- AT THE -ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL

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serted three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for Tue IF The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-

cial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GEAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

stables of the institution. . . There is some excus for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathers, in

FRANCO THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED FROM THE MIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

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

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. — WILLIAM ELLERY CHARRING.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 50. BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1405.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE SLAVE BETTY.

Two or three weeks ago, an attempt was made to prevail upon a female negro servant to leave her master and mistress, whom she had accompanied from Tennessee to this State. The party had been staying for five or six weeks at Lawrence: Some staying for five or six weeks at Lawrence: Some persons in that city, well-meaning, no doubt, but very ill-advised, endeavored to induce the negro woman, Betty by name, to run away from her master and mistress, which they told her she had a perfect right to do, by the laws of Massachusetts. This pracing entirely unsuccessful, it was next attempted to sparate her from her master and mistress by a writ of habeas corpus. In order to obtain such a weight was necessary not only to aver, but to work writ, it was necessary not only to aver, but to make eath before a magistrate, that Betty was restrained of her liberty, and wished to be free. Notwithstanding this assertion and this oath, it appeared judicially before the Chief Justice, that the statement was not true. We do not access the persons who made it of falsehood and perjury, althou confess ourselves unable to comprehend by what principles of morality they felt themselves warranted is such a representation. This was the first

The writ was returnable before the Supreme Coart, and the master and mistress were brought before the venerable Chief Justice of the Commonwealth, whom no one will accuse in his treatment of the case of leaning against the slave. She was examined by him in private, found to be intelligent, fully apprised of her rights, of which she had been informed, not merely by the persons who entress, but by her master and miscress themselves. In addition to all this, the Chief Justice himself nformed her that she was as free to leave them as to stay with them. In despite of all these suggestions, she persisted in staying with her master and mistress; and that in defiance of the renewed persussions and taunts of her friends of both colors, who crowded the court-room, tempting her to desert them. One would have thought that the provel falsebood of the statement and oath by which the habeas corpus was obtained, would have prevested the renewal of these efforts, after the case had been fully adjudicated.

Let us look at the subject in another light. It is one of the standing topics of impassioned decla-mation on the part of the Anti-Slavery party, and the Republican orators are equally copious on this topic, that the sanctity of marriage is not observed in reference to slaves, and that their matrimonial in reference to slaves, and that their matrimonial camections are not protected by law. Here is a case that shows the difference between preaching and practice. There was probably not one of Betty's co-called 'friends' whose heart had not been made to ache by the popular anti-slavery novels, over the crueity and immorality of separating husband and wife, parents and children. But here was an intelligent young woman of twenty-six, brought in intelligent young woman of twenty-six, brought up all her life with her mistress, knowing no home but hers, married to a fellow-servant in Tennessee,

where she had left him and their children, and those very benevolent friends leave no stone unturned to induce her to desert this husband and aband these children. To say nothing of the cruelty of this procedure in reference to the future livelihood of Betty, who was urged to leave a comfortable home in the family in which she had been born and brought up in Tennessee, and trust to the precarious chances of getting a living in Boston, any one of these 'friends' propose to become re-sponsible for her comfortable subsistence in youth and in age, in health and in sickness; or did they intend, when once induced to quit her master and mistress, to leave her a poor stranger to struggle her way through the world, under the difficulties which unfortunately full to the lot of the free blacks

here at the North?

But, let this pass: how do these friends of Betty justify themselves for their persistant attempts to break the marriage tie—to persuade the wife to shandon her husband, and the mother to desert her It was stated in the papers, that, after the Chief Justice reported that Betty was fully apprised of her rights, and ought not to be interfered with further, her *friends* still persisted, and told her 'Tennessee was the very worst State for a slave to life in'; while they themselves were straining every nerve to inflict on Betty's husband and children the most cruel of the evils of slavery, and to

tob them of wife and mother. Suppose an English Lord and Lady were travelling together in this country, the latter accompanied by a female servant, who had left a husband and childrau at home. She has been brought up with her mistress, and is attached to her; and wishes for nothing when the journ y is over, but to go home to her husband and children in England. Some zeal-ous Republicans get about her; tell her that monarchical government is another name for tyranny that the English aristocracy are cruel oppressors of the poor; and exert themselves to the utmost to induce this English mother and wife to abandon her husband and children, and remain in America. mat would be thought of the kindness—what would be thought of the morality of this transaction? And yet the case is not so strong as Betty's. The English woman's husband would find no poor Betty's husband would find no legal difficulty in rejoining her in this country; poor Betty's husband would encounter the greatest difficulty in making his escape to join her, to say nothing of their children.

Now let us view the matter in another light. It

Now let us view the matter in another ingui-is plain that, if families or individuals from the South ineur a great risk of losing their servants, it will have the effect either of altogether preventing their travelling to the North, or of causing them, when their travelling to the North, or of causing them, we they come here, to leave their servants at home; either result desirable? Is the slave any better off, left at home with housekeepers and overseers, than travelling in company with his master and mistress? Is his lot easier? Is he likelier to be happier? We should say precisely the reverse. Is it desirable then to keep both servant and master at home, and to cut off, as far as possible, all social intercourse be-twen the States? Is it not better, in the interest of freedom, to encourage our Southern brethren to

come among us, and let them see the advantages of our state of society?

There cannot be two opinions on this subject among judicious people, and we think we can establish our view of it by an authority which Republicans, at least, cannot gainsay. There was formerly a law in New York called the nine months law, in virtue of which a Southern master might bring his slave into New York, and remain with him nine mouths, without impairing his legal rights. In 1835, an attempt was made by the Anti-Slavery larty to procure the repeal of this law; and candidates for office were interrogated as to their opinions on that point. The reply of Mr. Seward, then a candidate for office, will be found in the Albany Journal for 26th of October, 1838. He takes decided and emphatic ground against the repeal, putcaled and emphatic ground against the repeal, put-ting it, however, suo more, on the ground, that in case such a slave escaped from his master, the re-peal of the law would put him in a worse condition than its enforcement—Heaven knows how! At the

should add, that I am not convinced that it would be wise, expedient, or humane, to declare to our fellow-citizens of the Southern and Southwestern States, that if they travel to, from, or pass through the State of New York, they shall not bring with them the attendants whom custom, or education, or habit, may have rendered necessary to them. I have not been able to discover any good object to be stained by such an act of inhospitality. It certainly can work no injury to us, nor can it be injurious to the unfortunate beings held in bondage, to permit them, perhaps once in their lives, and at most on occasions few and far between, to visit a country where slavery is unknown.

I would us of the South, a parameter in the out of sever much we may and do desire its continuance under a strict adherence to constitutional provisions and guarantees. When these can no longer be maintained—or when further aggression upon, or denial of, our rights is practised by a dominant political power of the North—we have everything to gain, and nothing to lose, 'by disrupting every tie' that binds us to the Confederacy.

JOHN A. WINSTON. between, to visit a country where slavery is unknown. I can even conceive of benefits to the great cause of human liberty from the cultivation of this intercourse

Had Mr. Seward adhered to these sound and judicious views, instead of giving dinners to 'Jerry rescuers,' and organizing a party on the basis of anti-slavery agitation, (of which, by the way, he will soon find, if he has not already, that the benefit is not to enure to him,) the country and its political from the country and its political from the country and the second country and the second country and the country and the second c cal prospects would have been very different from what they now are .- Boston Courier.

SLAVERY TO BE VIGILANTLY GUARDED ---DIFFUSION OF SLAVE PROPERTY.

abama, to the Legislature of that State:

a prohibition of all books inculcating improper sentiments to be taught in the South, we may soon inmo motive for their conduct but that of disturbance sure the possession of text-books, the works of our and agitation, as they have no legal or constitution. citizens; and build up institutions of learning all power over the question. They can do no good among us, where the unwholesome heresies of fanati- to either the master or the slave; but are, in truth,

has been discussed of late years—and which has a degree, lock up to him the more kindly feelings of received the approval of one of the States of the South most interested in that species of property—is entitled to the greatest consideration of the South—true, and the Bible the word of God, there is neither true, and the Bible the word of God, there is neither is entitled to the greatest consideration of the Southern legislator and statesman. Opposition to such a law originates more from the peculiarity and novelty of it, than from any sound reasoning against it. The day of timid counsels has gone by. Circumstances which surround us; the whole aspect of the political and economical affairs of our country, demand bold and decided action. The highest conservatism is often found in the most prompt and decisive measures. The continued prosperity of the South will be greatly advanced by the more diffused distribution of slave property. By the exemption of one slave, at least, from the process of the law, and her increase if female, the investment of money in that kind of property will be preferred to all others. The ownership of slaves will become more general; the benefits of the institution more generally felt, acknowledged and defended. In a political reint of right the surface of the law, and the reingum. Now, it christiant is neither true, and the Bible the word of God, there is neither two rong nor sin in the institution of slavery, slavery existed; and in the New Testament, the foundation of the Christian dispensation, slavery is recognized, and the duty of the master and slavery is recognized, and the duty of the master and slavery is recognized, and the duty of the master and slavery is recognized, and the duty of the master and slavery is recognized, and the duty of the master and slavery is recognized, and the duty of the master and slavery is recognized, and the duty of the master and slavery is recognized, and the duty of the master and slavery is recognized, and the duty of the master and slavery is recognized, and the duty of the master and slavery is recognized, and the duty of the master and slavery is recognized, and the duty of the master and slavery is recognized, and the duty of the master and slavery is recognized, and the duty of the master and slavery is recognized, and the duty of the master and slavery is recognized, and the duty of the master an erally felt, acknowledged and defended. In a political point of view, the advantages are too apparent to need illustration by argument. As a measure of policy, by which the individual prosperity of the world's history have three millions of the negro race citizen is to be promoted, it affords a more secure been so elevated in the scale of being, or so much investment to the person just struggling to rise, than civilized or Christianized, as those in the United investment to the person just struggling to rise, than any that has been presented, safer than stocks, which may depreciate, and more productive than lands. It becomes so identified with the owner, that it is the last to be alienated. Experience teaches us that when a family, before in indigent circumstances, once becomes possessors of this kind of property, the regular progression to wealth is understances. They are better clothed, better housed, and more cared for in sickness and in health, than has ever fallen to the lot of any similar number of the negro race in any age or nation; and as a Christian people, I feel that it is the duty of the South to keep them in their present position, at any cost and at every peril, even independently. interrupted—acting as a wholesome incentive to further industry and economy. In a philanthropic point of view, it recommends itself in an eminent degree. By the distribution of slaves in a greater number of white families, the direct contact of the world but as a slave, or what would become of

vantages to the people of the South, and to the enlightenment of the civilized world. The time was but recent, when the Southern statesman only made apologies for the existence of such a state of political affairs, and declared that he could offer no corrective. Now, however, since agitation has caused a thorough investigation of the subject, the institution is defended and upheld most successfully upon political, social, moral, and religious grounds. It is shown not only to be the best condition of society, where it can be maintained, but that it is absolutely essential to the development of the rich resources of tropical climes, and the advancement of the trade and commerce of the world. Even in 'England, where families question, a great change of public southerns that taken place, if we are to judge from the resolutions and proceedings of great commercial conventions held in Manchester and Livespool, during the present year, and the editorials of the London Timer. This journal not only unequivocally condemns the system which altrogated shavery in the British West India possessions, but advocates a return thereto, and the establishment of some such system in the East India possessions, but advocates a return thereto, and the contablishment of some such system in the East India possessions, but advocates a return thereto, and the contablishment of some such system in the East India possessions, but advocates a return thereto, and the contablishment of some such system in the East India possessions, but advocates a return thereto, and the contablishment of some such system in the East India possessions, but advocates a return thereto, and the contablishment of some such system in the East India possessions, but advocates a return thereto, and the contablishment of some such system in the East India possessions, but advocates a return thereto, and the contablishment of some such system in the East India possessions, but advocates a return thereto, and the contablishment of some such system in the East India poss

close of his answer, Mr. Seward uses the following language, which we command to the candid consideration of those who have been accustomed to look up to him as a leader:—

But, gentlemen, being desirous to be entirely candid in this communication, it is proper that I should add, that I am not convinced that it would be wise, expedient, or humane, to declare to our fellowing the wise, expedient, or humane, to declare to our fellowing the street of the civilized world, the disastrous results of which, it would be beyond human ken to foresee. It is only necessary for us to be true to ourselves, to preserve our institutions, and to be a great and prosperous people. The Union is not with us of the South, a paramount political good, however much we may and do desire its continuance under a strict adherence to constitutional provisions

SLAVERY FOREVER!

Extracts from the Inaugural Message of Gov. Mc-Willie, of Mississippi, to the Legislature of that State:

Under ordinary circumstances, I would here close this address, and would to God I could so close it consistently with my duty to the State; but this is a privilege not permitted to me, by no fault of mine or of yours, but by the folly and madness of those who ought to have no connection with this day's proceedings. I refer to the agitation of the slavery question, both in and out of Congress, by many of the citizens of the non-slaveholding States. This is now the only slead upon our relitival horizon aither now the only cloud upon our political horizon, either State or Federal. That cloud ought to be blotted Extracts from the Message of Gov. Winston, of Al- out, and if I had the power, it should be done, regardless of consequences. It is an officious and of-fensive intermeddling with our affairs, which ought Severe scrutiny should be exercised, in regard to the use of unsound text-books, in every school in the State. Unfortunately, as yet, our school-books and teachers are imported from a community in which the prejudices of ignorance and fanaticism, on subjects of vital importance to us, are propagated. By cism will not be inculcated in the minds of youth.

The proposition to exempt, to a limited extent, negro property from sale under execution, which in the minds of youth. They impair the loyal-the worst enemies of both. They impair the loyal-they property from sale under execution, which tighten his bonds, while at the same time they, in

number of white families, the direct contact of the the world but as a slave, or what would become of owners and owned is increased, mutual attachments thereby formed, and the personal comfort and happiness of the slave secured both in its home and its permanency. As a matter of domestic obligation to families, it is demanded. The drudgery of the household is more destructive to the health of South-household is more destructive to the health of South-h ern women than in countries where slavery does not tionism cannot unite us. But, notwithstanding all exist.

In the election of the present Chief Magistrate, we have a guarantee that the constitutional rights of every section of the Union will be respected. In a spirit of public justice, it becomes us to wait the developments of time, before we hasten to declare a want of that confidence which placed him in the high and responsible position which he now fills. Should that confidence prove to have been misplaced, it will but be the histening of a political crisis. which many of the most faithful and watchful pa-triots believe to be 'but a question of time;' and tution of slavery among us. I will not now further triots believe to be 'but a question of time;' and the duty so long and often avoided by concession and compromise, be upon us, of electing, for our selves and posterity, the high and independent position of independent and sovereign States—or to renounce all pretensions to the character of a brave and manly people, and basely and tamely submit to the tender mercies of Northern caprice and fanaticism. Unfortunately, it is a weakness of our nature to put off the consideration of disagreeable subjects—though the end appears inevitable, and the necessity of finally meeting the difficulty, imperative, government, at least, by which harmony might be —though the end appears inevitable, and the necessity of finally meeting the difficulty, imperative. The agitation of the question of slavery, by the people of the Northern States—properly having no business with the matter—though it has already has a large majority in the House of Repbeen regularly progressive, and has grown to a threatening importance—has not been without advantages to the people of the South, and to the enlightenment of the civilized world. The time was but In this view of the question, it is our duty to be present, when the Southern statesman only made arrest for any contingency, never being sight of

The late decision of the Supreme Court in reference to the negro status, our rights in the Territories and the recognition of the daty of the Federal Government, under the Constitution, to protect us and our property, there is the end of the argument, and of the law, and beyond it, there is no appeal but to force. If these rights, thus established, should be evaded or denied to us, can there be one man is all the South so serve a coward, or so much man in all the South so very a coward, or so much a traitor, as to fail in their vindication, even though that vindication may come through the instrument-ality of lead and steel? If we are true to ourselves, we will not falter. The Constitution has done its we will not falter. The Constitution has done its duty. The Court has established our rights; it has fixed the point at which resistance to tyranny becomes a duty. It has said to power, Thus far, but no farther; it has made our quarrel just; it has marked the fighting line, from which we can take no step backward but with dishonor. This is all that constitutions on laws one do, the balance is

that constitutions or laws can do; the balance is

that constitutions or laws can do; the balance is for ourselves.

