct of the inhabitants of Frankfort, Ky. A few days ago, Mr. S. W. Rogers, an architect of Cincinnati, with his brother-in-law, a Mr. Gould of Newport, R. I., visited Frankfort upon private business in no way whatever connected with the financial difficulties. It was soon bruited that they were (to use the elegant language of the mob) cassed Cincinnati abolition brokers, who had come to break all the banking institutions of Frankfort by drawing out specie. Immediately the mob proceeded, after the wont of those Southern gatherings, to invest the hotel in which the strangers were tarrying, and, with the usual oaths, cries, menaces and bawling, to demand that the 'cussed abolition brokers' should incontinently leave town. The gentlemen, thus suddenly invested with an entirely new profession, thought it prudent to comply, and, with a stomach-full of Southern hospitality, departed.

Waker off for Nicaragua .- Walker was arrested in New Orleans a few days since, and on Wednesday gave bail for his appearance for examination on the 17th. But in the afternoon he slipped off. Himself, staff, and over 300 men embarked on board the Mobile mail boat. The Steamer Fashion, Capt. Caugh-lin, with a portion of his men, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition and provisions, got off at 2 o'clock this morning, having first submitted to a search by the U. S. Marshal. She cleared for Mobile, and will intercept the mail boat outside, when the whole party will empark on the Fashion for Nicaragua.— Capt. Faysoux remains here. General Henningsen is expected this week. The U. S. steamer Fulton is in expected this week. The U.S. the Mississippi river, outwitted.

tastefully decorated for the occasion) on Thursday evening, last week. The tables were spread for eight hundred persons. A large number of clergymen were present. The reception address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Pratt, of St. Stephen's Church, and wa well received. Mr. Dow replied in a speech of an hour and a half, and was warmly applauded. After the collation, addresses were made by several distinguished gentlemen. The meeting was continued un

Ohio,-The official vote of Ohio is published in the State paper. The vote for Chase is 150,558, Payne 159,064, Van Trump 9,263, scattering, 1,238—making the total vote for Governor 330,334. The majority of the total vote for Governor 330,334. The majority of Chase over Payne is 1,503. The total vote of the State in 1855 was 302,065, showing the vote to b 28,269 greater than that cast two years ago. The vote-last year was:—Fremont, 187,497; Buchanan, 170,-874; Filmore, 28,126; total, 386,497. So that the falling off in the vote from last year is 56,163.

General Cavaignae. - The European mail brings in telligence of the death of an individual who played an important part in French history, and of whom still greater events were in some degree antici-pated for the future. General Cavaignae, the Dictator of June, and actual President of France at one of the most momentous periods recorded in her annals, is no more. He is said to have died suddenly of aneurism of the heart; but, as he was on the eye of taking his seat as one of the Parisian Deputies, lately returned as an opposition to the present Emperor, there will of course be other rumors and suspicions concerning the cause of his death.

Capture of a Fugitive Slave Five Years Resident of Boston.—The Washington Star reports the arrest on the 16th of a colored woman named Matilda Smith, the 16th of a colored woman named Matilda Smith, who escaped from the ownership of Mr. T. Martin of Maryland, five years ago, but is under the impression that she was 'bought running' by her friends. She had been living in Boston until just before last Christmas, when she returned to Washington. The names of well known persons residing in Washington are mentioned in connection with her exodus, and it is thought some carriers developments may turn up. thought some curious developments may turn up.

Methodist Church and Slavery.—The Holston con-ference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at its recent conference in Marion, Va., rescinded that its recent conference in Marion, va., rescanded that clause in the Discipline which prohibits the 'buying and selling of men, women, and children for the pur-pose of enslaving them.' The Knoxville Whig says that there were over one hundred travelling preachers in the conference, and only four voted against it. The proposition is to be submitted to the twenty-three annual conferences, South, between this and the meeting of the General Conference in May next, which convenes in Nashville.

Incendiary.—On Tuesday last, in Prince William County, Virginia, John Underwood was found guilty of 'uttering and maintaining that owners have no rights of property in their slaves,' and fined \$312,50. The Brentzeille Journal save.

A motion was made for a new trial on the ground that the evidence did not justify such a verdict. Overruled by the Court. The defendant then moved to arrest the judgement on the verdict, upon the ground that the statute upon which the prosecution was founded is a void and unconstitutional act; which motion was also overruled, and a bill of exceptions tendered to the ruling of the Court.' A motion was made for a new trial on the grou

The East Boston Ledger has been revived by its former proprietors, Mesers. Tyler & Blanchard. It appears in an improved shape, and it ought to be well supported by the people of the Island Ward.

IP In the Detroit Telbuse of the 12th ult., we

Lecture To-Night,-Charles Lenox Re sister speak again to-night at the City Hall. About 300 were present Saturday evening, who were pleased with the fine manner and true eloquence of the speaker. Last evening, we understand, he spoke in the colored Baptist Church, to an audience of not less than 700 persons."

THE TWENTY-FOURTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

signed again call on all interested in their o the American nation and to entire humanity,-for rials, and by purchase at the next Bazuar ; to be open din Boston,

ON THE 17TH OF DECEMBER. Contributions of money at the present time will ble 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 necessity of extinguishing slavery.

Our principle is too well known to need more than

a mere statement. It is, immediate, unconditions emancipation, without expatriation, and by peaceful means. From a growing conviction of the justice and necessity of this work, for the good and honor of all concerned, every measure possible to be taken will inevitably spring without delay. Our funds, therefore, will be devoted to the primary work of arousing and engaging the public mind; which, as fast as 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,-

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 week 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 betray er into the protector, by helping us every where to awaken a stronger sentiment than compassion for the millions who cannot fly: of whose case it was so truly said by a New England poet of the earlier time, before school-books were expurgated by slavery-

. Their wrongs compassion cannot speak.

