num, in advance. Five copies will be sent to one address for Tax pollars, if payment be made in advance All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. B Advertisements making less than one square inserted three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for Taxa

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

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 3.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

. It requires no great foresight to perceive that a

great contest is approaching on the subject of slavery and the slave trade. The battle of the Negro

Negroes are necessary to raise the cotton, sugar,

white man cannot work under a tropical san, and unless the African can be used as a laborer, the fair-est regions of the New World must remain a desert.

In fine, Negroes must be had, at any cost, and no

So valuable, indeed, is the slave in Cuba, that, in spite of treaties and penal laws, cruisers and block-ades, thousands of Africans are yearly carried

across the Atlantic, to work on the sugar and to-bacco plantations. The wealth of the island is

such that, in spite of misgovernment, oppressive taxes, and a Spanish army of 25,000 men, its proprietors are among the richest in the world. As to the United States, it is, indeed, folly to expect any

change in that quarter. Slavery on the North American continent has extended, is extending, will

extend. As long as the supplies of cotton are be-low the demand in all the markets of the world, so long will slave labor be too valuable to be parted

And it is not by preaching, or protesting, or

theatening, or denouncing, that the objects of hu-manity can be attained. The last generation were content to be merely destructives; they broke down the slave system in the West Indies, without at-

tempting to replace it by a better, and the consequence has been, the multiplication of the former

evils, and a deepening of the guilt, in which we in-

directly participate as consumers of the slave-raised

against which we have so long declaimed. Our at-tention has been directed to the report of the Coun-

cil on Immigration for the Island of Trinidad, which

tion and fertility would naturally make it. But we learn that, although the island contains 1,250,000

acres, yet the extent of all the land now under cul-tivation is enly about 52,807 acres, and of this area

the sugar plantations cover only 34,059 acres. The

the sugar plantations cover only \$4,059 acres. The entire number of agricultural laborers working for wages in the cultivation of sugar and cocoa is only 14,000, of whom 8000 are immigrants from India and China, introduced at the public expense. It is found that these are far better laborers for wages than the Negro, who, it is stated, "will not be

assist them in obtaining immigrants from China and India. But it is to British India that the colony

chiefly looks. Under a free system, the coolies wor better than Africans. The former are ambitious, and work for wages; the latter go off and squat in

remote districts, content to support life on a little Now this document comes, we think, opportunely at present. There can be no doubt that sla-

we carry out a plan of free labor. Our colonies in

the West are the field for such a scheme; our empire in the East may furnish the laborers, and the new hold we shall have on Asia will give facilities

mutinous Sepoys across the water is a matter hard-

be transported anywhere, they may as well people Trinidad as the Andamans or any Asiatic island. But it is evident that the whole question of West India cultivation must now be examined, and with

for doing what we wish.

than the Negro, who, it is stated, "will not stimulated to greater industry by any increase of wages." And at the present time, the planters would gladly obtain labor by an advance of wages. The high price of sugar and other tropical Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1858.

of our fallow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending."

— WILLIAM ELLERY CHARKIES.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

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

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

WHOLE NUMBER, 1410.

# SELECTIONS.

SPIRIT OF THE LONDON 'TIMES! From the Liberty Bell for 1858. WHAT HINDERS USP The London Times is publishing articles in disparagement of British West India Emancipation, and de-AN ITEM OF EXPERIENCE. cidedly pro-slavery in tone and object. Here is a BY ABBY KELLEY POSTER. sample of its scoundrelism :-

One of my earliest visits, during the summer of my public labor, was to Litchfield County, Connecticut. At a meeting of the County Anti-Slavery Society, two men and their wives, who were present from the town of Washington, invited me to return with them to hold meetings in their place. Their invitation was accepted, and late in the evening we arrived in their pleasant village.

The next morning, extensive notice was given that a woman would give an address on American Slawill have to be fought by the philanthropists with a great dimunition of prestige, the result of falsified predictions and blasted hopes. The Broughams and Wiberforces of the present day will have to adopt a somewhat humbled tone. The manifestoes of Exeter Hall must for once be defensive and apologetic, for the world is now wiser than when pulpit and platform resounded with indignant appeals to humanity five and-twenty years ago. The touching descriptions of philanthropic novel writers will go for little now, as far as regards our own colonies.

At the close of this meeting, the audience requested another address for the following evening. It was granted, and an increased audience was in attendance. Then another was requested, and still another, till four meetings had been held, the last have been in places, or at some times, it was in the beginning, and is now, decidedly opposed to slavery. nation has a right to impose its own scrupulosity on

During my sojourn here, I was treated narked attention and respect by people of the vil-lage. The more intelligent and better class sought my society, especially the women, who carnestly enquired what they could do to deliver the slave, and their country from its most direful curse. Their hearts were touched and their word their their country from its most directificures. Their hearts were touched, and their understandings convinced; for, in those days, before the false reasoning of priest and politician had confused the moral vision, it required no subtle logician or eloquent declaimer to present the simple story of the slave's wrongs, to show the complicity of the entire North the guilt of its support, and also to show that, if that support were withdrawn, slavery must

When I left, it was with the blessings of the people, and my return was anticipated with much interest.

At the time appointed, I returned, but found my directly participate as consumers of the slave-raised produce. After twenty years' experience, we are now called upon to provide a remedy. On all sides we hear the same cry--the colonies are perishing for want of sufficient labor. By additional supplies alone can the principle of free labor in the tropics be vindicated, and a real blow struck at the iniquities riends, the family of the Sabbath School superin tendent, very sad. The cause was soon explained.
The Sunday after my departure, their minister,
Rev. Mr. Hayes, had preached from Revelation, ii.
20: 'I have a few things against thee, because thou
sufferest that woman, Jezebel, who calleth herself a
prophetess, to teach and seduce my servants to com
mit formication.'

mit fornication.'

He was a man of ability, and hence set forth the high pretensions to piety, the great talents and re-markably artful and deceptive character, which he shows how a British colony may decay while all around is flourishing. If Trinidad had remained under Spanish sway, it might, in spite of tyranny and misrule, be the wealthy island which its posinanner in which she had insinuated herself into the confidence of the saints, and finally led them down to death and hell. And this dreadful result, he said, was owing, in great measure, to the neglect of the minister. This neglect may have arisen from fear of offending his people, and consequently of losing his salary, or he may himself have been a victim of the fatal delusion; but, whatever the cause of the neglect, he was wholly inexcussable. No matter how fair the character of Jezebel in the eye of the world, or how high her professions of piety, or how winning her demeanor; the fact that she assumed to teach, which was distinctly forbidden to assumed to teach, which was distinctly forbidden to assume the teach that she was the teach that the church is accomplishing its great mission of saving souls and spreading scriptural holiness, we shall not allow ourselves to mourn deeply over any retardation in our progress, gradual rather than sudden, we shall not censure ourselves. Believing as we do in the true anti-slavery character of our church at large, and the church is accomplishing its great mission of saving souls and spreading scriptural holiness, we shall not allow ourselves to mourn deeply over any retardation in our progress, gradual rather than sudden, we shall not censure ourselves. Believing as we do in the true anti-slavery character of our church at large, even now, and believing also that we have outlived all danger of retrogradation on that subject, and, too, that the church is accomplishing its great mission of saving souls and spreading scriptural holiness, we shall not allow ourselves to mourn deeply over any retardation in our progress, gradual rather than sudden, we shall not allow ourselves. he said, was owing, in great measure, to the neg-

woman, was incontrolled to God. No considerations, ation is forced upon us by ultra 'progressive' men. f Satan, and not of God. No considerations, therefore, should have induced him to spare her, but we have been gratified to see that the anti-slavery tone of the *Herald* has been deepening more and more; wages. The high price of sugar and other tropical productions has stimulated enterprise, a greater extent of land is being brought under cultivation, and all that is wanted for the development of the colony is a supply of hands. Such are the fertility and the abundance of land, that "the expense of establishing on virgin land an estate capable of producing 250 hogsheads of sugar, including the cost of machinery and buildings, would not exceed £6000 sterling." But, with the present supply of labor, even the present production of the colony cannot be kept up. The colonists therefore beg the government to assist them in obtaining immigrants from China and

put her down at once.

In a similar strain he proceeded to describe more fully the character and conduct of this artful peron, and that of the minister and church of Thyatirn, with the terrible calamities that befel them; and then turning the attention of his hearers to the woman who had visited their usually quiet, orderly, and moral village, a few days previous, he drew a parallel between her character and that which he had portrayed as belonging to Jezebel, and closed by warning the people in general, and his church in particular, against her wily and seductive influences. Already the American churches have heard the

knees in gratitude that he had warned them before it was too late; many were silent; while very few were sufficiently independent and clear-sighted to discover the real motive of this malignant attack.

Under these circumstances, what was to be done? We decided that a straight-forward course was the

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND BLAVERY.

Zion's Herald commences the new year with a hand-some typographical dress. We make the following extract from the leading editorial article:—

It has been the object of the Herald to show that slavery is the great national sin of America; that Christianity will be disgraced before the world, unless it subdue and eradicate it; that our fathers, being genuine and enthusiastic Christians, were sincere when they were shed and and an enthusiastic christians. Society, two men and their wives, who were present from the town of Washington, invited me to return with them to hold meetings in their place. Their invitation was accepted, and late in the evening we arrived in their pleasant village.

The next morning, extensive notice was given that a woman would give an address on American Slavery.

As the friends who brought me there were all members of the Orthodox Congregational Church—which was a very numerous body, being the only religious society in the place—and were in good repaired and end enthusiastic Christians, were sincere when they preached and made rules against it; that the subsequent yielding partially to its power was wrong, and excessively dangerous; and that now from our position God clearly makes it our present duty, not only to speak and write against it, but to use our united ecclesiastical power to destroy it, by refusing to admit any to our folds who do really hold slaves. This we believe can be done without any violation of our Constitution, by the vote of a General Conference, and we shall always advise the General Conference so to act. Efforts to this end must not be omitted. Still we shall always a constitution of the control of the co members of the Orthodox Congregational Church—which was a very numerous body, being the only religious society in the place—and were in good repute, and one of them was the superintendent of the Sabbath School, the Church, as well as the world, was largely represented at the first meeting, which filled the hall.

another, till four meetings had been held, the last with a crowded house.

And yet the people were not satisfied, but called for more. Other engagements forbidding me to remain at that time, I consented to return after two weeks.

During my sojourn here, I was treated with the consequence—so it is in fact, so it is in the sight of God. The instances of real searcheding here are recognized as such in the oracles of human history or not, it is a matter of little consequence—so it is in fact, so it is in the sight of God. The instances of real searcheding here are recognized as such in the oracles of human history or not, it is a matter of little consequence—so it is in fact, so it is in the sight of God. The instances of real searcheding here are recognized as such in the oracles of human history or not, it is a matter of little consequence—so it is in fact, so it is in the sight of God. The instances of real slaveholding by our members are few and exceptional; we have no desire to cover them up or deny them. Let the greatest publicity be given to them, that thereby they may be removed, but let it not be forgotten that they are unnatural, and diminishing. Let it also be remembered, that with the greatest case the next General Conference can pronounce the sentiment of the church against all slaveholding; and that even if the General Rule on the subject is not then changed, it will not be wholly owing to any unwillingness to have it done, on the part of those living on the Border, but to the fear of some those living on the Border, but to the lear of some who exhibit the greatest zeal in the cause, that if they labor for the change, they will be defeated, or that their motives in acting for the change will be misconstrued. They have not the courage to strike promptly for the most desirable ultimate end, because perchance they may not succeed; or because succeeding or not succeeding, men may say of them that they acted from a wrong motive. Neither the Herald nor its renders share in these fears. This does not seem to be the stuff that true reformers are made of. But happily, it is a matter of little practical consequence. If the change in the Rule be thus postponed another four years, still we shall probably have a declaration by the next General Conference, in the form of a Resolution or Chanter. that slavery is in all cases a sin; which the Border high pretensions to piety, the great talents and re-markably artful and deceptive character, which he ascribed to Jezebel, with much power. Also the ascribed to Jezebel, with much power. Also the manner in which she had insignated herself into use of these things, and if the complete change desirable is postponed another four years, by this course of the most radical among us, thus making our progress gradual rather than sudden, we shall

ation is forced upon us by ultra 'progressive' men. but to its declaration, that it is a 'foul aspersion' to maintain that the Methodist Episcopal Church is proslavery, we must take exception, and express our surtirn, with the terrible calamities that befel them; prise at its utterance; for if that church be not a

voice of Geneva, the home of Calvin, speaking through the eloquent historian of the Reformation, and the united voices of all the Protestant churches in France, in a letter of surpassing dignity and pathos, remonstrating with them upon their toleration of the enormous evils and wrongs of slavery. To-day we add to these a voice of encouragement from the Canton Vaud, the home of the sainted only one to be pursued. An appointment, by pre-vious arrangement, had been made for an address from me that evening, and must be fulfilled. In the afternoon was the stated weekly conference of absence of Dr. Tyng from the country, and the

We decided that a straight-forward course was the only one to be pursued. An appointment, by previous arrangement, had been made for an address from me that evening, and must be fulfilled. In the alternoon was the stated weekly conference of the church. I decided to attend it, in company with my friends, and there meet my traducer, face to face. But, throughout the entire hour and a half of the meeting, he affected not to observe me, and no allusion whatever was made to the subject of my mission. There were many women present, who, only two weeks before, had thanked God that he had sen me among them, and several of whom had kindly and hospitably entertained me. Now their faces were averted, and not one of them all either greeted or recognized me.

Our meeting in the evening, as we anticipated, was small indeed. Here and there was a church member, with a few outsiders, and from the village, no women were present, except the two who invited meeting in the evening, as we anticipated, was small indeed. Here and there was a church member, with a few outsiders, and from the village, no women were present, except the two who invited meeting in the evening, as we anticipated, was small indeed. Here and there was a church member, with a few outsiders, and from the village, no women were present, except the two who invited meeting in the evening as we anticipated, was small indeed. Here and there was a church member, with a few outsiders, and from the village, no women were present, except the two who invited members with a few outsiders, and from the village, no women were present, except the two who invited members, with a few outsiders, and from the village, no women were present, except the two who invited when there were a senting in the evening of the proposed of the senting of the proposed of the sent

A REBUKE TO REPUBLICANS.

RIGHTS WHICH WHITE MEN ARE BOUND Rester? The Taney degree finds a willing echo in the North-West. The Board of Education in St. Paul have decided to refuse to the free colored chil-dren of that city, the privilege of an Education in the common schools! Does that sound like an anom-aly, reader, to be written and read in a land of Liber-

We do not understand that ' the Board of Edu cation in St. Paul have decided to refuse to the free colored children of this city the privilege of an Education in the Common Schools. We do not wish to understand so, but we are forced to believe that something is wrong;—what that is, we leave the Board to explain.—St. Paul Times.

And if 'something is wrong,' why do you not investigate and expose that wrong, it the Board of Education fail to explain satisfactorily? In such practical times as these, it will not do for men to be mealy-mouthed. Give us the facts. Are the colored children of St. Paul permitted to attend the Public Schools which are now in operation; and which their colored fathers helped to build? If the Republicans of Minnesota intend to deny the right Republicans of Minnesota intend to deny the right of a public education to that unfortunate class of their native fellow-citizens, whose crime is that they are not of Circassian hue; if the Republicans of the North intend to kick the colored population out of the School Houses, as they have already done out of the railroad cars and hotels, from the steamboat cabins on to the quarter deck, and from the altar of the sanctuary into a remote and secluded corner of the House of God; if that party which pretends to have a heart, are determined to deny pretends to have a heart, are determined to deny negroes all social and religious rights, as they have already refused to acknowledge their political rights, let that party never again assume to open its lips in condemnation of the Dred Scott decision! If their apathy is tolerable, then Taney was right. If 'black men have rights which white men are bound to respect,' why do not Republicans act as though they believed it, and begin their illustrations by respecting those rights? Republicanism must be more agressive if it would have a prolonged life, and a healthy growth. As long as Republicans are content with prating in Liberty-fraught monosyllables, while they act the tyrant; as long as they wear out their lives in apologizing, explaining, and partying the thrusts of the relentless foe, instead of grasping the true weapons of Freedom, and fighting for the triumph of truth; as long as they stutter over self-evident propositions, and present their platforms with a trembling hand as though they didn't believe what they were saying, then go to work and never again assume to open its lips in the fraud, and refused certificates of election. He was removed, and the first act of his successor was to acknowledge the validity of the election, and to a negroes all social and religious rights, as they have already refused to acknowledge their political rights, let that party never again assume to open its lips in condemnation of the Dred Scott decision! If their apathy is tolerable, then Taney was right. If black men have rights which white men are bound to replatforms with a trembling hand as though they didn't believe what they were saying, then go to work and prove their infidelity by their acts; as long as Republicans are content with 'letting buckets into empty wells, and growing old in drawing nothing up;' our party will be besten, and beaten, and beaten, till slavery is everywhere triumphant, and this Free Republic, wounded, blackened and bloody, crouches at the footstool of the Slave Power!

### From the Boston Daily Advertiser ATTEMPT TO MAKE THE COUNTRY BE-LIEVE WHAT IT KNOWS TO BE

judicially settled in the Dred Scott decision, that slavery exists in the territories by virtue of the Constitution, and, consequently, that it cannot be prohibited there by act of Congress. The same fallacious statement is trumpeted by the administration party with brazen throat in every quarter of the country. They know well the virtue there is in the frequent and confident reiteration of a thing; this alone has suddled many an error upon the world. It is one of the strongholds of error, for men have a natural tendency which it is quite safe to rely on and very hard to withstand, to believe that which is frequently and clamorously affirmed for truth by those who ought to know.