Let us, then, be prepared. Eternal vigilance and sacrifice is the price of liberty. No people ever have been great and free, no people ever can be free, who are not military in their habits, and ever ready to defend their institutions and their laws. We, as a people, enjoy the peculiar privilege of bearing arms, and being the defenders of our own rights and liberties. If we should ever be deprived of the one or lose the other, it will be because we are unworthy of them, and had not the courage to defend them. It is, however, not only our privilege, but it is our bounden duty, as a free people, to cultivate a military spirit and obtain military knowledge: in this view of our duty, it will be my study to effect a thorough organization of the militia of the State. This I would feel bound to do, even though there This I would feel bound to do, even though there was no immediate danger the most imminent & it is absolutely necessary to our security and the perma-nence of our institutions. That the overthrow of our social organization is the fixed purpose of a very our social organization is the fixed purpose of a very large number of the people of the non-slaveholding States is beyond a doubt. In the late presidential election, it was fully manifested—and they had well-nigh succeeded; as they carried eleven out of sixteen of those States—they are now preparing for another struggle. They teach hostility to us and our institutions in their schools, they preach it from their pulpits, they print it in their books, they proclaim it in the hustings, they agitate it in the State and Federal governments. Their course is onward, and I believe can only be arrested by force or fear. You might as well reason with a madman as a fanatic. How can you approach a transcendental of natic. How can you approach a transcendental of the higher-law school, who has a law of his own paramount to the Constitution of his country, and a religion holier than that of the Bible? It cannot he paramount to the Constitution of his country, and a religion holier than that of the Bible? It cannot be done; and I fear we act upon false premises when we encourage the expectation that this fanaticism will die out or recede from its purpose. God grant that it may be so! but such an expectation is not justified by the teachings of the past. All history shows that such functical organizations have gonerally succeeded in their purposes, or had to be crushed out by force, and strangled in their own blood. The former we never can permit; for the latter, let us be ready. Our security as a State, and the permanence of the Union, depend upon the firmness and concert of the South. Let us not by our supineness invite aggression, but by a thorough arming and organization, convince our assailants that we cannot be attacked with impunity, but, on the we cannot be attacked with impunity, but, on the contrary, that we are full ready, and able, and wil-ling to take care of ourselves, in the Union, if we contrary, that we are full ready, the Union, if we ling to take care of ourselves, in the Union, if we can, out of it if we must. Let us act thus, taking measures fearlessly and openly; it is our right and duty, and it is possible that even yet, being thus fully and solemnly warned of the consequences, there may be sufficient patriotism and sonse of justice the North to avert the great calamity of disruptions of the last named, and Jas. Puntney, for aiding in their escape, and yesterney, the North to avert the great calamity of disruptions of the last named, and Jas. Puntney, a son of the last named, and Jas. Puntney, a son of the last named, and Jas. Puntney, a son of the last named, and Jas. which is inevitable, if things travel on in the direction to which they are now tending. In addition to this, let us appeal to the Democracy of the non-slave-holding States, and all other patriotic or conservative men there and every where, urging upon them to stand fast, and struggle on in defence of the Con-stitution and the Union—hoping that the sober second thought of the people may yet save the country. This, with thorough preparation on our part, is all that we can do; the rest we must leave to that

God who has thus far guided and prospered us as a nation, trusting and praying that the same kind Providence which has been vouchsafed to us in the past may be continued in the future, well knowing that, except the Lord keep the city, the watchman

wealth.—If we have succeeded in making ourselves intelligible, it will be seen from our previous articles that in the plan suggested for ridding the State of free negroes, it is recommended that the hiring and voluntary enslavement features be permitted to operate for a considerable time—say fifteen years. At the end of that time, if all the free negroes have not voluntarily removed, or voluntarily gone into slavery, or have not been removed by the fund accruing from their hire, and the other sources mentioned, it is then proposed that those remaining, if any there should be, (which we think improbable, if a proper law be made,) shall be forthwith sold into slavery.—

Richmond Enquirer.

his direction; that he was in debt, and sent the negroes off for the purpose of avoiding an execution. Upon this evidence, viz: that the matter had him self voluntarily sent the slaves to a free State, and that therefore they were not fugitives, Mr. Joliffe, for the defence, mainly rested the case, and asked for an acquittal, in connection with the fact that the defendant was not shown to have had any agency in their final escape to Canada.

The United States subsequently introduced the testimony of Joseph Closs, who gave notice to Mr. Puntney that Mr. Million was at Mr. Wait's house, claiming his slaves as fugitives, and that Mr. Wait wanted Mr. P.'s assistence to get them out of the way. John Cox, another government witness,

SELECTIONS.

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 Mays-ville, 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 w no prospect of an agreement. They therefore ask-ed to be discharged from the further consideration

of the subject, which was ordered by the Court.

Mr. Joliffe, counsel for defendant, stated that his client was anxious that the case should be tried again at once; that some newly-discovered evidence would be produced, which would throw much light

would be produced, which would throw much light upon the issue.

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 agening, their first ballot showed eight for

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 ver-dict 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 prosecu-tions. 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 Puntney, 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 mas-ter, to whom they 'owe service.' The warrant was placed in the hands of Deputy United States. Marshal Churchill, who took Mr. Puntney into cus-

Shaw, who was the principal witness for the defence, on Tuesday, swore out a warrant against Squire B. on I uesday, 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 into Ohio. It is asserted by the complainant, that Mr. Million admitted, while the Jury were put that the near Lewis Lid blan that he

Bonds in the same amount were required of Mr. Million as prosecuting witness.

day John Puntney, a son of the last named, was taken into custody by Marshal Churchill, on the same charge. The charge against James Punt-ney was examined yesterday before United States Commissioner Lee.

Commissioner Lee.

The testimony was mainly a recapitulation of that given on the trial of Mr. Wait last week, which was fally reported at the time. Mr. Million testified that he did not send the slaves to Ohio, nor give them permission to come; that he heard they were at Mr. Puntney's, and went after them, but

found them at Wait's house.

For the defence, several witnesses, J. S. Rose, Mr. Shaw, Joseph Newman, John and Francis Piatt, Joseph and William Montgomery, and Austin Mellis testified to various conversations held with Mr. W. McWILLIE.

W. McWILLIE.

W. McWILLIE.

W. McWILLIE.

We have succeeded in making ourselves is testified to various conversations held with Mr. Million, and some of the witnesses swore positively that the complainant told them that the slaves came to Ohio by his knowledge and consent; stating to some of the persons named that he sent them across the river, and to others that his brother did so by his direction; that he was in debt, and sent the ne-

We own our allegiance to the Democratic party as a national organization. We appreciate the services of our alkes in the North, and we understand the importance of perpetuating an association which is essential to the existence of the Union. To strengthen the bonds of the Union—to strengthen the bonds of fraternity with the Democracy of the non-slaveholding States, we are willing to make any sacrifice compatible with a paramount obligation of fidelity to the South. We cannot compromise principle. We will not moderate our zeal in support of Act, for aiding and abetting in the escape of slaves.

The negroes were run off, and if free by the voluntary act of their master, it is useless to longer of cupy the time of the Courts. Nearly as much money has already been spent in litigation as the slaves were worth, at a high market value, and the end is not yet. One charge of harboring has al-rendy been tried, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury; a charge of perjury was based upon the testimony in that trial; a third case, growing out the affair, was heard yesterday; and a fourth will be examined on Friday.

COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION.

Elihu Burritt, author of a plan for securing the emancipation of the slaves by an offer of compensation to the masters, has written a letter to the Louisville Journal, in which he endeavors to disabuse the South of the idea that this is a sectional movement South of the idea that this is a sectional movement. He says the proposition for the late Convention at Cleveland was 'received with cordial sympathy and approbation by Democrats, Republicans and Americans,' and 'by thousands who had been regarded as pro-slavery men, because they would not espouse this or that anti-slavery platform.' Mr. Burritt represents his scheme of compromise as saying to Kentucky, or any other slaveholding State:

By this token we admit and affirm that no section 'By this token we admit and affirm that no sectional majority can or shall ever violate your sovereign prerogative as a State, to abolish or retain slavery at your own pleasure. We would not press you, nor here you to extinguish the system. But when you shall have made up your mind fully that your own well-being would be promoted by putting an end to that system, you may draw upon the National Treasury for \$250 for each and every slave emancipated, to enable you to make a fair and honorable compensation to your slaveholders. Take your own time. The offer is permanent and unchangeable. You may have the balance of the century to decide in, if you will.

This appears to us to be very low ground indeed and not at all calculated to impress the slaveholder with a sense of the great came he is perpetrating We do not see how it can be reconciled with antislavery principles. In this light we perceive that it is viewed at the South. The Louisville Journal, though decidedly opposed to the scheme, hails it as an evidence of 'the change that has come over the spirit of the dreams of the people of the North in regard to the abolition of slavery.' This commentation cation, says the Journal, comes from a reliable source, and it asserts that a radical change has been effected in the opinions of the anti-slavery agitators of the North; it is a virtual repudiation of Republicanism by the real abolitionists of the North;
and it is, more than all else, a declaration that the
abolitionists are done with their repeated and incessant aggressions against the South, and are ready
to lay down their arms and ask the co-operation of
the South in the proposed philanthropy.

Southern editors will find themselves reckoning
without their host. Mr. Burritt has certainly led
them astray. There is no such renunciation of prin-

them astray. There is no such renunciation of principle among Northern abolitionists as is here supposed. Very few of them will endorse Mr. Burritt's appeal to the selfishness of the masters.

Nor will he succeed any better with the slaveholders. They will tell him, as the Louisville Journal does—the records of the South have been taught.

for their purposes, and that it is incalculably better for them than any other kind of labor.' 'Slavery will go wherever it is more profitable than free la-bor. This is a principle of political economy that the negrophilists might as well acknowledge first as last. They may be able to split these States asunder. They may be able to erect a separate union of the free-soil States, and a separate union of the slaveholding States, but they cannot, and will not, with their senseless agitation, change the condition of a single slave in the Southern States.'

gle slave in the Southern States.'
We think Mr. Burritt ought to be satisfied with
this candid avowal of the determination of the South.
His plan of conciliation will certainly be rejected by those whom he is most anxious to persuade. We have no faith in arguments addressed to human selfishness; no faith in money as the condition of per-forming an act of justice; no faith in allowing wrong-doers 'the balance of the century' to decide whether it will be for their own interest to do right .- American Baptist.

THE PROGRESS OF DESPOTISM. Hon. Joshus R. Giddings, in a forcibly written letter published in a recent number of the Ashtabula

The recent decision of the Supreme Court, emphatically denying the 'self-evident truths' promulgated as the basis of our government, and the avowal that 'black men have no rights which white men are bound to respect,' and the adoption of this new law by the President, who adds to it that slavery exists in all our territories by force of that slavery exists in all our territories by force of the Constitution, render our government a piratical combination of the States and of men for the pur-pose of making war upon one fourth part of the human family, in order to enslaye and brutalize them. It is itself a restoration of the foreign slave trade; it fairly opens the way for taxing the peo-ple of the free States to purchase Cuba, in order more perfectly to subjugate the free States to the Slave Power. It constitutes a full and perfect justi-fication for Walker's invasion of Costa Rica, and

is then proposed that those remaining, if any there should be, (which we think improbable, if a proper law be made,) shall be forthwith sold into slavery.—
It was national organization. We appreciate the services of our diles in the North, and we understant the importance of perpetuating an association which essential to the existence of the Union. Mr. Wais: he accordingly took in the importance of perpetuating an association which essential to the existence of the Union. Mr. Wais: he accordingly took in the importance of perpetuating an association which essential to the existence of the Union. Mr. Wais: he accordingly took in the importance of perpetuating an association which essential to the existence of the Union. Mr. Wais: he accordingly took in the importance of perpetuating an association which essential to the existence of the Union. Mr. Wais: he accordingly took in the importance of perpetuating an association which essential to the existence of the Union. Mr. Wais: he accordingly took in the importance of perpetuating an association which essential to the existence of the Union. Mr. Wais: he accordingly took in the importance of heaver, each of fraternity with the Democracy of the North will be a paramount obligation of delity to the South. We cannot compromise principle. We will not moderate our zeal in support of districts, and the proper of the seal of the contract of the South. We are prepared to make the election, and to bear all the proper of the seal of the contract of the South. We are prepared to make the election, and to bear all the proper of the free of the South. We are prepared to make the election, and to bear all the proper of the free States and the whole matter resolves itself into the single proper of the free States and the whole matter resolves itself into the single proper of the free States and the whole matter resolves itself into the single proper of the free States and the whole matter resolves itself into the single proper of the free States to suppose them capable of the U

sequences.

Cowards, servile dastards, who have so long arge Cowards, servile dastards, who have so long urged the people of the North to submit to usurpation and slaveholding dictation, to save the Union, will then find that truth is more mighty than error; that God's attribute of justice will be vindicated: that no combination of men formed to overthrow eternal, unchanging principles, can sanctify itself by a name; that the cry of 'saving the Union' will then fill the mind with loathing and disgust, as the talismanic cry of slaveholders and of servile politicians.

I am myself in favor of restoring our government to the doctrines on which it was founded. I would punish with death the man who deals in human flesh on the high seas, in our territories, or in the District of Columbia. I would maintain the right of every human being to life, likerty, and the avails

of every human being to life, liberty, and the avails of his own labor, wherever Congress has jurisdiction. I would do this, though every slave State and slaveholder, and every servile wretch who upholds slavery, were to abandon the Union. I would do this, though it should cost the life of every usurper and despot, oligarch and pirate and murderer in the land. It will be done; our country will be 'redeemed and purified' from the contagion of sla-

A GRAVEYARD OF GOVERNORS.

What is it that has made Kansas, as it has been aptly termed, 'a graveyard of Governors'? Reeder—Shannon—Geary—and now Walker—all disowned by their superiors, and set aside, within a few months after their appointment. What is there in the relities attempts of K

the political atmosphere of Kansas that should render it so fatal to her Governors?

All these, be it observed, were appointed as 'National Democrats'—appointed from among the straitest of that sect—appointed by Pierce and Buchanan expressly to foil the machinations and crush out the aspirations of 'Black Republicanism.' Each went to Kansas the traditional and official antagonist of the Free State party. Each was strongly prejudiced against our people—their objects, organization and measures. Two of them—Reeder and Geary—were Pennsylvanians, the ardent and active personal ad-berents of Mr. Buchanan. No one of them had ever been anything else than a Democrat of indis-putable orthodoxy and the most 'National' views. None of them had ever betrayed an anti-slavery im-None of them had ever betrayed an anti-slavery impulse or affinity. Goy. Walker had risen to eminence as a Mississippian, and as a most artful champion of the annexation of Texas. Each had been an unflinching advocate of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Gov. Geary was sent out notoriously to quiet Kansas in the interests of Mr. Buchanan's election, in which he succeeded. Governor Walker has made no secret of the object of his mission—it was to disembarrass the Democracy of the Kansas issue, and thus dig the grave of 'Black Republicanism.' His public documents, his stump speeches, are surcharged with venom against 'the Topekaites,' and all who did not bow submissively to the Border Ruffian ascendency. Yet now this very Walker—this great man who yielded to the entreaties of Buchanan and Company, and took an office which he considered far beneath his merits for the good of the Administration and his party, returns from Kansas with his eyes considerably wider open than they were six months ago, to find himself disowned and menaced by those in whose behalf he went out. Already de-nounced in the South, he is on the brink of being disowned and set upon by the organs of 'National Democracy' in the free States. Always resisting, and doubtless still detesting, the advocates of slavery

Restriction, he is very likely to be turned over to the Black Republicans, whether he will or no.

There are still some men clinging to the Democratic party, whether from the force of habit or of prejudice, who have not obstinately resolved to close their ears to evidence and their understanding against conviction. conviction. They read, observe, and sometimes think. If you happen to know any of these, will you kindly ask them to explain to you why Kansas has proved 'a graveyard of Governors'?—Tribune.

HOME MISSIONARY AND TRACT SO-CIETIES.

