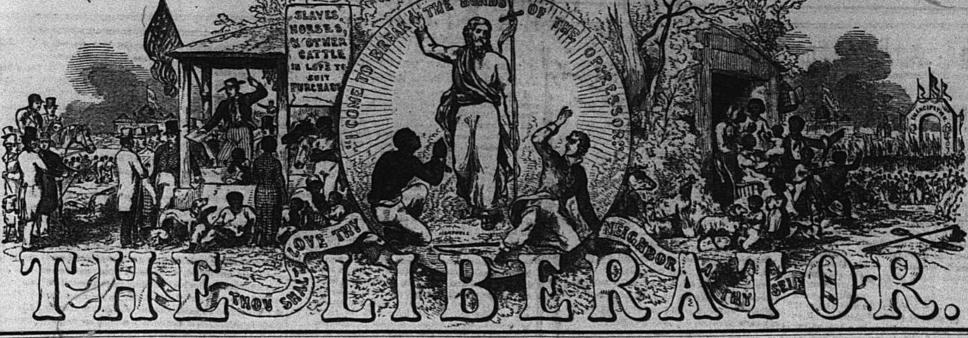
MISLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL BOBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent

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The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the of the paper, viz: - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS LIT LORING. EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, WENDELL PHILLIPS.



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 ess

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con stables of the institution. . . . There is some excus

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other State 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 patterns, in

PRANING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED FROM THE

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for look

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and

can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

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

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. VOL. XXVII. NO. 52.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1857. WHOLE NUMBER, 1407.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHAMBING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Richmond South of Nov. 24th. A WORD OF WARNING.

We declare at once, that the Democracy of the seth will never suffer Kansas to be kept out of the sub will never suffer Kansas to be kept out of the fain, simply because its Constitution has not has submitted to the vote of the people. The proposition implies a ministrous and utterly inadmissible remain. State after State has been admitted in the Confederacy without the formality of a popular ratification, and the objection was never raised before. The Democratic party has been in existence proposed in the confederacy without the confederacy without the formality of a popular ratification, and the objection was never raised before. before. The Pernocratic party has been in existence all the while, and it never thought to incorporate arreach demand in its platform of principles. We table the innovation, in the name of the State Eights Demogracy of the South. They may reject demand-for the Black Republicans, in combiation with the Northern Democracy, are strong enough to repel Kansas from the Union, despite the emost efforts of the South; but if that thing be ine, there is an end at once of the Democratic pars, as a national organization.

Notwithstanding the lesson of experience, our

Northern allies may flatter themselves with the idea that they can stand alone in the struggle with Abo-Perhaps they hope to negotiate a treaty they choose to brave the consequences. The De-cracy of the South will never abdicate that position in the party which they hold in virtue of an ting devotion to principle, and an incomparthe efficiency in support of the common cause. able cheeney in support of the common tendency in support of the party from imment defeat. Time and again have they protected it against the poison of heresy. They never falters!, even when their allies in the North were secessively overwhelmed by the forces of Know Nathingism and Black Republicanism. They have faith so far, and they will keep it to the ed. All their splendid services may avail nothing to be imposed upon them, but in the extremity, they will show the world that they have the spirit to strike a blow for principle, even though it sever deribled associations, and involve the sacrifice of mentous interests.

SENATOR DOUGLAS OSTRACISED. The Richmond South comes down upon Senator

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Portraits

oglas in the following slave-driving style :-By all the mysterious rites and solemn vows aprepriate to the celebration of so signal an apostacy, septen A. Douglas renounces the faith of the De-seracy, and is received into the communion of the

Eack Republicans.

· We cannot affect indifference at the treachery of Seator Douglas. He was a politician of consider-ple promise. Association with Southern gentlemen and smoothed down the rugged vulgarities of his arly education, and he had come to be quite a decent asi well-behaved person. In the beginning of his error, he was identified with some of the obnoxious measures of the Anti-Slavery party, but the same alutary influence to which he owes the improve-ment of his manners, wrought a wholesome change in his political opinions. At first, an advocate of Wilmot provisos, he progressed to the point of avow-slopposition to any restriction on the expansion of Sathern institutions. In support of the Fugitive Sate law and the Kansas Nebraska act, he displayed a framess and a fidelity which gave him the confidence of State Rights Democracy. Altogether he maked amongst the really hopeful statesmen of the country, and was regarded as a possible President by a large number of enterprising office-hunters.'

The South closes its bull of excommunication as

'In a speech delivered at the capital of Illinois during the last Summer, Judge Douglas explicitly and emphatically acknowledged the authority of the Leompton Convention, and committed himself to abile its action. And yet again, he supported the bill proposed by Schator Toombs at the last session of Congress, which pointedly excluded the idea of a nterence of the Constitution of Kansas for popular natification. In fact, his change of position is as salen as it is violent, and is precisely that sort of conversion which implies either the miraculous agency of immediate inspiration or the subtle influence of corrupt motive. The Senator has never been sus-pected of any intimate converse with the inhabitants il Harren; but neither is he thought to be inaccessile to the approaches of the Evil One. In an appearing so signal, and so incapable of explanation on the hypothesis of a sincere conviction of judg-ment, the world will scarely be at a loss to detect the operation of an ambition that would sacrifice erry obligation of patriotism to the gratification of its own unchastened desires.'

RENEWAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE. The Richmond South demands the re-opening of the infernal slave traffic on the coast of Africa, as

The law must be repealed, or men will dethrone the Frederal supremacy. The people are suffered to be supported en Virginia wants slaves, Southwestern Virginia rants slaves, and the Northern section of Eastern liguia wants slaves. Why cannot this urgent the team be complied with? They crowd the shores of Western Africa—negroes already enslaved to our land. Shall we not be allowed from that market the state of the state superfluity to supply these pressing wants?

The Governor of South Carolina, in his recent hassage to the Legislature of that State, says:— To maintain our present position, we must have deep labor also. This can be obtained in but one my by re-opening the slave trade.'

The Washington correspondent of The South llustrates its chivalrous courtesy and dignity :

It was a spectacle, as it struck your corresponat was a spectacle, as it struck your correspondent, more curious than agreeable, the administration of the oath of office to the distinguished Carolinian by the hoary-headed traitor, Giddings, of Ohio, who, as the oldest member of the House, performed this office for the Speaker. The yellow-haled old abolitionist, with his vulgar, sensual face, and his broad haunches, looked lustier than ever, and likely to last the session through without any more dramatic swoonings on the floor, unless some one should undertake to Sumnerise the old wretch.'

E Slavery was fully recognized and regulated alike by the Jewish law and the Christian liberty of bree—in all ages and relations by kings, priests, peophets, apostles and people, and so has been, and is to be, in principle and fact, an institution of all time, as much as marriage or government itself.—

Richmond Enquirer.

SELECTIONS.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.

We, of course, went to hear Garrison and Pillsbury. It will be understood that these gentlement are out-and-out come-outers. They have separated themselves from all sects and parties, because the sects and parties are pro-slavery in character,—as they say. They are both men of decided abilities, decided courage, and extremely denunciate tory and acrimonious. They are given also to boundless exaggeration, and very transparent sophistry. At least, so it seems to us. They pretend to great fairness, yet are very unfair and inconsistent. Pillsbury will, with one breath, coquet with the antislavery views of Jefferson—laud them with extreme gusto, and play them off against the Democracy—and then, with the next, he will denounce with extreme hitterness the 'noble old patriot' for 'dying a slaveholder.' This he did Saturday evening. On Sunday evening, he again arrayed Jefferson against the Democrats, and thinks, were he to reappear on the Democrats, and thinks, were he to reappear on the earth now, he would say to them, 'Depart from me, ye workers of iniquity, for I know ye not.' Probably he would treat the Garrisonian abolitionist with a similar disapprobation. Parker and William Lloyd both pounced upon the Democracy with the utmost fury. For them they had no conciliatory word, but denounced them with measureless antipathy. The Republicans were treated to the first and respectively. The respectively is the American Tract Society, reviewing Dr. Wayland's letter to the Investigating Committee of the American Tract Society, reviewing Dr. Wayland's letter to the Investigating Committee of the American Tract Society, reviewing Dr. Wayland's letter to the Investigating Committee, and questioning his positions. The author of this new defence of the Church of Christ, and exerting no little inflators in the law exerting no little inflators of the Church of Christ, and exerting no little inflators in the venerable man, hoary with years, and covered with honors, steps forth from the quiet retirement and afflue racy with the utmost fury. For them they had no conciliatory word, but denounced them with measureless antipathy. The Republicans were treated with 'some degree of allowance'—'more in sorrow than in anger.' as if there were some hope of winning them, ultimately, to the side of bold disunion. They pounded them with that degree of hopefulness with which the Methodist minister pounded the refractory blacksmith. The distinction symptomic in the symptomic of the letter (Dr. W.'s) exhibiting evils admitted to be incident to slavery, suited to excite the passions, "darken counsel," and prevent a calm and considerate judgment of the question to be determined. These are regarded as out of place, in a discussion respecting a correct interpretation of the language of the Constitution. They will be passed by without further comment. hopefulness with which the Methodist minister pounded the refractory blacksmith. The distinction which the speakers made between the two parties was this: The Democrats were endgelled in the spirit of this: The Democrats were endgelled in the spirit of this: The Democrats were endgelled in the spirit of this: The Democrats were endgelled in the spirit of this: The Democrats were endgelled in the spirit of this: The Democrats were endgelled in the spirit of this is the Democrats were endgelled in the spirit of this is the Democrats were endgelled in the spirit of this is the Democrats were endgelled in the spirit of the Democrats were endgelled in the spirit of this is the Democrats were endgelled in the spirit of the Democrats were endgelled in the this: The Democrats were cudgelled in the spirot this: The Democrats were cudgelled in the spirot tintense vengeance, while our Republican friends were cuffed in a more hopeful spirit—with a view coming from such a source, the calm, deliberate opinion should be expressed, that these terrible in the spirot this is they are not inseparable from slavery, if

and needs to come, clad in 'hell-fire.'

But we go in for free speech. Latterly, we do not We attempt no defence of Dr. Wayland. He is times last Saturday and Sunday evenings, but were But as we are posted on the outlook for dang not hurt in the least. We are probably somewhat is our duty to keep our readers duly enlightened.

POSITION OF THE MESSAGE-KANSAS. In the course of a spirited review of the President's message, in its bearings upon the Kansas question,

the New York Courier and Enquirer says :-It takes the extraordinary ground that the Kan sas Nebraska act, in guaranteeing that the people should be left 'perfectly free to form and regulate reference merely to the institution of slavery, and did not insure them any direct voice upon other sub-jects. It repeats that the slaves now in the Territowere carried there ' under the Constitution of the United States,' and thereon justifies that clause in the Lecompton Constitution which secures and perpetuates the tenure upon the slaves now in the Territory. The President goes into no reasoning, worthy the name, to smooth the way up to his positions, but leaves them to frown upon the people in all their beetling repulsiveness. They amount to precisely this—that popular sovereignty is worth nothing, except when exercised upon the subject NEGROES, and that even here its range is very limited—that the Constitution of the United States authorized negroes to be taken to every square mile of United States territory, and to be held there in bondage for their entire natural lives, any State Constitution that may be formed over such Territory to the contrary not-Inited States,' and thereon justifies that clause in be formed over such Territory to the contrary not-withstanding. It would seem as if Mr. Buchanan had been smitten with a negro-mania, that he is un-der a hallucination that the Federal Government was established for no other carthles. was established for no other earthly purpose than to take care that every white man in the country has a black man on his back. He thinks it a boon that the people of Kansas are allowed by the Lecompton Convention to say whether they will have more ne-

A NEW DEFENDER AND DEFENCE OF THOUGHTS ON THE THEORY OF ANTITHE TRACT SOCIETY.

The the Maine Evangelist.

Thoughts on the Liberty Rell for 1833.

THOUGHTS ON THE THEORY OF ANTITHE TRACT SOCIETY.

The trace of his position. The wretched failure of all compromises with Slavery points to the true mode of attack—" Without con-

We have just read a letter addressed to the Pub-

to their conviction and entire conversion to the full Garrisonian faith. The ultra abolitionists may be a set of mad-caps, but they have some method in their madness, nevertheless. a set of mad-caps, but they have some method in their madness, nevertheless.

The Church fared no better than the State at the hands of our redoubtable come-outers. All the different sects were denounced as anti-Christian, and all anti-slavery people were advised to come out from them. Mr. Garrison did, however, utter a very true remark when he said that the true Church of Christ was not a corporate body, but invisible, spiritual and immortal, and that we can neither be shall be to diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus wated into it nor out of it. spiritual and immortal, and that we can neither be voted into it nor out of it.

We do not say that these somewhat rabid orators are not good and well-meaning men. Their great the interests of vital godliness and sound merality, by the circulation of religious tracts calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical churches. And then all the power of his reasoning (we will not call it sophistry) is expended, as we have before said, to put such a construction upon the Constitution as to silence the Society for ever on the evils of slavers.

feel offended, or much alarmed, to have our notions, political or otherwise, handled 'without gloves.' Let the two letters be read side by side, in calin, We acknowledge ourselves hit quite a number of prayerful thought, and no word from us is needed.

From the Boston Dally Bee.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. The present position of the Tract Society is any

thing but pleasant, or indicative of the future pros-perity of this great benevolent association. The feeling in regard to the action of the Publishing Committee among the friends of the Society is grow-ing more and more earnest, and the course of the ong more and more earnest, and the course of the Committee is severely censured. They were expressly instructed by the Society to proceed with the work which was in press in relation to the duties of masters and slaves. The Committee have disobeyed masters and slaves. The Committee have disobeyed these positive instructions, and refuse to issue the book, or to publish any thing relating to the institution of slavery. They have thus assumed to place the Tract Society in a false position, and to take upon themselves prerogatives and powers not belonging to them. We cannot regard the action of the Committee as justifiable, in any view of the case, and it is most unfortunate for the Society.

Is it to be understood that the Tract Society is never to do any thing, even in the most prudent way, to rebuke the sin or the abuses of the institution of human bondage? Is it to impore for ever

tion of human bondage? Is it to ignore for ever the welfare of the three millions of slaves and three hundred thousand masters, overseers, slave-breeders and women-sellers and whippers, whose moral con-duct and character are directly affected by the insti-tution? Are not their souls worth caring for? Is tution? Are not their souls worth carring for? Is it not admitted that there are religious duties which masters owe to their slaves, and does any body, even the Rev. Dr. Adams, doubt that slaves stand in especial need of religious instruction? What if the Bible Society, the Missionary Societies, and all the other great religious associations, should conclude to abandon the millions who are immediately connected with slavery in its practical workings to

the people of Kansas are allowed by the Lecompton Convention to say whether they will have more negroes than they now have, or not—a boon for which they can afford to be perfectly passive in regard to every other matter that concerns a State—but insists that they shall have no voice whatever in reference to the black chattels already among them. He does not actually deny that New York and Pennsylvania had the right to abolish elavery, but he does actually deny that New York and Pennsylvania had the right to abolish elavery, but he does actually deny that Kansas has the right or ever will be made to the constitution is inviolable. Those ideas of Mr. Buchanan upon this subject surpass anything that ever entered upon the image. These ideas of Mr. Buchanan upon this subject surpass anything that ever entered upon the image.

SLAYERY ILLUSTRATED.

Escaye or Nesmons—Bloodsournes on their room, ran down the hall, and before Mr. Haines, was waiting upon Mr. William Smille, with his supper, two negroes, escaping from their room, ran down the hall, and before Mr. Haines had time to arrest them, escaped at the door, and took their way across the fields towards Port Gibson. Alarm was immediately made, and in about three hours after the escape of the negroes, were howling and renning on their trail. The area of the contributed the means to sustain, and the activity of the contribute the means to sustain, and the activity of the contribute the means to sustain, and the activity of the contribute the means to sustain, and the activity of the work of the two excused himself on the prefere the haded of the work and the other dashed out to catch him, and bring him back.—Jefferson, (Miss.) Journal, Nov. 27.

the with every vice. Our enterprise covers the whole field of moral action, viewed negatively. The effect of such action must be, by exercise, to develop in the actor the moral faculty; and, by example and precept, to instruct and persuade other men. Hence is the Anti-Slavery cause the true church, and the best each of the cause that time and means. Above all, let not our votes that time and means. Above all, let not our votes that time and means. Above all, let not our votes that time and means.

The great political parties which have grown up around the Anti-Slavery nucleus have owed their be disturbed by trifles. It is of small importance, short-comings and their failure to deviations from the true object, and losing sight of the principle. Genuine Anti-Slavery is worth waiting, fighting, and dying for; not so their limited, divided measured by trifles. It is of small importance, in our enterprise, whether a man writes or speaks according to our taste, or whether be holds our opinions on other subjects. Fastidiousness, wearing and dying for; not so their limited, divided measured by trifles. It is of small importance, in our enterprise, whether a man writes or speaks according to our taste, or whether be holds our opinions on other subjects. Fastidiousness, wearing and dying for; not so their limited, divided measured by trifles. and dying for; not so their limited, divided measures, bearing on their face the sure prophecy of decrease, springs too often from want or many feat. The Slave Power well knows what it has to worth and power of truth.

