ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNEILL.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent.

TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance. Five copies will be sent to one address for Tax pollars, if payment be made in advance.

relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inarted three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,

All remittances are to be made, and all letter

Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for TEE The following gentlemen constitute the Finan cal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the

debts of the paper, viz: - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GELY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, of WENDELL PRILLIPS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

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.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

The United States Constitution is 's covenant with

The free States are the guardians and es

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States and by force restore their rights; but they are without

righteous yoke. On this subject, our patiens, in

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, AWERVED FROM THE

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

ust walk in it. To this point the public mi has long been tending, and the time has come for look-ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and

oth, and an agreement with hell.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1857. WHOLE NUMBER, 1403.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 48.

the afternoon of Saturday last, by the report that another 'fagitive slave case' was on the tapis, another Lawrence was the theatre of operations. Or Darse, the lips of every self-constituted 'friend humanity' were open, ready as the startling and heart-rending record of cruelty and oppression should be developed to exclaim on the horrors of starry, and execute the 'slaveholding oligarchy.' But as the facts with their attendant circumstances have known, the tragic yielded to the ludicrous, and the originators of this ill-advised movement can I themselves placed in a very ridicalous position, as the following reliable account of the affair, de-rived from an authentic source, sufficiently attest: Lawis Sweet, Esq., the gentleman who had been subjected to this annoyance, is a Northerner by birth, but more recently has resided with his family in Nashville, Tennessee. His wife, Mrs. Sweet, is the daughter of the Recorder of Nashville. Some as last spring, Mr. Sweet started on a Northern or, accompanied by his wife and two children; Baty,' who has been the innocent cause of all this couple. This woman was born on the plantation f Mrs. Sweet's father, to whose family she is very ach attached, and bas a husband living in Tenne

much attached, and has a flushald living in Tendeset. After journeying in the States several months, Mr. Sweet visited Canada, stopping there some time. During his stay in Canada, 'Betty' was allowed perfectly free intercourse with the colored population of that section, which is mostly compact of fugitives from the Southern States. Every part of the section of th at was made by them to induce her to leave her ster, and remain with them—but unsuccessfully. On returning from Carada, Mr. Sweet and family three weeks ago arrived in this city on a visit to the friends of Mr. Sweet, who resides here. The boitionists, considering this a sweet morsel for of venting their spleen on the peculiar institution, and the utmost endeavors to make the woman disbugs of affection entertained by her towards Mrs. Sweet's family. What success these intermeddlers met with, the sequel will show. During all this time, 'Betty' was fully sensible that she could chain her liberty if she chose, and was not restrain-el at all in her actions, having perfect freedom to reist, or converse with whomever she desired. Fi-adly, without her consent, and directly contrary to her evident desire, a writ of habeas corpus was issued on petition of Mrs. Lucy Schuyler, a colored doctress of this city, at the instigation of these prominent Abolitionists. Deputy Sheriff Bartlett, in company with a couple of Police officers, proceeded to the temporary residence of Mr. Sweet, either by comes or design, at a time when Mr. Sweet and with them, she refused, but when arrested as a prigover, the woman reluctantly accompanied them, ey conveyed her to the house of Simeon Grover, (this was last Saturday afternoon,) where she cretly detained until Monday morning, esp cial care being taken that Mr. Sweet should not is over her whereabouts. This time was occupied, as appeared by their own admissions, in a repetition of their previous fruitless endsavors, and with no diffrent result, the attachment of the slave being B. F. Watson, Esq., as his counsel, and on Monday morning, together with him went to Boston, the wat being returnable before the Supreme Court. Arriving at the court room, it was found crowded with a motly assemblage, collected by the report that a figitive slave was up for trial. The informa-tion is supposed to have been obtained by means of an express run from Lawrence the day previous, (Sunday,) by two distinguished characters of this

and the other ditto of the tap.

Mr. Watson, in behalf of Mr. Sweet, stated the circumstances of the case, proposed that in order to expedite the adjustment of the difficulty, the woman hould be permitted, unbiassed by any outside influcomes or solicitation, to choose whether she would accept her freedom or return with Mr. Sweet, and that his client would abide her election. John A. Andrew, Esq., the opposing counsel, not objecting to this obviously fair procedure, Judge Shaw took the woman into his private apartment, and on returning into court, said that, after a satisfactory conversation with her, he found her fully competent make her own election, and she was therefore at borty to go where she chose. In accordance with Lawrence in the next train, in charge of Mr. Sweet. Not, however, without being subjected to renewed the meanifest discomfiture, as was evinced by their manifest discomfiture, as was evinced by their chagrined and crost-fallen appearance. Baffled in their attempt to coerce an unwilling subject into bidding of a superior power, although with a very bad grace, having placed themselves in a very awkward position before the community.

We hope this appropriate robuke may exercise a

ity, one a brilliant member of the legal profession,

silutary influence over these patent 'philanthro-pists,' and serve to deter them in future from such unwarrantable interference with matters in which they can have no concern, and can accomplish no good result, except it be to exhibit the blind fanaticiun which actuates this class of enthusiasts

THE LAWRENCE SLAVE CASE. It is not a little amusing to witness the shifts and

devices to which our Abolition friends from time to time devices to which our A bolition friends from time to time resert, to stir up a popular excitement upon their favorite theme. If they cannot get up a fugitive case to excite the free sympathies of Massachusetts men, and set all her strong-minded women agog, they will anon hunt up some simple-minded servant in transitu, who has no other wish or ambition than to be left in the enjoyment of a kind master's protection and a comfortable home, and cram freedom down the poor creature's throat, nolens volens, though it deprive him of every earthly friend, and leave him naked, hungry, and shelterless, a victim to political artifice and misplaced confidence.

The recent case in Lawrence, an accurate account

The recent case in Lawrence, an accurate account of which will be found in another column of this paper, and which ended in a judicial faree before the Supreme Court, is one of this description. The woman in question was not brought here or held as a slave, but came among us in the perfect enjoyment and with a full understanding of her rights as a free person. She and her soi disant benefactors well knew that she was perfectly at liberty to remain here at the North, and to sever her relations with the family in whose service she had been reared, and they knew equally well that no one could, or would attempt to compel her to return to a state of servitude against her will. In fact, there was no more necessity for bringing this woman before a

acquiesced in as law in all its bearings and inferences.

In short, the interposition of the Supreme Court in this matter was a mere work of supererogation. The negro came before that tribunal as a free person; no one claimed her service, or disputed that she was a free person; the court accordingly decided that she was a free person—and so the farce ended. The Abolition Hotspurs succeeded in getting just what the law allowed them, and what they might have had just as freely without appealing to the law—the right to use such moral influences as they could bring to bear upon the woman in determining her fature condition; but they did not succeed in their design of self-glorification; by robbing a worthy family of a faithful and attached servant, whom the next moment they would have cast out upon the charities of the world, while they vaunted their achievement as the self-constituted champions of freedom, and claimed its political reward.

But the inquiry instituted by Judge Shaw into the preferences of the servant, and in regard to what would be her election under the circumstances, we regard as extra-indicial and entirely irrelevant to

what would be her election under the circumstances, we regard as extra judicial and entirely irrelevant to the ends of justice. He himself must have understood it as a mere matter of curiosity, as he did not attempt to base any decision upon the result of this inquiry. Even if that result had been different, and Betty on the other hand had expressed an un-biased wish to remain in Massachusetts, his decision could not have been made in different terms. Her condition here did not in the least depend upon condition here did not in the least depend upon what she might ultimately choose to do, or where she might conclude to go. The simple fact of her emancipation under the organic law of Massachusetts precluded the Court from sending her here or there, or any where, or even remanding her into the care or custody of this or that party. It was enough for the Court to know that she was not a fugitive, but a free person unrestricted of her rights; and knowing this, it could only leave her as it found her, in the full exercise of her prerogative, and had her, in the full exercise of her prerogative, and had no occasion to make any further inquiry as to what might be her intentions and preferences. We say this as a matter of strict legal propriety; though Democracy.

we are extremely glad, for the satisfaction of the public and all parties interested, that the inquiry itself sufficient to arouse a nation not stupidly dewas made and definitely answered.

ity, and to show what base instrumentalities are ity, and to show what base instrumentalities are used to effect their nefarious purposes, the public should know that the colored woman whom, in the present case, they invested into the act of swearing to the investory forces set tooth in the habest corner. to the imaginary facts set torth in the habeas corpus, is one who had special cause for distrusting their honesty and philanthropy. This woman (Mrs. Schuyler) lately had the misfortune to lose her husband; and being left in destitute circumstances, she has appealed in vain to some of the weilthy Abolitate the first state of the bas appealed in vain to some of the wealthy Abolitionists who figured in this slave case, for relief and employment. She was treated by them in this extremity with the atmost contempt; and but a few days before the trial, was heard by some of our most respectable citizens bitterly complaining of the extreme discourtesy and inhumanity of these freedom-shrickers, who, she alleged, excluded her from their houses, and would not stir a finger to save her from perishing.

Here again is another piece of information from the Cincinnati Gazette:—

REPORT OF THE U. S. Grand JURY—INDICTMENT OF THE GREENE. CLAIK AND CRANFAIGN COUNTY OF THE GREENE. After being in session eight days, the U. S. Grand Jury rose yesterday afternoom, and reported to the U. S. District Court, when, having no further business, they were discharged.

They found indictments against the following perform perishing.

from perishing.

And it is this poor mendicant—this wretched specimen of negro freedom—starving in sight of their luxurious homes, to whose cries of help they have turned a deaf ear, whom they have treated with every possible indignity, and to whom, according to her own statement, they have refused even 'a place to lay her head,—this is the stool-pigeon whom they have set to decoy another unfortunate into the snare which is to furnish them with victims for political capital, and a great reputation for philanthropy. Fortunately for Betty Sweet, she had firmness and intelligence enough to resist the specious and seductive efforts to draw her into these toils; and even if her future life is spent in the bonds of rom perishing.

And it is this poor mendicant—this wretched speciand seductive efforts to draw her into these toils; and even if her future life is spent in the bonds of Tennessecan slavery, she will have reason to thank Heaven for her escape from still greater degradation which awaited her at the hands of our Northern Abolitionists, had she yielded to their hypocritical cant of 'glorious freedom.'

Again, read the following paragraph from another recent number of the same paper:

The Greene County Case—Official Oppression. If anybody supposes that a great deal of oppression may not be practised in our courts as well as those of any other county, they are mistaken. They have only to look at the Marshal and his Deputies, in what are called the 'Rescue Cases,' to be corrected. We

THE SLAVE BETTY.

Boston, November 12, 1857. DEAR SENTINEL:—Had it not been for that interesting item relating to the case of 'Betty,' vs. 'Lucy,' which originated in your city a few days since, there would have been nothing to break up the tedious monotony in the news market which has followed the late election. It seems that, notwithstanding the pleadings of the Northern philanthropists, and their persistent efforts to create another fugitive slave panic, by attempts to array a servant against her master, she, the slave Betty, of her own free will and choice, prefers to risk her future with tried friends at the South, than to remain among those at the North, she knows not of. 'Betty' is a sensible girl, and we have no doubt her choice was dictated by a common sense view of the relative condition of the poor classes at the North, and slave population of the South. She has a home, and a master and a mistress to look after her, which cannot be said of twenty thousand poor and friendless wanderers in New England alone, who are now out of employment, with no comforts laid in store for the coming dreary winter. Apropos of this, I would remark that there is indeed a very gloomy prospect for those who have recently been thrown out of employment in the free States, and unless something is done to alleviate their condition and provide for their wants for the coming winter. It DEAR SENTINEL :- Had it not been for that inter-

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Cavrence Sentinel.

CAPITAL FOR THE 'UNION SLIDERS.

Much excitement was created among our citizens on the alternoon of Saturday last, by the report that account decided no point in the case, for the reason that there was nothing else to decide, except that solver friends, or go South with her Southern friends and she very prudently, for her own welfare, has chosen not to exchange old friends for new. But Betty was just as much at liberty to go or stay be fore this decision was rendered as afterward. It has added nothing to her recognized rights in this respect, which were before perfect, and required no judicial guaranty or affirmation beyond the simple letter of our Constitution. The whole thing amounted merely to a declaration of certain principles as local law, from the mouth of the learned thing functions of this ill-advised movement found themselves placed in a very ridiculous position, as the following reliable account of the affair, desired from an authentic source, sufficiently attest.

tember, 1856. The fugitives were not recaptured.

This successful escape must be some consolation to Mr. Watts. If he is robbed of his own liberty for a time, and even the bread taken from the mouths of his children as a penalty for his own humanity, eight human beings have been disenthralled, and given to freedom and themselves. Thus it is true now as of old, that 'he who departeth from evil maketh himself a prey. We here again repeat the assurance, that we are the enemy of that wicked conspiracy, called the American Union, in the name of which such iniquity is perpetrated.

THE SUBJUGATION OF OHIO.

The subjugation of Ohio is rapidly going forward. Cincinnati is the seat of operations for the slave-drivers, and to that central point of their power they are bringing in the lovers of freedom from parts of the State, for the infliction of suitable punshment for so daring a crime against American

termined to disregard its highest interests; but it is was made and definitely answered.

As an illustration of the heartlessness of these negro sympathizers, who are constantly interfering with the domestic arrangements of every Southern family which comes among us unprotected by the sacred agis of kindred ties and conventional hospital-

business, they were discharged.

They found indictments against the following persons, to wit: John E. Leighton and William H.

Leavitt.
Again, read the following paragraph from anoth-

only to look at the Marshal and his Deputies, in what are called the 'Rescue Cases,' to be corrected. We have recently been told that the editor of the Springfield Republican was lately subparased to appear before the U. S. District Court. When he arrived here, he was not even called before the Grand Jury. The Court had nothing for him to do. But the Marshal, or some Deputy, had something for him. When here, he was sued forthwith for libel! Apparently, the subpara was served to bring him into Hamilton county. There seems to be no end to the petty oppression which the employees of the Administration are willing to employ against those who are not pro-slavery men.

The Jury in the case of David Wait, of Adams County, indicted for harboring eight slaves, claimed as the property of Squire B. Million, near Maysville, Ky., before the United States District Court, came into Court on the 11th, and stated that they had not agreed upon a verdict, and that there was no prospect of an agreement. They therefore asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, which was ordered by the Court.

Mr. Jolliffe, counsel for defendant, stated that his

and that there was an agreement that the negro should return, or the master should come after him,

es maturity undefiled. Mr. Wethers, whom I have met before, did not gainsay this when I said so to him. And here, into a coarse, low tavern on the suburbs of this profligate place, among coarse and utterly ignorant people, a Cincinnati Judge has returned two intelligent and likely little girls, to be irretrievably lost? If this community does not require account of these immortal souls from his own hands, God will require it of theirs.

M. D. CONWAY.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

HARBORING SLAVES.

ent to the monstrous wrongs of the slave, and seem rather to be disposed to pray that he may be held fast in his bondage, than to 'remember the copressed as bound with them.' Leaving all 'abolition-lism' out of sight, it is appalling to see what a degree of indifference these papers have created in reference to this one of the most formidable obstacles to the spread of the Gospel. They so becloud the minds of Christians, they so steel them against the cries of the poor oppressed African, that no aspiration ascends to God in their behalf. In one of these papers. Southern D. D.s. are allowed to deny papers, Southern D. D.s are allowed to deny the first axioms of Christian and republican ethics, in the truly monstrous defence of an institution that stands second to only one other evil as an ob-

stacle to the spread of the Gospel.

What can any Christian emancipationist do to remove, this evil, in the face of such obstacles as these? He is not allowed, it would not be wise for him, to speak on this subject often from the pulpit, while here comes these death-dealing messengers from week to week, paralyzing all his efforts, and creating perfect torpor and indifference upon this subject. O that the Dr. Adamses and Gerard Halleste and New York (New York). Mr. Johne, Commended that the case should be treed client was anxious that the case should be treed again at once; that some newly-discovered evidence subject. O that the Dr. Adamses and Gerard English would be produced, which would throw much light locks and New York Observers saw how their efforts killed out sensibility on this subject; how they are In the absence of District-Attorney Mathews, Judge Leavitt refused to accede to the request for a new trial at the present term, and the case therefore goes over until the next, the accused giving bonds for his appearance.

We understand that when the Jury retired on Tuesday evening, their first ballot showed eight for conviction and four for acquittal, and they stood in this position when adjourning for the night. Every ballot yesterday morning, during two or three hours, stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal. Finding there was no prospect of a unanimous verdict either way, they so reported to the Court, and were discharged.