At a meeting of the Puritan Association of Al leghany and Wyoming Counties, held at Almond, N. Y., Sept. 29th and 30th, the following paper was unanimously adopted, and ordered for publica-tion, viz:

· Believing that the Gospel of Jesus Christ is the divinely appointed antidote to human ills, and the only effectual corrective of human errors, and that the Church of Jesus Christ, in the execution of her high commission of "preaching the gospel to every creature," is bound faithfully to present the whole gospel, whether men will hear or forbear, this As-sociation feel constrained to adopt the following reso-

1st. That we have marked, with great satisfaction, the position taken by the Executive Commit-tee of the American Home Missonary Society in rerd to the appointment of missionaries in the slave holding States of our Union. That as we could not in fidelity to our divine Master, nor to our dying fellow-men, send representatives to India who should bear a mutilated gospel; who, through fear of of-fending the heathen, should feel willing to keep silent with reference to the horrors of idol worship; neither to the deluded Mormons, those who should fail to level the battery of God's truth against Polygamy and its associated vices; so cannot we connt to sustain at the South, men who shall "shu to declare the whole counsel of God" against human oppression, or who shall fail to enforce upon mas-ters, as well as slaves, the various applications of

ters, as well as slaves, the the great law of love.

2d. Resolved, That we have looked with surprise 2d. Resolved, That we hav and mortification upon the recent action of the Ex-ecutive Committee of the American Tract Society in regard to the publication of treatises bearing o the subject of American Slavery. That after the decided expression of that Society at its last annual meeting, we had reason to expect, and did expect, that before the present time, judicious publications would be issued under direction of the Committee, setting forth not only "the duties of masters," but other gospel truths with reference to the same gen-eral subject. That we are constrained to regard the tardy, temporizing, vacillating policy of the Com-mittee, as manifested in their various Circulars, sec-tional and general; and in withholding all publications on the subject referred to, with melancholy surprise, and to esteem it exceedingly unworthy the character of independent Christian men. That we cherish the hope that their "better judgment" will soon lead them to a different decision; or if not, that the will of their constituents, the intelligent and pious members of the Society, will yet be ex-pressed in a manner too unequivocal to be misun-derstood or set aside.

1. Resolved, further, That unless the American Society shall free itself, from all just suspicion Tract 'city with this system of oppression, or of of compt. 'in regard to principles which we betimid silenc. 'receive the approbation of all Evanliers ought to gelical Christian cessarily harmonious with the God's word and negligion—thus stopping the spirit of our Holy Re infidel opposers—we shall God's word and new ligion — thus stopping the spirit of our Holy Resinfiel opposers—we shalf mouths of gainsayers and arefrom, and no longer feel bound to withdraw the our churches. recommend it to the support of our churches. these resolutions

4th. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, be forwarded to signed by the Moderator and Clerk, the N. Y. Evangelist for publication.

JOEL WAKEMAN, An oderator.

S. SHELDON, Clerk.

HOW THE 'TRACT MANAGEMENT' REGARDED IN ILLINOIS. (Correspondence of the Independent.)

SANDWICH, De Kalb Co., Ill. The enclosed resolutions undoubtedly embody the our Congregational churches in this region. The ministers and delegates of nearly twenty churches in the 'Fox River Union' were present, and voted in

Wherea, the America n Tract Society, at its last munual meeting, solemnly instructed its Publishing Committee to deal ever handedly, and bear impar-tial testimony against the injustice of slavery; and

gion to the contempt of the infidel and heathen world—to stamp the brand of Phariseeism upon the oft-repeated boasts of 'a sanctified press,' extraordinary zeal for 'Christ crucified,' love for souls and for the word's 'evangelization,' abounding in the Tract-House periodicals, and to obliterate the very distinction between right and wrong, on which all human obligation and the government of God itself are founded.

Resolved, That in order to meet any distinction between the context of the contex

Resolved, That in order to save our American evangelical Christianity from utter corruption, by the great pro-slavery apostacy of this generation, from diagrace before the whole Christian and heath-

137 We give below all that portion of the President's Message which relates to Kansas and its Border-Ruffian Constitution :-

It is unsecessary to state in detail the alarming my inauguration. The opposing parties then stood in hostile array against each other, and any accident might have relighted the flames of civil war. Be-sides, at this critical moment, Kansas was left withmy inauguration. The opposing parties then stood in hostile array against each other, and any accident might have relighted the flames of civil war. Besides, at this critical moment, Kansas was left without a Governor, by the resignation of Gov. Geary.

On the 19th of February previous, the Territorial Legislature had passed a law providing for the election of delegates, on the third Monday of June, to a Convention, to meet on the first Monday of September, for the purpose of framing a Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. This law was in the main fair and just, and it is to be regretted that all the qualified voters had not registered themselves, and voted under its provisions. themselves, and voted under its provisions.

At the time of the election for delegates, an exensive organization existed in the Territory, whose

tution which might be framed by the Convention; and in the excited state of public feeling throughout Kansas, an apprehension extensively prevailed, that a design existed to force upon them a Constitution, in relation to slavery, against their will. In this emergency, it became my duty, as it was my unquestionable right, having in view the union of all good citizens in support of the Territorial laws, to express an opinion on the true construction of the provisions concerning slavery contained in the organic act of Congress of the 30th May, 1854.

Congress declared it to be 'the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any pressly declared that 'no slavery shall exist in the meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and domestic institutions in their own way.' Under it, Kansas, 'when admitted as a State,' was to be 'received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.'

Did Congress mean by this language, that the delegates elected to frame a Constitution should have authority finally to decide the question of slavery; or did they intend, by leaving it to the people, that the people of Kansas themselves should decide this question by a direct vote? On this subject, I confess I had never entertained a serious doubt, and therefore, in my instructions to Governor Walker of the 28th of March last, I merely said that when 'a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument

against slavery, and in this manner smooth their directed to far more important objects. When once passage into the Union. In emerging from the condition of Territorial dependence into that of a sov-erign State, it was their duty, in my opinion, to on the direct question whether this important domestic institution should or should not continue to stitution on the subject of slavery, or on any othe exist. Indeed, this was the only possible mode in subject, be displeasing to a majority of the people

jority of the representatives from the several districts into which it is divided may be upon the other side. This arises from the fact that in some districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, while in others, those of different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great not only to overcome the votes given for the former, but to leave a large majority of the whole records in direct purposition to majority of the Constitution of the United States, and are now the whole records in direct purposition to majority of the property of their wasters. the whole people in direct opposition to a majority of the property of their masters. This point has at the delegates. Besides, our history proves that influences may be brought to bear on the representa-tive sufficiently powerful to induce him to disregard the will of his constituents. The truth is, that no other authentic and satisfactory mode exists of as-certaining the will of a majority of the people of any of them shall have the right to take into it whatsocertaining the will of a majority of the people of any State or Territory, on an important question like ever is recognized as property by the common Conthat of slavery in Kansas except by leaving it to a stitution. To have summarily confiscated the prothat of slavery in Kansas, except by leaving it to a direct vote. How wise, then, was it for Congress to pass over all subordinate and intermediate agen-, and proceed directly to the source of all legitimate power under our institutions!

How vain would any other principle prove in practice! This may be illustrated by the case of Kansas. Should she be admitted into this Union with a Constitution either maintaining or abolish-ing slavery, against the sentiment of the people, this could have no other effect than to continue and to exasperate the existing agitation during the brief States were thereby extended over it 'so far as the

meaning on this subject. Every where throughout torney. Subsequent acts provided for the appoint the Uaion, they publicly pledged their faith and their honor that they would cheerfully submit the our Indian system over the territory. Brigham question of slavery to the decision of the bona fide Young was appointed the first Governor on the 20th people of Kansas, without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united in the Whilst Governor Young has been both Governor doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institutions. Had it been insinuated from any quarter that it would be a sufficient compliance with the requisitions of the organic law for the members of a convention thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that solute over both Church and State.

The people of Utah almost evelucively belong to the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally ascertained majority of all their constituents, this would have been instantly rejected. Everywhere they remained true to the resolution adopted on a celebrated occasion, recognizing the right of the people of all the territories—including Kansas and Nebraska—acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without slavery, and be admitted into the Union without slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon 'crms of perfect equality with the other States.'

The Convention to frame a Constitution for Kan-The Convention to frame a Constitution for Kanssas met on the first Monday of September last. They were called together by virtue of an act of the Territorial Legislature, whose lawful existence had been recognized by Congress in different forms and by different exactments. A large proportion of the citizens of Kansas did not think proper to register their names and to vote for the election of delegates; but an opportunity to do this having been fairly af-forded, their refusal to avail themselves of their right could in no manner affect the legality of the

Committee to deal ever chandedly, and bear impartial testimony against the injustice of slavery; and whereas, that Committee a has deliberately refused to obey those instructions, (without resigning their offices as in Christian & nor bound to do,) therefore, Resolved, that this refusal is a usurpation of power, and a breach of trust, 'calculated to receive the disapprohation of all evangelical Christians.'

Resolved, That the assumption that evangelical Christians.'

Resolved, That the assumption that evangelical Christians.'

Resolved, That the assumption that evangelical Christians of the disapprohation of all evangelical Christians of the disapprohation of all evangelical Christians.'

Resolved, That the assumption that evangelical Christians of the difference between them is not escaption of the experiment of the constitution framed by the Convention of the constitution and laws of the United States, become the legitim and laws of the jurisdiction of Kentucky 'a thing that God abhors,') i give the distance of slavery in the sacred honor of evangelical relification of the example set by the last Confiction of the constitution of the civil magistrate. My instructions to Governor Cumming have therefore been framed in strict accordance with these principles. At their

gress, requiring that the constitution of Minnesota should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State,' may be followed on future occasions. I took it for granted that the Convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded as it is on correct principles; and hence my instructions to Governor Walker, in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, were expressed in general and unqualified terms.

In the Kansas-Nebraska act, however, this: from disgrace before the whole Christian and heathen world, and from the condemnation of history and of God, the American Tract Society is solemnly bound at its next annual meeting to elect such a Committee as will faithfully proclaim the abborrence of all truly evangelical Christians on earth, and of God himself, against the iniquities of American slavery.

S. B. S.

EXTRACTS FROM PRES. BUCHANAN'S

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Description of been inserted, and the Constant and bound by its terms to aubmit any other portion of the instrument to an election, except that which relates to the 'domestic institution' of slavery. This will be rendered clear by a simple reference to its larguage. It was 'not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.' According to the plain construction of the sentence, the words 'domestic institutions' have a direct, as they have an appropriate, reference to its construction of the sentence, the words 'domestic institutions' any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.' According to the plain construction of the sentence, the words 'domestic institutions' any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.' According to the plain construction of the sentence, the words 'domestic institutions' any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions' any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions' any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefore. ment, as applicable to the whole Constitution, had not been inserted, and the Convention were not bound by its terms to submit any other portion of have a direct, as they have an appropriate, reference to slavery. 'Domestic institutions' are limited to the family. The relation between master and slave, and a few others, are 'domestic institu-tions,' and are entirely distinct from institutions of a political character. Besides, there was no ques-tion then before Congress, nor, indeed, has there

this purpose, similar in form to those which had been adopted by other Territorial Conventions. In the schedule, however, providing for the transition tensive organization existed in the Territory, whose avowed object it was, if need be, to put down the lawful government by force, and to establish a government of their own, under the so-called Topeka Constitution. The persons attached to this revolutionary organization abstained from taking any part in the election.

The act of the Territorial Legislature had omitted to provide for submitting to the people the Constitution shall be held to decide this question, at which might be framed by the Convention; Territory above the age of twenty-one are entitled and in the creited state of wable feeling throughout to yoke. They are to yote by bellot, and the bellot of the pressly declared that 'no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in no man interfered with '; and in that event it is made his duty to have the Constitution thus ratified transmitted to the Congress of the United States for the admission of the State into the Union.

At this election, every citizen will have an oppor tunity of expressing his opinion by his vote ' wheth-er Kansas shall be received into the Union with or without slavery,' and thus this exciting question may be peacefully settled in the very mode required by the organic law. The election will be held under legitimate authority, and if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fair opportunity to do so having been presented, this will be their own voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for the consequences.

Whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State

must eventually, under some authority, be decided their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence.'

In expressing this opinion, it was far from my intention to interfere with the decision of the people of Kansas, either for or against slavery. From this, I have always carefully abstained. Entrusted with the duty of taking 'care that the laws be faithfully executed,' my only desire was that the people of Kansas should furnish to Congress the evidence required by the organic act, whether for or against slavery, and in this manner smooth their directed to far more important objects. When once

mestic institution should or should not continue to exist. Indeed, this was the only possible mode in which their will could be authentically ascertained.

The election of delegates to a Convention must necessarily take place in separate districts. From this cause it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a majority of the people of a State or Territory are on one side of a question, whilst a material districts. Should the Constitution on the subject of slavery, or on any other subject, be displeasing to a majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period. Under these circumstances, it may well be questioned whether the peace and quiet of the whole country are not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

Should the Constitution without slavery be adopt-

joint expense, both equity perty in slaves already in the Territory would have been an act of gross injustice, and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union which have abolished slavery.

This is what the President says respecting the Territory of Utah and its complicated affairs :-

A territorial government was established for Utah by act of Congress approved the 9th of September 1850, and the constitution and laws of the United period required to make the Constitution conform to the irresistible will of the majority.

The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true of the Supreme Court, a Marshal and a District Atmeaning on this subject.

of the church called the Latter-day Saints, and professes to govern its members and dispose of their property by direct inspiration and authority from the Almighty. His power has been, therefore, absolute over both Church and State.

The people of Utah almost exclusively belong to this church, and believing with a familical spirit that he is Governor of the Territory by divine appointment, they obey his commands as if the were direct revelations from Heaven. If, therefore, he chooses that his government shall come into collision with the government of the United States, the members of the Mormon church will yield implicit obedience to his will. Unfortunately, existing facts leave but little doubt that such is his determination. Without entering upon a minute history of occur-Without entering upon a minute history of occur rences, it is sufficient to say that all the officers of the United States, judicial and executive, with the single exception of two Indian agents, have found it necessary for their own personal safely to withdraw from the Territory, and there no longer remains any government in Utah but the despotism of Brigham Young. This being the condition of affairs in the Territory, I could not mistake the path of duty As chief executive magistrate, I was bound to re store the supremacy of the constitution and laws within its limits. In order to effect this purpose, I appointed a new Governor and other federal officers for Utah, and sent with them a military force for their protection, and to aid as a posse comitatus, in case of need, in the execution of the laws.

date, a hope was indulged that no necessity might exist for employing the military in restoring and maintaining the authority of the law; but this hope has now vanished. Gov. Young has, by proclamation, declared his determination to maintain his power by force, and has already committed acts of hostility against the United States. Unless he his power by force, and has already committed acts of hostility against the United States. Unless he should retrace his steps, the Territory of Utah will be in a state of open rebellion. He has committed three acts of open hostility, notwithstanding Maj. Van Vliet, an officer of the army, sent to Utah by the commanding General to purchase provisions for the troops, had given him the strongest assurance of the peaceful intentions of the government, and that the troops would only be employed as a posse comitatus when called on by the civil authority to aid in the execution of the laws.

There is reason to believe that Gov. Young has

The admirable little gallery of photography, engraving and English water colors, merits study. There is reason to believe that Gov. Young has long contemplated this result. He knows that the continuance of his despotic power depends upon the exclusion of all settlers from the Territory, except those who will acknowledge his divine mission, and implicitly obey his will; and that an enlightened public opinion there would soon prostrate institutions at war with the laws both of God and man. He has therefore for several years in order to suits the second of the second of the distinct of the second of

A great part of all this may be idle boasting; but yet no wise government will under estimate the efforts which may be inspired by such phrensied fanaticism as exists among the Mormons in Utah. This is the as exists among the Mormons in Utah. This is the found on the Via Appla—precious because no longer first rebellion which has existed in our territories; to be found, the very quarries being lost. They were and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it, and render it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imposing force as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in this manner best constitution of blood. We can in this manner best constitution of blood. We can in this manner best constitution of blood. We can in this manner best constitution of bloods. The state of mies. In order to accomplish this object, it will be and fashionable Roman Scarves, large and small.