The President and his party see very clearly, that if their assertion be once established as true, the argument is most plausible that Congress must hold itself bound by the decision of the Supreme Court, and if the government, with the sanction conceived in fraud and violence, it will be the weightiest blow ever given against free governments.

No amount of reiteration from the executive chair or by pettifogging statesmen in authority, or by the united hosts of the Administration party, can make the President's assertion true. The fact is otherwise; the point in question is still open; it is not decided. And it behooves the opponents of slavery extension carefully to exclude this false assertion from exercising any influence over their minds, or paralyzing their exertions, and especially to watch and see to it that it be not suffered to creep, as point assumed and granted, into the legislation of Congress.

When such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument; and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence.'—Buchanan's Instructions to Walker.

\* Ha (the President) was a statistical nor assessment.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. BANKS. Extract from the Inaugural Address of Gov. N. P.

The Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress the power to invest persons with the attributes of citizenship, but it leaves to each State the right to determine what persons shall become voters. Recent Constitutional amendments and levoters. Recent Constitutional amendments and legislative opinions repeatedly expressed, which have not yet ripened into statutory or constitutional enactments, indicate that the qualification of voters is a subject of deep and general interest. There can be no object of higher importance than that of determining upon what conditions the right of suffrage shall be conferred, and what legislative safeguards are necessary to maintain the purity of elections, and to protect the rights of American citizens. I shall cheerfully concur with you in such measures.

tions, and to protect the rights of American citizens. I shall cheerfully concur with you in such measures as you may judge expedient for this purpose.

The recent sad history of Kansas challenges our attention. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, and the creation of territorial governments, opened to settlement a country occupied chiefly by Indians, and in which slavery had been probibited by Southern men as a condition of the admission of Missouri. The reneal was effected under the recent Missouri. The repeal was effected under the pro-text of establishing the right of self-government, which is now for the first time denied, and the ca-

lamities that have occurred since have resulted from that act of ineffable wrong. At the first election in Kansas, an invasion was made by armed men, who usurped the legislative power. It is shown by unimpeachable testimony, that of 6218 votes given in 1855, there were 4908 given by men not citizens or residents. The Gov-ernor of the Territory denounced the invasion and the fraud, and refused certificates of election. He

ted. The violence and crime which have since ravaged the Territory, under the Legislature which denied to the people the right of electing local or county officers, are well known.

During the past year, another Constitution has been formed at Lecompton. The convention did not represent the people, nor were its delegates elected by them. It has been officially reported to the President by the late Governor of the Territory, that 'the delegates who signed the Constitution represented scarcely one-tenth of the people;' that 'nearly one-half of the counties of the Territory were disfranchised, and, by no fault of theirs, did were disfranchised, and, by no fault of theirs, did not and could not give a single vote in the election for delegates.' The convention refused to submit to the people the Constitution, which recognizes slave-The President has twice affirmed,—once in his Silliman letter, and again, with solemnity, in his Message,—a conspicuous error, viz: that it was judicially settled in the Dred Scott decision, that slavery exists in the territories by victor, that it was called upon to vote upon the administratives are gress, and your Senators and Representatives are called upon to vote upon the admission of the State under that Constitution.

It is one of the strongholds of error, for men have a natural tendency which it is quite safe to rely on and very hard to withstand, to believe that which is frequently and clamorously affirmed for truth by those who ought to know.

The President and his party see very clearly, that if their assertion be once established as true, the argument is most plausible that Congress must hold itself bound by the decision of the Supreme Court, and must cease attempting to interfers with slavery in the territories. This would drive the opponents of slavery in a large degree from their foothold upon the floor of Congress, where they have stood effectively ever since the day of the Ordinance of 1787, and would compel an almost exclusive resort in their resistance to slavery extension, to that alliance with the natural laws regulating emigration, which proved so successful as employed by the Emigrant Aid Company in the case of Kansta.

But let us not be deceived or confounded by an error so pernicious, and at the same time so plain, although asseverated a hundred times by the President and his official cohort, and reiterated by every man in his party. The assertion is false; nothing on him is party. The assertion is false; nothing on him is party. The assertion is false; nothing on him is party. The assertion is false; nothing on him is party. The assertion is false; nothing on him is party. The assertion is false; nothing on him is party. The assertion is false; nothing of the capacity and prudence of Mr. Justice Ourtis, distinctly and prumptorily denied it.

It has been proved in these columns and elsewhere, over and over again, on legal principles universally admitted to be true, that the point in question was not decided in the Dred Scott decision, but flavored the constitution, as there is hat been proved in these columns and elsewhere, over and over again, on legal principles universally admitted to be true, that the point in question was not decided in the Dred Scott decision to the constitution of the Constitution, b

We are not left in doubt as to the reason of this extraordinary conclusion. It is said by one of the learned judges, that the case involved constitutional principles 'about which there had become such a difference of opinion, that the peace and harmony of the country required the settlement of them by judicial decision.' It is hardly to be expected that a free people can dispose of their great interests without an occasional difference of opinion. It has not been held, however, that such conflicts invested the courts with authority to limit the political powers of Congress er of the people. Chief Justice Marshall held otherwise:— By extending the judicial power to all cases in law and equity, he says, 'the Constitution had never been understood to confer on that department any political power whatever. To come within this description, a question must assume a legal form for forensic litigation and judicial decision. There must be parties to come into court who can be reached by its process, and bound by its power; whose rights admit of an ultimate decision by a tribunal to which they are bound to submit.'

The late decision, pronounced without just authority, and confessedly without jurisdiction, would excite less alarm were it not that the same tribunal, which, as interpreted by the President, has declared that alavery exists in Ransas under the Constitution of the United States, may divest the States, and among others, our own, of cherished prerogatives, and among others, our own, of cherished prerogatives.

is among the highest of political duties. The vitality of the Union is in the recognition of the rights of the States. The affirmation of their existence may become the surest means of perpetuating the Union itself. There are privileges that are worth a contest. Such, at least, has been the immortal example of immortal men.

### MESSAGE OF GOV. KING. Extract from the Message of Gov. King to the

Legislature of New York :-

With respect to the concurrent resolutions of the last Legislature, proposing an amendment of the Constitution in relation to the suffrage of men of color, and also an amendment to prevent frauds at elections, I have to state that, in the hurry of my business towards the close of the session, these resolutions were inadvertently sent to the Executive Chamber, among many other bills, and not requiring, as those bills did, the signature of the Governor, they were laid aside, and not being called for by the proper officer, they were overlooked, and so failed to be published according to the provision of the Constitution. I now call your attention to the fact. Concurring entirely in the policy of these resolutions, I invite your consideration to the propriety of enacting them.

The condition of Kansas continues to absorb public interest. It is to the name alike of Truth and

lic interest. It is to the name alike of Truth and Liberty, that it must be said that, in the treatment nousness and deliberate perversion of facts.— Even the President of the United States, after havpledged himself, as the party he represents had pledged themselves, that no Constitution should be deemed obligatory which had not been submitted to the people for ratification; and still professing to uphold and stand by what it so decisively characterizes as popular sorgalants as provided to the people for ratification and still professing to uphold and stand by what it so decisively characterizes as popular sorgalants as provided to the party had been submitted to the people for ratification; and still professing to the people for ratification; and still professing to uphold and stand by what it so decisively characterizes as popular sovereignty, nevertheless affirmed, in his message, that it has 'been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a Constitution with or without slavery, while in that same message it is stated that slavery, and the right of property in slaves, exist in Kansas 'under the Constitution of the United States;' and when, by the very form in which the question is submitted, the Constitution recognizing the existence of slaves must be accepted, whatever the vote or the wishes of the people as to slavery may be. What grosser mockery of substantial popular sovereignty can be devised, than the submission of only a single section of a Constitution, involving all the rights and liberties of the people? And what more palpable abuse of language than to speak of such a submission as 'fair'? Of what free State in this Union would the people submit to be thus cheated of their right to decide upon a Constitution in all its parts? Or, what theory of freedom can consist with such a dishonest scheme for forcing an obnoxious instrument upon an unwilling people?

In view of these most unwarrantable proceedings, and after the emphatic and repeated declarations by the President of the United States, and after the yet more extraordinary opinions, not judicial decisions, nor entitled to any respect as such, pronounced by some of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the constitutionality of slavery, I feel called upon by what I owe, not less to the well-ascertained sentiment of the people of this

the United States as to the constitutionality of slavery, I feel called upon by what I owe, not less to the well-ascertained sentiment of the people of this State, than to my own self-respect, to repeat here, what in my first message I assumed as the deliberate conviction of the Free States, that 'Slavery in the States where it exists, exists by virtue of the local law alone, and that it neither exists nor is confirmed there, nor anywhere, by the force and effect of the Constitution of the United States.'

I have faith in the principles at issue in this controversy so strong as to feel assured that the Freemen of Kansas will not submit to the great wrongs meditated against them; and my faith is alike strong, that the men of the free States will sustain the cause of freedom in Kansas as though it were their own, and at their own doors.

Since the last session of the Legislature, the Lemmon slave case, involving the claim of slaveholders to bring slaves into this State, in violation of its express legislation, has been brought under the consideration of the Supreme Court of the first Judicial district.

The case was beard before the free index of the

sideration of the Supreme Court of the first Judicial district.

The case was heard before the five judges of that district, and I am gratified to be able to state that, with one dissenting voice, the court expressed its judgment in favor of the constitutional power of the State to legislate as to the conditions of all persons within its jurisdiction, and to banish forever from its territory all vertige of human slavery. The dissenting justice has not made public the grounds or the extent of his disagreement with the majority of the court.

The coursel of the State of Virginia having inti-mated his intention to appeal from this decision, I recommend to the Legislature to make such provi-sion for the further maintenance of the rights of the State, as the importance of the question re-

quires.

I have thus frankly communicated to you my views on the great public interests committed to our common charge. The path before us is plain, though not free from difficulties and embarrassments; but looking with a steadfast eye to duty, and relying with steadfast heart upon the continued aid and guidance of that gracious Being, who, in the past, has, in so signal a manner, beesed our people, we cannot mistake, and must not suffer ourselves to be diverted from it.

MESSAGE OF GOV. CHASE.

Gov. Chase, of Ohio, in his Message to the Legislature of that State, adverts to Federal relations. He complains of the disregard which in several cases has been shown by the United States District Court for the State; and, while deprecating any collision, expresses a determination to uphold the rights of the State. Upon this point he speaks as follows:

'It is deeply to be regretted that collisions of this kind should occur. The authorities of Ohio have never failed in due consideration for the constitutional rights of Federal Courts, nor will they thus fail. But they cannot admit, without dishonor, that State process is entitled to less respect than Federal, nor can they ever concede to Federal writs or Federal officials a deference which is not conceded to those of the State.

'The true course is one of mutual respect and mutual deference. Whenever, is any inquiry upon habour courses.

# such colonies as Jamaica, Trinidad and Guiana, there is no reason why we should not show that the culture of the tropics by free labor is not the impossibility which the partisans of slavery represent. RED AND BLACK.

At the recent reception of the Indian delegation at Washington, Wah-gah-sah-pi, a chief of the Pancas, said: 'I call you Grandfather for no other reason than this: God made me of one color, and you of another; but God was partial to you, and made you of a better color. A white man can do anything, and make anything.' Other orators expressed similar sentiments. All seemed humbly to admit the superiority of the white man, because he was white; and readily submitted to it, since God willed that it should be so. There was no spirit of envy manifested against the white man's lot, for no meddler had instilled its poison into his breast.

Degraded and deteriorated as the red man is, his race is, physically and intellectually, far superior to the negro. He is capable of being raised to the highest position in society. Examples are not few. Nevertheless, the Indian claims to be inferior to his white brother. The Negro, on the contrary, with far less grounds, claims an equality with the whites,—not intuitively, but because he has been taught by false friends to believe so; and, inasmuch as he is not so, and never will be, he comes naturally to envy and hate white people. This is the direct result of the Negro-equality doctrine, as taught in the ultra school of Abolitionism. The native modesty and good sense displayed by the Indian should shame those who make it a business to fill the mind of the Negro with false notions and ideas that never can be realized.—Journal of Commerce.

THE LIBERATOR.

State law, State Courts, in their turn, must protect State officers from prosecution in Federal Courts un-der similar circumstances. Hence dangerous con-flicts must arise, and imminent peril both to Liberty

power vested in me, I shall maintain the honor of the State and support the authority of her Courts. I prefer to hope that they may be averted by the abandonment, on the part of the Federal authori-ties, of the indefensible positions which they have assumed." . If such conflicts must come, to the extent of the

From this subject the Governor passes to that of Kansas. What he says upon this subject we give also at length:

'The same disposition to extend the range of Federal power in disparagement of State sovereignty and popular rights, has been conspicuously manifest in the action of the Federal Government in regard to the Territory of Kansas. From the day when that Territory was deprived of the safeguard of the Missouri prohibition, by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, the whole action of the Federal Government seems to have been directed to the establishment of slavery within its limits. Instead of committing, in good faith, to the people of the Territory the formation and regulation of their own institutions, all the influence of the National Administration has been exerted for the subjugation of the people to the will of the propagandists of alavery. The whole practical effect of the Kansas-Nebraska act has been the substitution of Presidential intervention for slavery, instead of Congressional intervention against slavery.

"Without resistance or rebuke from the National Administration, the actual residents of Kansas were driven from the polls at the first Territorial election, and a pretended Legislature was imposed on an unwilling people by the fraud and force of invaders from an adjoining State. The people, harassed and outraged beyond endurance by the tyranny of the usurping Legislature and its instruments, who were countenanced and aided by Federal office-holders, sought relief in a State organization. Through a Convention assembled at Topeka, they framed a State Constitution, and, after its ratification by the popular vöte, sought admission under it into the Union. Their prayer for such admission, though granted by the House of Representatives reflecting the will of the slave interest.

"Every Federal officer in the Territory who manifested any sympathy with the people, was, from time to time, removed, and bodies of troops were sent to compel submission to usurping power.

"A few months kines, under an act which practically disfranchised a yast majority of the critizens, a pretended election was held for member The same disposition to extend the range of Federal

Slave State Constitution, and provided for its transmission to Congress without previous submission to the people for ratification. It proposed, indeed, to submit to pepular judgment the question of slavery or no slavery, but so framed the terms of submission that no matter how the people might vote, slavery would in any event exist in the new State, if admitted into the Union under that Constitution.

Happily, subsequent to the election of the Constitutional Convention, the period for the second election of a Territorial Legislature arrived, and at the election then held, the actual residents of the Territory succeeded in electing a majority of its

the election then held, the actual residents of the Territory succeeded in electing a majority of its members in both branches. The people, mocked and insulted by the proceedings just narrated, now invoked from the Secretary of the Territory, acting as Governor, the convocation of this body. For compliance with this just demand, the Secretary was removed from office. For expressing himself in op-position to the admission of the State into the Union inder the Constitution of the Convention, and without previous submission to the people, the Governor of this Territory fell under such displeasure of the

encroachments of the Federal Government upon State sovereignty, and upon the freedom of the Ter-ritories, arise from a determined purpose on the State aversignty, and upon the freedom of the Territories, arise from a determined purpose on the part of those who control its action to extend the domain, and enlarge the power of slavery. Under this influence, the ancient and original policy of slavery prohibition was overthrown and reversed by the Kansas-Nebraska act. Under this influence, the whole power of the National Government has been exerted to force slavery upon the reluctant people of Kansas. Under this influence, also, persistent attempts are made to subjugate the people of the Free States to Federal domination, through the administration of the Fugitive Slave act. Under this Free States to Federal domination, through the administration of the Fugitive Slave act. Under this influence, finally, the Federal Judiciary has promulgated the revolting doctrine that the Constitution of the Union establishes and guarantees slavery in all national territory, and, consequently, that there is no foot of our widely-extended domain, outside of States whose Constitutions prohibit slavery, where the free laborer can find a home exempt from the in-

or by a privileged class? Is the Constitution, in fact, what it is now claimed to be, the bond and guarantes of slavery? or what the fathers of the Republic believed it to be, the shield and, safeguard of Liberty? Does it establish slavery everywhere, outside of Free States? Shall the power which it confers be used for the extension and perpetuation, everywhere, of human bondage, or of human freedom?

dom?

'It is not doubtful where, upon these issues, the majority of the people of Ohio will be found. Their traditions identify them with freedom and free institutions. The mainspring of their prosperous progress is in the prohibition of slavery by the ordinance of 1787. It is this prohibition, transferred into her Constitution, which has attracted within her borders the free laborers of so many lands, who her borders the free laborers of so many lands, we have so largely contributed to that wonderful development of energies and resources which inspire at once, fervent gratitude and honest exultation. The people of Ohio will never by their action charge the founders of their institutions with ign charge the founders of their in-rance of the true principles of popular government of the extension of the contribute by their suffrages to the extension of the contribute by their suffrages to the extension of the contribute by their suffrages to the contribute by the contribute continuance of an evil and wrong from which the have been so happily delivered by the wise forcess of the Fathers of the Republic."

MESSAGE OF GOV. MORRILL. Extract from the Messago of Gov. Morrill to the Legislature of Maine :-

Slavery agitation rages not from the North, but from the South. The repose of the country was not disturbed by attempts from the North to subvert

Slavery agitation rages not from the North, our from the South. The repose of the country was not disturbed by attempts from the North to subvert slavery in the elave States, or invade its rights. If there has a not of the former. It has been produced by no movement of the former. It has been brought about by an obvious and conceded change of sentiments and opinions, purposes and designs, by the latter, by which they force themselves into collision with the well known and long cherished sentiments and opinions of the free States, their interests ad prosperity. While the people of Maine will cultivate a spirit of kindness and forbearance towards every section of the common country, and will ever cherish sentiments of devotion to the Union, they will not fall to utter their solemn and carnest protest against the assumptions of the constitutional guaranty of property in slaves, and the indefeasible rights of slavery in the territories; and will remonstrate against the subversion of the powers of the national government to purposes of slavery extension and alvery perpetuation, and will resist, to the full extent of their constitutional powers, all attempts to force the domestic institution of the slave States into contact with free labor and free communities.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE FILLIBUS.

The following is the message of the Presiden transmitted to the Senate, on Thursday of last week in response to a resolution from that body calling for information, &c., on Central American affairs:-

In sabmitting to the Senate the papers for which they have called, I deem it proper to make a few observations. In capturing Gen. Walker and his command, after they had landed on the soil of Nicaragua, Commodore Paulding has, in my opinion, committed a grave error. It is quite evident, however, from the commanications herewith transmitted, that this was done from pure and patriotic motives, and in sincere conviction that he was promoting the interests and vinducating the honor of his country. In regard to Nicaragua, she has sustained no injustice by the act of Commodore Paulding. This has enured to her benefit, and relieved her from dreaded invasion. She alone would have any right to complain of the violation of her territory, and it is quite certain that she will never exercise this right. It unquestionably does not belong to her invaders to complain in her name. She has been rescued by Commodore Paulding from their assaults. The error of this gallant officer consists in exceeding his instructions and landing his sailors and marines in Nicaragua, whether with or without her consent, for the purpose of making war upon any military force whatever, which he might find in the coun-

The error of this gallant officer consists in executions his instructions and landing his sailors and marines in Nicaragua, whether with or without her consent, in all its departments, by the Slave Powerforce whatever, which he might find in the country, no matter from whence they came. This power certainly did not belong to him. Obedience to law and conformity to instructions are the best guides for all officers, civil and military, and when they transcord these is nits and act upon their own personal responsibility, evil consequences almost inevitation of the guides of the State Designation of the Constitution of the State Designation of the U.S. Supreme Court in the Dred Scott and the United States of the United States of the United States of the United States. This is my imperative duty, and I shall continue to perform it by all the means which the Constitution and laws have placed in my power. My opinion of the value and importance of the oscillation and laws have placed in my power. My opinion of the value and importance of the State Designation of the United States and the United States of the United States of the Uni to any one who may be disposed to take advantage of it to compromise the interest or honor of the nation; the crime of setting on foot or providing the means for military expeditions within the United States to make war against a foreign State with which we are at peace, is one of an aggravated and dangerous chararter, and early engaged the attention of Congress. Whether the Executive possesses any or what power, under the Constitution, independent-

ly of Congress, to prevent or punish this and simi-lar offences against the law of nations, was a subject which engaged the attention of our most emi-nent statesmen in the time of the Administration of nent statesmen in the time of the Administration of Gen. Washington, and on the occasion of the French Revolution. The act of Congress of June 6, 1794, fortunately removed all the difficulties on this question where any had heretofore existed. The 4th and 7th sections of this act, which relate to the present question, are the same in substance with the 6th and 8th sections of the Act of April 20, 1818, which have now been in force for a period of more than of this Territory fell under such displeasure of the Administration, that he was constrained to resign his position. If the power and patronage of the Federal Government can secure the admission of Kansas into the Union under this Slave State Constitution, that power and patronage will, without doubt, be actively employed to that end.

'In all this, the people of Ohio have a deep and vital interest. It is beyond question that a vast majority of her electors are opposed to this interposition of the Federal Government in behalf of slavery. I trust that the General Assembly will give emphatic expression to the sentiment of the people.

It cannot fail to arrest attention that all these For these reasons, had modore Paulding intercepted the steamer Fashion, with Gen. Walker and his command on board, at States are at peace. any period before they entered the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and conducted them back to Mobile, this would have prevented them from carrying on the expedition, and have been not only a justifiable but a praiseworthy act. This well deserves the severe punishment inflicted upon it by our laws. It violates the principles of Christianity, morality and humanity, held sacred by all civilized nations, and

humanity, held sacred by all civilized nations, and by none more than by the people of the United States. Disguise it as we may, such a military ex-pedition is an invitation to reckless and lawless men to enlist under the banner of any adventurer to rob, plunder and murder the unoffending citizens of neighboring States who have never done them harm. the free laborer can find a home exempt from the intrusion of that very peculiar institution.

This rapid progress of despotism cannot fail to arouse and fix the attention of a reflecting people. It forces upon the country momentous issues between two opposite systems of Government—two opposite theories of the Constitution. These issues are radical and vital. Shall the government of this country be administered by the people, for the people, or by a privileged class? Is the Constitution, in fact, what it is now claimed to be the bond and It is usurpation of the war-making power, which belongs alone to Congress. The Government itself, at least in the estimation of the world, becomes an accomplice in the commission of this crime, unless it adopts all the means necessary to prevent and to punish it. It would be far better, and more in accordance with the held and transfer and more in accordance with the held and transfer and more in accordance. cordance with the bold and manly spirit of our countrymen, for the Government itself to get up such expeditions, than to allow them to proceed un-

der the command of irresponsible adventurers. We could then, at least, exercise some control over our own agents, and prevent them from burning down and committing other acts of enormity o which we have read. The avowed principle which lies at the foundation of the law of nations is the divine command that 'all things whatsoever y be severely condemned if we did not use our best exertions to arrest such expeditions against our fee-ble sister Republic of Nicaragua. One thing is very certain, that a people never existed who would soon-er call any other nation to a strict account than we should ourselves for tolerating lawless expeditions from their shores to make war upon any portion of our territories. By tolerating such expeditions, we shall soon lose the high character which we have enour territories. By tolerating such expeditions, we shall soon lose the high character which we have enjoyed ever since the days of Washington, for a faithful performance of our International obligations and duties, and inspire distrust against us among the members of the great family of civilized nations. But if motives of duty were not sufficient to restrain us from engaging in such lawless enterprizes, our evident interest ought to dictate this policy. These expeditions are the most effectual mode of retarding American progress, although to promote this is the avowed object of the leaders and contributors in such undertakings. It is beyond question the destiny of our race to spread themselves over the continent of North America, and this at no distant day, should events be permitted to take their own natural course. The tide of emigration will flow to the South, and nothing can eventually arrest its progress. If permitted to go there peacefully, Central America will soon contain an American population which will confer blessings and benefits as well upon the natives as upon their respective governments, and liberty under the restraint of law will preserve domestic peace,

as upon their respective governments, and liberty under the restraint of law will preserve domestic peace, while the different transit routes across the Isthmus, in which we are so deeply interested, will have as-

This message led to considerable discussion in the Senate, in which various Senators participated, taking opposite views of the question. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, thought the message contained 'grave and important errors,' of course, and entered his dismportant errors, of that the President dare sept from them. He said that 'the President dared not defend, while he endeavored to palliate, this outrage to an American Senate.' As to the letter of Com. Spaulding, he said 'the coarse brutality (1) of that correspondence must be admitted by every human man being. It not only unfitted him to be the commander of a ship, but even to be its cabin-boy.' Mr. Toombs is a true exponent of the perfidious, Iswiess, and fillbustering South.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, JANUARY 15, 1858.

Our friends who have not yet paid for the year 1857, will bear in mind our rule, by which their papers must be cut off, if payment be not paid before February 1st. We hardly need add, that our subcription list needs greatly to be enlarged, and the

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHU SETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Massachuserts Anti-SLAVERY SociETT will be held in Boston, on TRUES par and Farbar, Jan. 28th and 29th, commencing a 10 o'clock, A. M. A strong array of speakers, as

usual, may be expected on the occasion.

In view of the absolute control of the national government, in all its departments, by the Slave Powerof the filibustering designs of the South, through the

absurd to suppose, for one moment, that this Legislature will not as promptly and unitedly renew the demand, and, through Governor Banks, secure what the honor and dignity of the Commonwealth so imperatively require.

Especially would there seem to be no ground for

nistrust, in this connection, in view of the fact that the Personal Liberty Bill (one provision of which forbids any Slave Commissioner to hold any office under the State) was passed by an American-Republican Legislature, like the present, with shouts of exultation and feelings of pride. Surely, to magnify this law, guestion, are the same in substance with the 6th and 8th sections of the Act of April 20, 1818, which have now been in force for a period of more than sixty years. The military expedition rendered criminal by the act must have its origin—must begin or be set on foot in the United States; but the great object of the law was to save foreign States with whom we are at peace, from the ravages of these lawless expeditions proceeding from our shores. The Seventh Section alone, therefore, which simply defines crime and its punishment fully, has been inadinterational duties. In order to render the law effectual, it was necessary to prevent the carrying on of such expeditions to their consummation, after they had succeeded in leaving our shores. This has been done effectually, and in clear and explicit language, by the authority given to the President under the 8th section of the buried States, for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territory or domain of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace. For these reasons, had Comsended and particularly our free colored population—to assert its constitutionality, and keep it in the statute book without modification—and then, at the next, to allow a slave-catching Commissioner to laugh it to seorn, and to tread the popular will beneath his feet—is to exhibit a humiliating spectacle to the world.—Either the law is wrong, factious, unconstitutional, or it is right and proper:—if the former, then it ought to be prepaled forthwith; if the latter, then it ought to be promptly indicated. What part of the Commonwell of the United States, for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, against the territory or domain of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace. For these reasons, had Commission—In what part of the at one moment-to vindicate it as essential to the

portance; but, in its bearings, it is as wide as the whole country, and has a close connection with the destiny of the republic, and the cause of freedom universally. There is not a slaveholder or slave-hunter in all the South, who is not anxiously watching to see how it will be disposed of. South Carolina scornful, malignant, bullying South Carolina-cracks her slave-driving lash over the head of Massachusetts and commands her either to repeal her Personal Liberty Bill, or to make it a dead letter-inoperativenull and woid, through fear of consequences; by allowing Judge Loring, for instance, to disregard her

will with impunity ! We call upon every American-Republican Senato and Representative to remember the scenes that transpired during that terrible tragedy—the seizure, tria and rendition of Anthony Burns! Let them recall the feelings of manly indignation and burning shame which they felt in view of the conduct of Judge Loring at that time! Let them make no dastardly re treat-resort to no dodge-substitute no falso issue thinking it will prove a serviceable stroke of politica policy. JUDGE LORING MUST BE REMOVED. For this Legislature to refuse to do what has already beer twice done, -refuse to call upon the Governor to up hold the honor and sovereignty of Massachusetts, by performing this sacred duty,-would be an unspeak bly mean act, and not less suicidal.

men should do to you, do ye even so of mean should a considerable number of petitions, praying for A considerable number of petitions, praying for Judge Loring's removal, were presented in both A considerable number of petitions, praying for Houses on Tuesday. In the Senate.

Mr. Prince, of Essex, presented sundry petitions from J. A. Knowles and 138 others of Lowell; Alden Sampson and 78 others of Charlestown; B. R. Downes and 12 others of Bradford; Margaret H. Andrews and 8 others of Newburyport; and Thomas Haskell and 47 others of Gloucester, praying for the removal of Judge Edward Greeley Loring from the office of Judge of Probate.

The following were among the number presented i the House of Representatives :-

Hiram W. Bates and 80 others, voters of Hanon Hiram W. Bates and 80 others, voters of Hanover Joel Hewins and 24 others of Sharon; Asa Bardwel and 64 others of Montague; James B. Knapp and 16 others of South Scituate; John Clement and 71 other of Townsend; Asa Merrill and 36 others of Chester field, Worthington and Huntington; E. E. Lummu and 76 others of Beverly; H. Van Capen and 39 others of New Bedford; D. Merritt and 139 others; S. Crocker and 68 others of Barnstable; Daniel Niekerson and 62 others of same place; Asa Meriam and 133 others of Gardner; E. H. Miles and 28 others of Ruilland; Alonzo White and 86 others of Leicester; Pau Newhall and 39 others of Lynn; B. Freeman and 45 others of Brewster; R. C. Pitman and 13 others of New Bedford—all for the removal of Edward G. Loring,

These petitions were referred to the Cor Probate and Chancery. This is a strange direction and decidedly objectionable—not with reference the gentlemen constituting that Committee, but be-cause it is a question with which they have nothing specifically to do. A Special Committee should have been appointed, and we trust will be. Let the issue be met in a spirit full of Puritan pluck and Ravolu-tionary backbone!

VOICE FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE DENG A VOICE FROM THE NEW HILLIAMS.

The Democratic State Committee of New Hamhire met on Monday, and passed resolutions in fay

For an extract from Gov. Banks's Inau Address, see our first page. It is all that he says ating to Kansas and Slavery.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.

moval of the unworthy Judge here named. It is a mearre affair, but the best I have been able to do. I confess, my hope in the Banks party is small. Po-litically, I have only faint expectations of good for the slave, and those are fast fading out. I have not over-urged any person to sign the petition, being of opin-ion that sufficient light has been shed on the mind in ence to this matter. If men who have be quent in denouncing Gov. Gardner and his party— and justly, too—are disposed to eat their own words, and act the base part of political tricksters, to such be

I presume there are other members of the Reput lican party who would willingly place their name to the petition, while, I am sorry to add, several very prominent men in the party have refused. They do not wish to be disturbed in the hour of their apparent

expectation that he was to make war upon slavery, as countrymen, it has no word of encouragement or slavery, they had mistaken their man.' Again—'The countrymen, it has no word of encouragement or sympathy for them. If it is really at work to rid the land of the foul stain of slavery, how easy to ence of domestic slavery, and secures to it certain have said, 'Gentlemen, we cannot fully agree with rights. Those rights I shall respect. And the faith- your means to an end, but inasmuch as twenty-five ful constituents received this with cordial approval.
He must be a very hopeful man who can work with such a party. But let them have the test, and be best of motives, we bid you a hearty God-speed! put in a tight place, that we may see the cloven foot, But no; not one word from the whole Republica

Milford, Mass.

ed by a vote of about two to one over all others.

We know nothing of Mr. Gooch's antecedents; mighty." but, from the declarations which he has chosen gra- But notwithstanding the silence of the press, or out, from the declarations which is slavery, since his what has spoken only to condemn, the seed scattered election has been made certain, it is evident that he fell not altogether on stony ground; for there seems will do no honor to Massachusetts in Congress. Ac- to be a feeling among the people that what was said cording to the Bee, some two hundred of his friends, was true; but they cannot quite nerve themselves up on ascertaining the nature of the returns, called at to the terrible stand-point of 'No Union with Slavehis residence in Melrose, to tender him their congrat- holders.' We need more preachers. By the foolulations on his election. He made a brief speech on ishness of preaching many are saved.

'Among other things, he considered that there were other questions of great interest in our government besides slavery, yet the policy of the general government had been such as to thrust the peculiar institution into the foreground, and to make it at present the great question of the day. His early sympathies had been with the Democratic party, since 1848, he had acted with the Free Soil and Republican parties. If any man or set of men had voted for him with the expectation that he was to make war upon slavery, as slavery, they had mistaken their man. He believed that government of some kind was a necessity; that the best government was that which secured to the the best government was that which secured to the people the greatest advantages with the fewest disadvantages; and that the Constitution, as he was a secured to the people the greatest advantages with the fewest disadvantages; and that the Constitution, as he was a secured to the people of the people the greatest advantages with the fewest disadvantages; and that the Constitution, as he understood it, recognized the existence of domestic slavery, and secured to it certain rights. Those rights he should respect; but if asked to enlarge these constitutional privileges by legislation, or to extend the institution beyond its present limits, he should say, emphatically, no! and listen to no compromise on that decided nestative.

If Mr. Gooch had openly discoursed in this style before the election, the number of votes cast for him, we are inclined to think, would have been considerably reduced. When the one great issue between Libthe most entire devotion of every true friend of freedom, until it be settled in accordance with right and justice, what can be more impertinent than to say that there are other questions in our government of great interest besides slavery?' And what folly it is to say that it is 'the policy of the general government to thrust the peculiar institution into the foreground !-- as if the government itself were not the puppet in the hands of the Slave Power, and forced to move as the

wires are pulled! Mr. Gooch foolishly, and without occasion, avows that he will wage no opposition against slavery, as such-he will only resist its extension. The Constitution, as he understands it, recognizes the existence of domestic slavery, and secures to it certain rights .-Granted-and what next? 'Those rights he should respect.' This is all that Republicanism can do at ashington, in regard to 'slavery as such '-it is to give constitutional protection to all that is unclean in pollution, revolting in cruelty, and devilish in manimbruting tyranny, as concentrated in the slave sys-tem! The rights which are thus to be 'respected' are erongs of the first magnitude. Mr. Gooch, you may 'slide.'

THE CHRISTIAN FRAMISER, for January, 1858, ha been received of its publishers, Mesers. Crosby, Nich-ols & Co. Contents-Dr. Ferdinand Christian Baur; Dante's Beatrice as a Type of Womanhood; Agassiz's Natural History; Hebrew Poetry; Strength and Weakness of the Popular Religion and of Liberal Christianity; The Revolt and the English; Review of Current Literature ; Literary Intelligence, &c. The editors of this excellent and able magazine are

Rev. Dr. Hedge and Rev. E. E. Hale. The publisher, Mr. Fox, has the encouragement of large acc to the number of the past year. New subscribers, re mitting four dollars, and commencing their subscription July, 1857, shall receive the first volume of the new series, neatly bound in cloth, without extra charge for the binding.

CHANGE OF PLACE. Our readers in Vermont, and all others interested in the proposed Anti-Slavery Convention there, are requested to notice the change in the place where the said Convention is to be held. Instead of West Randolph, as announced last week, it has been decided to hold it in Bradford, which, we understand, will be a more convenient location, as being more accessible by rail-road. We trust that the Convention will be as large and earnest as the times so urgently demand, that other States also may be represented in it, and that it will strike a true and effect tive blow in behalf of Liberty and Mankind .- M.

New Music. The following pieces of music have just been published by Oliver Ditson & Co., 227 Washington street :-

Vocal Beauties of the Rose of Castile. By M. W. Balfe. 1. Though fortune darkly o'er me frowns. 2. The Muletcer's Song—'I am a simple Muleteer,'
3. 'Twas rank and fame that tempted thee.' 4.
Keep thy heart for ms. 5. The Convict Cell—'Of girlhood's happy days I dream.' 6. 'I'm but a simle peasant ma

ux Polks de Salon. La Gazelle, par H. A. Wal The Original Lancer's Quadrilles, as danced at New

ort, Nahant, Saratoga. Arranged by J. S. Knig. Souvenirs de l'Academic. Oncida Polka Brillan dine Polks, by J. Weber. Soirées de Paris, J. Leghard. Nocturne. Dedicated to the Em-

resa Eugenie. Mazeppa, or Etuda Gallop, as performed at his co erts, by Alfred Jaell. Composed by A. Quidas

We devote an unusual amount of space. reck, to general intelligence, which will be found to e interesting, and worthy of record. Landated to securing out at budgle

APPRECIATION OF A FREE PRESS.

HONERT F. WALLOUT, General Agent Liberator:

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed you will find two dollars in current bank bills, and fifty cents in postage stamps, for another year's subscription to TRE LIBERATOR. In thus renewing my subscription, I cannot forbear, though a voting Republican, to renew also my hearty commendation of the paper—its bold and uncompromising independence—its truth—its power—its fairness in giving both sides a hearing—its scorn and castignition of hypocrisy, bigotry and flunkeyism of all kinds, whether in the Church or out—and its vast assistance in siving direction and sim to the anti-slavery elein giving direction and sim to the anti-slavery element of the country.

Respectfully and truly, yours,

STEPHEN J. W. TAHOR.

REPUBLICAN NON-COMMITTALISM.

prominent men in the party have refused. They do not wish to be disturbed in the hour of their apparent prosperity, nor will they place any impediment in the way of their successful leader, to injure his national preferment. This is the high-water mark of the friends of Mr. Banks. Party No. 1—Humanity last.

If any have indulged the hope that the cause of freedom is to be advanced by the Republican party, they have only to read the honest speech of Mr. Gooch, the successor to Mr. Banks, to have the scales removed from their cycs. He says—and is he not flat-footed, and to be respected for his frankness?—'If any man or set of men had voted for him with the expectation that he was to make war upon slavery, as countrymen, it has no word of encouragement or and not mistake the devil for a gentleman.

Milford, Mass.

G. W. P.

suspicious; as though they might have some sympathy, but dare not express it, for fear of injuring their Mn. Banks's Successon. The total vote in the reputation. What a blessed thing it was Jesus had Seventh District, at the election on Monday, for suc- no reputation, else would those scorching rebukes of cessor to Mr. Banks, was-Gooch, 4033, Osborne 2015 sin in high places have been unrecorded, and the Bell 386, and scattering 32. Thus Mr. Gooch is elect- world would have lost one of its brightest examples of the 'weak things of this world confounding the

Yours, truly,

SLAVE REDEMPTION.

Rev. Mr. Crawford, a much respected colored clergyman in Nantucket, who is endeavoring to effect the ransom of his niece at the South-a handsome and intelligent young woman-having received the following kind and sympathetic letter from a benevolent lady in New Bedford, desires us to give it a place in our columns, hoping it may aid him in the furtherance of his object :-

New Bedrond, Dec. 20, 1857.

DEAR BROTHER: I deeply sympathize with you, knowing the strong ties of nature. Though born in a boasted land of liberty, and having all my relatives born free, I forget not my brothers and sisters in bonds.

In hearing that sad, but O, too true narrative, last evening, of that beautiful girl, fettered in thought and limb, I could but weep. But weeping alone won't do; praying alone won't do. Bearing in mind that in judgment, God will not accept me for my weeping and praying, but, 'inasmuch as ye have done it unto other interests, is demanding the warmest zeal and one of these, the least of my little ones, ye have done it unto me, within I enclose the small sum of five dollars. Would to the Lord I could give more.

Now, dear brother, do not stop to thank me, for do I want to be thanked for freeing my sister, or for doing my duty? Accept it, and while it is put with the rest to free that dear niece of yours, and sister of mine, I will pray that God will break the heart of that cruel oppressor; pray that God will kill him, and

stirred within. God speed you! Put your trust in him, for all hings are his. Do not get discouraged, but look up Your sister in the Lord,

Pardon me for thus writing so freely, but my soul

A New Counterpeir Detector. About the mos seful thing that any person in business can have, in these times, is a reliable Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List. This want is now to be supplied. T B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have just com nenced the publication of 'Peterson's Counterpet DETECTOR AND BANK NOTE LIST '-a monthly quarto oublication, which contains all the information that in be obtained in regard to all counterfeits, broken Banks, and the rates of discount on all the Bank Notes of the country. Messrs. Drexel & Co., the well known Bankers and Brokers, of Philadelphia, will suervise it and make the corrections in each number f the List, so that it may be perfectly relied on, while the well known house of E. W. Clark & Co., Commission Stock and Exchange Brokers, will correct the Stock List. Not being intended to subserve the purpose of any banking house, as most of the Detectors do, it will be a useful and reliable publication to the whole business community. The price is but ONE DOLLAR a year. To clubs, Four copies for \$3.00; or Ten copies for \$7.00; or Twenty-five copies for \$15.00. Address all orders to T. B. Peterson & BROTHERS, 306 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

GREAT SUCCESS OF A BOSTON VOCALIST. The most successful concert debut ever made in this city took place Saturday evening, at the Meionaon, which was completely filled by an audience alike brilliant and critical. Miss Fay, the debutante, is a daughter of Emery B. Fay, Esq., of this city, and pupil of Signor Bendelari. Her voice is a pure soprano, clear, fresh, and beautiful. The brilliancy of her execution is perfectly marvelleus in one who has only been under tuition during the last two and a half years, and is perhaps as creditable to her teacher as it is wonderful in the possessor of so rare a gift. On this occasion, Miss Fay sang arias by Pacini, Meyerbeer, Bellini, Donizetti, and in response to an enthusiastic demand for the repetition of Qui la voce, gave one of Rode's variations in style that would have elicited applause from the most ardent admirers of Sontag or Louisa Pyne. GREAT SUCCESS OF A BOSTON VOCALIST. The mos

It would have been a difficult task for any experienced artist to have sung composedly in the presence of such an audience as that of Saturday evening, and the little nervousness noticeable in Miss Fay was to be expected. Each aria was followed by the heartiest applause, and we heard but one opinion expressed by the audience as they left the concert hall. It was certainly the most successful debut we have even known, and we derive great pleasure in making the announcement that it is Miss Fay's intention of pursuing her studies in order to acquire still greater artistic excellence, after which she will apply her splendid talents for the benefit of the musical world.—Bee.

As one of the large and delighted audience re rred to above, to witness the debut of this very prom ing young lady, we cordially endorse all that the see says in regard to her extraordinary vocal nower and unhesitatingly predict for her a brilliant career, in case she should imitate the example of Jenny Lind, Sontag, D'Angri, and others, with whom she may hope to be honorably ranked in the future.

ween the Christ of Calvary and the Christ of Ame a, by HENRY C. WRIGHT, may be found on our la We commend it to the consider

LIBRRY AND SLAVERY, by A. T. Bledsoe, L. I. D., Professor of Mathematics in the University of Vir-

Southern men with Northern apologists for Slavery have united in telling abolitionists that they must shut their mouths, and cease agitating the subject of slavery. But here comes a defender of slavery in a volume of 380 pages, in which it is attempted to arrounce of 380 pages, in which it is attempted to arrounce that men are to be enslaved for their good, as they are not fit for freedom; that masters do not own the souls of those they hold as property, but they have the right to worship God; that Abraham had slaves; that neither the Savior nor Paul said one word against slavery; that Philemon was a slaveholder; that emancipation in the British West Indie a made those set free only worse in condition, & &co.

We say, go it, to all ye who are in favor of buying, selling and degrading the African race. Bring forth your strong reasons. The truth challenges investigation. If the champions of freedom are not more than match for you, then we shall be mistaken.—
Herald of Gaspel Liberty.

FIFTY YEARS IN CHAINS; or, The Life of an American Slave. Published by H. Dayton, New York.

This is the title of one of the simplest, yet most intensely interesting, autobiographies of the day. It is the plain, homely history of an American slave in the far South, who, after two or three escapes and recaptures, finally, an old man, found freedom and rest in one of the Narthern States. The story is wild with great sinearity, but with much power and pathon. It in one of the Northern States. The story is fold with great sincerity, but with much power and pathos. It reminds us, in its style, of 'Solomon Northrup,' a book which had a very large circulation at the North and West. Whoever takes if up will find it difficult to lay it down until it is finished. The merit of the work lies in its narration of personal experiences. The writer does not stop to argue about slavery, and rarely to exclaim against it as a gigantic system of wrong, but contents himself with narrating his own experience while a slave; and the reader con make his own deductions. This is the way in which all such books should be written. Leave the reader to reason, to moralize—let the writer tell his story! As a very interesting piece of self-history, this work has high merit, and, as a picture of American slavery, higher still—National Era.

Gov. Wish and Stringfellow on the Kansas Question. In a letter to the Committee of the Anniversary Society of New York, read on the evening of Jan. 8, Gov. Wise, of Virginia, says.—The Congress of the United States ought not to reject the legitimate and Ropublican Constitution, but to adopt it, subject to the fair and legal vote of the people of Kansas, according to a law to be prescribed by their Territorial Legislature, and to admit the State under its Constitution, whenever the territory shall approve its adoption by the people. If they adopt it, to admit her into the Union, and if they reject it, to leave the people of Kansas in their own way to organize another Convention, and submit another Constitution to Congress for approval. This will be a plain and easy solution, and would take all the asses over the Bridge of Shrieks; and for any difference of opinion as to the mode of submitting this question, I protest that no true, honest, earnest Democrat shall be proscribed; no Northerner ought to denounce the proscribed; no Northerner ought to denounce the GOV. WISE AND STRINGPELLOW ON THE KANSAS test that no true, honest, earnest Democrat shall be proscribed; no Northerner ought to denounce the President for recognizing the fact of the legitimacy of the Lecompton Convention, and no Southerner ought to denounce Senator Douglas for contending manually for the right of the sovereign people to adopt or reject their own form of sovereignty.' He also says— What! tell us that an instrument of this dignity,

What! tell us that an instrument of this dignity, that Republican government itself, was not to be submitted in its form and plan proposed, to the only lawful sovereigns—the elganized people—not a mere mass of persons, but the bone fide inhabitants and legal voters of the State to be governed, for their election, to adopt or reject it! De jure, I say it ought to have been so submitted. Pure and undefiled Republicanism, conservative Democracy, required that it should be so submitted. There is no mobocracy in that idea. It is even, just, steady, organized, free, Republicanaction; the law of popular liber v. defined by citizenship and the rule of election, a., is the true example of essential sovereignty in the people. Instead of so submitting this proposed Constitution by the mere agent, the Convention, deferentially to the principals, the organized sovereign people, there was a usurpaagent, the Convention, deferentially to the principals, the organized sovereign people, there was a usuration, a withholding from them a fair, free, full and equal election to choose, or not to choose their own constitution of self-government. It was exparte—it constitution of self-government. It was exparte—it was all on one side; it was, in gambling phrase, the foul 'heads I win, and tails you lose; the constitution was obliged to be adopted, with the clause or without the clause; the vote was bound to be for the Constitution; it was all pro and no con; and we say that was no submission to an election at all. Election is choice of alternatives, to adopt or to reject; to reject as well as adopt, to adopt as well as reject.

The Herald publishes a letter from Dr. Stringfellow, which was refused an insertion in the Washington Union. He thinks there was no violation of principles in not referring the whole Constitution to the people, but that it would have been wiser to have submitted it. The South could, at best, only obtain a mere empty and temporary triumph—the question having been already settled against them by emigration, the only way in which that settlement could permanently be effected. He says the acceptance by Congress of the Lecompton Constitution, against the break down the Democratic party of the North, sci-ously endanger the peace and interest of Missouri and Kansas, and by no sort of contingency advance the interest of the South in Kansas.

RICHMOND, VA. Jan 12 The House to-day adopted the caucus resolutions in favor of the Lecompton Constitution. The Senate have postponed their action in the matter. This is considered a virtual rebuke to Gov. Wise.

PLAIN TALK. The Philadelphia North America addresses the Cabinet as follows:—
Gentlemen of the Cabinet, try it. If you are bent

on making your administration of the government in-famous for all time to come, try it. If you are re-solved on creating a civil war in the bosom of these States, try it. If you are determined on encounter-ing numerous perils, on pleasing the foes of our Union, whether despots abroad or traitors at home, you have only to personer in the attempt of factoring upon the only to persevere in the attempt of fastening upon the people of Kansas a Constitution which, as the final product of a great swindle—the crown of outrage and product of a great swindle—the crown of outrage and wrong—no community of American citizens would ever consent to accept. In all the Free States, the tide of public opinion is running against you like a mill-race, and is daily swelling. Men feel that they must vindicate against you, and the world, if necessary, those principles of freedom and justice which are their dearest inheritance. All the obstacles which you may present to the progress of the tide will be unavailing. Your party drill and government patronage, on which, perhaps, you rely, are but light straws when opposed to the storm that you are awakening. We see the peril—the greatest by far that has ever threatened the country. We know the wrong which has driven men into rebelliem. We know ever threatened the country. We know the wrong which has driven men into rebellien. We know there is but one way out of it—justice from the Administration and Congress. Falling in this, we connot undertake to say where the end is.

Gov. Wise and the Kansas Question. Torrey's Philadelphia Press is jubilant over the stand taken by Governor Wise against the Lecompton Constitution. It says, 'Let those who still failer take a lesson from the gallant Virginian. Let them read his clear, or gent, and thrilling denunciation of the great Kanss cheat; and if they do not tear the padlocks from their mouths and dash the fetters from their wrists, by see fit to live under a desire, who rules with the miare fit to live under a despot who rules with the mi-nority of ONE, and tramples millions under foot only because they will not strike for themselves.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. Mr. Seward presented a petition from the citizent Canandaigus, N. Y., praying for the adoption of of Canandaigua, N. Y.. praying for the adoption as some practical measure by which the people of the North may cooperate with the people of the South in the extinguishment of alaxery, by making fair and honorable compensation to slave-owners for the full value of their slaves. The petition was ordered to is

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. on the table.

Washington, Jan. 10.

Gen. Walker leaves for the South. He goes first to Mobile, and then to New Orleans. A large force has already concentrated at the above places, and will leave as early as possible to join Col. Anderson. Quite a number of filibusters, discharged at Norfolk, have been here, received their orders and gone South. The General has left his matters with his friends in Congress, who will press his claims with great vige. Capt. Chatard arrived here vesterday, and had an interview with the Secretary of the Navy.

It is yet undecided what course shall be pursued with reference to his case—whether they will try his before a Court of Inquiry, or Court Martial.

BLANK BOOKS, Zion's Herald, the Methodist paper of Boston, remarks: The American Tract Society's notion is, that they must not publish anything that would offend any individual of either of the denominations they represent. If that he a fact, we think blank books would be far more valuable than heir publications.

The Brooker's Fugitive Slave Case. The case of James Steid, the fugitive slave, who escaped from Charleston, S. C., on board the steamer Florida, and who, arriving at this port, was kidnapped and confined in the second story of a grocery store at Red Hook, Brooklyn, has again come up. in a somewhat unusual Brooklyn, has again come up. in a somewhat unusual aspect for a fugitive slave case. The Grand Jury beasyet for a fugitive slave case. The Grand Jury beasyet for a fugitive slave case. The Grand Jury beasy exterday morning to take evidence in regard to gain yesterday morning to take for running away, the criminality, not of the slave for running away, but of the persons who attempted to send him back effer he had got away. If an indictment should be found, the case will come before Judge Culver of the Cut. The fugitive is now safe in Canada, where doubtless he has already begun the process of seclimation; and the case has been thus continued, where doubtless he has already begun the process of scelimation; and the case has been thus continued, after the man's final escape and safety, for the purpose of bringing his captors and jailor to their just punishment. The original complaint, which was 'Theodore Titon against Thomas McNulty, is now changed to The People against Thomas McNulty, John Jackson, Ihan Cowen, Timothy K. Mason, and Thomas Lawler. The first of these men is the keeper of the house in which the fugitive was imprisoned, and to whom the habeat corpus was issued; and the others are the policemen who held him in confinement. The charges brought against them are for false imprisonment and consurary, while against the policemen a third charge of kidnapping is added. We understand that the freed slave has sued his persecutors for \$10,000 dam-

of kidnapping is added. We understand that the freed slave has sued his persecutors for \$10,000 dam-freed slave has sued his persecutors for \$10,000 dam-ages. The prosecution will be conducted by District Attorney Shoemaker, and as the case proceeds, we shall see how far one of Mr. Buchanan's office-holders will venture to do justice to five of Mr. Buchan an's political friends.—N. Y. Tribune.

Two MEN SHOT BY RUNAWAY NEGROES. The Pla-tin Rock correspondent of the St. Louis Democrativities to that paper under date of Dec. 28th:

Three tall, likely young negroes, supposed to be runaways, in company with an Irishman, crossed the river one mile below Schma: all had good horses and

new saidle-bags.
They landed on Amos Ruble's farm, upon the op posite side of the river, and several men started in posite side of the river, Amos Ruble and J. H. Lilly, pursuit—among them, Amos Ruble and J. H. Lilly, Mr. R. was shot through the side, and it is thought Mr. R. was snot through the side, and it is thought cannot recover. They also killed a looker-on, by the name of Wm. Taylor. They shot at Mr. Lilly, but did not hit him. He had a double-barrelled shotdid not hit him. He had a displayer by the name of gus, which he borrowed of a neighbor by the name of Kertz, who was supposed to be implicated, as the gun had my shot in it. Mr. Lilly shot at one of the nehad no shot in it. gross with this gun, when within six feet of him, but, of course, did not hit him. It is thought they are on their road to Springfield.

Colored Persons in the Cars. John W. Hunter, colored, residing at 52 Wall street, while on his way home from Seventeenth street, with his wife and a friend on Sunday evening last, hailed a Sixth avenue rar passing down at the corner of Sixteenth street. The car stopped—his wife and friend entered. The conductor, having first assaulted his friend, turned to Hunter and ordered him off the car; and while Hunter and ordered him off the car; and while Hunter monastrated, the conductor suddenly maked him ter remonstrated, the conductor suddenly pushed him with great force, so that he nearly fell off. In selfdefence against this unexpected assault, he struck the conductor, for which he was arrested and held to buil by Justice Kelly at Jefferson Market Police Court. The Justice refused to entertain a complaint from Huster for the assault by the conductor. The case comes off in the Special Sessions this (Saturday) morning, in Centre street.—N. F. Tribune.

EMANCIPATION. It has been announced that Hol-EMANCHATION. It has been announced that Holland has already provided for the emancipation of her colonies in the West Indies. While the act is much behind that of England, it is said to be much more just in providing a fair equivalent to the slaveholder for his slaves. For healthy slaves, a rate of indemnification is fixed according to their ages, differing in the different islands. For sick slaves, a reduced price will be paid, which is to be fixed after the slave has been examined by two physicians, one appointed by Governme t and the other by the owner thereof. No price is to be paid for runaway slaves who have been beent more than two years. The emancipated slaves will be placed under humane regulations, pro-viding for their religious and educational improvement, and obliging them to contribute for the forma-tion of a fund destined to pay back to the State the expenses of their emancipation. Children of emanci-pated parents, born after the proclamation of this law, paice parents, our after the presentations which their emancipated parents are under; and they are to remain under the control of their parents to the age of twelve years. The date for the emancipation of the slares is to be fixed by the Home Government.

Anolition of Seafdon. The first steps for the mane patient of the serfs in Russia are soon to be published. They include the following two great published. They include the following two great principles:—1. Freedom of Marriage. No serf can be forced in future to marry against his will, or prevented from marrying against his own desire. 2. No verf can be transferred from one village to another against his will. The remainder of the clause is less important. These two points, however, are sufficient to recognize his rights as a man. It is likewise rumored that the paper of charlings the very will. moved that the power of chastising the serf will be of the hands of the landlord.

HIGH PRICES OF NEGROES. The Marlborough Ga rette says, notwithstanding the decline in agricultural productions, the prices of slaves for farm purposes are well maintained. At a public sale of the negroes belonging to the estate of the late John Townshend, in Piscataway District, last week, made by the executor, Mr. Jeremiah Townshend, the first-class men sertants sold for about \$1,250; the women at about \$1,100; boys 16 years old for \$1,050, and girls 10 years old for about \$1,000. The gross amount of sales of eighty negroes was between forty and fifty thousand dollars. All the servants were purchased by the citizens of this and the adjoining counties.

About the largest sale of negroes ever offered in this market took place on Monday afternoon last, in front of the court-house. They were the property of J. Tilman Foster, of Amelia county, and were purchased by Mr. Reid, of Mississippi. The collection comprised negroes of all ages, sizes, and both seares, to the number of 56, and were sold for fifty-siz themsand dollars. Mr. Reid, the purchaser, would not ions and dollars. Mr. Reid, the purchaser, w take any of them against their inclination, and at first one of them backed out, but seeing the others willing to go, concluded to accompany them.—South-Side

HARD TIMES FOR SLAVES. Richmond presents many new features of interest—that is, to those who are concerned in the hiring of negroes-for strange black faces crowd the streets, thick as leaves in Valambrosa. People say that rates are lower, tobacco hands not being in such great requisition as at this time last year .- Ibid, Jan. 3.

The Fredericksburg Register says the decline is fifty to seventy-five per cent. since last year.

Mr. Buchanan's Services to the South. The Washington correspondent of the Richmond South writes, that in an interview with Southern men, the following scene occurred: 'I see,' said the President, to one of the members from Alabama, 'that your people have been passing some terrific resolutions against me. I suppose they think me, down there, a great abolitionist. The New Orleans Delia says I am a terrible abolitionist. [Laughter.] Now,' added Mr. Bachanan, becoming serious, 'I cannot say that I am a pro-slavery man, but I do say, that in contending for the constitutional rights of the South, I have done more than any other man living.'

THE TRUTH. The Richmond Enquirer speaks out fairly as to the real position of parties in this country, as appears from the following:—

The division of the American people into political parties is now, and will probably continue to be, at least until the next Presidential election, almost entirely with reference to the slavery question. It may be said, indeed, that there are but two parties in the country of the president of the parties country—the one opposed to the instituti

A FIERY SENTMENT. The Richmond Enquirer says:— Should Douglas, and those who think with him, desert us, we may be assured that there is a political earthquake coming, which in 1860 may leave a fissure of fire as the dividing line between the North and South.

Manifest Destiny. 'The Manifest Destiny of the American Union' is the title of a tract of 72 pages, republished by the American Anti-Slavery Society at New York, from the English Westminster Review. It is an able and searching work, laying open the process of the pro-slavery 'Manifest Destiny' doctrine to certain national destruction, unless better principles prevail against it, as scientifically as the master a Physiology and Medicine exposes the tendencies of a given disease in the human system. It has already created quite a sensation.

ready created quite a sensation.

For sale at the Anti-Slavery office in Boston, 21

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

We have received from our regular Kansas con We have received from our regular Kansas correspondent the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Free State Convention at Lawrence on the 24th ult. These resolutions, embodying as they do the express determination of the Free State men of Kansas on the complicated questions which were before them, are of great importance. They are now for the first time communicated to the public, nor having been sent forward by telegraph. It will be seen that the Free State men decided to vote upon the Lecompton Constitution on the 4th inst., as provided for by the Legislature at its late extra session—but mate to vote for State officers under that Constitution. This latter, it will be recollected, was the great question for them to decide, and which elicited the most exciting discussion in the Lawrence Convention:—

Resolved, That the people of Kansas, in Delegate

Resolved, That the people of Kansas, in Delegate Convention, assembled at Lawrence, Dec. 28, 1857, do reiterate our utter repudiation of the State Constitution framed at Lecompton, as 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 we do solominy enter into a league and covening with each other, that we shall necer, under any circum-stances, permit the said Constitution to be the organ-ic law for the State of Kansas, but do pledge our lives, our fortunes and sacred honors in ceaseless hostility to

quested to submit the Constitution framed at Topeka to a vote of the people at an early date. Resolved, That in view of the extraordinary circum-

stances which surround us, it is the duty of the Gov-ernor of the State of Kansas to issue a proclamation to the members of the State Legislature, urging a full and prompt attendance in January next, and that anid Legislature is hereby requested to enact without delay a code of laws for the use and protection of the people, as soon as the exigency of the case shall re-

quire.

Resolved. That the wisdom, prudence and patriotism of the people are a sufficient guaranty that they will so organize under the government of their choice, and so use its laws, as not to interfere with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Resolved, That we urge the people to be at the polls on the 4th of January next, and vote upon the Lecompton Constitution, as directed by the law of the Territorial Legislature.

rial Legislature.

Resolved. That this Convention request the Delegate in Congress from this Territory, Hon. Marcus J. Parrott, to exert his influence to secure the admission of Kansas under the People's Constitution, framed at Topeka, as the surest and most direct method of set-tling our present difficulties, and securing the rights of the people.

Whereas, the apportionment for members of the

Whereas, the apportionment for members of the Legislature under the Lecompton Constitution does recognize and legalize the fraudulent vote cast at the precinct of Oxford, in the county of Johnson, and in other respects is entirely unfair and unjust, giving to the border counties an undue preponderance over the rest of the Territory; and,

Whereas, a test oath is to be required of all challenged voters; and,

Whereas, we have no confidence whatever in the fairness or honesty of the officer to whom the returns are finally to be made; and,

are finally to be made; and,
Whereas, the Constitution itself, under which the
election of January 4th is to be held, is not the choice

of the people of Kansas; therefore,
Resolved, That the Free State party of Kansas will

not take part in said election.
Resolved, That the Territorial Legislature be requested to repeal at once the entire code of the Mis-souri Bogus Enactments passed by the so-called Le-gislature at the Shawnce Mission, and at Lecompton. Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed by this Convention to prepare and transmit a solemn protest and memorial to Congress against the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, and that that committee be composed of J. Redpath, C. Robinson, W. Y. Roberts, W. Oakley, T. D. Thatcher, Wm. A. Phillips, S. C. Pomeroy, J. P. Root, J. H. Lane, J. M. Walden, S. F. Tappan, P.

LEAVENWORTH, (Kansas,) Dec. 31, 1857. To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

The Free State men here are regularly enrolled in The Free State men here are regularly enrolled in military organization. They are out drilling almost every night. They are well provided with fire-arms of every description, including many United States muskets. They are preparing to be able to maintain their ground in any future emergency.

Another pro-slavery invasion was expected here last Monday. That was the day set for the examination of the Missourians arrested for fraudulent voting a week before. Word was sent to the authorities here that an armed force from across the river would be

Armed pro-slavery companies were already mustered at Platte City and Kickapoo, but when they heard what was going on, they staid at home. So did the alleged criminals themselves; and their bail (\$1000 cach) was forfeited in every case but that of Eli Moore, who was here through his counsel, setting forth that he was shot during the troubles on election day, and

therefore couldn't appear and answer.'
The feeling in favor of voting for State officers under the Calhoun Constitution, next Monday, is on the in-crease among the Free State men here. A Convention for this county was held here yesterday, and the following nominations were made:

For Senators-Champion Vaughan, Stephen Sparks, For Representatives—William Kempf, J. W. Mor-ris, G. J. Park, J. H. Noteware, B. Gray, G. W. Gardner, William Pennock, P. R. Orr.

lot-Constitution with Slavery, Constitution with no Slavery :-

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.

Kickapoo,

With Slavery. No Slavery. 1005 12

eavenworth,	250	SHOW THE VEHICLE WAS AND ADDRESS OF	85 WOLL # 1866	
Delaware.	251	1	252	
Wyandott,	86	100	186	
Easton,	84	3	87	
Connells,	26	1	27	
rodds.	48	HARRIST LAND	49	
Alexandria,	20	0	20	
Delaware Agency,	25	0	25	
Majority for Con-	stitution with	slavery, 173	<b>3.</b>	
EUPEROUS CHIEFERS AND PROPERTY	CHINSON COUN	SECTION AND PROPERTY OF PERSONS	2.0	
Atchison (town),	With Stavery. 211	No Slavery.	Total. 225	
71	FFERSON COUR	STY.		
Hickory Point,	With Slavery.	No Slavery.	Total. 87	
	OHNSON COUN	TY,	AND DESCRIPTION	
Shawnee,	With Slavery.	No Slavery.	Total.	
Oxford,	450	0	450	
Doniphan county,	With Slavery.	No.	No Slavery.	
Total for slavery	的10月2日的15日20日的15日的15日	st, 231.		

· Fully half the above vote came directly from Mis-Fully half the above vote came directly from Missouri. It is well known that there are not above 400 legal voters in Kickapoo, nor more than 150 at Shawnee Precinct, or 85 at Oxford. Gov. Walker visited Oxford in November last, and in his report to the President, he describes it as a 'village of six houses, then 30 without a tavern, and containing not more than 30 or 40 legal voters at the outside." This little townlet now returns 450 votes for the Slavery Constitu-

. More than half the vote at Delaware was cast by Missourians. At Leavenworth, some 30 arrests were made of Missourians, who came over and voted."

The Kansas correspondent of the N. Y. Tribu

Majority for slavery, 3445.

writing Dec. 29th, says:—

'Kansas is overrun by the United States army. A heavy force, with eight pieces of brass artillery, field pieces and howitzers, lies before Lawrence. Another heavy forces, with two guns, is at Topeka. Another force guards Lecompton. Several hundred more have gone southward with a feurth battery, to Fort Scott, or to any point at or near which there might be an uprising of the people against the despotism of the oligarchy. The iron heel of the soldier is on Kansas. Amid the rigors of mid winter, the soldiers are called out of their quarters to have a campaign against the people. Every thing is made to wear the aspect of actual hostilities. The gunners are supplied with

bundance of ammunition. We have the proper maicum of horse, foot and artillery for effective operations. Some 3500 soldiers are on the soil, and I lear

Washinoton, Jan. 7.—[Special despatch to the New York Evening Post.] A despatch received here from Fort Scott, dated Dec. 27, states that 300 Missourians, who had encamped near that place, had been compelled by General Lane to liberate thirty Free State prisoners, and return to Missouri; 100 dragoons, with civil officers, then undertook to arrest the Free State mest, but Lane, with a powerful force, resisted and prevented it; whereupon the dragoons avoided a collision by returning to Leavenworth. Lane broke up his camp, and peace was restored.

The recent acts of the Kansas Legislature are sustained by the people. A letter from Lawrence says the returns show 6000 votes for the Lecompton Constitution, and they boast they will have 10,000. The same letter states that the Free State men would probably take part in the election of the 4th by voting a bolter's ticket.

bolter's ticket.

The Washington Union has refused to publish
Stringfellow's letter, denouncing the Lecompton Constitution.

Reliable information has reached here that nearly

or quite 7000 votes were cast upon the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st ult., which is believed to be a majority of the whole number of voters in Kansas. A portion of the Free State men have nominated a State ticket, and were expected to partigipate in the election on the 4th inst. Their programme is to elect men pledged to call a Convention to change the Constitution and to destroy.

Mr. Calhoun, President of the Lecompton Convention, would not open the votes until after the election on the 4th of January.

NEW YORK, Jan. S. The wires of the National New York, Jan. 8. The wires of the National Line running from this city to New Orleans—a distance of about 2000 miles—were connected through last night, and a large number of messages were transmitted to and from each city direct, and without the aid of repeaters. No similar feat, it is believed, was ever performed in this country or Europe, and the result would seem to demonstrate, beyond all doubt, the entire practicability of transmitting despatches across the Atlantic. the Atlantic.

The Evening Post says Mr. Eli Thayer has al ready commenced the organization of a company which is expected to send emigrants to Central Amer ica within the year, to found two substantial scaports at either extremity of the Nicaraguan route, and to put them into profitable relations with the agricultural interests of the interior.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. The complete poetics works of this popular writer are to be published in blue and gold, uniform with Longfellow and Tennyson. We understand this edition will contain the Bigelow Papers' and 'Sir Launfel' ery thing the poet has published heretofore. It will also be accompanied by a fine steel portrait, from a picture recently made by Rowse.

ITALY. A very extensive and destructive earth uske has occurred in Italy.

In Atessa, half of the houses had given way;

Padula about 100, and a great many persons had fallen victims; in Polla the disasters were immense, and a brigade of gendarmes, among numbers of others, had been destroyed; in Adfetta, Petrosa, and Caggi-Resolved, That the right of the people to form their own institutions is an inalicenable right.

Resolved, That we will defend this right with our blood and treasure.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be immediately forwarded to Hon. Marcus J. Parrott, to be presented by him to Congress.

round Naples, giving rise to the greatest anxiety and apprehension. The latest news from the Basilicata was that from Potenza.

A great number of houses had fallen, and an unknown number of persons had perished. The telegraphic despatch from Rari announces 'that the greater part of the inhabitants are'

Here it becomes indistinct.

INDIA. The steamer Africa arrived at New York their ground in any fature emergency.

Another pre-slavery invasion was expected here last Monday. That was the day set for the examination of the Missourians arrested for fraudulent voting a week before. Word was sent to the authorities here that an armed force from across the river would be here, and that any attempt to convict the criminals would be desperately and violently resisted.

The Free State men sent back no message, but set up all night, drilling, cleaning their muskets, etc. victories reported are encouraging.

> Death of Cater, the State Prison Murderer .- Charles L. Cater, the murderer of Solon H. Tenney, Warden of the State Prison, died on Tuesday morning, at 5 o'clock, in Suffolk jail, of pleurisy fever. He had been sick for several days past, but it was only till Monday that he was considered dangerously so. Of Monday that he was considered difficulty of late he has been penitent, and on Sunday, in conversation with a gentleman, exclaimed—'Oh! how I wish I could place myself where I once was! I am sorry I did that deed.'

It is fortunate, in view of the awful impending fate, that death has thus charitably removed him from the scenes of earth. He could not have been taken away at a better time. The gallows is spared a victim, and the public the horror of an execution.—Bee.

It now seems probable that a majority of the Free State men in the county will vote for State officers. The differences of opinion between them on these points—the conflicting positions they have assumed—and the considerations that have influenced them, I will set forth more fully in my next. A. D. R. Frox Kaneas. We take the following from the Kansas Herald of December 30:

"The following is the vote on the Constitution on the 21st, as far as heard from. The vote was by ballot—Constitution with Slavery, Constitution with no gislature, the members thus obtained knowledge of its contents, and the majority decided to vote against its reception.

> LT At the recent term of the Circuit Court of Tazewell, Tenn., a fellow was arraigned for stealing a raw hide. He alleged that he had purchased it from a negro. The Attorney for the Commonwealth admitted the statement, and he was acquitted, but was immediately indicted for trading with a negro. Thereupon, the accused introduced two witnesses to prove that he had stolen the hide, when he was, of for stealing, he could not be tried a second time for the same offence, and was thus turned loose unpun-ished. Such is the perfection of human wisdom.

LP The foreigners residing in Paris are getting up a petition to the Emperor, praying for a modification of the law on imprisonment for debt. As it now stands, any foreigner may be pulled out of his bed at daybreak, and imprisoned, at the suit of his tailor, a stands, any foreigner may be pulled out of his dealer at daybreak, and imprisoned, at the suit of his tailor, a warrant to that effect being readily granted by the Tribunal of Commerce, at the request of a creditor. French subjects are not so badly off. They cannot be sent to Clichy, the debtors prison, without having been called on to show cause against their creditors application, or, to use the technical phrase, cannot be arrested on 'mesne process.' The petitioners wish to be assimilated to French subjects in this respect,

IF Gen. Denver is following with malicious pre cision the footsteps of his predecessors. A letter to the St. Louis Republican (pro-slavery) says that he endorses all the official acts of Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton, even to the convening of the extre session of the Legislature,

The Public Library will cost the city, before it is completed and ready for use, over four hundred thousand dollars. It is estimated that when once firmly established, it will cost a sum per annum about equal to the support of two grammar schools. It is a costly institution, but its value cannot be counted by dollars. Baston Fore, Gat.

IF Commodore Paulding, who has immortalized himself by arresting a great secondrel, is the grandson of that Paulding who, in company with Williams and Van Wert, interfered with the transit of Major Andre, from West Point to New York, on his traitor's mission in the time of the revolution. The Commodore is a chip of the old block.

TF George E. Ashby, late Chief Engineer of the ill-fated Central America, has been honorably vindicated from the charges preferred against him, by the Board of Local Inspectors. Mr. Ashby has received their certificate, and is now qualified to resume the gractice of his profession.

Placers in January.—The Pair Haven Tribme has received from Dr. Thompson, of that village, a branch of a rose bush laden with buds, just bursting open, which he picked from his garden during the snow storm of Thursday, Dec. 31st. We have been informed that a gentleman of this city picked full-blown violets from his open garden, on the first of January. This is very remarkable for our latitude.—New Haven

contains the names of ninety-five persons of seventy years and upwards who have died in that city during the past year. The oldest person was Patrick Donnelly, aged one hundred and three years. Of the whole number, 67, or about two thirds, were females. Another exemplification of the truth of the assertion that a larger number of females than males live to an advanced age.

Venerable Preacher.—Rev. Dr. Lowell on Sunday entered upon the fifty-third year of his pastoral duties over the West Church, Boston. It is said that every member of the Society; in January, 1805, when he was ordained, is now numbered with the dead, the last survivors having died the past year.

In the destruction of the house of Joseph Sel den, at Hadlyme, Conn., Dec. 29, a negro woman named Dinah, supposed to be 100 years old, and for-merly a family slave, was burned to death. Mr. Sel-den's family barely escaped, and saved none of their

Wm. H. Cowes, lately under Gen. Walker in Nicaragua, and afterwards connected with the Memphis Bulletin, committed suicide on the night of the 6th inst., at Richmond, Va., by taking laudanum.

It is reported that forty fugitives from slavery have passed through Rochester within sixty days past, who have been cared for during their halt, and sent forward to the Queen's dominions. The death of Abigail H. Whittier, the mother

of John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet, is announced. This venerable and highly esteemed Quaker lady had lived with her daughter and son many years previous to her death, at the age of 78, in Amesbury, Massachusetts.

Telegraphic despatches from Columbus, Ohio state that a Democratic Legislative caucus have unanimously agreed to instruct their U. S. Senators in Congress to vote against the Administration on the Kansas question. The Democrats have a majority in Kansas question. The

Nebraska Legislature.—Resolutions have been introduced into the Nebraska Legislature, deprecating the action of the Lecompton Convention in failing to submit the Constitution to a vote of the people, and expressing fear that the establishment of such a pre-cedent may have an important bearing upon the char-acter of their own domestic institutions. Resolutions endorsing Ferguson's claim to a seat in Congress, in preference to Chapman, have passed both houses by a

Seven Men Scalded to Death .- On Friday night last week, seven men, mostly negroes, were scalded to death by molten metal at Cooper's Iron Furnace, Cass

Atrocious Murders .- Two most atrocious murders were committed at Poolville, C. W., on the night of the 10th ult. Jared Canstock and his wife, aged over the 10th ult. Jared Canstock and his wife, aged over seventy years, were the victims, and their own son was the murderer. He has for some time been insane. About 8 o'clock in the evening, he killed his father by knocking him down with an axe, and his mother was killed by a skillet. He then cut their hearts out, cut one of the bodies to pieces, and roasted the other on the stove, eating a portion of it. He intended to have inurdered his sister, but fortunately she escaped. The murderer is in custody, and has confessed the act.

More Demand for Negroes.—The Council General of Guadaloupe has just voted an address to the Minister of Marine and Colonies, praying the imperial government to furnish that island with 10,000 fresh immigrants; and with a view to pay for their intro-duction, has laid an additional duty on the admission

Prof. Scherb's Sunday Lectures.—In compliance with repeated requests, Prof. Scherb's lectures on the Poetry of the Bible will henceforth be given on Sunday evenings, instead of Monday.

The gossips at Washington say that two of the best among the new reportorial scats in the house are to be assigned to the lady correspondents of the Charleston Courier and Boston Post—Miss Harriet Fanning Reade and Miss Windle.

A movement has at length been made for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch colonies. The Chambers at the Hague have made a beginning in the group of islands of which Curacoa is the centre. Indemnity is to be given at the small rate of from 50 to 475 francs a head for able-bodied negroes, those sick and disabled to be valued all valorem, given such as are in prison as criminals, for lepers, or 'maroons,' which last term means some inferior variety of human cattle.

Walker Indignation Meeting at Petersburg, A Walker indignation meeting was held at Petersburg, Jan. 6. The largest hall was crowded. The speakers were, Mr. Pryor, editor of the Richmond South, Mr. Old, Jr., of Powhattan, and A. D. Banks, Esq., editor of the Petersburg Democrat. Resolu-tions denouncing Commodore Paulding were adopted.

Suicide of an Ex-President of Texas .- Dr. Austin Jones, ex-President of Texas, committed suicide a Houston on the 8th inst. by blowing out his brains.

A Large Subscription .- At Essex Street Church A Large Subscription.—At Essex Street Church, Sunday morning, the Rey. Nehemiah Adams, D.D., preached a sermon of great power on the subject of Christian Benevolence. Without attempting to describe it, we will only say that it was written in the author's chaste and classic style; logical and concise in expression, and replete with beautiful illustrations and glowing imagery. In the afternoon, a subscription was taken for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the amount subscribed was over \$5600—an example worthy of imitation by other churches.—Traveller. by other churches .- Traveller.

Charles Sumner in the House .- Mr. Sumner wa Charles Summer in the House.—Mr. Sumner was present in the Hall of the House of Representatives during the delivery of Gov. Banks's address. The moment he was recognized by the large crowd in waiting, he was greeted with spontaneous applause, not only by the throng in the galleries, but also from members of the House, and from the large numbers of spectators on the floor of the hall, who occupied every available inch of space not taken by the representatives. This signal manifestation of regard must have been particularly gratifying to the distinguished Senator.

Department, to the effect that the Mormons will not retreat from Utah, but will dispute every inch of ground with Federal troops. Gen. Scott has issued orders for reinforcements, and the Mormon war will be pushed with vigor in the spring.

Commander Chatard in more Trouble.—The Nor-folk Hereld, after referring to the destitute condition of many of Welker's men, says—'It is intended to issue warrants against him [Chatard] in every case in which he has landed a pauper, the penalty being twenty dellars for every offence—unless he shall re-move them beyond the jurisdiction of the city.

Repelling on Abolitionist.—A large meeting was held in the Amphitheatre, Mobile, Jan. 8, and a committee was appointed who were authorized to expel Wm. Strickland, the abolitionist publisher. Resolutions were passed, requesting him to leave the State, never to return. A Walking Peat.—Alfred Elson, an Englishman, completed at 12 o'clock on Saturday night last, the lifficult feat of walking one hundred and eight consecutive hours without sleep or rest. The walk took clace at Hartford, Conn.

To In 1850, there were 79,775 mulattees in the State of Virginia, showing either that the 'first families' are fast intermarrying with the 'niggers,' or that slavery is the fruitful parent of the most loathsome and wholesale fornication. And yet we have ministers, even in the M. E. Church, who say 'let it alone, let us baptize it, and sanctify it, and get all we can of it into the Church, and keep it there forever!'—Northern Independent.

CALL FOR AN ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-TION IN VERMONT.

The following Call for an Anti-Slavery Convention n Vermont, to be held some time during this month, as been issued in that State, and it is hoped will be rarmly responded to by the friends of the oppressed a that region. It is among the mountains that the irit of Freedom delights to dwell.

Whereas, the question of American Slavery is de-ervedly the great question before the people, in both Thurch and State:

tation on this subject, and for greater effort in the Anti-Slavery cause:

Whereas, there are many in our State who desire to occupy a higher moral platform than that occupied by the political parties:

And, whereas, it is desirable that the friends of Freedom be better acquainted, and cooperate more heartily:

The undersigned hereby invite their fellow-citizens to meet in Convention at BRADFORD, Vt., on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 26th and 27th, 1858, to consult, discuss and determine with reference to the cyil of Slavery, and to adopt such measures and take such action as the importance of the subject and the state of the times demand.

N. R. Jonnaron, Topsham,

N. R. Johnston, Topsham, B. W. Dynn, Randolph, Ass Low, Bradford, F. S. Bliss, Barre. HENRY MILES, Monkton, GUY C. SAMPSON, Northfield, RYLAND FLETCHER, Cavendish Moses Kidder, Woodstock, Lynan Prindle, Waitsfield, S. M. Seaver, Williamstown,

N. HAZELTINE, Danville,

E. Woods, Passumpsic, WILLARD B. PORTER, Fayston, I. M. COBURN, Braintree. Norn. This Call is signed by several hundred We cannot give space to more.

NOTICE

The Convention will be organized on Tuesday, a 34 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the Southern train, at which time all the members of the Southern train, at which time all the memoers of the Convention are earnestly requested to be present, Addresses by invited, distinguished speakers, whose names will be duly announced, will be delivered on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, and probably during the sessions of the Convention on Wednesday.

Omni que prosunt sequimer, or, we labor for the good of all, is the inscription on one of the chime of bells given by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., to the city of Lowell. That favored place may have the bells, but it cannot monopolize the Doctor's skill, which is made available by his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills to all alike-not only in this country The Democratic State Convention of Indiana, while resifferming the principles of the Cincinnati platform, has resolved, by a vote of more than three to one, that State Constitutions should be submitted to the people, and that no Territory should become a State until a fair expression of the will of the citizens respecting their organic law shall have been had at the ballot-box.

Cathartic Pills to all alike—not only in this country, but in all countries where civilization and commerce have gone. While we admire the liberality and taste of those gentlemen in such a donation to their native town, we will remind our readers of the hallowing influence a chime of bells spreads over the whole community that hears them. They are few in this country, and their influence is little known; but ask the exile from his home in France, Germany, England, whether the chime on Trinity Church does not make his heart leap into his mouth, and his eyes swim in the recollection it brings of the solemn no his childhood, his boyhood, sy, and his manhood loved to hear at the soft approach of evening in his na-

We wish our generous townsmen, whom God has blessed with means, would consider whether we too cannot add this one more attraction to make our children and ourselves love dearer and stronger and longer the place we call our home .- Madison (Ind.) Ban-

MEMBERS and friends of the Massachusett Anti-Slavery Society, owing pledges to the Society which were made at the annual meeting of the So ciety in January last, or previously to that time, are requested to make payment as soon as possible after January 1st. Payment may be made, or the money sent, to 21 Cornhill, Boston, to Samuel Philbrick, Treasurer, or to Samuel May, Jr.

### AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Collections by SALLIE HOLLEY.

X. Lingson	\$5 70
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Carlos Maria	1 56
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SECTION AND LINE	N. P. SCHOOL STORY

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer. Boston, Jan. 13, 1858.

A COLORED GIRL.

From 12 to 15 years of age, if well recommended, can obtain a home in a family living near Boston, where she can be instructed in a thorough knowledge of housekeeping, and receive a sound education besides. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

LEWIS FORD, an Agent of the Old Colny Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows: Hanover. Friday eve'ng, Jan. 15. in L. L. Rickard's church. West Scitnate, Sunday, "
North Bridgewater, Tuesday "
" " Wednesday " West ! Wednesday Joppa, E.Bridgewater, Friday " 22.

NASHUA, N. H .- STEPHEN and ARRY KEL-LEY FOSTER will hold meetings in Nashua, N. H., in the Free Will Baptist Church, on Saturday evening next, Jan. 16th, at half-past 5 o'clock, and on Sunday forenoon, afternoon, and evening, at the usual time for services, with reference to the great question of Amer-

F PARKER PHLISBURY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the Town Hall, at Saugus, on Friday evening, 15th inst.,

DIED—In this city, December 15, ALICE STAN-nin, aged 18 years. She was baptized, and received the hand of fellowship last spring, during the revival in the Independent Baptist Church. Joy street, Bos-ton. She was also a member of the St. Thomas Lodge. She was an amiable young woman, and bore her sickness with Christian fortitude and submission. She had her senses to the last, and left the world in the triumphs of faith.

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL.

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

W. S. HAYWOOD,

ARBIE S. HAYWOOD,

Hopedale, Milford, Mass., Dec. 4, 1857. 2is 20s

# Representative Women. THIS magnificent group includes the Portrait

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

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

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

WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

IT IS NOT A DVE MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S

# HAVER HADSHOTEDER

# Hair Dressing.

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION!!

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

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

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

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 not a dye.

sionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, 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-

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

ton, Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, we now have the evidence of our own eyes."

Y. City. 'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorative and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black.

known. They have restored my hair to its original color.' REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y. 'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-

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

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

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

REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age,) Pitcher, N. V. 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

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

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

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

Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum." Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum

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

the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa-

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

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

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

MRS. S. A. ATTEN'S World's Hair Restorer Depot,

REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many fore Mis-

J. H. EATON, Pres. Union Univ., Tenn. I have

REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Car. Sec. B'd Educ'n N.

REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Ed. Chr. Adv., Buffalo, N. F. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the best hair preparations I have ever

samum, and also to acknowledge its curing my grayness and baldness."

they are what they purport to be."

Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.

'tis nothing like a dye.'

ance.

REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. 'We think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's

REV. C. M. KLINCK, Lewistown, Pa. 'Mrs. S. A. has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth.

REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. 'I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by

REV. JOS. McKEE, N.Y. City. Recommends them. REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mrs. S. mum. They have changed my hair to its natural

GENUINE

NO. 255 BROOME STREET, N. V.

### POETRY.

MY FIFTIETH BIRTH-DAY. BY MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE. I used to think, when I, a child, Played with the pebbles on the shore, Of the clear river, rippling wild, That rolled before my father's door. How long, how very long 'twould be, Ere I could live out fifty years; To think of it oft checked my glee, And filled my childish heart with fears.

I looked at grandma as she sat, Her forehead decked with silvery rime And thought, 'When I'm as old as that, Must I darn stockings all the time? Must I sit in an arm-chair so, A white frilled cap around my face, With dull drab strings, and ne'er a bow, And keep things always in their place ? .

The lines of care, the sigh of pain, The 'Hush!' her lips so oft let fall, Made me wish, o'er and o'er again, I never might grow old at all. Yet she was ever cheerful, and Would oft times join our sport and mirth : And many a play by her was planned Around the winter evening hearth.

But then she played not by the brook, She did not gather pretty flowers, She did not sing with merry look, Nor make a spring-time of the hours. So, when she said, one sunny morn, You will be old, like me, some day, I wept like one of hope forlorn, And threw my playthings all away. Be old! like grandma, and not roam The glen in spring, for violets blue, Or bring the bright May blossoms home,

Or pick the strawberries 'mong the dew! Be old I and in the summer time Take weary naps in mid-day hours, And fail the Chandler trees to climb. And shake the ripening fruit in showers ! Be old ! and have no nutting bees Upon the hillside, rustling brown, Nor hang upon the vine-clad trees,

And shout the rich ripe clusters down!

Be fifty! have no sliding spree! And hush away all wild desires! I thought 'twere better not to be. But two score years have glided by, With summer's heat and winter's cold, With sunny hours and clouded sky, Till now I'm fifty-now I'm old. The sun-burnt locks are silvery now,

Be old! and sit round wintry fires!

That used to dangle in the wind; And eyes are dim, and feet move slow, That left my playmates all behind. Spectacles lie upon my nose, But no white frill looks prim and cold; My gray hair curls-I wear pink bows-I do not feel so very old.

I play among the pebbles, I Would love, on that familiar shore, Where once I watched the swallows fly The dancing, rippling waters o'er. I'd like to climb the apple tree,

Where once the spicy sweeting grew, Make grape-vine swings, and have a glee; But I am fifty-'twouldn't do. I'd like to go a nutting now, And gather violets in the glen-And wreathe the wild flowers round my brow, As well as e'er I did at ten.

I'd like to slide upon the pond, To watch the old mill strugging there In icy chains, while all beyond Was one broad mirror, cold and glare. I'd like to see the noisy school, Let out a-nooning, as of old, Play 'Lost my glove,' and 'Mind the rule'; My heart throbs quick-it is not cold.

Of Lottie, Lina, Helen, Sue-Ah, yes! (I'll own it) in between Come George, and Dan, and William, too. I'm fifty, but I am not sad; I see no gloom in ripening years; My hopes are bright, my spirit glad-

How vain were all my childish fears! My childish sports, I loved them then ; I love to think them over still: To shut my eyes, and dream again Of silvery stream and woodland hill. But life has pleasures holier still Than childhood's play, with all its zest, That as we journey down the hill,

Makes each succeeding year the best. There's stalwart men beside my hearth, And 'bonnie lasses' laughing free, That had not lived on this good earth, To love and labor, but for me; And shall I pine for childhood's joys, For woodland walks and violets blue, While round me merry girls and boys Are doing what I used to do?

My days of toil, my years of care, Have never chilled my spirits' flow, Or made one flower of life less fair Than in the spring-time, long ago. The paths I've trod were sometimes rough. And sharp and piercing to my feet; Yet there were dasied walks enough" To make it all seem smooth and sweet

Friends that I loved have passed from sight Before me to the spirit home, But in the day that knows no night, I know they'll greet me when I com Hopes that I've cherished, too, were vain; But I have lived to feel and know. That were life to live o'er again, Twere better that it should be so.

At every winding of the way, I've sought for love, and love have given; For love can cheer the darkest day, And make the poorest home a heaven

O! ye who 're passing down, like me, Life's autumn side, be brave and strong, And teach the lisper at your knee, That fifty years is not so long; That if they would be ever young,

And free from dolorous pain and care, The life-harp must be ever strung With love of duty, everywhere.

As violins in foreign lands. Broken and shattered o'er and o'er. When mended and in skilful hands. Make aweeter music than before : So, oft the heart, by sorrow torn, Gives forth a loftier, clearer song Than that which greeted us at morn, When it was new, and brave, and strong.

Father, I thank thee for them all. These fifty years which now are past; Oh! guide me, guard me, till the fall Of death my form shall hide at last. Let me in love and kindness still Live on, nor e'er grow hard and cold;

Bend me and break me to thy will, But may my spirit no'er grow old !

# The Liberator.

LETTER FROM H. C. WRIGHT. The Christ of Calcary and the Christ of Chris dom-the difference between them. CONEAUT, Penn., Dec. 25, 1857.

DEAR GARRISON: How marked and visible the difference between these two characters! There is no more similarity between them than between truth and falsehood, liberty and slavery.

The Christ of Calvary was a free-thinker. How freely he thought on all subjects pertaining to the God, the priesthood, the church, the ordinances, the worship, and holy books of the Jews! How free and bold his thoughts respecting the government, the ruthought freely himself, but encouraged his disciples to the utmost freedom of thought. He sought to make them all free-thinkers. How different the Christ of Christendom, as represented in the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Catholic and Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Catholic and God of the priests, deacons and pharisees of his day. Protestant priests and churches of America! As embodied in these, Christ says, 'Think for yourselves on slavery and abolition, about the Union and the Constitution, the Bible, the atonement, &c.; but if you dare to come to conclusions different from the church to which you belong, you shall be cast out and delivered ever to the buffetings of Satan. The Methodist Church, as a body, thinks the Bible sanctions slavery if you think it does not, you shall be worried, harassed, tormented, and cast into hell fire, to weep and howl for ever. Priests are educated, called, licensed and ordained to think for you, and you must not think differently from them, on pain of being subject to "the wrath of God and the pains of hell for ever." Witness the history of Anti-Slavery, as evidence to show how the Christ of Christendom would fetter and bind the human soul, and prevent it from free thought. This Christ has sought to strike down freedom of thought in regard to the pro-slavery character of the church, the priesthood, and the government.

The Christ of Calvary was a free-speaker. How freely he rebuked the priests, rulers, pharisees, &c., for their hypocrisy and their oppressions! 'Ye deyour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayers. Ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell! He feared not for his reputation or his life, but freely and boldly denounced oppressions of the poor and helpless, wherever he saw them. How different the Christ of Christendom! He is afraid to say his soul is his own, until he feels the pulse of the pro-slavery brotherhood! As embodied in the pro-slavery priests and churches and political parties, how cautious he is not to offend the great 'brotherhood of Christian (?) and Democratic thieves'! Christ as represented in the American Tract Society - see how timid and cowardly, and fearful of giving umbrage to his slave-breeding and slave-hunting followers! Not a word will he allow that Society to print against the theft, robbery, adultery and piracy of his kidnapping worshippers, for fear of losing their patronage, their offerings, their prayers, their dollars and cents. What would the Christ of Christendom say to the Christ of Calvary, should the latter now appear in this nation, and go into the churches and use the same freedom of speech towards their pro-slavery priests and professors, that he used towards the pro-slavery priests and professors of Judea? There would soon be a second Calvary and a

second crucifixion. The Christ of Calvary was a come-outer. He came out of the Church of his day, and denounced it as the deadliest foe of God and man. He assured the people that the first step towards his kingdom led out of the popular, man-hating and man-imbruting Church. He told that Church, that, with its sabbaths, its holy ordinances, holy days, holy priesthood, holy temple, and holy worship, it must go down, and not one stone be left upon another. He warned all to come out of her. The Christ of Christendom denounces the course pursued by the Christ of Calvary as the way to hell, and all who imitate Jesus of Nazareth as enemies of all righteousness and children of the devil. So did the priests and members of the Church of his day dethe bulwark of slavery, the protector and promoter of all wrongs and pollutions that man can do to men, women and children, yet he insists that salvation belongs to the Church, and cannot be found elsewhere. Would the pro-slavery Christ of Christendom receive the anti-slavery, abolition Christ of Calvary into the Church now, were he to appear and wish to join it? Jesus of Nazareth would not wish to join a single church in Christendom, if he could; and the pro-slavery, man-stealing, man-killing Christ of Christendom would not take him in, if he did wish to join. The one great effort of the Christ of Christendom in the United States is to keep all in this slaveholding Church and Union. His sole object, at present, as he is represented in the political parties, in the Tract Society and Bible Society, in the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and other churches, is to save the kidnapping Union and Church, and keep them from being split asunder by Come-outerism. I wonder not that this modern Christ dreads Come-outerism Come-outerism overthrew the Jewish Church, priesthood and nation. Come-outerism split the Catholic Church and the Episcopal Church in England and Germany. Come-outerism has rent asunder the Methodist and Baptist churches in this country, and will not leave them one stone upon another. Comeouterism will dash in pieces the American Union. The Christ of Christendom in this nation is the grea watch-dog of American slavery; he presides over the slave-suctions and plantations; he is the door-keeper of the great American brothel; he is the bloodhound to track the fleeing slave; he presides over the American Congress, sits on the bench of the Supreme Court as Judge Taney, and as James Buchanan, is the leader of the border-ruffian, kidnapping Democracy, and as a Doctor of Divinity, is President or Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Baptist General Convention and Methodist General Conference. The Christ of Methodism, Presbyterianism, and of the other slave-hunting churches and parties, dreads Come-outerism! He has reason to do so, for the people are all now learning, by the example of the Christ of Calvary, Luther, Calvin, Fox, Wesley, and

bloody revolution. Come-outers from this kidnapping Union and these slave-hunting churches are the only conservators of peace and prosperity. All who stay in these organizations are plunging the nation into anarchy and blood. What a Come-outer would the Christ of Calvary be were he among us now! ping Union and these slave-hunting churches are the

The Christ of Calvary was an Infidel. He renound ed the religion of his day, because of its injustice, hypocrisy and oppression, and by priests and profes-sors was denounced as an Infidel. How fearful is the Christ of Christendom of being called an Infidel! He sticks to the church and the popular religion, though all dripping with the blood and tears of four millions of slaves. He stigmatizes and seeks to crush, as infidels, all who scorn and reject this slaveholding. war-making religion. Were Jesus of Nazareth here war-making religion. Were Jesus of Nazareth here now, and to reject the popular religion now, as of old, for its inhumanity, the Christ of Christendom would cry out, 'Crucify him, crucify him, for he speaks against religion! Away with him!' But infidelity to the religion and Christ of Christendom, as represented by slave-hunting priests, churches and Union, is

backed up by the infidelity of the Christ of Calvary and before it, the kidnapping religion and Christ of Christendom must flee away, no more to curse the

areth, and hold up to the ecorn and contempt of man-kind the kidaapping Jesus of the American Church

The Christ of Calvary was an Atheist to God, as

conceived of and worshipped by Jews and Gentiles. The priests and churches of his day denounced him as a blaspheming Atheist, and crucified him as such. He denied and defied the God of 'hot wrath and vengeance' whom they worshipped, as a God of polygamy, of revenge, of war, of oppression and sectarianism. Jesus renounced him. How he gloried in his atheism to such an inhuman God! How different from the Christ of Christendom! This Christ glorid bold his thoughts respecting the government, the ru-lers, the priests, the hypocrisy and vices of the great and the holy (so-called) of his day! He not only thought feels himself but encouraged his disciples to

God of the priests, deacons and pharisees of his day but the Christ of Christendom deems it a sin and a disgrace to be an atheist to the slaveholding, kidnapping God of the American Church and Union.

The Christ of Calvary reverenced man more than institutions—the Christ of Christendom reverence

institutions more than man. Jesus of Nazareth taught

that hats were made for heads, not heads for hatsthe Jesus of the American Church and Union teacher that heads are made for hats, and that it is right to knock out the brains to save the hats of men. He would enslave and kill men, and prostitute and butcher women, to save the Church and Union. Christ o Calvary says, 'Down with the Church, the Union, the Bible, the Constitution, and every custom and in stitution that cannot exist without enslaving or killing

Thus the Christ of Calvary and the Christ of Christendom differ. They can never be reconciled. No compromise can exist between them. Both cannot live together. All must reject one or the other. 'Choose ye this day whom ye will serve,' the Christ of Calvary, or the Christ of Christendom. As for me, I will walk in the steps of the Christ of Calvary, and will only say to the Christ of Christendom, 'Get thee behind me, Satan! Thou art an offence unto me.'

Dear friend, this is my MERRY CHRISTMAS to you and, should you print it, to all who shall read it This is my Christmas offering on the altar of Anti-Slavery. Had I ten thousand dollars to lay on the altar, our self-forgetting, war-worn and noble Anny KELLEY FOSTER should not destroy her life in attempting to raise that amount to redeem the slave, or be obliged to quit the field, heart-sick and prostrated, wih her work but half done. The most acceptable Christmas present I can make to Anti-Slavery is thus to redeem the Christ of Calvary from the enduring infamy of being regarded as the Christ of Christendom

I have delivered, or am to deliver, eight lectures in Pine township, one in Sadsbury, and one in Concaut Crawford county, Penn., mainly to show that Jesu of Nazareth has no affinity to the war-making, kidnapping Jesus of America. The slave-hunting Religion and Democracy of this region are black as ink, and bitter as hell.' HENRY C. WRIGHT.

### OLD KNICK.

The Christian Register shows a distressing want of intelligence in theological matters. It was entirely ignorant that there is 'any thing sacred about the devil, before reading a censure by the Churchman upon the Christian Intelligencer for 'irreverence to sacred name' in speaking of the disposal of the Knickerboeker Magazine as 'old Knick sold'; and it seems still to wonder that the Churchman says it is being profane with Satan' to call him Old Nick at

We saw long since, in some statement of rules fo the proper use of capital letters, a direction to begin with a capital the name, and all the specific titles, of God-and also those of Satan.

The Register seems as little to comprehend the pos sibility of progress in any Orthodox paper, as the nounce the Christ of Calvary for coming out from depth and darkness of superstition in some of them. among them. The Christ of Christendom would get It is amazed that the Congregationalist should anall into the Church now, and though that Church be nounce the fact, and seem gratified with it, that a tract entitled 'Duties of Dancing-Masters' has been sent for publication to the American Tract Society. Does it think that dancing-masters have no souls, or that the Congregationalist has no bowels?

Some one has defined an aristocrat as 'a democrat run to seed. If the Register supposes that it can securely go to sleep on the reputation of being a 'liberal' paper-and that every orthodox paper must of course be behind it in true liberality-it may awake ome morning to the unpleasant discovery that these relative positions are reversed, and that it has uncor sciously helped to fulfil the prophecy, that the first shall be last, and the last first .- c. K. W.

# MASCULINE WOMEN!

Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE has a sensible and causti riticism, in the last number of the Missouri Demoerat, upon a remark in the Home Journal as to the triumphant claim to masculinity of genius made by Rose Bonheur and Harriet Hosmer.' She says :-

'Triumphant masculinity of Rosa Bonheur and Harriet Hosmer "! Was there ever cooler impu-dence than this? It is a belabored point with phydence than this? It is a belabored point with physiologist, spiritualist, philosopher, anatomist, lecturers, ministers and savans of nearly every grade and shape to meet our 'Utopian ideas' of equal rights by this argument:—By divine appointment, men and women are made to fill different spheres of life; that God's designs are immutable, and cannot be set aside. As proof, they state that every bone, nerve and muscle of woman's body is different from man's. We have just laid down a learned lecture from a very learned man—no less a personage than the Hon. Horace Mann—wherein he declares 'that from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, there is not a vital organ in the two, which, by its there is not a vital organ in the two, which, by its form, locality and function, would not reveal to the anatomist to which sex it belongs.'

Thus have the magnates settled the question,

anatomist to which sex it belongs.'

Thus have the magnates settled the question, 'that woman was not to be man, or man woman'; and this dread fact is thundered through the land, to the no small discomfiture of many a timid wo-man, who in her soul believes she has a right to use the talents God gave her for her own best good, yet

dares not brave public scorn.

But when the womanly soul and womanly hand Christ of Calvary, Luther, Calvin, Fox, Wesley, and others, that Come-outerism is the only sure and peaceful way to procure the dissolution of a slave-holding Union and the abolition of a slave-holding Union and the abolition of a slave-holding Church.

Mark! Come-outerism is, in this land, the only certain preventive of a civil and service war, and a bloody resolution. Come-outers from the bloody resolution. Come-outers from the bloody resolution. Is it any more masculine to be able to paint the

masculine to do it well: that's all.

Harriet Hosmer has not gone into masculine subjects, and given the impress of her mind to man or beast, with which to stamp her enduring fame upon the tablets of the centuries to come. But she has chosen the most womanly of all womanly subjects—lovely, loving, suffering woman. Go to our own beautiful library, and see the first great work of her hand—the statue of Œnone. In every touch of her chisel, she has delineated the woman; ah! from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot. It is woman—tender, affectionate, sensitive woman. Even more than that—woman weeping, prostrate, subdued, with love and sorrow for man, and he a faithless and who had broken his vows, and

with gentler sympathies, and, if such a thing can be, effeminises man. We visited the library a few mornings since, with an Ohio friend, a lawyer of the graver sort, who seldom indulges in sentiment, and is quite unused to the melting mood. His lip curled in scorn, as he saw that abortive masculine curied in scorn, as he saw that abortive masculine attempt to place a marble face and form of a Webster before us. 'What a burlesque on greatness!' he exclaimed. He walked on to the beautiful work of Miss Hosmer; suddenly his whispers ceased, and I saw him turn and wipe the tear of deep and thrilling emotion from his cheek. He gazed long and silently, and as we passed away, he breathed out the one word, 'beautiful!'

Was it some masculine thought glowing out in the marble that pressed that tear of feeling up from its deep slumbering fountain, and thus stirred the heart to holiness and truth? No, it was the exact opposite. What masculine triumph of genius, then, will Miss Homer claim? Or, to use the exact words of the kid-gloved, rose-scented poet, author of the 'Lines to a Lady in a Chemisette with black buttons,' the triumphant claim to masculinity of genius made by this gifted woman is no where to be found, except in the fact that she has excelled even man himself.

Jean Paul Richter has said, 'It is the rising of the wild duck, and not her cry, that causes the flock to follow;' and we glory in the uprising of the inhorn genius of these noble women—in the genius of Lydia Martin Spencer—the heroism of Mrs. Patten, who guided her ship through perilous seas—the love and faith and courage of Mrs. Clemors, who saved the shipwrecked sailors—and the fearless Harriot Hunt and Elizabeth Blackwell, who dare, as physicians, to 'go about doing good.' Each and every one will, by her earnest work, make the way smoother for another to follow, and honor and respect should reward the girl who, true to herself and spect should reward the girl who, true to herself and her convictions of right, dares find her place behind her convictions of right, dares find her place behind a counter, in a daguerrean gallery, a jeweller shop, or printing office, or any other position, (right within itself,) where she may take refuge from a life of idle dependence upon the energies of others. Such are not masculine, but true women, so long as they abide in virtue and right, and live out life's highest and holiest principle—self-reliance—making of the talents God has given them other talents according to their own needs and capacitalists. talents, according to their own needs and capaci-

The mad-dog cry of masculinity has well-nigh spent its force. The world will recognize talent and power; and the wise ones are fast coming to the conclusion, that 'it will not pay' to let one half the genius and worth of a holy humanity lie undeveloped and unemployed, because the possessors, by an accident of birth, are women.

The world will admire the statues of Miss Hosmer, the reporting of Lydia Spencer and Rossa-Bonner.

our age must bestir their masculine faculties, and in his hand, he was seen sauntering around during

Miss Nancy, or a woman of genius and power 'mas-culine.'

North St. Louis, Dec. 21.

'DUTIES OF DANCING MASTERS.'

Messas. Epirons,-I have had the privilege of reading, in manuscript, a tract with the above title, which has just been sent for publication to the American Tract Society at New York. It sets forth, in earnest and impressive language, and in a fraternal and Christian spirit, some of those moral duties which grow out of the function of a dancing master, and some of those moral evils and vices which the practice of dancing is known to promote, and which are condemned in Scripture, and so forth, in earnest and impressive language, and in a fraternal and Christian spirit, some of those moral duties which grow out of the function of a dancmuch deplored by evangelical Christians.

There can be no doubt that dancing-masters, both

individually and as a class, have special temptations to neglect or disregard some of the duties of Chris-tians. They have souls, whose welfare is to be cared tians. They have souls, whose welfare is to be cared for; they have obligations to their families, and to the young persons under their charge, which might be more perfectly fulfilled; and they have an influence in the community which it is highly desirable to direct towards pure and holy ends. In short, they, as well as other classes in the community, need to have their minds 'stirred up by way of remembrance' to perform those duties which we are membrance' to perform those duties which we are all too apt to neglect; and special appeal, for this end, is made to Christian dancing-masters in the Tract in question.

It has been invited to attend public worship in this new edifice on Sunday P. M.

The Off Veterans have had tendered to them this invitation. It has been accepted in true military style, to the corps of 1812 to assemble at their head-quarters at a given hour, to march up in military style to the church. And all the rabble, small boys and loafers, will be on hand, and the "Corps of Veterans of the War of 1812," to the sound of martial music, will move up Broadway to partake of the spiritual festivities provided for them. But the end

mosity or concerted action of dancingthe Tract Society, and since, therefore, the way seems open for an appeal to them before any objec-tion on their part has had time to manifest itself, (and thus necessarily cripple, and indefinitely post-pone, the movements of the Society in relation to

# From the New York Tribune

forms of the Constitution, was sufficient to settle deeds into masterly activity. Many a time, to be all the affairs of the Republic. The Kansas trouble wicked is only to be billious, and to be diabolical is all the affairs of the Republic. The Kansas trouble ended with his advent. The Nicaragua question lapsed when he took the oaths. He foresaw an administration as peaceful as that of Mr. Munroe. He went into his place with prodigious complacency, and considered the storm to be appeased. He squated himself, like a kind of King Canute, and compete the complex of the squate himself, like a kind of King Canute, and compete the competition of the keptules wisked is only to be billious, and to be diabolical is wisked is only to be billious, and to be diabolical is wisked is only to be billious, and to be diabolical is wisked is only to be billious, and to be diabolical is wisked is only to be billious, and to be diabolical is wisked is only to be billious, and to be diabolical is wisked is only to be billious, and to be diabolical is wisked is only to be billious, and to be diabolical is wisked is only to be billious, and to be diabolical is wisked is only to be billious, and to be diabolical is wisked is only to be billious, and to be diabolical is wisked is only to be billious, and to be diabolical is wisked is only to be billious, and to be diabolical is wisked is only to be billious, and to be diabolical is wisked is only to be billious, and to be diabolical is wisked is only to be billious, and to be diabolical is wisked is only to be billious, and to be diabolical is wisked is only to be billious, and to be diabolical is wisked is only to be billious, and to be diabolical is wisked is only to be diabolical is wisked is only to be diabolical is wisked is only to be diabolical is a diabolical in the wisk of the wis manded the waves of conscience and of intellect to be stayed. Unfortunate Canute-Buchanan! You are already spattered, and drenched, and salted.

We suppose that Mr. Buchanan must, by a sort of contagion during his residence abroad, have been infected by the delusions, which now, after a long interval, like those of hydrophobia, are exhibited. He approves of the unquestioned authority of kings; He approves of the unquestioned authority of kings; but he is unmindful of the fact that he has not 100,000 bayonets to back him up. Because he can make postemasters, and collectors, and ambassadors, he fancies he can make the opinion of the people. Because he can make Nathan Clifford a Judge, (as the Roman Emperor made his horse Consul.) he thinks that he may do what, in his sovereign capacity he was always to do Because he can ity, he may please to do. Because he has a subservient majority in the Senate, he mistakes the Senavient majority in the Senate, he mistakes the Senatorial tenure, and imagines it to be for life. Because
the Democratic party has been almost uniformly
successful in the past, he thinks it must be uniformly inevitable in the future. The poor old man!
He is like the Bourbons. He has forgotten nothing,
and he has learned nothing. He cannot see that his
party, under the influence of a diffused intelligence
and humanity, is melting away; that it can no
longer count upon the great Presidential vote of
New York of Ohio, that withlonger count upon the great Presidential vote of New England, of New York, of Ohio; that with-New England, of New York, of Ohio; that within itself it contains the elements of dissolution. He comes to us almost from a generation past and gone; he comes to us from the times when Gag Atherton could kick the petitions of Northern constituencies out of the House, and when such humble but honorable remonstrances were huddled under the table of the Senate. He is wedded to the past, and insensible to the present. Nothing which he has done since he assumed his high office shows him to be any thing better than a Rip Van Winkle rudely awakened by his election to the Presidency. Indeed, (respect being out of the question,) we hardly know whether to pity or to laugh. When the President and his Secretary of State put their 'frosty pows' together, it is a spectacle for gods and men.

helplessly weak. He has been in office for ten months. During that time, the Kansas trouble has become more troublesome than ever before. During that time, the Nicaragua pirate has made another spasmodic effort. During that time, our diplomatic relations with England have been in an unsettled condition. During that time, the Utah rebellion has ripened. What has the President done? Nothing, or worse than nothing. He has appointed a Governor of Kansas, and he has turned him out of office. He has arrested William Walker, and he has released him. He has held the diplomatic appointments as a cautious whist-player holds his trumps, nominating nobody and recalling nobody, although several first-rate powers have sent special embassies to Washington. He has despatched a gallant little army, to flounder through the almost inthomless snows, to reach Utah, or to perish. And he has, to state his most explicit achievement, asked and obtained of Congress a loan of millions upon he has, to state his most explicit achievement, asked and obtained of Congress a loan of millions upon

### HOW GOV. REEDER ESCAPED FROM KANSAS.

The Herald of Freedom, in Kansas, is publishing some remarkable incidents in the history of the Ter-ritory. Here is an account of Gov. Reeder's flight during the excitement between the two hostile par-

Gov. Reeder being unprotected, and the U. S. Government, in its Executive and Judiciary Departments, arrayed against him, determined to leave the Territory. Finding it unsafe to remain longer with the Investigating Committee, he retired to a friend's house near Lawrence, where he remained but a short time. His enemies not finding him as they expected, with the Committee, immediately sent to Leavenworth and Kansas City, to watch the steamboats. Guards were stationed on the roads, and also at the steamboat landings, as far down as Lexington, to Guards were stationed on the roads, and also at the steamboat landings, as far down as Lexington, to search the boats and prevent his escape. He, however, succeeded in eluding his pursuers, and with the friendly assistance of Mr. Jenkins, succeeded in arriving safely at Kansas City. Here he was taken charge of by Col. Eldridge, and secreted in the American Hotel. On the arrival of G. W. Brown, from Alton, the hotel was surrounded by an infuriated mob, as related in the preceding chapter, threatening forcible search and seizure. This greatly added to the danger of Gov. Reeder. But the ly added to the danger of Gov. Reeder. But the courage and address of Col Eldridge saved, his hotel from search, and the Governor from seizure and probable death.

conclusion, that 'it will not pay' to let one half the genius and worth of a holy humanity lie undeveloped and unemployed, because the possessors, by an accident of birth, are women.

The world will admire the statues of Miss Hosmer, the paintings of Lydia Spencer and Rosa-Bonheur, the oratory of Lucy Stone, the song of Jenny Lind, the authorship of Harriet B. Stowe, the tales of Currer Bell, and the poems of E. Barrett Browning, the learning of Miss Peabody, and the astronomy of Mrs. Somerville. Women of rare endow ments are now no longer rare, and the young men of his mouth, and an axe on his shoulder, and a bundle over are must bestir their masculine faculties, and in his mouth, and an axe on his shoulder, and a bundle over are must bestir their masculine faculties. our age must bestir their masculine faculties, and keep in advance of these, or they will indeed be held as the husbands of the Mrs. Smiths; or they must follow the lecturer's advice, and never marry a strong-minded woman—which, according to Webster and Worcester, means 'a woman of vigorous mind.'

And we do hope to live to see the day when a soft-pated man will not be called an old granny or a soft-pated man will not be called an old granny or a meant of the colored and unobserving the evening apparently unobserved and unobserving. As soon as it had become sufficiently dark, and the crowd had retired from the landing, Mr. Edward Eldridge, brother of the Colonel, and bis wife, came in a skiff to the landing, and Gov. Reeder stepped in. They rowed during the night twenty-eight miles to Liberty, when they landed. Here they remained the colored and unobserving.

river, when the Governor went on board, took a deck passage with the laborers and the boat hands, and in due time landed safely at St. Charles, from which he made his passage across the country to Illinois. RELIGIOUS POPULARITY-SEEKING AND MONEY-MAK

ing. Religionists, philanthropists, etc. etc., seem to be rapidly adopting the wind-raising tricks of the world's jockies and quacks. Read the following from the Boston Journal's New York correspondent

for discourses. But one of the latest devices comes off on Sunday next. A new house of worship has been opened in the upper part of the city. The church is a feeble one, and the audience is small, and to make noted the place and attract a crowd, a military company has been invited to attend public worship in this new edifice on Sunday P. M.

The Old Veterans have had tendered to them this

Tract in question.

Since there seems to be, just now, no special aniwill be answered. The crowd will be there; the will be full of the matter; and perhaps a fine con-gregation and a fine salary will grow out of the contrivance.

'This is a fast age, and humbug did not die wh

T. Barnum failed. How much the Sabbath will pone, the movements of the Society in the section see this them.) I trust your readers may ere long see this be promoted and godliness increased may be learned by computing the blessings of Sabbath military distinction.

C. K. W.

DELUSIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Buchanan was, by an inscrutable Providence, permitted to believe that his election, under the bed-time, have provoked the 'old man' with his getting a pair of hands, looking like a couple of toads, that he could.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, in his late speech at the celebration of Forefathers' Day in New York, declared that it was no use for people to object to this or that theme being introduced into sermons, for the moment any subject was treated from the pulpit, it became sacred!

Can priestly arrogance go further than this? and does Henry Ward Beecher really believe that people of the present age will swallow any such nonsense? If so, he awards them but precious little credit for intelligence, or even common sense.—Boston Herald.

He must be very credulous who supposes that Henry Ward Beecher ever uttered such 'nons

The London Morning Post thus speaks, in very recent number, of the traffic in Gircussian girl in Turkey:—

Perceiving that, when the Russians shall hav re-occupied the Caucasus, this traffic in white slaves will be over, the Circassian dealers have redoubled their efforts, ever since the commencement of the Peace Conferences, to introduce into Turkey the greatest possible number of women, while the opportunity of doing so lasted.

A Sad Case. A Revolutionary Soldier Suffering for Want of Food.—A case has been brought to our notice that should receive the immediate attention of the charitable. On the south-east corner of Knox street, in a miserable shell of a house, there resides John O'Brian Skenadore, a half-breed Indian, nearly one hundred and six years of age! With him lives a grand-daughter and her child. Skenadore is a man of superior intelligence, having been educated in Paris. He came to this country with Lafayette, and fought in the revolution under Gen. Washington Although so far advanced in years, his voice is strong and powerful, and when conversing about Washing ton, he seems inspired with new life, He is, to all appearance, hale and hearty, save that he is considerably weakened by the deprivation of food and the loss of sleep. Last week, a daughter of his grand-child daughter has managed to beg just sufficient to keep life in the family, while the old man has become a enfeebled from the lack of food, that he has scarcely been able to move about. He says if he only has considered to the control of t charitable. On the south-east corner of Knox st in a miserable shell of a house, there resides to Bo not let us be misunderstood. If we have indulged in lightness of speech, it has been out of no disrespect for ability, patriotism, and long public service; but rather because the mammoth demands of the time have been met in such a mineing and minniken way by the Administration, which seems to be emulous of rivalling its predecessor in catastrophe, and of being the architect of its own ruin. Mr. Buchanan has started, as Mr. Pierce started with the idea of a perpetual Democratic party, just as some religionists indulge the idea of one eternal Church. But already the foundations, seemingly so deep and so stable, are shifting and sliding from under the President. A wise man might stay the wreck; a bold man hight delay it; a cunning man might conocal it; but a weak man must (God help him!) go down with the tide. And, sorry we are to say it! the President is week—hopelessly and

Aver's Pills

Prom D. E. W. Carteright, of New Orleans.

"Your Pills are the prince of purses. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but vary certain and effectual in their action on the lowels, which makes them invainable to us in the daily treatment of disease." FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LAVIE COMPLAINTS.

Prom D. Theodore Bell, of New York Cup.

"Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an apprint, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of billions, consistent than any one rausedy I can mention. I sinserely rejoice that we have at length a purzative which is worthy the confidence of the procession and the people."

DYSPHPSIA — INDIOENTION.

DYSPRESIA — INDICESTION.

From Dr. Heavy J. Kraz, of St. Louis.

"The PILLS you were kind enough to send me have been all used in my piractice, and have satisfied me that they are truly an extraordinary medicine. So peculiarly are they adapted to the diseases of the human system, that they seem to work upon them alone. I have cured some cases of dyspensies and indicestion with them, which had resisted the population of the state of the complaints for which you recommend them."

DYSENTERY — DIARRICKA — RELAX.

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

"Your PILLS have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best specients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an exceptable and convenient for the use of women and children."

enildren."

INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION—WORMS—SUPPRESSION.

From Ers. E. Smart, who proceins as a Physician and Midney's in Boston.

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

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originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease."

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD — SCROFULA — ERYSIPELAS — SALT RHEUM — THTTER — TUMORS —
RHEUMATISM — GOUT — NEURALOIA.

Prom Dr. Esebiel Hall, Philadelphia.

"You were right, Doctor, in saying that your Pills purify the blood. They do that. I have used them of late years in my practice, and agree with your statements of their efficacy. They stimulate the exercitories, and carry off the impurities that stagnate in the blood, engendering disease. They stimulate the organs of digestion, and intuse vitality and vigor into the system.

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

FOR HADLOIR — SICK HEADACHE— FOUL STOM.

you deserve great credit for them."

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

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Bultimore.

\*\*DRAN DR. AVER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have curred with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purpositive medicane. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my saily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

we have, I or course value them highly."

All Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist, and
every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and profested by law from cousterfelts, and consequently can be relied on as gennine,
without admissration. It supplies the surest remedy the
world has ever known for the cure of all pulmonary complaints; for COURS, COLDS, HOARRANIS. ASTRIA, CROUN,
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for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of
the disease. As time makes these facts wider and better
known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American
pessant to the palaces of European kings. Throughout
this entire country, in every state and city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, Canary Pactoral is known
as the best of all remedies for diseases of the throat and
lungs. In many foreign countries it is extansively 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 dangerous affections of the lungs yield to it; if was can dependent the assurance of intelligent physicians, whose business
is to know; in short, if there is any reliance upon any
thing, then is it trefutably proven that this medicine closs
cure the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and
all other remedies known to mankind. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues, and the unmistakable benefit conferred on
thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the
reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies have
been thrust upon the community, have failed, and been
discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred
benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced
cures too numerous and remarkable to be forgotten.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,

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

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Amos Baker, Esq., Principal of Chapman Hall

Rev. J. W. OLMSTEAD, Editor of the Watchman and Reflector, Rev. C. F. BARNARD, Warren St. Chapel.

Prof. H. B. HACKETT, Newton Theological Seminary.
Prof. ALVAH HOVEY,
Rev. O. S. STEARNS, Newton Centre. Rev. J. NEWTON BROWN, D. D., Philadelphia. Rev. L. F. Brecher, D. D., Principal of Saratoga Female Seminary. Boston, May 1, 1857.

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