The case of Mr. Wait threatens to lead to much more litigation, in the shape of criminal prosecutions. Two have already been commenced, with

Included a state of Mr. Walt threatens to lead to much more litigation, in the shape of criminal prosections. Two have already been commenced, with others in prospect.

Yesterday morning, Squire B. Million made oath before United States Commissioner George M. Lee, that James Putney, a witness on the trial of Wait, 'did about the 20th of September, 1856, harbor and conceal eight fugitives from labor, so as to prevent their delivery and arrest by their claimant and master, to whom they owed service.' The warrant was placed in the hands of Deputy United States Marshal Churchill, who took Mr. Putney into custody. Previous to this arrest, however, Mr. William Shaw, who was the principal witness for the defence, on Tuesday, swore out a warrant against Squire B. Million for committing wilful perjury, in swearing positively to certain statements on the trial of Wait, especially in denying that he gave the slaves permission to come to Ohio. It is asserted by the complainant that Mr. Million admitted, while the Jury were out, that the negro Lewis told him that he should leave Kentucky the night he did, and that there was an agreement that the negro have leaved to the person to whom allusion has been made in this article, and many more like him, I make an appeal to the Christian public at the North. Ye gentlemen editors, who conduct the religious press of the North, I call upon you not to stand in the way, or put any obstacles in the way of the removal of this dreadful curse. I do not ask you to be 'abolitionists;' but do not be such apolitically and you for a dreadful curse. I do not ask you to be 'abolitionists;' but do not be such apolitically and you for a dreadful curse. I do not ask you to be 'abolitionists;' but do not be such apolitically and you for a dreadful curse. I do not ask you to be 'abolitionists;' but do not be such apolitically and you for a dreadful curse. I do not ask you to be 'abolitionists;' but do not be such apolitically and you for a dreadful curse. A preserve is a dreadful curse. A preserve is

and that there was an agreement that the negro-should return, or the master should come after him, as soon as some pecuniary troubles were ended.— This is the basis of the charge of perjury, and upon which Mr. Million was arrested by Deputy-Marshal Churchill.

This is the basis of the charge of perjury, and upon which Mr. Million was arrested by Deputy-Marsha Churchill.

Both parties, with their counsel—Mr. Jolliffe for Mr. Patiney, and Judge Spooner for Mr. Million—appeared yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Loe, who entered upon an examination of the charge against Mr. Million, which resulted in the discharge of the accused by the Commissioner. The case of Mr. Patiney was postponed until the 18th inst., and the defendant required to give bail in \$500. Bonds in the same amount were required of Mr. Million as prosecuting witness.

Prom the New York Independent
THE RELIGIOUS PRESS THE CHAMPION
The power of the press is universally conceded in our day. It is second to no other influence in shaping the opinions of the people. It is well night omnipotent to earry any measure or support any sentiment to which it is committed.

Its power is in no case more marked than in the support it renders to the institution of slavery in this country. The pro-clavery religious press of the North is the strongest bulwark that slavery has behind which to screen itself.

Does any one ask for proof? Said one of the speaker of the Svannah Convention last year: "We dare not agitate the re-opening of the slave trade, for we could not face the outraged public sentiment of all Christians of the North is the strongest believe the public sentiment at the North sustaining slavery that gives it continuance. The Christians of the North is the strongest defence of slavery.

Let me give you a practical illustration of this point. In those communities where these journals are taken, you hear no prayers offered for the slaves are taken, you hear no prayers offered for the slaves are the religious meetings. You hear no ellusions to outrage perpetrated upon them. On the contrary, the mouths of the Christians will be filled with application of the Commissioner. The case of the North against the Tract Administration.

wanderers in New England alone, who are now out of employment, with no comforts haid in store for the coming dreary winter. Apropos of this, would remark that there is indeed a very gloomy prospect for those who have recently been through the plies driven from the bar, and both punished as 4dd, would remark that there is indeed a very gloomy prospect for those who have recently been through the provide for these who have recently been through the provide for their wants for the coming winter, it will not be difficult to predict an alarming increase of crime as the direct consequence of neglect.

In a subsequent number of the Disministic of the postponetnent. About a hundred of these there the nead amount of nonsense and irresponsible of the postponetnent. About a hundred of these there the nead amount of nonsense and irresponsible aring. There does not appear to be much difference, either in the speakers or the sentiments, be tween this gathering and the abolitionist conclaves which have frequently meet in this city. The telegraph need hardly have taken the trouble to report their doings.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

SELECTIONS,

were born, I was able, by showing a familiarity with the people and places with which they were infimised to have from then a full expression of what they were infimised to have from then a full expression of what they were infimised to have from then a full expression of what they were infimised to have from then a full expression of what they were infimised to have from then a full expression of what they were infimised to have from then a full expression of what they were infimised to have from then a full expression of what they were infimised to have from then a full expression of what they were infimised to have from then a full expression of what they were infimised to have from then a full expression of what they were not of the people.

American Union is a wicked conspiracy. Blibery and joilades, and is ever board; life in the such and have in the work of the fruits of hinquity. Under its control, right-send to inclination that they should by any the wild in the work of the people; and it become for the removal of one of the greatest obstacles to the such and was any in the work of the full the total they should by a support of the full to the work of the people; and it here of the need taring called a surface that a proper the interval of the people of the people; and it here of the need taring called the people of the people; and it here of the need taring called the people of the people; and it here of the need taring called the people of the people; and it here of the need taring called the people of the people; and it here of the need taring called the people of the people; and it here of the need taring called the people of the people; and it here of the need taring called the people of the people; and it here of the people; and it here of the people; and it here of the need taring called the people of the people; and it here of the need taring called the people of the people; and it here of the need taring called the people of the people; and it here of the need taring called the pe

The Boston Recorder, in an article upon the vari-us benevolent societies, remarks as follows:

ous benevolent societies, remarks as follows:

'The war rages most severely against the Tract Society; and from this it would be inferred that there is a great demand for Anti-Slavery tracts. But this is not the case. Our Congregational Board of Publication published the late premium tract of Rev. Mr. Thurston, and two others, recommended by the Committee, which are, in their kind, excellent, and stronger, as Anti-Slavery tracts, than any one would require the Tract Society to publish. Yet there has been no great demand for the reading of them. The sales have disappointed the Board decidedly. And so it would be, if all difficulties were cleared away to the Tract Society's publishing all that they are asked to publish. In that case, there would be a still greater difficulty in finding readers. The truth is, the interest of readers on this subject is in some measure worn out, since it has become difficult to present the matter in any new aspect. We see not that any real loss would accrue, if we were to cease to contend about publishing more of these tracts, as long as what we do publish are so little read.'

This is placing the whole matter in dispute on low ground, it strikes us. The Truct Society, when about to issue one of its little publications upon dancing. Sabbath-breaking, &c., does not, we presume, calculate the exact demand for it. It is given away gladly to offenders. The tracts are issued not for a market, but to rebuke popular sins. If Sabbath-breaking abounds in the land, then tracts to meet the case are poured forth by tens of thousands. This is proper; and we suppose the Anti-Slavery contributors of the Society simply ask, that while Sabbath-breaking, dancing, profane swearing, winedrinking, and tobacco-chewing are condemned in the publications issued at the Tract House, the crime of whipping and maiming men and women, of sepof whipping and maiming men and women, of separating families, the child from its mother, defrauding great classes of the Bible, &c., shall not be passed by in silence. It is a plain matter, and all the sophistry in the world will, we think, fail to satisfy the religious community of the free States. In the end, the Tract Society will right itself, or go to the

RESOLUTIONS ON THE TRACT SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Grand River Congrega-tional Association, held in West Andover, Ashta-bula County, Ohio, the 20th and 21st ultimo, the following resolutions were passed unanimously, and the stated clerk was instructed to forward to the Independent a copy of them for publication :-

Resolved, 1st, That we regard the recent refusal of the officers of the American Truct Society to publish works on the moral evils and vices which slavery is known to foster, when expressly instruct-ed to do so by their constituents, as a shameful be-trnyal of their trust, and a most unwarranted usurpation of authority.

2d. That such a course of conduct evinces a lack

2d. That such a course of conduct evinces a lack of moral courage and Christian faithfulness, alike unworthy of themselves and the cause which they represent; and, in our estimation, is not 'calculated' [nor likely] to receive the approbation of the great body of evangelical Christians.'

3d. That until the Society emphatically discountenance this action of its Executive, and inaugurate a Board of Managers who shall correctly represent and faithfully execute its wishes, we recommend our

faithfully execute its wishes, we recommend our churches to disburse the funds they appropriate for the Tract cause through other agencies.
L. S. ATKINS, Stated Clerk.

GRAND RIVER ASSOCIATION, MICHIGAN.

At a special meeting of the Grand River Associa-tion, Mich., held at South Boston on the 20th ult., the following resolution was adopted, in reference to the conduct of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society:

American Tract Society:

Resolved, That the reasons assigned by the Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society for not obeying the instructions given them by the Society to publish a tract on the Moral Evils of Slavery, and especially on the reciprocal duties of master and slave, are entirely unsatisfactory; and that we feel called upon to urge upon the Society stronger than ever the necessity and duty, while they are exposing, and very properly, in their publications, the sins of dancing, and lying, and licentiousness, and intemperance, and prolanity, that they remain no longer silent in regard to the mammoth sin of slavery.

FREEDOM AT THE SOUTH

A new sample of the toleration of slavery—
of how its friends fear light and chose darkness—
may be found in the following letter sent to the
publisher of the Sabbath Recorder, a Baptist paper
in New York, by the Postmuster at Janelsw, Lewis County, Ky :-

DESK SIR: I have been notified to exam paper, and find it contrary to the laws of this State to hand it out of my office. You had better discontinue the paper. Your subscribers here are Rev. Samuel D. Davis and P. Pond. I shall retain your paper, and not hand it out of my office. M. W. Ball, P. M.

Here, it will be seen, the State is held paramount to national law. Under the Fugitive act, it is necessary to make the national law superrede the State—or the reverse of the above interpretation. Such is slavery. But who notified Postmaster Ball to make the examination to which he alludes ?—Bellions Fulls Thouse make the examination to lows Falls Times.

By the census of 1855, there were 86, oters in New York, of which 43,500 were natured, and the rest native citizens.

THE BORDER RUFFIAN CONSTITUTION-AL CONVENTION OF KANSAS.

October 30. The report on Slavery was called up. Mr. Childs, of Johnson, moved an additional section to the report, making it obligatory on the first Legislature port, making it obligatory on the first Legislature to pass laws making the presence of free negroes in the State an act of felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary; and also, if slaves shall be freed, and shall persist in remaining in the State, that their conduct shall be felony, punishable by the penitentiary.

On motion of Mr. Boling to change the power On motion of Mr. Boling to enange the power given to the Legislature to pass a law preventing slaves being brought here to soll, Mr. Randolph got up, and said the object of the provision was to prevent nigger-traders from bringing here 'the whole scrapings of the Southern Confederacy.' It was not that they had any conscientious scraples about buying or selling niggers, but it was to prevent every trader from bringing here all the old, blind, halt, and lame niggers, so that they would get all the mean niggers. It would be so, if the African slave trade was opened. The country would be filled with mean niggers. They would have to educate and enlighten them for the use of the North; for whenever they get the niggers properly educated, they went off on the underground railroad. That's the way it would be.

the way it would be.

*Mr. Boling said the object of his amendment was merely to reduce it to the position in which the matter was left by the Dred Scott decision. They had decided that negroes were property, just the same as a horse, or any other property. If property, the owners should have a perfect and untrammeled right to take it where they pleased. It was merely making it property. The speaker alluded ironically to the 'isothermal line.'

'Mr. Jonkins spoke. He, too, took the ground that the decision of the Dred Scott case settled the Slavery question. Men could take their slaves everywhere—could sell them everywhere. That was the true spirit and meaning of it, and would soon receive its practical force. It was therefore the Black Republicans who had howled over that decision.—Two members of that court were Black Republicans. Two members of that court were Black Republicans Two members of that court were black Republicans, and, of course, decided against the others. But the majority of the court were good National Democrats, and therefore decided as they did.

"Jenkins spoke disparingly of Squatter Sovereignty. He had lad always thought it a humbug.

Mr. Moore, chairman of the committee, did no object to the amendment of Boling on the principle that it was surplusage, for the very reasons given by the speaker. The Dred Scott decision had setby the speaker. The Dred Scott decision had set tled it irrevocably, and it were better not to re-legis

· Here Mr. Boling rose and said : . I would ask the gentleman from Georgia-I beg

his pardon, from Leavenworth-if there is such provision by law in Georgia?'

. Mr. Moore said there was. There were just such provisions in Georgia, and it was to prevent imposi-tion on negro-owners. The speaker here went off in an eloquent burst about State Rights. A State had the right to exclude rotten beef, wooden nutmegs, or other nuisance, or to establish Slavery, as they pleased. Having established State Rights thus, the speaker came back to the Dred Scott decision. That decision was merely a mandate, a decree, a final de-cision, that had gone forth to the country, and was irrevocable. The Convention had no power to inter-fere with the terms of that decision. It had gone forth, and no State authority can touch it. 'Mr. Little got up. He was in favor of the

amendment. The law of Georgia was merely means by which the State could speculate upon th poor. The rich had all the negro trading. They could sell out their negroes at an advance of 30 per cent., and then go out to another State, buy a lo of negroes, bring them back, keep them a month of two, and then sell them. He knew how it was He had been in Georgia when the law was passed He had five negroes that he could not sell before for \$1,000, and after it he had sold them for \$1,500 apiece. That was how it worked. The speaker thought the Dred Scott decision had put matters on their true ground. Before that decision, slaves had been regarded as property, it was true, but it was a sort of property only. They were, by general opinion and State laws, allowed to have some sort of rights, but that decision had taken the broad ground That was how it worked. The speake that slaves were property—neither less nor more This was the true ground for the South. This wa This was the true the right position they had got at last, and Southern man should be found calling it in question It was enough for the Republicans to do that. He was for the amendment.

The report alluded to was adopted. After which a Mr. Danforth moved the following amendment t

The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever.

This amendment was adopted by a vote of 40 to

Mr. Calhoun, the President of the Conventions, said he 'would prefer the preumble as it is, as a substitute for the whole report, leaving the Constitution silent on the subject of Slavery, and such property simply under the decision of the Dred Scott case. His wish, which he will here express, is Mr. Calhoun, the President of the Convention to submit the report as it now stands, together with a proposition for a free State, to a vote of the people. Should such a proposal not prevail, in the right time, when the case again comes up for final action, I will move to amend the Constitution so as to strike out the clause now under consideration.'

The preamble and sections on Slavery adopted read as follows:

PREAMBLE.—The right of property is before higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same and as inviolable as the right to any prop-

rty whatever.

SEC. 1. The Legislature shall have no power pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners, previous to their emancipation, a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to this State from have no power to prevent emigrants to this State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States or Territories, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this State; provided that such person or slave be the bona fide property of such emigrant; and provided, also, that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this State of slaves who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to parmit the awners of have power to pass laws to permit the owners of alayes to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power (to prevent slave from being brought into the State as merchandise and also) to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary food-and clothing, to abstain from all injuries to them ex-tending to life or limb; and, in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the

owner or owners.

SEC. 2. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial

by a petit jury.
SEC. 3. Any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like of-fence had been committed on a free white person, and on like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave."

Upon the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention, President Calhoun made a brief speech in reply to a vote of thanks, in which he made the following truthful administration

'You have indeed, gentlemen, met under most ema small minority of the people of the Territory, you have, since assembling, been menaced by a lawles m b, which threatened to dispurse the convention, and even to take your lives. But heeding neither their threats nor their menaces, you have gone onward u

Of the closing scene of the convention, a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following account, which is corroborated by the correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat:

'The vote for final adjournment was taken on Sunday morning, at 1 o'clock. Before it was decided by the Chair, Henderson of Leavenworth rose and cried, 'Now, boys, let's have a drink all round!' which was received with such vociferous applause that, though it is presumed the President declared the convention adjourned, nothing of the kind was heard. The rest of the three hours of darkness, till Sab-

bath morning's sun, were passed in taking that drink, and some more—and daylight revealed a terrible strewing about of the wreck of the Constitutional Convention.'