Photographs from the old masters, by the partment, to raise four additional regiments; and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At the French artists—from Palma Vecchio, Raphael, Paul present moment of depression in the revenues of the Veronese, Correggio, and many others, among which country, I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such may be mentioned the Vote of the Concini. Fine a measure; but I feel confident of the support of photographs of Beranger, with two heads of the pas-Congress, cost what it may, in suppressing the in-surrection, and in restoring and maintaining the sovereignty of the constitution and laws in the Territo-

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, DECEMBER 11, 1857.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.

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

The undersigned, citizens of this Commonwealth,

spectfully represent-That by a law passed May 21, 1855, by the Legislature of Massachusetts, it was declared-

No person who holds any office under the laws of the Shell. 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

Your petitioners further represent-

That in open defiance of this law, and of the voice gislatures for his removal, but twice rendered inope-LEY LORING, while acting as a Commissioner of the United States, continues to hold the office of Judge example of contumacy unbecoming a good citizen, and wantonly disregarding the moral convictions of use. Children's Dresses. Ladies' dress patterns. the people of this State as pertaining to the enforce- An admirable selection of the Mauchline clan Tarment of the odious Fugitive Slave Bill

again to recommend to the Governor and Council, the Etruscan vases. removal of the said EDWARD GREELEY LORING from the office of Judge of Probate; and thus enforce a &c., which would afford most useful hints for private wholesome law of the Commonwealth, which it is his Theatricals or Bals costumes. 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 wo-

nen of Massachusetts to circulate and sign, as understand their rights, and mean to maintain them.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representative of Massachusetts, in General Court asse

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

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

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

Third. 'Taxation and representation are insepara-We, the undersigned, therefore petition your honor-

able body to take the necessary steps for a revision of losopher, -- all commending righteous Liberty to the the Constitution, so that all citizens may enjoy equal world. political rights.

BLANK COPIES of the Petition to the Legis-

lature, asking for the Removal of Edward Greeley Loring from the office of Judge of Probate of Suffolk County, may be had at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

U. S. Conouess. The First Session of the Thirty-Fifth Congress commenced at Washington on Monday last. Pifty members were present in the Senate. Mr. Fitzpetrick, of Alabama-there being 'no North'was chosen President pro tem. In the House of Representatives, James L. Orr, of South Carolina, (slaveholding Democrat,) was chosen Speaker on the first ballot, having received 128 votes-G. A. Grow, of Pa. received 84 votes-and there were 13 scattering votes-Hon. J. R. Giddings and Hon. N. P. Banks had the humiliating task of conducting the new Speaker to his seat. 'How pleasant 'tie to see,' &c. Of course the South took the lion's share of all the other ap-

Pres. Buchanan communicated his Message on non-place in style, and of no special interest, except as pertaining to Kansas and Utah. Of course, the President places himself at the head

of the Border Ruffians, (the most criminal of them all,) and recognizes as legitimate all their infamous heartily in the views of the President, with the extions in their own way."

THE TWENTY-POURTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR, WILL OPEN AT

DECEMBER 17th. The Exhibition was never so exquisite in its artist eatures, or so attractive in its choice selection of pe

18 WINTER ST.,

tits objets for the drawing-room, the toilette, the boudoir, the library, a vast proportion of which are The admirable little gallery of photography, en-

at war with the laws both of God and man. He has therefore for several years, in order to maintain his independence, been industriously employed in collecting and fabricating arms and munitions of war, and in disciplining the Mormons for military service. As superintendent of Indian affairs, he has had an opportunity of tampering with the Indian tribes, and exciting their hostile feelings against the United States. This, according to our information, he has accomplished in regard to some of these tribes, while others have remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated his intrigues to our Indian agents. He has laid in a store of provisions for three years, which, in case of necessity, as he informed Major Van Vliet, he will conceal, 'and then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of the government.'

A great part of all this may be idle boasting: but one. A bronze ring-stand - the original at Pon peil. A bronze bell-a copy of the bell of St. Peters. THIRTY-ONE presse papier Marbles (antique) and humanity itself requires that we should put it found, and are given and authenticated by the Ares vince them that we are their friends, not their ene-Photographs from the old masters, by the first

French artists-from Palma Vecchio, Raphael, Paul photographs of Behangeh, with two heads of the pastor ADOLPHE MONOD, perfect resemblances, with heads of Hugh Miller, Dr. Livingston, and many others. English water-color Landscapes. A portfolio just received of extraordinary inspiration-all by admired artists, sketched among Lake scenes and on the German Ocean, and made desirable by associations with distinguished individuals. An admirable copy, in oil, of the Infant Shepherdess, by Grenze, just received for this year's Bazaar. Charming etchings on Doyleys of Lake Scenery.

An exquisite selection of FLORENTINE MARBLES, of pure classic taste. Tazzas and Vases, carved in basso relievo. Warwick Vase in verde-antique, Sarcophagi, Models of the Monuments of FLORENCE and PISA Agate and Alabaster Flower-Stands. Statuettes of carved Alabaster and of white and tinted Biscuit, illustrating the Middle Ages, -the Falconers, -Knight and Lady,-the Red-cross Knight, Royalty, the Esmeralda of Victor Hugo, Uncle Tiff, by Eugene Barham. The Venus de' Medici and the Venus of

French Ebenisterie d' Art, in small pieces of boudoi and salon furniture. Ladies' lace toilettes. Choice of this act, or to serve the same, shall, at the same Sevres Porcelaine. The beautiful Dumfermline Tatime, hold any office of honor, trust or emolument ble Linen—the identical web exhibited in Paris. A under the laws of this Commonwealth. new and most beautiful style of boudoir chair-cover, of muslin and lace, brilliantly and delicately tambour ed. The richest and heaviest Affghan blankets and of the people of Massachusetts, as expressed (without silk patchwork for bed, table, chair and sofa covers distinction of party) by the action of two separate Le- The splendid Halifax sofa-rugs, of the great Crossley Works. Every description of Berlin wool work of rative by Executive non-concurrence, EDWARD GREE- rarest beauty. Every possible form of cotton and woollen crochet work. Black velvet brilliantly and artistically embroidered, perfumed Sachets and Cushof Probate for the county of Suffolk; thus setting an jons, Tabourets and Footstools. Bead-work, of s multitude of patterns, for household ornament and

tan wood work, of a hundred They, therefore, earnestly pray the General Court Figures in Terra Cotta, after the antique. Copies of

* There are many prints, statuettes, dolls, dresses

THE BOOK TABLE will be supplied with every varicty of DE LA RUE's beautiful ladies' writing materials, for elegant gentlemen's Christmas and New Year's presents. Every variety of the choicest Sheffield cutlery,-penknives, seissers, carvers,-of the finest ever sent to this country. Stereoscopic views. Views of Scotland, Westmoreland, the Holy Land. The Nursery Sketch Book, the Nursery Music Book, Tales by MARY Howirr. . The (British) Christian Annual. Penn's 'No Cross no Crown.' Armistead's Negro's Memorial. Uncle Tom - Scotch edition. The Two Altars, in miniature form. A collection of English tales, not yet republished in this country. Eight volumes of Handel's Oratorios-very valuable edition. Valuable Autographs-a list will be published hereafter. The slaveholding Bible and Book of Commo Prayer, Lippincott's Philadelphia edition, published under the sanction of the Bishops. New Music. A

new edition of . The flying trunk." The true American Gift Book of the Season, Tag LIBERTY BELL, will be published on the opening morning, in a fresh style of binding, and containing articles from the American statesman, jurist and literateur, the English poet, and French savant and phi-

Wax Dolls, beautifully dressed, and named after their donors. There will be a most attractive Tor TABLE

furnished with splendid Dolls, with an immense va riety of Children's colored Picture-Books, by English Aunts and Grandmothers; and a REFRESHMENT TA-BLE, and for the latter, further supplies are entreated. Maria Weston Chapman, Sarah Shaw Russell, MARY MAY. HELEN E. GARRISON, LOUISA LOUING. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, L. MARIA CHILD. HENRIETTA SARGENT. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, LYDIA D. PARKER. ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, J. DE PEYSTER HOVEY, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, ANNA SHAW GREENE.

TO OUR FRIENDS, in the city and neighbor lood .- The preparations for the Bazaan will be made on Tuesday and Wednesday next, 16th and 16th inst. at Room No. 15 Winter street, lower floor. Volun teer assistance is particularly requested, and ever more desirable this year than usual.

The friends who are usually so kind in furnish Pres. Buchanan communicated his Message on ing evergreen for the decoration of the Hall, and any Tuesday, and it was published in the daily papers of other friends who may be disposed to contribute it, this city on Wednesday morning. It is very long, are gratefully and respectfully informed that the running-pine is the only suitable decoration for the Hall engaged for the coming Bazaar.

M. W. CHAPMAN, for the Committee.

IF In order to find room, in our present number proceedings. After the reading of the Message in the for all that portion of the President's Message which Senate. Senator Douglas remarked that he concurred relates to Kansas and Utah, we are obliged to postpone till our next, a timely article on the New York ception of that portion relative to Kansas, and the Independent and the American Tract Society, by action of the Lecompton Convention. At an early k. w. —and also communications from Joseph A. How-day, he would give the reasons why he believed the land, Richard Glasier, Jr., and Samuel D. Moore, all people of Kansas had not been left, as the organic act in reply to a communication from Battle Creek, Mich. declared, 'perfectly free to form their own institu- signed 'Justica,' which appeared in our columns a few weeks since.

TO THE ANTI-SLAVERY MEN AND WO. MEN OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Three weeks only yet remain prior to the asser bling of the Legislature, and whatever remains to be done, in circulating the Petition for the removal of Judge Edward Greeker Louing, must be done in that time. Of course, not an hour is to be lost. Why it is that so much of this work, of vindicating the laws and the sovereignty of Marsachusetts, falls upon the Abolitionists, it is hardly worth while to pause to inquire. But so it is, beyond controvery, In some communities, Republicans will be for In some community services to forward this work of maintaining the honor of the Commonwealth, showing that they, at least, place principles above men. But, taking the State at large, if the Abolitionists, the pledged anti-slavery men and women of the State, do not go forward in the work of circulating this petition, it is very certain that it will not be done at all.

To you, then, anti-slavery men and women of the Commonwealth of Masachusetts, the appeal is made, and the work is committed, to secure a full and general signature of the people to this Petition. No doubt can exist that it is THE WILL of a very great majority of the people of Massachusetts that Judge Loring should be removed from the office of Judge which he now holds in express defiance of the laws of the State. Two Legislatures, by overwhelming majorities, gave expression to this will of the people. It is well known how their expectation was defeated. their will nullified, and the action of both Legislatures rendered of no effect. The man who interposed his brief authority to defeat the will of the people and the action of the Legislature, has now been himself set aside by the people, notwithstanding that he rested his appeal to be retained in office strongly on his action in the Judge Loring case.

The simple question is, Shall the Laws, the Honor, and the Sovereignty of Massachusetts be vindicated and respected, on her own soil and by her own citizent, or shall all these be trampled under foot, and cast down in the dust before the dreaded approach of the Slaveholder? Shall the sacred soil of Bunker Hill itself be insulted by the arrogant tread of the very author of the Fugitive Slave Law, and Massachusetts not cause her own laws to be respected in her own domain ?

Be ours the indignant answer-No! We are charged with personal vindictiveness to

Judge Loring. We deny the charge. We would not hurt a hair of his head. But we cannot agree that he shall hold his Judgeship while trampling under foot the Law which he is bound to respect; we cannot agree that he shall draw a generous support from the State, whose noblest principles he has so utterly outraged. We place the honor and dignity of the State higher than any man's claim to office. Judge Loring has been fairly notified and warned that the People of Massachusetts will suffer no Fugitive Slave Law Commissioner to hold any judicial office in their gift. He yet holds such office, in open and wilfulderogation of their known will, expressed on their statute-book. He will not obey the law, and resign his Judgeship. He will not show his respect to the sentiments of his fellow-citizens by resigning his Commissionership. He insists that he will hold both offices, - the law to the contrary notwithstanding. Selfrespect, in the individual citizen and in the body politie, allows no alternative. The Constitution provides the remedy. LET JUDGE LORING BE REMOVED! We call upon you, then, friends of freedom and of

the honor of your State, to see to it that the petition for Judge Loring's removal is thoroughly circulated in every town and in every school district. Let it be presented to every family, and let every man and weman in the State have an opportunity to sign it. The time is short. The labor, though considerable may be greatly lightened by its division among many hands. Let it be our chosen and determined work to see that the triumphs of the Slave Power are not multiplied on our own soil. 'Thus far, but so firther,' at length let us say, with one accord. Let us declare that the laws of Massachusetts shall BI 21-SPECTED on her own soil, at all events; and that the monster Slavery shall have no aid, or any lurkingplace, in the old Bay State. In behalf of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society,

SAMUEL MAY, JR., Cor. Secretary.

New Music. We would return our thanks to Ot-IVER DITSON & Co., 277 Washington street, for the following specimens of the music published by then during the past month :-

A Birth-Day Congratulation. Brilliant variations on 'The lone starry hours,' by Chas. Grabe. Sounds from the Catskills. Brilliant variations on

'The Anvil Chorus,' from Il Trocatore, by Chis. The Syracuse Polks. Composed and arranged by

J. A. Fowler.

Prayer of the Dying Californian. Arranged from the Spanish of Marechio by E. Williams Denison. My Pet Canary. Ballad composed by H. Aver. 'I've a Guinea I can spend.' The celebrated son of John Brown, written and composed by Chain

What is Home without a Sister? Ballad, writes, composed, and affectionately dedicated to his sister, by Dr. J. Haynes. Arranged by J. W. Turner. The Silver Goblet Waltz. Composed by J. Falt-

Mount Vernon Waltz. Composed and respectfully dedicated to the ladies of Mount Vernon Asse

by E. L. Ripley. Chant du Nord. Mazurka pour le piano, par (1) Delioux.

Psyche. Polka-Mazurka, par J. Ascher.

We would call special attention to the so tice, in another column, of the Anti-Slavery Corvertion at Nashua, N. H. The times demand vigilance boldness, wisdom, and plainness of speech. Let all the friends of Liberty in that portion of the State exert themselves in behalf of this Convention, and

make it memorable for its service to Liberty's came We would remind all concerned that Pidp made to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society & its annual meeting in January last, or previous? that time, are now payable. The amounts say forwarded to SANUEL PHILBRICK, Treasure, at SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston.

Rev. THOMAS T. STONE, of Bolton, gard, Tuesday evening last, the lecture introductory course of twelve, on English Literature, being Lowell Institute in this city. The spacies is the crowded long before the time appointed for its let ture, and the number of persons who stood and a close, because unable to obtain scats, showed the high qualifications of the lecturer are well in the public. The course promises to be one ceeding beauty and interest .- c. x. w.

To CORRESPONDENTS. A letter to Daries M. len (important) was mailed for Westmind Wednesday last .- M.

FOR THE CHILDREN. J. E. Tilton, of Sales. just published, in a very pretty style, Condetta the Glass Slipper, for the amusement of children

OPPICIAL CANYASS OF MASSACHUSETTS, The lowing is the official canvass for Governor:

Whole number of votes, Nathaniel P. Banks, of Waltham, Henry J. Gardner, of Boston, Erasmus D. Beach, of Springfield, Caleb Swan, of Easton,

See what is in the . Refuge' this week

WOULD THE DISSOLUTION OF THE AMER-ICAN UNION TEND TO THE ABOLITION OF AMERICAN SLAVERY

New GARDEN, (Ohio,) Nov. 29, 1857.

DEAR GARRISON:
In the school-houses of this vicinity, the young peo ple of the several Districts are accustomed to meet to discuss subjects pertaining to their moral, social and political welfare. In a school-house near by, they nect every Saturday evening. The question debated last evening was _- Would a dissolution of the Amerjoan Union tend to the abolition of American slavery? The house was filled with the young men and women of the District. I was present to witness and take of the District part in the discussion. Some eight or ten participated in it. It continued till late in the evening, and the question was then decided in the affirmative. It was shown that dissolution would facilitate abolition in three ways: (1) By facilitating the escape of slaves to free States; (2) by facilitating insurrections of slaves; (3) by increasing voluntary emancipations by

Nose, if slaves escape, the whole North is pledged to head them and drive them back, or not to protect them and give them aid and comfort in their struggle for liberty, or to allow the slave-hunters to pursue them on their territory, and to seize and drag them back to chains. Dissolve the Union, and, once over the line, the slave is free, where no kidnapper dares pursue; and if he did, most people would justify the slave in shooting him down.