Let us not be dismayed because we are few. Reand foster, and advance our system always, and cvery where'; and the Republican remonstrates their influence is wonderful. Let us not, however, Let the territories be white slave-hunting ground, depend on observing progress; but rather rest as-

lose its own integrity. As each man comes of age, he is met by the alternatives—Slavery or Disloyalty. The Abolitionist sees that the choice is inevitable; and, solemnly resolved to reject the first, he is compelled to embrace the second. Accordingly, we are

tifution not pro-slavery, or, at least, self-contradic-ory; and take the oath thereto as they understand t, though nearly the whole nation understands it it, though nearly the whole nation understands it otherwise, and the very nature of an oath requires that it should be similarly understood by the parties thereto. The others accept the usual interpretation of the Constitution, but contend that, by simply taking the oath, and taking part in the government, they give, in ordinary stimes, very little support to taking the oath, and taking part in the government, they give, in ordinary-times, very little support to Slavery. The question whether they would give the direct aid which, on certain occasions, the oath requires, they try to avoid; while an antagonist has it ever in his power to taunt them with the shame of holding their solemn promise good only under certain circumstances. They go on to say, that we cannot live without aiding some sin; and that, in this case, the intentional good will far outweigh the incidental evil.

The Allaion was continued to be the intentional good will far outweigh the hearing of the case.

Now, the facts are these. The Union was cemented by the condition, Slavery. The very life-blood of the government—the suffrage—is tainted by Slavery. The Constitution pledges the whole body politic to maintain the political institutions of the several States, hence, to maintain Slavery, and, if needful, to crush slave insurrections; and a sufficient of the several States are these. The Union was cemented by the condition, Slavery life bearing of the case.

Judge Burgoyne was taken before Justice McFall, who held him in bonds of \$1,000 for his appearance for examination. incidental evil.

Now, the facts are these. The Union was ce in several states, nence, to maintain savery, and, if needful, to crush slave insurrections; and a special clause requires the giving up of fugitives. In fine, the Constitution expressly provides for itself an interpreter—the Supreme Court—which settles every question in favor of Slavery. On this basis has arisen the United States government—one great Interpreter—the Supreme Court—which settles every question in favor of Slavery. On this basis has arisen the United States government—one great conspiracy against Freedom.' This Constitution does the politician swear to support. In this conspiracy must he, with whatever intentious, take his place. Standing as a pillar in the foundation, he must support the red stones as much as the white in this blood-stained edifice. Again, it is doubtless true that we cannot separate ourselves from sin. It is, however, the consenting thereto which constitutes sin in us; and the American politician must consont, not only to one sin, but to all—that is, to Slavery. Further, admitting the philosophical conclusion, that no real evil can come of right doing, and no real good of wrong, if it should appear that the result of this political action were overwhelmingly good, we might be led to doubt even a welfounded a priori conclusion. Seventy years of results are now before us. They are a record of the steady advance of Slavery, and of the constant retreat of Freedom. And this is not all; the general decay of political honor is only too noticeable—the natural result from politics involving the humiliating condition of an oath so bad, that to break it is a virtue.

Now how seems any Constitution to have constitution in the 10 1-2 o'clock in the morning. Judge Smith, as Chairman of the Territorial Committee, called the body to order, and nonininated W. Y. Roberts as temporary Chairman, and S. L. Tappan as Secretary. Mr. J. M. Winchell more than the morning of the trend that the Chairman appoint a committee of five to report permanent organization. Overruled on morning of their number to report permanent organization. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, when the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock. At that hour, Judge Wakefield was called, and should be allowed to be proved the following of the constant retreat of Freedom. And this is not all; the general decay of political honor is only too noticeable—the natural result from po

To-day, as in the thirty years gone by, stand the Abolitionists like travellers in the winter night. As far as we can see, the prospect is only darkness and ice. We tread no beaten path. We cannot estimate the difficulties and dangers which lie before us. As to the poor fugitive, it is all-important to make quite sure of the North Star, so to us it is of chief moment to clearly see the principle which is our guiding light.

To understand the object which we pursue, consider the peculiar nature of what we oppose. Slavery is the sum of all villanies. Cease to traffic in men, and they become prisoners. Subtract one sinful element of the system, and we have no longer the 'sum'—Slavery. Anti-Slavery is, then, the opposite of all sin. A consistent Anti-Slavery course must be the Pilgrim's Progress complete. In attacking Slagery root and branch, we must do battle with every vice. Our enterprise covers the whole field of morn action viewed prestrievely. The effect Lat.

is the Anti-Slavery cause the true church, and the best school in our land.

All this was seen from the outset by a few clear-sighted men: Many others, however, came into the ranks with ideas false and vague. Instead of finding vital religion and morals in the cause, they made the idea of emancipation auxiliary to their religious or political career. The schism which followed was inevitable, and was as wide as their error was deep and fundamental. That which superficial criticism has carelessly called a bitter quarrel about little questions, was the stern combat of mutually exclusive ideas; one to uphold, the other to betray the cause.

The great political parties which have grown up

not black?'

Now, why are the measures poor and feeble? Because American politics is a game so contrived that the better side must not only be beaten, but also lose its own integrity. As each man comes of any lose its own integrity. As each man comes of any lose its own integrity.

From the Anti-Slavery Bugle. JUDGE BURGOYNE ARRESTED.

and, solemnly resolved to reject the first, he is compelled to embrace the second. Accordingly, we are in a state of moral resistance to the government of the United States, and are outside its politics.

The majority of Americans choose, without compenction, the first alternative. Perhaps more than built of the Republican party do not recognize the Court, under pretunes of preparing for trial as punction, the first alternative. Perhaps more than half of the Republican party do not propose, as a present or as an ultimate object, to interfere with Slavery in the States, by any means. These men even parade their loyalty to the National institution (which enslaves four millions) to excuse their declamation about Slavery in Kansas (which injures a few thousands.) This is like swallowing the camel, to enable one to make large mouths at the grant. There are, however, many men of deep Anti-Slavery feeling, who embark in politics under the Constitution. They reject the second alternative, and try to escape the first—with what success, we shall proceed to examine. A few of them find the Constitution not pro-slavery, or, at least, self-contradictory; and take the oath thereto as they understand Monday last:—

CONVENTION AT LAWRENCE.

LAWRENCE, (K. T.) Dec. 3, 1857. The Convention met at 10 1-2 o'clock in the morn-

Kob, H. Evans, L. Westoover, T. D. Thatcher, C. H. Holliday, G. W. Gilmore, C. A. Foster, J. B. Goodin, G. F. Carver, G. A. Cutler, P. B. Plumb. The report of the Committee was read by the Chairman, Gen. Lane, and was frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged bursts of applause. At their conclusion, the report of the Committee was accepted, on motion of Mr. Foster. It was then moved, from several directions in the hall, that they be adopted by acclamation, before there was any speaking, that the world might know the unanimity of this people, and that they needed no eloquence to make them adopt such a position. There not being a dissenting voice to this proposition, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, amid tremendous enthusiasm.

We, the people of Kansas, in Delegate Convention, assembled at Lawrence, this 2d day of December, 1857, do set forth the following to our fellow-citizens and the people of these United Status:—

Circumstances of an extraordinary character threaten to imperil the peace of the Territory, and to deprive a majority of our people of their rights as citizens of this Republic to govern the same.

On the 30th of March, 1855, an armed force from Missauri violenty took possession of the realls in

On the 30th of March, 1855, an armed force from Missouri violeptly took possession of the polls in Kansas, and fraudulently elected a Territorial Legislature, with sentiments adverse to the opinions of a majority of the people, and enacted laws cruel and oppressive; a Legislature composed in part of persons elected as above, and of other persons elected in October, 1856, in like violent and fraudulent meaner and under decreding test on the energed by manner, and under degrading test oaths enacted by the previous body, passed an act for the creation of a Constitutional Convention under a partial and partisan registration and apportionment; and in the election of members to said Constitutional Convention, the law providing for the same was never complied with in many important and essential particulars, especially in taking a complete census of the people and registry of the voters of the Ter-ritory; fifteen entire counties being wholly disfran-chised, and many voters in the other counties left

chised, and many voters in the other counties left off.

The Convention assembled in Lecompton, in September last, thus elected, have proceeded to frame a Constitution for the State of Kansas, in defiance of the fact that they, by their own record, represented a small minority of the people of this Territory, being only seventeen hundred out of eleven thousand voters registered by them, and twenty thousand voters conceded to be in the Territory; that their proceedings were protested against, by the people, on the ground of illegality and unfairness, and that the presence of a portion of the United States army was necessary to protect them during their sittings against the indignation of an outraged people. In the face of these facts, they refuse to submit the instrument they have just framed to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. They provide for a swindle, styled by them an election, by which neither the Constitution nor any material part thereof can be elected or rejected. They have, pending this action, provided for a State election on the first Monday of January next, under said instrument, and under the authority of a usurping Regency unknown to constitutional authority, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, the design Regency unknown to constitutional authority, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, the design of the same being to rob from the people of Kansas their rights, as rescued through the ballot-box in October last, and destroying the only legitimate Territorial Legislative body ever in Kansas. This

deritorial Legislative body ever in Kansas. This dangerous assumption of power calls for a prompt and efficient remedy from the people, the only legitimate source of power; therefore,

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate said Constitution, framed at Lecompton; that it is an instrument hostile to the popular will; and, appealing to the God of Justice and Humanity for the rectitude of our intentions, we do solemnly enter into a league and covenant with each other, that we shall NEVER, under any circumstances, permit the said NEVER, under any circumstances, permit the said Constitution, so framed, and NOT SUBMITTED, to be the organic law for the State of Kansas; but do pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred hon-

or to ceaseless hostility to the same.

Resolved, 2d, That we denounce the so-called election of December 21 as a swindle, and the election of January 4, 1857, as a crime, and a misdemeanor against the peace of this Territory, and the will of

the majority.

Resolved, 3d., That the Legislature elected in this Territory, on the 5th day of October, 1857, is the only legitlmate Territorial law-making body that

the only legitimate Territorial law-making body that has ever been elected for the Territory of Kansas, and that its functions shall not be superseded by any Constitution or State Government until a fair and impartial vote shall be had on the same.

Resolved, 4th, That this Delegate Convention do hereby reindorse the Constitution known as the Topeka Constitution, and do declare it to represent the majority of the people of Kansas to-day; and that when it shall have again received the popular sanction, under authority of the only legitimate Territorial Legislature erer convened in Kansas Territory, recognized by the authority of the United States, that we shall maintain it against all opposition.

Resolved, 5th, That, looking chiefly to the above end, we respectfully memorialize the Territorial Legislature above, to convene in an extra session on the 7th instant, to frame a fair and impartial election law, and that they, under it, do submit the two Constitutions—the people's Constitution framed at Topeka, and the Constitution framed at Lecompton—to a vote of the people of this Territory, and that the said Legislature provide that the Constitution which shall receive a majority of all the legal voters shall become the fundamental law for the State of Kansas.

After the resolutions were declared adopted, three times three cheers were given, and it was long be-fore calm was restored.

Gen. Lane was called. His speech was one of his peculiar efforts. The feelings of his audience were already touched by the position they had taken; the speaker himself was touched.

ingly good, we might be led to double refer a sample of proposition and a priori conclusion. Seventy years of results are now before us. They are a record of the steady advance of Slavery, and of the constant retreat of Precdom. And this is not all: the general decay of political honor is only too noticeable—the natural result from politics involving the humiliating condition of an eath so bad, that to break it is a virtue.

Now, how came our Constitution to be a smare and a curse? It was founded on the sacrifice of moral principle. The statesman and it to himself, 'I will cling to the idea, Justice, let states and worlds pass, 'then, even if the unjust compact had been made, in spite of him, his memory would have burned a beacon-due for every whole shall estimate the light that would have been shed on our dark pathway, were such dress barring in the night of our past? Of all the patriots and statesmen who moulded our nation, not one had the faith and courage to sacrifice Union to save Liberty; and, therefore, great as those men were, must they be to us more of a warning than an example.

To the Abolitionist, a review of our political condition affords a melancholy consolation. It decombined to the constant result from political whom the constant represents the delice at the constant represents the tot to vote.

B. G. Elliot, Eq., of the Prec State, Chairman who who provided the following officers for the Convention:—

President—Gov. Orannas Romason.—

President—Gov. Orannas Romason.—

President—Gov. Orannas Romason.—

President—Gov. Orannas Prantad, when the opposing bedies were drawn up in ported the following officers for the Convention:—

President—Gov. Orannas Romason.—

President—Gov. Orannas Romason.—

President—Gov. Orannas Prantad, when the opposing of the said, that in the President make some tensors. The victory is addition, the few political convention and true.

Secretaries—W. A. Phillips, E. Wastles, Dr. E. J. Macy.

The officers of the Convention took their year.

The President made some remarks

they had to lift it with the tongs. The Territorial Legislature could, among other things, repeal the Election law, and, as the sham elections were to be held at the election precincts, it would thus be pre-vented. The Legislature could pass a militia law. and a law making the Culboun elections a misd

A ditte provide the later of load

and a law making the Culboun elections a misde-meanor. He linished by an eloquent appeal for the Topeka Constitution, the old banner of liberty. A motion was then made that all the delegates to the Convention be requested to sign the resolutions just passed. The members of the Convention then began to affix their signatures.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

LECOMPTON, K. T., Dec. 8, 1857. Yesterday was the day designed by the proclama tion of Fred. P. Stanton, Acting Governor of Kan sas, for the Territorial Legislature to convene in ex traordinary session at this place, for the purpose o

traordinary session at this place, for the purpose of legislating upon the Lecompton Constitution.

The Delegate Convention held at Lawrence on the 2d inst., also adjourned to meet in Lecompton on the same day in Mass Convention. Since the publication of Stanton's proclamation, the defunct Legislature, of Shawnee notoriety, avowed their intention to answer the call, and take their seats in the legislative halls, thereby convents the same in the legislative halls, thereby causing the country to b filled with the exuberant threats of the pro-slaver perty, that Atchison, Kickapoo and the border counties of Missouri would send up their Blue. Lodge recruits to aid and assist these scoundrels in

eir infamous proceedings.

The morning dawned with a cloudy sky, and soon commenced raining, and the roads and weather wo an unpropitious appearance for so important a day in the history of Kansas. But, notwithstanding the adverse appearance of the uncontrollable elements, the people resolved to put their Legislature in possession of the halls, and there defend them, if necessary. Between 1,200 and 1,500 assembled at an early hour, headed by the Lawrence Brass Band. early hour, headed by the Lawrence Brass Band, marched into this citadel of border-ruffianism to the marched into this citadel of border-ruffianism to the clarion notes of 'Hail Columbia.' Gen, Lane rode in the van, and gave the word halt, in front of the Legislative Halls, and then proposed three cheers for the Lecompton swindle. Simultaneous, three multitudinous cheers went up for the 'Old Banner—Free Constitution,' which was inscribed on a banner, became by the Corollar company, and three greans. ner, borne by the Topeka company, and three groans none the less significant, for the Lecempton swindle Gov. Robinson was called to the chair, and stated the object of the meeting, after which, a Committee was appointed on resolutions. Gen. Lane being Chairman, said the Committee would repair immediately to the 'grocery.' Groceries or grog-shops are about the only buildings accessible in Lecompo

The meeting was addressed by Lane, Robinson Conway, Phillips, and other distinguished speakers after which, the following resolutions were adopted

Resolved, That we, the people of Kansas, in mass convention assembled at Lecompton, the 7th day of December; 1857, do fully and carnestly indorse the proceedings of the Delegate Convention assembled at Lawrence on the 2d inst., which proceedings we hereby submit as a part of these resolutions.

Resolved, That we do hereby enroll our names in the league and covenant formed by that Convention, and pledge ourselves, individually and collectively. to oppose to the uttermost the Constitution adopted at Lecompton, and to resist every attempt which may be made to put into operation a government under the same.

Resolved, That we reiterate our adherence and

the Topeka Constitution and Govern ment, and express our unalterable determination, when the proper time shall have arrived, to give it force and effect, in pursuance of the principles upon

which it originated The Legislature failed of a quorum in the Lower House yesterday. Both branches have organized to-day, and read Stanton's message.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. WALKER. Gov. Walker, of Kansas, has written a long ar able letter to Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, re signing his office. The following cogent extract from

it will be read with interest and satisfaction :-The President thinks that sovereignty can be dele gated—at least in part: I think that sovereignty cannot be delegated at all. The President believes that sovereignty is divisible between Conventions and people, to be exercised by the former on all subjects but slavery, and by the latter only on that question; whereas I think that sovereignty is inalicable, indivisible, a unit, incapable of partition, and that it cannot be delegated, in whole or in part. It will not be denied that sovereignty is the only power that can make a State Constitution, and that it rests exclusively with the people, and, if it is inalienable and cannot be delegated, as I have shown, then it can only be exercised by the people themselves, under our government. We know no sovereigns but the people. Conventions are composed of delegates. They a

mere agents or trustees, exercising not a sovereign but a delegated power, and the people are the prin-cipals. The power delegated to such conventions can properly only extend to framing the Constitu-tion, but its ratification or rejection can only be performed by the power where sovereignty alone rests—namely, the people themselves. We must not confound sovereign with delegated powers.