The Lawrence correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, recounting the doings of the Convention, says:

'This is the greatest scheme of the day. The whole tolent of the dominant national party has been called into the service, and they have been paying us flying visits for the last six months, and holding counsel with Walker upon the surest way to success. Whatever Walker may say to 'our folks,' and in his public speeches and his laxative proclamations, there is no questioning the fact that he came here with a sworn purpose which is being fast carried out, and that he brought with him from Washington the manuscript copy of a Kansas constitution, prepared under the wings of the capitol, almost identical with the one now adopted. Further, a sum of money from Washington, and another, furnished by the Southern extremists, has been used as a corruption fund in that convention, and the Washington purse was a little the longest, conused as a corruption fund in that convention, and the Washington purse was a little the longest, consequently they have the best half in the bargain. Walker was undoubtedly privy to all this, but towards the close of the session, he moved over to Leavenworth to appear out of the ring, but all the while kept his runners upon the line of communication. It is believed that he fully approves of the constitution, just as it has passed, but he must try his hand at buncomb again, and will very likely swear and curse at certain times, when any Lawswear and curse at certain times, when any Lawrence man is in hearing. He will talk of convening
the Legislature to counteract their movements, but
he will disappoint our best judges if he ever does
anything more than talk. All his friends appear
jubilant at the result in the convention, and every an appears to understand just what comes next in the programme, and what office will turn up to their gislatures for his removal, but twice rendered inope

the programme, and what office will turn up to their advantage by-and-by.

It requires no illustration to show that the schedule is a mere trick, in reference to submission.—
Vote as you will, it is pro-slavery at last; and voting for it only gives it the popular sanction, and thus far legalizes it. Consequently, no free State man will be found voting on the 21st of Decumber. It is the greatest exhibition of brazen impudence on record. We are a forbearing people, or I would indulge in a little speculation relative to the effects of such attempted usurpation upon a free colony of squatter sovereigns. But what we intend to do in squatter sovereigns. But what we intend to do in the case is what they most want to know. Our squatter sovereigns. But what we intend to do in the case, is what they most want to know. Our counsels are profound and discreet, and well kept at present. They have taken one flattering unction to their souls that will be of short duration, viz: That owing to our past trials and discouragements, we shall accept almost any terms, however unpleasant in fan another flame and protract our suf fering. We are even more sensitive to our just rights than at any past hour, and we can but regard this late development as the inauguration of fresh troubles. The little handful who acted it out at Lecompton are not a tithe of our enemy's power. The supreme authority is beyond them, and Walker is accessory to it all. Only twenty-six voted in the affirmative on the

final adoption of the constitution, and the next day only thirty-two signatures had been obtained to it being one over a quorum; and some of these are indi viduals who had resigned their seats, permanently before the final adjournment. They were visited a terwards, and prevailed on to sign the infamous do *ument. One member was in town yesterday, who said the constitution he signed had a clause in i submitting it to a vote upon No constitution,' and that he would not have signed it without that clause. He was an ignorant man, and had doubtless been imposed upon by showing him a paper with that clause attached, for the purpose of fraudulent-ly getting him to sign it. Posterity will preserve

A letter from Kansus of the 8th inst., from prominent free State man, thus indicates the course meditated by the free State party. It was too early, however, for consultation and decision:

"The 'Constitution without slavery' is a pro lavery Constitution, and we have no vote against I do not know what will be done, but think we shall the Constitution, so that all citizens may enjoy equal not vote at all upon it till the Territorial Legisla- political rights. ture meet, and provide for submitting it, with the Topeka Constitution, to a fair vote of the people. We can do nothing by voting before. The President of their Convention, J. Calhoun, a very ultra man, appoints the Judges of Election and counts the votes, and he censured Gov. Walker for rejecting the Oxford and McGee frauds. Should the above course be pursued, we trust our friends in Congress will keep off the vote on the Lecompton Constitu-

tion till we have our vote upon it.

They have a State election about the first of January, and under the auspices of the same President. If they succeed with this Constitution, they will re-

The Philadelphia Press, Col. Forney's paper, expresses its views in the following plain and manly

We publish this morning the schedule adopted by the Kansas Constitutional Convention. Contrary what we conceive to be the true intent and meaning of the Kansas Nebraska act, the resolutions of th vote for 'the Constitution with slavery, or for the Constitution without slavery,' but they cannot vote tion to be their fundamental law, and by the abne-gation of this privilege, they are deprived of the full exercise of that right of forming their own institucarries of that right of forming their own institutions, to which they are entitled by every consideration of justice and right. The proposed election is
in a less complete and more offensive form than that
by which Louis Napoleon obtained the confirmation
of his assumption of the position of Emperor from
the French people. While he refused to give them
the French people. While he refused to give them an opportunity to vote for such candidates as they preferred, he still submitted the proposition whether he should or should not be placed upon the throne. He at least gave them a chance to vote him down, if the cordial support of the whole body of Hunkers

master instead of the servant—as though it was de-termined to fasten and make binding its action upon party? the constituency. This strange and unjust pro-ceeding necessitates the conviction—that it was afraid of popular condemnation—afraid to trust its work to the free action of the people—afraid to do its duty, and to place the power of final judgment upon its proceedings where it belonged, in the hands of those most deeply interested in them. It hands of those most deeply interested in them. If the constitution suits a majority of the people of Kansas, they would vote for it in any event, and it would become their fundamental law. If it does would become their fundamental law. If it does not, they should have an opportunity of voting cause of liberty is losing ground. It will not be re-

against it.
What right had the Convention to limit the power of the people to action upon merely one question, and to confine their judgment even upon that by narrow boundaries? The whole power belonged to the citizens of the Territory. There was no warrant for dividing it, and we can conceive no just and proper reason for thus dwarfing their sovereignty. The whole affair wears the aspect of a mere trick—an unworthy expedient—which should be met with no

There are other features of this schedule of ar extraordinary character, but we shall not comment on them now. We regret and deplore the action of on them now. We regret and deplore the action of the Convention, and, considering in how slight a degree it represented the whole body of the people of the Territory, are greatly disappointed that it did not magnanimously crown its labors by submitting them fully and fairly to its citizens, and thus to have closed forever the mouths of those who have clam-ored so loudly against the Democratic party on the score of alleged frauds in Kansas, and brought the exciting drama of its territorial difficulty to a final close.

papers, will be a warning to the Administration that in sanctioning the proceedings of the provery Convention, they will alienate the sympa of many of the more lair-minded of their North

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, NOVEMBER 27, 1857.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING. LT In order to insure the desired action upon it it is indispensable that the following petition should be immediately circulated for signatures, and present-ed to the Legislature at as early a period in January as practicable. Legal voters and non-votersomen-are alike urged to sign it. Which shall be the banner town ?

To the Honorable Senate and House of Represen of Massachusetts, in General Court assem

The undersigned, citizens of this Commonwealth spectfully represent-

That by a law passed May 21, 1855, by the Legis

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

Your petitioners further represent-

That in open defiance of this law, and of the volof the people of Massachusetts, as expressed (without distinction of party) by the action of two separate Le

the office of Judge of Probate; and thus enforce 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 w men of Massachusetts to circulate and sign, as under stand 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 remo val of Judge Loring.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representative

of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled : Whereas, the women of the State of Massachu setts are disfranchised by the Constitution, solely or

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 show :-

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

Third. 'Taxation and representation are insepar-

We, the undersigned, therefore petition your hono able body to take the necessary steps for a revision of

SHALL BOSTON HAVE A SLAVE-CATCH ING MAYORP

Mayor Rice, of this city, having declined standing s a candidate for re-election, four meetings of wha is styled 'The Citizen's Municipal Nominating Convention' have been held to nominate his successo terminating in the choice of Hon. SAMUEL A. ELIOT by precisely the requisite majority, (37 out of 79 votes,) as a candidate for the Mayoralty. The Trans tain the government in the hands of a minority so eller says that the Republicans and Democrats very long as they please, unless there should be a revolu- generally united in voting for Mr. Bliot'-a most remarkable agreement, certainly! Among the Renames of Charles W. Slack, Esq., and John L. Swift, Esq., two of the most active supporters of that party Such glaring inconsistencies are inexplicable, excep by a process very damaging to the political integrit parties concerned. It will be remembered tha of all the members of Congress from New England incinnati Platform, the Inaugural Address of Mr. Mr. Eliot was the only one who dared to record h Buchanan, the recommendations of Gov. Walker, the pledges of many of the members of that Convention, the general expectations of the country, and in defiance of the true principles of liberal Democratic government, that body has refused to submit its work fairly to the citizens of Kansas. There is of popular indignation. Of course, he is in spirit no honest submission of the new Constitution to the action of the people. It is provided that they may should be be elected Mayor, he will be prompt to favote for the Constitution with slavery, or for the cilitate the seigure and rendition of any poor facility. cilitate the seizure and rendition of any poor fugitive slave, who may attempt to find a refuge in the city o Hancock and Adams. It is easy to anticipate th may be opposed to its provisions. They are not al-lowed an opportunity of saying whether they do or do not desire the document framed by this Conven-South: it will give courage to the whole body of slavehunters, and unquestionably stimulate to the captur of new victims among us under his administration.

nance all agitation of the subject of slavery in that desired to do so. This right the Kansus Con-tional Convention has refused to the people of nomination of such a man, and placing him at the that Territory.

The Convention has acted as though it was the head of our municipal affairs! Is there to be no end

> It will avail nothing to plead, that this is a munic pal election, and has nothing to do with any State or national issue. For what he has done, Mr. Eliot de garded as a local affair, detached from all but munici pal considerations. His nomination is as great as outrage to the moral and humane sentiment of the Commonwealth, as was the invitation extended to Senator Mason, of Virginia, the author of the Fugitive Slave Law, to take part in the proceedings at the nauguration of the statue of General Warren on Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June last. Boston has only to ratify it—so we fear she will, through the complicity of Republicanism—to make another black mark upon her escutcheon, and to render herself still more contemptible in the eyes of the jeering South.

For the latest ebullitions of satanic Democra ead the articles we have copied into the 'Refuge of Oppression, on our first page, from the Lawrence (Democratic!!) Sentinel, relative to the late slave case in this city. Their author reveals himself to be a loathsome political hypocrite and a low blackguard.

We are indebted to our estemed friend, Cap ZEBINA H. SMALL, of Harwich, for a generous supp of fine Cranberries, raised on his own lands, and in the cultivation of which he has been very successful. The gift is equally seasonable and gratifying Cape God be doubled in its productiveness!

THE NORTHERN DISUNION CONVEN-

and for it has grown no less! Was ever elsewhere such impious brazen-facedness, such monstrous villany, as is exhibited from month to month by the Slave Oligarchy of this country, through its chosen

Nothing has given us greater surprise, of late than the manner in which the postponement was received by our friends in Ohio, particularly by those who assembled at Cleveland. Greatly disappoint we supposed they would be; but we did not expecto see so much feeling excited, in some cases approximating to passionate warmth,-on a question of sound expediency, under circumstances which no man anticipated at the time the Call was issued. which have had no parallel since the American gov rnment was organized, and which we are thoroughly convinced made it highly advisable, if not absolutely indispensable, that a postponement should be made The result of the Convention which was held was, in our opinion, a complete vindication of the soundness of judgment of the Committee of Arrangements. The attendance was meagre, and substantially local; for, owing to the failure of the telegraphic despatches, notifying the postponement, scarcely any were kept away from the meeting who intended to be present Now, we can conceive of nothing more ill-advised, where a strong popular demonstration is desired, and a representation of the free States summoned, and where no moral principle is involved by delay, than to persist in holding a meeting at the time technical ly agreed upon, in utter disregard of a state of affairs over the whole country, which renders it certain that the object sought for cannot be attained. The Convention agreed upon was for discussion and inquiry, and the time for bolding it was, comparatively, of little consequence. To speak of its postponement as inflicting a heavy blow upon the Anti-Slavery cause, as tantamount to a worse betrayal of it than was the 'New Organization' movement in 1840, strikes us as wild and extravagant in the extreme. No mere question of expediency as to time and place can involve or produce such consequences. Our cause has received no harm by the decision of the Committee of Arrangements; on the contrary, we believe that decision was wise and judicious, and called for by the financial distress every where felt. True, the Call was countermanded at a late hour. This was not the fault of the Committee. It was at a late hour that the calamity came, and it was overwhelming, like a universal deluge. They felt that the step to be taken was a responsible one, nor did they take it without first getting the judgment of one who was supposed to be fully competent to give a sound opinion in behalf of our Western friends. We refer to our devoted condjutor, MARIUS R. ROBINSON, the editor of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle; and we are gratified to perceive that, in the Convention at Cleveland, he promptly took his share of the responsibility for advising a postponement—as follows :-

'Marius R. Robinson said, if anybody in the West was to be held in any way responsible for the post-ponement of the Northern Convention, he was the person. He greatly regretted the postponement, and had no objections to the resolutions passed by this had no objections to the resolutions passed by this meeting condemning that act. He received the proposition for postponement by telegraph, accompanied by a request to know his view of its propriety. Judg-ing from his information that the East would not be represented, and feeling that the Convention had betpostponement. After the postponement was agreed upon, notice was telegraphed to him, but the message was never received, and he first learned of it by letto many who designed to attend. He, however, published it, with the reasons assigned, and in the lanter on Thursday last, too late to give the information who designed to attend, he thought it was indispen- and the domestic service of his household—when he sable that a Convention should be held, and took all sees half his farm lying unemployed, and half his har possible means to give information that one would

Mr. Robinson was followed by our friend S. S. Pos- while he has it at his option to fill all those depart ter, who said that the wished to censure no one on ments with slave labor-how natural that, acting account of the putting off of this Convention. Cen- the party rule, which has guided him here, he should sure is for men who have done intentional wrong. say to himself- Why am I and my family thus wear He believed that nobody had so acted in this case- ing ourselves out with toil? If slavery is a great though he wished to express a very decided opinion against the judgment of the Committee.' This was just slavery be worse here than in the Southern States and magnanimous; not so, we think, the following re- where our party has agreed to sustain and protect it mark :— With regard to Mr. Robinson, the Committee had no right (2) to consult him, as he had no authority in the matter; and they did torong to try to get his senction to the act, and THUS TO DIVIDE THE as freedom where it was established-and if Whitties RESPONSIBILITY. This is an imputation quite un- the poet of freedom, took pains to bestow high culog worthy of our friend. What other conceivable mo- on that position, and to honor him, in taking it, wit ive does he, or any one clse, suppose that T. W. Hig- language so emphatic and significant as thisginson, Wendell Phillips and ourself could have, in consulting Mr. Robinson, except to procure his candid opinion, in behalf of those around him, as to what should be done? They certainly had 'a right' to confer with him as the recognized mouth-piece of he had any authority in the matter, but because no liberately took oath, in the presence of the Slave Pow time was to be lost, and he was regarded as being ful- er, to sustain this position, and repeatedly, in various ly qualified to give a suitable answer. They did not try to get his sanction to the act, but only his opin-their speeches the pledge of faithfulness to this oath ion; nor did they seek 'to divide the responsibility' - and if the ministers of religion generally, and eve as though it were a cowardly or corrupt procedure ! They do not shrink from taking the whole responsi- er, utter from the pulpit and support at the polls the bility upon themselves-relying for their justification upon the good sense and sober judgment of all those own convenience in carrying a little farther what it who take an interest in this question.

Notwithstanding the impression of our friend Dr. Brooke, and the proceedings at Cleveland, the Committee do not consider themselves discharged from the where already established, why should not one of it sider the expediency and practicability of dissolving the existing Union with the South. In the mean time, the discussion will go on; public attention will be more and more drawn to the subject; converts will be multiplying; no jot or tittle of the labors of our faithful Anti-Slavery agents will be lost; and by active and hearty co-operation, a NORTHERN CON-VENTION will be held, on the basis of the original Call, worthy of its name, and worthy of the cause of Universal Liberty.

The following laconic and comprehensive letter was sent to the Convention at Cleveland, to our but (in consequence of our non-atte was not received by us till now. We like its dire ness and spirit. Let all the people say, Amen!

To the Northern Concention:

I am with you in all proper steps toward the dissertion of the American Union. Invoking upon yo the blessing of the God of our fathers, I subscrib myself,

Respectfully, yours,

L. C. LOCKWOOD,

Pastor of Orthodox Congregational Church.

Pastor of Orthodox Congregation, (Conn.) Oct. 23, 1857.