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

Northern-born, interfering with matters that do not concern us. We make it in grateful acknowledgment of the benefits we have received from the anti-slavery cause, desiring to communicate them to others. We have all been connected personally with the system of slavery. One has known the evil power of its money temptations; another has felt its political despotism; another its perverting social influence; another its corrupting occlesiastical 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 erewhile. 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 Public Reception of Neal Dow at Portland .- This usual; and we entreat all our friends who have hereus by literary or pecuniary contribut to let us hear from them once again, as speedily as

> Our friends in Europe will not full to take notice that the Bazaar is to open a week earlier than

> Contributions may be addressed to Mrs. CHAPMAN. 21 Cornhill, Boston, or to the other members of the

committee, at their respective homes. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,

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

THE WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR will be opened on Monday Evening, November 16, at Ma. WALES'S HALL, Weymouth Landing. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., will speak on Thursday vening, 19th.

THE SOCIAL DANCING PARTY will be held on Friday evening, 20th. W Vocal and instrumental Music every evening.

The Managers earnestly solicit the aid of their fellow citizens of the town and county to make this lit-

ally desirable, and will be managed with the greatest scretion, as well as received with the utmost grati-

Weymouth, Oct. 20, 1857.

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION will be held during the anniversary week of May, 1858, in New York City. In behalf of the Central Committee

LUCY STONE, Section

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. COLLECTIONS BY PARKER PILLBRURY.

> Marlboro', " 8 01 Of Benj. Cheever, Portsmouth, N. H., 4 00 Thos. Martin, " 2 50 In Ohio, A. W. Breek, Sterling, Mass., Rev. Wm. Knapp, "Mr. Richardson, Onkdale, Mass., Three friends, Hollis, N. H.,

> Geo. G. Fogg, Comord, N. H., Friend, 1 00 Rev. Wm. A. Whitwell, Harvard, Mass., 1 00 Rev. Wm. A. White, East Dennis, 5 00 Capt. Cyrus Howes, East Dennis, 5 00 Rev. Wm. R. Alger, Boaton, a marriage 5 00

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer. Boston, Nov. 17, 1857. LEOMINSTER .- PARKER PILISBURY, AN

Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in Leominster, on Sunday next, Nov. 22d, afternoon and evening. Friends of the cause in the neighboring towns are respectfully invited to be

MARRIED-In this city, on Thursday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Ws. R. Alger, Des. Josian Henshaw, of West Brookfield, and Mrs. Frances C. Manspield, The marriage service was performed at the house of

our friend, R. R. Crosby. Mr. Henshaw first briefly addressed the company assembled. He said that, in a certain and very important sense, he and the lady by his side were advocates of disunion; but at this time, they had invited their friends together as witnesses of their purpose to form a more perfect union. He was glad to have the ceremony performed in an anti-slavery house, and by a man who did such good service on the Fourth of July last, in Boston, to the cause of a true and manly freedom. Addressing himself to Mr. Alger, Mr. Henshaw said, 'You, sir, are a young man; I am an old man. Many days will be yours, we hope, to stand for the right. We would unitedly stretch forth to you the hand of encouragement. Be faithful, and press onward to yet higher and better service of humanity.' The marriage service was then performed by Mr. Alger, who also offered a fervent and affecting prayer. Samuel May, Jr., addressed some words of congratulation, and of various reminiscence, to the new-married pair, and to the company present. He spoke of his long acquaintance with those who had just been united, -of their early, steadfast, and unwavering attachment to the Anti-Slavery cause, espousing it when it was an odious and dangerous thing to be an Abolitionist, refusing to be driven or seduced from it by the strongest influences which corrupt churches and pro-slavery parties could bring to bear, and remaining to the present hour its firm adherents and active friends. He called to mind the unity, peace and concord of Nint home in West Brookfield, whose doors had ever been open to the weary and persecuted advocates of the cause of freedom; and expressed the fervent hope that the same peace and unity would continue, and give increase of their blessing to the end. An approprinte song, 'Let us love one another so long as we stay, ended the services of the occasion. It is to us a gratifying close of this notice to state, that the officiating minister presented the marriage-fee as an offering to the Anti-Slavery cause .- M.

DIED-In this city, Nov. 8, Mis. Gentrude Cavalier, wife of James K. Heightman, of Fall River, Mass., aged 27.

MANIFEST DESTINY OF THE UNION. TUST published by the American Anti-Slavery So

O ciety, and for sale at 138 Nassau street, New York, and 21 Cornhill, Boston, 'The Manifest Des-TINY OF THE AMERICAN UNION, -reprinted from the Westminster Review, making a neat pamphlet of 72 pages. Price 10 cents single; 75 cents per exem. This masterly and philosophical view of the state of the Anti-Slavery struggle in this country deserves the widest circulation, and is from the pen of one of the brightest intellects in Europe.

BOSTON PHRENOLOGICAL ROOMS 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.

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PLYMOUTH, Mass.,

WILL send his Fall Descriptive Priced Catalogue W of Trees and Plants for Fall planting, to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to Boston or New York.

October 30.

4t

A NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK, ENTITLED DEBT AND GRACE. AS RELATED TO

JUST PUBLISHED,

The Doctrine of a Future Life. BY C. F. HUDSON.

The Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, D.D., says of this

'The results of [the author's] thinking and reading, as they appear in this volume, are remarkable for original force and for learning, for depth and extent of theological scholarship in the direction of his theme, and for the ingenuity and courage with which theme, and for the ingenuity and courage with which he maintains his particular theory. I believe the work is to excite a great deal of interest, to meet the mind of the religious world just where it is greatly exercised, and to lead to important results through the discussions it may provoke. . . . My opinion [is] that the treatise will command general and respectful attention, both among theologians and the people.

Another gentleman, one of our most accomplished

Another gentleman, one of our most accomplished scholars, says:—

'It is not merely a work of learning; it is full of thought; it every where bears the stamp of an acute and vigorous intellect. . . It will be regarded by those capable of appreciating it as one of the most valuable contributions to our theological literature which has appeared for many years.'

Price, \$1.25. Sent post paid. Orders for single copies may be directed to C. F. HUDSON, Boston. Cosh orders from the trade to

copies may be directed to C. F. Cash orders from the trade to

JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., Publishers, 289 Washington street, Bo

New York Central College.

THE next term of New York Central College, both
Academic and Collegiate departments, will commence the 27th of November, 1867. Miss Carolina
A. Campbell, the former accomplished teacher in the
department of Drawing and Painting, has consented
to resume her connection with the Institution; excellent 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 hereterfore noticed, are Radical Anti-Slavery and Equality
of the Sexes.

LEONARD G. CALKINS GEORGE L. BROCKETT MoGrawville, Cort. Co., N. Y., Oct. 27, 1857,

POETRY.

From the East Boston Ledger AN ODE FOR THE TIMES. BY L. G. BLANCHARD. New times-new needs; New men-new deeds! The Past-lay by i's forms and creeds-The clothes we have outgrown. The PRESENT is our lot and dower;

The inspirations of the hour Our creed alone. To crown the May We do not bring The withered blossoms of last spring,

But fragrant flowers that bloom to-day. Like May's bright morn, The age is born
Of earnest thought; the night of scorn For Truth's apostles, past; The earth is nearer heaven, -our ears To greetings from the better spheres

While, everywhere, Earth's field around, Soul-blooms are opening, -all the ground Electric with the new life there.

Shall men adore, Nor crowns nor triumphs, as of yore, Heroic hearts inspire : No more the sword, with murder dyed, Be sign of power or badge of pride; No more the lyre Love tragic theme, But turn to find Where peaceful life's sweet waters wind, And pour its song along the stream.

Espouse the TRUTH ;-Your sires did nobly live, forsooth; Do ye live nobly too! Deem not the days of glory past; Fame yet may blow a louder blast Than old time knew. Bestir ye, then ! The spheres abound For noble lives, and all around The world is waiting for its MEN!

Warm heart of Youth !

Who so aspire To deeds which make the world admire-Ye gifted ones-attend! The world's great work is man's reclaim: Who lives for this shall live for fame That will not end. Oh, raise the poor,

The bond, the bad,-In all the Master's meckness clad, Show the sick world how Love can cure! And Woman! thou

A wreath is woven for thy brow; Secure the graceful meed; By thy devoted brother stand, Inspire his heart and help his hand In each good deed: Go forth-his seer And pilot be. To realms unfound yet, wanting thee,

Art called now .-

The heroes old Are shortly told, But they who come are manifold; HUMANITY their cause, God's love the weapon that they wield, And every heart a battle-field !

Oh, bearer of God's gifts most dear !

The conflict draws The angels near; Their triumph strain Thrills heaven, as Self and Wrong are slain, And Caste dethroned, with cheer on cheer !

Lo! in the earth A signal birth-A NEW NOBILITY OF WORTH! Their steps in light we trace; No menial before them cowers, Whom noblest use of noblest powers Gives grace and place.

No proud reserve, Nor vain pretence Who much receive should much dispense-· Who would be greatest, let him serve.

With bodies sound, With minds profound, Hearts that with human love abound, Hands not ashamed to toil,-God's perfect work,-this noble race With princely and fraternal grace Shall tread the soil. Who then their meed Shall disallow? Their badge upon the cheek and brow! Their title in the heart and deed!

SCEPTRE, CROWN AND THRONE. BY CHARLES MACKAY.

What is a sceptre but a staff, " Though not so long as mine by half? And I've a staff, a friend to me : I cut it from the blackthorn tree; No gold nor jewels round it flaunt, 'Tis all the sceptre that I want. So let the King enjoy his own-I doubt it costs him many a groan. Mine not so.

That I know : As free from splender as from care; Despise my sceptre, if you dare!

And what's a crown if not a cap-A cumbrous, heavy thing, mayhap; And I've a cap of easy size, That shields my head and shades mine eyes : A fence around my whole estate, Wherein no lurking traitors wait. So let the King enjoy his crown. And line it well with fur and down :-

Sparkling bright In the light, 'Twill seam his forehead deep with care. Despise my bonnet, if you dare!

And what's a throne, if not a sent Too high for love to reach its feet? And I've a chair at my fireside, That's made for use, and not for pride; Around its elbows, worn and old, The children shake their locks of gold :-So let the King enjoy his throne, Unloved, unloving, and alone.

Come to me, If you'd see An easy throne-a queen most fair. Despise my kingdom, if you dare!

THE DEPARTED Oft may the spirits of the dead descend To watch the silent slumbers of a friend; To hover round his evening walk unseen And hold sweet converse on the dusky green; To hail the spot where once their frie And Heaven and Nature opened to their view ! Oft when he trims his cheerful hearth, and sees A smiling circle emulous to please; There may these gentle guests delight to dwell, And bless the scene they loved in life so well.

The Liberator.