The provisional authority of the Convention to frame a Constitution, and submit it to the people, is

delegated power; but sovereignty alone, w exclusively with the people, can ratify and put in force that Constitution, and this is the true doctrine of popular sovereignty; and I know of no such thing, nor does the Federal Constitution recognize it, as delegated or conventional sovereignty. The President, in a very lucid passage of his able me sage, gives unanswerable reasons why the people and not Conventions should decide the question of slavery, in framing a State Constitution. He says very truly that from the necessary division of the inchoate State into districts, a majority of the delegates may think one way, and the people another, and that the delegates, as was the case in Kansas, may violate the delegates, as was the case in Kansas, may violate their pledges, or fail to execute the will of the people. And why does not this reasoning apply with equal force to all other questions embodied in the State Constitution? and why should the question of slavery alone override and extinguish the doctrine of of popular sovereignty and the right of self-government? Most fortunately, this is no sectional question, for it belongs alike to the States admitted or incheate, of the South as of the North. It is not a question of alayery, but of States and incheate, of the South as of the North. It is not a question of slavery, but of State right of States, and popular sovereignty, and my objections to the Lecompton Constitution are equally strong, whether Kansas under its provisions should be made a free or slave State. My objections are based upon the violation of the right of self-government and popular sovereignty, and of forcing any Constitution upon the people against their will, whether it recognized freedom or slavery. Indeed, the first question which the people ought to decide in forming a government for an incheate State is, whether they will change or not from a territorial to a State government.

not from a territorial to a State government.

Now, as no one who, with me, desires federal or territorial sovereignty, will contend that a Territoterritorial sovereignty, will contend that a Territorial Legislature is sovereign or represents sovereignty, or that such Legislature, a mere creation of Congress, can transfer sovereignty, which it does not possess, to a Territorial convention, this change from a Territorial to a State government can only be made by power whereovereignty rests with the people; yet State government is forced upon the people of Kansas by the Lecompton Constitution, and not against it. But besides the change from a Territorial to a State government which the people alone have a right to make, in framing a State constitution, there are many other momentous questions in have a right to make, in framing a State constitution, there are many other momentous questions included in that instrument. It involves all the powers of State government. Where is the hill of
rights, the magna charter of the liberties of a free
people—the legislative, executive and judicial fonctions, the taxing power, the elective franchise, the
great question of education, the sacred relations of
husband and wife, parent and child guardian and
ward, and all the rights affecting life, liberty and
property? There is also the question of State debts,
of banks and paper money, and whether they shall
be permitted or prohibited. As all free government,
as stated by Mr. Jefferson, depends upon 'the consent of the governed,' how can it be known whether
the people would assent to the Constitution, unless
it be submitted to their vote for ratification or rejection? But if acquiescence can be presumed in any it be submitted to their vote for ratification tion? But if acquiescence can be presume case, surely it cannot be in that of Kanse so many of the delegates violated their submit the Constitution itself to a vote of y were disfranchised, and that by no fault of theirs d did not and could not give a single vote at th

election of delegates to the Convention. I have heretofore discussed the subject mainly on the question that Conventions are not sovereign, and cannot rightfully make a State Constitution without its submission to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. Yet, surely, even those who differ with me on this point must concede, especially under the Kansas-Nebraska Act, that it is only such Conventions can be called sovereign as have been truly Kansas-Nebraska Act, that it is only such Conven-tions can be called sovereign as have been truly elected by the people, and represents their will. Or reference, however, to my address on the 16th o September last, on the day qualification question, a copy of which was immediately transmitted to you for the information of the President and Cabinet, i is evident that the Lecompton Convention was no such a body. That convention had vital, not techni-cal defects in the very substance of its organization under the Territorial law, which only could be cured in my, judgment, as set forth in my inaugural and in my judgment, as set forth in my inaugural and other addresses, by sulmission of the Constitution for the ratification of the people. On reference to the Territorial law, under which the Convention was assembled, thirty-four regularly organized counties were named as election districts for delegates to the Convention. In each and all of these counties it

Convention. In each and all of these counties it was required by law that a census be taken, and the voters registered, and when this was completed, the delegates to the Convention should be apportioned accordingly. In aincteen of these counties, there was no census, and, therefore, there would be no such appointment there of delegates upon such census. And in fifteen of these counties, there was no registry o voters. These fifteen counties, including many of the oldest organized counties in the Territory, were entirely disfranchised, and did not give, (by no fault of their own.) could not give a solitary vote for the delegates to the Convention. This result was superinduced by the fact that the Territorial Legislature appointed all the sheriffs and probate judges in all these counties, to whom was assigned rial Legislature appointed all the sheriffs and probate judges in all these counties, to whom was assigned the duty by law of making this census and registry. These officers were political partizans, dissenting from the views and opinions of the people of these counties, as was proved by the election in October last. These officers, from want of funds, as they alleged, neglected or refused to take any census or make any registry in these counties, and therefore they were entirely disfranchised, and could not and did not give a single vote at the election for delegates did not give a single vote at the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. And here I wish to call attention to a distinction which will appear in my inaugural address, in reference to the counties where the votes were fairly registered, and did not vote. In such counties, where full and free opportunity was given to register and vote, and they did not choose to exercise such a privilege, the question is very different from those counties where there was no census er registry, and no vote was given, or could be given, however anxious the people might be to participate in the election of delegates to the Convention. Nor could it be said these counties acquiesced, for wherever they endeavored, by a subsequent census or registry of their own, to supply this defect, occasioned by previous neglect of the Territorial officers, the delegates thus chosen were

rejected by the Convention.

I repeat, that in nineteen counties out of thirtyfour, there was no census. In fifteen counties out of thirty-four, there was no registry, and not a solitary vote was given or could be given for delegates to the Convention in any of these counties. Surely then, it cannot be said that such a Convention, chosen by scarcely more than one-tenth of the present voters of Kansas, represented the people of that territory, and would rightly impose a Constitution upon them without their consent. These nineteen counties, in which there was no census, constituted a majority of the counties of the Territory, and these fifteen counties, in which there was no registry, gave a muc larger vote at the October election, even with the six months' qualification, than the whole vote given to the Lecompton Constitution on the 17th of November last. If, then, sovereignty can be delegated, and the Convention as such are sovereign, which deny, surely it must be only in such cases as when such Conventions are chosen by the people, which we have seen was not the case as regards the late Lethis and other compton Convention. It was for reasons, that in my inaugural and other addresses, I insisted that the Constitution should be submitted to the people by the Convention, as the only means this vital defect in its organization. It was, therefore, among other reasons, that when, as you know, the organization called the 'Topeka State Government 'was made, and as a consequence, an inevitable civil war and conflict must have ensued, an inevitable civil war and conflict must have engued, these results were prevented by my assuring (not the Abelitionists, as has been erroneously stated, for my address was not to them, but to the people of Kansas,) them that, in my judgment, the Constitution would be submitted fairly and freely for ratification or rejection by their vote, and that if this was not done, I would unite with them (the people), as I now do, in lawful opposition to such procedure.

From the Newcastle (Eng.) Daily Express, of Nov. 28.

R. W. CRAFT, THE FUGIS On Thursday night, Mr. W. Craft held a public meeting in the Lecture Room, Newcastle. The chair was occupied by Anthony Nichol, Esq., Mayor, who briefly introduced Mr. Craft to the audience. He commenced his lecture by showing that so tenacions were the slaveholders of this peculiar institution, that they spared no efforts to extend the horrid system into every piece of newly-acquired territory. Hence it behaved the friends of abolition, both here and in America to bear a weakful svery exertion to check these men in their efforts to spread and extend the horrid system. He then, in an effecting and thrilling manner, related his escape from slavery, together with his wife—she being disguised as a gentleman, and assuming the character of a slaveholder, he acting as her slave—in this way travelling from Macon to Philadelphia, a distance of 1,000 miles. Many were the obstacles, trials, and hair-breadth escapes they had from detection; and after several days' travelling, almost without eating or sleeping, so great was their excitement, they safely reached their destination. They afterwards went the control of the first week in January—January after several days' travelling, almost without eating in at the close of the first week in January—January after several days' travelling, almost without eating the very latest day on which they will be received. As I am ill myself, and our usual efficient received, and our usual efficients are not on hand. I carnestly entreet the beauty ly reached their destination. They afterwards went to Boston, and finally to escape being sent back to slavery by the emissaries of the American Government, in their attempt to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law, to England—the land of the free. Many parts of Mr. Craft's address were eloquent and deeply interesting, and elicited loud bursts of applause. After the lecturer sat down, Mr. John Mawson, in moving the following resolution, observed that he was exceedingly sorry there had not been a full house to listen to the interesting and thrilling narration of Mr. Craft: however, considering the comtion of Mr. Craft; however, considering the commercial distress into which the town had been suddenly plunged, he thought we ought to rejoice to see even so many of our fellow-townspeople willing and ready to extend their sympathies to the three million of our fellow-creatures suffering all the horrors of slavery in the Southern States of America. He alavery in the Southern States of America. He could not let that opportunity pass without putting our opinions in a tangible shape, so that they might be an encouragement to the self-sacrificing, earnest, and unwearied laborers in the cause of abolition on the course of the Atlantic and also strike some terror into the hearts of those men who advocate and support the horrid system; for it was well known that these men are keenly sensitive to the opinion of English people on the subject. He therefore had great pleasure in moving the following resource:

That Mr. Craft and the American anti-slaver abolitionists deserve our warmest support and sym-pathy, and that American slaveholding demands the condemnation of all men, especially of those pro-fessing to be Christians, and lovers of civil and reli-

ious liberty.'
The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Thos. towland, put to the meeting by the Mayor, and caried with acclamation.

After a vote of thanks to the Mayor for his kind-

ness in presiding, proposed by Mr. Councillor Hart-ford, and seconded by Mr. Catherall, which was gracefully acknowledged by the Mayor, the meeting eparated

We understand Mr. Craft will deliver a second lecture in the same place on Tuesday evening, and we trust he will have a full house.

Mr. Craft was at Durham on Tuesday, and delivered a similar address in the Town Hall—the Rev.

ered a similar address in the Town Hall—the Rev. G. T. Fox presiding. At the close of the address, Mr. Fox remarked that, as one of the principal objects which Mr. Craft had in view was to raise sum of money to redeem his sister from slavery in New Orleans, he (Mr. Fox) should be happy to receive donations from any persons disposed to assist him in the matter. In addition to the fee at the audience separates, and on of again addressing them no A vote of thanks was then prop and the meeting separated.

The Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, DECEMBER 25, 1857

THE BAZAAR - IMPROVE THE TIME. THE ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR, in this city, wil ose To-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 26 the Hall (No. 15, Winjer Street) be througed in the interim by the friends of Freedom and Humanity, and every effort be made to swell the aggregate receipts.

Our friends who have not yet paid for the pr year, will bear in mind our rule, by which the papers must be cut off, if payment be not paid befor February 1st. We hardly need add, that our sub scription list needs greatly to be enlarged, and that any curtailment of it is most undesirable.—u. y. w.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Represents of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled: The undersigned, citizens of this Commonwe

espectfully represent—
That by a law passed May 21, 1855, by the Legis lature of Massachusetts, it was declared-

'No person who holds any office under the laws of the United States, which qualifies him to issue an warrant or other process, or to grant any certificat under the acts of Congress named in the 9th sectio of this act, or to serve the same, shall, at the sam time, hold any office of honor, trust or emolumer under the laws of this Commonwealth.'

Your petitioners further represent-That in open defiance of this law, and of the voice of the people of Massachusetts, as expressed (without distinction of party) by the action of two separate Le gislatures for his removal, but twice rendered inope rative by Executive non-concurrence, EDWARD GREE LEY LORING, while acting as a Commissioner of the United States, continues to hold the office of Jude of Probate for the county of Suffolk; thus setting a example of contumney unbecoming a good citizen and wantonly disregarding the moral convictions the people of this State as pertaining to the enforce ment of the odious Fagitive Slave Bill

They, therefore, earnestly pray the General Cour again to recommend to the Governor and Council, the removal of the said EDWARD GREELEY LORING from the office of Judge of Probate; and thus enforce wholesome law of the Commonwealth, which it is his declared purpose to disregard, and thereby vindicate the sovereignty of the people of this Commonwealth

Here is an example worthy of prompt imitation every town in the Commonwealth :-

SALEM, Dec. 14, 1857. My DEAR SIR,-With this, I return the petitio for the removal of Judge Loring, signed by ONE HUN-DRED AND FOUR of the good burgesses of the city of

All the Protestant clergymen in the city put their names to the petition, except four-Clapp, Unitarian, Worcester, Orthodox, Mills, Baptist, and Leeds, Epis copalian. The list of clergy is headed by the vene rable BROWN EMERSON, D.D., the oldest clergyman in Essex County, followed by Dr. JAMES W. THOMP son, the oldest Unitarian minister in Salem, and ter others of various denominations.

You will also notice a list of non-voters, includin ome thirty ladies. There are other petitions for the removal of Judg

Loring in circulation here, and probably each of ther will obtain as many names as this.

Respectfully, yours,

EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representativ

of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled ? Whereas, the women of the State of Massachu setts are disfranchised by the Constitution, solely or account of their sex-

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

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

We, the undersigned, therefore petition your hono able body to take the necessary steps for a revision of and in America, to keep a watchful eye upon the movements of those dealers in humanity, and to use political rights.

> WOMAN'S RIGHTS!! Boston, DEC. 20, 1857.

DEAR MR. GARRISON Permit me to remind the friends of the cause the hey must bestir themselves, if they would accomplis anything this year. All the petitions must be sen

friends are not on hand, I carnestly entreat the hearty and speedy cooperation of those, whom I do not know well enough to address by name.

Sincerely yours,
CAROLINE H. DALL.

THE LIBERTY BELL POR 1858. The following are the contents of this beautiful at tirring volume-Freedom's Annual, a suitable Nev Year's gift, well worthy of special consideration :-The Liberty Bell. By Aurelia F. Raymond. Slavery in Massachusetts. By Hon. John G. Pal

The Beginning and Ending. By Mrs. Henry Grat on Chapman. Letter. By Hon. Joshus R. Giddings. What Hinders Us. By Mrs. Foster. Fugitive Slaves. By Francis Jackson The Cathedral of Arrezzo. By Anne W. Westor Romance of History. By Rev. T. W. Higginson. Home. By Rev. Edwin Chapman. Theory of Anti-Slavery. By Charles Follen. Say You Will. By Mrs. Follen. La Notte. Sonnetz. By Howard W. Gilbert. The Inalienable Love. By Mrs. Dall.

Christ the Agitator. By Rev. Nathaniel Hall. The Stars and Stripes. By Mrs. Child. Rudiments. By Rev. Moncure D. Conway. Faith and Patience. By Parker Pillsbury. Help, Ho! By Daniel Ricketson. La Liberte et l'Esclavage. By Ampere, Membre

Institut. Requiescat. By Richard Monekton Milnes, M. P. Bunker Hill. By Rev. Wm. R. Alger. Extract from the Oration of Dr. Joseph Warren Sonnet. By Mrs. Henry Grafton Chapman. Progress of Reform. By Hon. Charles F. Adar Selections from the Early Poems of Bishop Doss The South. By William S. Bailey.

Selections from W. J. Fox. M. P. Education. By Mrs. Henry Grafton Chapman. The African Chief. By Mrs. Morton. Judicial Procedure. By Chief Justice Shaw. Christ the Redeemer. By Anne Warren Wes The Christ of Slavery. By Mrs. H. G. Chapt The Voice of the Departed. By Rev. Samuel M The Slave's Ultima Ratio. By J. M. McKim. Truth. By Mrs. Harriet Mar.

Copies of THE LIBERT BELD are for sale at t Anti-Slavery Bassar, and at 21 Cornhill.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

I am greatly obliged to you for the candid and sensible editorial on the position of the American Tract Society, respecting its publishing on slavery, and for your approval of the late circular of its committee. You have compassed the matter, and do comprehend, better than some religious journals, the real nature and design of the Society. The grand design of the Society is one and simple, as stated in its constitution—a union of Evangelical Christians throughout our wide country, not of churches or denominations as such, nor of laymen or ministers exclusively, but of Christians, loving the Gospel and the souls of men, and agreeing in all that is in the Gospel, which God has made essential to salvation and a holy life, and uniting to give these truths the widest circulation, and also agreeing that, in their connection with this Society, to leave out of its issues all those topics in theology, in ordinances and in morals, about which differences of opinion prevail among them, and make this Society a practical illustration of Christian unity in the essential and cardinal truths of the Gospel, on which each hangs his own hope of cternal life.

which each hangs his own hope of eternal life.