PIDELITY TO PRINCIPLE. nst slavery, there is no secu It will be seen, by his letter in another column, that our friend Dr. A. Brooke, of Marlboro', Ohio, takes a different view of the late Disunion Convention are Cleveland from that expressed by Mr. Pillsbury in The Linerator of the 13th inst.—regarding it as the Dysuccessive assaults, and never, on any pretence, or Convention which was originally called, notwithed the promise of all the ground we gain from the focus of the 13th inst.—regarding it as the property of the prope Convention which was originally called, notwithstanding its official pestponement by the Committee
of Arrangements; and he thinks such was the view
of natural right. If we consent to the least authentitaken of it by those who were present. On the other
hand, we have a letter before us from Aaron M.
Powell, (who was present at Cleveland,) in which,
after strongly disapproving of the postponement, he
treats the gathering on that occasion as purely spontreats the gathering on that occasion as purely sponspaceus, and says:— I hope the holding of such a Convention as we all desire will not be lost sight of; that when the opportune hour shall again appear, the Committee will go forward, and the Convention be held. Surely, the self and his family, unrestricted by injustice, either demand for it has grown no less! Was ever else- of his neighbor or of the community, is a point invariably to be kept in view, and watched with the more calous acrutiny in proportion to the value of the bribe offered for its suppres

As the two hosts in this contest approach equality in numbers, by the gradual passing over of bodies, of individuals, to, or towards the abolitionists, the propositions for such compromise will increase in frequence and in plausibility. Hitherto they have come from the North only. Hitherto the South has found impudence, bluster, and aggression her most successful policy, and has found the leaders in Church and State, and the masses who follow their unprincipled guidance, perfectly willing and ready to play into her guidance, periectly willing and ready to play into her hands. But if the North, or New England, or Mas-sachusetts, cannot be persuaded to take the true, right and best position of voluntary secession from the support of a slaveholding Union, the less satisfactory methods of gradualism will nevertheless continue advance, and when the hesitating border States shall have shaken off the burden and fetter of slavery, and the force of the South shall have been diminished t that extent,-when, in short, she shall be obliged to choose between the relinquishment of half or the whole, the South too will have compromises to offer Only by the absolute disregard and rejection of all such, and inflexible adherence to the demands of right and justice, can we make satisfactory progress. The abolition of slavery in a State where it has ex

isted, or its prohibition in a Territory about to become State, is a very different thing from the establishment of freedom and justice there. Abundance of oppression may exist outside of the domain of slavery Gradual emancipation, being a measure dictated and regulated by self-interest instead of justice, is likely still to disregard the rights of the oppressed class, t consider them as moveables to be disposed of, rather than as men entitled to human rights and humane consideration, and to substitute the antagonism of white against black, for that of master against slave. This is the very feeling now prevailing, and apparently increasing, in the Western States and Territories. The New England men, whose emigration to the West in such numbers has been boasted of by the Republican party as affording assurance of the triumph of good principles there, have carried thither their shameful prejudices against the colored race, and have not blushed to practise the injustice (the same in kind with slavery, though less in degree,) of expelling black men from their Strtes and Territories, or imposing shameful disabilities upon their continuan

We cannot escape from the consequences of a false principle. Who can estimate the amount of demoralization which will flow from the movement now going on in Oregon Territory-by authority of the Con vention which has just framed its Constitution for acceptance or rejection by the people-which calls upon every voter to declare at the polls whether he wishes slavery to be admitted or excluded? Who can estimate the pernicious consequences which will necessarily flow from the very idea upon which this proceeding is based, that the voters have a right, if they will, to establish and legalize this hideous wickedness-and from the actual balancing, in the mind of each voter, of the conveniences or inconveniences that may accrue to him and his family, according to the deciter be postponed than to attempt to hold a mere frag-mentary one, he so expressed himself. Then, how-ever, he supposed there was time, by using all due settled? Not to speak of the confirmation of vicious cha-recter there are resulting to the member of the Democratic racter thence resulting to the member of the Democratic party, or of South-side Adams' church, who may have gone to settle in Oregon, let us look at its operation on the Republican who has gone there from Massa and for Wilson here. When such an one finds it difficult to obtain labor for the cultivation of his land and the domestic service of his household-when he vest spoiling ungathered, and his wife and daughte tasked beyond their strength in household cares evil, this also is a great evil; and, how, after all, wil ected where it was already established, just as much

"Rise up, Fremont, and go before!
The hour must have its man;
Put on the hunting shirt once more,
And lead in Freedom's van!"

and if Sumner and Wilson accepted their nomin Western abolitionism, through his Bugle-not because tions to the Senate expressly on this ground, and de one so reformatory in character as Henry Ward Beech same position-why should I hesitate to consult my is wise, and right, and best, to carry so fart"

trust committed to them, but will in due season an- members in Oregon or Minnesota argue thus, and dis nounce the time when, in their best judgment, as far regard the inconsistency of voting for the extension as human foresight can go, it will be advisable to hold of slavery, in consideration of sharing in those advan a Convention of the People of the Free States, to contain, and the Republicans so unanimously allow, it

ontinued existence!
Whether or not the Republicans in the Territor follow the policy which stands to them instead of principle to this extent, there can be no doubt that many of them will join with the current which now sets s strongly in those regions for the entire exclusion of the colored people from those prospective States to which they are not to be admitted as slaves, or at least for discouraging their immigration there by the priva-tion of suffrage, or by other odious and oppressive methods of legal discrimination between black and

The proscriptive policy, which, under the specious plea of protection to white labor, opposes itself as much to the rights belonging to free colored men as to the wrongs inflicted on slaves, seems now to be a popular and an increasing policy in the West. The selfighness thus advocated finds partisans far more rapidly than any plan of treatment which appeals to justice, right, and the golden rule, in the cause of the poor and helpless. These facts show, not only the with which men hate those whom they have

injured, but the miserable laxness and deficiency in he religious instruction even of the New England people. If men who leave this region with the reputation of Christians, regenerate men, and members, in good and regular standing, of evangelical churches, in good and regular standing, of evangelical churches, on going to the South become slaveholders, and on going to the West join in the oppressive measures above alluded to against the colored people, withou rebuke, either from the churches they have left or from those which they join, it is in great part because their spiritual guides have administered to them, even here, rather theology than religion; have taught them to strive rather for safety in the next world than them to strive rather for safety in the next world than for righteousness in this; and have represented Sab-baths and sacraments, rites and ceremonies, as not only parts of Christianity, but as more important parts than justice and mercy.

Whatever may be the causes of this want of prin-

ciple, its disfranchisement of the colored man in the West needs to be combated as resolutely as its enslavement of him in the South. No plea of the advantage of yielding to a majority for the sake of harmony, any more than the stale pretence of superior mony, any more right on the part of the white race, should for a moment be admitted as justifying the infliction of so gross an injustice. The opportunity of testifying for right against wrong, and for principle against selfishness, always precious, is preeminent. ly so when a word in season may turn the scale in enough of hesitating minds to print the right stamp upon the forming institutions of a State; and the writer or speaker who can make his influence tell towards such a result, will have better assurance in that one moment than most men attain through their whole earthly lives, that he has not lived in vain. A SINGING-BOOK FOR EVERY FARILY. Just pub-

lished by Oliver Ditson & Co., Washington street, Boston, Continental Harmony-a collection of the most celebrated Pselm Tunes, Anthems, and Pavorite Pieces; designed particularly for 'Old Folks' Concerts' and the Social Circle. Its chief object is to present, in their original form, such favorite tunes, composed by early American authors, which are to this day sung and heard with no less enthusiasm than in the times of our fathers. Special pains have been taken that nothing should be admitted unworthy of preservation, and to render the Collection all that the most ardent friends of the undertaking could desire. It contains also quite a number of pieces by Handel. Haydn, Mozart, Kent, Arnold, Chapple, and others, which have been favorites with the public. Ther were sung at ordinations and on special occasions by the 'best singers' in Billings' and Holden's daywere loved then, are loved now, and will continue to be, so long as the human heart can vibrate with emotions responsive to the touch of devotional melody.' Another feature of this work is its Secular Department, consisting of the most favorite patriotic home songs, selected as the most beautiful and chaste among the popular melodies of the day. We have seen no collection equal to this; nor would we exchange one of its glorious old tunes-such as Lenox, Majesty, Ocean, Arnheim, Paradise, Bridgewater, Coronation, Greenfield-for a whole cart-load of modern church music.

DANCING. A small and neatly printed volume has just been published in this city by Patrick Donahue, 23 Franklin street, and is for sale by A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington street, entitled Balls and Dancing Parties condemned by the Scriptures, Holy Fathers, Holy Councils, and most renowned Theologians of the Church. Advice to Young Persons concerning Them. From the French of Abbé Hulot. By Young Man.' It is a work that contains many good suggestions and just animadversions; though its definition of dancing affixes to the act nothing wrong in itself :- Dances are assemblies of persons of different sex, principally young men and women, who move in measured pace, according to rule, to the sound of musical instruments, for the sake of procuring and imparting pleasure.' Now, it is nothing more than bigotry or asceticism to say that young men and women necessarily commit an immorality by assembling together-by moving in measured pace to the sound of music-and thus seeking to extract enjoyment therefrom. 'There is a time to sing, and a time to dance.' Every thing depends upon the manner, the motives, and the circumstances. Against such balls demned, every pure and upright person will record his protest—as they are unquestionably of a most de-moralizing tendency, inflaming the blood, exciting lacivious emotions, injuring the health, and ensuaring the soul. Hence they cannot be too strongly repudiated; not because they are condemned by the lloly Scriptures, or by the Holy Fathers and Doctors of the Church,' or by 'the Holy Councils,' or by 'the Bishops and Theologians of the Church,'-for all these together settle nothing as to what is right and proper; the tree producing its own fruit-the act deermining its own quality. If the dancing that is here rebuked cannot be shown to be pernicions in itself, it is in vain that condemnation of it is sought in the scriptures, or among the Holy Fathers and Holy Councils. If it can be thus shown, then the case is made out on a sound and reliable basis; and these authorities are needless.

A LETTER WORTHY OF THE MAN. WEST NEWTON, Nov. 23, 1857.

I thank you heartily for the explicit testimony you gave, in your last Friday's print, to my anti-slavery integrity. Without any unkind intent, as I conceive, on the part of the Editor of the Journal of Education, the suppression of the passage in Mr. May's Memoir, of which you spoke, does me great injustice. It places me in a false position. Under the circumstance of the case, it is something more than a mere omission. It warrants the inference that I have been, hitherto, either hostile or utterly indifferent to the whole antislavery enterprise. What other impression could one possibly get from the article, seeing that it is from the hand of Mr. May, and makes particular mention of my position in relation both to the Peace and Temperance movement? I would rather the Editor had suppressed twice the quantity from almost any other part of the Memoir; yea, I had almost said, I would rather he had not published the article at all. I am an abelitioniet :- through evil report and good report, I would be known as such. I am not willing that any one should feel at liberty to infer the contrary, from any thing said or unsaid, written or unwritten of me would ever remember the slave as bound with him; and should I ever grow cowardly, and refuse to pest his cause, or to labor, or to suffer in his behalf shea I can bring him relief, then let my name find na part in the records of true men; let it be mentioned, mentioned at all, only with scorn; yea, let it be car out in infamy to rot.

Yours for the slave, C. PEIRCE.

ENCOURAGEMENT. Extract of a letter from Mrs. FRANCES H. DEATH

dated LEOMINSTER, Nov. 1, 1867 :-Although I was unable to directly obtain much aterial aid, I found many who were willing to us their influence directly for the American Society. It and hearty co-operation among many prominent Re-publicans. Surely, there are some true and consistent friends of the cause among this class of men. I never have met with more genuine heartiness than during these two weeks. Clergymen, editors, doctors, all, among those I saw, are growing in strength and sympathy in the good work. As soon as it is deemed at visable, I shall gladly commence my work again.

THE NORTHERN CONVENTION.

DEAR FRIEND GARBISON : THE LIBERATOR of Nov. 6th contains certain re marks upon the late Convention at Cleveland, expres give of doubt whether the parties there asser considered it as the Northern Convention previously called, or merely a local gathering; to which Mr. Pillsbury responds in the next issue to the effect, that sinally, the resolutions were amended so as to hold a Convention, instead of the Convention.' This statement of our friend Pillsbury makes it apparent that either I have wholly misunderstood this matter, or he has; and it appears to me neither the facts which transpired in the preliminary meetings to which he alludes, nor the record of the official proceedings, as signed by the President and Secretaries, will sustain his view of the case. To ascertain the sentiments of the friends, and to fix beyond a doubt the character of the Convention, I offered to the consideration of those assembled the following resolutions, which became the basis of all further action, in the form to which they were altered, not amended :-

Whereas, a Northern Convention to assemble in Cleveland this day, to consider the practicability, the probability and the expediency of a separation between the Free and Slave States, was called by over six thousand persons; and, whereas, an attempt has been made by the Committee of the Worcester Convention to postpone the meeting of an assemblage thus called;

ented or moral, was possessed by that Committee to atempt such postponement, after the signing and publication of the call for the Convention; made, too, as an hour so late as to forbid all consultation among is signers, and even for many of them to hear of the

Resolved, That good faith towards the public, a due respect for ourselves, and more especially, our respon-ibility to the cause of Human Liberty, will not per-mit us to relinquish the design for which we have assembled; and though, by the mistaken policy of frends, we are deprived of the assistance and counsel of many ardent co-laborers from distant States who expected to be with us, we will proceed to organize
Anothern Convention, in accordance with the terms
of the original call.

As these resolutions were understood by some t imply a censure of the Committee, although any imputation against their motives was disclaimed by their mover, they were informally recommitted to Mr. Pillsbury and myself to modify the language in this particular, and he reported them back in the form in which they passed, without a word, as I believe, of an intended change in the character of the Convention. Nor do I think the persons assembled could have been permitted to hold a meeting differing in character from the one contemplated in the call. With this understanding, it was arranged that Mr. Howland, as the Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements, was the proper person to call the Convention to order, previously to the temporary organiration, which he accordingly did. And I heard and knew of no dissent, from that time, from the idea that we were holding the Northern Convention originally provided for; and consonant with this, you will observe one of its resolutions provides for the call of its successor, if such there shall ever be, by the officers

A difference of opinion did exist among the agents and others who attended these preliminary meetings, in respect to the right of the Committee to postpone the meeting, after the call for it had been so numeronly signed, and the time and place fixed. But the large majority were understood ultimately to have agreed, that the live women and men who affixed their names to that call, possessed the only authority which existed to postpone the meeting of the Convention. From first to last, I have heard no one charge intentional wrong upon the Committee. All lamented it as a most unfortunate mistake, nor do I perceive now, any more than I did then, how, with justice, my inference against the integrity of the Committee could be drawn from the resolutions as originally offred. I do not believe that, individually or collectrely, that Committee claims infallibility in judgment. Those so faithful as are they in criticising both the errors and the crimes of their fellows, must surely feel that others possess the same right, and when occasion offers, are under the same solemn obligation, to criticise them. And the unwillingness of a few at Cleveland to consent to a statement of facts, from which it was feared we might be considered as juigment, gave painful evidence of our need of watchfulness, lest we permit a man-worship to interfere between us and our duty to the slave.

In your editorial of the 6th, you remark, 'And we submit to the candor of all concerned, that it was doing an act of palpable injustice to the Committee to amit from the resolutions of censure, all reference to the ground on which they deemed the postponement justifiable.' To this I would reply, there seemed to be sufficient reason for the omission in the fact that, through the Tribune, and otherwise, the Committee had already given to the public their reasons for the

But there was an unpleasant feature in the affair, which your complaint renders it necessary to allude to. The Bugle of October 24th contained the following:- Just as our paper was going to press on Thursday, the 22d inst., we received the following notice, which has been sent to the New York Tribune for publication: . We understand the Northern Conventon announced to be held at Cleveland on the 28th, will be postponed on account of the unavoidable absence of Wendell Phillips, and the financial pressure of the times." This was the only explanation of which we were in possession, of the motives inducing to this extraordinary proceeding. The mortification which overwhelmed all those men and women who had been urging upon individuals the duty of attending this Convention as the most important movement of the age, and who had received a sympathetic retonse from thousands of the brave and true, and their tonfasion of face when appealed to for an explanation of the cause, may be more easily imagined than described. Respect for themselves, and for those from whom the paragraph purported to have emanated, ferbade them to give one of these reasons, at least, treater publicity. We supposed ourselves to be ensigni in an enterprise far-reaching and sublime in its consequences, and depending more upon the princi-ples on which it was founded than upon individual men for its accomplishment; and I can hardly think the man exists, who would more conscientiously distigntenance the thought, that the success or failure of one of the great instrumentalities of this enterprise thould be supposed to depend upon his presence or s'sence, than would be to whom these allusions refer. And this I say, with full cognizance of the fact of which I endeavored to inform him, that expectant lousands anxiously looked for his presence thereat.(1) Nothing has occurred, nor should any thing be permitted to transpire, which should prevent the cordia to-operation of all the parties to this affair in any fature efforts in the same direction. We are too few to separate upon matters of mere form, our duties are too onerous to permit of disputes and divisions to grow out of any mistakes on either hand. Those whom the late Convention authorized to call another will

Yours, most truly, A. BROOKE.
Marlhoro', O., Nov. 18, 1857.

late Convention to leave the matter.

without doubt gladly avail themselves of the assist-

ance of the old Committee of Arrangements, and these, it is presumed, will with equal gladness wel come the co-operation, in future preliminaries, of the true men and women in whose charge it pleased the

(1) Dr. Brooke does no more than simple justice to Mt. Phillips in this reference. The mention of his same, in connection with the postponement of the Convention, was intended to be merely incidental, and should not be invidiously construed.—Ed. Lib.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society was never sex, in Century Chapel, on Sunday, Nov. 15. A tour in the very respectable number of persons were present in sonal and wherf, E. chapel was entirely filled, and close attention was giv-

en to all the addresses and proceedings.