LYCEUMS, THE LECTURING SEASON, AND

To THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR: England and here in Canada, to interdict the discus- as I have sometimes seen foddered out to them, -- and sion of political and theological questions. This, of at the highest prices, too. course, is done on the plea of uniting, for intellectual I have travelled forty or fifty miles, at my own expurposes, those of different creeds, who otherwise, it pense wholly, and given the best lecture in my powis alleged, could not be brought to cooperate for such er, to a village lyceum of young men and we an object, controversy on those questions not being who with praiseworthy energy were endeavoring to

acter of those restrictions on free speech? What sort higher and better than their own performances, and of people are they who must thus needs stipulate, as I would do the same thing again; for from such the condition of their co-operation for a given object, beginnings I have seen our young villagers advance, that their respective creeds shall neither be examined, till they could command the best talent in the counnor exposed, who get angry, or threaten to get angry, try, and pay for it, and even give lectures and poems when it is proposed, not to examine their creeds, but themselves that would do no dishonor to the shades of to leave them to the chances of examination? Those Dartmouth or Harvard. But when I address Lycewho love truth supremely, love it more than their ums that are able to give a fair compensation, I wish preconceived opinions; they hold no creed they would hide from examination; their creeds to them are only poorest, for there is where I rate myself; and I would valuable as they will bear this testing. Not for these not attempt lecturing at all, to take a lower place are those restrictions imposed, but for the accommo- than that.' dation of those who do not love truth supremely, who prefer their creeds and parties to truth and right, who love darkness more than light. They are as terrified DEAR GARRISON: of free speech as slaveholders are of insurrections, and union with such is held by simpletons to be as essential to the success of literary institutions, as union with slaveholders is held by many to be essential to a small scale, as the bluster of slaveholders is feared one. on a large one. Can any object be a good one that is such means. They reap as they sow. Like produces intellectual culture. Intellectual culture is the pretended object of those institutions; to cater for intellectual epicureanism is their real object, by a mean appropriation of the fruits of thought while shirking the work of thought. Intellectual culture can only be had by paying the price, and no trick of trade can evade it. Free thought and its free utterance are the

conditions from first to last. To rightly estimate the true character of those restrictions on free thought and free speech, we need fall of '55, we were to hold the second anniversary of but to advert to our indebtedness thereto for all that the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society at Battle Creek, we have, and are that is good. Every ray of new and among the speakers announced for the occasion light that has blessed the world, every amelioration of was STEPHEN S. FOSTER. A strong prejudice was our spiritual or material condition, every discovery of already existing against him in the minds of a large science, every step of progress, -these have all involv- class of political and other anti-slavery people, who ed the discussion of some more or less anger-exciting had been induced to give the radical movement a political or theological question. Where, but for this candid hearing, and no pains were spared to allay interdicted controversy, would have been our civiliza- that prejudice, even at the sacrifice of personal friendtion and Christianity? We should have been savage and heathen still. Where Protestantism, where the American Revolution, but for theological and political controversy? Where would those fashionable institutions I am criticising have got their stock in trade wherewith to carry on business, but for this very controversy they disallow? The books for their libraries, the newspapers for their reading-rooms, the intellect for their lectures, the science they affect to patronize, the very buildings in which they are so comfortably the position they occupied came near to the radical accommodated, their furnishing, and warming, and lighting, for all they are indebted to thought, free pioneer thought, and which is not free but as its ner of presenting it, put the climax on the matter. utterance gains freedom; for speech is the comple- The meeting broke up in some confusion. The peo ment of thought, free speech of free thought, as ne. ple who had before regarded the radical movement cessary the one to the other as the outlet of a river at least with charitable feelings, and had come to the to the continued flow of its current. Liberty is the meeting with sincere motives, were now thoroughly foundation of every edifice of use and beauty, and the disgusted with all Garrisonian Abolitionists, and no life of every thing that hath life.

Who are entitled to partake of this ample feast but the lovers of freedom? Who would presume to do it oughly, in a similar manner, throughout Michigan, who could sit easy in the most luxurious seats, or pass to and fro with comfort on the richest carpets, or exchange smiles and congratulations as the guests as-sembled, when it was understood that Liberty, the owner and provider of all, was ejected, disowned, denied admission as a guest even,-who but impudent and heartless ingrates?

In pleading for this largest liberty of thought and speech, I am not pleading for license for every public speaker to run a muck with every opinion that does not square with his own. It becometh reformers to be courteous, to excite no antagonism they can avoid, to make all proper allowances for the errors they would correct, to be imbued with the charity which thinketh no evil, and which rejoiceth in the good. But to give up, to sell for any consideration, the liberty of criticising, of examining at discretion whatever comes in our way, and of saying what we think of it as we see occasion, can serve nothing that is good. In the treatment of every subject, however far removed from the region of controversy, as well as those on which there are still differences of opinion, and the agitation of which excites the bad passions of the dishonest, the fearful and the unbelieving, this liberty, as a matter of honor and morality, must be kept intact. To the exercise of it we owe it that those questions which are now so plain have been brought out of confusion and darkness, and only baseness would as from other sources. ever attempt to avail itself of the benefits thereof, without honoring and guarding the liberty so essential to the right treatment of all questions now controvertincorporate it into our organism, but through the exry, the most wholesome food becomes putrid and verminds enslaved is a case in point.

ered that slavery and not liberty is the normal condition of humanity.

Yours, ever truly, GEO. SUNTER.