Now I would ask how is such a Society to do as good, or even exist, without harmony in its union? Strile, discord and controversy among Christians, is death to it. These cut the sinews of its strength, death to it. These cut the sinews of its strength, and destroy Christian confidence, on which it alone can live and do any good. After 1800 years' trial, has our Christianity left its professors so far from their Lord and Master, that they cannot harmoniously unite in one organization, for the one simple and sublime purpose of giving to their fellow-men everywhere, of every language, all of his glorious (dospel which is essential to salvation? If so, it is a reproach, and a sad spectacle to behold. Need this be? Why will good men crowd such a Society on to one fiercely controverted question of minor morals, when it has so many ways of doing good in other directions, and so many channels for the widest dissemination of the vital truths of Christianity? It needs no argument to show that union tianity? It needs no argument to show that union without harmony is a fiction. No matter what the subject about which good men differ is—whether it Law, all these are more or less controverted

by good men.

This Society cannot plunge into the strife. was designed originally not to do it, and has by its constitution expressly prohibited itself from doing this. Its members and patrons may do this outside of the Society, may entertain and propagate what opinions they choose to on these subjects, but they have no right to demand that the Society shall do this for them. Not only do Southern Christians and members of the Society object to their publishand members of the Society object to their publishing on slavery, in the present state of things, but Northern Christian members are divided in opinion on this subject. The Northern press, secular and religious—pulpits and churches—are in controversy, and a controversy inflamed by the politics of the day, and politics which allies itself strongly to the moral and religious aspects of slavery. If the Someon and religious aspects of slavery. ciety publishes, ever so wisely, on the subject, how can it avoid being dragooned into the heat of the strife and discord, and thus destroy itself in the very from over-eating, but in good hands. He was sent fire it has helped to increase, and carry discord into on from Philadelphia to New York, and was told to all out chambers?

Is not silence its only salvation?

To the foregoing canting defence of the Tract Society, the following dispassionate reply was prepared, but meanly refused an insertion in the Journal. Such one-sidedness is despicable.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. Ms. Epiron:

Please indulge me with the opportunity of briefly

pointing out the unsoundness of the premises from which your correspondent 'Plato' draws his fallacious conclusion, that silence respecting slavery is the only saleation of the Tract Society.

His positions are, that the question whether slaveholding in this country shall be encouraged or opposed is 'a question of 'minor morals,' and that 'all in and a holy life ' can be set forth by tracts which ignore the existence of slavery, in a country where slavery is flourishing and extending under the open protection of the Church as well as the State.

It is absolutely proved, in the books of Albert

Barnes, George B. Cheever, † Frederick L. Olmsted, ‡ C. G. Parsons, H. R. Helper of North Carolina, and Judge Stroud of Pennsylvania, by an array of evidence, one-tenth of which would command the assent of any court of justice, that slavery, besides being a great injustice inflicted by the slaveholder, and an obvious wrong, or rather concentration and cumulaifestly and intensely deteriorating influence upon the industry, intelligence, prosperity, refinement, education, morality and religion of that whole section of the country in which it is tolerated. Of all these important branches of the welfare of a country, not one escapes this pernicious influence, and the most important are most injuriously affected by it. The free chool education, which has been the foundation of slave States; this fact insures the permanent ignorance, not only of the slaves and free colored people, but of the entire class of poor whites, and of a large proportion of such as are in comfortable circumstances; and this ignorance, combined with the contempt know whether it would be safe for George to go t for manual labor, especially for agricultural labor, Boston; and that we replied that his life would be in which necessarily accompanies the prevalence of sla- danger, and so he avoided this city. very, insures a vicious and degraded character to these classes. Hence, besides the gambling which is this manner; but this shows him to be a strolling universally practised in the South, that whole region knave, who, like too many others with a colored is addicted to low, vulgar and cruel amusements, skin, is basely availing himself of the sympathy such as cock-fighting, horse-racing, gander-pulling, turkey-shooting, bull-baiting, and the like; and the negro-hunting, which is of course part of the business the means of putting a stop to his imposture, but we of such a country, is made, by the tastes and habits of fear it will not, though it may save some from being its people, an attractive and popular sport. Drunkenness, profaneness, and disregard of the Sabbath, are marked characteristics of that section of the country; friends to be less credulous, and more searching, in and the single advantage to good morals which claimed as directly arising from slavery, the purity of the white women, sees if it were true, would be pur-abound with the growing sympathy for the enslayed chased too dearly by the abandonment to utter sexual and the strongest evidence should be required before degradation of all the rest of the community, male and female. Undoubted and abundant testimony assures us that chastity is unknown there, out of the ranks of the white wom

These things being so, slavery is not a question of 'minor morals,' but, if not individually first in imno faith in what he says, unless he has with him ortance, stands in the very front rank, and prominent in it, of matters affecting morality, and, not less, of matters affecting religion; since the churches are made up of persons who have grown up under this to get safely to Canada; for the means will be prodeteriorating influence, and who are constantly laboring to perpetuate and extend it.

We are, then, irresistibly drawn and driven to the conclusion, that a system of religious instructi which ignores, and deliberately leaves unrebuked, a vice so heinous in character, and diffusing such pernicious influence through every channel and departthe Gospel which God has made essential to salvation and a holy life.' Excluding this, it proves itself fatally defective; excluding this, and furthermore tacitly admitting the rectitude of slavery and the Christian character of slaveholders, it proves itself unchris-

little of being hopelessly corrupt.

What weight, then, should we give to the correction, which seems a predominant one in the n of 'Plato,' that the Tract Society cannot agree togethr in rebuking slavery? . The Church and Slayery.

tough Texas.

† A Tour among the Planters

† The Impending Crisis of the Company of the Impending to Slavery.

I reply-just so much weight as can be extracted for it from the Scriptural precept- First runs, THEN peaceable!"

That is not the true Gospel which systematically isregards purity, that it may retain peace ! That is not the true Gospel which tramples justi

and humanity under foot! That is not the true Gospel which welcom and the priests and Levites who pass by them withou rebuke, to its blessing and approval, but frowns upon the robbed and wounded traveller, and upon the Good

By all these tokens, it appears that the Tract Soci ety does not acknowledge, accept, or seek to diffuse, the true Gospel, and that the tracts of that Society do not contain it. The very first duty, then, for those in the Society

who, conforming their conduct to the Scriptural precept above-mentioned, value purity FIRST, and peace only after purity has been attained, is to demand an immediate settlement of this matter on the right ba-sis; to demand a special meeting, and call to account those functionaries of the Society who refuse to publish anti-slavery tracts, but are constantly publ pro-slavery 'circulars'; to refuse any longer to cover up the real discord that exists in the Society by a deceitful appearance of unanimity, and to insist that the question at issue shall be settled, unequivocally and thoroughly, at the next meeting; if it is not so set tled, by the decision, so plain as not to admit of misconstruction, that tracts against slavery shall forthwith, and systematically, be published, until slavery shall cease—then, in a body, to withdraw from the Society; and, in case of obstacles occurring necessarily to postpone such settlement, not to give one cen to the funds, or one effort to the aid of the Society, in the mean time.

When harmony exists in a corrupt body, the ver first duty of its better-minded members is to break that harmony, and agitate for reform. And when be the prelacy, open or close communion, sprinkling or immersion in haptism, tobacco, temperance or slavery, morals or doctrine, the wine question or the themselves from the upholding of that corruption. First pure, then peaceable, is the dictate of good principle and common sense, as well as of Christianity.-c. K. W.

AN IMPUDENT IMPOSTOR.

Under date of Dec. 6th, our friend JACOB LEONARD, of East Bridgewater, writes to Mr. May, (General Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society,) that 'a very light mulatto, twenty-two years old, slender built, and not over five feet high, had made his appearance in Bridgewater a few days before, declaring himself to be a fugitive slave, and that his master, Thompson, was a member of Congress from

Kentucky. He exhibited considerable intelligence and shrewdness, though he could not read. He stated that he started from Baltimore, in company with another slave, who was left in Pennsylvania, sick keep a particular seat, and wait till he was called by the name of 'George.' Horace Greeley passed him by steamboat to Fall River, and thence to Boston Mr. Greeley told him to go and see Wm. Lloyd Garrison; but when he got to Fall River, he was recognized by a slaveholder, who grabbed him by the collar, and a scuffle ensued, which resulted in his escape. He was sent to Bridgewater by the Underground Railroad. He was asked if he had a good master. My master is a real devil,' he replied, 'and mistress is a great deal worse.' He claimed to be the son of Thompson, by a house servant-said he had been messenger in the U.S. Senate for four years pastprofessed to know all the members or Congress, and had a great desire to see Mr. Burlingame. He spoke in very disparaging terms of his master, but represented Preston S. Brooks to have been very generous the Gospel which God has made essential to salvation to him. He said he went to Kansas with his master, and over a hundred others, to vote, three years agovoted five times in Petersburg, (?) and three times in another place, and saw his master put in a whole handful at a time'-&c. &c. Our friend Leonard adds, that it was not deemed safe to send George to Boston, as Mr. Greeley had told him that a reward of four hundred dollars had been offered for his apprehension; and he was forwarded by the Underground Railroad in another direction to Canada.

We have been thus minute in these particulars, because we hear that this impostor has recently vi Concord, Leominster, Templeton, and other towns tion of wrongs suffered by the slave, exercises a manclaiming also to be a fugitive, and has obtained a considerable amount of money from our abolition friends and others; and he will doubtless continue to impose upon the kind and benevolent, in every direction, until he is arrested in his swindling operations. At Leominster, we understand, fifteen dollars were quickly raised for him and his companion, to enable them to get to Canada. George, like other reckless liars, the prosperity of New England, is not known in the varies his stories according to circumstances. At Le ominster, he said he had called upon Mr. Parker and Mr. Garrison, but left the city without their knowledge. On another occasion, he said that Mr. Greeler had telegraphed Mr. Garrison from New York, t

which is so widely felt for the fugitive slave, to fur

imposed upon.

Once for all, we earnestly caution our anti-slaver every case where any one presents himself as a fugitive slave. Impostors may naturally be expected t giving any heed to the representations that may made, in all such cases. Especially should care taken not to bestow liberal pecuniary aid, unless the case is fully authenticated. If any one claims to be a fugitive slave, and says he has been in Boston, pu paper from well-known friends of the cause in this city. No real fugitive, reaching this city, has any occasion to beg for aid from town to town, in order vided here, in every such case.

We trust some pains will be taken to arrest this shrewd and audacious knave Thompson, by those who have been swindled by him; and that the press generally, (and the New York Tribune specially,) wil apprise the public of the nature and extent of his oprations, for general protection

A subscriber at Boonton, N. J. (WILLIAM COATES,) writes to us in highly commendatory terms of sundry meetings recently held in that place, in behalf of the Anti-Slavery cause, on the part of Adron M. Powell, Oliver Johnson, and Susan B. Anthony. In very, claiming for it the sanction of God and of Christianity, and seeking to perpetuate and extend it, it will manifestly prove itself anti-Christian, lacking frequently responded to in bursts of applause. None of the clergy, however, were present. Miss Anthony delivered, by invitation, an admirable lecture on the equality of the sexes, with special reference t education, to great acceptance, before the Lycoum in Boonton. Our friend Coates carnestly hopes that other anti-elavery lecturers will visit that place, er long, to forward the work which has been so auspio ionsly commenced. He says that Liberty Hall, owned by Dr. John Ghines, was generously opened by that gentleman for the meetings, without any charge even for light and fuci.

LECTURES OF MISS HOLLEY. WELLSVILLE, (N. Y.) Dec. 17, 1857. DEAR MR. GARRISON:

DEAR MR. GARRISON: Though I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with you, I take the liberty to drop a line accerning the labors of SALLIE HOLLEY. After the lapse of over three years since she addressed the people of Wellsville, in the summer of 1854, she has again been here, and delivered two anti-slavery lectures. She spoke on the evening of Sunday, the 5th inst., at the Methodist church, and on Sunday morning, the 13th, at the Baptist church in this village, Her great object in the first discourse seemed to be to show the debasing influence of slavery, and that the toleration of it is at war with true manliness and subversive of true religion; and this was exemplified by an exhibition of the power of the breezes of the South utterly to transform and effectually to demoral. ize a host of men who have stood conspicuous before the country as statesmen and divines, so called, The discourse last Sunday morning seemed prima-

rily designed to show the wide distinction between true religion, and the idle formality which is apt to ssume its name. And I can assure you, it did seam odd to hear so much practical good sense in a church; for she taught as one having authority, and claiming to appeal to common sense, and to the first principles of reason and justice implanted by the Creator in the human heart, and not as do the expositors of creeds. And although, from the absence of all cant, from the just exposition of moral truth in its natural simplicity, from the bold reference to the example of Christ and the spirit of his doctrine, in singular contrast with some other kinds of preaching, some persons, and those not very fanciful, might get an apprehension that a case was being made to show that the three great cardinal principles of what readily passes for religion in our times are hypocrisy, bigotry and subserviency, yet there was no person who heard her who did not listen with the most respectful attention, and none whose prejudices, if any were previously entertained against the propriety of agitating the great question of the age, were not softened; and some there certainly were, whose doubts as to the expediency and propriety of a woman's acting the part of an apostle of truth and righteousness were entirely

In the discourse last mentioned, a beautiful prominence was given to the glory of virtue, to the m speakable richness of the rewards of obedience to the divine commands, to the dignity and necessity of a high and uncompromising sense of honor, to the-active and eternal antagonism between real Christianity on the one hand, and all oppression and injustice on the other; and the virtues here particularly mentioned were commended to the hearts and consciences of her hearers by generous examples, as well as by the most pointed and affecting references to glaring instances of wickedness, and of criminal indifference to wrong, on the part of men calling themselves Chris tians and lovers of liberty.

If there was any defect in her performance, it consisted in the absence of severity; for when our imagination is wrought up to anything like an adequate conception of the horrid meanness and wickedness of those invasions of the natural and equal rights of men which slavery must eternally exhibit, some of us like to see the lightnings play, and are cheered and delighted with something like the glimmer of steel. Then a due admixture of harsh words is refreshing. But not to all persons are they alike becoming; and, as in this case, we can readily overlook the want of them when awed by the presence of an overflowing charity towards all mankind, and when we recognize the dignity and self-possession of a nature in which there is no tinge of bitterness.

Miss Holley's lectures certainly do a great deal of good, and it is too bad that we have sometimes seen reason to believe that she would have had more hearers, if it were not for a prejudice which ought to be looked upon as exceedingly vulgar, namely, that it must always be true that a woman is better employed at home, attending to her own affairs, than abroad trying to enlighten the world; and any thing which deters people from hearing is to be regretted, since none are so hopelessly sick as those who are determined not to be cured. I admit that there is some show of excuse for those who are so situated as to have a strong interest in upholding so illiberal a prejudice, and so I am well aware that we ought to look with much charity upon such pastors as we some-times meet with, who think it not right to allow saints to listen to a woman, and worse still, to allow them to leave God's work for the purpose of so doing, so long as he continues to have so much occasion for their services. But, after all, this would amount to little, if other people than the saints of Utah did not know how to live their religion by doing as they are told. Very respectfully, yours,

ANOTHER FRIEND OF THE SLAVE GONE. WASHINGTON, (N. Y.) 12th mo. 6th, 1857. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON :

ESTERMED FRIEND, -Enclosed thou wilt find \$1.66, which is the amount of subscription for the past eight months of THE LIBERATOR, due from Lydia H. Swift, of Harts village, Dutchess county, N. Y. As she is no longer an inhabitant of earth, she needs not the food which THE LIBERATOR affords, notwithstanding the last years of her earth life were made more healthy by it. The change took place on the 22d of last month. Yes, her purified spirit, being now free from all care or sorrow, can enjoy what she has so long desired for the poor slave. A nobler heart, and on truer to principle, never best. She was from childhood a deep sympathizer with the poor and afflicted, especially with the sufferings of the colored population, not only at the South, but elsewhere; but after she came under the influence of THE LIBERATOR, and her knowninge of their sufferings became more ex-tensive, she became an earnest and zealous advocate in the cause of freedom. She differed from many in the manner of working, as her letter addressed to the Lecturers and Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society indicated; yet her mind was open for convincement, and ready to receive truth as soon as ahe knew it to be truth. That most excellent reply, (in my mind,) by CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, WES many points satisfactory. There were some po however, had her health permitted, which she designed to dwell further upon, as all doubt was not jet removed concerning them.

. We found no money enclosed .- [Ed. Lib.