In the absence of the President, (Mr. Rem is engaged in anti-slavery labors in Ohio.) TROMAS HASKELL, of Gloucester, acted as President. He called the meeting to order, and made a brief opening

Opportunity being given, prayer was offered by Samuel May, Jr. The venerable Abner Burnham rose to express his full accordance with the spirit and sentiments of the prayer, and his unabated interest in the Anti-Slavery cause. Passages of Scripture were read, and an address, discriminating between true Christianity, and a spurious, worthless counterfeit of it, was delivered by S. May, Jr. Joseph Merrill of Danvers, and Parker Pillsbury also spoke, both with

In the afternoon and evening, the time was princi pally occupied by Messrs. Pillsbury and May. Much interest seemed to be felt in the meeting, and it is hoped that a good work was done. We must express our regret that so few from other towns in the county

were present. This ought not so to be..

The following resolutions were presented by Pan-KER PILLSBURY, and adopted by the Society:

1. Resolved, That the Platform of the American Anti-Slavery Society is not a mere question of Slavery Extension. either in Texas or Kansas—nor a Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, or of the Missouri Compromise, or a Reversal of the recent Dred Scott Decision on most of which subjects the Free Soil or Republican party has, from time to time, joined issue with the South and Slavery-supporting parties, though always, so far, with defeat; but it is a conflict for grand moral and religious principle-a conflict in behalf of an issue as vital and solemn as all the combined interests of justice and humanity, in all time and throughout 'eternity-the issue whether man, at any time, in any place, under any law, constitution or religion, can hold property in a fellow-man.

2. Resolved, That on that question we have but or

answer-Slavery is Robbery, and the SLAVEHOLDER UNDER OUR SLAVE SYSTEM IS A ROBBER. No matter whether he owns slaves at the South, or becomes the holder of them under the government by supporting the Union and Constitution, that the Southern claimant may more easily plunder them-or by fellowshipping slaveholders as Christians, as do the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and all the more popular and powerful denominations of the American

3. Resolved, That the Northern political and religious apologists and accomplices in the slave system should be held as at least quite as quilty for its continuance as any of those who rob mothers of their tinuance as any of those who rob mothers of their say that it is an able, interesting and entertaining babes, or sell the virtue and chastity of two millions lecture. It was listened to with close attention, and of women to whatever white ruffian may buy it in the slave shambles.

was adopted by a very great majority, five persons only voting against it; all said to be members of the Democratic (what mockery of a name !) party :-

long been resisted, and the will of the people has too long been defied, by the persistance of Edward Greeley Loring of Boston in continuing in the office of Judge of Probate for Suffolk county, while also holding the office of Fugitive Slave Commissioner, in derogation of the laws, and of the popular will as express ed again and again; and we hope and expect that the newly-elected Governor and Legislature will at once accomplish the work which two preceding Legislatures would with such unanimity have done, had they not been defeated by Governor Gardner, and remove Judge Loring from the office which he now officially holds.

A collection of \$10 63 was made in behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and the meeting adjourned, to re-assemble at the call of the Secretary. MOSES WRIGHT, Sec'y.

cating censure on Messrs. Garrison and Phillips, although no inference could justly be drawn therefrom
were than that we considered them mistaken in
2025 Foreign. The receipts have been a little less
part than the counsels of my desires, I should have accepted to the my desires and the counsels of my desires, I should have accepted to the my desires and the counsels o than \$10,000, leaving the Association in debt \$829.52. this moment accept—needing all my strength bethan \$10,000, leaving the Association in debt \$822.52.

One of its Vice Presidents, (Rev. Ephraim Pranony,) lie duties. It was on this account I declined your inand its General Agent, (Calvin Whiring,) have vitation. died since the last annual meeting. An appropriate

> our General Agent. He was appointed Nov. 8, 1855, and discharged the duties of the office until within a few weeks before his decease. His good memory, and his habits of order and accuracy, rendered him little liable to be deceived by the host of impostors who came before him; to whose stories, however, the kindness of his heart led him always to give ready
>
> A SLAVE SIX YEARS IN A FREE STATE.—We make the kindness of his heart led him always to give ready attention. The vacancy in the office of General Agent has been temporarily filled by Miss E. S. Nes-bitt, who had been previously acting as Clerk; and we bear witness, with great pleasure, to the efficiency and success with which she has discharged the duties of both offices.'

'A colored girl named Ruth, was taken to Caseyville, ill., six years ago, by Maj. Mallory, who represented that the girl was given to his wife to raise unarms in despair at the prospect of the winter which
is coming upon us. We are in debt. Financial
troubles are thick upon the community. Death has
been busy among our members, and has recently removed one of our largest contributors.* Prices of
all the necessaries of life are high; and employment
is, and is likely during the winter to continue to be,
more difficult to be found than at any time during
our experience. Losses have come heavily on some
of our members, who have been accustomed to give
from the largeness of their means and their hearts.
Their hearts are still as large; but the stream of their
boanty must be stayed; and we must now look to new
sources, and hope for even larger aid, when larger necessities and heavier demands will be surely pressing Their hearts are still as large; but the stream of their bonnty must be stayed; and we must now look to new sources, and hope for even larger aid, when larger necessities and heavier demands will be surely pressing upon us. We fully appreciate the benevolence of those to whom we appeal from year to year, and the regret of many of those who in these times of pecuniary disorganization are deprived of the pleasure of giving: but the poor remain with us; and, during the approaching winter, they are liable to need, much more than heretofore, the assistance which the wealthy giving: but the poor remain with us; and, during the approaching winter, they are liable to need, much more than heretofore, the assistance which the wealthy can afford. We do not desire to place this matter in any stronger light before our contributors than we feel ourselves compelled to do; but the growing usefulness of our Association will receive a grievous check, if the pressure of the times extends to the diminution of our pecuniary resources.

Donations are solicited of cast-off winter and summer garments for men's, women's, and children's use,—such as hats, coats, jackets, vests, pants, boota and shoes; bonnets, dresses, and under-garments of all descriptions; in short, any thing which may be a suppressed to the calculation of the court of Lordana. The calculation of the court of Common Pleas courts of the court of Common Pleas, and he was overralled by the Court of Common Pleas, and he was

and shoes; bonnets, dresses, and under-garments of all descriptions; in short, any thing which may be made useful to the poor will be thankfully received, and will be sent for on leaving word at the Central Office, 10 Franklin street. Women's and children's garments are especially needed.

Since the death of the venerable Samuel Application, the late lamented John E. Thayer, Eag., has been the largest annual contributor to the funds of the Association.

The case seems to involve this question for the consideration of the Court, namely: 'Shall the prohibition in our constitution against the bringing of negroes into Indiana prevail, or shall it become a nullity by the overpowering authority of the United States Supreme Court?'

The constitution of Indiana, in its prohibition of blacks from the State, makes no difference between alaves, and free negroes. Decisions have already been slaves, and free negroes. Decisions have already been slaves, sustaining the exclusion of the latter. Now it remains to be seen whether privileges are to be allowed slaves and slavery, which are denied to free negroes and freedom.

North A. S. Society, it is expected, will be held at next week.

PUBLIC RECEPTION.

friends, and one of the first to tender congratulations was the venerable Robert Rantoul. of Beverly. The Transcript states that Senator Summer has nearly attained his former vigorous health, judging by his appearance. But his complete restoration will be a work of time. The eminent medical gentlemen, consulted on both sides of the Atlantic, very nearly agree in their belief in his ultimate recovery.

Neal Dow, of temperance fame, had a public reception at the Tremont Temple on Thursday evening, and a public breakfast at the Adams House, after the English style, on Friday morning, to welcome his return from Europe. Many distinguished friends of temperance were present at one or the other of these entertainments, among whom were Hon. Robert Rantoul, of Beverly, and Hon. Asahel Huntington, of Salem.

MECHANIC APPRENTICES' LIBRARY AS SOCIATION.

The first lecture of the course before the Meel Apprentices' Library Association was delivered Friday evening, in Tremont Temple, by Hon. N. P. Banks. There was a large audience assembled on the occasion, There was a large audience assembled on the occasion, which nearly filled the Temple. Upon the platform were seated a large number of distinguished gentlewere seated a large number of distinguished genue-men. At 7 1-2 o'clock, Hon, CHARLES SUMMER stepped upon the platform, which was the signal for general and repeated bursts of applause, a large num-ber of the audience rising in their seats and waving their hats, in honor of the distinguished gentleman. Soon after, Ms. Banks appeared, and the enthusiasm burst out afresh, and three loud cheers were given for

the Governor elect.

As soon as the applause had subsided, the Presi-As soon as the appliance had subsided, the Trest-dent of the Association announced that arrangements had been made for the delivery of a course of cight lectures the coming season, in Meionaon Hall, and trusted they would receive the generous support of

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. D. C. Eddy of the Harvard Street Church, after which the President introduced Hon. N. P. Banks as the lecturer of the

Mr. Banks proceeded to deliver his lecture on "The Choice of Associations and the Elements of National Wealth." This lecture is the same that has been de livered by Mr. Banks in New York and elsewhere, within a short time, and as an abstract of the same has been published in our columns, we refrain from giving a report of it at this time. It is sufficient to was liberally applauded.

At its conclusion, George W. Pettes, Esq., was in

troduced, and delivered a poem of much merit, on "Appearances." Portions of the poem were quite humorous, and its delivery elicited considerable ap-

At the conclusion of the poem, loud calls were made 4. Resolved, That the laws of this State have too front of the platform, seemingly unwilling to depar until that gentleman made a few remarks. Loud cheers were given in his honor, and there was a gene ral waving of hats and calls for him to speak. At length Mr. Sumner came forward, though with considerable reluctance, and addressed the assembly as

Fellow Citizens: This occasion is not mine. I does not belong to me. It belongs to the distinguished gentleman who has addressed you this evening, whom I once saw with such pride in the Chair of the House of Representatives at Washington, and whom I hope to see with equal pride in the Chair of our beloved Commonwealth. It belongs also to the silvertongued poet who has held your attention from be-

usages of this occasion to take advantage even of the usages of this occasion to take advantage even of the welcome which you now lavish upon me, to say anything except to express my gratitude. I pray you to believe me not insensible to the good wishes which sound in your kind greeting. There is one observation, however, which I will take this occasion to make. published its Sixth Annual Report, by which it appears that the whole number of families aided by the ed, I was honored with an invitation for the Association, during the control of the

Allow me, Mr. President, to offer my congratula died since the last annual meeting. An appropriate tribute is paid to both. Of the latter, the Report says:—

'Later in the year, death deprived us of the services of Calvin Whiting, whose large experience in the management of other charitable institutions in the city, and whose patient and willing spirit rendered him peculiarly fitted for the duties of the office of our General Agent. He was appointed Nov. 8, 1855, and discharged the duties of the office until within a that notwithstanding poverty, hardships and obta-

A SLAVE SIX YEARS IN A FREE STATE.—We make the following mention of a recent slave case from the Chicago Tribune. From the brief statement of facts, it would seem that a slave can be held as such for six years in a Free State, and then sold as such on free soil—two concessions never before, to our knowledge, accorded to slavery by the decision of any Free State

A colored girl named Ruth, was taken to Casey.

A DRED SCOTT CASE IN INDIANA.—The Indiana-polis Journal of the 14th says:

'It is a singular and interesting fact that the same point decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the celebrated Dred Scott case is now pend-ing before the Supreme Court of Indiana.

mer Burnt-60 to 75 Lives Lost .- The ste North A. S. Society, it is expected, will be held at Athol, Dec. 6th, or 13th. A more particular notice next week.

Rainbow was above Napoleon, Arkansas. From 50 to 75 lives were lost, including all the officers. [The boat's cargo, books and papers are a total loss. dicial Court. This trial does not appear to create an excitement in Boston, wherefore we judge that even the Abolitionists of that city are not fond of granting to the colored people 'rights' which interfere with their own tastes. We conclude, also, as they seem unwilling to sacrifice this little prejudice of theirs against color, to the great cause of human freedom, that if they had a few thousand dollars invested in Virginia negroes, they could hardly find it in their hearts to shriek for freedom so loudly as they are accustomed to do.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Fare Necroes in Boston. We find the following in the Boston Traveller, the home of Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and all the most prominent professed friends of negroes:—

Death by Starcation.—The jury summoned by Coroner Smith to investigate the cause of death of a colored child, returned the following verdict:—'That said deceased, the illegitimate child of Charles B. Williams and I'mma Jones, (colored.) was born healthy in every respect, and came to her death, when nineteen days old, at the house of James Porter, No. 1 Orange Lane, in the city of Boston, from starvation, by the neglect of its mother, Emma Jones, while said child was at its place of birth, at the house of Ann Rogers, Cabot street, Roxbury.' Does any one believe that such a case as this ever

Does any one believe that such a case as this ever occurred in all the South? Starved to death, in the midst of plenty; and that, too, by the neglect of its own mother! Cannot the fertile brain of some New England novelist give us this, depicted in Uncle Tom's Cabin style? What is the whipping of some surly, lazy negro, to be compared to the starvation of a helpless, innocent babe? Where are the sympathies of the philanthropists?—N. Y. Day Book. WORTHY OF BROUGHAM. At the inauguration of

the Queen's College, at Liverpool, on the 5th inst., Lord Brougham made a strong and stirring speech at the conclusion of which he delivered the following faithful testimony, in regard to the prosecution of that execrable traffic,' the foreign slave trade :-

. One word more, as to the cause in which I, and *One word more, as to the cause in which I, and those with whom I have been associated, were fellow-laborers. As to that cause, there has been a most entire success. And, though I speak it in Liverpool, which was once the seat of the infernal African slave trade, (cheers,) it is to me a matter of unspeakable delight and exultation, which I cannot suppress within my bosom, that I have lived to see not even the shadow of the shade of holding by that excerable traffic. (Cheers.) Let us hope that we are not to see it revised under another many. Let us hope that the sheat that the it revived under another name. Let us hope that the party will no longer exercise an influence, not merely to be deplored, but to be reprobated, over certain po-tentates with whom we are in alliance, and of whom I wish to speak with the greatest respect. But I grieve to find that what I predicted in the House of Lords last July, of this ridiculous pretext of encouraging the emigration, as it was called, of free African laborers—which was reviving the African slave trade—I regret to see, but I am not surprised to find, that what I then predicted has more than hereard and the the then predicted has more than happened, and that the innocent, and the useful, and the civilizing commerce of Africa is at present suspended by that specula-tion. I hope and trust that there will speedily be an end of it; but I could not have rested in peace an end of it; but I could not have rested in peace if I had not lifted my voice in Liverpool—(cheers)—as I did in the House of Lords, to denounce that which I call not an abomination—far from it—but a delusion prevailing elsewhere. (Loud cheers.)

ONE OF THEM ESCAPED ON THE BOAD BACK TO SLA-VERY. We learn that two colored boys, some eigh-teen or twenty years of age, who had escaped from their master, a Mr. Jewett, of Tennessee, were taken at Clevelandon Monday, where they had been quietly

for the country.

The cars could not be stopped for one negro, and pursuit of the fugitive. The other boy was brought to the city last evening, and is probably beyond the

to the city last evening, and is probably beyond the reach of any other than slave law.

The escape of the boy at Carlisle, we understand, created quite an excitement on the cars, and served to greatly relieve the monotony of a fatiguing trip. The chase was rather animated for a minute or two. If the master followed the runaway, he stood the risk tofore aided us by literary or pecuniary contribution of losing his property' remaining in the car, so he wisely concluded to secure the hird in hand, and then beat the bush for its mate.—Cincinnati Gazette, 19.