THE PAY OF LYCEUM LECTURERS. In reply to a Lyceum Committee, on the subject of To THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR: Terms' for a lecture, our friend PARKER PILLSBURY

'You ask what my "terms will be for a lecture." I do not like to set a price on my work of this kind; forth that no office, place, or pension for the Natubut with your permission, will offer a word of remark, ralized Citizen is within your gift. It is in the Exec-It seems to me two things are very true: one is, that utive hands, and we seek it in the degradation of posome lectures, even of the highest order, cost too litical servility. Irish brogue on the platforms has much; the other is, that many lectures would be dear been courted, and Irish votes for the perpetuation of at any price whatever. Thomas H. Benton was paid last winter two hundred dollars an evening, week after the Irishman. week, for a piece of sopometic twaddle, as devoid of But the O'l truth as it was of talent, and without enough of either

So, too, I have heard some clergymen, who in their for the chattel slave, should be thus treated pulpits, and on pulpit themes, appear always to good advantage, but on a Lyceum platform, were altogeth-

er away from home. They seemed as some up-country man might, who should attempt to drive his one-horse wagon on a railroad track,—the wheels now this side of the iron, now that; or if on the rails a moment, making the sorriest kind of speed, because adapted to no such purpose, and because a horse is

But this hardly answers your question. I can To the Editor of the Liberator: lecture like Emerson, and Phillips, and Parker, and Dear Friend,—It is a standing rule of Lyceums many others; but I should be ashamed to bring bein the United States, as of Mechanics' Institutes in fore our fine New England audiences such dry husks

interest their parents and the people generally in a Do reformers realize, as they ought, the true char- way to enable them at length to rise

ANTI-SLAVERY IN MICHIGAN.

In THE LIBERATOR of Oct. 23d, we find a letter from that noble advocate of the slave. PARKER PILLS-BURY, and as we think he has given a decidedly wreng impression, in some respects, we would like the safety and prosperity of the American nation; and to give a few words by way of explanation. 'Honor their anger, and threats of anger, as much feared on to whom honor is due,' is an old proverb, but a just

The impression that 'Anti-Slavery is drooping undependant on such cooperation? (Can any thing good der the blighting influence of a wild fanaticism that be promoted by a deliberate agreement to keep in was gazing away into darkness for spirits to come and darkness that which shuns the light? People do evil do its work, may be true in a very slight degree; but that good may come; but the good is never gained by we who have been in the midst, and have watched the causes and effects for years, have another and faits like. Falsehood to liberty can gain nothing for more prominent cause for that drooping. A short history will explain-(and in so doing we regret we cannot do justice without criticising those who in days gone by, 'when it cost something to be an Abolitionist,' nobly stood up and advocated the cause at so much personal sacrifice.)

Three and four years ago, the cause of radical Abolitionism was onward and upward in Michigan, with a bright prospect for the future. In this place, clubs were formed for THE LIBERATOR, BUGLE, &c. In the ship and social intercourse. Under these circumstances, the meeting came off; the largest portion of which was occupied by Stephen in denouncing the above class in the most bitter and abusive terms, such as no one but Stephen could invent; and although no true Abolitionist can maintain the position they occupy, yet, after the special pains taken to get them in to hear, to be especially denounced as more damnable, and doing more injury to the cause,' in proportion as platform, and not on it, was more than they could bear. This last false position, and the offensive manargument could mend it.

This same doctrine was promulgated quite thortrue. We do not guess, we know something of these effects. During the succeeding three or four months, I personally made the attempt to get the anti-slavery papers renewed and arrearages paid, but in no case could I succeed, unless the person was previously an out-and-out Disunion Abolitionist-and very few of these. It may be that the particular stage of advancement the cause had then attained in Michigan made it worse, but the effect was manifest.

And now, to attempt to heap upon the jaded and addle-worn back of Spiritualism this last result, is not only wrong and unjust, but exceedingly out of place. There may have been considerable pains taken to induce-Parker to believe this. Indeed, that last remark, that he 'never went to a meeting with more reluctance, and seldom enjoyed one more,' would of itself betray this fact. But Parker very seriously misapprehends the matter when he attributes such a result to Spiritualism. There is, of course, a class of visionary, ideal Spiritualists, here as elsewhere, who hang like an incubus on the neck of Spiritualism proper, as well as other reforms; but this class does not come from the Abolition ranks more, nor as much.

Again- Many Spiritualists are Buchanan Demo crats,' &c. The number of those present was very limited, and we have heard of such in other parts o ed. If we would have the stream of knowledge, we the State; but the inconsistency of their position is must let the fountain flow; if we would not die of the subject of general remark, and it would seem they famine, if we would not lack the bread of life, we cannot remain so long. But suppose there were such; must sow, as the genial seasons come round, the seed, so there are land-monopolists and war-propagandists But not alone for our own future, or for those that among Garrisonians. The more glory for Spiritualcome after us, is this freedom of thought and speech ism, if it has reached a class that nothing else would indispensable; but now, while eating the substantial The remark that 'they would not have come to the food which our fathers, through controversy and blood, have provided for us, we cannot assimilate it, uttered by a Kentucky slaveholder. The fact is too ercise and the atmosphere of liberty; in that of slavecannot adopt any one of the prominent reforms of the min-breeding. The use to which the Bible is put by age without being more accessible to all other true reforms. It must be acknowledged that Spiritualism In saying what I am now saying on this subject, I has done and is doing an important work : rising clear am but in substance repeating what I have heretofore and clean above all the filth and slime that could be said in reference to the like restrictions on free speech imposed by so-called anti-slavery organizations. But those protests need to be repeated, till liberty, in the Anti-Slavery movement? We think not, and form has known. But does it necessarily conflict with the attempt to make it so is far-fetched. Then let them join; hands, and together work out a werld's redemption, which they could not so well accomplish

Battle Creek, Nov. 10, 1857.

IRISHMEN.

The voice of humanity, liberty and justice calls on Irishmen to join your ranks. Have they? No. For the office-seekers of a sham Democracy hold slavery looked for on this plea of office opened fo

dismissed from their places in the Custom-Hous here. The party slave that was, who forges chains

MISS HARRIET HOSMER.

The quickening inner life from those at watch.
They saw a light at the window, now and then,
They had not set there. Who had set it there?

They could not say
She had no business with a sort of soul,
But plainly they objected and demurred.

They had not set there. Who had set it there?

They could not say
She had no business with a sort of soul,
But plainly they objected and demurred.'

This aroused in me a most earnest hope that the fire in her young soul might not expend itself in fitful flashes, but prove its divinity by burning brightly and steadily. Here was a woman who, at the very outset of her life, refused to have her feet cramped by the little Chinese shoes, which society places on us all, and then misnames our feeble tottering feminine grace. If she walked forward with vigorous freedom, and kept her balance in slippery places, she would do much toward putting those crippling little shoes out of fashion. Therefore, I fervently bade her God-speed. But, feeling that the vigorous freedom, and kept her balance in slippery places, she would do much toward putting those crippling little shoes out of fashion. Therefore, I fervently bade her God-speed. But, feeling that the cause of womankind had so much at stake in her progress, I confess that I observed her anxiously.

The art she had chosen peculiarly required mas-culine strength of mind and muscle. Was such strength in her? I saw that she began wisely. She did not try her 'prentice hand on pretty cameos for breast pins, or upon ivory heads for parasols and canes. Evidently, sculpture was with her a passion of the soul, an earnest study, not a mere accom-plishment, destined to be the transient wonder of drawing-rooms. She made herself thoroughly acquainted with anatomy, not merely by the aid of books, and the instructions of her father, but by her own presence in the dissection rooms. She took solid blocks of marble to her little studio in the garden, and alone there in the early morning hours, her strong young arms chiselled out those forms of beauty which her clairvoyant soul saw hidden in the sharpless rooms.

shapeless mass.

She tried her hand on a bust of the first Napoleon. intended as a present for her father. This prove that she could work well in marble, and copy nessas correctly. Her next production was a bust of Hesper, the Evening Star; in which poetical con-ception of the subject was added to mechanical skill. Soon after the completion of it, she went to Rome, to pursue her studies with the celebrated and venerable English sculptor, Mr. Gibson. From the land of marbles, she sent us Medusa and Daphne, Æone, and Puck. These were beautifully wrought, and gave indications of a poetic mind- They proved an uncommon degree of talent; of that there could be no doubt. But did they establish Miss Hosmer's uncommon degree of talent; of that there could be no doubt. But did they establish Miss Hosmer's claim to genius? In my own mind, this query remained unanswered. I rejoiced that a woman had achieved so much in the most manly of the arts. I clinicianati, and sufficient poison was found in one barrel to kill thirty men. The liquor was returned,

'It was in you—yes,
I felt 'twas in you. Yet I doubted half
If that od-force of German Reichenbach,
Which still from female finger-tips burns blue, Could strike out like the masculine white-heats,

soundly asleep, even to its fingers' ends; yet obviously it was not healthy, natural repose. It was the sleep of a body worn out by the wretchedness of the soul. On that innocent face, suffering had left been brought to light, and which have been proved the soul. The arm that had been tossed in the its traces. The arm that had been tossed in the grief-tempest had fallen heavily, too weary to called wine, sold as wine and drank as wine, are called wine, sold as wine and drank as wine, are composed of the most poisonous drugs and the filthistage eyes, now so closely veiled by their swollen lids, had evidently wept till the fountain of tears was dry. That lovely mouth was still the open portal of a sigh, which the mastery of sleep had left time to close.

Critics may prove their superiority of culture by finding defects in this admirable work, or imagining at they find them : but I think genuine lovers of that they find them: but I think genuine lovers of the beautiful will benceforth never doubt that Miss Hosmer has a genius for sculpture. I rejoice that such a gem has been added to the arts. Especially do I rejoice that such a poetical conception of the subject came from a woman's soul, and that such finished workmanship was done by a woman's hand.

Man doubts whether we can do the thing With decent grace, we've not yet done at all.

Now do it! Bring your statue! You have room,

He'll see it even by the starlight here.

There is no need to speak. The universe shall henceforth speak for you, And witness, She who did this thing was born To do it-claims her license in her work.' L. MARIA CHILD.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN NEW JERSEY. According to a letter in the National Intelligen cer, women formerly possessed, and at various times exercised, the elective franchise in the State of New exercised, the elective franchise in the State of New Jersey. By the Constitution adopted July 2, 1776, the privilege of voting was accorded to 'all inhabitants of full age' who were worth £50 proclamation money, clear estate, and who had resided a certain time within the country. As this could be construed to include women, in 1790, a prominent Quaker member of the assembly, who was on a committee to frame an election law, had sufficient influence to have the act of the second sufficient influence to have the act of the second sufficient influence to have the act of the second sufficient influence to have the act of the second sufficient influence to have the act of the second sufficient influence to have the act of the second sufficient influence to have the second sufficient influence to have the second sufficient influence to the second suf she,' when referring to qualified voters-the refor his action being probably the fact, that females are allowed to vote in the religious assemblies of Friends. No change of this phraseology was made until 1807, and women often voted when the elections were close, or there was any special excita-ment. In the Presidential contest of 1800, there were many instances of their voting in different parts of the State. At an election in Hunterdon county, in 1802, even some women of color were allowed to vote, and their ballots elected a member of the Legislature.
In the year 1806, a new Court House and Jail

were to be erected in the county of Essex, and their location was to be decided by a rote of the people. Strenuous exertions were made to have them located elsewhere than at Newark, and the contest created great excitement throughout the county. When the election was held, women of 'full age,' whether single or married, possessing the required property qualifications, were permitted by the judges of the election to vote. But as the conflict proceeded, and the blood of the combatants waxed warmer, the number of female voters increased, and it was found that every single and every married woman in the county was not only 'of full age,' but also worth 'fifty pounds proclamation money, clear estate,' and, as such, entitled to vote if they chose. So apparent were the frauds practised at this election, that the next Legislature set it aside, and left the buildings to be erected in Newark. An act was also passed, restricting the right of suffrage to free white male citizens of twenty-one years. And thus was extinguished female suffrage in New Jersey.—Boston Journal.

DEATH OF a CENTENARIAN. A colored woman, named Patsy Castelow, died in New Bedford, on the 4th inst., at the age of one hundred and one years. She was for about 70 years the slave of Mr. Alexander Cliff, of Hanover county, Va.. and was by him set free at his death. She continued to reside in Virginia until about four years since, when she removed to New Bedford to reside with her daughter.

UNCLE TOBY ON TOBACCO.

The interest I take in works of art, and the still greater interest I feel in the free and full development of woman's faculties, have always drawn me powerfully toward Harriet Hosmer, and the productions of her chisel.

The energy, vivaciousness and directness of this young lady's character attracted attention even in childhood. Society, as it is called,—that is, the which claim, your fend resemble in the first things The energy, vivaciousness and directness of this young lady's character attracted attention even in childhood. Society, as it is called,—that is, the mass of humans, who are never alive in real carnest, but congratulate themselves, and each other, upon being mere stereotyped formulas of gentility or propriety,—looked doubtingly upon her, and said, 'She is so peculiar!' 'She is so eccentric!' Occasionally, I heard such remarks; and being thankful to God whenever a woman dares to be individual, I also observed her. I was curious to ascertain what was the mature of the peculiarities that made women suspect Achilles was among them, betraying his disguise by unskilful use of his skirts; and I soon became convinced that the imputed eccentricity was merely the natural expression of a soul very much alive and carnest in its work.

'She rould not hide

The quickening inner life from those at watch, They saw a light at the window, now and then.

FIRES AND TORACCO. Smokers are tall charac-

THE CHRISTIAN A SLAVE TO TOBACCO. Religion bids you crucify fleshly lusts, and exercise self-deni-al. Is not this a hurtful lust, a vile appetite, an unreasonable self-indulgence, totally at war with purity and self-denial? Says Dr. Harris, 'Tobacco is a lust of the flesh, an agent of Satan, by which he is now destroying more bodies and souls than by any other agent. Said a good man, 'My tobacco is a other agent.' Said a good man, 'My tobacco is a lust, which is getting the mastery of me; I will drop it, if it takes the flesh from my bones.' He did so. Brother, I pray you do likewise!—Uncle Toby.

A gentleman, puffing his cigar, entered a stage coach, in which a number of ladies were seated. He bowed with much self-complacency, and said, 'I hope, ladies, my smoking is not offensive to you.

'It is very offensive,' they replied. He threw up his head in the way of assent, and said, 'Well, well, 'tis so to some folks'—AND SMOKED ON! How preeminently selfish is such a habit!—Uncle Toby.

Tobacco has spoiled thousands of fine boys inducing a dangerous precocity, developing the passions, softening the bones, and injuring the spinal marrow and whole nervous fluid. A boy who early and freely uses tobacco, never is known to make a man, in the true sense; he generally lacks energy of body and mind. Boys, if you wish to be any body, DESPISE TORACCO, name and thing.—Uncle Toby

WINE BATHS OF PARIS.

barrel to kill thirty men. The liquor was re-but the manufacturers suffered to run at large.

We find this paragraph going the rounds of the papers, and have no doubt of its correctness. The fact stated is one of a thousand which have been brought before the public, and serves to show the When I beard that she was modelling a statue of Beatrice Cenci, in the last slumber on earth, before the tidings of approaching execution was brought to her miserable cell, I felt that the subject was admirably chosen, but difficult to execute. I hastened to look at the statue, as soon as it arrived in Boston. The query in my soul was answered. At the first glance, I felt the presence of genius; and the more I examined, the more strongly was this first impression confirmed. The beauty of the workmanship, the exquisite finish of details, the skilful arrangement of drapery, to preserve the lines of beauty every where continuous, were subordinate attractions. The expression of the statue at once riveted my attention. The whole figure was so soundly asleep, even to its fingers' ends; yet obviously it was not healthy, natural repose. It was the sleep of a body were out her proper to a propose of a body were out the property of a business which is sweeping off our citizens in greater numbers than pestilence or war. On Thursday evening last, General Cary, in the address which he delivered before the Sons of Temperance, stated that a friend of his, while travelling in Pairs, thought he would take what is called in that city a wine bath. He found it to be very refreshing. He was waited upon by a colored servant who had field from the United States to avoid the Fugitive Slave Law. He asked the waiter how it was that such large quantities of wine could be used for such a purpose. 'It must,' said he, 'be wery expensive.' 'O,' said the waiter, 'the same which you have used is run through all the baths in the establishment.' 'And what do you do with it then?' said the verdant American. 'O, we bottle it up, and send it to the United States to be divided by the property of the waiter of the property of a business which he delivered before the Sons of Temperance, stated that a friend of his, while travelling in Pairs, thought he would take what is called in that city a wine bath. He found it to be very refreshing. He was waited norality of a business which is sweeping off our cit-

and by delicate and lashionable ladies, as though they were sipping the very waters of the gods. It is doubtful whether a bottle of wine can be bought in Boston which ever saw a grape. The substan-ces which are sold should not be called wine. If rightly named, they would be called 'Elixir Strychnine, Extract of Sugar of Lead and Nux Vomica, &c. &c. Is the House of Correction too severe a punishment for the men who deal in these deadly * Extract of Sugar of Lead and Nux Vomica, poisons ?- Boston Bee.

TAKING HIM AT HIS WORD.

The 'unemployed,' relying upon the sympathy lately expressed for them by Mayor Wood in his character of candidate for re-election, come to him to ask for bread, or at least for some of that corn meal, flour and potatoes, shadowed forth in his famous message. But, instead of getting either the bread or the potatoes, they get from the Mayor only a call upon the police to protect him from their clamors, and by way of echo from Washington— sabres and bayonets! We were not aware that the anger to be apprehended of an attack on the Sub-Treasury was so imminent; but, as the troops are said to have been sent for by Marshal Rynders, and as that distinguished official is a person of no small experience in the matter of mobs and riots, we take it for granted that the United States troops have not

been marched into the city for nothing.

Being done by a Democratic President and by Democratic authority, this movement will doubtless be set down as all right. Far be it from us—as at present informed—to say it is not; but suppose such a thing had been done by Republican officers? Sup-pose a Republican President had marched troops pose a Republican President nau marcard into the city on no other grounds than are apparent in the present case? When should we have heard the last of it? Would it not have been represented the last of it? the last of it? Would it not have been represented as an insult to the suffering poor thus to take it for granted that behind the experiment of bullying the Mayor and Common Council—which might well enough pass for a little piece of Democratic fun a la Tammany—there lay concealed the felonious and treasonable design of robbing the Traasury? And what, we should like to know, becomes of the famous Democratic doctrine of the all-sufficiency of New York for itself, and the outrageousness of being obliged to submit to foreign interference, if United States troops are thus to be marched in on the first breath of alarm, and not Governor King, but General Scott, be appealed to for the preservation of the eral Scott, be appealed to for the preservation of the peace?—N. Y. Tribune.

Execution of a Fimale. Capital punishments are extremely rare in Denmark, and when, consequently, one takes place, it occasions an immense sensation. The announcement, six days ago, that a woman, under sentence of death in prison in the province of Jutland, (where it is certain there has been no execution for 300 years,) was to be executed the next morning, not only plunged the whole neighboring country into commotion, but attracted ed the next morning, not only plunged the whole neighboring country into commotion, but attracted crowds from a great distance. The condemned was a young woman named Gertrude, daughter of John, a peasant, (the Denmark peasants have no family names,) and her crime was murdering her husband, (who was a soldier,) by discharging a loaded pistol at him. When the moment came to set out for the scaffold, she refused to be conveyed in a cart, but, taking the executioner by the arm, walked firmly there. Having run up the steps, she stood near the fatal block, and listened with great calmness to the reading of the text of her condemnation—a very prolix document. She then took off her cap and shawl, threw them at her feet, and bandaged her eyes with her neckerchief; she then knelt down and placed her head on the block; a moment after, the axe fell! The extraordinary calmness of the woman astonished the spectators, who were upwards of 20,000 in number. Aver's Pills

As a FAMILY PRYSIC." From Dr. E. W. Corteright, of New Orders, our Prints are the prince of purges. Their ex-des surpass any cathartic we possess. They are very certain and effectual in their action on the FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS

the confidence of the profession and the people.

DYSPERSIA — INDIGENION.
From Dr. Heavy J. Knor, of St. Louis.

"The Pills you were kind enough to send me have been all used in my practice, and have satisfied me that they are truly an extraordinary medicine. So peculiary and they seem adapted to the diseases of the human system, that they seem to work upon them alone. I have cured some cases of dopopole and indigention with them, which had resisted the other remedies we commonly use. Indeed it have experimentally found them to be effectual in almost all the complaints for which you recommend them."

DYSENTERY — DIARRHOLA — RELAX.
From Dr. J. G. Grem, of Chicage.

"Your PILLS have bad a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best apprients I have see found. Their altorative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when gives in small dose, for fallow years and distribute. Their sugar-casting makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children." children."
INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION—WORMS—SUPPRISSION

From Mr. E. Staurt, who processes are a Physicism and Malays's in Binds on a Physicism and Malays's in Binds of Physicism and Malays's a Binds of Your Prizz, taken at the proper time, are encellest promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially empressed, and also very atfect that the Celeanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients."

CONSTIPATION - COSTIVENESS. CONSTIPATION — COSTIPANA.

**Too much cannot be sali of your Phils for the cure of southerners. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who saffer from that complaint, which, although had enough in itself, is he preciping to others that are worse. I believe confriences in eriginate in the liver, but your Phils affect that organ an entre that disease."

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD — SCROFULS — EXT.

SIPELAS — SALT RHEUM — TETTER — TUNORS
— RHEUMATISM — GOUT — NEURALGIA.

From Dr. Essist Holl, Palledelphia.

"You were right, Doctor, in saying that your Pills purify the Mood. They do that. I have used them of late years in my practice, and agree with your statements of their effects. They attimulate the exerctories, and carry off the impurings that stagnate in the blood, suggestering disease. They attimulate the organs of digestion, and intus vitality and vigor into the system.

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

you deserve great credit for them."

FOR HEADACHE—SICK HEADACHE—FOUL STOMACH—PILES—DROPSY—PLETHORA—PARALINIS—FIRS—SC.

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