CORRECTION OF AN ERBOR. FRIEND GARRISON: In justice to Mr. HENRY C. WHIGHT, allow me to say, that by reference to THE LIBERATOR of Oct. 18th,

I perceive my mistake in imputing to him the sale gestion of the practicability of divorcing the Felman Government from all connection with slaver, yet slavery and the Union remain. I am not a little vexed with myself that by a hurried glance, I should have mistaken the name of B. G. Watout for the of H. C. WRIGHT. It affords me great pleasure to relieved of so painful an impression; for were it pos sible to relieve the Government from all legal col nection, still, the moral support which a union with slaveholders gives to that sum of all villanes, carnot, when viewed in its true light, but awaken compunction in every conscience fit to be called one. I agree with you, that 'complexional slavery he could be exist at the South,' and that there should be no distinction of color; but my idea was this, the a government is to be all the more abominated which does not pronounce its edict against white slaver, who even the founders of the Constitution never drame that such slavery was compatible with that form a government which this compact guarantees to ever

Yours, truly, Shed's Corner, (N. Y.) Dec. 14, 1857. A S. MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

An adjourned anti-slavery meeting was held in philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, the 17th inst.,

Philadelphia, on Thomson, The first speaker (says

at the Assembly, was Charles I. Remond, colored, of

salem, Mass., who thought there was as much slave-

re north of Mason and Dixon's line as south of it.

ry north of Manual and the state of it; and gave it as his opinion that there is no hope for

and gave it as an open sources advocated by anti-slave-

the success of anti-slave or men and women, until there is a more healthy

ry men and women, did the North. The speaker thought

public sentiment at the pulpit do not speak out as they

that the press and the public of slavery—that, so far as he should on the subject of slavery—that, so far as he

should on the knew, there are but two pulpits in Philadelphia in

which the immediate and unconditional abolition of

which the indicated, and two in Boston; in Lowell,

he was not able to specify one; and Bangor, Maine,

was no better off in that respect. He could remem-

ber but three newspapers whose editors have the

ber but three newspapers whose cutters have the

New York Anti-Slavery Standard, and Ohio Bugle.

A few days ago, he chanced to be in Cincinnati, and

saw, to his mortification, that a Kentucky hog-driver

is treated with more respect than a New Englander

by the residents of that great city. It was painful

to see the constant deference paid to Kentuckians and

Virginians, even the lowest and most degraded from

those States. He did not wonder that, among North-

ern men, the proposition to revive the slave-trade had

not met with the denunciation it merited. No man

was true to the Anti-Slavery cause who did not fol-

low slavery, and stick to it like a nightmare. He was

gratified at the thought that the time was coming

when it would be impossible to tell where the Anglo-Saxon race begins and the African ends. The mixing

up and intermingling of the blood was fast tending

to that result. The speaker called things by their

proper names. A slaveholder he regarded as a thief

and a scoundrel, and he did not hesitate so to call

him. Any one who did not think a colored man as

good as a white one should take up his residence

among the Hottentots. The spirit that disfranchised

\$0,000 colored men in Pennsylvania was the spirit

The speaker narrated an account of a journey he

had in the cars West, when an attempt was made to

force him to occupy a seat in the forward car, away

from his sister, who was travelling with him. He

closed with the remark, that the dissolution of the

Union would be better both for the slaves and the

The Rev. WM. H. FURNESS, of Philadelphia, was

the next speaker. He commenced by remarking that

the subject of slavery was one that staggered and

bewildered him, and in speaking upon it, he did not

know how to give expression to his feelings. In the

Koran, the word 'assuredly' is occasionally found

standing alone, and not directly connected with any

thing that goes before or follows after. Mr. Carlyle

had interpreted it to be an inexpressible something in

the mind. I feel inclined, said Mr. Furness, to say

'assuredly,' in view of the great truth represented

here. When Mr. Sumner passed through Philadel-

phia on his way to Washington recently, I had a

conversation with him, and asked him with reference

to the state of things in France. He said he had

been present at a club of thirty-five persons in Paris,

composed of the great minds of the nation, and had

asked the question, how many of them were friendly

to the existing order of things, and was told that but

one of the whole number favored the Emperor. It

was impossible to feel other than profound pity for

France, and if Frenchmen have reason to blush for

their countrymen, how much more reason is there for

Americans to do it for theirs? He thought that the

people of the North are under a despotism greater

than that under which the colonies labored before the

Revolution. There is no escape; we are the subjects

of a despotism which robs us of all honor and man-

hood. This horror of slavery did not arise solely from

the holding of four millions of human beings in

bondage in the South, but from the system also which

enslaves the freemen of the North. In his opinion,

there was no hope for the North but in the dissolution

of the Union. He referred to the fact that some of

those warm in the Anti-Slavery cause are opposed to

a separation from the South. They pretend to base

their opposition to disunion upon the hope that the

South may yet be taught good manners. Such a rea-

son, he thought, might be likened to that given by a

lost soul, which should be arrested on its way to the

turn, if it should reply, 'No, I'll keep on, and see if I

After some remarks made by HENRY GREW, ROB-

ear Punvis, colored, was called for, and upon rising,

he said he always spoke with diffidence, if not reluc-

tance, not because he was not strong in the cause,

but for the reason that he was fearful to give utter

ance to the sentiments which his emotions called

forth. He envied the man who could get upon the

floor, and speak calmly on such a subject. It was im-

possible for him to understand how it could be done.

This country has the sublime impudence to hold itself

up to the world as a land of liberty; to proclaim it-

self as the land of the free, and the home of the

brave, with four millions of human beings in mana-

cles within its borders, where men and women, the

children of one common God, are scourged from morn-

ing till night. How is it possible for any man to

speak on such a subject with calmness-to use lan-

guage of mildness? He saw, like Mr. Furness, no

hope for the North but in the dissolution of the

Union-the separation from the South. He had

looked in vain among the writings of those who had

figured in the Revolution, for any sentiments in favor

of the abolition of slavery-those of the canonized

Washington included. He was free to say that many

statesmen of the country, including the author of

the Declaration of Independence, who had permitted

his own daughter to be sold in New Orleans, had

disgraced themselves by upholding the system of sla-

At the close of the remarks of Mr. Purvis, Mr. De Wolf arose, and spoke in opposition to the tener of

his observations. He thought they were not dictated

by a Christian spirit, and did not come with a good

grace from those making professions of Christianity.

He complained especially of the denunciation upon

the country, which, he said, was the best he had yet

found, though he had travelled over the most of

Europe. He would like to ask his friend Purvis

Mr. Punvis-Where will you not find a better one

Mr. DEWOLF-I was not able to meet any half so

good, and on my return was led to exclaim, 'With all

thy faults, I love thee still.' The dissolution of the

Union has been recommended, but I don't see what

is gained by that. The North is said to be worse

now than the South, and how is it to be improved by

the separation? The speaker did not see that any

good could come out of the spirit of denunciation and

not believe that any man would attempt to reform a

Fulton applied steam to the great practical

the daily servant of millions of men; Newton unrav-

the traveller's guide on the trackless ocean. What

these men have done in their departments, Dr. Aye

does in medicine. He turns the great discoveries in

science and physics to use in the cure of disease, and

makes the occult discoveries of the great chemists avail-

best skill of modern times .- Wilmington, (Delaware,)

able for the wants of every day life. His medicir

siled the mares of the stars, and made their me

Charles L. Remond replied to Mr. De Wolf.

thief by upbraiding or denouncing him.

Several others addressed the meeting.

where he would look for a better one.

very, giving it their countenance and sanction.

bottomless pit, and an effort be made to effect a re

can't reform the devil.' (Laughter.)

that leads to their enslavement in the South.

men at the North.

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 satisfied it is

REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missionary to Hayti, now of Martinaburgh, N. Y. The climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp, says, 'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies for my hair, but never anything that so materially and permanently benefitted me, as has Mrs. S. A. Al-J. H. EATON, Pres. Union Univ., Tenn. I have

and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, notwithstanding, 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, Boston, Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, we

used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer

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 nat-ural 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 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 grayness and baldness." REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. Soe.

'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. F. '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 Zylobalsan 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, Attlebore, Mass. 'The ef-

feet 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 hi youth. The same is true of others of my acquaint-

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, No Y. 'I cheerfully add my testimony to that of nu-

merous 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

REV. WM. PORTEUS, Stanwick, 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 fallen."

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 Re-

storer and Zylobalsamum." REV. JOS. McKEB, N.Y. City. . Recommends them. REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mrs. S.

A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa. mum. They have changed my hair to its natural color, and stopped its falling off."

REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. It cleaners 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 akeptical that we have at least the best preparations in the world for the hair of the young or old. We manufacture no other preparations.

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. GENUINE

has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles. Restorer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 355 Broome Street, New Fork, blown on them. The Balsam bottles are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Balsam, 355 Broome Street, New Fork, blown on them. Circulars around bottles copyrighted. None other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgety, and will be presecuted by us us a criminal offence. Some dealers try to sell other preparations on which they make more profit, instead of these; itsest on these. Sold by nearly every drug and fancy goods dealer. Address all letters for information to

dress all letters for information to forld's Hair Restorer Depot. NO. 355 BROOME STREET, M. W.

THE TWENTY-POURTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR,

IS NOW OPEN AT

15 WINTER ST., The Exhibition was never so exquisite in its artistifeatures, or so attractive in its choice selection of pe tite objets for the drawing-room, the toilette, the bou doir, the library, To a vast proportion of which are

not in commerce.

The admirable little gallery of photography, engraving and English water colors, merits study There are, besides many fine architectural pieces of other countries, fifty-eight fine photographs of the MONUMENTS OF ROME, by MACPHERSON, the distinguished European artist, unsurpassed in ability and resources, accompanied with descriptive manuscript text by Mrs. Jameson. There are eight engravings of frescoes in the Sistine Chapel; representations of peronages in the life of Moses and the Saviour, by Botticelli, Luca Signorelli, Roselli, Perugino, and Ghirlandajo. These are really admirable as works of art. Four engravings after Raphael, from the Camera della Segnatura, at the VATICAN. Two water-color drawings of St. Peter and St. Paul, by M. Soulacroix, a French artist of reputation. (The originals were destroyed under Paul IV.) Roman Bronze Inkstands, after Benevenuto Cellini-Ariosto's-the Temple of the Sun_the tomb of Cecilia Metella. A beautiful bronze copy of a Pompeian lamp, and a most elegant, exact copy of an ancient Etruscan one. A bronze ring-stand - the original at Pompeil. A bronze bell-a copy of the bell of St. Peters. THIRTY-ONE presse papier Marbles (antique) found on the Via Appia-precious lecause no longer to be found, the very quarries being lost. They were found, and are given and authenticated by the ABBE AULAMER, a virtuoso of profound research and rarest taste and acquirement. A small Bronze Jupiter (the original antique.) Small bas reliefs of Pius IX. Sets of Roman Pearls, Bracelets and Pins for Coiffure, Scotch Mosaic Studs. A series of Sulphur Medals for Numismatic Students. Imitation Coral, Beautiful and fashionable Roman Scarves, large and small.

Photographs from the old masters, by the first French artists-from Palma Vecchio, Raphael, Paul Veronese, Correggio, and many others, among which may be mentioned the Vow of the Concini. Fine photographs of Beranger, 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 Greuze, 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. Statucttes 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 Churches in this State-Weather Tables-and a large Barham. The Venus de' Medici and the Venus of the Shell

French Ebenisterie d'Art, in small pieces of boudois and salon furniture. Ladies' lace toilettes. Choice Sevres Porcelaine. The beautiful Dumfermline Table Linen-the identical web exhibited in Paris. A new and most beautiful style of boudoir chair-cover, of muslin and lace, brilliantly and delicately tamboured. The richest and heaviest Affghan blankets and silk patchwork for bed, table, chair and sofa covers. The splendid Halifax sofa-rugs, of the great Crossley Works. Every description of Berlin wool work of rarest beauty. Every possible form of cotton and woollen crochet work. Black velvet brilliantly and artistically embroidered, perfumed Sachets and Cushions, Tabourets and Footstools. Bend-work, of a multitude of patterns, for household ornament and use. Children's Dresses. Ladies' dress patterns.

An admirable selection of the Mauchline clan Tartan wood work, of a hundred charming little varieties. Figures in Terra Cotta, after the antique. Copies of Etruscan vases.

&c., which would afford most useful hints for private Theatricals or Bals costumes.

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 well as those who appreciate talent and merit as well as those who truly sympathize with an oppressed. No Cross no Crown. Armistead's Negro's Merica, and mean to practise what they profess, will not No Cross no Crown.' Armistead's Negro's Memorial. Uncle Tom — Scotch edition. The Two Altars, in miniature form. A collection of English life, and enable him to preserving his life, and enable him to press forward in his worthy 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, THE 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 philosopher,-all commending righteous Liberty to the

Wax Dolls, beautifully dressed, and named after

There will be a most attractive Tox TABLE, furnished with splendid Dolls, with an immense variety of Children's colored Picture-Books, by English Aunts and Grandmethers; and a REFRESHMENT TAsize, and for the latter, further supplies are entreated MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, MARY MAY, HELEN E. GARRISON. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN,

LOUISA LORING, L. MARIA CRILD. HENRIETTA SARGENT, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN. LYDIA D. PARKER, ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, J. DE PEYSTER HOVEY, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, ANNA SHAW GREENE.

> SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT OF THE

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

CHILDREN'S BOOKS. The Play-Fellow, by HARfault-finding which had been manifested. He did RIET MARTINEAU-comprising The Prince and the easant, 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 Many How ITT and Mrs. Shenwood. Gilded miniature books full bound. Gilt-edged miniature stories, among uses of the age; Morse has brought galvanism to be which are the following :- Many Calls; The Two Altars, by Mas. Srown; Children's folio picture book; Imperishable Nursery Scrap Book; Do. Horn Book; 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 Dum-fermline; New Sacred Melodies; Faed's elegantly il-lustrated Tam o'Shanter; The Land of Robert Burns; for the low prices at which they are sold, bring with-in the reach of every man the best wisdom and the Pifty Almanacs in One; The Prophet Elijah; Eti quette for Ladies; Biblical Gem; Tables of Crimins

THE STRUGGLE IN RHODE ISLAND. A large and enthusiastic meeting of colored pers vening, 8th December, in Zion's Church, Gaspee treet, Providence. The following resolutions were nanimously adopted :-

Resolved, That in reviewing our course to obtain our rights in the matter of public education, we see nothing to regret, but much to encourage us; that we re-affirm the resolutions just read, which were adopted by us last winter, and would urge their truthfulness upon those who can give them force in the councils of the State.

Recolved, That advisors and a superior of the state.

cils of the State.

Resolved. That relying confidently upon the unanswerable truths and facts given by President Wayland, the author of our memorial, believing that no intelligent person can in honor deny the justice of our demand, we call upon all to command the moral courage that will override the fallacious arguments of inexpediency advanced, (and by some honestly entertained,) which arguments are identically the same as those that were presented by committees and others, and before the Legislature in Boston, when the same subject was being agritated there. We call strention and before the Legislature in Boston, when the same subject was being agitated there. We call attention to the fact, that more than two years of practical working in Boston of what we are asking for here, has demonstrated that the opponents were wrong there, and are wrong here; that the idea of inexped-ency is like the Evil One of whom it came, false; that no party is inconvenienced in Boston; that there is no falling off in attendance, either on the part of white or colored.

Resolved, That as further evidence against the ar-Resolved, That as further evidence against apponents, ument of inexpediency adduced by our apponents, we present the fact, that various literary secretics of almost exclusively of whites, as we present the fact, that various literary secreties of this city, composed almost exclusively of whites, as well as the young men of our city in Christian Association assemblies, have, after full and repeated consideration of the subject, decided that, in their opinion, it was right and expedient to abolish all proscription in public education; further, that in the several instances in which colored children, known by all parties to be such, have been and are now suloying, through favoritism, the advantages of the public schools of their district in this city, along with whites, no feeling is entertained, none of the fears imagined are realized. Another point we would present is, that the Tribune, the Post, and the Transcript, leading daily papers of this city, representing all the parties of the State, and its real worth and strength, have spoken out loudly and unequivocally in behalf of the change.

change.
Resolved, That we desire to be the judges, as free men and women, of our own rights and interests in connection with our children's education, as all others in the community, and would therefore express our

displeasure at others assuming to judge for us.

Resolved, That we regard the employer of this city, or any place, that would attempt to coerce an employee in expressing his wishes and feelings in regard to this school, or any other matter affecting his rights, as base; a specimen of shrivelled humanity—at heart akin to a Georgia slaveholder.

Messrs. George T. Downing, Ichabod Northrup James M. Cheevers, Rev. Peter Ross, John Banks, Walter Booth, Wm. H. C. Stephenson, James Jefferon, John Johnson and Henry Brown, were appointed Committee to urge the matter upon the General

THE BOSTON ALMANC FOR 1858. This annua ouvanir, by Damrell & Moore, and George Coolidge, sustains its high reputation for usefulness, and typographical and artistic excellence-a reputation won or it on the appearance of the first number of the eries, of which this is the thirteenth. It has a complete map of Boston, one also of Forest Hill Cemetery, with an Illustrated Sketch of the same-a copi ous and accurate Business Directory-the Census amount of valuable information of a practical nature. Its circulation is 25,000 copies; and well it may be, in view of its beauty and utility, and low price. Published by Brown, Taggard & Chase, 25 and 29, Cornhill.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR. The annual fair of the genuine, thorough going, original, dyed-in-the-wool Anti-Slavery citizens—male and female—is held this year at No. 15 Winter-street, and is just now in full year at No. 15 Winter-street, and is just now in full swing. By the personal favor of the door-keeper, we have taken a look at the tables, and we can say to our readers who are of the peculiar seet enumerated above, (as we know many of them to be,) that there is no place where they can better gratify their radical tastes, in purchases for use, ornament, or holiday presents. We have known of fairs where the owner of a contract of the world. dollar or a dime was dispossessed, whether he would or not, by continued and importunate beseechings. Here the case is different; for though the articles of fered are intrinsically as valuable and attractive, the urging is not after the compulsory, thumb-serew order, which is sometimes applied; b the person who enters here will retire with pockets untouched—the enticement will be too strong and too agreeable for willing resistance.—Courier.

JOHN S. ROCK. We regret to learn that Dr. Rock of this city, who has been in poor health for more than a year past, has been unable to find any relief, and that he is declining. He hopes, as a last resort, that he may gain relief from a change of alimate, and having been unfortunate, he asks the generous to aid having been unfortunate, he asks the generous to aid him. Dr. Rock needs so commendation from us. He is well known in this community as a worthy and es-teemed man, who has labored faithfully to elevate himself, and to win respect for his race. Opportuni-ties to aid such men as Dr. Rock have seldom been

Donations may be sent to him in the care of Mr. R F. Walcutt, Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill.

From Kansas—Gen. Lane Reported Shot.—A letter in the Democrat dated 16th inst., says that Gen. Lane was shot at Lecompton on the 15th by a government official, but does not give his name. The affair grew out of a political discussion. Much excitement pre vailed there.

A despatch received at Brownsville this morning

A despatch received at Brownsville this morning, says that Major Russell, Capt. Van. Vliet and George N. Sanders passed down the river last evening, en route for Washington. They left Leavenworth on the 19th inst. C. W. Stanton was still Acting Governor, and apparently with approbation.

General Denver and General Harney had despatch-

ed two companies of cavalry, upon Mr. Stanton's re-quisition, to suppress the rebellion at Fort Scott, where several lives had been sacrificed. Gen. Harney had also posted troops at Doniphan, Atchison, Kickapoo, Leavenworth, Lawrence and Lecompton. It is thought that the legitimate vote will be very small, but many Missourians are going into the Ter-ritory to vote, which fact, taken in connection with Secretary Stanton's removal, may cause bloodshed at

DEMOCRATS IN LUCK. Mr. Joshua R. Giddings is said to be well again, but unable to participate in debate. That's lucky.—Post.

them in greater distress than the merited castigations which they receive from the dauntless old champion of the Western Reserve, when he is able to administer them. The joy of the Post reminds us of the scamp of a boy who said he was 'darned glad his dad had got the rheumatis, 'cause now the old man couldn't lick him '—Regot the rheumati lick him. - Bee.

The New York Times Washington corres-Senator Wade of Ohio, who never misses the portunity for a joke, met the defection of Douglass and Stuart with the declaration that it was the first insurrection he ever saw—a suggestion which excited not a little merriment among those who heard it.'

An 'Independent Anti-Slavery Church' At Washington. The National Era says—'The Congregational, or Independent Church, on Fifth street, opposite the City Hall, in this city, was re-opened on Sunday for public worship. The Rev. Mr. Basset, of Illinois, is to supply the pulpit during the winter.'

The Slave Power. It is curious to observe h questions connected with slavery govern every the it Washington. Robinson of Indiana was a pro-cent candidate for Clerk of the House, but it leaf out that he had voted when in Co Fugitive Slave Law, and he was d Illinois, his competitor, was supposed the Kausas bogus Constitution, and be get the nomination, he had to declare he of it, and went with the Administration.

ses of Col. White and others in the neighbor hood, in search of the negroes, but without success This, we believe, is about the substance of the transaction. On the part of the claimant, it is alleger that the negroes were enticed away, having been furnished by persons in this vicinity with charts and di-rections enabling them to come directly here without making enquiry of any person. The negroes are now in Windsor.—Ann Arbor (Mich.) Necs. RASCAL CAUGHT. The chief agent in kidnap-

who represented that he had an uncle in Columbus, keeping a hotel, who would pay the young men twenty-five dollars a month. He started with the twenty-five dollars a month. He started with the young men from Geneva, and kept straight on to Covington, where he and his accomplices sold one of the colored men into slavery—the other having escaped at the Carlyle station from Van Tyle. He (V. T.) afterwards returned to Dayton, from which place he wrete a letter to his lady love in Geneva, which was intercepted.

He gave a grossly false account of his conduct in the case. Supposing that his rascality was made He gave a grossly false account of his conduct in the case. Supposing that his rascality was undiscovered, he returned last week to Geneva, where he was arrested and put in jail. A telegraphic despatch was received here on Saturday, stating the fact, and requesting that Daniel Prue, the colored man who escaped from the kidnappers, be sent on immediately to Geneva. He was wanted there as a wisness. Prue, on being informed, said he was ready to start, but had not money enough to take him there. A purse was raised, and this morning Prue took his seat in the cars for his home in Geneva, where we hope his testimony will materially aid in convicting. hope his testimony will materially aid in convicting the scoundrel, and send him to the State Prison for the remainder of his life.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Hinton Rowan Helper. This gentleman, the author of 'The Impending Crisis,' one of the most valuable books which have been published on the political and financial influence of slavery, and one too of high moral tone, has been exiled from his native South for his fidelity to liberty and justice. Mr. Helper is a young man, only twenty-seven years of age, and a native of North Carolina, where he always resided till the recent publication of his book.

Mr. H. writes to the Northern Independent—'I learn from my brothers, and others in Carolina, that it would be very unsafe for me to return home—that I would certainly be mobbed, perhaps killed almost immediately after my arrival at the depot, and all this because acting on what I believed to be my privilege and my duty, I have written an anti-slavery book! I have thus been made to know the penalty of letting my opinions run counter to the teachings of the oligarchy, and thus you see that that clause of the Constitution which guarantees to us all the freedom of speech is, in the South, a dead letter.'—Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugte.

THE INDIANAPOLIS FUGITIVE SLAVE Effects of the Explosion of the Powder Tower at May The negro West, claimed as a slave by A. W. Vallandingham, of Frankfort, Ky., who was tried as a fugitive slave at Indianapolis, and by order of the Commissioner delivered up to his master, arrived at Louisville on Sunday night, and was immediately placed in jail for safe keeping.

When he was put on board the train at Indianapolis, says the Louisville Courier, 'the passengers and officers were very much alarmed lest an attack from the infuriated mob should be made upon them. The President of the road, Mr. Ricketts, was on board, and suffered dreadfully from apprehensions of violence. Mr. R. fearing, it seems, to go outside, and also fearing that some obstructions might be placed on the track, called the engineer inside, and told him his business, with strict precautions to proceed cautiously and slowly the first ten miles. When about three miles from Indianapolis, Mr. Rickett's fears were the engineer inside, and told him his business, with strict precautions to proceed cautiously and slowly the first ten miles. When about three miles from Indianapolis, Mr. Rickett's fears were of the magazine was a subterrance chamber, co officers were very much alarmed lest an attack from the infuriated mob should be made upon them. The President of the road, Mr. Ricketts, was on board, and suffered dreadfully from apprehensions of violence. Mr. R. fearing, it seems, to go outside, and also fearing that some obstructions might be placed on the track, called the engineer inside, and told him his business, with strict precautions to proceed cautiously and slowly the first ten miles. When about three miles from Indianapolis, Mr. Rickett's fears were confirmed by the discovery of huge piles of rails and cross-ties being placed upon the track, evidensly to cause an accident to the train. A mile further, we found a pile of greater magnitude, which, I believe, had we come in contact with it while moving at the speed usual at that point, all on board (excepting the posse and negro, who occupied the ladies' salcon in the hind car) would have met with inevitable destruction. After clearing the track the second time, conducted Wolczen sterred upon the places.

speed usual at that point, all on board (excepting the posse and negro, who occupied the ladies' saloon in the hind ear) would have met with inevitable destruction. After clearing the track the second time, conductor Wolcup stepped upon the platform of the baggage car to let off the break, and was immediately dealt a severe blow over the head with a missile, evidently in the hand of some Black Republican sympathizer in ambush. The fugitive, however, was safely lodged in the Louisville jail.

The End of the Fueltive Slave Case at Indian-arolis. The Indianapolis Journal gives the following account of the termination of the fugitive slave case in that city:—

"About half-past 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon."

Slavery Voted out of Oregon.—The constitutional election in Oregon has resulted in the adoption by the people of the Constitution adopted by the Convention, a synopsis of which has been published. The antislavery clause has been adopted by a three to one vote, nearly. The anti-free negro clause is also adopted by a large majority.

The steamboat Col. Edwards was burnt at Red River on the morning of the 12th inst. The boat is a total loss, together with her cargo of 1000 bales cot-ton, and many cattle. From fifteen to twenty persons also perished in her.

There have been no fewer than twenty-nine mayorals murdered in different parts of the island of Cuba by the Chinese. This fact does not convey the idea that 'John Chinaman' is the patient, unresisting creature, under injury, he has been said to be. The Wisconsin Election .- The result of the recer

State election in Wisconsin is at last determined. The remotest county has been heard from, and the footings of majorities are as follows:—For Randall, (Republican,) 9261; for Cross, (Democrat,) 9165. Randall's majority, 155. IP It is contradicted by a Russian authority, that the project of the emancipation of the seris in that country is near its realization. A variety of conflict-ing opinions and interests may retard the measure for

Burning of 'Iranistan.'-The country seat of Mr. Burning of 'transsam. —The country seat of Mr.
P. T. Barnum, at Bridgeport, Ct., was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Mr. Barnum had just begun to re-furnish the house, and already had most of the rooms of the first floor fitted up. The building cost \$100,000, and contained furniture valued at about \$4000, which is only partially insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Gen. Walker in Nicaragua. - The Consul of the United States at Punta Arcnas writes to the State De partment, under the date of 30th November, six day after Walker's arrival, that the fillibusters were liv ing in houses rented from the Indians at that place; that Walker had formally proclaimed himself President of Nicaragua, and that he was waiting, before pushing into the interior, for reinforcements of men and munitions of war, which he was daily expecting.

The Charleston Mercury of the 17th comes to us in mourning for the death of its late editor, John M. Clapp, Esq., who has had the control of that paper for twenty years. Mr. Clapp was a native of Ohio, and a graduate of Yale.

Death of a Factory Agent.—M. H. Ruggles, Esq., Agent of the Poensset Manufacturing Company, Fall River, died Saturday, at his residence in Fall River.

busters .- A strong feeling in favor of Walker's Nicara guan Expedition is beginning to show itself here A meeting of citizens is called for to-morrow. At a meeting in Mobile, on the 14th instant

Governor Winston presided, and addresses were made by Percy Walker and others, and resolutions were adopted favorable to the Walker cause in Nicara-

A disastrous storm has occurred off the Ba-soffshire coast, Scotland, in which 42 fishermen were drowned, leaving a number of widows and orphans.

Rochester, Dec. 19.—A Man Over the Genesee Falls.

—Nathan Newhafer, door-keeper of the last Assembly, slipped off a plank above the Genesee falls, about noon to-day, and was carried over them. His body has not yet been found. The bridge is not used by the public.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday night, at which resolutions were held, endorsing fully the course of Senator

Washington, Dec. 20.—Gen. Cass addressed a letter to Gov. Walker last evening, in which he combats the positions which the Governor takes in his recent letter, one by one, and accepts his resignation.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Donation.

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, being part of the proceeds of the Weymouth Anti-Slavery Fair, \$50 0 PRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer. Boston, Dec. 23, 1857.

STONEHAM. The Universalist Church in Stone-ham will be occupied for an Anti-Slavery meeting, on SUNDAY, Dec. 27, afternoon and evening. PARKER PIMBRURY and CRARLES L. REMOND, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will WORCESTER COUNTY, SOUTH ._ Th

Annual Meeting, for choice of Officers and other business, of the Worcester County South Dicision Anti-Starery Society, will be held in WORCESTER, at Washburn Hall, on Sunday, January 3d, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing through the day and evening.

We Lawar Garaguery Pressure Pressure

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, PARKER PILLSBURY, ABRY KELLEY FOSTER, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., and other speak-ers, are expected to be present. Members of the So-ciety are requested, and all other persons are invited EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

LEWIS FORD, an Agent of the Old Col ny Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows: Friday evening, Dec. 25.
Saturday " " 26.
Sunday " " 27.
Tuesday " " 29.
Wednesday " " 30. South Scituate. Marshfield, Wednesday " "
Thursday " "
Friday " West Duxbu

Pembroke, Jan. 1. Sunday, at 1 o'cl'k, Jan. 3.
P. M.,
Sunday evening, 3.
Tuesday 6.
S. DYER, See'y. South Hanson,

DIED-In Fall River, Mrs. Aldrich, wife of Dr James M. Aldrich, aged 41. HOPEDALE

HOME SCHOOL THE next Term of this Institution will commer on the first Wednesday in January, 1858, a continue fifteen weeks. For Catalogues, contains further information, please address

W. S. HAYWOOD,
ABBIE S. HAYWOOD,
Principals.

Hopedale, Milford, Mass., Dec. 4, 1857. 2is 2ca.

'About half-past 5 c'clock on Saturday afternoon, the negro West was taken from the Democratic head quarters at the Palmer House to the Union Depot, and placed in the room above the ticket office, to wait for the departure of the Jeffersonville train. A little before 7 o clock, the negro, with a slavery-loving Democrat hold of each arm, one pushing him behind, another planeering the way with thirty or forty others making the 'body-guard,' was brought down the stairs and placed on the train. Like a wild beast disast and, at the risk of his life, entreated the Indians and, at the risk of his life, entreated the Indians and, at the risk of his life, entreated the Indians and placed on the train.

before 7 o clock, the negro, with a slavery-loving Democrat hold of each arm, one pushing him behind, another ploneering the way with thirty or forty others making the 'body-guard,' was brought down the stairs and placed on the train. Like a wild beast when he is caged, the negro was shored in, thrust into a seat, and the blinds let down to prevent the crowd from looking into the car.

Pious Democrats, anxions to distinguish themselves, took charge of the train while it remained in the depot. They were particularly desirous to have every thing constitutional.

A large crowd was present to see the exit of West out of the city. No demonstration was made towards

What a time they had in getting the Negro to Louis-

out of the city. No demonstration was made towards preventing the Marshal and his posse from putting the negro aboard the train. Smiles of contempt played upon the faces of many who witnessed the loyalty of the distinguished posse of the Marshal. As the train moved out of the depot at 7:20 for Louisville, it was remarked that the law was sustained, and the Constitution vindicated. Niggers, Old Liners, and the Constitution, now and for ever. Amen!

A FEGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN PHILADELPHIA. Yes. terday morning, a habeas corpus was had before Judge Kane, in the case of a fugitive slave named Judge Rane, in the case of a fugitive slave named Jacob Dupen, aged thirty years, the property of Wm. M. Edelin, of Baltimore county, Maryland. Dupen was arrested on Thursday, by Deputy Marshals Jenkins and Stewart, about four miles from Harrisburg. He was in a field ploughing, at the time, and made no resistance whatever. The only witnesses examined were Thomas John Chew, of Calvert county, Md., and officer Stewart. officer Stewart.

Upon their testimony, the necessary papers were

out, and the fugitive was handed over to the custody of his master. Jacob has a wife and four children in Baltimore county, from which he field about eighteen months ago. Previously, he had lived

about eighteen months ago. Previously, he had lived in Calvert county. There was no excitement about the Court room; indeed, there was no one present excepting the officers of the Court and the parties.

After the case had been disposed of, Wm. M. Bull, Esq., came into Court, and stated that he had been employed by the friends of Jacob to defend him.

Judge Kane remarked that the case had been heard, and that he had remanded the fugitive to the custody of his master. of his master.

The counsel asked if it was not unusual for ease

to be heard at so early an hour in the morning.

Judge Kano—There is no rule of Court which fixes a time for the hearing of cases, and they are generally held to suit the convenience of the Court and the parties. In the fugitive slave cases, there is often an attempt made to interfere with the execution of the law. and for that reason they should be peremptorily

heard.

Mr. Bull—That is the case, your Honor, in many others beside fugitive slave cases. I did not know that in any case the defendant had not a right to be represented by counsel.—Philadelphia Bulletin, 19th.