We are this morning again obliged to surrender a large portion of our paper to the details of the fearful crimes which are running over the city like some terrible pestilence. Three persons were slashed and hacked with knives at a low den in Water street, yesterday morning; one died immediately, and the other two are searcely alive. A man in the Bowery was stabbed by ruffans while defending his own premises. The young man shot a few days since in Canal street. The young man shot a few days since in Canal street, died at the hospital yesterday morning. In the upper part of the city, three or four ruffians dragged a young girl into a lumber-yard, imitated the murderous hounds who killed the poor old German woman in Greenwich street, and left their victim for dead. A Greenwich street, and left their victim for dead. A woman stabled by a burglar, and a highway robbery, complete the "bloody record," so far as New York city is concerned, for this day only. In the new old and stale murder which took place in William street as long ago as Tuesday night, nothing new has been developed, except that a son of the victim is held to bail upon some alight suspicions.—N. Y. Tribune of Friday morning.

Our record of crime is still fearfully full and bloody. To-day we detail a probably fatal assault upon an officer; a savage but less serious beating of another officer; a brutal fight in a saloon; a stabbing case in a sailor boarding-house; a garrote robbery, and several smaller affairs. These are all new. Of the old murders, we have the inquest on Hamilton, and the commitment of his murderer, the arrest of a man accused as one of the assassins in the Waterstreet butchery, and the continuation of the inquest upon Mr. Vincent. The peaceful rural district of Long Island suddenly sends up a frightful addition to our catalogue. Mr. Waters, a resident of Port Jefferson, entered his dwelling, where his wife, her daughter, and her daughter's husband, Mr. Sturdevant, were partaking of breakfast. Armed with a heavy ter, and her daughters husband, Mr. Sturdevant, were partaking of breakfast. Armed with a heavy bar of iron, Waters attacked the party, killing his wife and Mr. Sturdevant almost instantly, and wounding Mrs. Sturdevant so seriously as to render her recovery very doubtful. Having accomplished this horrid deed, Waters proceeded to his barn, and hanged himself.—Tribune of Monday.

Foreign News .- We have four days later Euro FOREIGN NEWS.—We have four days later European advices, by the Atlantic, which arrived at New York Sanday evening. A fortnight's later Indian news brings confirmation of the reported fall of Delhi, and that Lucknow had been relieved. The financial news is of great importance. Rates of discount have been advanced by the Bank of England to 10 per cent. and the Bank of France has again advanced its rates. Mesers. Dennistoun & Co. have suspended, togetherwith some heavy Scottish banks. The panic appears to be spreading on the Continent. to be spreading on the Continent.

to be spreading on the Continent.

The following telegram was received this morning at the Foreign Office: — Delhi, which fell into our hands on the 20th Sept., was entirely occupied on the 21st, and the whole of the enemy expelled. In the assault of the 14th, 61 officers and 1178 men,—being one-third of the storming force,—killed and wounded. Gen. Nicholson had died of killed and wounded. Gen. Nicholson had died of his wounds on the 21st. The old King, said to be seventy years of age, surrendered to Capt. Hodgeon and his cavalry, about fifteen miles south of Delhi. He was accompanied by his chief wife. Their lives were spared. Two of his sons and a grandson, also captured by Capt Hodgeon, about five miles from Delhi, were shot on the spot, and their bodies brought to the city and exposed at the police office. Two moveable columns were despatched from Delhi on the 22d, in pursuit of the enemy. By accounts from Agra, one column appears to have reached the neighborhood of Allyghur and the other, that of Muttra, on the 28th September. Gen. Havelock, with 2,500 men, crossed the Ganges, from Cawnpare, September 19th, and relieved Lucknow Residency on the 25th, just as it was ready to be blown up by its besiegers. On the 26th, the enemy's entrenchments were stormed, and on the 29th a large part of the city was taken—450 killed and wounded. Gen. Neill killed.

THE TWENTY-POURTE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The undersigned again call on all interested in their suse,—the cause of Freedom, so deeply important, not only to the three millions of American slaves, but orican nation and to entire humanity,-fo ediate aid, by contributions of money and mate

ON THE 17TH OF DECEMBER.

ed in Boston

Contributions of money at the present time will enable members of the Committee now in Europe to add to the attractions of the exhibition still fu 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 nor sity of extinguishing slavery.

Our principle is too well known to need more than

mere statement. It is, immediate, unconditional emancipation, without expatriation, and by peaceful neans. From a growing conviction of the justice all concerned, every measure possible to be taken will inevitably spring without delay. Our funds, there-fore, 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 chan nels, or by the profounder policy of creating others,—by legislative and judicial changes,—by individua efforts in the manumission of slaves and the protection of fugitives,—by economical measures prompted by the greater advantages of free labor, -- by humane feelngs creating a preference for its products.

What we ask of the citizens around us, jus swakening to some one or other of the manifold as pects of this great question, is, to enable us to contin ue the use of the means that have proved so efficaciou in their own case, and to sustain the primary cause o 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 inflicient motive to any Anti-Slavery effort, by working with us, so to excite the love of liberty, that every man shall take the risk of trampling down slavery wherever it meets him.

Let them that pity the hunted fugitive, who see n every Northern man a betrayer, bound to that ase function by the great organic law of his coun try, 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 thos 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 a we commend to the attention of the whole land to-day

We do not make this appeal in a sectional spirit a Northern-born, interfering with matters that do not concern us. We make it in grateful acknowledgmen of the benefits we have received from the auti-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 at Cleveland on Monday, where they had been quietly at work in a hotel for some time, and delivered to their master by process of Court. On the way to Cincinnati to be shipped by the river to their former home, one of them got off the cars at Carlisle Station, the slavaholders and systemed the legal relation of home, one of them got on the cars at Carnsie Station, and refused to get on again. The person having the two boys in charge endeavored to force him upon the platform, but the fugitive turned upon him, struck one or two telling blows, and then made good speed one or two telling blows, and then made good speed which we cannot protect them, and which make us the owner of the slave was obliged to come on to Mid-dletown with his remaining charge, where he pro-cured assistance, and returned to Carlisle yesterday in with one accord, testify to the truth of the anti-slavery principles, and entreat the aid of all whom this appeal reaches, to deliver the country from such a despotism, by their promulgation.

THE LIBERTY BELL will be published as usual; and we entreat all our friends who have hereto let us hear from them once again, as speedily as

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

Contributions may be addressed to Mrs. 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, BARAH RUSSELL MAY, CAROLINE WESTON, SUSAN C. CABOT. MARY H. JACKSON. SARAH BLAKE SHAW, LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, EVELINA A. S. SMITH. ELIZABETH VON ARNIM. AUGUSTA KING. ELIZA H. APTHORP. JUSTINE DE PEYSTER HOVEY,

HAVANA, Nov. 8. Two More Stavers. Yest is a large bark, and apparently a new vessel. The negroes, to the number of 800, have been landed and sent to the depot of bozales for distribution. The other prize is a small schooner. They were both captured between this and Matanzas, and this time none of the crew have escaped.

MATTIR GRIFFITH.

New York, Nov. 21.—Owing to some recent suspicious movements among the rowdies of the city, Commissary General Ward has deemed it necessary to fortify and garrison the State Arsenal in the upper part of the city. The garrison is under the command of experienced officers. All the outer approaches to the building are commanded by howitzers loaded with ounce balls, and sentinels are on duty through the

LS The Oswego Times, of Saturday, publishes a list of fifty vessels now on their way from the upper lakes for that port, with 700,000 bushels of wheat, principally from Chicago. It is estimated that half a million of bushels will be at Chicago at the close of the same.

Maryland.—The official vote for Governor of Maland gives Hicks, (Am.) 47,141, and Grooms, (Do 38,681. Hicks's majority, 8460. 13 Steamer Cataract exploded her boiler on the Missouri river, near Lisbon, on the 17th inst. Fiv men were killed, and 15 badly scalded.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY:

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer. Boston, Nov. 25, 1857.

FF PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the

American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture on Slavery, in Danvers, on Friday and Saturday evenings Nov. 27 and 28, at 7 o'clock. rials, and by purchase at the next Bazaar; to be open MR. PILLSBURY will also lecture on Slavery, in South Danvers, in the Town Hall, on Sunday, afternoon and evening, Nov. 29, at 2 and 7 o'clock.

> WM. LLOYD GARRISON will deliver the elosing lecture of the course before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, in Lyceum Hall, on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 29th.

Prof. WM. SYMINGTON BROWN, M. D., Intimate

TO LECTURE COMMITTEES

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

Address, 274 Washington street. NOTICE.—ABBY KELLEY FOSTER'S post-officeddress for the future will be Worcester, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED .- An able-bodied

man, well recommended, wants work on a farm, otherwise. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. DIED—Near Doylestown, Bucks Co., Pa., on the 23d of June, of searlet fever, BRNJANIN S., aged 2 years, and in the evening of the same day, EDWARD G., aged 5 years, children of B. P. and Mary Ann Jeffrica.

'The Heavenly Shepherd marked them both;
Upon the world's wide breath
He saw them lovely in their lives,
Nor parted them in death.'

MANIFEST DESTINY OF THE UNION. JUST published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at 138 Nassau street, New York, and 21 Cornhill, Boston, 'The Manifest Destiny of the American Union,'—reprinted from the Westminster Review, making a neat pamphlet of 72 pages. Price 10 cents single; 75 cents per dozen. 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.

TREES AND PLANTS.

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

THOMAS VICKERS.

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

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 work is to excite a great deal of interest, to meet 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 re-spectful attention, both among theologians and the

Another gentleman, one of our most accomplished scholars, says :- /

'It is not merely a work of learning; it is full o 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. Cash orders from the trade to JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., Publishers,

New York Central College. THE next term of New York Central College, both Academic and Collegiste departments, will commence the 27th of November, 1857. Miss Carolina A. Campelle, 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 here-tofore noticed, are Radical Anti-Slavery and Equality.

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

Palmer's Artificial Leg. REMOVAL OF THE SPRINGPIELD ESTAB-LISHMENT TO BOSTON.

A T the urgent solicitation of the most eminent Surgeons and Physicians of Boston and New England, the manufacture of this unequalled American invention has been removed to Boston. The PALMER ARTIFICIAL LEG' is without a riva can invention has been removed to Boston. The either in Europe or America, and is now worn by nearly Three Thousand Persons! with astonishing success, upwards of two hundred of whom are ladies, and we have thirty individuals each walking upon two Artificial Legs. It so nearly resembles the natural leg, in appearance and action, that the nicest observation often fails to detect Art from Nature. The Palmer Leg' took the 'Great Prize Medal' at the World's Fair in London, over thirty competitors from all parts of Europe. No other Artificial Leg is recommended by intelligent Surgeons and Physicians, as the 'Palmer Leg' is regarded as the se plus ultra of Surgical Mechanism. They are very durable, yet light, the average weight being four pounds. They are applied to the shortest and tenderest stumps with entire success. The 'Leg' is finely ventilated. In this country, it has been exhibited thirty-five times, and in every instance, received the award of the highest or first premium! The patient is enabled to welk immediately upon its application, with remarkable case, comfort and naturaluses.

Pamphlets giving full information sent gratis to

immediately upon its apparatus, comfort and naturalises.

Pamphlets giving full information sent gratis to every applicant. General Office and Manufactories for the New England States, including New York and the British Provinces, 19 Green street, Boston, Mass., and 378 Broadway, New York. Patients can be served at Boston or New York, as is most conveneed at Boston or New York, as is most conveneed.

Address PALMER & CO. 3m

BOARDING-HOUSE.

ROBERT R. CROSBY, formerly of the Grot House, 10 Sudbury street, has taken house ? 6 Alden street, a few doors from Court street, whi he can accommodate a few transient and perman-Boarders.

For the Liberator BRIGHT ORIANIA. Tune- Blue Juniata.

Sad wept the maiden lone, Bright Oriania, Where sweeps the waters of The blue Alabama.

Lightly through the cornficids, now, Her step no more is bounding : Sadly now her song at eve Is through the cabin sounding :-

Bold was my Henri brave, The love of Oriania, But no more with me he'll rove By the Alabama;

For the love of freedom burned In his soul too brightly, And the chains he would have spurped. Now are bound more tightly. Where the red Missouri's tide

The prairies green is laving; Where, beneath the Southern sun, The cotton-fields are waving: There my Henri, brave and bonnie.

There in grief he's pining; And no more upon his way Love's bright star is shining." So sang the maiden lone,

Bright Oriania; But there's many an aching heart By the Alabama. Barre, November, 1857.

THE SICK MAN AND THE ANGEL. 'Is there no hope?' the sick man said: The ailent doctor shook his head, And took his leave with signs of sorrow, Despairing of his life to-morrow. When thus the man, with gasping breath:

· I feel the chilling hand of death ! Since I must bid the world adieu. Let me my former life review. I grant my bargains were well made But all men over-reach in trade. 'Tis self-defence in each profession; Sure self-defence is no transgression.

. The little portion in my hands, By good security on lands Is well increased. If, unawares My justice to myself and heirs Hath let my debtor rot in jail, For want of good sufficient bail; If I, by writ, or bond, or deed, Reduced a family to need ; My will hath made the world amends : My hope on charity depends. When I am numbered with the dead, And all my pious gifts are read, By heaven and earth! 'twill then be known My charities were amply shown.'

An Angel came. 'Ah! friend,' he erfed, · No more in flattering hopes confide: Can thy good deeds, in former times, Outweigh the balance of thy crimes What widow or what orphan prays To crown thy life with length of days ?-A pious action's in thy power: Embrace with joy the happy hour. Now, while you draw the vital air, Prove your intention is sincere; This instant give a hundred pound : Your neighbors want, and you abound.'

· But why such haste? ' the sick man whines, · Who knows as yet what Heaven designs? Perhaps I may recover still: That sum and more are in my will." 'Fool!' says the Vision, 'now 'tis plain Your life, your soul, your heaven, was gain; From every side, with all your might, You scraped, and scraped beyond your right And, after death, would fain atone. By giving what is not your own. While there is life, there's hope.' he cried :

BACKBONE.

A PORM FOR THE TIMES .- [Borrowed.] To dress, and sit, and walk genteelly, To how with easy grace; To speak in accents soft and mealy. To wear a studied face : These, and like goodly gifts and grace, Are well enough, I own; But what we want in this soft age Is bone-backbone!

A heart to feel, a mind to think, Despite each base control; A tongue to speak, a hand to work The purpose of the soul; By these and other goodly tokens, It may be surely known, If this or that without the body Is bone-backbone

Give me a man that's all a man, Who stands up straight and strong; Who loves the plain and simple right, Who will not yield to wrong; Who deals, with firm, untrembling hand To every one his own : Oh! a blessed thing in everybody Is bone-backbone!

THE INDIAN SUMMER. The few sere leaves that to the branches cling, Fall not to-day, so light the zephyr's breath; O'er Autumn's sleep now plays the breeze of Spring Like love's warm kiss upon the brow of death: Serene the firmament, save where a hase Of dreamy softness floats upon the air, Or a bright cloud of amber seems to gaze
In mild surprise upon the meadows bare: Summer revives, and, like a tender strain Borne on the night-breeze to the wondering ear, With tender sighs melts Winter's frosty chain, And smiles once more upon the dying year : Thus when we deem Time's frost has chilled the hear At Love's sweet call its languid pulses start. H. T. TUCKBRMAN.

A LANDSCAPE

Beautiful Landscape ! I could look on thee For hours, unmindful of the storm and strife, And mingled murmurs of tumultuous life. Here all is still as fair-the stream, the tree, The wood, the sunshine on the bank; no tear

No thought of time's swift wing or closing night Which comes to steal away the long sweet light. No sighs of sad humanity are here; Here is no tint of mortal change—the day—

Beneath whose light the dog and peasant boy Gambol, with look and almost bark of joy-Still seems, though centuries have passed, to stay Then gaze again, that shadow'd scenes may teach ons of peace and love, beyond all speech. BOWLES.

VIRTUOUS EXAMPLE. As one lamp kindled may convey To thousands more a living ray, So one man's virtues may create, Like kindred lamps, a virtuous stat MISCELLANY.

food for conversation during the coming winter.

The cause of this great commotion among the colored citizens was the first public parade of the "Liberty Guard." a military organization of negroes. The Guard is an independent corps, without any charler, and was started about the first of August last. It now has fifty-five members on its roll, and these are mostly young men, who are officered as follows: Captain, Lewis Gaul, hackman; 1st Libut, Samuel Williams, laborer; 2d Lieut, T. G. Williams, keeper of a billiard saloon in Joy street; 3d Lieut, James Watkins, laborer; 4th Lieut, Peter Hawkins, laborer: Orderly, Enoch Lieut. Peter Hawkins, laborer; Orderly, Enoch Saunders, printer. The uniform of the Guard is en-tirely black, hats, coats, pants—everything.