Again: Insurrection is the right and duty of the slave, as this nation regards right and duty. But if, in what Church and State consider obedience to God. the slave resists his master, rises' in rebellion against the slaveholder, and by fire and sword seeks freedom. as Weshington did, the North is now pledged to shoot him down. The free States have often aided the slaveholders to kill their slaves, who were, like Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Hancock and Adams, struggling for freedom. Dissolution would take from the kidnapper the right arm of his power, and leave him and his wife and children at the mercy of his outraged victims, where he ought to be left. Emancipation by insurrection, by fire and sword, would be an easy task; for the body-guard of the brutal, cowanlly tyrant would be withdrawn. How easy for slaves to burn the barns, the outhouses and dwellings of their masters, and kill and destroy the slaveholders and their families smid their burning habitations, whenever the North shall withdraw, and leave them to themselves! I believe it is a sin for man to take the life of man, in any case; but I plead that the slave has as good a right to whip, beat, kill and destroy, the slaveholders and their families, as Washington had to throw his bombshells and balls into Yorktown, or Zachary Taylor his into Monterey. Slaves have the same rights as their masters, in all respects. If it be right for masters to scourge, fetter, hunt with dogs and rifles, and to buy and sell slaves, it is right for slaves to do the same to their masters. If it be right, as the Religion and Government of this nation say it is, for slaveholders to outrage and violate the wives and daughters of their slaves, it is right for the slaves to commit rapes and outrages upon the wives and daughters of their masters. When that day of insurrestion comes, (as it certainly will come to the South and that, too, when she will have no North to protect her,) and the slaves shall slay their masters, and violate their wives and daughters, let not those who have sustained slaveholders in their outrages judge the slaves harshly, for they only carry out the teachings of their religious, political and social teachers. This astion, in Church and State, has ever taught the slaves, by precept and example, that arson, plunder, rape and murder, are right before God and man, and sanctioned by the Bible and the Constitution; that these are not only the natural fruits, but the essential elements of American Democracy and Religion. In rights, the equality is perfect between the slaves and the slaveholders. Let this fact be recognized and ever dwelt upon. Whatever it is right for slaveholders to do to slaves, it is right for slaves to do to them.

Then, it was shown, also, that dissolution would promote voluntary emancipation; that if the free States were separated from the slave States, thousands of masters would, from motives of fear and interest emancipate their slaves, rent their lands to them, and let them work the land as free laborers.

Slaveholders, even now, with the assistance of all from running away and from insurrection. With the bayanets, swords, literature, money, pulpits, presses, prayers and power of the North to help them, the guilty man-stealers live in continual fear and trembling lest their slaves should run away, or rise and out their throats, and carry fire, sword and rapine into their parlors, kitchens and bedrooms-as their laws, their bedroom swords and revolvers, their tremblings and terrors at the cry of 'Insurrection,' (witness last winter all over the South,) do abundantly prove. Let the North withdraw, form a Northern Republic, with No Union with Slaveholders' as its basis, and leave the South to settle accounts with their imbruted victims, and see how soon the slaves, torch and sword in hand, would bring their oppressors to terms.

This would be the process in the South, were disso lution consummated, or at hand. (1) The non-slaveholding whites would escape, with their wives and children, to the free States. Fear would lend them wings. All that could would escape. (2) The smaller slaveholders would sell off their slaves to the largwones, and escape to the North. Fear would urge les on. Thus the slaves would be in the hands of few planters. All who could would free themselves the consequences of apprehended insurrection massacre. They would feel that the slaves would have as good a right to violate, plunder, burn, scourge and slay them, as they have had to do the like to the slaves. They would fice for their lives to the free States, as Lot fled from Sodom, with the avenger of blood behind them. A fearful reckoning awaits the South! (3) The slaves, being mainly in the hands of a few planters, in the far South, these would, in time, be obliged to parcel out their land into small farms, which they would rent to their slaves. The slaves would build themselves houses, and marry, as do whites, settle down on the land, and work it as tenants, or serfs, and would ultimately possess the land and be free, because there would be no power to entlave them. Thus, whole States, and portions of States, in the far South, would be in possession of the hegroes. The colored people of Canada and of the North would hasten back to the South. Fear and interest would compel the few slaveholders to emancipate their slaves. Would not a process something like this be the result of dissolution? I think it

Thus, dissolution would hasten liberty to the slaves by escape, by insurrection, and by voluntary emanciation. The young people of this District saw the force of the argument, and decided accordingly. Let ture, and social influence, and in five years, American slavery would disappear.. At least, its head would he cut off, and the world would only need to look on and witness the last contortions of the death-struggle of its unclean and loathsome carcass.

If such a discussion as we had last night could be I believe it would settle the question of this kidnapping Union. The people want light on this subject. This is the way to bring the truth home to every family, and every man and woman. Every family in this School District, and every man and woman, will discuss the question. I know the people are willing and longing to hear the question of the dissolution of this kidnapping Union discussed. The Ear-

of a diminution of anti-alavery feeling. The very reverse, I think. Tens of thousands did not vote the Republican ticket, simply because they had lost all confidence in that party. They did not go to any other party. The Democratic or Border-Ruffian par-ty made no gain. The friends of the slave stayed curse, and was not at all committed against its ex- stant reader of your Liberaton since its comm istence. The party cannot keep it out of Kansas, Oregon, and Utah. Of course, it can do nothing against it in States where it exists. It proposes to do noth-

There is a growing conviction, all over the land, constables, marshals, judges, legislators and Presi- effect! he is consigned to prison for life; let him commit the man, as man, by CHARLES LENOX REMOND. same outrage upon a woman in Washington, and he We have been favored with a series of lecturer morally, place slaveholders side by side with robbers, thieves, adulterers and assassins, and the work of abolition is done.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

LETTER FROM STEPHEN S. FOSTER. WEST BOSCAWEN, N. H., Nov. 29, 1857.

In your notice of the Bugle's report of my remarks upon the postponement of the Cleveland Convention,

you take exception to the following passage :-

tion, and thus to divide the responsibility. I acquiesce fully in the justice and propriety of the land some mighty, well-directed and richly-deyour strictures, but I do not recognize either the lan- served blows; and it indeed seems a little singular guage or the sentiments of the passage criticised as that, in that nest of office-holders and office-seekers, my own. Both are errors of the reporter, who, I the truth, fitly spoken, should meet with such universuppose, aimed only at the substance of my remarks, sal approbation. without attempting to give them in full. I discovered the error immediately on the receipt of the Bugle trespassing too much on your time and patience; I which contained the report, and spoke of it to my therefore close. wife, and subsequently to Mr. Pillsbury; but it did not occur to me as of sufficient importance to demand public correction. Indeed, the sentiments attributed to me are so manifestly absurd, and so entirely and palpably at variance with what I had just said in regard to the action of the Committee, that I supposed it must occur to every candid reader that the reporter

had misapprehended my meaning.

My remarks, it should be stated, were in reply to included in the resolutions with the Committee, on the ground that he had advised the postponement. At this distance of time, I cannot recall the precise as in the North, and that the feeling which throbs so language used, but the substance of what I aimed to violently among you may often find an echo among say was, 'that we, as a Convention, had nothing to us? Did you never imagine that, away up a winding do with any consultation which the Committee may stair, we had a secret chamber in our hearts where we have had with Mr. Robinson, as he had no more au. worship truth and right with as pure a flame as any thority in the premises than any other individual of that burns on your alters of freedom? If not, then the six thousand who had signed the Call; and that let me tell you that through the length and breadth we ought not to attempt to divide the responsibility, and thereby relieve the Committee to whom it properly belonged.' I had no suspicion that the Committee themselves desired any such relief, or that ings, their condition would be worse than it is at presthey would thank us for holding others accountable for their acts. On the contrary, I supposed that they regarded their course as not only entirely justifiable, but as highly commendable, and hence, they could have no motive or wish to divide the responsibility with any one. Their error seemed to me to consist not in a desire to avoid responsibility, but in assuming a responsibility with which they were not properly

I will avail myself of this opportunity to say that I have never doubted that the postponement of the Convention was dictated by a sincere desire to promote the best interests of our common cause. At the same time, I could not but regard it as a great mis- as good as we, and we see the poorer class of white take, the influence of which, as a precedent, would be especially injurious to the prospects of future Conventions, and as such, it seemed to me important that our Convention, representing as it did a large number of the public advocates of our Disunion doctrines, should express a strong dissent from the judgment of the Committee, -a dissent which would have an effect, to some extent, at least, to reassure a disappointed public. But while widely differing from them in my views of policy, I was studious to avoid any impeachment of their motives, or apparent want of confidence in their integrity or capacity; and if any word or act of mine could be otherwise construed, none could more deeply regret it than myself. It was in this spirit that, at the preliminary meeting, I moved the reference of Dr. Brooke's resolution to a Committee for modification, on account of their seeming to censure where no censure was deserved, and where I understood the author to say none was intended.

Originally, I was not of the number of those who favored the plan of this Convention. It seemed to me to involve an injudicious expenditure of time and her shores. means. But the measure having been adopted by those in whose judgment and capacity I have great confidence, I felt impelled to give it my cordial support, and to throw my best energies into the work of preparing for it a large and enthusiastic gathering. The response of the country, or, at least, of all those The response of the country, or, at least, of all those learn, by a telegraphic despatch from New York, that sections of which I had any personal knowledge, the Court of Appeals, the highest judicial tribunal on the personal my most sanguing expectations; in the State of New York, have sustained the decision more than equalled my most sanguine expectations; more than equalled my most sanguine expectations; and had the Convention been held, even under the severe pressure of the times, there could have been no lack of numbers, though its elements might have the free States cease to be the constables, jailers, been of a somewhat local character. In common watchdogs and bloodhounds of slaveholders, and let the North leave the South to settle their own active North leave the South North leave the South North Nort the North leave the South to settle their own actions and from a just regard for the rights of man under the sounds with their slaves, without the aid of Northern. I felt sad at the loss of so favorable an opportunity to the unprecedented rulings of the Dred Scott case. counts with their slaves, without the aid of Northern. I felt sad at the loss of so involved an opportunity to the unprecedent pulpits, priests, bayonets, bullets, commerce, litera- give prominence and publicity to our sentiments, but Boston Journal. sadder still in view of the loss of confidence in the insadder still in view of the loss of confidence in the indomitable energy of our enterprise, which must inevitably follow from the abandonment of our original
purpose. The Convention having been called, and all
the necessary preparations made, I can even now see
no sufficient reasons why it should not have been
hald, and if distant sections of the country had been no sufficient reasons why it should not have been had in every school-house and District in the North, held; and if distant sections of the country had been unrepresented, the true cause would have been apparent, especially in the presence of a large and enthurent, especially in the presence of a large and enthu-day morning, the war steamer Guadalquiver brought siastic local gathering. But, though disappointed, I in two slavers, both supposed to be Americans. One do not despond. The history of all reforms is but a is a large bark, and a

vest is great—where are the laborers? Were thousands of men and women to go forth as apostles and
preachers of the Gospel of Liberty to the American
slave, the only Gospel of Christ, to preach it in
school-houses, in halls, in private houses, in barns,
and wherever the people can be gathered together, I believe they would be heard gladly.

By the way, the falling off of the Republican vote at the recent elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New at the recent electi

ANTI-SLAVERY LABORS AT THE WEST FowLer's Mills, Geauga Co., O., } November 27, 1857.

Allow me, although a stranger to you perso away from the polls. They saw that the Republican to address you familiarly, especially as I feel that you party made no distinct issue with slavery as a sin and are indeed no stranger, for I have been an almost conment? and well I recollect with what fiery indigna tion my boyhood's blood bounded through my veins, when reading how WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON WAS ing : - therefore, the anti-slavery voters stayed at dragged like a felon through the streets of Boston by 'men of property and standing.' The noble stand at that time taken by you, and since so gloriously that moral resistance to slavery must underlie all po- maintained, not only by yourself, but by your invinlitical, commercial, social, literary and material re- cible compeers in the struggle for humanity, has ever sistance, in order to make it effectual. Resistance, elicited my heartfelt admiration; and may you be moral resistance, to slaveholders and their ally, the spared to struggle on, until the last foe of human lib Amorican Union, is obedience to God. I would see crty shall be swept from the earth by the whirlwind the same resistance offered to slaveholders, and their of that truth, which you wield with such mighty

dents, that is offered to highway robbers, pirates, I attended the Convention at Cleveland last month murderers, and midnight assassins. Let the same and almost the only thing Lregret is, that it was not moral, religious, social, political and material resist- twice as long;—and here let me suggest that two ance be presented to the former as to the latter. It days is altogether too short a time for such a meeting is not so now. Steal a sheep, and you are consigned and such a discussion. The addresses of our several to a dungeon; steal a man, and you are made a Doc- friends, of course, gave me great pleasure, but nothtor of Divinity or a President. Let James Buchanan ing that I learned there so thrilled my soul with symcommit a rape on a white woman in Wheatland, and pathetic fire as the glorious vindication of the rights of

is honored and courted notwithstanding. O, for a through our county, from our friends J. A. Howland, moral insurrection, a rebellion of the soul, against C. L. Remond and sister, and A. T. Foss. The three slaveholders and their allies, all over the North! last named, together with L. C. Todd, of Parkman, in -just such a soul rebellion as exists against murder. this county, were in this place on Saturday and Suners, pirates and assassins. How soon would this kid- day, the 14th and 15th inst., and seriously troubled napping Union be dissolved! How soon would the the waters of political and religious Hunkerdom. slaves burst the chains that bind them! Socially and Friend Poss in this place, and Remond at Newbury, fairly 'stirred up the eagle's nest, and made the young eagles flutter.' At this I am heartily rejoiced, for the people here needed stirring up, and their speeches have excited remark, and reawakened slumbering dis-

I went with friends Poss, Remond and sister to Chardon, our county seat, on Monday, the 16th inst., and I think I never heard speeches better appreciated or more warmly eulogized than were those of Messrs. Foss and Remond, delivered in the Court-House on that evening, and especially the really splendid effort of C. L. Remond. Mr. Foss stayed and addressed the With regard to Mr. Robinson, the Committee had no right to consult him, as he had no authority in the matter; and they did wrong to try to get his sanchim, but have been informed, by enlightened crizens of Chardon, that he dealt the slaveholding religion of

But I am warned by the length of this that I an

Fraternally, yours for the down-trodden.

LETTER FROM A MISSOURIAN. HANNIBAL, Mo., Nov. 26, 1857.

DEAR SIR,-Do you not sometimes imagine that you may entertain exaggerated notions concerning My remarks, it should be stated, were in reply to the feelings of the people of the slave States? Do a suggestion, that the Editor of the Bugls should be you suppose that we are all tyrants and man-stealers because we have slavery among us? Did it never occur to you that humanity was the same in the South for wrongs they cannot right. Should we liberate our slaves among us, with our existing laws and feelent. We would not take the free negro into our homes, and associate their children with ours, as we do our slaves; and that (laying aside all prejudice against their color) for the same reason that we would not admit white people of their rank and culture

> We do not see but our slaves are as happy as our free blacks or poor whites. They work no harder, dress as well, have almost invariably a more plentiful supply of food, and that of better quality; if they are sick, we nurse them and pay their bills; if they die, we bury them, and protect their offspring. If we sell them, what harm is done? Their next master is children constantly changing their homes.

> But for all this, we do not feel that slavery is right; we know it is not best for us, and would be glad right heartily to be rid of it; but how is this to be effected Not by having our duty dictated to us, not by being misnamed, misrepresented, and abused. O, no! this can effect no good for us. We will not be frightened or scorned into doing our own private duty. We will not let others who stand afar off, who do not appreciate our feelings or circumstances, hoot and hiss us into the performance of their will. But let brethren come to us (not to our slaves) with their brotherly counsel and kindly sympathy, let them enter into our homes, and converse and ponder with us, and right gladly will we unfold our hearts to them, and show them perhaps feelings that would not disgrace ever eld Panenil Hall.

This, sir, is the way for the North to exert an influence upon the South. When this shall be; when, thus united, the whole American heart shall throb her mighty throes for freedom, truth and right, the finger of the world may no longer point to a dark spot upon

I have the honor to be, sir, Very respectfully, yours, DAVID DRAN.

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE. We are gratified

do not despond. The history of all reforms is out a history of mistakes and miscarriages, and he who thinks to avoid them is but poorly skilled in a knowledge of his race. The day is not distant, I trust, when we shall hold, not a 'Northern Convention,' but a of the crew have escaped.

is a heavy penalty imposed at Southern ports upon all captains of vessels, who, by accident or design, aid it the escape of slaves from Southern ports, the captain or agents of the steamer were anxious to return the negro to the port from wheave he escaped. For this purpose, the negro was placed in the custody of man named Thomas McNulty, who keeps a grocer, and liquor store at Red Hook Petre, in Brooklyn and a watch set upon him to prevent his escape. The persons employed to guard him were Thes. Lawler Timothy K. Mason, John Jackson and John Cowen who relieved each other by day and night. The fact that a fugitive slave was in Brooklyn came to the knowledge of Mr. Lowis Tappan, of New York, who communicated the fact to Mr. Samuel L. Harris, the Clerk of the City Court, Brooklyn. A writ of he beas corpus was obtained from Judge Culver on Tuesday, and Mr. Harris, accompanied by a pesse of officers, went to the place designated, and succeeded to obtaining possession of the negro, whom they took it the residence of Judge Culver, in Williamsburg, of Tuesday night.

New York, Dec. 4. The Brooklyn fugitive slav New York, Dec. 4. The Brooklyn fugitive slave case was brought to a close yesterday, and resulted in holding to bail the following-named persons for conspiracy and kidaspping: John Jackson, John Cowen, Timothy K. Mason and Thomas Lawler, special policemen, and Thomas McNulty, whose house was made a prison of. On the first charge, the accused were held to bail in the sum of \$1500, and on the second, \$3000. Thomas Dobson and Samuel Auld are the bondsmen. The fugitive is safe in Canada.

The following are the penalties, as shown by sec 38, title 1, part 3 R. S.:-

38, title 1, part 3 R. S.:—

'Every person who shall, without authority of law, forcibly remove or attempt to remove from this State any fugitive from service or labor, or any person who is claimed as such fugitive, shall forfeit the sum of \$300 to the parties aggrieved, and shall be deemed guilty of the crime of kidnapping, and upon conviction of such offence, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a period not exceeding ten years.

A REQUISITION FROM NEW YORK FOR KIDNAPPERS. We published, about two weeks since, a statement that two colored men had been induced to leave
Genera., N. Y., where they were living, with the
promise of liberal wages, to work in a hotel at Columbus; that one of the men, named Daniel Price,
got off the cars at Carlisle station, and finding that he
had passed Columbus, suspected that he was being
kidnapped, and refused to get upon the train again.
When the man who was with him attempted to force
him upon the platform, he knocked the white fellow
down and made his escape, and has not since been
seen.

Tra and Mrs. Sherwood. Gilded miniature books,
full bound. Gilt-edged miniature stories, among
which are the following:—Many Calls; The Two
Altars, by Mrs. Srows; Children's folio picturebook; Imperishable Nursery Heroines of France; The Butterfly's
Ball; History of our Pets; Tom Thumb's Alphabet;
Alphabet of Peace; Puss in Boots; The Lost Lamb.
The Christian Wreath—a beautifully illustrated
annual; St. Werner's Chapel; The Tombs of Dumfermline; New Sacred Melodies; Faed's clegantly il-

down and made his escape, and has not since been seen.

The other boy, whose name is John Hite, also from Geneva, remained on board the cars, still believing that the men were acting in good faith, and that every thing would be satisfactory. With this belief, he came on to this city with the two men, but where he was taken from here, we do not learn; but facts which have recently been developed show that, instead of being a fugitive slave, he was free, and lead to the supposition that he has been successfully kidnapped, and sold into slavery. A letter from a gentleman in Washington pretty clearly establishes the fact that the father of the boy, Jesse Hite, now in the camploy of the Hon. S. F. Hinton, was manumitted in Washington City, in 1848, by David A. Hall, Esq. His son, therefore, who has thus been carried into slavery.

His son, therefore, who has thus been carried into slavery for the American Anti-Slavery So-

very, was free.
Who the men were that had the two boys in charge, Who the men were that had the two boys in charge, it is not yet ascertained, but an effort is being made to ferret them out and bring them to justice. With this view, some friends of the negroes procured a requisition from the Governor of New York, and an officer arrived in this city, from that State, yesterday, officer arrived in this city, from that State, yesterday, in pursuit of the kidnappers and the negroes. The search for both will be prosecuted with vigor. That a foul wrong has been committed is quite evident, and the friends of humanity and justice should lend their aid in detecting the perpetrators. If the boys were fugitive slaves, it would be quite a different affair, but they were undoubtedly free, and therefore entitled to the protection of our laws. We trust every possible facility will be afforded the New York officer in his

CAPTURE OF ELEVEN RUNAWAY NEGROES. During the past week, we heard, through a gentleman living near this city, the following interesting account of the

About a fortnight since, a gentleman stayed at our informant's house on his return from Iowa, whither he had been in pursuit of the fugitives above alluded to. The negroes made their escape from Clay, Jackson and Platte counties, several months since, and have eluded all pursuit until the last three weeks. The gentleman of whom we speak we believe lives in Clay or Platte, and owns five of the negroes. He relates that he first heard of them at or near Topeka, Kansas, some time since, whither he went to capture

The people of that famous burg succeeded in deplied to the autherities for a force cient to effect his purpose. When this was ascertained, the negroes were secreted, and assisted to again escape. He then hired a free negro of Jackson county to pursue them. This fellow, being shrewd, and ty to pursue them. Inis fellow, being shrewd, and having some knowledge of the character of an Abolitionist, went to Topeka, and represented himself as a fugitive. This he knew to be the key to the hearts of this philanthropic race of negro-lovers. A horse was given him, and information given where he might join the party he was in quest of.

join the party he was in quest of.

The master, after receiving this information, again made pursuit and overtook his negroes, in company with six others, about two weeks since, in Iowa, in a bend of the Missouri river, near Nebraska City. In company with three other gentlemen, he proceeded at once to capture them, as they had determined upon resistance. The leader of the negroes fired three times without effect, when he was shot down. The other negroes were summoned to give up their arms, when they threw down thirty odd revolvers, and sur-rendered themselves. The negro who did the shoot-ing is the same who killed Myers at Brownville under similar circumstances, some six months since. It was not ascertained whether he was fatally wounded or not. The whole party of negroes, we understand, passed through this city, under convoy of their captor, about two weeks ago.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.

About eight days since, the agents of Dr. Valla dingham, of Frankfort, Ky., captured a fugitive tla at Naples, Ill. When en route to Kentucky, the n gro was taken, under a writ of habeas corpus, before Judge Walluce, who liberated him. He was immediately re-arrested, and taken before U. S. Commissioner Rea, who, after hearing the case, decided that the negro should go back to slavery. He was again re-arrested on a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Wallace, before whom some questions of State policy are now being discussed. It is claimed by the negro's counsel that he is free, under the Fugitive Slave Law and Dread Scott decision, as well as the State Coast. and Dred Scott decision, as well as the State Consti-

Meanwhile, Dr. Vallandingham has been arr

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 5: An immense crowd assembled in the Senste Cham-ber this morning to hear the decision of Judge Wal-lace in the fugitive slave case. He decided that he could not traverse the decision of the Commissioner, and that the negro must be remanded back to slave-ry. The United States Marshal started in the every. The United States Marshal started in the evening with the negro for Louisville, where he will hand him over to Dr. Vallandingham. The case against Dr. Vallandingham was dismissed. The excitement caused by the decision of Judge Wallace was intense, and it was apprehended that the Marshal would experience considerable difficulty in endeavoring to place the negro on board the cars. No attempt

FREE STATE MEETING AT LAWRENCE, K. T. A meeting was held in the above city, on the 19th ult., for the purpose of considering the action of the late Constitutional Convention. Resolutions were passed, declaring the Lecompton Constitution a gross violation of the expressed wishes of the people of Kansas—a fraud begotten of fraud; solemnly pledging themselves to resist to the last all attempts to thrust it many them—remudisting the election proposed to be themselves to resist to the last all attempts to thrust it upon them—repudiating the election proposed to be held on the 27th of December, and suggesting that if the Territorial Executive does not immediately call a special session of the Territorial Legislature, that Gov. Robinson call a special session of the State Legislature at the earliest moment.

A resolution recommending the appointment of local Vigilance Committee, and to sustain the action of the Committee, was also adopted.

G. B. Whitman presided, and speeches were made by Gen. Lane, Gov. Robinson and others. Several pro-slavery papers in the Territory has taken strong ground against the Constitution.

Senator Hamlin, of Me. received ning r President of the U. S. Senate pro tem.

The funeral of the American sculptor, Thomas Crawlend, who died in London on the 10th of October, took place in New York on Saturday. The pall bearers were Mon. Charles Sumner, H. T. Tuckerman, Grorge W. Curs., Prof. G. W. Greene, Mr. Kensett, Prof. Lieber, Mr. kassiter, and Thomas Hicks. The remains were taken to Greenwood, and deposited in the receiving vault, until sanitable spot for their interment and the erection of monument can be selected.

Gerrit Smith has sufficiently recovered from his late illness to travel, and has started from New York city for his home at Peterboro'.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT

BOOK TABLE,

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR, December 17, 15 Winter Street.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS. The Play-Fellow, by HAR RIET MARTINEAU—comprising The Prince and the Pessant, Feats of the Fiord, The Crofton Boys, The Settlers at Home, all in separate volumes. Picture-Books for Children: Aunt Mayor's Series; Mary Merry-Heart's Series; Little Stories of Maur How-ITT and Mrs. SHERWOOD. Gilded miniature books

fermline; New Sacred Melodies; Faed's elegantly il-

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, PARKER PILLSBURY, and others, on behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be present.

For the Committee,

SAMUEL MAY, JR., Agent.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY .- The annual meeting of the Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at CONCORD, on Sunday, Dec. 20th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing afternoon and evening, which all are invited to attend who prefer Freedom to Slavery, and who mean to give no 'aid or comfort' to the Slaveholder. Officers for ensuing year to be chosen, &c.
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, PARKER PILLSBURY, and

probably other speakers, will be present.
WILLIAM WHITING, President

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.-The fourth of the Crystal Fount Course of Lectures will be delivered at Sons of Temperance Hall, corner of Bromfiel and Province streets, on Sunday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, by Thomas Vickens. Subject: The Herediany Influences of Intemperance.

A COURSE OF LECTURES ON CRIME. The subscriber proposes to deliver in the churches of Boston a course of Lectures, consisting of the follow-

I. The Church, the Home, and the Prison.
II. Industrial Schools.
III. American and English Prisons. IV. Asylum for Inebriates.
V. The Bible history of the Prison.

The first Lecture of the course will be delivered in the Church of the Divine Unity, (Unitarian,) next Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock. As the subjects are not sectarian, it is hon ed that the churches will open their doors to give a hearing.

CHARLES SPEAR, Editor of Prisoner's Friend.

TO NOTICE.—ABBY KELLEY FOSTER'S post-office ddress for the future will be Worcester, Mass

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL

THE next Term of this Institution will commence on the first Wednesday in January, 1858, and continue fifteen weeks. For Catalogues, containing further information, please address

W. S. HAYWOOD, ABBIE S. HAYWOOD, Principale. Hopedale, Milford, Mass., Dec. 4, 1857. 2is 2os

MANIFEST DESTINY OF THE UNION. JUST published by the American Anti-Giava, New Cotty, and for sale at 138 Nassau street, New York, and 21 Cornhill, Boston, The Manifest Descrive of the American Union, —reprinted from the Theorem of the American Union, —reprinted from the County of the American Union, —reprinted from the County of the County Westminster Review, making a neat pamphlet of 72 pages. Price 10 cents single; 76 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 Burope.

PHRENOLOGICAL ROOMS, No. 39 NILES'S BLOOK. Entrance, No. 33 School Street.

Mesn while, Dr. Vallandingham has been arrested on the affidavit of the negro, for kidnapping, and his case is now in progress before Mayor Wallace.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 5.

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. THOMAS VICKERS.

TREES AND PLANTS

B. M. WATSON. OLD COLONY NURSERIES, PLYMOUTH, Mass. WILL send his Fall Descriptive Priced Catalogue of Trees and Plants for Fall planting, to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to Boston or New York.

October 30. New York Central College.

New York Central College.

The next term of New York Central College, be Academic and Collegiate departments, will or mence the 27th of November, 1867. Miss Caron Miss Caron A. Carprell, the former accomplished teacher in department of Drawing and Painting, has consent to resume her connection with the Institution; and lent facilities will thus be afforded to those wish instruction in this department.

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

The prominent features of the Institution, as he tofore noticed, are Radical Anti-Slavery and Equal of the Sexes.

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

IT IS NOT A DYE!

HAIR RESTORER WORLD'S

Hair Dressing.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION!!

THE Restorer, used with the Zylobalsamum of Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or scalp, and RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL

The Zylobalsamum or Dressing alone is the best hair dressing extant for young or old.

We take pleasure in presenting the following undeniable proofs that these are the best preparation either in Europe or America. They contain no delectrious ingredients—do not soil or stain anything.

GREAT BRITAIN. REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Lancashire, says- 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am sa

Rev. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missiones, to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y. The climate saying seriously affected her hair and scalp, says, 'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have ried various other remedies for my bair, but never any sing that so materially and permanently benefitted me, is has Mrs. S. A. Allendaria.

J. H. EATON, Pres. Union Univ., Tenn. JI have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, no. withstanding, its influence was distinctly visible.
The falling off of hair ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, restored to their original black.

REV. H. V. DEGAN, Ed. Guide to Holiness, Bos ton, Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, we now have the evidence of our own eyes.'

REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. B'd Educ'n N. Y. City. 'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorative and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black.

REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Ed. Chr. Adv., Buffalo N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the best hair preparations I have ever known. They have restored my hair to its original color.

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y. 'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and also to acknowledge its curing my gray-

REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. Soc. 'We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum,

REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H. Please inform Mrs. — where Mrs. S. A. Al-len's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum can be had in Boston. You may say in my name that I know they are what they purport to be.'

REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. My hair has greatly thickened. The same is true of another of my family, whose head we thought would become almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thickened, and has a handsome appearance since using Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.

REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age,) Pitcher, N. Y. ! Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair ceases to fall, and is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied 'tis nothing like a dye.'

REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass. 'The effeet of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men, to the original hue of youth. The same is true of others of my acqu

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. ' South Baptist,' &c., Charleston, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated by new and better hair forming, by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa-

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N: Y. 'I cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I ever used." REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. . We

think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum." REV. C. M. KLINCK, Lewistown, Pa. . Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum

has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a

new growth.' REV. WM. PORTEUS, Stanwich, Ct. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have met my most sanguine expectations in causing my hair to grow where it had failen.

REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. 'I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.

REV. JOS. McKEE, N.Y. City. 'Recommends them.' REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. They have changed my hair to its natural color, and stopped its falling off."

REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. F. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair."

We might quote from others of the numerous letters we have and are constantly receiving, but we deem the above sufficient to convince the most skeptical that we have at least the best preparations in the world for the hair of the young or old. We manufacture no other preparations. Occupying the large building, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, exclusively for office, salesroom and manufactory, we have no time or inclination to engage in other manufactures.

These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.

We also would call attention to the fact that we have always avoided all charlatanism. Our preparations are the highest priced, but the cheapest, because it lasts longer, and does more good; the expense, in the end, less than others. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of Restorer will last nearly a year. \$1.50 per bottle. Balsam, 374 cents per bottle. We might quote from others of the numerous letters

MIRS. S. A. ALT

World's Hair Restorer Depot NO. 358 BROOME STREET, N. Y.

The following is attributed to J. G. WHITTEN From the Atlantic Monthly for December. SKIPPER IRESON'S RIDE. Of all the rides since the birth of time, Told in story or sung in rhyme,-On Apuleius's Golden Ass, Or one-eyed Calendar's horse of brass, Witch astride of a human back, Islam's prophet on Al-Borak,-The strangest ride that ever was sped Was Ireson's out from Marblehead! Old Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart, Tarred and feathered and carried in a cart By the women of Marblehead !

Body of turkey, head of owl. Wings a-droop like a rained-on fowl, Feathered and ruffled in every part, Captain Ireson stood in the cart. nores of women, old and young, Strong of muscle, and glib of tongue, Pushed and pulled up the rocky lene, Shouting and singing the shrill refrain:
'Here's Flud Oirson, fur his horrd horrt, Torr'd an' futherr'd an' corrd in a corrt By the women o' Morble'ead !

Girls in bloom of cheek and lips, Wrinkled scolds with hands on hips, Wild-eyed, free-limbed, such as chase Brief of skirt, with ankles bare hair, Bacchus round some antique vase, Loose of kerchief and loose hair,
With conch-shell blooms and fish-horns' twang,
Over and over the Alaenads sang:
Here's and Oirson, fur his horrd horrt,
Torse an' futherr'd and corr'd in a corrt
By the women o' Morble'ead!

small pity for him !-He sailed away From a leaking ship in Chalcur Bay,-Sailed away from a sinking wreck, With his own town's-people on her deck ! Lay by! lay by! they called to him. Back he answered, 'Sink or swim! Brag of your catch of fish again ! And off he sailed through the fog and rain! Old Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart, Tarred and feathered and carried in a cart

By the women of Marblehead! Fathoms deep in dark Chalcur That wreck shall lie forevermore. Mother and sister, wife and maid, Looked from the rocks of Marblehead Over the moaning and rainy sea, Looked for the coming that might not be ! What did the winds and the sea-birds say Of the cruel captain who sailed away !-Old Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart,

Tarred and feathered and carried in a cart By the women of Marblehead! Through the street, on either side,

Up flew windows, doors swung wide; Sharp-tongued spinsters, old wives gray, Treble lent the fish-horn's bray. Sea-worn grandsires, cripple-bound, Hulks of old sailors run aground, Shook head, and fist, and hat, and cane, And cracked with curses the hoarse refrain : · Here's Flud Oirson, fur his horrd horrt, Torr'd an' futherr'd an' corr'd in a corrt By the women o' Morble'end !

Sweetly slong the Salem road Bloom of orchard and lilac showed. Little the wicked skipper knew Of the fields so green and the sky so blue; Riding there in his sorry trim. Like an Indian idol glum and grim. Scarcely he seemed the sound to hear Of voices shouting far and near:

· Here's Flud Oirson, fur his horrd horrt, Torr'd an' futher'd an' corr'd in a corrt By the women o' Morble ead !

Hear me neighbors! at last he cried,-What to me is this noisy ride? What is the shame that clothes the skin. To the nameless horror that lives within? Waking or sleeping, I see a wreck, And hear a cry from a reeling deck! Hate me and curse me,-I only dread The hand of God and the face of the dead ! Said old Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart, Tarred and feathered and carried in a cart By the women of Marblehead!

Then the wife of the skipper lost at sea Said, 'God has touched him !-why should we ?' Said an old wife mourning her only son, · Cut the rogue's tether, and let him run So with soft relentings and rude excuse, Half scorn, half pity, they cut him loose, And gave him cloak to hide him in, And left him alone with his shame and sin. . Poor Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart, Targed and feathered and carried in a cart By the women of Marblehead !

THE CRADLE SONG OF THE POOR. · Hush! I cannot bear to see thee Stretch thy tiny hands in vain; I have got no bread to give thee, Nothing, child, to ease thy pain. When God sent thee first to bless me, Proud, and thankful, too, was I; Now, my darling, I, thy mother, Almost long to see thee die. Sleep, my darling, thou art weary; God is good, but life is dreary. . I have watched thy beauty fading,

And thy strength sink day by day; Soon, I know, will Want and Fever Take thy little life away. Famine makes thy father reckless, Hope has left both him and me ; We could suffer all, my baby, Had we but a crust for thee Sleep, my darling, thou art weary; God is good, but life is dreary.

· Better thou shouldst perish early, Starve so soon, my darling one, Than live to want, to sin, to struggle, Vainly still, as I have done. Better that thy angel spirit With my joy, my peace were flown, Ere thy heart grow cold and careless, Reckless, hopeless, like my own.
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary; God is good, but life is dreary.

I am wasted, dear, with hunger, And my brain is all oppressed; I have scarcely strength to press thee, Wan and feeble, to my breast, Patience, baby, God will help us, Death will come to thee and me, He will take us to his heaven, Where no want or pain can be

Sleep, my darling, thou art weary; God is good, but life is dreary."

sch the plaint that, late and early. Did we listen, we might hear Close beside us, -but the thunder Of a city dulls our ear. Every heart, like God's bright Angel, Can bid one such sorrow cease ; God has glory when his children Bring his poor ones joy and peace ! Listen-nearer while she sings, Sounds the fluttering of her wings !

The Liberator.

CLERICAL SUPERCILIOUSNESS. SHED's CORNERS, (N. Y.) Nov. 27, 1857.

PRIEND GARRISON: A
My denunciations against the church here for its apathy in regard to the sin of slavery, as also my faithful exposure of the character of popular religious dogmas, which are more thought of and talked of than the great interests of reform, not unfrequently expose me to the ire of the Methodist clergy, who come and go at stated intervals. With the more lib eral of them, I find no difficulty; but with the narrow and bigoted, usually the most noisy, my acquaint

ance is generally any thing but agreeable.

The other evening, I listened to a discurse from the Rev. Mr. Hinman, in the course of which he repeatedly declared that it is natural for man to pray. At the close of the meeting, very pleasantly congratulated him on having made a declaration so very rational and philosophical. He seemed flattered; but the moment remarked, You must be aware that such a priciple is fatal to the doctine of total depravity, as flew into a passion, and tried to taunt me by sering, in the presence of the brethren, that my ome had been lost in writing him those letters. One he had burned up, ' and the other,' I remarked, ' you tore up in the street, after taking it from the office." This he admitted. He said he had not read the lotters; one of them had been read to him by his colleague, Mr. Kenyon. This was the one he burned; the little piety he chanced to have in his soul at the time being consumed in the fire of his indignation in much less time than it took the flames to consume the

'As for the other letter, the postmaster, C. Jennings, informed me that Mr. Hinman tore it up in the street, at the time he took it from the office, and that a brother preacher coming up at the time, they went to

picking up the pieces, and reading.

If you can find space in THE LIBERATOR for this and the enclosed copies of the letters in question, you will confer a favor, as I wish to satisfy this Rev. bigot that my time in writing the letters was not spent in Yours, truly,
A. HOGEBOOM.

SHED'S CORNERS, (N. Y.) Aug. 5, 1857.

REV. MR. HINMAN: DEAR SIR,-The other day, in your sermon, you mentioned the case of an interesting young lady, to the side of whose death-bed you said you were called soon after she was awakened to a sense of her condition as a sinner.' You stated that she died in a state of the most fearful mental excitement, and you groaned in spirit under the impression that she went to hell. My dear sir, is there not something abhorrent in such sentiments? That young woman died a penitent, and yet God sent her to an endless hell, to grow worse and worse, and suffer more and more, and be tormented by devils, to all eternity! But the idea of His sending her to hell as a penitent! Had you a child that deplored its misconduct towards you, could you be fiendish enough to inflict chastisement for that misconduct? But here is a God, infinitely wiser and more benevolent than you, sending a child of His to endless burnings and other torments, even while that child is in such penitent agony of soul for the very misconduct for which he doems us to hell!

You say God must be just as well as merciful; but here you make God unmerciful in order to make him just. How perfect a being your God must be! If God's law requires him to be unmerciful, was he just in instituting such a law? What are justice and mercy but one and the same principle? You cannot divorce them.

Yours, truly, A. HOGEBOOM.

SHED'S CORNERS, Aug. 23, 1857.

REV. MR. HINMAN:

DEAR SIR,—Last Sabbath, in your discourse Erieville and in this place, you displayed no small share of clerical indignation over the brief note that I sent you. I supposed it would not be too much trouble for you, as a professed teacher of truth, to respond to my note. You regard me as holding opinions which, if persisted in, must seale my eternal damnation. You profess to have some appreciation of the value of souls. How is it, then, that a sense of duty did not impel you to attempt, in a friendly way, and of Christian stealing, evangelic burglary, religions did not impel you to attempt, in a friendly way, and by fair reasoning, to show me my error? Were you conscious that your arguments would not stand the test of criticism? If so, then, as a sincere inquirer after truth, you should be all the more ready to submit them. We shall never be raised to a high plane mit them. We shall never be raised to a high plane of moral development but by an honest, humble and earnest desire to press forward to know the truth. And if this is our frame of mind, we shall not hesitate to follow Truth wherever she leads.

Your avoiding a correspondence, together with your

Your avoiding a correspondence, together with your apparent solicitude to fortify the people against the the hypothetical character of some of the doctrines which you preach up as essential to salvation.

You referred to God's judgments in the destruction of the antidibutions and of the controlled in the destruction mistakable pinchbeck. influence of my arguments, betrays a consciousness of

of the antediluvians and of the cities of the plain, as illustrations of your position that justice and mercy General justice, we must not fail to recognize hi are opposite and antagonistic traits in the character of the Almighty. Now, let me ask you if to be unmereful is not to act the part of a demon? This representation God as symptoms acting contrary to the resenting God as sometimes acting contrary to the dictates of benevolence or mercy, is in fact one of the lie is especially after. He is a kind of literary Miles

is always governed by mercy,—that every judgment and genial comments in another part of this paper, he inflicts is on the principle of mercy, i. c., for the

his creatures, we cannot, as perhaps you might, suppose that endless damnation was instituted as an act of mercy, to keep us from sin; for in that case, either God was unmerciful in creating the race at all, knowing what an infinitely greater amount of misery would be the result of the institution of such a principle, or he was miserably short-sighted in not perceiving, not only the consequences on which you would have this principle of endless damnation based, but the actual result of the endless damnation principle itself.

Mr. Cushing also saw the translucent cloud-wreaths under aqueous circumstances. Whether with or without cork boots and gutta percha overcoats, he had observed the Translucents (are they related in any way to the Translucents as under aqueous circumstances. Whether with or without cork boots and gutta percha overcoats, he had observed the Translucent cloud-wreaths under aqueous circumstances. Whether with or without cork boots and gutta percha overcoats, he had observed the Translucent cloud-wreaths under aqueous circumstances. Whether with or without cork boots and gutta percha overcoats, he had observed the Translucent cloud-wreaths under aqueous circumstances. Whether with or without cork boots and gutta percha overcoats, he had observed the Translucent cloud-wreaths under aqueous circumstances. Whether with or without cork boots and gutta percha overcoats, he had observed the Translucents (are they related in any way to the Translucent star of the shores of Massachusetts Bay. After watching the shores of Massachuset result of the endless damnation principle itself. A. HOGEBOOM. Yours, truly,

every family, allow me to say to the readers of THE LIMERATOR, that it is for sale by R. F. Walleut, at 21 Cornhill, Boston; price, six cents. For two three cent stamps and one cent stamp for postage, it can be sent to any part of the Union. It is sold at fifty cents per dozen; and in these 'hard times,' young women, out of employment, may turn an honest ny by ordering a supply, and selling to the far in their town, and what is more, may give informs tion, by this means, to those who would not otherwise get it, and who only stand aloof from the Woman's novement, because they do not know what it claims.

I was rejoiced to see that the last Westminster Review, in the article on 'Female Dress,' gives cordial approval of the objects of the Dress Reform Association in this country.

Very respectfully, LUCK STONE.

EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS IN RHODE IS LAND.

The Providence Journal of November 21 contain the following editorial :-

· We spent an hour in the Meeting-street Gramm We spent an hour in the Meeting-street Grammar School (colored), and were particularly struck with the proficiency of the pupils. The first class in arithmetic solved questions, many of them by mental algebraic process, put to them by various members of the Committee, with a promptness and accuracy that we have never elsewhere seen excelled. The recitations in other departments were equally prompt, and the entire examination gave abundant proof of the pupils' capacity and the teachers' success.'

At the quarterly meeting of the School Committee special report was made in regard to the Meetingstreet Grammar School, by Wm. T. Grinnell, which as usual, was highly eulogistic both of teachers and pupils. Of the great proficiency in mental arithmetic and other important branches of education, evinced by the several classes, especial mention was made. Messrs, Lockwood, Arnold, Grinnell, Parkhurst, E. M. Stone, Hoppin, and Mayor Rodman, all volunteered their testimony in confirmation of the report.

The question that wells up to the surface, in view of such facts as the above, is, Why should such scholars be denied the facilities of schools in their respective districts, and be compelled to congregate into an exclusive school? If these gentlemen are in truth and in earnest friends of Education and Humanity. their efforts may be relied upon to secure for these colored children what they demand for their own. Let the colored citizens of Rhode Island avail themselves of the good influences already generated in this reform, lav aside all minor considerations, concentrate their energies upon the altar of their children's advancement, and so sure as Truth is mighty and bound to prevail, so will their labors be rewarded in the establishment throughout the State of Equal Common School Rights. W. C. N.

Boston, Dec. 4, 1857.

From the New York Tribune.

CALEB CUSHING. Mr. Caleb Cushing is about the hardest cushion ever pressed by the weight of public opinion. He is rhinosecrosly tough as to his outside, and inside he is like the apples of Sodom, full of ashes not very finely sifted. We do not say that he is a bad man, but with our hat off and our best bow, we pronounce him to be a bold one. A great many years ago, a certain Francis Bacon established the inductive philosophy in science; in these recent days, Mr. Caleb Cushing proposes to establish a philosophy of rascality. He believes the worse to be the better reason, and he is not afraid to say so. We respect him for his bravery, just as we respect the gen-tleman with the black cuticle and the barbed tailof iniquity. She was bothered by Mr. Cushing's idea of Christian stealing, evangelic burglary, religious invasion, virtuous tyranny and humane subjugation. The truth is, Attorney Caleb is nothing if not paradoxical. He is a Democrat, and he therefore supports an aristocracy founded upon the color of his fellow-creatures' skin. In his Utopia there would be none but white folks. Caleb is also for progress.

While in the mood of doing the late Attorney dictates of benevolence or mercy, is in fact one of the most abominable features of Orthodoxy. It is natural for men to assimilate themselves to the God they believe in. Why proclaim that God is infinitely merciful, if he is part of the time unmerciful?—and even unmerciful to the degree of sending the penitent to an endless hell. Certainly, if justice and mercy are antagonistic traits or elements in the character of God, that character is a double character—part demon and part something else.

I know where the shoe pinches. Concede that God is always governed by mercy,—that every judgment

passion for the predominance of mercantile honesty he would distribute gratuitous thimbles to enter

he inflicts is on the principle of mercy, i. a., for the correction or moral improvement of the affender,—once get this fixed in the mind, and away goes the idea that God could have created a race that would bring upon themselves, or upon the greater portion of them, the awful doom of endless damnation. Unless, indeed, you take the position of your renowned commentator, Dr. Clark, that God made a miserable and bungling job of it, simply because he did not choose to look ahead, and see what he was going about.

Taking mercy as the basis of God's dealings with his creatures, we cannot, as perhaps you might, suppose that endless damnation was instituted as an actual correction or moral improvement of the affender,—said the handsomest things in the world concerning those round-headed worthies. He observed that he so doated upon them that the contemplation of their virtues kept him awake, and that he sat up of nights thinking about them. He also stated the remarkable fact that he had seen 'their shadowy forms floating as a translucent cloud-wreath by the hights of Boston, Dorchester and Charlestown, the blue hills of Milton,' [celebrated for rattlesmakes; 'we hope they did not bite any of the translucent cloud-wreaths,] 'the plains of Cambridge and Salem.' not come back again—an interesting question, which we hope he will settle in the print of his

Mr. Cushing admits that the Puritans, albei

doing any thing of the sort. We will, therefore, ask earnest thinkers, and those who believe that woman, even though married, should have someorights, to procure a supply of these almanaes, and, whenever a smart thing is uttered or attempted to the prejudice of the Woman's movement, just put one in the hand of the utterer, and ask him to be sa good as to read it. He will generally refuse or neglect to do it thoroughly, but he will be apt to keep quiet on the subject thereafter.

When this notice was given in the Tribuse, a large demand was immediately made for the Almanae at the Anti-Slavety Office, and as it deserves a place in every family, allow me to say to the readers of Tur. Lungarron, that it is for sale by R. F. Walleut, at 21 Cornhill, Boston; price, six cents. For two three

the latter fashion.

Now we do not intend to have the Pilgrim Fathers Now we do not intend to have the Pilgrim Fathers, when the bruking waves dashed high on a rock-bound coast, landed under the most distressing and surfy circumstances, thus slandered. They did their best to enslave the Indians. They sent them off to foreign climes, they tried to get up 'domestic institutions' for them. The only difficulty (quite a serious one in an institution) was that the Indians would not stay put. They could no more be enslaved than qualis domesticated. There is an old Rhode Island rhyme:

. John Brown had two little Indian boys, One ran away, the other would not stay; So what became of John Brown's Two little Indian boys?

-We do not know. We suppose that, according to Mr. Cushing's theory, they went straight to grief. But really John Brown was not to blame.

There is a class of men in this world—practical philosophers they call themselves—who are much given to justifying all existing forms of social and political injustice by the fact that such injustice has always existed. They believe with Pope, that 'whatever is, is right.' At all events, whatever is gratifying to their passions or prejudices, becomes with them a matter of necessity. Such was the position of Henry Clay, when he said two hundred years of legislation had sanctioned and sanctified negro slavery. Such is the position of many of our leading politicians of the day. They take for their standard of right the unregulated desires of man's pride or ambition, rather than the principles of standard of right the unregulated desires of half a pride or ambition, rather than the principles of eternal justice. They believe that might gives right; that the strong should conquer and control the weak, and that a career of foreign aggrandizement

our manifest destiny.'
Caleb Cushing is an eminent example of this class of men. In a recent lecture delivered in Boston, he brought out and enforced some of his peculiar views. He had much to say, as is usual with this views. He had much to say, as is usual with this class of men, about superior and inferior races, and the inevitable destiny of the latter to bow before the former. He took much pains to justify our treatment of the American Indians, declaring the natives to be lazy, ignorant and degraded, incapable of progress and improvement.

Now it is undoubtedly true that some races of

men are inferior to others, and that the stronger have usually ridden rough-shod over the weaker. But has it never occurred to these sagacious gen-tlemen, who consider this the natural and proper state of things, that it has arisen more from "man's inhumanity to man' than from any God-ordained O, credit, trust, belief-principle or law? It strikes us that the injustice Are these the forms ye e see in the world results more from the iniquity of men than the providence of God. Because strong-handed race have it in their power to lord i over a weaker one, it does not follow that they have a divine commission for such a career, or that it is wise and politic for them to pursue it. Injustice inevitably brings punishment, to the wrong-doer, even in this world. The British in their career of conquest in India may have been furthering the in-terests of civilization, as well as of trade, but how does it happen that such shocking deeds of barbar-ity have been the fruit of their civilizing labors? Deeds of barbarity, be it remembered, confined not to the Sepoys, but committed equally by the intelligent and christianized Englishmen! In endeavoring to introduce civilization among the Hindoos means of oppression and injustice, the English, in-stead of elevating the natives, have themselves sunk almost to their level, and to-day are exhibiting a spirit of savage barbarity most degrading to a Chris-

tian people.

It is always assumed by your practical philosopher, who p ides himself on not being a fanciful philan-thropist, that certain races are incapable of living peaceably together, on terms of equality, and that such incompatibility is always the result of the vices of the weaker race. Now it seems to us that the difficulty springs as much from the grasping injustice of the strong-handed as from the iniquity of the weaker race. It is quite as difficult, apparently, for the white man to be just towards the Indian, as for the latter to conquer his aversion to habits of settled life and labor.

Here is a case in point. There was recently an Indian war in Oregon and Washington territories. During its continuance, the white settlers raised a great out-cry about the perfidy and treachery and unprovoked attacks of the Indians. But it now turns out that the war was provoked by the injustice of our government, and was encouraged by the settlers for the sake of the profit they could make

The chief causes of the war are found in the nele chief causes of the war are found in the ne-glect of Congress to extinguish the Indian titles to the lands, and the passage of the donation act of 1850, which took place before a single Indian treaty had been made. Under this act, the settlers took forcible possession of the best lands, driving the Indians off, and making them no recompense. This unrighteous proceeding of course excited the enmity of the aborigines, and a combination was formed between those tribes who most feared the encroach-ments of the whites. Gen. Wool has exposed the designs of these leading men who wished to continue the war for the sake of making hig hills on the government, and they are soon to come before Congress with a demand for five millions—a sum which

t is impossible the war could have cost.
In view of all the conditions of the question, it seems to us, therefore, to be but wise and just, be-fore we accuse 'inferior races' of incapacity for civ-ilization, to endeavor to exhibit, in our intercourse with them, a few of the Christian virtues which our superior advantages give us the opportunity of pos-

MRS. MOTT'S LECTURE.

A very large audience assembled on Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, and gave most respectful and interested attention to an admirable scourse from Mrs. Lucretia Mott. This lady, as is well known, is a preacher in the Society of Friends, and desiring to address the people of Co-lumbia the Hall was selected as better calculated to accommodate the many who would flock to hear her than the Quaker meeting-house in Cherry street. Although in some respects Mrs. Mott's address came in direct conflict with the opinions and prejudices of many of her hearers, we believe that satisfaction was the prevention. lumbia the Hall was selected as better was the prevailing feeling amongst the audience. For ourselves, we heard again with unfeigned pleas ure one to whose sermons we formerly listened with admiration and satisfaction. Mrs. Mott is an eloquent, earnest woman; and even the bitterest opquent, earnest woman; and even the obtestes op-ponent of her ultra views must admit her conscien-tiousness and piety. We have seen the day when she could not have found an audience in a public hall, in Columbia, that would not have interfered to prevent the expression of unpopular sentiments and views. It would be no compliment to those assembled last night to say that they were most orderly and attentive; we expected nothing else.—Columbia (Pa.) Spy, Oct. 31.

MR. CONWAY'S LECTURE. The first lecture of the season before the Young

Men's Association was given on Saturday evening at the Unitarian Church, by Rev. M. D. Conway. The house was handsomely filled by a very intelligent audience, and the opening must be regarded as a very auspicious one for the Society. Mr. Conway is a man in the prime of life, whose regulation rest WOMAN'S RIGHTS ALMANAC.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 27, 1857.

Dear Mr. Garrison:

The New York Tribuse thus notices the Woman's Rights Almanse in the Woman's Rights Almanse or 1858 has been issued by Z. Baker & Co., Worcester, Mass, and may be had at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 138 Nassat street, in this city. It is a compend of facts, stratues decisions and arguments bearing on the legal stratus of Woman, the laws governing her legal rights and obligations as a wife, the recompense of her industry, her protection against marital abuse, &c. &c. We would ask those who are accustomed to laugh at the variety of the real way in the reader slightly relax the muscles of his countenance to hear in what respect Mr. Cush piety, Washington lunacy washingt chiefly on the fact that he could not be bribed by position, or place, or prospects, to put a padlock on his lips. What was his exact capacity as a public instructor was not known to the public at large, But we have seldom seen an audience give stronger manifestations of approval and gratification than the audience on Saturday night. Indeed, the speaker showed a power of observation, analysis, and right-thinking, which, in these days of 'obfuscation,' may well attract attention. His pictures of Washington hops, Washington greatness. Washington

A letter-writer at Washington indites the

'The truth is—and my experience. I mean my observation, confirms it—no wife should allow her husband to come here without accompanying him, and, while here, sticking to him like wax. It is a place of seducing temptations, which the sinner don't pretend to resist, and the righteous can hardly flee from by regular fasting and prayer. Wives, stick to your husbands, is my advice.

This shows what 'a cage of unclean birds' the

From Life Illustrated. RHYMES FOR THE TIMES. The Paper Phantom.

Prom the Portland Transcript.

PHILOSOPHY VS. PHILANTHROPY.

There is a class of men in this world—practical

Like the frogs and lice and flies. That compassed old Egypt about; Like the plagues of fire and locusts dire,

> He rules o'er aes and land;
> North, South, East, West, at his behest,
> Must bow to his 'demand.'
> Talk not of the Golden Calf Men worshipped in days of yore; Our 'Calf' is a 'bull,' with pictures in full, Rags, lamp-black—nothing more!

And mocks and gibbers and mows; Or 'squats like a toad' in every abode, The Demon of broken cous! With a smiling face he comes, And a promise of gold galore; But the 'promise' fails, the smile exhales

Like fruit on the Dead Sea shore. Like a juggling Juggernaut,

He rolls through street and town;

Proud avenues fall or 'go to the Wall'-

Street Brokers, till broken down. Yet the shadow of a shade Has substance more than be; A breath can make, as a breath has made, This faith-built Phantom flee.

Are these the forms ye wear!

A bubble, a trouble, while interests double, Through bank, or 'bull,' or 'bear.' Confide, confide, confide!

Connac, connac, connac;
Our 'confidence men' still cry;
While the gas-buoyed 'paper' cuts a very high caper,
And the 'bubble' is blown 'sky-high.'

Shall labor, and land, and bread Be meted by gauge like these?
The measureless mist of a fog-'bank' shade,
A mirage that ever flees? Forbid it, Earth and Heaven, Forbid it, every land!
WHAT MEASURES VALUE MUST VALUE HAVE!

NO LESSER LAW CAN STAND

So, heigh for the good time coming, The time so long foretold;
Away with the mumming and shamming and hum

ming, Hurrah for the ' Age of Gold!' We'll play on golden harps,
'Neath golden harvest moons,
That shall shine in the dark, with a golden spark,
With 'notes' never 'our of Tune!'

> PARODY ON HOHENLINDEN. In seasons when our funds are low, Subscribers are provoking slow, A few supplies keep up the flow Of dimes departing rapidly.

But we shall see a sadder sight, When duns pour in from morn till night. Commanding every sixpence bright To be forked over speedily. Our bonds and due-bills are arrayed.

Each seal and signature displayed : The holders vow they must be paid, With threats of * Law and Chancery.*

Then to despair we're almost driven— There's precious little use of livin', When our last copper's rudely riven From hands that held it lovingly.

But larger yet those dues shall grow, Length'ning our chin a foot or so, When gazing at them hopelessly. Tis so, that scarce have we begun

To plead for time upon a dun, Before there comes another one, Demanding pay ferociously.

The prospect darkens; on, ye brave, Who would your very bacon save; Waive, pairons, all your pretexts waive, And pay the printer cheerfully. Ah! it would vield us pleasure sweet,

A few delinquents now to meet, Asking of us a clear receipt For papers taken reg'larly. CONFIDENCE AND CREDIT. The day was dark, the markets dull, The Change was thin, gazettes were full,
And half the town was breaking:

The countersign of cash was 'Stop,' Bankers and bankrupts shut up shop, And honest hearts were acking. When near the 'Change, my fancy spied A faded form, with hasty stride, Beneath grief's burthen stooping; Her name was Credit, and she said Her father, Trade, was lately dead, Her mother, Commerce, drooping.

The smile that she was wont to wear Was withered by the hand of care, Her eyes had lost their lustre; Her character was gone, she said, For basely she had been betrayed, And nobody would trust her.

That honest Industry had tried And found the lady willing; But, ah! a fortune-hunter came, And Speculation was his name, A rake not worth a shilling. The villain was on mischief bent,

He gained both dad and mam's couse
And then poor Credit smarted;
He filehed her fortune and her fame,
He fixed a blot upon her name,
And left her broken-hearted. While thus poor Credit seemed to sigh, Her cousin, Confidence, came by, (Methinks he must be clever,)

For when he whispered in her ear, She checked the sigh, she dried the tear, And smiled as sweet as ever. nes Written on the back of a Protested No

When merchants fondly trust to paper,
And find, too late, that banks betray,
What art can help them through the scrape, or
Suggest the means wherewith to pay? The only way to stop each croaker.

And pay the banks to whom they trust,
To bring repeatance to the broker.

And wring his boson, is 'to bust.'

Ayer's Pills

An A FAMILY PHYSIC

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

From Dr. Tassicer Rell, of New York City.

a Not only are your Piles admirably adapted to their
purpose as an aperient but I find their beneficial effect
upon the Liver very marked indeed. There have in ay
practice proved more effectual for the cure of beines conplaints than any one remedy. I can mention. I theorety
rejulies that we have at length a purcative which is worky
the confidence of the profession and the people."

the confidence of the profession and the people."

DYAPHERIA — INDIDISTION.
From Dr. Heavy J. Kear, of N. Losis.

"The Pills you were kind enough to send me have been all used in my practice, and have entisted me that they are traily an extraordinary medicine. So peculiarly see bay adapted to the diseases of the human system that they seen to work upon them alone. I have carred some cases of special and indigestion with them, which has treated the other resmedies we commonly use. Indeed I have experimentally found them to be effectual in almost all the complaints for which you recommend them.

DYSENTERY — DIARRHUMA — RELAX.

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

PYSENTERY — DIARRIERA — RELAX.

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

"Your Prils have had a long trial in my practice, and it hold them in exteem as one of the best aperium I have sure found. Their alternative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small dees, for island dysentery and diarrhose. Their angar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children." INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION-WORMS-SUPPRESSION

"I find one or two large does of your Prills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanes the stoemen and expel worses. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients."

CONSTIPATION — COSTIVENESS.

CONSTIPATION — COSTIVENESS.

From Dr. J. P. Fraughs, Montreal, Onsade.

"Too much cannot be said of your Pitts for the curs 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, a the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe conferent to originate in the liver, but your PILLS affect that cipin and cure the disease."

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD — SCROFULA — ERYSIPELAS — SALT RIBERM — TETTER — TUNORS — RHEUMATIAN — GOUT — NEURALOIA.

From Dr. Eschiel Hall, Philoslophia.

"You were right, Doctor, in saying that your PILLS portly the blood. They do that. I have used them of late years in my practice, and agree with your statements of their efficacy. They stimulate the extraories, and carry of the impairing that stagnate in the blood, envendering disease. Toy stimulate the organs of digestion, and infuse risally and vigor fato the system.

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

FOR HEADACHE — SICK HEADACHE — FOUL STON.

FOR HEADACHE - SICK HEADACHE - FOUL STON-ACH-PILES - DROPSY - PLETHORA - PARALISM

FOR HEADACHE — SICK HEADACHE — FOUL STOKACH — PILES — DROPSY — PLETHORA — PARALYSIS
. — FIRS — &C.

Prom Dr. Edward Boyd, Babisser.

"Dark Dr. Atter I cannot abserr you what compairs
I have cured with your Pills better than to say off the we ener tred with a purposite medicine. I place trait depend-sence on an effectual cathertic in my daily contest with dis-sence, and believing as I do that your Pills afford is the best we have, I of course value them highly."

Eg- Most of the Pills in market contain Macrary, which, although a valuable remedy in shifted hands, is deargous

although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is deagnous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that for quently follow its incantious use. These contain no mercu-ry or unional substance whatever.

Aver's Cherry Pectoral

Has long been manufactured by a practical clesslet, and every onnice of it under his own eye, with invariable scaracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from statesfelts, and connequently can be relied on an genuio, without adulteration. It supplies the surest remedy the world has ever known for the cure of an inducency manufactured to the relief of consumptive patients. Astron. Cure, Wilsoniya Coccin, Baseccaria, Inceressy Cossciences, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. As time makes these facts wider and other known, this medicine has gradually become the best roll known, this medicine has gradually become the best planes of the afficiency from the log cabla of the American peasant to the palaces of European kings. Throughout this entire country, in every state and city, and indeath most every hamlet it contains, Curany Percentai known as the best of all remedies for diseases of the threat and lungs. In many foreign countries it is extensively used by their most intelligent physicians. If there is any dyselence on what men of every station certify it has does for them; If we can trust our own entens when we see the disease affections of the lungs yield to it: If we can depend on the assurance of intelligent physicians, whose business is to know; in abort. If there is any resistant to know; in abort. If there is any reliance upon any thing, then is it irrefutably proven that this medicine does cure the class of diseases it is designed for, begond any in all other remedies known to mankind. Nothing but its latinsic virtues, and the unmistabable benefit conferred as thomisands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many infetor remedies have been thrust upon the community, have falled, and here discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can unverfenget, and proceeding the engine of numerous and remarkable benefit and proceeding the proceeding of the numerous and remarkable to b

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