A CHASE AFTER FUGITIVES. Some little excitement was created last Wednesday among the colored population in this vicinity, by an attempt to capture ho had been in the am of Col. White during the past summer. It seems ploy of Col. White during the past summer, and that the negroes escaped some two years since, and the owner learning their whereabouts, sent his son-inlaw to bring them back. Some days ago, the son-inlaw to bring them back. Some days ago, the son-in-law, supposing himself forgotten by the negroes, call-ed on them with the pretence of wishing to employ them to go to Ohio, and exhibiting letters purporting to come from their old master, to the effect that he to come from their old master, to the effect that he had sold out and removed to Ohio, and wanted them to come and work for him. The negroes, however, smelt cotton, and did not go, and by the advice of friends sought safety in other parts. Soon after, sev-eral deputy marshals arrived in our city from Deeral deputy marshals arrived in our city from De-troit, and accompanied by the deputy marshal at this place and another officer, made a descent upon the

A RASOAL CAUGHT. The chief agent in kidnapping the two colored young men from their home in Geneva, N. Y., was a fellow by the name of Van Tyle. He had been engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store in that town. He was a member of one of the Christian churches, and was paying his attentions to a respectable young lady of the place, to whom he was engaged to be married. Van Tyle was the man who represented that he had an ungels in Columbus.

Slatter, the great slave dealer of New Orles ho has become a millionaire from selling has

It is lucky for the Democrats, for nothing

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POETRY.

THE PATRIOTS HYMN.

A PARODY. My country ! 'tis for thee, Sad land of slavery ! For thee I sigh : Land! where my fathers died, Land! once the pilgrims' pride, I hear on every side Oppression's cry.

Dear country! I love thee, Debased by Slavery. With tarnished name: I love thy rocks and rills, Thy woods and airy hills, While grief my spirit fills To see thy shame.

Let mourning swell each breeze That murmurs mid the trees. Let prayers ascend From every mortal breast, That in thee hopes for rest, Till Heaven remove each pest That doth thee rend.

Our fathers' God! to Thee. Fountain of liberty, To Thee we pray; May our dark land be bright, Once more, with Freedom's light; Dispel the fearful night, And send us day.

BROADCAST THY SEED. BY JOHN CRITCHLEY PRINCE.

S. G. C.

Broadcast thy seed! If thou hast aught of wealth to lend, Beyond what reason bids thee spend, Seck out the haunts of want and wo, And wisely let thy bounty flow; Lift modest merit from the dust, And fill his heart with joy and trust; Take struggling genius by the hand, And bid the striving soul expend; Where virtuous men together cling To banish some unhallowed thing, Join the just league, and not withhold Thy help, thy counsel, and thy gold: Would'st have thy humbler brother freed? Broadcast thy seed.

Broadcast thy seed ! If thou hast mind, thou hast to spare, And giving will increase thy share; Put forth thy thoughts with carnest zeal. And make some stubborn spirit feel The grace, the glory, the delight That spring from talents used aright; . The improving wealth, which none can take, Though fortune frown, and friends forsake; The strength of vision, more and more Expanding as he dares to soar; Virtue and knowledge, glorious twain ! The more they give, the more they gain ! Would'st help a brother in his need? Broadcast thy seed.

Broadcast thy seed ! Albeit, some portion may be found To fall on harsh and arid ground, Where sand, or shard, or stone may stay Its coming into light or day, Be not discouraged. Some may find Congenial soil and gentle wind, Refreshing dew and fostering shower, To bring it into beauteous flower, From flower to fruit to greet thy eyes, And thrill thee with a sweet surprise:
Do good, and God will bless thy deed— Broadcast thy seed.

From the New York Journal of Commerce PITY THE POOR.

I lately looked upon a throng of men, Whose faces bore the stamp of inward pain, I heard their voices echo past me then, · O, give us work, that we may live again ! Our littles ones are crying now for bread; Our wives, heart-broken, bow their heads to pray; Yet still the clouds hang darkly overhead And we and ours are starving day by day !

. O, give us work !' the breeze caught up the sound And bore it onward through the city streets; Ten thousand hearts that echo sent around, And many a fading lip the tone repeats. O! God our Father, can it ever While thousands revel in their worldly cheer, That these must starve and die in poverty, While still they gaze on plenty everywhere?

What though our land is not their fatherland? . Who gives the poor, but lendeth to the Lord : And they are brothers of the human band And we would strive to give them from our board They ask for work, or but a crust of bread : Will you not give, and drive their want away? For as ye give, God's blessing on your head Shall fall abundant in the last great day.

TWILL ALL BE RIGHT. There's happiness within this world, If we have friends to love us-If we have one whose golden smiles Beam like the hopes above us. Let sorrow mark us with its blight-If we are loved, 'twill all be right.

And much of perfect pleasure, If we have one whose proffered love We prize as sacred treasure. Let trouble exercise its might-That blessed love will make it right.

There's much of comfort in this life,

What though the heart is bending down With keen and heavy sorrow Hope on-the grief we have to-day Shall turn to joy to-morrow. Have faith! though now life is not bright-If we are loved, 'twill all be right.

WHAT SO A FAIR OR NOBLE FACE. What's a fair or noble face,

If the mind ignoble be? What though beauty, in each grace, May her own resemblance see! Eyes may catch from heaven their spell. Lips the ruby light recall; In the home for love to dwell, One good feeling's worth them all.

Give me virtue's rose to trace Honor's kindling glance and mien; Howsoever plain the face, Beauty is where these are seen ! Raven ringlets o'er the snew Of the whitest neck may fall; In the home for love we know One good feeling's worth them all !

ASK ME NO MORE.

Ask me no more : what answer should I give? I love not hollow cheek or faded eye: Yet, O my friend, I will not have thee die! Ask me no more, lest I should bid thee live;

Ask me no more: thy fate and mine are se I strove against the stream, and all in vain: Let the great river take me to the main: No more, dear love, for at a touch I yield;

The Liberator.

THE BIBLE AND THE PEOPLE. Ww. L. GARRISON:

ESTREMED FRIEND,-Permit me, through the press From an extract in the Tribune, I learned the ex-

istence of CATHARINE E. BRECHER'S new work, 'Com- scend in their time-serving, crouching, craven devo mon-Sense applied to Religion ; or, The Bible and the tion to party. I regretted to find the professed Re-People; and the title, together with the face that I publican press,—at least, a portion of it,—as unfair as had become deeply interested in the history of her even the Democratic. We expect nothing but pure early life, as a representative of thousands of others, diabolism from that party. At both of the above awakened in me an anxiety to peruse it ;-for we have meetings, there was excellent talk. Some of the too long had a sense that is uncommon and irrational applied to religion.

The existence of such a work has excited but little attention in these parts, though some severe criticisms must some day be felt and appreciated. have appeared in the Independent, and some regret its publication; but having at length obtained it, a hasty held several meetings in this county (Geauga) since and desultory perusal has increased my interest in the author, and I at once felt a unity and near sympathy great earnestness and power; yet their meetings genwith her in her lamentations over the wrong action erally were very small, partly on account of the very of men and its results, and in her hope of better days bad weather, and partly because the masses of the through a reconstruction of systems and usages; for people are deeply prejudiced against that class of lec Thave long recognized the dogma of an absolute natural depravity as a great barrier to the right training judiced, and given over to their idols. It seems to of young minds, and a discouragement to parents and me, sometimes, that the American people are given children who are seriously inclined; and to those of over to hardness of heart and blindness of mind, to the latter who are prone to frivolity and self-indul- believe a lie and be damned.' Could the people of gence, as granting license to yield to those inclinations, on the plea that they are not Christians, and cannot be, until a radical change is wrought in them, which they have no power to effect; while a resolu tion to welcome such change when it shall be wrought in them is a salvo to the conscience of the child, and an excuse for connivance in the parent for the present, and the ground of hope for the early future. So they wrap it up,' and sit down satisfied that the Lord should do his own work in his own time. Hence I was at once en rapport with her spirit in her undertaking, and hasten to bid her go on and prosper. Be not doubting or fearful! Wait not for the reception of this volume to influence thy decision in regard to all classes. All would scorn to be in league with the publishing the next, but go up, my sister! go up at sum of all villanies; and a free Republic would soo once against this Goliah of Gath; for 'surely the take the place of this infernal system of injustice Lord will deliver him into thy hands,' or into the hands of those who come after thee. For why should he thus 'defy the armies of the living God'-the Y.) made an eloquent speech at Cleveland, much of light, life and love, wisdom, grace and truth which he which was very interesting; but he said some thing has stamped upon the human mind, as the impress of which seemed to me to be contrary to reason or his own image? for these, under the lead of the Cap- clear thinking. He seemed to take for granted that tion of Salvation, the combined influence of a meas- if the Union were dissolved, the slaves would rush ure of all the elements of Deity, 'Christ in Man the hope of glory, shall yet be able, (through the loyal faithfulness of all the Christian virtues, and heavenly virtues, acting in their subordinate capacity as angels,) that they would never rush into the free States at all to overthrow this Moloch, and exterminate this foe of man which thou shalt have vanquished. But I have a few suggestions to make for thy consideration, before completing the second volume.

My present limits not admitting of theory or argument. I shall only state propositions, according to the established convictions of my own mind, and leave testimony and authority for a future occasion, should a correspondence ensue, which I very much desire. Could I render the least assistance in answering thine own important questions on pages 9, 11, &c., I should be abundantly compensated.

Already evolved, but not trusted and obeyed, are sure and universal principles, which all agree to call leave their posts, and let the whole business fall upon good; which, distinctively considered, are the ele- the hands of the owner. In such case, one of two ments or component parts of Deity-what John calls the seven Spirits of God,' viz., Life, Light and Love, Wisdom, Holiness or Purity, Truth and Power ... and, combined, are great and good, glorious in holiness majesty and might, constituting jointly one absolute independent goodness, without 'beginning of days or end of time,'- whose name is One and power One,'who is over all, through all, and in all, God blessed

Such, then, is my answer to question 1st, page 11 · Is there a God?' &c., and this does not conflict with thine as given.

The third, fourth, fifth and sixth I pass over, as be ing answered in this volume. Upon the 7th and 8th planters have too much interest in their labor to per-I remark, we are not left to our own unaided faculties, nor to the testimony of Scripture as a written course, they would, in such contingency, offer them word; but the Author of our being has given to eve- such inducements as would keep them in their homes. ry man a direct revelation to guide him; infallible in Besides, the slave States would be the only place capacity, and that capacity is graduated by his attention and devotion to truth and duty.

This revelation is, through the above principles in man, acting (severally or jointly as the case may re- they would be held there by their own interests, and quire) as tests of all rules of action and points of doc- the force of their own choice. Now, nearly all leave trine, known by experience and corroborated by Scripture. Whatsoever is to be known of God is manifest in man '- A manifestation of the Spirit is given to every man to profit withal. It carries with it its own authority of 'Thus saith the Lord,' in convictions the free States, this tear-bedewed and blood-begrim of truth that fasten upon the mind. If, then, to med Union would soon be among the abominations ble and interested interpreters. And here the 9th and 10th are answered.

11th and 12th. It does agree with Reason when is as verily the forerunner of Revelation, as John was ened Reason that the way for this direct Revelation is prepared. In the way thus prepared, it comes to us a more sure word of prophecy than Scripture or Reason. This Revelation (with what has been spoken, written or exampled, scanned in the light of reason and experience) does contain all that we need. Men approach perfection as they rightly comprehend, properly practice, and correctly report, what is thus revea ed. But as all are fallible, and liable to misapprehend a Divine manifestation, and to be misunderstood the declaration of it, so no infallible teachers are to be looked for, but this 'grace of God that bringeth salvation which has appeared to all men,' whose teaching, however, never contradicts the precepts of Jesus nor repudiates the blessedness of his example, when this is appreciated and these rightly apprehended. But interpretation of written declarations or recorde revelations, however correct, will never suffice; for we have no evidence that the originator of an idea, or the recipient of a revelation, apprehended correctly, or so expressed himself as by all to be rightly understood.

Universal society will be harmoniously constructed when all men come to regard the light within as the the highest authority accessible, taking care to test his convictions by the attributes of Deity, and squaring always his course of action by the above Christian law-held responsible to men only for infringements upon the rights of others.

The way, then, is open for a supply of enlightened, inspired, adequate and faithful, though fallible educators of young minds; and

"Tis Education forms the common mind; Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." SAMUEL KRESE. Peru, Clinton co., N. Y., 12th mo., 14th, 1857.

THE LADY'S ALMANAC FOR 1858. This dainty little annual and pocket remembrancer will be greeted with hearty welcome, as it richly deserves. Its pubonly omission that we discover is that of an index to its varied contents of choice excerpts, both in prose and verse, extending as they do ly embellished with engravings.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Western Anti-Slavery Society in Alliance, also the Convention at Cleveland. I am perfectly astonished, no, not exactly astonished, either, at the misrepresentations of the Convention by the Cleveland press. I say, I am not quite astonished, for I had learned before that there was no depth of falsehood and meanness to which political editors could not despeeches were of a very high order; and all of them indicated a worthy devotion to the cause of the slave and an unconquerable ardor and perseverance, which

Mr. Foster, and Mr. Remond and his sister, have the Northern States be induced to hear your class of speakers, en masse, for one year, their eyes would be opened to the dark, foul, huge, and damning sin of slavery, and the fraud and wickedness perpetrated by means of the American Union. I have long held this accursed Union responsible for the crushing of four millions of slaves, and the wide-spread demoralization inseparable from the system. The Union is crimson ed all over with innocent blood, and its giant crime are examples to lure the people on to universal corruption. I think, if your views could have the hear ing all over the land that the jargon of the churche has, a sense of justice and right would soon pervade cruelty and despotism.

Mr. W. J. WATKINS (I believe, of Rochester, N. over by millions into the free States, and being here despised and hated by our race, their condition would be very little improved. Now, it seems clear to me To be sure, they would, rather than wear the chains but when their owners found that we would no longer hold them there, and be their sentinels, they would see at once the necessity of giving them their liberty in order to keep them to perform their labor. Sup pose a plantation of one thousand acres, the owner o which keeps on it one hundred slaves. He alone can not keep them under the lash, and force them to toil out their lives for only such poor living as his interest may induce them to give him. Suppose, then, thousand able-bodied men, with loaded rifles, surround his plantation day and night, to keep his slaves in for him; and suppose the thousand men, all at once, things would inevitably follow: either they would leave their master, or he would lay down the cowhide, and offer them such compensation as would induce them to stay with him. But as he could not do without their labor, of course he would be compelled to hire them; and as they could not do as well among strangers, their interest would induce them to remain

So it would be should the free States determine n longer to hold the enslaved millions of this Union under the bloody lash of a few thousand incarnate devils; those poor people would either flee away, or they would be retained by remuneration for their toil. The price of slaves indicates plainly that the mit them to leave. They must have their work. Of ing, and there they would be obliged to stay. A less number would leave under such conditions than now because now they are held by external force; ther that can; then none would wish to leave.

I have been told that you said, very emphatically years ago, that you would be heard. Could you verify this, and secure the ear and attention of the people of every man, none are necessarily dependant upon falli- the past. Your voice has gone forth, but as yet, it has been like the low rumbling of a distant train, to a ear laid to an iron track. So have sounded the great thoughts you have uttered, to the masses of this guilty thus recognized, (though not always as related by people. But may it yet sound in thunder tones, like others in Scripture or by the living voice,) for Reason the near approach of the fire-breathing cars, crushing down and sweeping off all the refuge of lies, and giv of Jesus. It is only by heeding the voice of enlight- ing liberty and enfranchisement to all the oppressed Respectfully, your friend,

Parkman, Geauga co., O., Dec. 4, 1857.

SELF-CONDEMNATION. LUKE 19 : 22. Out of thine own mouth will udge thee, thou wicked servant,

Recognized as Property by the Common Constitu

Mr. Buchanan, in his Message, says expressly that slaves are 'recognized as Property by the Commo Constitution' of the United States.

So we understand it. So the Democratic party un derstand it. So ninety-nine out of a hundred of our ountrymen understand it.

It being then taken for granted that the United States Constitution recognizes slaves as Property every anti-slavery man in the world, every philanthr pist, every practical Christian, must be against the Constitution-must occupy, morally and substantially the ground taken by THE LIBERATOR.

What an unblushing confession to be made, age only ultimate rule of faith and practice, and in their after the coming of Him, who said, 'All ye are breth words and deeds observe the Golden Rule; and the ren, and Inasmuch as ye do it unto the least o highway of holiness will be plain to the wayfaring these my brethren, ye do it unto me '! And what i man, when every one is left at liberty to regard his barbarous and wicked servant or taskmaster is the own convictions of truth and duty in divine things as United States Constitution! Let no one hereafter complain of any just rebukes, of any severe epithets used by THE LIBERATOR in its dealings with the United States Government-for she owns herself to be a recognizer and protector of the sum of all villanies." The President of the United States, the mouth-piece of the Nation, speaks of slaves as Property recognized by the Common Constitution. Th Republicans perhaps do not believe the statement; the Democrats do. Let, therefore, no Democrat hereafter complain of THE LIBERATOR in its cry for the just punishment of this great slaveholding Ur

No words can express the enormous guilt of the Common Constitution.' The newspapers are trying to find adequate words to describe the Tuckerman, who has been stealing trash compared with what the 'Common Constitution' steals. Common Constitution' that recognizes slaves as Prolishers, Messra. Damrell & Moore, Boston, have spared 'Common Constitution' that recognizes slaves as Proneither pains nor expense in rendering it both useful perty is doomed to utter destruction by a just and nerciful God-and Tun Linenaron has expressed a just and a merciful sentiment of opposition to this Covenant with Death, whenever it has said, 'Out of excerpts, both in prose and very extension of through more than one hundred pages. It is elegantthine own mouth will I judge thee, thou wicked ser
through more than one hundred pages. It is elegantthine own mouth will I judge thee, thou wicked ser
want.'
WILLIAM G. BABCOCK.

Napoleon) fortunately succeeded in making their escape from Cayenne, and, after encountering many perils and hardships, safely arrived at Salem. One of

THE LIBERATOR.

fears: I have confidence in your common sense; I hope you would not interfere with our municipal laws, (and slavery is a municipal law,) but prudence

is as curious as your acts. When we arrived, you their principles, and they have the sympathies of all told us that, being outlaws in other countries, we must be outlaws here. You then interfered in options their endeavors. must be outlaws here. You then interiered in oppressors' injuries; you proclaimed, then, solidarity between law-givers. You say now that we must not interfere in the grievances of the oppressed—then you condemn solidarity between the subjects of the law. You consequently disprove to-day what you approved yesterday; you then approve or districts of which are covered with fine yellow sand, approve according to your interests. This madroit, but it is neither honest nor logical! This may be

adroit, but it is neither honest nor logical!

The above is our answer, if you are an Apostle of solidarity. If you are not such — if you proclaim to the contrary — if you believe that a nation has to the contrary — if you believe that a nation has us ashore, and leaves us to God's care. What must be the contrary — if you believe that a nation has us ashore, and leaves us to God's care. What must be the contrary — if you believe that a nation has us ashore, and leaves us to God's care. not a right to interfere in another nation's affairs not a right to interfere in another nation's affairs—
that a community ought not to interfere in the affairs of others—that a man is quite free to do what
derstand them, they don't understand us. A black he likes in his home — to manage his business as he thinks to be the best; we will beg your permission Governor's palace. We wait a couple of hours,

to answer you as follows:

The law of solidarity is a natural law, and men

We tell them our position.

I have spent much money for your companions, The law of solidarity is a natural law, and men (wheever they be) cannot destroy it. People or Legislators may make laws against it, but these laws in many circumstances will not be followed with their authors' consent or against it; the exceptions will be as numerous as the cases where the rule is against the laws of nature. Examples: you have two neighboring nations bounded by a common rivagainst the laws of nature. Examples: you have two neighboring nations bounded by a common river; each one has proclaimed that they can do at home what they like. Do you think that one of them has the right to turn aside the river from its natural bed, and by that means to deprive the other of water? Certainly not; nature has given the you shall have work, and 80 cents per day.'

river to both of the territories—it belongs to both.

'My home is my castle,' says a free citizen. According to the laws of men, this may be right. Ac-If you are about to kill somebody in your home or set it on fire, I break open your door or your window, I enter your eastle and I prevent you from killing or setting fire, every one will confess that I am a good citizen; I have saved a person from death or a town from incendiarism. No law can punish me for that.

Consequently, your liberty ends where the liberty of others commences. Consequently, every one has a right, — more than a right, a duty, — to prevent what may hurt others' interests, persons or property. Slavery is in that case wrong, because slavery injures all human creatures.

Mrs. Browning is the greatest female poet, as well as the latest, that has challenged the loftiest meed of honor in her art. Good critical authority has pronounced 'Aurora Leigh' the chief poem, thus far, of the nineteenth century.

Without saying as much as that, we believe that, in some respects, Mrs. Browning is in advance of all the poets of her time. She has not so much artistic finish, or cuphony of styleand rhythm, as some offerer circumference of thought; she has less of insipid dilettantism; and she is the most deeply spiritual in her conceptions, both of God and man. Mrs. Browning has caught something of that higher cording to the laws of nature, this is often wrong. If you are about to kill somebody in your home or

ty, you go against the laws of nature, you insult coarsely harped upon 'wine, women, and war,' God, you cease to be a man, you become a Satan—insult give place to the grander strains of truth, a rebellious angel. Man has a three fold life: he beauty and love. She who could write 'The Cry of lives physically, morally and intellectually.

province, city or citizen, manage the affairs of their interior; you have nothing to do with them.'

For things concerning you, and you alone, I am willing to do it, but for slavery I am not, because my duty, my imperious duty, tells me to interfere. If I hart your nose with my hand, yours, probably, will strike me in the face. Vainly I will tell you will strike me in the face. Vainly I will tell you that your hand having not been injured, had not a right to interfere in the contest between mine and your nose; you will rightly answer that a part of your person having been offended, the whole of your body is offended, and delegates, for revenging, the part of it which is the best fitted for doing so. You will be right, perfectly right, andso am I when I say: 'Negroes are men like me; they belong to Humanity, and who insults, offends, injures, abuses, kills part or whole of them, insults, offends, injures, abuses or kills me.' shoes or kills me

Some persons believe that the climate of some countries renders slavery absolutely nesessary, because the whites cannot work in those countries, and the blacks would not, if free, work for the whites. We don't know if that opinion is right or wrong, but, in both cases, that is not a reason to make blacks slaves. If negroes went to Northern countries, and say to the inhabitants: 'It is too cold for us here, we are unable to get a living by our own work, please to work for us, be our slaves;'—the Northmen would probably answer: 'Go to the South, if you like, but we shall not work for you, we refuse the honor to be your slaves.'

Some others pretend that the darkness of the skin proves a low intelligence, and fatally dooms!

'The lecture season has commenced in Hartford quite brilliantly. The lists of both 'The Arts Union' and 'The Young Men's Institute' display an unusually shining array of lecturers' names. Mr. Wendell Phillips, of Boston, delivered the opening lecture of the Institute course last Tuesday might. Mr. Phillips has lectured in Hartford three winters in succession, which is a pretty sure token that the people like to hear him. Well, I, to tell the truth, though I frown indignantly upon all Northern disunionism, as in duty bound, after all, like to hear Mr. Phillips talk. I really do; though, of course, I don't confess to this weakness everywhere. I'm willing to tell you, (though I wish you wouldn't mention it.) that when I'm in Boston of a Sunday, skin proves a low intelligence, and fatally dooms

for the masters than for the slaves; it renders them corrupted, ignorant, lazy and cruel.

'And now also the axe is laid unto the root of the tree: therefore every tree which bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire.'

[Matthew, chap. III.

In all ages. and cruel.

In all ages. and ages. a

In all ages, and among all nations, the oppressors have the same tactics; having no good reasons to give to their opponents, they decline any discussion and proceed by violence. Prometheus is nailed on a rock; Socrates is poisoned; the divine Jesus is crucified; Christians are devoured by lions and tigers; Galileo is confined; Huguenots are massacred in France; John Huss is burnt in Bohemia; Quakers and Puritans are banished from England. But, notwithstanding calumnies, auto-da-fe, banishment, tormentors and scaffold, all progresses were, are, and will be fulfilled. The light of Prometheus prevails over the darkness of ignorance; the unity of

During the last summer, several French political refugees (the victims of the despotic power of Louis Napoleon) fortunately succeeded in making their escape from Cayenne, and, after encountering many perils and hardships, safely arrived at Salem. One of their number, Leon Chautard, has written a thrill-in these conditions, and if it is in want of something, it is not of markers.

perils and hardships, safely arrived at Salem. One of their number, Leon Chautand, has written a thrilling narrative of their sufferings and escape, making a pamphlet of 63 pages, which it is hoped will be readily purchased in order to administer to their necessities. That these men are inspired by a love of impartial liberty, based on an immutable principle, the following extract from their narrative very plainly indicates:

We are now twenty-five French Republicans in the prison of Surinam. The Governor has kept his promise by despatching a vessel to Cayenne purposely for us, and we hope to be delivered at her return, which must be soon. We have confidence in the Governor's word of honor.

The ship is coming back from Cayenne—she enters the harbor—she brings letters for the Governor; we shall be free at length, after more than eight years of confinement.

Alas! we reckoned without our host! We receive a message from the Governor, which is very nearly as follows: years of confinement.

Alas! we reckoned without our host! We receive a message from the Governor, which is very nearly as follows:

'I was most anxious to keep the promise I made you, and orders were to be given to set you at liberty; but the slaveholders of the colony inform me that their negroes are impatient of the yoke, and willing to break it. In the neighboring colonies, Cayenne and Demerara, negroes are free, and ours, incited by the Boss, we suppose, are unwilling to be slaves any longer; they imperatively demand their freedom, and are resolved to obtain it by force, if it is otherwise impossible. They would have taken arms already, if they had leaders; happily they have not, but you could be such. Your avowed opinions, your well known courage and boldness, your knowledge of arms and discipline, render you dangerous for the quietness of the colony. The slave-owners beg me to keep you in prison, and I cannot refuse their request. I do not share in their fears; I have confidence in your common sense; I cannot refuse their request. I do not share in their fears; I have confidence in your common sense; I cannot refuse their request. I do not share in their fears; I have confidence in your common sense; I cannot refuse their request. I do not share in their fears; I have confidence in your common sense; I cannot refuse their request. I do not share in their fears; I have confidence in your common sense; I cannot refuse their request. I do not share in their fears; I have confidence in your common sense; I cannot refuse their request. I do not share in their fears; I have confidence in your common sense; I cannot refuse their request. I do not share in their fears; I have confidence in your common sense; I cannot refuse their request. I do not share in their fears; I have confidence in your common sense; I cannot refuse their request. I do not share in their fears; I have confidence in your common sense; I cannot refuse the request. I do not share in their source of the colony in the request. I will do not s

fulfil its work, which is the abolition of slavery, of whatever degree it may be, in every country where it may exist, by whatever name it may be called. compels me to confine you,'

Your logic, Governor, is very curious indeed; it the world, but they are confident in the truth of their endeavors.

We stay in the prisons of Surinam for two

and there is no dust nor ashes in them. We arrive at Georgetown; we have no money

no clothes, no acquaintances, and are unable to speak a single word of English. The Dutch bring

' Very well; take this letter, and go to the fort; you shall have work, and 80 cents per day.'

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

Mrs. Browning is the greatest female poet, as well as the latest, that has challenged the loftiest meed

Nature or God,—as you like,—has made all men equal in rights at their birth; no one is or can be the property of another. If you make man property, you go against the laws of nature, you insult God, you cease to be a man, you become a Satan— must give place to the grander strains of truth, the Children.' Bertha in the Lane.' The Drama slavery you kill both his moral and intellectual life; of Exile, and 'Aurora Leigh,' has done great you, then, kill two thirds of him; you destroy God's things for her age and her race. Yet we always work. And you dare to call yourself a Christian! feel a certain void, which not only calls for more, What a folly her the children in the Lane, 'I he Drain's lane, 'Betting in the Children,' Betting in the Children, and 'Aurora Leigh,' has done great you, then, kill two thirds of him; you destroy God's things for her age and her race. Yet we always work. And you dare to call yourself a Christian! What a folly!

You say that we must not interfere in the question of slavery. But a negro is a man as well as you or I; he is a member of humanity. Consequently, when you abase him, you abase me, and you abase yourself. When you kill his mind and his dignity, you kill a part of mine and of yours, because you hurt a member of the community which we belong to. You say: 'Lot every one, nation, province, city or citizen, manage the affairs of their province, city or citizen, manage the affairs of their province, city or citizen, manage the affairs of their province, not always in perfect taste. negligence of imagery, and a questionable richness of trope and figure, not always in perfect taste. But the current runs so clear and strong, that we pardon all things to power. While, too, her images are bold and free, until they make us hold our breath at their daring, she testifies to the highest reach of her art, by investing them with that mystic haze and cloud-like outline which do so much

'The lecture season has commenced in Hartford

Some others pretend that the darkness of the skin proves a low intelligence, and fatally dooms the negroes to slavery; but if that is true, whiter is the skin, broader is the mind, and, consequently, the red haired men ought to make every one else a slave.

Every reason given by the apostles of slavery is worse the one than the other. There is but one right to make men slaves—that invocated by the wolf wishing to eat the lamb, the right of the strongest.

Governor of Surinam, be free once in your life—once is not custom—confess that, and let us tell you this:

Our small ability, our hands, our heads, the whole of our person, are devoted to the oppressed, willing to break their yoke; everywhere, at any moment, we will be ready to pursue our mission, to abolish the shameful institution called slavery.

The effects of that institution are worse, perhaps,

Durkee and Doolittle of Wisconsin. Instead of Burkee and Doubttie of Wisconst. Instead of a solitary No in the Senate Chamber to the demands of the Slave Power, its walls will now echo to twee. ty voices. This number will soon be swelled by a new Senator from Iowa, and, we trust, two from how Senator from town, and, are trust, two from Kansas, and, perhaps, if rumor prove true, one from California. Verily, we may take courage and work on. The right must surely triumph.—Albany Ecc.



As a FAMILY PHYSIC.

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr. Theodors Bell, of New York Conwhite Annual Price and the purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious considerates that any one remedy I can mention. I sincrely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people." DYSPERSIA - INDIDESTION.

DYSPERSIA — INDICESTION.

From Dr. Henry J. Esc., et S. Levis.

"The PILLS you were kind enough to send me have been all used in my practice, and have estimated me that they are truly an extraordinary medicine. So peculiarly are they adapted to the diseases of the human system, that they seem to work upon them abone. I have cord some cases of dyspersic and indigestion with them, which had resisted the other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have experimentally bound them to be effected in almost all the complaints for which you recommend them." for which you recommend them."

DYSENTERY — DIARRIEL — RELAY.

DISENTERY — DIABRECA — RELAY.
From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicage.
"Your Prits have had a long trial in my practice, and I old them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have even und. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them a secrellent remedy, when given in small doses, for believe prendery and distribute. Their sugar-coating makes them ery acceptable and convenient for the use of women and believes. INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION-WORMS-SUPPRESSION.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, who practises as a Physician and Mich. "I find one or two large does of your Ping, takes at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanase the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients."

CONSTIPATION - COSTIVENESS. **CONSTIPATION — COSTIPENESS.

"From Dr. J. P., Yampha, Manbrai, Canada.

"Too much cannot be said of your Prits for the cure of conticeness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacions as I have, they should join me in pricialning it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that compaint, which, atthough had rough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe consensus to originate in the liver, but your Pitts affect that organ and cure the disease."

cure the disease."

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD — SCROFULA — ERYBIPELAS — SALT RHEUM — TETTER — TUNORA
— RHEUMATISM — GOUT — NEURALGIA.

From Dr. Esetiel Hall, Philadelphia.

"You were right, Doctor, in saying that your Finia parrify
the blood. They do that. I have used them of his years in
my practice, and agree with your statements of their efficacy.
They stimulate the excretories, and carry off the imperities
that stagnate in the blood, engendering disease. They
stimulate the organs of digestion, and infuse vitality and
vigor into the system. vigor into the system.

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

FOR HEADACHE - SICK HEADACHE-FOUL STON-FOR HEADACHE — SICK HEADACHE— FOUL STOM-ACH—PILES—DROYSY—PLETHORA—PARALYSIS
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From Dr. Edward Bood, Baltimers.

"DERN Dr. ATER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have curred with your Pills better than to say off that we ever treat scills a purposite medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly."

25 Moot of the Pills in market croatin Mercary, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous

most of the Pills in market costain Mercary, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is deaprous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incantious use. These costain no mercary or mineral substance whatever.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eys, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and producted by law from counterfeits, and consequently can be relied on as genuine, without adulteration. It supplies the surest remedy the world has ever known for the cure of all pulmonary complaints; for Corours, Colos, Horrison Afrikas, Crock, Wilsonino Corour, Bonochirri, Iscritizin Conservation, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the dileases. As time makes these facts when and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American peasant to the palaces of European kings. Throughout this entire country, in every state and city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains. Creaxy Percenal is known as the best of all remedies for diseases of the throat and lungs. In many foreign countries it is astemirely used by their most intelligent physicians. If there is any dependence on what men of every station certify it has done for them; if we can trust our own senses when we see the dangerons affections of the lungs yield to lit; if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent physicians, whose business is to know; in short, if there is any reliance upon any thing, then is it irredutably proven that this medicine does turn the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all other remedies known to mankind. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues, and the unmistabale benefit conferred en the meaning and and the preference could crightate and maintain. frinsic virtues, and the unmistakable beneft concrete on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies have been thrust upon the community, have failed, and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced errors from numerous and remarkable to be forgotten.

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