THE PARADE.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Guard assembled at their armory at the corner of Cambridge and Joy streets, where they were drilled for some time. At the close of the drill, the commander made a short speech to the soldiers, in which he touched upon the impression that they would be likely to make by their parade in the streets, and instructed them to keep their eyes constantly ahead, to dispected every insult that might be thrown at instructed them to keep their eyes constantly ahead, to disregard every insult that might be thrown at them by jealous and rowdy white folks, and, above all things, not to leave the ranks in any emergency without orders. This pacific speech was approved by the Guard, and shortly before three o'clock they left their armory, and proceeded up Cambridge street, accompanied by Bond's band. A large bodyguard of colored citizens, male and female, followed the company, and seemed highly clated by the im-posing appearance of those who carried the swords and guns. As the Guard passed along, it soon gath-ered a tremendous crowd of idle men and boys, who indulged in jeers and hooting, but made no violent demonstration until the Guard had passed about half the distance down Hanover street, when a party of roughs from North street distributed a few bricks without severely injuring any person thereby. These ruffians were soon scattered by a posse of police, who attended the Guard, and no further violence was manifested in that part of the city. The Guard reached State street shortly after 3 o'clock, and we venture to state that no military company has had more spectators in this thoroughfare for a number of years. In fact, the crowd was so dense, it was with considerable difficulty the Guard cut its way through. Of course, in such a mass, there were some ribald fellows, who made use of such expressions as "Turn out your toes, niggers;" look out for your heels;" "hold your gun up, colored man;" "keep step with the bass drum;" "look out for the eagle on the flag staff," and many others that we need not repeat. True to their instructions, the corps kept their eyes alread, and paid no attention to these insulting remarks, but kept steadily on until they reached the State House, in front of which they halted. Here, a rumor was soon spread that the Governor elect would address the Guard, but this proved untrue. It probably emanated from some political enemy. The Guard now went through a dress parade, which was fairly accomplished, al-though we observed that several of the members exhibited a diversity of opinions in regard to the motions required by the several orders from the captain.
One member, in particular, would insist upon pointing his bayonet directly towards the captain's stomach, whenever the order came to "present arms."
This slight eccentricity will undoubtedly be corrected before the next public parade of the company.—
At the close of the dress parade, the spectators generously bestowed three cheers upon the efforts of the colored men.

Having gone thus far without any serious difficul-

Having gone thus far without any serious difficulty, Captain Gaul informed the police that his company fult safe, and would not ask their protection any longer. The police then withdrew, and the company took up the line of march, passing down Park, through Winter and Summer streets, to Lincolu, up Lincoln to Beach, through Beach to Harrison as Lincoln to Beach, through Beach to Harrison as Lincoln to Beach, through Florenue, up the avenue to Florence street, through Florenue, up the avenue to Florence street, inrough Florence to Washington, and up Washington street to No. 886, where they halted and partook of some refreshments in the barber's shop of Wm. T. Pindell. In passing through the above streets, there was considerable shouting and pushing by the crowd, but siderable shouting and pushing by the crowd, but a plant of the companion of the property of the companion of the companion of the companion of the companion of New Jersey. He returns from a Southern tour, where he has been making arrangements for the campaign of 1860. While in Richmond, he called upon Governor Wise, having first written him that he wished to be residerable shouting and pushing by the crowd, but no real violence was committed. After fortifying their spirits at Mr. Pindell's, the Guard resumed their march, and went as far as the residence of Mayor Rice, in Union square. Here the Guard again halted, and paid a military salute to the house, which however, was not acknowledged, owing, very likely, to the fact that His Honor was

The line of march was then taken up for home The line of march was then taken up for home, and the Guard defiled into Shawmut avenue, passing down as far as Dover street, up Dover to Washington, thence to Boylston street. As the Guard turned the corner of Dover street, there were symptoms of an approaching collision between the black and white followers of the company. The blacks, to the number of about fifty, consolidated their strength, and the whites closed around them. Small paper bags filled with flour, and a few pebble stones, were now occasionally seen wending their way in the papers of the Presidency.

Wise—(bowing politely, and smiling)—Take a seat, sir. I received your letter; I have also seen your name in the papers often.

Daniel.—Yes, my name has been in the papers for two or three years; I have travelled more miles and addressed more people than any other man in America. I was born in Prattville; it has now become a city. I worked at farming until I was seventeen, then learned a trade, and have since travelled, works are the control of the papers of two or three years; I have also seen your name in the papers of two or three years; I have travelled more miles and addressed more people than any other man in America.

I was born in Prattville; it has now become a city. I worked at farming until I was seventeen, then the papers of two or three years; I have travelled. The papers of the control of the papers of two or three years; I have travelled to the papers of the control of two or three years; I have travelled to the papers of the papers of two or three years; I have travelled to the papers of the papers of two or three years; I have travelled two or three years; I have also seen year, and the white also seen year and the white also seen year. paper bags filled with flour, and a few peoble stones, were now occasionally seen wending their way in the direction of the blacks, who refrained from taking any notice of them, until forbearance ceased to be a virtue. Arrived opposite the Orphan Asylum, on Washington street, the anger of the blacks was fully roused, and they turned on their tormentors. With a yell, like a tribe of Indians on the war-path, the blacks went in and the air was soon filled with the blacks went in and the air was soon filled with the blacks went in, and the air was soon filled with clubs, stones, howls and curses. The whites were driven back, many of them leaving their caps behind as trophies. One lusty black fellow who had a club six or eight feet in length, swung it about with both hands, as Wallace did his claymore, knocking down the "white trush " like tenpins This skirmish over, the blacks proceeded on to over-take the company, which had passed on quietly, without taking any notice of the fight. The diswithout taking any notice of the fight. The discomfited whites kept at a respectful distance, meanwhile gathering sticks and stones, until they reached Warren street, when another rush and fight ensued. This time the whites were as well provided with clubs and stones as the blacks, and the latter, after giving and taking some hard knocks, retréated in disorder, pursued by their enemies. The chase was continued as far as Lagrange Place, when the blacks made another stand, and received the assault. In a minute, black and white heads were seen drooping, while clubs were working up and down like flails on a thrashing floor.

a thrashing floor.

This fight was growing decidedly serious when the negroes gave way, and ran until they overtook the Guard, which had passed on to the Common. Satisfied of their inability to cope with the white ruffians, the blacks were kept close to the muskets of the Guard, and were unmolested while crossing the Common to Charles street. As the company passed into Charles street, the whites gathered again their into Charles street, the whites gathered again their strength with the evident intention of making a last grand rush. The Guard turned up Chesnut street, and had scarcely passed the corner when the whites sent a volley of brickbats after them. This was too much for negro-manity to endure. Several member of the Guard, who were hit by the bricks, ignore of the Guard, who were hit by the bricks, ignored the instructions of the captain not to leave the ranks, and charged bayonets on the rowdies, who fled like cowards before a desperate foe. One or two of the guards succeeded in fleshing their bayonets in the posteriors of their assailants, but, as far as we could learn, no mortal wound was given. We heard several loud cries for blood, but did not see any. The rowdies now retired from the field, and the Guards resumed their places in the broken ranks, and marched in quick time to their armory in Cambridge street, which they reached safe, and mostly sound, at about 5 o'clock. Thus terminated the first public parade of the "Liberty Guard."

THE BANQUET IN FANEUIL HALL. In the evening, the Liberty Guard held a levee

Fancuil Hall, for the purpose of celebrating their first parade, and to afford the fair sex an opportuni-ty to mingle in the mazes of the dance with military gentlemen. The company, with true republican

FIRST PUBLIC PARADE OF THE LIBERTY
GUARD.

Our Colored Citizens in the Military Field—Skirmishes in the Streets—A Bayonet Charge on a Gang of Rovedies—Clubs, Brickhots and Flour—A Great Day for Beacon Hill—Grand Levee in Fancuil Itall—Banner Presentation—A Relic of Word Predecessors"—A Massachusetts Republic—Great Gathering of Colored Belles, etc.

The sixteenth of November, Anno Domini 1857, will long be remembered by our colored population as the day when first appeared in our public streets a military company composed of negroes. Some future black historian will also exultingly refer to this event as one of the proudest that occurred in the nineteenth century, and upon it will probably base the argument that black soldiers are just as good as white to dig a trench or fill a ditch. Be The sixteenth of November, Anno Domini 1857, will long be remembered by our colored population as the day when first appeared in our public streets a military company composed of negroes. Some future black historian will also exultingly refer to this event as one of the proudest that occurred in the nineteenth century, and upon it will probably base the argument that black soldiers are just as good as white to dig a trench or fill a ditch. Be this as it may, taken for all in all, it was an eventful day for the colored folks, and will serve them as food for conversation during the coming winter.

The cause of this great commotion among the colored citizens was the first public parade of the "Liberty Guard." a military organization of negroes. The Guard is an independent corps, without any charler, and was started about the first of festive revelry. We must remark, however, that festive revelry. We must remark, however, that the diversity of tastes displayed in the ball costumes of the ladies was quite remarkable.

The dancing was continued until 11 o'clock, when the Guards were again put through the drill manual for a short time, after which came

THE BANNER PRESENTATION.

At a quarter past 11 o'clock, the company was drawn up in front of the rostrum, on which were seated three colored ladies, the fairest and loveliest of their race. One of these, Miss Sarah Hill, stepped forward, with the standard in her right hand, and presented it in a speech substantially as follows:

Mr. Commander and Officers : We ladies having taken an interest in your organization and success have prepared this standard to present to you. Up on me has devolved the duty of present to you. Op-on me has devolved the duty of presenting it to you, and I will do it as well as my feable powers will per-mit. Your organization presents a novelty in the community in which we live. Under the constitution of our Commonwealth, you cannot get a charter with the big scal of the State attached. But this with the big seal of the State attached. But this day has proved that you can exist without a charter. He who would command, must first learn to respect himself. This you have shown to-day. You and your Officers have been placed in a position to-day which required the exercise of great self-control, and you have behaved like gentlemen; and true, brave soldiers. If, Mr. Commander, in the course of time you should resign, we hope and believe that an able successor can be found in the ranks of the company. Washington, in the hour of his coun-try's peril, did not disdain to lean upon one of a color not like his own, and whenever we see a por-trait of Washington, we always see his trusty friend

who followed him through life.

Take this (presenting the standard) and may you and your command, if ever called to fight for your country, be found among its foremost and most hon-The banner was received with cheers by the cor

pany, and the 2d Lieutenant, T. G. Williams, repany, and the 2d plied as follows:

"Miss: I accept the banner in behalf of the Liberty Guard of Massachusetts. I accept it likewise with much satisfaction, especially as it is a relic of our predecessors. You will please accept our thanks, as a military organization, and of the Massachusette Paradelle. setts Republic.

At the close of this reply, equal in brevity to one of General Taylor's despatches, the band struck up, "The girl I left behind me," and the Guards marched round the hall. The banner is made of silk, and was presented to the colored citizens of Boston during the Revolutionary War. On one side of it is a spread eagle and the American shield,

with the words "Liberty Guards." On the reverse is a Pine Tree.

Dancing was resumed shortly after the banner presentation, and continued until an early hour this morning, when the company separated, highly gratified with the levee, and the inauguration of a colored military corps,

From the New York Evening Post. Arrival of Daniel Pratt, Jr .-- His Interview with Governor Wise, &c.

It may not be generally known that a man nar

Daniel arrived on foot in this city yesterday, havceived 'as Daniel Pratt, Jr., of Boston, the Ambassador of Nations.' When Daniel called upor the Governor, he says he found him sitting crosslegged, in a free-and-easy manner, rolling a huge quid of tobacco in his mouth as big as one's fist. The interview is thus described by Daniel:—

Daniel .- I am Daniel Pratt, Jr., the great Amer ican traveller, candidate for the Presidency.

Wise.—I have listened to you patiently, Mr Pratt, for about an hour, and will tell you what think. We have been troubled here with too many such as you. You are an agitator. You are no acquainted with our laws, and I advise you to leav the State, or you may get a ride on a rail.

Daniel thinks that whatever apparent motives the Governor had for trying to get him out of the State, the real secret of it is jealousy, as he himself has got an eye on the Presidency.

Daniel says he electrifies every audience which be addressed as a supplied to the presidence which he was the presidence of the presidence which he was the presidence of the presidence o

addresses, especially in repeating a poem which be has recently written, a portion of which is as fol

Oh! where is a man so lazy and fat,
Who has not heard of Daniel Pratt?
Who gathers his wings and flies away
To the parts of the earth where the light of day
Shines but a little, or not at all,
On the course of the falling waterfall!

ask, you, friends, what mighty mind Has not seen unfurled upon the wind That glorious banner that springs, like a cat, Into the sir, for Daniel Pratt! There never was, and there never will be, Such a mighty man to stand like thee, O, most magnificent Daniel Pratt, Above the throne where Plato sat!

From Maine to Georgia, all the way, Great Pratt, of Prattville, takes his way,
As quick as lightning flash, to hop
To the Rocky Mountains' highest top!
And high up there, where hill o'er hill
Sits like a crow upon a mill,
Where the white bluejay is sitting on a twig,
And the great bald eagle is making a wig;
Where the grizzly bear and the antelope
Descend together the gentle slope,
And chase across the mountain bog
The wild gazelle and the mountain hog;
And the boa-constrictor, mounted on high,
Butted his head on the spreading sky,
And the lion's roar, and the black bear's growl,
And the yellow bird's whistle, and the eagle's how
Thunder and lightning are in the path
Where Pratt the Great is passing in wrath;
But ever and ever his noble form
Rises above the animal's storm! Great Pratt, of Prattville, takes his way,

Daniel thinks of hiring a hall at 42 Baxter str and giving a course of lectures on various subjuring the winter.

BRITISH ATROCITIES IN INDIA

BRITISH ATROCITIES IN INDIA.

Very grave statements have been made in private and official circles respecting certain transactions at Cawnpore and Dinapore, and which are supposed to afford an explanation of the late order of the Governor General of India in favor of clemency and justice, and of the strong accusations made by General Gutram against soldiers under his command. These matters cannot be long concealed from the public. They point to new massacres that have taken place at Dinapore and Cawnpore; but, unfortunately, the soldiers charged with the more recent deeds of horror are English, and not Sepoy.

We will mention what the statements to which we refer really are, premising that the information we give is derived from reliable authority.

It is said that at Cawnpore and the neighborhood, the Queen's 78th Regiment put to death not fewer than ten thousand people; or, according to another version, killed all the natives they could get at, whether men, women, or children. At Dinapore, a portion of the Sepoys, at great personal risk, remained faithful, and refused to march with the mutineus regiment; but the Queen's 10th, after its encounter in Arrah, went to the barracks where the faithful Sepoys were, and said, 'What! are these black devils to be spared merely because they have given up their arms?' Then, amid curses and imprecations, they turned the unarmed Sepoys into the barrack yard, and had killed a considerable number of them before the massacre could be stopped. The numbers of killed and wounded by this process are variously stated, but we hear that nearly half of the hundred who were taken out had this to suffer.—This, however, is the mildest version of the Dinapore affair. The bayonet as well as the bullet was used by the soldiers of the 10th, and one of their victims was a woman.

In the Bombay Gazette we have an account of

used by the soldiers of the form, and over the rections was a woman.

In the Bombay Gazette we have an account of the practice adopted by the English army in blowing away Sepoys from their guns. It is a mode of punishment which evidently casts the wheel, the gallows, and the guillotine into the shade, and appeared by mullisting horrors that pears to be accompanied by mutilating horrors that probably have no parallel in the whole history of mankind.

mankind.

A medical officer of this Presidency, says the Bombay Gazette, conspicuous for his bravery and gallantry during some of the late disturbances, gives a description of an 'execution parade,' which is terribly graphic. We have some scruples about publishing it, and only do so in the hope that, as suggested by the friend who forwarded it to us, it may thus reach the native public through the me-dium of the vernacular papers, and so be the means

nose and mouth like water from a briskly-handled pump. This was the most horrible sight of all. I have seen death in all its forms, but never any thing equal to this man's end.

A SHRIEK FOR BLOOD. Under this caption, the Dublin Nation reprimand

the blood-thirstiness of the London Times in admi-rable style. The following is one of its telling paragraphs :-

The writers of the Times bid fair to injure their fine writers of the production of such leaders as appear from day to day on the subject of the Sepoys. Never in England even was there heard such a shriek for blood; never was there such an effort made to satisfy the brute element of the Saxon nature as now. From Monday to Saturday, the guide, philos-opher and friend of the Britannic public has but one text to preach from—one principle to enunciate. It is slay, slay, slay. No quarter for the miscreants of Delhi! Down with the Indians!—tear them asunder!—bury them in blood! The honor and glory of England demand a hecatomb of barbarians; the enlightened public will never rest until the Britvertisements of sermons, by tip-top divines, on faith, hope and charity—of literary works designed to enlighten and ameliorate the universe—reports of political, commercial, and scientific meetings, &c. In short, the evidences of civilization are to be found in all other parts of the agent inverse. in all other parts of the great journal but one-that in which the passions and opinions of the British people find a voice. As with the Times, so with the untry. A hundred elements of modern civilization abound there; the statesman legislates, the literateur moralizes and amuses, the smug, sanctimonious shopkeeper cheats, the snug parson preaches; but still, all over the great capital, with its benevolent and scientific institutions, its railroads, its teleand scientific institutions, its railroads, its tele-graphs, and printing-presses, drowning alike the sound of sermons and steam, is heard the roar of the mighty British people for Indian blood. John Bull, amid the comfort and quiet of London, dis-plays a spirit of revenge and ferocity to the fullest extent as savage as that of the barbarian Scooy. Moloch is the British God pro tem., and the editors of the Times are his averable. of the Times are his apostles.

MASCULINE WOMEN.

We are not believers in the doctrine of the trans mutation or transmigration of sexes. Man or wo-man may be wise, cultivated or intelligent, or fooi-ish, ignorant, and depraced. But it is man or woman still. The elevation of woman does not render her manly, nor does the degradation of man render him womanly. We are tired of and disgusted with the senseless clatter of public lec-turers, and the stupid scribblings of magazinewriters, about masculine women.

Rosa Bonheur paints a picture so wonderfully truthful and life-like that it becomes the admiration of all men; and men pronounce the work 'emi-nently masculine.' Margaret Fuller writes criticisms, essays, and books evincive of a close observa-tion and profound thought, and she is said to be 'strong-minded,' to have a very masculine mind. Miss Hosmer, the 'Yankee sculptress,' executes a 'Cenci,' and other works which stand in the fore-

'Cenci,' and other works which stand in the foremost rank of marble statuary, and, lo! she possesses
a 'strong, independent, and masculine mind'—and
so on to the end of the chapter.
Woman can do nothing in the sphere of art or
science, she can produce nothing which gives individual character or reputation, she cannot stamp
her own mind and thoughts on anything in God's
universe, but man will lay claim to it. She cannot
immortalize herself, except at the expense of her
womanhood. The moment she excels ordinary men
in the spheres of action usually allotted to or moin the spheres of action usually allotted to or mo-nopolized by them, she is unsexed; she becomes mas-culine. Need anybody wonder that frivolous fash-

In the spheres of action usually allotted to or monopolized by them, she is unsexed; she becomes masculine. Need anybody wonder that frivolous fashions and trashy novels become the resource and the refuge of woman when thus treated?

But man is not only in the practice of appropriating to himself all the virtues of womanhood, but he would rob her of her vices. He is so meanly selfish that he claims for masculinity all the credit of good actions and great talents, and also the privilege of committing all the vices and crimes.

If Lola Montes smokes a cigar, or Mille. A. gives her gallant a caning in the streets, or Madame B. gets drunk, all these females are masculine too. All virtues and all vices belong to manhood. Woman must be a nothingarian, aninny, a negation, a myth, a mere 'rib,' a twenty-fourth part of a very small portion of a masculine humanity. She must have no positive character or qualities; she must claim no distinct personality; she must be our appendage, our convenience, our property. Her sphere and her thoughts and her aspirations must be limited to the home-circle, whether she have any place she can call her own or not; to rocking the cradle, though there may be nothing in it, and to cooking her husband's dinner, whether he be in the habit of coming home or dining out.—Life lilustrated.

Third—Martial law is hereby declared to exist in this Territory from and after the publication of this Territory, without a permit from the aproper officer.

Given under my hand and seal, at Great Salt Lake Cive, Titory of Utah, this fitteenth day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

HEAD QUARTERS, TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, October 2, 1857.

Brigham Young, Esq., Governor of Utah Territory.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of September 20, 1857, with two copies of a proclamation and commanding as soon as he arrives here.

In the meantime, I have only to say that t

An Alarming Spectacia. To see a sturdy fellow, with a cigar in his mouth which cost as much as a loaf of bread, following a band of music, and carrying a banner with the inscription, 'Bread or Work.'—N. Y. Times.

NATURALIZATION.

Previous to the late election in New York, Judge Gould of Troy, while holding a circuit of the Supreme Court in the third district of that State, was applied to by a stout Hibernian for 'his papers.' The Clerk informed the Judge that the man wished to be naturalized, and he (the Clerk) proposed to conduct the matter as usual, at his own desk, without interrupting the business of the Court. The Judge replied that he knew of no business more important than giving a man the full rights of an American citizen, and that he would himself conduct the proceedings in open Court. The applicant thereupon produced his certificate of intention, and his witnesses as to residence, good character, &c. After which the following colloquy cusued as reported in the New York Courser and Enquirer, from which we extract:

Judge—You say you prefer living in this country

which we extract:

Judge—You say you prefer living in this country
to returning to Ireland: will you tell me why?

Pat—This is a land of liberty, your honor.

Judge—You show that you are attached to our
institutions: what are they?

nstitutions: what are easy?
Pat—(No answer.)
Judge—Who governs the country?
Pat—The President shure.
Judge—Who makes the laws?
Pat—Sich as yer honor.
Judge—No; I only administer the laws. Who

Pat—(No answer.)
Judge—Mr. Clerk, hand me the blank form of
the naturalization oath. [This being handed to the
Court, he addressed the applicant again.] There is
in this oath a clause by which you are to swear that
you will support the Constitution of the United
States

Pat-Oh, yes, your honor! I'm ready to sweat

to that.

Judge—Did you ever read that Constitution?

Pat—No, yer honor.

Judge—Or a word of it?

Pat—No, yer honor.

Judge—Did you ever hear a word of it read?

Pat—No, yer honor.

Judge—Can you read and write?

Pat—Yes, sir.

Judge—Do you know one word that is in

Judge—Do you know one word that is in the Constitution of the United States?

Pat—Indeed, and I do not, yer honor.
Judge—You have lived in this country nearly six years; you can read and write, and you have been all this time intending to become a citizen here, yet you have never taken the trouble to learn one word of the instrument you are now ready to take a solemn oath to support. An American born here, and living here until he is twenty-new years of are of doing some good.

'This first parade was a horrible sight, but the blowing away from guns is most appalling. After the explosion, the grouping of the men's remains in front of each gun was various and frightful. One man's head was perched upon his back, and he was staring round as if looking for his legs and arms. All you see at the time is a cloud like a dust storm, composed of shreds of clothing, burning muscle, and frizzing fat, with lumps of coagulated blood. Here and there a stomach or a liver comes falling down in a stinking shower. One wretched fellow slipped from the rope by which he was tied to the guns just before the explosion, and his arm was nearly set on fire. While hanging in his agony under the gun, a sergeant applied a pistol to his head, and three times the cap snapped, the man each time wincing from the expected shot. At last, a rifle was fired into the back of his head, and the blood poured out of the nose and mouth like water from a briskly-handled pump. This was the most horrible sight of all.

rence. 'It touches,' says the Courier, 'the very root of the matter of Naturalization, and of course applies to all nationalities as well as that of the subject of the story. The evils of which the "American" party profess to seek the cure, are the consequences of the abuse of the Naturalization Laws, not their proper administration. Had those laws been always, and were they now, administered with the integrity of purpose and common sense view of their requirements exhibited by Judge Gould, there would be little ground of objection, if any, to the effect of their operation.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S PROCLAMATION. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Citizens of Utah: We are invaded by a bostile force, who are evidently assailing us to accomplish our overthrow and destruction. For the last twen-ty-five years, we have trusted officials of the government, from constables and justices to judges, Governors and Presidents, only to be scorned, held in derision, insulted and betrayed. Our houses have been plundered, and then burned, our fields laid ish Juggernant has passed over the bodies of a hundred thousand insurrectionists, men, women, and children. Thus runs the leading page; but turn to the other and what a contrast do we behold! Ad-

unto us as American citizens were extended to Utah according to the spirit and meaning thereof, and fairly and impartially administered, it is all that we could ask—all that we have ever asked. Our opponents have availed themselves of preju

dice existing against us, because of our religious faith, to send out a formidable host to accomplish our destruction. We have had no privilege nor op-portunity of defending ourselves from the false, fou and unjust aspersions against us before the nation. The government has not condescended to cause an investigating committee or other person to be sent to inquire into and ascertain the truth, as is customary in such cases. We know those aspersions to be false; but that avails us nothing. We are con-demned unheard, and forced to an issue with an armed mercenary mob, which has been sent against us at the instigation of anonymous letter writers, ashamed to father the base, slanderous falsehoods which they have given to the public—of corrupt of ficials, who have brought false accusations against us to screen themselves in their own infamy, and of

hireling priests and howling editors, who prostitute the truth for filthy lucre's sake.

The issue which has thus been forced upon us ompels us to resort to the great first law of selfpreservation, and stand in our own defence—a right guarantied unto us by the genius of the institutions of our country, and upon which the government is based. Our duty to ourselves, to our families, re-quires us not to tamely submit to be driven and slain without an attempt to preserve ourselves. Our duty to our country, our holy religion, our God, to freedom and liberty, requires that we should not quietly stand still, and see those fetters forging around us, which are calculated to enslave and bring

around us, which are calculated to enslave and bring us in subjection to an unlawful military despotism, such as can only emanate, in a country of constitutional law, from usurpation, tyranny and oppression. Therefore, I, Brigham Young, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, in the name of the people of the United States, in the Territory of Utah, forbid,

First—All armed forces of every description from coming into this Territory under any pretence whatever.

Second-That all the forces in said Territory hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's no-

tice to repel any and all such invasion.

Third—Martial law is hereby declared to exist in this Territory from and after the publication of this

with two copies of a proclamation and one of the laws of Utah, and have given it an attentive consideration. I am at present the senior and commanding officer of the troops of the United States at this point, and I will submit your letter to the General commanding as soon as he arrives here.

In the meantime, I have only to say that these troops are here by the order of the President of the United States, and their further movements and operations will depend entirely upon orders issued by competent military authority.

Very respectfully.

Very respectfully,

E. B. ALEXANDER.



Subjoined are the statements us, of their effects in their pra-As a FAMILY PHYSIC. From Dr. E. W. Carteright, of New Orlean.

"Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their straining qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are side but very certain and effectual in their action on the basis, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment.

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS. FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York Cay.

"Not only are your Phils admirably adapted to their purpose as an apecient, but I find their baseful effect upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of biling or plainful than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerly rejoice that we have at length a pureative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people."

DYSPETSIA — INDICESTION.

Prom Dr. Henry J. Kam, of S. Lesta.

"The Pilla 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 peculiarly are they adapted to the diseases of the lumina rytem that they seen to work upon them alone. I have cured some case of depopular and indigestions with them, which had resisted the other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have experimentally found them to be effectual in almost all the compilaints for which you recommend them.

DYSENTERY — DIARRHUZ — RELAX.

Prem Dr. J. G. Ores, of Chicage.

DYSENTERY — DIARRHEZA — RRIAY.

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

*Your Pittl have had a long trial in my practice, and fold them in exteem as one of the best aperients I have ever until . Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them a sceellent remedy, when given in small doses, for believe yearings and diarrhous. Their sugar-coating makes them says acceptable and convenient for the use of nomes and said-sen.

children."

INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION—WORMS—SUPPREMION.

INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION—WORMS—SUPPRESSION.
From Mrs. E. Short, take precises on a Paparene and Relayle
of I find one or two large doses of your Pilla, taken at the
proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion, when wholly or partially suppressed, and also vary effectual to cleaner the stomach and expel worms. They are
so much the best playtic we have that I recommend no other
to my patients.

CONSTIPATION — COSTIYENESS.

Resp. Dr. J. P. Vinnigh. Mastrail Canada.

CONSTIPATION — CONTIVENESS.

From Dr. J. P. Vaugha, Montreal, Canada.

"Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of conferences. 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 suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the present of others that are worse. I believe conference to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease."

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD — SCROPULA — EAY.

SIPELAS — SALT RIEW — TETTER — TUNOR
— RIECMATISM — GOLT — NEURALGIA.

From Dr. Ecetici Itali, Paladebaia.

"You were right, loctor, in saying that your Pints purify the Mood. They do that. I have med them of list years in my practice, and agree with your statements of their effects. They stimulate the circulories, and eavy off the imperimental stagnate in the blood, engendering disease. They stimulate the organs of digestion, and infuse vitality and vigor into the system.

filmulate 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 HRADACHE—SICK HEADACHE—FORL STON.

ACH—PILES—DROPSY—PLETHORA—PARALIMS
—FITS — &C.

Pous Dr. Edward Boyd, Reliners.

"DEAR DR. ATER: I cannot alsever you what complaints
I have cured with your Pilla better than is my at that we
ever breat with a purportice medicine. I place great depend,
ance on an effectual cathartic in my daily contex with dissace, and believing as I do that your Pilla saferd in the best
we have, I of course value them highly."

Ag-Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which,
although a valuable remedy in skilful bands, is dangerous

although a valuable remedy in skilful hands is deagrees in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that fre-quently follow its incautious use. These contain no mero-

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist and every onnoe of it under his own eys, with invariable acc-racy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from con-terfolis, and consequently can be relied on as gention-without adulteration. It supplies the rarest remedy has terfelia, and consequently can be relied on as genule, without adulteration. It supplies the sarest remely the world has ever known for the cure of all polinoary one plaints; for Course, Cotte, Harristyne, Astrak, Cher, Whoorney Cotton, Boncentra, Escritist Consentral, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stage of the disease. As time makes these facts wifer and better known, this medicina has gradually become the lest this ance of the affilicial, from the log cable of the Asterian peasant to the palaces of European kings. Throughout this entire country, in every state and city, and indeed a most every handle if contains, Canzar Parconal is known as the best of all remedies for diseases of the throat and lungs. In many foreign countries it is extensively used by their most intelligent physicians. If there is any department on what men of every station certify it has done for them; if we can trust our own senses when we see the clangerour affections of the fungs yield to it; if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent physicians, whose busines is to know; in whort, if there is any reliance upon any thing, then is it irreduciably porce in that his medicine docure the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all other resmedies known to mankind. Nothing but its intrinsic witness, and the unminiatable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies have been thrust upon the community, have failed, and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can news forçet, and produced cures too numerous and remarkable to be forgotten.

Prompared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER.

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, Boston; BROWN & PRICE, Salem;

H. H. HAY, Portland; J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H.;

And by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine eray October 9.

ELOCUTION

TS rapidly rising in Yavor, and a competent teacher G. GUNDERSON, Teacher to the Mercantile Acad-

emy, No. 11 Mercantile Building, Summer street, offers her services in this department to College, Academies, Schools, professional gentlemen, lad and all who wish to acquire a correct style of reading and speaking.

Miss G. has permission to refer to the following

G. F. THAYER, Esq., late Principal of the Chause! Hall School.

Amos Baken, Esq., Principal of Chapman Hall

Rev. J. W. OLMSTEAD, Editor of the Watchman and Reflector.
Rev. C. F. BARNARD, Warren St. Chapel. Prof. H. B. HACKETT, Newton Theological Seminary.

Prof. ALVAH HOVEY, "Rev. O. S. STEARNS, Newton Centre. Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Philadelphia. Rev. L. F. Beechen, D. D., Principal of Saratoga Female Seminary. Boston, May 1, 1857.

HAIR DOCTRESS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHAMPOOING AND HAIR-DYEING.

MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Madam Carrons and the public, that she has removed to 333 Washington st., and 20 West st.; where will be found her Restorative, the most celebrated in the world, as it prevents hair from turning gray, and produces new in all diseases of the scalp. She stands second to none in Hair, Drahm and Champoone. in all diseases of the scalp. She stands second to none in Hair-Dyeing and Champooing.

Ladies waited on at their residences, either in or

out of town.

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

Representative Women.

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

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

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

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

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

Agents supplied on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. NELL 21 Combill

WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill