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DOLLARS, 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. Advertisements making less than one square in serted three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,

Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societics are authorised to receive subscriptions for Tun The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-

cial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz : - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMURL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.



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

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, OUR PATREES, IN PRANING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE BIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it ean only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.*

— WILLIAM ELLERY CHANKING.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1858.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1411.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

WHAT THE SLAVE-DRIVING SOUTH DE-MANDS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Now that the case of Judge Loring is once more before the Legislature of Massachusetts, in connectim with the Personal Liberty Bill, (one provision of which, as pertaining to his office of Judge of Probate, he defiantly tramples under his feet,) we deem it highly edifying, and equally strengthening to the back-bone, to republish some of the insolent threats and bullying demands of the Southern journals, made immediately after the passage of the aforesaid Bill, and with reference to its ensetment.

This is the language of the Louisville (Ky.) Jour-

The recent nullifying legislation of Massachusetts receives grave consideration from every friend of the Union. It will lead to similar retaliatory legislation on the part of the Southern States against her, and all other States following her example. She and others will again retaliate against the South, and thus, by mere separate State legislation, all the valuable purposes of the Union will be destroyed, and in the opinion of none will it be worth preserv-

Massachusetts cannot, under the plea of ignorance, escape the imputation of having wilfully rerance, escape the imputation of miving within re-nounced her allegiance to the Union, or, in other words, wilfully refused to perform her duties under the national compact. By the legislative counte-nance she has given to the theft and robbery of Southern property, by the immunity she promises to the thieves and robbers, and by the official exaltation of the more prominent of the aiders and abet-tors of those thieves and robbers, she knowingly viclaims all sense of propriety and justice, and hurls a presumptuous and vindictive defiance against the

The New Orleans Picayune says :-

It is not in the South alone, outraged as every Southern State is, in its most essential rights, by the late legislation of the Massachusetts Legislature on the Fugitive Slave Law, that public opinion is rising in indignant reprobation. All over the country, the press, without respect to party divisions, speaks with singular unanimity of the disloyalty to the Union, the disregard of the Constitution, and the aggressive temper towards the slaveholding which are manifest in the spirit and letter of their atrocious law. Except now and then a furious abolition oracle, like the New York Tribune, Musichusetts has no defenders outside of her own imits. From within these, too, we are glad to have opeurrent voices, raised earnestly and conrageously, in protest against the ruling madness of the day, come back from all quarters of the Union against th act by which the State has been placed in direct conflict with constitutional laws of Congress, and every citizen of the State who may aid in executing the law is put under the ban of disfranchisement, and almost of outlawry. -

war, only to be avoided, unless the State recedes, by chasetts is out of the Union by her own act, and the determination that she will be altogether foreign, if she will not be altogether loyal. The position she has been made to occupy is incompatible with her duties to the Union, and in derogation of the most perfect rights of other States in it; and it is to be decided soon, in what way and how we cannot forese, whether she is to be restored to her harmony with the other States within the Union, or the Union is to sustain the inevitable shock of a sepa-

A correspondent of the Picayune makes the following recommendation :-

'It now becomes the people of the whole South to express their opinion of this outrage, in a man-ner which shall not only be heard, but shall be felt also. Let Southern sentiment be aroused. Let the merchants, shippers and importers of goods from and into every Southern port at once hold public meetings, and solemnly pledge themselves that, until the repeal of that nefarious law, they will in every and in all cases refuse to ship a pound of freight by any vessel belonging to a port in Massachusetts, provided a vessel from any other port can be had. also. Let Southern sentiment be aroused. Let the

Let them further pledge themselves not to buy a yard of cotton, or other manufactures made in Massachusetts, when a similar article can be had

from any other State.

Let the citizens of the whole South abstain from entering the State of Massachusetts, or paying one dollar for the benefit of her railroads or hotels.'

This is what the Charleston (S. C.) Standard says :-'A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune recommends that every lawyer in the Southern States shall pledge himself to his brethren of the bar and the community, that he will not aid in the collec-tion of any debt or claim for a citizen of Massachusetts, in any court, until the act referred to is repealed. The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail adopts this suggestion, and recommends it to the consideration of the Supreme Court now in session. The Mail also proposes that Southern bankers and brokers shall join in this movement, and refuse Boston paper for call the state of the constitution of the suprementation.

The Mobile Daily Register says :-

It is perfectly certain that Massachusetts must expunge this act from her statute book, or she must be herself expunged from the Union. The fifteen slave States, at least, cannot consent to a continuation of the partnership upon any such terms. Of the present confederacy, the Constitution is the only bond and rule of action. If the States cannot live together under it, there is nothing left but to break up, and begin de novo. If we cannot come together on principles of common consent, we must live apart. What is certain is, that we cannot keep to-gether on the basis of the present compact, broken in an essential part by one of the parties to it.'

This is what the Richmond Enquirer proposes:-Let us pass laws punishing with fine and imprisonment our own citizens 'who shall receive or ship any goods or article whatever by a Massachusetts or receive resed on who shall thin to Massachusetts, or receive vissel, or who shall ship to Massachusetts, or receive in any vessel sailing direct from Massachusetts, any goods, grain, or other article, no matter to whom such ressel may belong, and also subjecting to like punishment any one who shall hold any intercourse with the captain or crew of a Massachusetts vessel whilst in our waters.' We suggest this for consideration.

county, Missouri, held at Columbia, the following among other resolutions was passed :--

Resolved. That the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, declaring the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional, and of no binding force within the limits of that State, and the passage of the

Personal Liberty Bill, in defiance of the Governor's veto, by the Legislature of Massachusetts, whereby the Fugitive Slave Law is practically nullified within the limits of that Commonwealth, are alarming evidences of fanaticism, nullification and treaso calculated to foment discord among the people of the States, and ultimately to dissolve the Union.

Here is the action of a public meeting held in Howard county, Missouri :-

Resolved, That we will patronize no merchant who hereafter purchases any part or parcel of his goods in Massachusetts, or deals in any of the wares or products of that State, so long as the present in-

as regard our constitutional rights.

From the Huntsville [Ala.] American Independent, Dec. 19. BROWNLOW'S LECTURE.

Rev. W. G. Brownlow addressed a very large audience in Huntsville on Saturday night last, on the subject of slavery. According to previous determination, he has set out on a tour, which will be connation, he has set out on a tour, which will be connected by the set of satellites. We tremble when we see the roll of these myrmination.

futed, by Fred. Douglass, a negro orator. Said he was prepared to meet Fred's case; that he intended to take with him a negro from Knoxville, a slave, known as Alf Anderson, who should meet and discuss the subject with Fred. Said Alf was a large, fine-looking negro—reads and writes well—had some experience as a public speaker—being in the habit of addressing his colored brothren on the subject of temperance—a strong, forcible speaker—a native of East Tennessee. He would meet all their colored orators—advocate and illustrate Southern slavery, and oppose abolitionism. And, in the meantime, if they could induce Alf to go with them upon an underground railroad to Canada, or to remain in their glorious land of freedom, he would offer no opposition, but let them steal him if they could.

To Greeley's proposition, he said that the colored orators that shall dare to measure are duments with him. According to the well-established laws of chivalry, as laid down by Don Quixotte, while his master, the knight-errant, is vindicating the superiority of his peerless Dulciena, Slavery, against all comers, his trusty Squire will be engaged in belaboring those recreants whose meaner degree renders them unworthy of feeling the weight of the mighty arm.

This African apostle of slavery, moreover, is to bring more than the weight of his words to the service of the gospel he is sent to preach—he is to enforce it by the power of his example and the beauty is distributed by the color of the gospel he is sent to preach—he is to enforce it by the power of his example and the beauty is distributed by the color of the gospel he is sent to preach—he is to be presented to accept the treacherous gift of freedom, and his mission and of freedom, he would offer no opposition, but let them steal him if they could.

glorious land of freedom, he would offer no opposition, but let them steal him if they could.

To Greeley's proposition, he said that, as a Southern gentleman, he could not meet Fred, because of the color of his skin: still he thought there was not as honorable, and says was not as honorable.

but they were not among these graceless agitators, nor did they approve either their doctrines or policy. Said if he found any of their vagabond philanthropists in heaven, where he hoped to go after death, he should believe they got into that world of bliss will be overwhelmed by the weight of his authority. nd here in the South, who came from the North; and purity by practising a fraud upon the doorkeep-

The Doctor was particularly hard about the Nor-hern portion of the Methodist Church. Said he had been among them, and knew them well. Said the clergy among them would enter their fine church-es on the Sabbath day, and preach feelingly against

SELECTIONS.

From the New York Trib PARSON BROWNLOW.

It is but too true! It was a flattering tale which that hussy Hope told us when she made us believe that the invasion with which we were threatened might never burst upon our borders. Parson Brown-low, the Fighting Parson, has already taken the At a meeting of 'the people of Howard county,'
Mo., irrespective of party, convened at the Court
House in Fayette, June 4th, the following resolutions, among others, were unanimously adopted:—
Resolved, That we will patronize no merchant holding a sort of muster of himself, a review of his
own forces, before addressing himself to the scrious who hereafter purchases any part or parcel of his goods in Massachusetts, or deals in any of the wares or products of that State, so long as the present infamous nullification laws disgrace her statutes.

Resolved, That we carnestly recommend to all the citizens of the slaveholding States to assist us in the good work of starving the knaves and fanatics of Massachusetts into honest, law-abiding citizens, by marronizing the manufacturers of such States only as regard our constitutional rights.

own forces, before addressing himself to the serious business of the war, at Huntsville, Alabama. On that occasion, as we learn from the American Independent, of that place, he made proclamation, at the head of himself, of the plan of his attack, so that we can have no ground for complaining that we are taken by surprise. At this moment, he is laying in his supplies, and providing his munitions of war, in the Southern country. In the discharge of this essential duty of a good general, he intends to own forces, before addressing himself to the serious this essential duty of a good general, he intends to visit all sections of the South, to see the negroes on all sorts of plantations, 'so that he may be fully posted, and able to meet the Abolitionists, and tell them to their faces that they are liars.' He

nation, he has set out on a tour, which will be continued through the present winter and coming spring and summer—remaining in the South during the winter, and proceeding to the North so soon as the dogwood blossoms are visible in the spring. The large audience present were highly pleased with the address, and were convinced of his entire ability to handle the subject, and of his being the very man to meet the hypocritical fanatics face to face, and to by apostolic blows and knocks.

'Prove his doctrines orthodox
By apostolic blows and knocks.'

'Retremble when we see the roll of these myrmidons, thus destined to swift destruction, head-dos, thus destined to swift destruction. By apostolic blows and knocks.

He stated that it was his intention to visit all sections of the South—to see the negroes on the cotton plantations, the sugar plantations, and the rice plantations—immediately before going North, that he might be fully posted, and able to meet the Abbilitionists, and tell them to their face that they are liars. He would visit the negroes in their cabins in all these sections, and then go among the slavery haters fresh from the scenes of 'woe and misery,' so feelingly pictured by 'old Aunt Harriet Beecher Stowe' and her brood of satellites. He would tell them to their faces that they were hypocrites and liars. He would challenge their big men—their freedom-sfirekers—to meet him on the stump, and to discuss the question fully and fairly. He desired to meet Greeley Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher, Garrison, or any other of the big guns of anti-slavery, whom he would denounce as infidels, as slanderers, as hypocrites, as liars, and as God-forsaken wretches generally, and would prove to all honest, right-thinking men that they were such.

Greeley had proposed that when Mr. B. arrived in New York, he should be met, and his argument refuted, by Fred. Douglass, a negro orator. Said he was prepared to meet Fred's case; that he intonded the proposed that when Mr. B. arrived in New York, he should be met, and his argument refuted, by Fred. Douglass, a negro orator. Said he was prepared to meet Fred's case; that he intonded the proposed that when Mr. B. arrived in New York, he should be met, and his argument refuted, by Fred. Douglass, a negro orator. Said he was prepared to meet Fred's case; that he intonded the proposed that when Mr. B. arrived in New York, he should be met, and his argument refuted, by Fred. Douglass, a negro orator. Said he was prepared to meet Fred's case; that he intonded the high proposed that when Mr. B. arrived in New York, he should be met, and his argument refuted, by Fred. Douglass, a negro orator. Said he was prepared to meet Fred's case;

who was not as honorable, and every way as worthy for confidence, as any Black Republican editor, polician or preacher in all that ungodly region.

He said he had no confidence in the politician or the divine at the North who was engaged in this fillanous agitation of the slavery question. There whom he comes to company to fix the date of horometry as eminently proper to fix the date of horometry as eminently proper to fix the date of such a missionary adventure. Be this as it may, he is coming, as an apostle of the church militant.

> Of this, he gave an example at Huntsville, where he proved from the Scriptures that our Savior recognized slavery, and that it was an institution which existed and had been recognized by God from time immemorial.' So that, being forewarned, it

which existed and had been recognized by God from had been among them, and knew them well. Said the clergy among them would enter their fine churches on the Sabbath day, and preuch feelingly against the sin of slavery, and shed burning lears over the oppressions of the 'servile progeny of Ham' in the Southern States—their membership would respond in tears to the harangues of their pastors, and on the next day, in a business transaction, they would cheat a Southern slave out of the pewter that ornamented the head of his walking-stick!

But we have not space to give oven a synopsis of the address, nor did we take notes to do so. The speech was a forcible one, and exceedingly appropriate. The speaker proved from the Scriptures that our Savior recognized slavery, and that it was an institution which existed and had been recognized with us, when we recall the terms of the combat probable of the safety in the state of the combat probable of the safety of the safety we think all our readers will agree with us, when we recall the terms of the combat probable of the address, nor did we take notes to do so. The speech was a forcible one, and exceedingly appropriate. The speaker proved from the Scriptures that our Savior recognized slavery, and that it was an institution which existed and had been recognized will be sufficient to the safe and the same of the address, nor did we take notes to do so. The speech was a forcible one, and exceedingly appropriate. The speaker proved from the Scriptures that our Savior recognized slavery, and that it was an institution which existed and had been recognized will be sufficient to the safe and the same of the safety, and the same of the address, nor did we take notes to do so. The speech was a forcible one, and exceedingly appropriate. The speaker proved from the same of the same of

cumstance is an answer at all points to any argument that he, or men infinitely greater than he, could bring in behalf of slavery, on its merits.

Indeed, the existence of such a man as this Revered bruiser is argument enough against the institution under which he has grown up. Where, at the North, would such a man be endured, in the humblest of pulpits? Coarse, brutal, vulgar, illiterate, unable to write two consecutive sentences of good English, without senses and without manners, he thinks himself competent to encounter such men as Messrs, Beecher, Parker and Phillips, and to confound all their attempts to prove that Freedom is better than Slavery! We hardly think any of the gentlemen he specifies in his challenge will think their time well spent in his society. Slavery, indeed, is not a thing to be argued about. It is a matter of instinct, and not of ratiocination. It is blaspheny against God to maintain that he has made on very review of his childway to be the schools. blasphemy against God to maintain that he has made one portion of his children to be the absolute property, subject to all the incidents of property, of another portion, and it is an insult to reason and common sense to seek out arguments in support of such a doctrine. To enter into a discussion a question is to admit that there is an inch of a question is to admit that there is an inch of ground for the defender to stand upon. Any Mormon Elder can prove the divine ordination of polygamy, its permission by Christ and the Apostles, and its adaptation to the wants of mankind, by as many quotations from the Bible, and as many argustitute polygony for slavery in every one of Mr. Brownlow's sixteen propositions, and maintain them by as strong a force of argument and as great a weight of authority as Mr. Calboun, or President ord, let alone Mr. Brownlow, could furnish in behalf of the political necessity and the divine origin of slavery. We do not imagine that the extremest of slavery. We do not imagine that the extremest Abolitionists can desire anything more to their purpose, than the exhibition Mr. Brownlow proposes making of himself, throughout the North. Seeing what manner of minister, scholor and gentleman he has grown up to be under the influence of slavery, hey can leave it safely to the mother-wit of the Yankees to infer from the fruit what manner of tree it is that bears it.

THRILLING CONGRESSIONAL REMIN-

est and most memorable occasions ever witnessed in that old Hall :

On the 18th of January, 1837, the House adopted the usual rule to lay Anti-Slavery petitions on the table; this being denominated the 'Hawes Gag,' to distinguish it from the 'Patten Gag,' and the 'Atherton Gag.' On Monday, the 6th of February, 1837, Mr. Adams having occupied an hour or more in exhausting his pile of Anti-Slavery memorials, paused, and looking significantly at Mr. Speaker Polk, said, 'I hold in my hand a paper purporting to be a petition from certain slaves. If I should present it to the House, would it go on the table under the order of the 18th of January?' The Speaker seemed havildered, and had just time to Speaker seemed bewildered, and had just time to stammer out something about the gravity of the question, when the entire Pro-Slavery side of the hamber exploded with the most intense wrath. Let him be expelled! 'screamed a score of voices.
'Let him be expelled!' shouted Dixon H. Lewis, whose huge body, weighing five hundred avoirdupois, came waddling and wheezing towards the Clerk's desk. The whole corps of Oligarchs were on their feet, screaming, swearing, gesticulating like demons.
Polk plied his gavel and called to order in vain, while the spectators in the overhanging galleries caught the spirit of the scene, and were going wild with excitement. Quick as thought, resolutions were prepared for the expulsion of Mr. Adams, pased on the assumption that he had presented a petition from slaves for the abolition of slavery. Ere they were fairly before the House, they were offered in a modified form by Mr. Waddy Thompson, now demanding the severest censure rather than ex-pulsion. Thereupon the debate began. It raged violently three days. Thompson, Dromgoole, Wise and Underwood leading off for the slavocracy, while violently three days. Thompson, Dromgoole, Wise and Underwood leading off for the slavocracy, while Lincoln, Cushing, Phillips, Granger and others, defended Adams. During the height of the tempest, the rotunds, the galleries, the passages of the Capitol being filled with an excited throng, the colleagues and friends of Mr. Adams felt great anxiety not only for his fate in the House, but for his personal safety. Meantime, the resolutions were going through various modifications, all tending to soften their terms and mitigate their conclusions. All this time, the old Roman sat unmoved in his place, the calmest man in the Chamber, with the incendias days of the commerce of the North. This was a serious charge to make, and was not generally believed at the time; but there cannot now remain a this time, the old Roman sat unmoved in his place, the calmest man in the Chamber, with the incending ry petition safely locked up in his desk. At length it began to leak out that the paper was not exactly such a document as the slaveholders in their hot haste had imagined it to be. Whereupon, Drumgoole, of Virginia, still further modified the resolutions by setting forth that the member from Massachusetts had 'given color to the idea that slaves had a right to petition,' etc., a phrase on which Adams coasted him alive. Finally, the Pro-Slavery side of the House began to suspect that they were pursuing the negro in the wrong direction: that if there was a colored individual in the case at all, he was more likely to be found in the paling than in the petition, and so they stopped to take breath. Then Mr. Adams rose to address the House. With great deliberation, his voice pitched on a shrill key that penetrated to the corner of the galleries, and with a serious blow of sectionalism is directed at the New England fisheries. At the very first meeting of the Committee on Commerce, and with the greatest possible haste, it directed its chairman to report a bill to repeal the law mentioned above. By this law, the government agrees to pay about \$25,000 annually, to be distributed among about 25,000 annually. It is said that this indirectly adds to the aggregate wealth of the country from four to five million dollars annually.

But the most significant fact manifested itself on Thursday last, in the Senate, through Mr. Toombs. On the 6th inst. the Richmond South newspaper contained a blood and thunder article, demanding the repeal of the Navigation laws, and that foreign the culmest man in the Chamber, with the incendia-ry petition safely locked up in his desk. At length Adams rose to address the House. With great deliberation, his voice pitched on a shrill key that pentrated to the corner of the galleries, and with a frail bit of paper rustling in his aged hand, he called the Speaker's attention to the question he had put to him three days ago, which still remained unanswered, viz: Whether a paper purporting to be a petition from slaves, would, if he vere to present it, go on the table under the order of the 18th of January? Looking around with a mingled expression of sarcastic cunning and lofty scorn which Lord Chatham would have envied, he cried in a voice of thunder, but in a sharp hissing tone such as light-and we can understand what sectionalism means to accomplish. hunder, but in a sharp hissing tone such as light-ning might be supposed to employ if it spoke at all, AND AM I TO BE EXPELLED FROM THIS LOQUACIOUS.

The Disunianists at their work-Construction of Committees—New England Ignored on the Committee of Ways and Means—Attempt to Abolish Fishing Bounties, and Repeal of Navigation Laws.

It is not necessary to theorize much about the real purposes of the men who control James Bu-chanan, and have control of the national government. and its adaptation to the wants of mankind, by as many quotations from the Bible, and as many arguments from the nature of things, as Mr. Brownlow can bring in avor of slavery. Indeed, he could substitute polygony for slavery in comments from the nature of things, as Mr. Brownlow can bring in avor of slavery in comments and the Apostles, by and have control of the national governments. To make a faithful record of passing events is all that is necessary. No sensible person can misinterpret their meaning. All the movements of the administration party have been directed. ministration party have been directed, thus far, in the present Congress, to weaken the North and strengthen the South, preparatory to an intention which is not now disguised, as I shall show, to dis-solve the Union of the States. This will be good news to our Garrisonian opponents. God preserve them from their allies!

In the first place, analyze the Committees in both Houses, and it will be found that they are so con-strued as not only to control the unfair proportion of Republicans placed upon them, but to give pre-dominance to the South over both Republicans and Northern Democrats! This necessity partially grew out of a dread the South had for Douglas, when the Committees were created, and is in accordance with the repeated declarations of Southern men, that Northern Democrats cannot be trusted on the question of slavery upon its merits; that the only way to control them is to buy them with the offices. THRIBLING CONGRESSIONAL REMIN'
ISCENCE.

The Albany Evening Journal, in an interesting sketch of scenes and incidents that occurred in the old Representatives' Hall, during its thirty years' occupancy by Congress, thus describes one of the warmeupancy by Congress, thus describes one of the warmeupancy by Congress, thus describes one of the warmend to the control them is to buy them with the offices.

By this means, they propose to carry the Lecompton Constitution through Congress. The nominations of all the Postmasters, and other officers, requiring confirmed. So I learn.

For instance, if Mr. Capen, the new Postmaster of Boston, should dare support the policy of Doug-las against the Lecompton Constitution, the nomi-

do the clean thing quite yet.

It will be remembered that there was considerable delay about the construction of the Senate Committees when Congress assembled, and one point in dis-pute was, whether Douglas should be continued as Chairman of the Committee on Territories. It was finally settled that, to leave him off, would be inter-preted as reading him out of the Democratic party, and they were not prepared to do that, until he had an opportunity to show his hand. Mason, of Va., hit upon the plan which was finally adopted, name of the committee for the Lecompton Constitution, so that Douglas would either be compelled to vote with his party—four Lecompton Democrats—or to join with the two 'black Republicans'—Messrs. Collamer and Wade—leaving him powerless!

The Committees on Commerce, in the Senate and House, are mostly composed of men, the majority of whom are hostile to the New England fisheries, to the navigation of the North, and especially to the

great interest of internal improvements.

Here is a direct blow, which, if successful, will destroy the navigation of the North. This is only carrying out the opinions often expressed by Mr. Toombs in the Senate. Repeal the navigation laws, and admit foreign vessels to register in this country, and the coastwise trade of the North is destroyed. Commercial men can see in this utter ruin, and they are cautioned, if they would defeat the scheme, to take action forthwith. The House Committee on Commerce will undoubtedly concur with the Senate Committee, and there is great fear that both measures will be consummated. The whole North should unite to prevent the supendous wrong.

There is a reason why the South desires to destroy the fishing fleet of New England, which does not appear on the surface. They know that the bounty paid to fishermen contributes to build up a force which, in case of war, internal or otherwise, will be a protection to our Northern commerce. The history of the war of the revolution, and the war of the revolution.

peculiarly emphatic and characteristic manner, that Mr. Buchanan wants the four Regiments he asks for, for the same purpose that he requires the steam sloops—to carry out the doctrines of the Ostend Circular, and steal Cuba. When the proposed steam sloops are constructed and equipped, and are on Southern waters, and the four Regiments are raised and equipped, and are on Southern soil, and the additional Regiment asked for in Keitt's bill, on Wednesday, is raised and equipped for Texas, it is not altogether certain what service they will be required to perform! The least thing that Northern members of Congress should do, before voting on these projects, is to thoroughly investigate all these facts pertaining to them, and then act understandingly.

One of the latest outrages perpetrated against New England is manifest in the conduct of Speaker Orr, who, in filling the place occupied by Governor

Orr, who, in filling the place occupied by Governor Banks upon the Committee of Ways and Means, has, against precedent and expectation, entirely ignored New England! Her great interests on the most important Committee in the House is refused representation, and Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, is selected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, is the only Republican left on the Committee. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, is on the Committee, it is true, but having voted almost always against the Republicans, this Congress, le not claimed by them; but counting him with Mr. Howard, the Committee and the South by Mr. Banks when he was Speaker! What gigantic scheme does the South wish to force through the Committee of Ways and Means that has induced Mr. Orr to pack it thus? It is hoped that the opposition of the Committee and Orr to pack it thus? It is hoped that the opposi-tion will watch the reports of the Committee, and allow no item to pass over harriedly at the close of the session, as is the case usually. There is a 'nigger' in the fence somewhere.

ger in the tence somewhere.

I have already given a series of facts, which, in themselves, make a complete chain of evidence going to show that the government, legislative and executive, is sectional, and hastening on to dissolution.

There are more yet, and I will state one or two of them heads.

hem, briefly.

When it was intimated to the fire-eaters, that an effort would be made to send the Kansas Constitution here without the separate pro-slavery clause, the leading disunionists in this city sent a certain number of emissaries to the territory of Kansas, with instructions to have the separate proposition voted in; and in it went, and the Constitution is coming here with it. They gave as a reason for do-ing thus, that they wanted to make the pill as bitter as possible for the North, so as to produ ture the sooner. Now they assert that if

ter as possible for the North, so as to produce a rep-ture the sooner. Now they assert that if Congress refuses to adopt the Lecompton Constitution, they shall declare the Union dissolved. Wouldn't that be splendid! When the Union is dissolved, won't I be there to see!!

A respectable gentleman informs me that Jones, of Tennessee, said to him a few days ago, standing in the Capitol, 'The present is the last Congress that will ever assemble in this building. I have always been for the Union, but I am for it no longer!'

NCREASE AND HORRORS OF THE AFRI-CAN SLAVE TRADE.

The Washington correspondent of the New York fournal of Commerce furnishes the following extract rom a letter written by an officer of the U. S. sloop f war Cumberland, on the coast of Africa, the 20th On our arrival here '-in St. Paul de Loan

says the writer, 'we ascertained, contrary to expec-tations, founded upon what we had considered most authentic sources, that the slave trade had been re-sumed with redoubled activity of late, and the most of it was done by American vessels under the American flag, and most, if not all, in American built ships—Boston doing rather more than her share of the business.

Within the last three or four weeks, four captures

Within the last three or four weeks, four captures have been made by the British squadron—two of them, the Onward and the brig Charles, were of Boston, with Boston marked on their sterns, and provided with American registers, which had protected them about a month since; the barque Splendid, also of Boston, was captured by the Portuguese government for infraction of the laws as a slaver within her waters.

It would seem that, if one in five escape the vigilance of the cruisers, much profit is realized by the concern.

oncern.
It would also seem that New York, Boston and

New Orleans furnish most of the capital, while New Orleans is the grand nucleus of the outfit, though many vessels get away from New York direct for Africa.'

many vessels get away from New York direct for Africa.'

In the case of the Boston brig 'Charles,' which had been repeatedly examined, and passed unmolested, until laden with slaves, when borne down upon by a British steamer, and finding escape hopeless, 'the captain madly ran her ashore, carrying off some of the slaves, but sacrificing several hundred, who were drowned.' A portion only were rescued by the British vessel. Dozens of American vessels are now on the coast, engaged in this traffic—the river Congo being the centre of operations, but every river and inlet along this extensive coast abounds with its barracoons. The Cumberland was about to proceed to that deadly river, the Congo, but with little prospect of doing anything of importance in comparison with the fast, light, swift British war steamers.

A St. Helena correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing under date of Nov. 24, announces the capture of a number of slavers on the coast of Africa, and gives a description of the condition of a cargo of rescued Africans brought into that port. The letter says:

into that port. The letter says:

'In my last, I spoke of the revival of the slave trade on the Coast of Africa. By occasional arrivals since, we have heard of more captures, or cargoes waiting shipment, and large sums of money offered for vessels for their conveyance; and now we have actual demonstration of the awful traffic, he the arrival at this port, a few days since, of H. M. eleamer Alecto, with a prize schooner having on board about 600 poor Africans in all their nakedness, it being the seventh capture by that steamer within two months. She is an American built vessel, about 170 tons, a fast sailer, name unknown, it having been painted out on the stern, though it shows faintly through, as the 'Windward, of New London.' She arrived under the name of 'Lucia.' She was captured on the 4th inst., about five degrees off the

coast, (so that she was well off,) after a hard chase of ten or twelve hours, and was only taken by the fear, and consequent refueal of the crew to work her, after having been fired upon some seven or eight

simes.

She had one or two passengers, from captured vessels, and a crew, all told, of fourteen persons, of mixed nationalities, but no Americans among them. When seized, she showed no flag, had no papers, acknowledged no captain, and of course her cargo declared itself and her own condemnation. One of the passengers (supposed to be the captain of the slaver Bremen, captured previously,) died on board of the steamer, where also the rest of the crow now are. She had been out several days when captured, and had lost by death a great many; and the poor fellows continued dying by the dozens daily, even after arrival here—twelve dying on the day of arrival, and out of about six hundred, only something over four hundred have outlived the miseries and sufferings of the 'middle passage' of only fourteen rival, and out of about six hundred, only something over four hundred have outlived the miseries and sufferings of the 'middle passage' of only fourteen days. After they were landed, several died ere they could reach their quarters, and daily new made graves are opened. I visited the vessel in a few hours after her arrival, to give you this sketch of a seene, we fain had hoped, belonging to days gone by, but which was before my eyes in all its horror. I found a small schooner which swarmed with the proper creatures as thick as they could sit, most of found a small schooner which swarmed with the poor creatures as thick as they could sit, most of them young men—very many boys, and about eighty girls and young women. They had been stowed in sitting postures in the hold, and then over their heads a slave deck laid, whereon were crowded the women and the boys, in a space barely high enough to admit of sitting upright. I could not have believed it possible that so many human beings could be stowed in such a space. When I visited them, they of course were not in irons, nor confined in their original positions; for the deck was alive with them. I cannot find language in which to paint the filth and disgusting stench of this prison-bouse of miserable, wretched suffering. The maked bodies, filth of person, emaciated limbs, to almost skeletons, wan and pitiable faces upturned, arms, legs, or persons still sore from the slave-stealers, fiery marking brand, all presented a scene most sickening. I thought, was it possible that man could steel his heart so fiercely, and quench out his soul so utterly, heart so fiercely, and quench out his soul suctifies heart so fiercely, and quench out his soul so utterly, as to look on such a scene, with the dead and dying piling around him, and yet gloat over his gains as he pressed over the waters beneath God's pure sky and wilnessing stars, on an errand so diabolical?

Yes, it is even so.

Soon after the poor wretches were landed, clothing, blankets, &c., were furnished them; and, as cold water or bread was given them, they mutely clapped their hands in gratitude before they drank. It was good to look on, and see the sympathy of a generous nation exhibited in the care of these poor fellows, who were all decently clad and supplied with blankets. blankets, and are now occupying comfortable habita-tions at the expense of the English nation, until they can be sent away to some other colonies; as, were they sent back to the coast, they would at once again be re-sold. The 'Establishment for Liberated Again be re-sold. The 'Establishment for Liberated Africans' was formerly kept up here on a large scale, having been founded some eight or ten years since—and generally having under its care some one or two thousand negroes, who have been brought here in some three hundred captured slavers—and of whom some three thousand sleep their last sleep of whom some three thousand sleep their last sleep in one of the valleys. It was broken up some few years since; but, hereafter, all vessels taken with slaves will be brought here. The court for ad-judication will sit in due course of time, when con-demnation of the vessel must ensue, and by the Eng-lish will be sold at auction, with the express stipulation that she is to be broken up.

We learn that about fifteen or twenty slavers have

recently been captured on the South coast, some with their living freight, but most just prepared to meeting tham, and some with a large amount of specie on board. It is thought by officers of the menor-war, that a check has been given to the traffic by the sovere losses lately met with—but I fear not. Such losses only make more grasping the avaried that takes the very life-blood. The American squadron on the coast is too small for effective action, and they should be steamers, for all the work his been done under the American flag, to its disgrace but I learn that the present Commodore on the sta-tion has fresh instructions, giving greater encouragement and less restrictions than formerly, and consequently the Cumberland and Dale are on the South coast, actively employed.

COLONIZATION OF CENTRAL AMERICA

A novel and somewhat startling speech was made in the U. S. House of Representatives, on the 7th inst. by Hon. Eli Thayen, of Massachusetts, on the Neutrality Laws and Emigration to Central Atherica. I took the House by surprise, especially the Southern portion of it, and created no little sensation, in consequence of the manner in which it met the filibustering spirit. Here are some extracts from it :-

I come to that great, paramount, transcendent question about which everybody is caring and no-body is speaking: 'How shall we Americanize Cen-tral America?'

It may be a matter of surprise that I pass over two or three questions which, in their natural order, seems to be antecedent to this one. And these questions are, first: Do we wish to Americanize Central America? Secondly, Can we Americanize Central America? Thirdly, Shall we Americanize

Now. Mr. Chairman, I say that whoever has studied the history of this country, and whoever knows the character of this people, and whoever can infer their destiny from their character and their

can infer their destiny from their character and their history, knows these three preliminary questions are already answered by the American people—that we do vish to Americanize Central America; that we can Americanize Central America; and that we shall Americanize Central America.

And now, Mr. Chairman, in relation to the manner and the agency. How can we Americanize Central America? Shall we do it legally and fairly, or shall we do it legally and fairly, or shall we do it by conferring a benefit on the people of Central America, or shall we do it by conquest, by robbery and violence? Shall we do it without abandoning national laws, and without violating our treaty stipulations? Shall we do it in accordance Shall we do it in accor

treaty stipulations? Shall we do it in accordance with the law of nations and the laws of the United States; or shall we do it by force, blood, and fire? Now, Mr. Chairman, my position is this: that we will do it legally; that we will do it in accordance with the highest laws, human and Divine. By what agency shall this be accomplished?

By the way, sir, I did agree with the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Haskin,) who told us yesterned by that he was not in favor of petry largeny; but

from New York, (Mr. Haskin,) who told us yester-day that he was not in favor of petty larceny; but I did not agree with him when he said that he was in favor of grand larceny. I regret that a representative of the people of the United States in the Council Hall of the nation should say to his constituents, to the nation, and the world, that he and stituents, to the nation, and the world, that he and the Democratic party were 'rather in favor of grand larceny.' Larceny is larceny; and you cannot say a meaner thing about it than to call it by its own name. I am pained that this report has gone forth that any party, or that any sindividual in this House, or connected with this government, is in favor of grand larceny or petty larceny. Larceny, grand or petty, is not only disgraceful, but is absolutely and utierly contemptible. We do not go for the acquisition or the Americanization of territory by larceny of any kind whatever, but fairly, openly and honorably.

Then, sir, by what agency may we thus Ameri-anize Central America? I reply to the question, by the power of organized emigration. That is bundantly able to give us Central America as soon to we want it. We could have Americanized Cenddlesome or vexation

was bad travelling across the State of Missouri, on the way to Kansas, that our colonies went through the State of Iowa, and through the territory of Nebraska. These were peaceful, quiet colonies, going to settle in the territory of Kansas, by that long and wearisome journey, because it was bad travelling through the State of Missouri. You remember that one of these colonies of organized emigranta, which went from Maine and Massachusetts, and from various other Northern States, was arrested just as it was passing over the Southern boundary of the territory of Nebraska, on it way to its intore home in Kansas. It was a peaceful, quiet colony, going out with their women and their children, with subsoil ploughs, with coulters a yard long, [laughter,] with pickares, and crowbars, with shovels, and with garden seeds. This beantiful colony was arrested by the officials of the present Executive's predecessor. It was by some mistake, no doubt. Perhaps be took the turnip-seed for powder, and I doubt whether the case would have been better if the President had been there himself. This colony was arrested within our own dominion. It was no danger of interference with the neutrality have. These quiet, peaceful colonits, because they was no danger of interference with the neutrality have. These quiet, peaceful colonits, because they was no danger of interference with the neutrality have. These quiet, peaceful colonits, because they was the will uncultivated territory of Nebraska, where the wild, uncultivated territory of Nebraska, where the were Indians—they were arrested as a military organization. We do not want hereafter, either the wild, uncultivated territory of Nebraska, where there were Indians—they were arrested as a military organization. We do not want hereafter, either within the limits of the United States or without them, such meddlesome and received in the suc within the limits of the United States or without them, such meddlesome and vexatious interference by the Executive power of this government. Therefore, I say, let us have some neutrality laws that can be understood. If there had been no apprehensions in the North about the neutrality laws, if we had not expected that whatever emigration we might have fitted out for Central America would have been arrested within the marine league of the barbay of Research and the control of the co have been arrested within the marine league of the harbor of Boston, why we would have colonized Central America a dozen years ago, and had it ready for admission into the Union before this time. We want a modification or an elucidation of the neutrality laws, and I trust that it will be the duty of the

committée so to report.

Before I proceed to consider the power and hene fits of this system of organized emigration, and the reason why it ought not to be rejected by this House, I will proceed, as briefly as I can, to show the interests which the northern portion of this country has in Americanizing Central America, as contrasted with the interests which the southern portion has in do-ing the same thing I come, then, to speak of the immense interests which the Northern States have in this proposed enterprise. I am astonished that so far in this debate the advocates of Americanizing Central America seem to be the mostly from those States which border on the Gulf of Mexico. As yet, I have heard no man from the Northern States advocating the same thing. Let us look at the in-terests of the Northern States in this question, and then at those of the Southern States.

These Northern States are, as the states of North-

ern Europe were designated by Tacitas, efficina gentium, the manufactory of nations. We can gentium. gentium. The manufactory of nations. We can make one State a year. In the last three years, we have colonized almost wholly the territory of Kansas. We have furnished settlers to Minnesota and Nebraska, and the Lord knows where, and we have not exhausted one-half of our natural increase. We have received accessions to our numbers in that time, from foreign countries, of more than one million souls, and now we have no relief; we are worse off to-day than we were when we began to colonize Kansas. We must have an outlet somewhere for

our surplus population. [Laughter.]
Sir, I have a resolution in my pocket, which I have been currying about for days, waiting patiently for an opportunity to present it in this House, instructing the Committee on Territories to report a bill, organizing and opening for settlement the Indian territory. But necessity knows no law. But necessity knows no law. must go somewhere. Something must be opened to of freedom are summoned to rally, at this annual the descendants of the Pilgrims. [Laughter.] Why, gathering, in numbers, and with a spirit and zeal, sir, just look at it. We are cramped in between the Atlantic ocean and the Rocky Mountains! The bounding billows of the western tide of our emigration are dashing fiercely against the base of the Rocky Mountains.
We come now to the obstruction of the great na

We come now to the obstruction of the great in-tural barrier. Nothing is more natural than that the tide should flow back. Will it flow over to-wards Canada? Not at all. It has already begun to flow over the 'Old Dominion,' flaughter,' and into other States. Missouri is almost inundated with it. We cannot check this tide of flowing emiwith it. We cannot check this tide of flowing emiwith it. We cannot check this tide of flowing emigration. We might as well try to shut out by curtains the light of the aurora borealis. No such thing can be accomplished. This progress must be onward, and we must have territory. We must have territory; and I think it most opportune that the proposition seems to be before the country to Americanize Central America. A better time could not be; for, in addition to the population which we now have, which is immense in the Northern States, as I shall show you as I proceed, this financial pressure in the East, and in the different nations of Europe, will send to our shores in the year 1858 not less than half a million of men. In addition to that, we have two hundred and fifty thousand of our population who will change localities in that our population who will change localities in that time. Then, sir, there are seven hundred and fifty thousand men to be prepared for, somewhere in the year 1858—men enough, sir, to make eight States, if we only had territories in which to put them, and if we only use them economically [laughter] as we are sure to do by this system of organized emigra-

Now, could any thing be more opportune at this time, than to have this project submitted to us, of opening Central America to settlement? I assure you, if the committee will report any bill which will enable the people of the North, without larceny of any kind, without tyranny of any kind, to settle

of any kind, without tyranny of any kind, to settle that country, I will postpone my resolution for the opening of the Indian territory, at least until the next session of Congress.

But it is not only for the purpose of furnishing an outlet for our immense population in the North that I now advocate the Americanizing of Central America. The interests of commerce, as well as this great argument of necessity, are on our side. Who has the trade beyond Central America? We have whale fisheries in the Northern ocean which build up great cities upon the eastern shore of Massachusetts. We have trade with Oregon and Calisifornis, with the Sandwich Islands and the western coast of South America. We are opening a trade, coast of South America. We are opening a trade, destined to be an immense trade, with the empires of China and Japan, and we must of necessity have in Central America certain factors and certain commercial agencies, who, in a few years, with their families and relatives, will make a dense population in Central America. I say, then, that for the interests of commerce, we want Central America America ricanized. This commercial interest is, unfortu-nately, a sectional interest in these States. It is em-phatically a Northern interest; and, therefore, as a Northern man, I advocate especially that Central America should be Americanized.

But, sir, I expect when the people of the North shall hear that I am taking this view of the question, that the timid will be intensely terrified, and say that we are to have more slave States annexed to the Union. I have not the slightest apprehension of that result. It may be said that Yankees, when to the Union. I have not the slightest apprehension of that result. It may be said that Yankees, when they get down into Central America, will, if the climate is suited for it, make use of slave labor. I have heard that argument before; and it has been asserted that the Yankees who go into slave States oftentimes turn slaveholders, and outdo the Southern men themselves. I have no doubt that they outdo them, if they do anything in that line at all.—[Laughter.] The Yankee has never become a slaveholder, unless he has been forced to it by the social relations of the slave State where he lived; and the Yankee who has become a slaveholder, has, overy day of his life thereafter, lelt in his very hones the bad economy of the system. It could not be otherwise. Talk about our Yankees, who go to Central America, becoming slaveholders! Why, sir, we can buy a negro power, in a steam-engine, for ten dollars, [laughter,] and we can clothe and feed that power for one year for five dollars; [renewed laughter,] and are we the men to give \$1,000 for an African slave, and \$150 a year to feed and clothe him? No, sir. Setting aside the arguments about senting aside all poatry and fiction; it comes right down to the practical question—is it profitation; setting aside all poatry and fiction; it comes right down to the practical question—is it profitation; setting aside all poatry and fiction; it comes right down to the practical question—is it profitation; setting aside all poatry and fiction; it comes right down to the practical question—is it profitation; setting aside all poatry and fiction; it comes is not all then convulsed the hall appear in the profit of t

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, JANUARY 22, 4858.

NOTICE.

Our friends who have not yet paid for the year 857 will bear in mind our rule, by which their papers must be cut off, if payment be not paid before ebruary 1st. We hardly need add, that our subscription list needs greatly to be enlarged, and that any curtailment of it is most undesirable.- R. F. W.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHU-SETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of the Massacroserts Anti-

SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in Boston, on Thurspay and FRIDAY, Jan. 28th and 29th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. In view of the absolute control of the national gov-

ernment, in all its departments, by the Slave Powerof the filibustering designs of the South, through the agency of the piratical Walker, for the purpose of a vast extension of the accursed slave system into new territories-the continued subjugation and fearful situation of Kansas-the brutal and monstrous decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Bred Scott case, whereby the entire colored population of Massachusetts are denied to have any rights as citizens of the United States-the official declaration of Mr. Buchanan, that slaveholders are as much entitled to hold slaves in any of the Territories as any other property-and the revolting and startling doctrines avowed by the South, in regard to free institutions-the friends commensurate with the importance and solemnity of the crisis. Among the speakers expected at this meeting

ATE WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PRILLIPS, Rev. THEODORE PARKER, EDMUND QUINCY, CHARLES L. REMOND. HENRY C. WRIGHT, PARKER PILLSBURY, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, WM. WELLS BROWN, &c. All the meetings will be held in the MERCAN

TILE LIBRARY HALL, 16 Summer street.

The meetings will be free during the day time out on each evening, an admission fee of ten cents will be taken at the door, partly on account of the limited dimensions of the hall, but with particular reference to defraying anniversary expenses.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. R. F. WALLOUT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Slavery Society will be held in this city on Thursday and Friday next, (day and evening,) we beg leave to urge a full attendance on the occasion, with primitive zeal and determination. Not until the haught Slave Power be humbled in the dust-not until the rights and interests of the North are successfully vindicated-not until every bondman at the South be liberated from his chains-must abolitionists think of growing weary, or omit an opportunity to multiply their blows and their testimonies against the accuraslave system. There must be no suspension of ef fort on their part. Discouragement, postponement compromise, are words not belonging to their vocab

It will be seen by the official notice, that but tw days are assigned for the meetings; consequently every hour of the anniversary must be used to the best advantage. The business of the Society will be merely incidental, scarcely occupying any time; so that every meeting will be one for the disc of the GREAT QUESTION itself, and highly interesting It is particularly desirable that the opening meeting on Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. should witness a crowded auditory. Minute-men the new revolution, remember the time and place!

How THE CASE STANDS. Hon. John P. Hale ha made a telling speech in the U.S. Senate, on nation al affairs, in the course of which, he read from or of Mr. Buchanan's former speeches, in which he declared that 'all Christendom is leagued against the South on this question of domestic slavery.' Oi course, remarked Mr. Hale, the South can have no allies, except those who are out of Christendon [Laughter.] But what does Mr. Buchanan say in h next sentence? "They have no other allies to su tain their constitutional rights, except the Derrocrac of the North." There's a fight for you! All Chris tendom on one side, and the Democrats of the North on the other.'-[Hearty outbursts of laughter.]

SPEECE OF HON. ELI THAYER. Referring to this remarkable speech, in the U. S. House of Repres tatives, with reference to 'Americanizing Central A merica,' (extracts from which we have given in preceding columns,) the Washington correspondent of

all.—
slavesocial
the filibusters was Eli Thayer's—him of Emigration
Aid Society fame. You can have but a faint idea of
the effect of that speech. As to mere manner—i
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more amusement or surprise than did Thayer's emi
gration episode; while the serious, deaconish way in
which he told his story about colonizing Central Ame
which he told his story about colonizing Central Ame
which he told his story about colonizing Central Ame
which he told his story about colonizing Central Ame
to him?
Some of them tried to join in the laugh which now
and then convulsed the hall during the delivery of the
speech; others threatened; a few swore; but th
speech; others threatened; a few swore; but th
doom on his palace walls. · The speech which did the greatest execu

Cast or Junes Louiso. The petitio oval of Judge Loring have been taken from t ammittee on Probate and Chancery, and proend tolors (out to out or does)

this country, Mr. Chambers appropriately gave slave- state a few facts, which must modify his good opin ry a conspicuous place in his view of things as they are in America. His comments on that subject showed

as well as South, with whom he came in contact, it was a natural and venial error for him to take for granted that some of this censure, at least, was well founded, and he unhesitatingly made this statement. But, since, throughout the book, he strongly advocated the very ideas for which the abolitionists had been called unjust, violent, fanatical and disorganizing, well-instructed persons of course found the work sistent with itself; and its value, as a reliable statement of 'things as they are,' was yet further abated by the strange assumption that those people at the North, who actively sustained the institution of caste-who shrank from contact with colored people as an inferior and objectionable race, subjected them to shameful civil and social disabilities, and taboord them, with open and brutal insult, in the parlor, the school-house, the street, and the very church-were the same persons who made energetic protests against slavery, and demanded immediate emancipation from the South. Mr. Chambers constantly spoke of this as a shameful state of things, and constantly found himself puzzled and amazed by what seemed to him the evidence of its actual existence, but he continued to suppose it real, and was still further withheld from that intimacy with abolitionists which would have made all clear to him.

Mr. Chambers, however, continued to study the subject of slavery, and the new developments of American character from time to time arising in connection with it, and to call the attention of the English public to it in his Journal. In an article on . The American Crisis,' near the close of 1856, with the old error still lingering in his mind, he asks ' whether the sentiments of the masses of the two belligerent parties are so widely dissimilar on the subject of slavery as has been hitherto supposed?' And-'Is it in each. When her ill-treatment at the Marlhoro unreasonable to conjecture that the anti-slavery sen- became known, the Telegraph (official organ of the timents of the North belong more to an abstract theory, which one upholds just so long as is convenient, of indignation and rebuke. The Atlas (moderately than to an earnest conviction, for which we are ready free-soil) mentioned the fact with as much signifito sacrifice wealth and life? And he accounts for the otherwise unintelligible submission of the more powerful [Northern] States to the weaker, by suppo- ferred to it only to sneer at certain free-soilers who sing that 'the mass of the Northern opponents of boarded in the house at the time, as if they had instislavery are upheld by no great principle, no carnest gated the movement, or had been unwilling to associconviction. He had not yet discovered that the lady. The Post (Democratic) referred to North' has no anti-slavery sentiments; that there is it only to sneer at the reputed piety of the Marlboro'. the hearty, practical opposition to slavery existing in Bee made no allusion to the affair whatever. So much the North is felt, and made practical, only by a for the secular press of Boston. (numerically) insignificant handful of people; and that such expressions of anti-slavery feeling as have in number, or more weighty in position, have invarithe present time, in imbuing them, or any appreciable proportion of them, with those principles of true religion and true morality from which an anti-slavery life would necessarily and continuously flow. In the beginning of 1867, Mr. Chambers commence

ed, in his Journal, a series of papers on the subject of American slavery, for which he seems carefully to have prepared himself, both by noting, as they appeared facts illustrative of the subject, and by reading the statements and arguments of pro-slavery and antislavery writers in this country. These articles, with the addition of some chapters in the text, and much valuable illustrative matter in an appendix, have been combined into the volume above named, making a very valuable, and, in the main, very accurate delineation of the present condition of our country in regard erence to the matter in question. to slavery.

Commencing with a citation of evidence, from Southern sources, of the position which slaveholders have now deliberately taken, of not only maintaining, but justifying, their villanous 'peculiar institution, of assisting it by a revival of the foreign slave-trade, and of laboring for its extension and perpetuity, as not only a right arrangement, but the best arrangement, for themselves and their country-Mr. Chambers gives an accurate history of the condition of slavery at the revolution, its progress since, and its reality now. He details the successive acts in this tragedy, of the acquisition of Louisiana, the Missouri Compromise, the Florida war, the invasion and annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, the Fugitive but that, instead of emulating the anti-slavery labora Slave Law, the Kansas-Nebraska movement, the struggle in Kansas, the outrage on Charles Sumner, and the system of manœuvres by which the Federal government has always thrown its influence into the scale of slavery. He then correctly states the condition of the slaves, under the laws and usages of the South, and the condition of the free colored people and shows the great influence which the clergy of was as follows: both North and South have systematically exercised to sustain and continue this shameful violation of human rights and Christian principles. He then gives an economic view of the subject, showing, from Chase and Sanborn's well-digested compendium of official documents, and from the works of other recent writers upon that subject, the disastrous effects of slavery upon the prosperity, the intelligence, and the general welfare of those communities in which it is tolerated. Finally, he sums up the evidence, and inquires, 'What is to be done?' He shows that, practically, the Constitution of the United States is incapable of change in the matter of slavery—that a feeling of idolatrous regard for the Union, together with those communities in which it is ing of idolatrous regard for the Union, together with the blinding effects of political partnership, produce a public opinion that acts despotically in suppressing freedom of speech-and that a strong pro-slavery in duence is constantly exercised by the clergy and the periodical press. He judges from the small numperiodical press. He judges from the small hum-bers, great unpopularity, and uncompromising cha-racter of the men and women cooperating with Wil-liam Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Samuel May, Edmund Quincy, Maria W. Chapman, Lucy Stone, Lucretia Mott, and Theodore Parker, that their direct influence on the nation must be small, while he distinctly testifies that they are the only true abolitionists. He shows that the Republicans, disclaiming any intention of meddling with slavery where it exists, and satisfied with seeing it kept out of the Territories, are not abolitionists at all, and that, judging from their past conduct, no high expectation can be entertained of an active opposition to slavery on their part, even should they get into power—an event in itself doubtful. He sees little prospect of success in the propositions that have been made for Disunion at Worcester and elsewhere, but finds other possibilities, which he hints at, still less probable concludes that the ultimate alternative must be Raydution or Insurrection, which seem to him alike

AMERICAN SLAVERY AND COLOUR. | sition of Massachusetts, and of Boston, than facts will Such is the title of an octavo volume of 316 pages, warrant. He declares that in no State, except Maspublished in London in 1857, and written by William Sachusetts, does public opinion 'go the length of giv-Chambers, author of 'Things as they are in America,' and senior editor of 'Chambers's [Edinburgh] to this exception, and to the credit for improvement in feeling and principle given by Mr. Chambers to In his previous work, written after a short tour in the periodical press, in the following extract, we shall

are in America. His comments on that subject showed a candid mind, humane sentiments, and good principles, and communicated much valuable information, limited, however, by two errors of opinion, which it was certainly difficult to avoid without taking more time than he did to study the complications and paradoxes of our stage of morals and manners.

Mr. Chambers, unfortunately, did not seek a personal knowledge of the abolitionists, nor even acquaint himself with their speeches and writings. Hearing them violently censured by all classes, North as well as South, with whom he came in contact, it acquaint himself with whom he came in contact, it and the speeches and writings. provement.' p. 134

When Mrs. Webb left the Marlboro' Hotel, under the circumstances above detailed, she went to the Winthrop House, and was treated with civility and respect. Doubtless this was creditable to the Winthrop House, considering that the two leading hotels of Boston-the Tremont and the Revere-would undoubtedly have refused Mrs. Webb, except under the restrictions imposed at the Marlboro'. But if any one supposes that the admission of a beautiful and accomplished lady, who, in the expressive phraseology of the South, might easily pass for a white woman, implies that a black man or woman, without other recommendation than a respectable dress and good manners, could gain free admission into the Winthro or any other fashionable hotel in Boston, he is very much mistaken. Such persons would as surely b refused admission to these, as to respectable seats in Park street church, or in Baron Stow's Baptist church of 'respectable white persons' in Rowe street.

But the press, Mr. Chambers tells us, strongly con demned the abominable treatment to which Mrs. Webb was subjected at the Marlboro'. Let us see how strongly.

The respectable daily papers of Boston at that time were the Advertiser, Courier, Atlas, Post, Journal, Traveller, Transcript, Telegraph, and Bee. Mrs. Webb advertised in them all, and her elocutionary exhibifree-soilers) spoke of the outrage in appropriate terms cance, and no more, as is implied in the heading GUILTY OF A SKIN, &c.' The Courier (Whig) re-' mass of Northern opponents of slavery'; that all And the Advertiser, Journal, Traveller, Transcript and

It remains to inquire whether the 'religious' pres bestowed any rebuke upon the ill-treatment which seemed to emanate from quarters more considerable Mrs. Webb received. Since their conductors are bound, at least as much as other men, to aid in the ably received their strength and vigor from a few real maintenance of good manners and morals in the comabolitionists, who have been assisted by some new munity, since they have much to say of the wickedoutrage of the Slave Power to induce a portion of ness of caste in India, and since the abuse in question those around them temporarily to unite in such ex- was committed by one of the special representatives pressions; though they have not succeeded, even to of piety in the city, we should naturally look to them for a serious reproof of such unworthy conduct. We have therefore carefully examined the files of the

Puritan Recorder-Orthodox Congregational;

Congregationalist " Christian Register - Unitarian Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal-Methodist; Christian Watchman and Reflector-Baptist;

Christian Witness and Church Advocate-Tpisco alian : Christian Freeman and Family Visiter-Universal

Trumpet and Universalist Magazine-Universalist. All these papers contain a record, more or less extended, of the news and current events of the week; The manners and customs of hotels, churches and

theatres indicate, quite as accurately as any other circumstances, the degree to which caste prevails in any community. Mr. Chambers's book gives an accurate idea of the pro-slavery position and influence of the churches and clergy in this country, and of the uncourtoous and unchristian manner in which they treat the free colored people, even in Massachusetts. The facts which he mentions bring to mind a conversation many years ago, between the writer and a lady, the wife of a member and pillar of Dr. Gannett's church. (It may here be mentioned, for information of the English subscribers to the Liberator, that Dr. Gannett s a Unitarian minister, the successor of Dr. Channing of his illustrious predecessor, he has publicly declared- The mission of Unitarianism to slavery is silence and has ever since consistently adhered to that idea. To prevent any failure of memory in regard to this conversation, the writer noted it down the same day The same proposal to the same lady, or to any other member of that church, would undoubtedly have the under the laws, usages and prejudices of the North, same result at the present moment. The conversation

Mrs. X. Why will you not come to our church room for more than one person?

Mrs. X. Yes. Why do you ask?

W. I should like to bring a friend with me, if you

have an additional seat.

Mrs. X. Oh yes! there is plenty of room. And

man.
Mrs. X. (with a sudden start.) Oh! W. I am glad you have invited us, for I have heard Mr. Gannett's sermons much praised, and we shall both be gratified to hear him.

Mrs. X. (recovering herself,) Well, you will come won't you?

W. Certainly, it will give us the greatest pleasure What is the number of your pew?

Mrs. X. (with a smile.) I have quite forgotten it.

W. Never mind. I will ask the sexton to show

Mrs. X. But, Mr. W., you are not in earnest,
W. In most serious earnest, I assure you. I tel
ou sincerely, that we shall be delighted to sit with Mrs. X. Why do you insist upon bringing a black

man to our pew?

W. You mistake. I insist upon nothing. You is vite us to go there, and we accept the invitation with

rite us to go there, and we accept the invitation with pleasure.

Mrs. X. But cannot you go without him?

W. It is out of the question. He is a brother of mine. It is quite impossible for me to go without him.

Mrs. X. (quickly.) Now I think of it, there is but one seat vacant in our pew.

W. Don't be disturbed about that. My friend will sit there, and I can easily find another place.

Mrs. X. (embarrassed.) I think we cannot have your friend in our pew.

W. Ah, that is another thing. I am sorry then that I shall not have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Gannet.

Accurate as he is upon most points, Mr. Chambers that you cannot sit with us, without this black man.

W. Mrs. X., you have heard of the Siamese twins.

There is an invisible ligament, as real as theirs, so nt po- There is an invisible ligament, as real as theirs, so pected to attend.

connecting me to my brother Y, that I could not pos-aibly enter your meeting-house without him. Mrs. X. I think my husband would not wish to have such a man in our pew, but I will ask him when

have such a man in our pew, out I will ask him when he returns.

W. You are perfectly right. 'Wives, obey your husbands.' If, on consultation, you think it safe to invite us, I am staying at No. — street, and shall be happy to hear from you.

Mrs. X. Will you not come to us in the evening?

W. Thank you. If we do not go to the church with you, I shall be otherwise engaged. But I must now tell you that I have been before prevented from heaving Mr. Gannett in the same way; and I safe.

now tell you that I have been schole prevented from hearing Mr. Gannett in the same way; and I notice, as a singular fact, that the solicitude of my friends to have me enjoy the privileges of their sanctuary suddenly ceases, when I propose to share those privileges with my brother Y. Recollect the number, if you wish to send for me. Good morning. To this day, we have never succeeded in hearing a sermon from Dr. Gannett.

Since we have been accustomed (whether reason. ably or unreasonably) to expect a higher standard of morality from the churches than the theatres, and since the former still preach to the colored people the gospel according to Drs, Gannett and Dewey, Stow. Blagden and South-side Adams, we can hardly expeet from the managers of theatres a more favorable deration for the takin not colored like their own. Let us see.

We have before us the bills of the theatres in this city for Monday evening, January 11th, 1858.

That of the new, spacious and elegant Boston Theatre' informs us, (under an announcement that His Excellency, N. P. Banks, will visit the Theatre this evening,') that 'EF' A Box in the second tier has been assigned for the use of colored persons, who can only be admitted to that part of the Theatre.

The 'National Theatre' announces, with two sig-nificant hands marking the important passage — · Colored persons admitted to the gallery only. Pa

The 'Howard Athenaum' fortifies a similar announcement with capitals, and the signature of the manager, as follows :- Colored Persons admitted to the GALLERY ONLY. H. ASHLEY.' The programme of 'Ordway Hall' informs us-

Colored persons admitted only to the gallery, to seats assigned for them.' Its performances for that evening 'conclude with the Burlesque SCENES IN THE SOUTH ! . Morris Brothers, Pell and Huntley's Opera House

brusquely declares- Colored People not admitted. This is peculiarly unfortunate, since the bill proceeds to assure us that- 'This week the combination programme offered by this company prove their superiority for versatility over all other Minstrel Companies, and acknowledged by the musical world. . . And the Managers cheerfully challenges the public to witness their performance without giving them the ascendency for their Refined Ethiopian Entertain-The only theatrical establishment in this city which

does not practice the snobbish exclusiveness of which examples are given above, is the 'Boston Museum.' A ticket to this establishment not only gives the holder a dramatic entertainment, by a company in which two, at least, of the performers are inferior to none in the city, but admission to an extensive collection of objects of natural history and works of art. Here was first produced, and performed for many successive weeks, the dramatic version of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Here, too, 'Neighbor Jackwood,' a play of still more markedly anti-slavery c' aracter, has been frequently and admirably represented. And when the proprietor of this establishment was called into court to testify (in a suit in which the Howard Athenæum was defendant) that colored people were never admitted, on terms of equality with others, to theatres in Boston, he promptly testified that no such restriction was practised at his establishment. Apart from the merits now mentioned, it gives us pleasure to declare that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Boston Museum is the most quiet, orderly and well-regulated theatre in the country.

As we have spoken of the Telegraph and Allas as

papers more disposed than any others of the daily press to do justice to the colored people, a fair statement of the present condition of that department of our literature requires some notice of the character of their successor. In 1857 these two papers were merged in the Traveller, which thus succeeded to the position of organ of the Free-soil or Republican party. Shortly after, it commenced a zealous advocacy of the re-election of the pro-slavery Governor, Gardner, (bearing with much equanimity a loss of character which was said to be counterbalanced by large pecu-niary profits,) and its present position in regard to the four million slaves of the United States may be judged by the following sentences in its leading article on Thursday, Jan. 14th, 1858 ;

'That the Northern people dislike slavery, and that they would be glad to see it cease to exist, are things admitted; but it does not follow that they would be admitted; but it does not follow that they would be ready to abolish it, were it in their power to do so, or that they are contending against it socially. The object of the political warfare that now divides the American people, is, not the abolition of slavery on the one side, and its maintenance on the other, but the overthrow of an ascendency that is based on slavery on the other of the content of the con very, by those men who are commonly called Republicans, and the upholding and extension of that ascendency by those men who are known as Demo-

· Such being the nature of the contest, it is not a 'Such being the nature of the contest, it is not a point of much consequence whether the slaves are happy or otherwise at 'corn-shuckings.' All the abolitionists in the country, and all the anti-slavery men who are not abolitionists, might be converted to the belief that slavery is a good thing, as a social institution, and a mode of labor, without in the least altering the nature of the political dispute, or drawing it any nearer to a conclusion. The free States are weary of the rule of the slaveholders, and mean to get rid of it whether the slaves are happy or miserable. If the it, whether the slaves are happy or miserable. If the slaves are happy, which may be something more than doubted, we do not see in that fact any reason why we should be their musters slaves, as we do not believe slavery to be a source of happiness.'

We take leave of Mr. Chambers with the sincere hope that so honest and earnest a friend of the slave will continue to observe, and to report to the I ritish public, the acts in this great drama which are yet to come. THE BLACK ORATOR. We listened to a lecture at

North's new Hall, on Monday evening last, by Leo L. Lloyd, an intelligent black man,—as black (to use his own words) as he could possibly be, and yet be constitutional. He is of African parentage, and represents himself to have been some time under the tuition of Prof. Agassiz, Dr. Kirk, and others, to fit himself as an explorer and investigator among the himself as an explorer and investigator among the tribes of Africa. His lecture related to life and customs among the different tribes of the continent, much of which was new to us, and all of it evidently very entertaining to the large audience in attendance. He exhibited, if not a high order of talent, at least much exhibited, if not a high order of tatent, at least has shrewdness and humor, reminding us frequently of Frederick Douglass in his lighter moods, and showing also, by his tones and gesticulation, that he had taken that gentleman, not unworthily either, for a model.—Gospel Banner. The editor of the Gospel Banner will please

nform his readers, that this Leo L. Lloyd is an arrant impostor, who has been repeatedly exposed in our columns, and should be arrested in his swindling career. He has basely deceived some of our most respectable citizens, and is availing himself of their cerificates te promote his own selfish ends. He is not what he pretends to be, but a humbug.

THE VERMONT CONVENTION. The friends of an uncompromising movement against slavery in all its shapes, and wherever it may exist, are exhorted to remember the State Anti-Slavery Convention to be held at Bradford, Vt., on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, 26th and 27th inst. There will be, we learn, a strong array of speakers present; among them, Rev. N. R. Johnston, of Vermont, Parker Pilisbury, of New Hampshire, and Charles L. Remond, of Massachusetts. Rev. Mr. Sloane, pastor of one of the Cor-enanter churches in the city of New York, is also exBELATIONS OF SLAVERY TO THE U. S. CONSTITUTION.

To THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR: The fact, that God has made man a moral and ar intellectual being, is proof positive that he has made him an accountable being, and, consequently, a free meral seent. Out of the nature of man, then, grow these self-evident truths, viz: 'All men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with cerequate and and inalienable rights, among which are the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It follows that he can be rightfully governed enly by the following principles, viz: Love, Liberty, Justice, Right, and Truth.

Justice, Right, and Frach.
I now arraign the United States of America as criminals. I charge them with the crime of having been engaged, for the last seventy years, in the most been engaged, of the most deep-laid and far-reaching conspiracy against the rights of man, in the person of the slave, ever concottel since God said, 'Let there be light.'

In May, 1787, twelve of the original thirteen States met in Convention, to form a Constitution for the United States of America. In that Constitution, ratified and put in operation by eleven of the States, they ordain and establish (Art. I., sec. 2, clause 3), that Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned mang the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

What class of persons was then existing in the United States who were not free? They were those who were held in slavery, under State laws; and that these were the persons alluded to is proved from the fact, that from the time that ' the actual enumeration' was first made, to the present time, three fifths of the slaves have been so added, and that three fifths of no other class of persons have ever been so added.

I charge the United States with the crime of having been engaged in a conspiracy against the rights of man, in the person of the slave. What is a conspiray! A plot; a private agreement to commit some crine; a concerted treason; the concurrence of many causes to one event. This is the beginning of the constracy. It is a self-evident truth, that all men are endowed by their Creator with an inalienable nighto liberty; but here is bondage added to freedom, orelavery and liberty united, in the foundation of a government for moral and intellectual beings.

The private agreement to commit this crime against the slave is seen in the use of language which shall secure the object, without exciting suspision. The crime is concealed as much as is possible. Thus, the word slave, or slavery, is not used, but three fifths of all other persons, added to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed,' as effectually secures a representation for slavery on the floor of Congress, as though, using the word slaves, they had said, 'three fifths of the slaves shall be added to the whole number of free persons.' Here, too, is seen a concerted treason against the government of

This determines the character of the United States representation in Congress, and makes it a representation for slavery as well as for liberty; and in this iniquitous agreement to represent slavery on the floor of Congress, the United States-have acted in concert,the object of which was to deprive the slave of his

Again-the slave, escaping from the South to the North, is not thereby made free, for the Constitution of the United States recognizes him no where within the precincts of the country but as a slave, and should he so escape, provision is made in that instrument by which he may be taken back. (Art. IV., sec. 2, clause 3.) 'No person, held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.'

Here, again, the conspiracy very plainly appears The agreement to commit this crime against the slave is seen in the use of language which shall secure the object without exciting suspicion. It as completely describes the slave, and as effectually secures the object, as though the words slaves, slavery and servi tude were used; for it is not voluntary service or labor from which the person escapes, but involuntary service or labor, to which he is held under State laws; and it is to the party to whom such service or labor may be due, that he is to be delivered up, on claim.

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In this constitutional provision there is, first, a direct prohibition-second, a positive command. First, no law or regulation in any State into which a slave may escape, shall discharge him from the service or labor to which he is held, under the laws of the State from which he escaped. Second, he shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Where there is power to prohibit or command, there is power to enforce that prohibition or command.

This prohibition and command, with the power to enforce them, were put into the Constitution by the United States. As 'free, sovereign and independent States,' they were the parties to the Federal Constitution-each State forming one party, and its co-States the other party. When, therefore, a person held to service or labor in one State, which is one party to the Federal Constitution, escapes into another State its co-States, as the other party, are bound by this constitutional provision to prevent his being discharged from that service or labor by any law or regulation in the State to which he escapes, and to deliver him up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

At the same time that the United State ordain that three fifths of the slaves shall be added to the whole number of free persons in settling the number of representatives in Congress, they decree, also, in choos ing these, representatives, (Art. I., sec. 2, clause 1, that the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerou branch of the State Legislature.' Thus the slaves, being held as property, under State laws,-conse quently, not having the qualifications requisite fo electors in choosing representatives in the State Legislature, -are not constitutionally electors in choosing representatives to Congress, although three fifths of them are added to the whole number of free person in getting the number of representatives in Congress

Again-these States decree (Art. I., sec. 3, claus 1) that the 'Senators from each State shall be enose: by the Legislature thereof,' while the slaves, being held as property, have no part in the legislative pro ccedings of any State ; consequently, no part in choos

ng Senators to Congress. The United States decree further, that in choosing the Executive, or President and Vice President, (Art. IL., sec. 1, clause 2,) 'Each State shall appoint, in such a manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress.'

Thus the slave has no part in the legislative pro eeedings of any State; consequently, no part in ap-pointing or directing how Electors shall be appointed for choosing the President of the United States, a part of whose duty it is, to 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed, -which power has been employed in the rendition of fugitive slaves.

Art. VI. (clauses 2 and 3) declares- This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the suprem law of the land; and the judges of every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and the Senators and Representatives before men tioned, and the members of the several State Legisla-

tures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution.' Thus the whole power of the United States Government, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, has been engaged in making and executing laws for the delivery up of fugitives held to service or labor as

slaves in one State, who had escaped into another.

This fact proves, not only the intention and conse quent guilt of the United States concerning slavery, but also that the Constitution which they adopted is indeed rightly designated as 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell, which ought not any longer to be upheld.

WILLIAM S. FLANDERS. Cornville, Me., Dec. 29, 1857.

FUNNY MISTAKE. The Bee, of this city, is con ducted with spirit and ability, but its numerous typographical and verbal errors indicate that more clearsighted and competent proof-readers are needed in its printing-office. Here is one of its mistakes. In reporting a debate that took place in the Legislature, on Saturday, the Bee reports Mr. Frye, of Bolton, to have said that 'he feared that some of the gentlemen were inclined to be very wise and found foolish'!

quent advocate. In his own sphere, on his own plane of action, he was perhaps without a peer; but he had neither the moral firmness nor the many-sided comprehensiveness of mind necessary for great statesmanship. He originated nothing, constructed nothing, grasped nothing in the future. Strictly speaking, he was never a leader, but was always dependant, and ever denial. clique, rather than determined his own course, and run his own risk, in a courageous and self-reliant spirit. No man, so intellectually endowed, ever evinced greater moral cowardice. Whether he spoke at Plycarefully consulted the wishes of a rich and powerful mouth Rock, on Bunker Hill, or at Washington,no matter where, no matter what the occasion,-he was always with his back to the future, with his face to the past, with his mind to what was popular and acceptable in the present.

But, when it is remembered how, in his last years, Mr. Webster exerted his great powers to induce the people of Massachusetts to conquer their prejudices against slave-catching on their soil, under the infamous Fugitive Slave Bill, and became the degraded tool and ally of the Southern slavocracy, with the hope of thereby reaching the Presidential chair, surely the birth-day of such a man is not to be commemprated by any true friends of impartial freedom, but only by time-servers, trimmers, and evil-compro-

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the Norristown (Pa.) Ladies' Tract Society was held in that place, a few days since, -in reference to which the Norristown Republican says :-

We were sorry to be obliged to withhold a contribution to its funds as a testimony against the position held by the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, to which our Norristown Association is auxiliary. That Committee, a few months si instructed by the general meeting, or resolved of them-selves, from a sense of duty or conviction, to publish a tract on the moral duties growing out of the slave-holding relation. They had the tract printed; but, pro-slavery as it is known to have been, it nevertheless fell under the 'Index Prohibitory' of the 'Southern brethren, and was, by that SERVILE COMMITTEE, SUPPRESSED. Under this state of facts, (notwithstanding the general aim of the Society is a good one,) we conclude our testimony against this unjustifiable posi-tion is worth more to the cause of Christ than our dollar or quarter would be to the funds of the Norristown Society.'

churches of Hartford, Conn., to hold a joint meeting in behalf of the American Tract Society, on the second Sunday in January, at which submissions at the second Sunday in January, at which submissions at the second Sunday in January, at which submissions at the second Sunday in January, at which submissions at the second Sunday in January, at which submissions at the second Sunday in January, at which submissions at the second Sunday in January, at which submissions at the second Sunday in January, at which submissions at the second Sunday in January at the second ond Sunday in January, at which subscriptions to the amount of two or three thousand dollars have annually-been made. The churches have declared that it is not expedient to make the usual demonstration, in the Society's behalf, this year. There is no doubt that most Northern churches will withdraw their support from the Tract Society until its managers learn that they are the servants, not the masters, of the

The American Tract Society, determined on being true to its late undesirable reputation, has pub-lished a beautiful little history of Joseph and his Brethren, in which dismal ululations are uttered at Brethren, in which dismal ululations are uttered at Joseph's wretched fate on being east into prison, but no condemnation is intimated of the crime of selling him into slavery. It would not please the South, and Wednesday last for Washington, with the Lecompton him into slavery. It would not please the South, and the Tract Society, like all evangelical institutions, is strong among the slave sellers.

IF If the Tract Society cannot issue publications touching the duties of masters, it appears that there is no difficulty in their instructing slaves as to their duties to their masters, as the Society has just issued Tract 594, whose exhortation is, 'Be at entire to your master, and obey him in all things "Learn to be content with such things as you have, and guard against a murmuring, discontented spirit.'

gent and critical assembly, to listen to the first public concert given by Miss Fax, following the somewhat private exhibition of her rare vocal powers at the Meionaon, of which we spoke in a laudatory manner last week. On this occasion, she was assisted by an orchestra of some twenty performers, composed of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club and the Germania Serenade Band, whose selections and performances were truly admirable. An especial feature in the programme was the singing of an Echo Waltz by Miss Fay, composed by Signor Bendelari, and produced for gent and critical assembly, to listen to the first pub-Fay, composed by Signor Bendelari, and produced for

the following petition have been printed for circulation in this State, and it is hoped will be numero signed, alike by men and women, and promptly for warded to the Legislature.

"I shall ask for the abolition of the penalty of death until I have infallibility of buman ladgment demonstrated to me. "LAFA"

To the Senate and House of Representatives, in General

The undersigned, citizens of ———, respectantly of Death.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

Boston, Jan. 12, 1858. Bosrox, Jan. 12, 1858.

I had it in my heart to describe the Anti-Slavery Pair, but I think that our esteemed friend 'Byles' must have made this unnecessary. The Pair is, after all, his province; he is at home there, and can give you information beyond the reach of an outsider like myself. I will, therefore, only speak of it as a collection of pretty things, and of men and women whose lives are full of interest to us all, and who are rarely seen together in any other place.

Mrs. L. Maria Child is always there, exceedingly good at selling, and not less successful in entertaining those whose bargains are completed. Mrs. Chapman divides a table with Mrs. Follen—the brilliant exterior of the lady first named contrasting well with the

divides a table with Mrs. Follen—the brilliant exterior of the lady first named contrasting well with the black dress, the quiet manner, and pure white locks of the second. Both are figures that could not be spared from the busy back-ground of the Fair. Modesty—theirs, not mine—forbids me to call the roll of the younger ladies. I will only say that they are advantageously posted, and that good looks and good spirits are judiciously distributed throughout the hall. The service of both elder and younger is no sinecure; the Fair lasts at least ten days; the saleswomen are there every day, and all day. There are, doubtless, moments when they disappear and dine, but these absences are so short as to be imperceptible, and the good work must needs bring them some weary moments.

Purchasers at Fairs are not always easy to suit, and were inclined to be very wise and found foolish! Ha! ha! Mr. Frye evidently quoted Benjamin Franklin's saying, about being 'penny wise and pound foolish'—and no doubt the reporter so wrote it; but between the compositor and proof-reader, it was made to read 'very wise and found foolish'! If the blunder had occurred on Frye-day, it might have been attributed to the proverbial unluckiness of the day; but this cannot be pleaded. See to your proof-reading, 'busy Be''!

A word in a more serious mood. The Bee is now decidedly more anti-slavery in its tone than any other daily paper in Boston, though very far from being either 'fanatical' or 'radical.' We did not, therefore, expect to see a paragraph in its editorial columns like the following:— Sanners who prefer to meet him thus divested. Senator Sumner makes a passing visit,—a stately tower, whose outward beauty is unscathed, and whose inward defences are, we hope, rapidly tending to restoration ry of the birth of Daniel Webster. We are glad to Never fear, my friends, but that we shall hear its gallarn that, although there is to be no public demonstration, the day will be properly observed by social we must be said again in good time. Meanwhile,

ry of the birth of Daniel Webster. We are glad to learn that, although there is to be no public demonstration, the day will be properly observed by social reunions. Never let it be said that here, in Massachusetts, the anniversary of the birth-day of America's greatest statesman was suffered to pass without a proper recognition.

In the first place, to say of Mr. Webster that he was 'America's greatest statesman' is most extravagant language. In no proper sense of the word was Webster a statesman, but only an able attorney and eloquent advocate. In his own sphere, on his own plane of action, he was perhaps without a peer; but he had

Then he repaired to the log shanty where the voting was done. He says:—

When the polls opened, some Free State men took

When the polls opened, some Free State men took a position one side of the window to challenge those whom they saw fit to, and to write down the name given by every man who voted. The pro-slavery men seemed to think that that was an infringement upon the privileges of their elective franchise, so there was instantly a movement in the crowd, yells were heard and a rush was made towards the polls. Of pourse, and a rush was made towards the poils. Of course, there was no violence, for the majority prevailed; but the writers and challengers found themselves standing at some distance from the polls. The direction of the rushing crowd had been such as to give them their unexpected and undesired position. Nor did they think it desirable to attempt to recover their forms it to the policy of the resume their particular labors.

they think it desirable to attempt to recover their for-mer situation, or to resume their patriotic labors.

'The pro-slavery party at Kickapoo have so large a majority, that of course they carried every thing their own way. There were fifty to one hundred men at and in the vicinity of the polls. Pretty much the same crowd remained there all the time, and none of the time did there seem to be much of a lack of voters. The judges were of course pro-slavery men; they acted upon the principle, that the law presumes every man to be a legal voter until he is challenged. The facilities for challenging voters were not extreme-

ly abundant.
Up to the time I left, there were no polls open for the vote on the Constitution. The pro-slavery party cition would not vote upon it at any rate, as they expressed them, their desires in regard to it in the election on the 21st of last month. One of the judges told me, when I left, that five hundred and twenty-one votes had been polled. There are not that number of voters in the township, and certainly not half that number of legal votes had been cast. The United States troops have nothing to do with the legality of the form of the nothing to do with the legality of the form nothing to do with the legality of the form of the election; they can cally interfere to insure every voter an opportunity to deposit his vote, and to prevent riot and bloodshed. The pro-slavery party having the entire control of the polls, the judges, clerks, &c., can, if they will; either before or after the polls are closed, have as large a party majority as they wish. There are more directories in the world than those of Cin-

> St. Louis, Jan. 16. The Leavenworth Times of the 9th says that reports indicate the success of the Free State ticket, while the vote against the Constitution probably exceeds 15,000. The Lawrence correspondent of the Democrat says, that so far as heard from, the Free State party has secured 31 out of 44 Representatives, and 14 out of 19 Senators. The vote against the Constitution is about equal to that polled at the October election. Gentlemen who left the Territory on the 14th inst. report the Democratic State ticket elected. State ticket elected.

Constitution. The vote upon it is expected here tonight.

The Topeka (Kansas) Free State Legislature meton the 6th inst., and organized by electing the following officers: Speaker of the House-Harris Stratton of Doni

Clerks-S. F. Tappan and C. S. Pratt, both of Law President of the Senate-Dr. J. P. Root of Wyan

A SUCCESSFUL CONCERT. On Tuesday evening last, Clerks—Asaph Allen of Doniphan; L. N. Tappar the Tremont Temple was filled with a highly intelli-

Immediately after the organization, Gov. Robin

Fay, composed by Signor Bendelari, and produced for the purpose of testing her ventriloquial powers. It was encored with great enthusiasm. The andience warmly testified their delight, and we believe the united judgment of those present was, that Miss Fay, for her years, has probably not her equal in America, and cannot fail to reach the highest position in her musical profession. Her voice is remarkably clear, liquid, bell-like, and of great compass; and with her modest demeanor and personal attractiveness, she will win favors wherever she is seen and heard. Boston has reason to be proud of one so gifted.

Abolition of the Death Penalty. Copies of the following petition have been printed for circula-

WENDELL PHILLIPS. The Pittsburg Gazette says

'Mr. Phillips went from here to deliver a lecture it
Lancaster, on Friday night. From thence he goes to
New York to fulfill a similar engagement, thence to
Boston, and from thence to Chicago, whence he will be
engaged for a week. It is hoped that his services may
be engaged for another lecture here, after he shall
have been at the places above named. The excellent
success of his first lecture, and the number of person
who were unable to be present on New Year's night,
will conspire to give him another excellent audience.

The Operations against Canton. By the present time, probably, Canton has been attacked and captured. It has been determined to make the dispute entirely local. Should the Emperor anawer the capture of Canton by the expulsion of the English traders from Shanghae, then, indeed, matters will grow serious. But should he determine that the Canton governor and mob have been justly punished, it is possible that hostilities may be confined to operations which were to be commenced in the South. The British force seems to be sufficient for the purpose of taking retribution at Canton. In a few days, says our correspondent, we may reasonably expect to have 700 guns and 7000 men in these waters; and of the latter, we shall probably be able to land 4000. The blue-jackets were being drilled for service on land.

We learn that the French have also determined to resort to hostilities against the Chinese. It should be understood beforehand, that such a union is by no means analogous to the combined operations in the Crimea. There is no military convention. Baron Gros has with him a naval force, from which he can land 600 seamen. He has therefore resolved to join operations against Canton. Thus we shall have the singular spectacle of two nations prosecuting hostilities against the same people on different grounds, and without any formal convention or alliance. In fact, the two expeditions may be looked upon as entirely separate. It is well understood that the Americans are to retain their position of looking on.—London Times.

CALLI, FOR AN ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTOR.

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

Whereas, the question of American Slavery is destreted to the subject, and for greater effort in the Anti-Slavery cause:

Whereas, there is nearly of the population of the sub

INDIA. The Bombay correspondent of the London Times, writing Dec. 1, gives the following summary of events in India:—

'So far as we are aware, no untoward event has oc 'So far as we are aware, no untoward event has oc-curred during the past fortnight to mar the steady progress of the British arms towards the complete punishment of the rebels and pacification of the coun-try. At Lucknow, the relieving force has been itself relieved. After a series of desperate struggles, in which the loss of the enemy was tremendous, and his own severe, the Commander-in-Chief succeeded in effecting a junction with Havelock and Outram, and was enabled to despatch the long imprisoned women and children, with the sick and wounded, to the rear, for Cawapore. In Central India, the Mundesore in-surrection has been completely crushed. Rajpootana is quiet. The mutinied Joudpore Legion has been en-countered and dissipated. In Punjab, the late dis-turbed district is at rest again. The Nizams country countered and dissipated. In Punjab, the late dis-turbed district is at rest again. The Nizams country remains perfectly tranquil; and of the smaller Presi-dencies, Madras is entirely, Bombay almost entirely, free from disorder; and day by day, at each of the capitals of British India, are dropping in the reinforce-ments from England, gradually swelling to its full volume that great flood under which what still exists of mutiny and murder will be forever submerged.

FRANCE. The Paris Constitutionnel boldly defends the system which the French government has adopted of purchasing negroes on the coast of Africa, and carrying them to compulsory service in the French
Antilles; argues that in no other manner can prosperity be restored to them, and ridicules the apposition
of English philanthropists. A despatch from Paris,
however, says that there is no doubt the Emperor will
not renew the contract for supplying the French colonics with regrees. nies with negroes.

ANOTHER DRED SCOTT CASE. A case is about to be taken from the Supreme Court of Illinois to that of the United States, which will give the latter body a chance to limit and define some of the loose points of the Dred Scott decision. The case is this: A mulatto man took passage on the cars from Cairo to Chicago. His Missouri master sued the road for the full value of the slave, for having aided his escape. The decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, as delivered by Judge Skinner, is: that the constitution and laws of Illinois recognize all men within the State as free men; that slavery is an institution of mere loas free men; that slavery is an institution of mere local law in the States where it exists, which local law extends to no other State; that the law of Missouri under which the alleged slave is claimed by the plain-tiff, has no force whatever in the State of Illinois, but is 'repugnant to our laws;' and that, therefore, the plaintiff 'under the law of Illinois, has no property in the fugitive, and can here, under State authority assert no property in or authority over him. The master, not being satisfied with this decision, and encouraged by the extraordinary privileges accorded to slave property by the Dred Scott decision, has appeal-ed to the United States Supreme Court. This will give Judge Clifford an opportunity to pay for his place, and display his legal ingenuity in the discovery of a defence for a new application of the Dred Scott

The Slave Thade. The Providence Tribune says that, two years since, Mr. Nathaniel Stanton, of that city, embarked on board the Mary B. Smith for Montevideo and New Orleans. After getting well at sea, he, with other passengers, was informed that the vessel was destined to the coast of Africa for a cargo of slaves, and that if he expected good treatment, he must lend his assistance. After taking on board a cargo of 'chattels,' the vessel sailed for Brazil, was captured by a Brazilian man-of-war, the vessel was sold, and all on board who scoped to be connected with the voyage were condemned to imprisonment for life. An effort will be made for the release of M

SAD CASUALTY IN BROOKLYN. The public school-house, corner of Concord and Navy streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., took fire on the afternoon of Tuesday last, between two and three o'clock, while the school was filled with children. A terrible scene ensued. Several were smothered or crushed to death in their efforts to escape, and many were badly injured. The number killed was seven. The fire took from the heater. The teachers showed great firmness and courheater. The teachers showed great firmness and courage in their attempts to rescue the children, and re-mained in the rooms till all were cleared. Many children were saved by being thrown from the win-dows, and caught in the arms of the people below. The school was for both sexes, but all the dead are

LT As the steamer John Bell, from Quincy, was pushing out from her landing at Alton, on the 21st ult., on her way to St. Louis, a negro woman who was on board, the 'chattel' of Mr. Splann, of Missouri, jumped into the river and swam ashore, where she was sided by the lookers on, and escaped into Alton. The boat was stepped, and relanded, a warrant sued out for the recovery of the fugitive, and placed in the for the recovery of the fugitive, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Madison county, and search was made all over the place for the woman. She was at length found in a negro barber shop, hidden under a table, covered with a large cloth. After her hiding place was discovered, it was with the greatest difficulty that she could be rescued from the crowd and taken back to the boat.

Manuel Oribe, the famous' blood-thirsty lieutenant of Rosas, the man who for nine years besieged Montevideo, is dead, whereat there are great rejoicings among the people.

Naples.—Letters from Naples give graphic details of the late earthquake. Official accounts leave no doubt that several thousand perished, and some estimates reach as high as 10,000 to 20,000.

Montgomery, (Ala.) Jan. 14.—Both Houses of the Legislature of this State have unanimously passed resolutions authorizing the Governor to call a State Convention, if Congress refuses to admit Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

It seems that Madame Lola Montez has really been on a visit to Paris, married a Prince, and reach-ed Halifax on her return to this country on Saturday. The accounts of the relief of Lucknow are meagre. The loss of the rebels, between the 13th and 17th, is estimated in one account at 7000.

A Brief Proclamation .- By Chas. S. Chase, acting Governor of the Territory of Minnesota: 'Thursday, the 10th day of December, is hereby appointed to be observed by the people of Minnesota as Thanksgiving

Preparations were making to launch the Levi-athan during the first week in January. Eighteen hydraulic rams, including an immense one used in raising the Victoria tube, would be employed.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Despatches to the Government this evening announce that the professional filflusters of Texas are gathering in large numbers on
the Rio Grande, preparatory to engaging in the Mexican revolution. Gen. Walker may turn his attention
that way, as he has abandoned his Nicaragua enter-

Anderson, the filibuster, has surrendered to the

IF Judgment was rendered, on the 5th instant, against Gen. William Walker and his surety, S. F. Slatter, in the Circuit Court of the United States at New Orleans, for \$2000 on the recognizance of the former to appear and answer for a breach of the neutrality laws, and which recognizance was forfeited by his departure in the Fashion in November.

Beecher's church in Broklyn took place on Tuesday evening, 12th inst. All the scats were taken, and the premiums amounted to \$4250, more by \$1350 than last year. The whole amount realized from the pews is \$16,250. A large number of new applicants were unable to obtain scats.

N. R. Johnston, Topsham, B. W. Dyer, Randolph, Asa Low, Bradford, F. S. Briss, Barre, Henry Miles, Monkton, GUY C. SAMPSON, Northfield, RYLAND FLETCHER, Cavendish Moses Kidder, Woodstock, LYMAN PRINDLE, Waitsfield, S. M. SEAVER, Williamstown, N. HAZELTINE, Danville, E. Woods, Passumpsic, Willard B. Ponten, Fayston, I. M. Conunn, Braintree.

Norg. This Call is signed by several hundred ames, mostly from Orange and adjacent counties. We cannot give space to more.

NOTICE. The Convention will be organized on Tuesday, at o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the southern train, at which time all the members 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 Wednes-

ANTI-SLAVERY FESTIVAL AT CON-CORD .- THE LADIES' ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY OF Concord, (Mass.) will hold a Festival in Concord, in aid of the Anti-Slavery cause, on Thursday Evening NEXT, Jan. 28th-at which a number of new, unexceptionable and interesting plays will be performed by a competent amateur company, who have kindly volunteered their services on the occasion. Doors will be opened at half-past 5 o'clock. Tea and other re freshments will be for sale from 6 o'clock until 10 o'clock. The dramatic performances will commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets of admission 15 cents each. It is hoped that friends of the cause in the neighboring towns will make an effort to attend.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture on the subject of Slavery, in Union Hall, at Port Nor-folk. (Dorchester.) on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan.

C. LENOX REMOND will lecture in Tops m. Vt., on Monday evening next, 25th inst.

LEWIS FORD, an Agent of the Old Col ony Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows: Joppa, E. Bridgewater, Friday evening, Jan. 22. Paper Mill Village, Bridgewater, Saturday evening.

East Bridgewater, at Conant's School-House, Sunday evening, Jan. 24. S. DYER, Sec'y.

A YOUNG MAN, 21 years of age, light colored, and of prepossessing appearance, desires, and is in immediate need of a situation. He has been acis in immediate need of a situation. He has been accustomed to wait and tend; but is willing to put his hand to any occupation, and, as he is intelligent and seems very handy, would be likely to give satisfaction. Apply at 21 Cornhill, Boston.

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 knowledg of housekeeping, and receive a sound education be sides. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

A COLORED GIRL,

MARRIED-At Wakena, (Illinois,) Dec. 12, Gro. d ELHANOR A. HUTSON, Pepperell, Mass. Western freedom would be a fixed fact, if all

pioneers and heads of families had the zeal, energy and love of liberty of our friend Wood. In these excel-lent qualities, he is a 'chip of the old block.'

DIED-At Stoneham, Jan. 11, Miss MARY NEW HALL, aged 63 years. She was intelligent, conscientious and benevolent, and an earnest advocate of uni versal freedom, and for several years President of the Stoneham Female Anti-Slavery Society,

HAIR DOCTRESS.

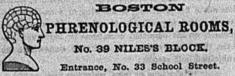
MPROVEMENT IN CHAMPOOING AND HAIR-DYEING.

MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Madam Can-rance) would inform her kind and liberal pat-rons and the public, that she has removed to 323 Washington st., and 20 West st.; where will be found her Restorative, the most celebrated in the world, as it prevents hair from turning gray, and produces new in all diseases of the scalp. She stands second to none in Hair-Dyeing and Champooing.

Ladies waited on at their residences, either in or

out of town.

Hair dressed in the latest style. She can refer to Hair dressed in the littles of Boston, Providence, the first people in the cities of Boston, Providence, Worcester, and elsewhere. Come and try for your-tf October 30.



No. 39 NILES'S BLOCK.

Entrance, No. 33 School Street THE Subscriber, late with Fowler, Wells & Co

announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above establishment expressly for the purpose of giving Correct Phrenological Examinations,

with reliable adeice in reference to Choice of Occupa-tion, Health, Habits and Diet, Matrimonial Adapta-tion, Children—their management, Choice of Help, Clerks, &c., Self-Improvement in general. tf THOMAS VICKERS. N13

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

Representative Women.

THIS magnificent group includes the Portraits 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

group can be furnished at 25 cents each, and i square gils frames at 75 cents.

WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

October 23.

IT IS NOT A DYE! MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S

HAIR RESTORER WORLD'S

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 Evrope or America. They contain no deleterious ingredients—do not soil or stain anything. GREAT BRITAIN.

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

REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missionary 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 Zvlobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies for my hair, but never anything that so materially and permanently benefitted me, as has Mrs. S. A. Al-

J. H. EATON, Pres. Union Univ., Tenn. I have 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.' REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. B'd Educ'n N.

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

N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the best hair preparations I have ever known. They have restored my hair to its original

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

REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. Sce. We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H.

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

REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My hair has greatly thickened. The same is true of another of my family, whose head we thought would become almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thickened, and has a handsome appearance since using Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age,) Pitcher,

N. Y. 'Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair ceases to fall, and is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied 'tis nothing like a dye.' REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass. 'The ef-

feet of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has been to change the 'crown of belonging to old men, to the original hue of youth. The same is true of others of my acquaintance.' REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. South Baptist, Ac., Charles-

ton, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated by new and better hair forming, by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa-REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N:

Y. 'I cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I ever used."

REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. 'We think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.' REV. C. M. KLINCK, Lewistown, Pa. 'Mrs. S. A.

Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth. REV. WM. PORTEUS, Stanwich, Ct. 'Mrs. S. A:

Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum

have met my most sanguine expectations in causing my hair to grow where it had failen." REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Re-

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENUINE

has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bot-tles. Resterer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 355 words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 355
Broome Street, 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. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer Depot, NO. 255 BROOME STREET, N. Y.

LINES.

ADDRESSED TO NATHANIEL BARNET, OF NANTUCKET Thou Friend of my heart ! I sigh to be near thee, To look on thy form, as in days that are past; Thy goodness and love shall over endear thee, While grateful affection and memory last. Though far from thy dear native isle of the ocean Where thy beloved home looks out on the sea, In spirit I greet thee, with heartfelt emotion, nd offer my prayer to kind Heaven for thee.

With a heart that can feel for the poor and the lowly, That sighs to deliver the down-trodden slave, Thy life has been spent in deeds that are holy, And a life such as thine cannot end in the gra For, through the dark valley, our pilgrimage ended, The spirits of good men in glory appear, Where all kindred souls are in harmony blended. And they are united who loved truly here.

When, in the blest future, our spirits immortal, Released from this earth, its strife and its care, In triumph and joy have passed Heaven's portal, Thy merciful deeds shall follow thee there; And those thou hast loved shall remember, in glad

What joy to their hearts thy goodness e'er gave, And he that was ready to perish, in sadness, Shall tell how he found thee e'er ready to save

The patriot's love for his country may perish, The mother forget her own child, in its rest : But never, oh never, shall I cease to cherish The friendship for thee, that still lives in my breast For thy goodness to me, when sorrow oppressed me, And thou didst reach forth thy fatherly hand, I offer this tribute, and with it I bless thee, In accents of love, from this far distant land.

Alton, Illinois, Jan. 1, 1858.

For the Liberator. TO ABBY KELLEY FOSTER. Thou woman of the earnest heart, And eloquent and ready tongue, Who long, so well, hast borne thy part In battling for the weak against the strong, And for the right against the wrong-The future ages shall thee crown; People of every rank and clime Shall venerate the land that gave thee birth, And homage pay to thy unselfish worth; And woman, in all coming time, Shall deem it glory and renown To bear the sex that thou hast made sublime-Thus silencing for aye the slanderous train,

Who say that woman is but weak and vain.

For the Liberator. VISIONS. We see but dimly through the mists

That curtain Life's eternal hills; Fate shapes our visions as it lists, And we but reason as it wills. High in the heavens I saw, last night, Beneath Orion's starry zone,

A scroll let fall-and on it write, A hand-a flaming hand alone: Go, ye, and reap !- the ripened grain Awaits the scythe-the sun is high ! Thrust in, and reap with might and main!'-

It wrote, and vanished from the sky. I looked: the sky was chill, and Earth Lay in the cold embrace of Frost; From Arctic caves the winds came forth, Complaining like a spirit lost.

O, thou who wrote with flaming hand, Or seeming wrote-appear again !-Till every hand in every land Thrust in, and reap with might and main. M. H. Conn Dec. 25, 1857.

For the Liberator. THE SLAVE MOTHER'S LAMENT. Oh, my wretched heart is breaking, Breaking with its anguish wild, Cruel hands have stolen from me My own darling, precious child!

Taken my poor heart's last treasure, All that I had left to love, And I never more shall see her Till we meet in heaven above.

Husband children, all they've taken : Frenzied is my brain, and wild; O, why could they not have spared me This, a last, and only child!

One by one they tore them from me, Heeded not my cry, or theirs, Cursed us for our hearts' affection, Cursed us for our tears and prayers.

Now the last sad drop is added To my bitter cup of woe: O how long, alone and friendless Must I linger here below!

If I knew that they were happy, Blest with Freedom's glorious light. I could then endure with patience Slavery's dark and dreadful night.

Or could I but see them lying In death's long and quiet sleep, This sad heart would cease to murmur, And these eves refuse to weep.

But, a living death 's before them, With no friend for them to care, Days of sorrow, pain and anguish, Nights of deep and dark despair. O. I cannot bear this torture !

Is there no kind arm to save? None, in all the world, to pity A heart-broken, wretched slave

O, my heart is crushed and bleeding-Bleeding in its anguish wild ; Cruel hands have stolen from me My own darling, precious child! Georgetown, Mass.

SONNET TO WINTER. Hail, hoary Winter ! how they thee traduc Who call thee hideous, gloomy, surly, vile! I feel compunctious visitings, erewhile That with the herd I joined in thy abuse. In thy best mood, how beautiful art thou! Earth's lap all glittering, glittering all her hills; Her trees with hoary foliage bending low; Blue skies, snow wreaths, crisp hills, and icicles And then o' nights what million stars us greet! Even in thy wrath I love thee. Rain! hail! sleet O how ye make the crackling fagots burn ! But, Winter, my poor homage thou dost spurn; Pointing to many an Alp, I see thee laugh, And hear thee say, 'Behold my cenetaph!'

> ECONOMY. However cheap,

Whate'er thou want'st not, buy not. That is dear, A mere extravagant impertinence, For which thou hast no need. Feel first the want, Ere it be satisfied; bargains full oft Are money-wasting things, that prudent men Will keep afar from with suspicious eye; Perchance to any of but little use, And to themselves most likely none at all.

The Liberator.

ORESTES A. BROWNSON.

This gentleman has lately published a book entitled The Convert ; or, Leaves from my Experience.' It is said by Harper's Weskly to be a very amusing work—which any one would expect, who knows any thing of the gentleman's natural disposition or tergiversations in religion. Did he ever do any thing solemn? In all that he says, do we not see his roguish leer, and the twinkle in his eye? He is indisputably a profusely satirical, witty and humorous man—so much so, that I regard him as the religious *Punch' of America. He fancies he has a taste and talent for religion; hence the peculiar tendencies of his pleas-antries and his fun. For ever there is a kind of divine inflation operating upon his nerves, giving him a keen perception of and high reliah for the gravo-ludicrous. The versatility of his talent in theology is wonderful. The great mass of clergymen suffer their lives to bring forth but one harvest of ideas or doctrines, while this economising and faithful divine, by adopting the system of 'rotation in crops,' has been enabled so to busband and use his elements as to produce, thus far, no less than five !

His new book I have not yet seen. Religious works I can hardly afford time to read, as they merely charm my blood with pleasing heaviness, while works of pure wit must hold a fifth decimal position till I have more leisure. Though I have not seen Mr. Brownson's new book, I have been acquainted with the man, as he was some fifteen years ago. I cannot say I was one of his followers, but one of his listeners At this time, he was eloquent and bold, and gave out many original thoughts on theology and its bearings. His religion then was democratic in theory, to say the least, and seemed to 'pluck allegiance from men's hearts; for it embraced no mystified creed, but was simply good sense and practical humanity. This was his theory, in brief. What his private bearings and tendencies were, I cannot vouch; but his manner generally indicated that he thought it was enough for him to preach humanity and godliness. Those who had read other sacred poetry than that of Watts might have seen the following couplet, and felt its truth-

'No man does himself convince, By his own doctrine, of his sine.'

And my fondness for this kind of poetry must be s apology here for a slight digression. I quote the following from the sweet Cowper, with all the fervor with which Mrs. Stowe (in her 'Pleasant Memories, &c.) cited from the metrical Watts:

'No wild enthusiast ever yet could rest, Till half mankind were like himself possest.' Man is the genuine offspring of revolt,

sturdy-a wild ass's colt.

Mr. Brownson's religion seemed to be of the head and not of the heart, or of books, and not of the soul. Hence, in the practical application of his doctrines he would signally, and sometimes ludicrously, fail. His best discourses were polemical. His wonderful power consisted principally in attacking old theories and abuses, and in pulling down antiquated theological structures. But what could he build up and sustain from their ruins? Nothing-not even a system that could compare with Mormonism, with all its idiotic ignorance and brutal sensuality.

Mr. Brownson was listened to for some years in Boston by a few independent thinkers, but nondescripts in theology, like himself. At one time he would please them with his wit and logic, at another disgust them with his brilliant inconsistencies. When the latter was the case, they would receive oblique intimations that they were incapable of comprehending him! Mr. B. was not a fixed star, shedding a steady and certain light, capable of being easily recognized; but a heavenly, erratic meteor-subject only to the laws of disorder-and leaving a thin, undefined streak of light behind him. Some people were afraid of him. They would stare at him with mingled fear and delight: for if he had now struck their enemy a mortal blow, they might soon themselves feel the same power-over the left. The gusts of his wit and sarcasm could not be foretold; and his friends, who had felt the poignancy of his temper, would become cold, and fall off one after another, and his meetings would of the United States, when they visited the North, be broken up-perhaps to be renewed, after a while, and received the applause of the people, always transsame disaster.

In a literary point of view, no one will deny Mr. Brownson to be eminently selfish-whether the trait be good or bad. Few have so high an opinion of their savings and writings as he, and this he often shows in a manner not calculated to make friends. This imperiousness has hurt him much. He professed to be 'progressive'; and through fear that this hackneyed term may not be understood, I will say he was progressive in the 'spiritual, mystic sense.' Ideas a month in age were generally his agreeable bantlings : but in his two-year old doctrines, he was apt to discover many errors. His friends often thought the reverse: but straightway, with all his ponderous logic, he would publicly proceed to demolish them, and exult in accomplishing what no one else could do! I have seen smart boys, in their play with their fellows carefully pile up a large quantity of brick, as high as their head, in the form of a pyramid, and after placing their cap on the topmost one, defy their comrade to knock the mass over. But before any one could get a chance to do it, they would spring at it, and after laying it flat, roar at their exploits! Mr. B. must have practised this in his early days; certainly, he has done it latterly many times in his theological adventures; and it is this, in a great measure, which has made his preaching so amusing to some, and disgusting and unprofitable to others. He so exalted himself on his admitted adroitness in logic and debate, that it was obvious he had seen somewhere the subjoined half stanza:

'Make true or false, unjust or just,

However dark or entangled a question, the . Gordian knot of it he would unloose,' at least, to his own satisfaction. And so much did he delight in this knotty amusement-preaching down what he once preache up, or rethreading his devious way-that the severe lines applied to Sir Hudibras may not be inaptly quo-

 He could state problems dark and nice, And after solve them in a trice;
 As if divinity had catched The itch, on purpose to be scratched."

And what can we think of a clergyman who seeks gratification in deceiving his audience by overturning

gratification in deceiving his audience by overturning his own propositions? Can they respect a man who leads them step by step to some important religious belief, and then smeers at it; or who raises them up to a full conception of some higher and more sublime truth, and then exultingly cuts the rope and lets them down again?

During Mr. Brownson's last ministrations in my behalf, and while passing from a crysalis state into a new-fledged existence, he professed (so far had his vanity pushed him) to speak—like our modern Spiritualists, and to about the same purpose—from inspiration! He intimated that the new (papal) doctrines which fell from his lips were unpremeditated. And when his hearers saw the declivity down which he was rolling, they cried in amassement, 'Let him roll!' No—so did not all of them; but one man and two women followed in his rear, as the feathers, straw and light chips on the iron track, when the train is detached from the locomotive, rise up and rush along in its partial vacuum.

By embracing Catholicism, Mr. Brownson professes and american patriots, all awakening and cherishing justice, generosity, integrity, humanity chassics and American patriots, all awakening and cherishing justice, generosity, integrity, humanity and high-mindedness, by illustrious examples of private and American patriots, all awakening and cherishing justice, generosity, integrity, humanity and high-mindedness, by illustrious examples of private and American patriots, and American patriots, and high-mindedness, by illustrious examples of private and high-mindedness, by illustrious examples of private and humbine cherishing justice, generosity, integrity, and frateroity of man. But that terrible blow to the American the terrible blow to the American to the intervent particula

know his own mind than when it was oppressed with all the isms of Protestantism. Now, he is probably very devout, and may possibly be humble, (knowing, as we do, that the church performs miracles,) and at tends to all the ordinary ceremonies, for the safety of his soul. I wish that all the theological Munchau-sens at large in Protestant Christendom would go into the same church, and feel the same 'flattering

in search of the true church ; surfeited with spiritua pride; ranting about that which they knew nothing of; religious dyspeptics, concocting new doctrines on the scent of a mystical nothingness; persons of little ese to society—the smallest shavings of humanity! Really, in my haste and uncharitableness, I exclaim with Pope-

'The worst of madmen is a saint run mad!

If the Catholic Church will act as an asylum of penitentiary for a majority of the moon-struck, lazy or half-demented religious zealots in the community, and will keep them safe, and guarantee their peace and happiness, it may yet partly atone for its mon strous crimes against God and man.

I am about four-fifths inclined to believe, however that Mr. Brownsen knew what he was about when h began to protest against Protestantism, and that there was 'method in his madness.' He had driven hi friends away by his dogmatism, his high temper, and his disagreeable haughtiness. Besides, his financial condition was oppressive, and he not only wanted ways and means, but more power than his demoratic theology vouchsafed him. Catholicism was the only religious path untrod by him, and not finding what he thought his God in the others, he un-hesitatingly and confidently took this-like the roving but faithful dog, that reasoned by syllogism in snuffing at two roads without tracking his master, and took the third as conclusive!

If the Catholic Church and Mr. Brownson have em braced each other with mutual satisfaction, it is a happy event. Certain I am that this is the place for him. He has 'played on a harp of a thousand strings' to his heart's content, but here he will probably be reduced to one. Yet it is intimated by those who get a peep behind the holy curtains-by some peculiar refraction of partially excluded light-that he is much cramped in his new quarters, and that he does not find that elysium on this Serbonian bogwhither the evil genius of his flight had directed him which he expected. I charitably hope he has not been mistaken, for his return to the vulgar world would be regarded as a public calamity. It was said, nevertheless, by his new brethren, at the time of his transit, that he was secure, and would never wander any more. So mote it be! Seamen, when visiting the polar seas, and discovering, on the floating mountains of ice, huge arctic monsters hemmed in upon them, or firmly locked up in their cold embrace-will tremble with fear, and involuntarily utter a prayer that there they may remain for ever. These things are typical of what sometimes occurs on land!

But there is another light in which Mr. Brownson's religious experience may be presented, and it furnishes a new 'leaf.' The mechanic arts are so far advanced, that windmills are now constructed so as perpetually to change their chief appliance, and face the windalso its music. This is a great economy ; for, without any trouble, all the varying breezes are sure to get a grist. Like one of these useful inventions, Mr. B. has ground for at least three of the cardinal sects, and is now operating with a wind due East from St. Pe-

From what has been said, (as the clergy generally say in conclusion,) it will perhaps be observed that the subject of our notice has been rather freely commented upon; but, begging pardon, Mr. Brownson is public man, and I think the circumstances demand it. And if there is any credit due for so frank and pointed an expression of thought, Brownson's own Quarterly Review-which I formerly read-should receive it But I hope no one imagines I do not recognize that great and liberal principle of 'distinguishing between a man and his acts. Heretofore, separating a man from his acts has been considered by casuists a moral impossibility. But if any justice is to accrue from its philosophical abnegation, I am willing Mr. B. should have the benefit of it. Have not the late Presidents neet with the ferred it to the office they brought with them-so that when President Pierce visited Concord, this system of distinction had become generally acquiesced in? Did not Mr. Burlingame, in compromising his affair of honor with the hero of South Carolina, in regard to the beating of Senator Sumner, state that he distinguished between a man and his acts-that it was the act which was reprehensible, and not the man? And did not Senator Hale boldly come out in public print and assert the same liberal doctrine, stating that our courts of justice always acted upon it? Was not Robert Kidd as much of a man after he committed his piracles as before? Did he weigh a pound less Should not the statue of Washington at the State House be removed, and some of his acts placed there instead? Was not the treason of Benedict Arnold one thing, and his flesh and bones quite another And furthermore, it is on the same great principle that a church can be infallible, and a great majority of its members ignorant and corrupt! And so with Mr. Brownson, -does he not personally exist as he did before his religious experience commenced? I therefore only condemn his acts, which are inanimate and unfeeling things, and claim it as a privilege of all citizens, and as vital to sound morality and the welfare of the State.

Before closing, I must express a wish that Mr Brownson may wax in holiness and abide in his present faith and position; and that if he longs for any new or worldly doctrine, he may be brought into proper discipline by no worse punishment than being, like Sancho Panza, tossed in a blanket.

COLUMBUS CROOKS. West Medford, Jan. 5, 1858.

> From the Liberty Bell for 1858. EDUCATION. BY MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

About the year 1790, earlier and later, lived Ca-About the year 1790, earlier and later, lived CA-LEB BINGHAM, instructor of youth in Boston,—in that part of it that has ever since been called School street. New England owes his memory much, for he not only trained the intellects, but roused and strengthened the hearts of her generations. He compiled his own school-books, and they were in general use and esteem throughout the North, as lately as 1820, especially 'The American Precep-

This book was composed of extracts from English

By embracing Catholicism, Mr. Brownson professes to have found the true church. It is not the first time the has thought so, if he were ever to be believed; those who had seen the beginning of this great and we think where he is, he is no more likely to

the corrupted sons of Levi, and the apostolical succession of the Gospel of Freedom fell upon the heads of Garrison's converts, the American Abolitionists; while the official teachers and preachers of the country, led by their own selfish insufficiency into the mares of the Southern slaveholders, lent their influence to mould all the educational operations into the likeness of Slavery. Good, true, noble-hearted Caleb Bingham was gathered to his fathers, and, at the end of one more generation, the American Preceptor was expurgated of its anti-slavery selections, after having passed through more than sixty unmutilated editions.

But the middle distribution of Levi, and the heads said Jean d'Aire. A pause. 'Who comes next?' Your son!' said the young St. Pierre. One name alone is now wanting; and the captain of the enemy's host, Sir Walter Mauny, weeping at the sight, cries, 'Why was not I a citizen of Calais?'

And thousands of New England men and women took from the reading of this 'common-place literature of forty years ago,' the temper of soul that made them, in fulness of time, ready to do for American the same.

Which of these children, now the men and women on whom alone the honor of their native level.

the end of one more generation, the American Preceptor was expurgated of its anti-slavery selections, after having passed through more than sixty unmutitated editions.

But the spirit of the whole book was still in antagonism with elavery, and the qualiling spirit of the times supplied its place with books of extracts, compiled by mere literateurs, on rhetorical, elocutionary, and declamatory principles, with more thought of demand and supply than of high-mind edness; and with an eye rather to what would sell than what would educate. For heroic rectitude and reality, disinterestedness and honor, had received to blow that told immediately on education, by making it at once felt that the youth must be trained in conformity to the course adopted by the fathers. Real manhood and statesmanship had been abjured by the parents, and hence the necessity of furnishing the schools with literary abstractions, and making actors, declaimers, and metaphysical senting the schools with literary abstractions, and making actors, declaimers, and metaphysical senting the schools with literary abstractions, and making actors, declaimers, and metaphysical senting the schools with literary abstractions, and making actors, declaimers, and metaphysical senting the schools with literary abstractions, and making actors, declaimers, and metaphysical senting the schools of the children. The moral sublime and beautiful grew feebler and feebler, with every passing year and changing edition, till, at length, in 1857, a compiler of school-books for American youth, Mr. Hillard, rises, one day, in Faneuil Hall to speak contemptuously, before a charitable society, of the 'common-place literature of the school-book for forty years ago.' One may guess its real sin, in his eyes, by the tenor of his net Faneuil Hall to speak contemptuously, before a charitable society, of the 'common-place literature of the school-book for the work of the work o Burns into bondage, without a proof of his being a

Mr Hillard continues :-

"It is the duty of every good citizen to vote for the man who, in seeming as well as in reality, will restore Massachusetts to the Union. Does it become our State to sit apart, sulky and pouting, while her sisters are dancing about the flag-staff of the Union, simply because she does not like the tune the fiddler is playing? Shall she not rather come forward with a smile on her face, and, taking her sisters by the hand, lend to that fair circlet the grace of her form and the lightness of her step? And this is a Boston man's notion of the present

Death-grapple in the darkness 'twixt old system and the Word!' Massachusetts a dancing girl to slavery! No wonder that, for the sake of men like this, the South calls the North 'wooden nutmeg peddler;' and England says to New England, 'what you lack is a gentry—patrician firmness to resist degradation; and France opens broad eyes of astonishment at a State where 'tout le monde se dit noble, et rien

It is instructive now to remember that, in 1835, Mr. Hillard was heard to thank, as good patriots, those who refused to dance to slaveholding music; and was afterwards employed by Abolitionists, at the time when they were engaged in analyzing the Constitution, to present their arguments to the Legislature of Massachusetts.

To learn why the school literature of forty years

ago is pronounced common-place by this sort of man, who now dances so discreetly and with so smiman, who now dances so discreetly and with so smiling a face to the tunes of the pro-slavery fiddlers at Washington, New Englanders find no need of recurring to the brown, unmargined page that kept their infancy thoughtful and awake amid the drowsy hum of the school-room, during long summer afternoons, on the narrow, straight-backed seat, so high that the little pendant feet could not touch the floor; for their manhood's memory never ceases to delight in the words that enchanted their childhood words of a power to make the untrained voices of -words of a power to make the untrained voices o the elder classes, 'the great boys and girls,' pathetic and beautiful; and save a deal of elecutionary drill, by evoking feelings the loftiest, the most pro-found, the most tender. To what tune did the hearts of the young New England people dance, when they stood in rows, book in hand, and heard the voice of the blood of their fathers 'cry to them How every heart responded to the tones of humanity in behalf of the feebler and the injured races! How keenly that young America then felt with him,

who paused upon the twilight plain Of Fontency, to weep the freeborn brave,
And thence in fancy crossed the Western main,
To melt in sadder pity for the slave!

And there are men, who, leaning on the laws, What they have purchased, claim a right to hold ! CURSED BE THE TEXUER!—cursed its cruel cause! Freedom's a dearer property than gold.

Say that, in future, negroes shall be blest; Ranked e'en as men, and men's just rights enjoy Be neither sold, nor purchased, nor oppressed! No grief shall wither, and no stripes destroy!

How they made themselves one with Logan, the Mingo chief, (called the friend of white men.) in his sublime appeal to Lord Dunmore, after the massacre of his whole tribe, in cold blood and unprovoked, when Colonel Cresap spared not even their wome

"There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge I have sought it. I have killed many, I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country, I rejoice in the beams of peace; but harbor not a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one!

But the brown blurred page bore a loftier lesson still,—the spologue of the three brothers, of whom he that should, within three months, have perform-ed the worthiest action, was to receive from his father a magnificent diamond. The elder fulfilled a trust. Good, said the father: it is only an act of justice. The second rescued a drowning child, at the risk of his life. It is well, said the father: still, it

was Mrs. Morton, of revolutionary times, who was living, in the town of Quincy, as lately as the ear-liest publication of the Liberty Bell. And as American poets of the present time are, in general, men who find it easy to bless the union of slaveholders, and to ban the union of Abolitionists, while in this good anti-slavery battle, they

- fear their fellowship to die with us, we turn to Europe, and to America of the past, to - Names worthy of the grand adversity.

Weymouth, Mass., October, 1857.

THE AFRICAN CHIEF. Captured in arms, fighting for his freedom, and in-humanly murdered by his conquerors, in the Island of Hispaniola, 1791.

See how the black ship cleaves the main, High-bounding o'er the violet wave, Remurmuring with the groans of pain, Deep-freighted with the PRINCELY SLAVE!

Did all the gods of Afric sleep,
Forgetful of their guardian love,
When the white traitors of the deep
Betrayed him in the palmy grove? A chief of Gambia's golden shore,
Whose arm the band of warriors led,
Perhaps the lord of boundless power,
By whom the foodless poor were fed.

Does not the voice of reason cry, Claim the first right that nature gave : From the red scourge of bondage fly, Nor deign to live a burdened SLAVE'?

Has not his suffering offspring clung
Desponding round his fettered knee,
On his worn shoulder weeping hung,
And urged one effort to be free? His wife by nameless wrongs subdued,

His bosom's friend to death resigned, The flinty pathway bathed in blood, Poured tortures on his frantic mind! Stung by despair, he sought the plain,

To Heaven upraised his starting eye, Claimed freedom from the crushing chain, Or mid the battle's rage to die. First of his race, he led the band, Guardless of dangers floating round. Till by his bold, avenging hand.

When erst Messenia's sons oppress'd, Flew desperate to the sanguine field, With iron clothed each injured breast, And bade the haughty Sparran yield:

Did not the soul, to heaven allied, Feel the full heart as greatly swell, As when the Roman Cato died, Or when the Grecian victime fell?

If later deeds quick raptures raise, The boon Balavia's patriots won,
Paoli's time-enduring praise,
Or the far greater Washington— If these command thy generous zeal,

Who scorned a tyrant's msd control,
For bleeding Gambia learn to feel,
Whose chieftain claimed a kindred soul. O! mourn the lost, disastrous hour,

Lift the red eye of speechless grief, While numbers throng the sultry shore, And tear from hope the captive chief. While the hard race of pallid hue,

Unpractised in the power to feel, Resign him to the murd'rous crew, The horrors of the quivering wheel— Let sorrow bathe each blushing cheek, Bend piteous o'er the tortured slave, Whose wrongs compassion cannot speak, Whose only refuge is the grave!

From the Jersey (Eng.) Times, of Dec. 10. THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

The following is an extract from a letter written

by M. de Banneroi, a French physician in the service of Museur Rajah, and published in Le Pays (Paris paper), under the date of Calcutta, Oct. 8: . I give you the following account of the relief of risk of his life. It is well, said the father: still, it is but an act of humanity. The youngest saved the Lucknow, as described by a lady, one of the residence of the search of the relationship of the search of the relationship of the search of the relationship of the search of the relation of the re to perish, unsuspected and unblamed. 'To thee belongs the diamond!—for what thou hast done is divine!'

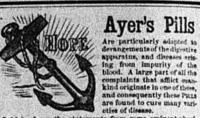
Then, how young America exulted over the fall of the Bastile, and wept in admiration at the integrity of the Moorish gentleman, who pledged his honor to shelter the Spanish knight seeking refuge with him, after having killed another in sudden quarrel; and kept his faith when the slain was brought to his garden gate by officers of justice, in search of the homicide. 'Spaniard' it is my only son. Take my swiftest horse, and fly with the night. You will be safe by morning. I thank my God that my faith, once given, is preserved.

Then, how surely our young New England ranged itself with Aristides, when he said of the project of Themistoeles to burn the enemy's fleet in the harbor, in time of truce, that 'nothing could be more advantageous to the commonwealth, but, at the same time, nothing could be more unjust.'

Then Pitt's speech in Parliament, on the Slave Trade: 'I know I speak with warmth; it is impossible for me not to do so; and were it possible, shool, small and great, when its finest voices and noblest hearts gave forth from their depths 'the siege of Calais, —the story of her six burghers, who yielded themselves a sacrifice to Edward, to save their city from the namelees horrors of being sacked by a king and soldery, enraged at the long resistance of Eastice de St. Pierre, the governor! Now he offers his life in ransom, and asks, 'Who follows next?'

'Your kinsman!' said Jean Vissant, 'Your stream of the said of with passionate fervor.

heard only the roar of artillery, and I thought my poor Jessie was still raving; but she darted to the batteries, and I heard her cry incessantly to the men, 'Courage! courage! Hark to the slogan—to the Macgregor, the grandest of them a'! Here's help at last!' To describe the effect of these words upon the soldiers would be impossible. For a moment, they ceased firing, and every soul listened in intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there arose a murmur of bitter disappointment, and the wailing of the women who had flocked to the spot burst out anew as the colonel shook his head. Our dull low-land ears heard nothing but the rattle of the musketry. A few moments more of this death-like suspense, of this agonizing hope, and Jessie, who had again sunk on the ground, sprang to her feet, and cried, in a voice so clear and piercing that it was heard along the whole line—'Will ye no believe it noo? The slogan has ceased, but the Campbells heard along the whole line—' Will ye no believe it noo? The slogan has ceased, but the Campbells are comin'! D'ye hear, d'ye hear! 'At that moment, we seemed to hear the voice of God in the distance, when the pibroch of the Highlanders brought us tidings of deliverance, for now there was no longer any doubt of the fact. That shrill, penetrating, ceaseless sound, which rose above all other sounds, could come neither from the advance of the seems, nor from the work of the sampers. No. 15 sounds, could come neither from the advance of the enemy, nor from the work of the sappers. No, it was indeed the blast of the Scottish bagpipes, now shrill and harsh, as threatening vengeance on the then in softer tones seeming to promise succor foe, then in softer tones seeming to promise succor to their friends in need. Never surely was there such a scene as that which followed. Not a heart in the residency of Lucknow but bowed itself before God. All, by one simultaneous impulse, fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting solar and the murmured voice of prayer. Then all srose, and there rang out from a thousand lips a great shout of joy, which resounded far and wide, and lent new vigor to that blessed pibroch. To our cheer of 'God save the Queen,' they replied by the well-known strain that moves every Scot to tears, 'Should auld acquaintance be forgot,' &c. After that, nothing else made any impression on me. I scarcely remember what followed. Jessie was presented to the General on his entrance into the fort, and at the officers' banquet, her health was drunk by all present, while the pipers marched round the table playing once more the familiar air of 'Anlal and of the analysing of the and of the and of the and of the analysing of the and of the analysing of the all present, while the pipers marched round the ta-ble playing once more the familiar air of 'Auld Lang Syne.'"



Are particularly adapted to devangements of the digestive apparatus, and diseases orig-ing from impurity of the blood. A large part of all the complaints that afflict man-kind originate in one of these and consequently these Paus are found to cure many vari-

Subjoined are the statements from some eminent physi-cians, of their effects in their practice. As a FAMILY PHYSIC.

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr. Theodore Rell, of New York City.

"Not only any your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aparient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of billour complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people."

Dyspersia — Indicates which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people."

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

Dysentersy — Diarricea — Relax.

A Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esterm as one of the best specients I have ver found. Their siterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses, for bliest dysentery and diarrhex. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION-WORMS-SUPPRESSION.

From Mr. E. Stuart, who practises as a Physician and Midwigh in Enton.

"I find one or two large does 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 cleanse the stomach and expet worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients." CONSTIPATION - COSTIVENESS.

From Dr. J. P. Faugha, Hontreal, Chandle,
"Too much cannot be said of your Phils for the cure of
conficences. If others of our fraternity, have found them
as efficacions as I have, they should join me in proclaiming
it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that
complaint, which, although had enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe conficences to
originate in the liver, but your Phils affect that organ and
cure the disease."

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD — SCROFULA — ERYSIPPLIAS — SALT RIBUM — TETTER — TUNORS
— RHEUMATISM — GOUT — NEURALGIA.

"You were right, botter, 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 efficery. They stimulate the excretories, and carry off the impurities that stagnate in the blood, engendering disease. They stimulate the organs of digestion, and infase vitality and vigor into the system.

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

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

— Firs — &c.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Battisaers.

"DRAN DR. ATER: I cannot answer you what complaints
I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we
neer breat with a purpositee medicine. I place sreat dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with dissase, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best
we have, I of course value them highly."

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which,

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 protected by law from counterfeits, and consequently can be relied on as genuine, without adulteration. It supplies the surest remedy the world has ever known for the cure of all pulmonary couplaints; for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARENNES, ASTRIA, CROCK, WROODING COUDS, HOARENDES, ASTRIA, CROCK, WROODING COUDS, HOARENDES, ASTRIA, CROCK, HOAREN, LORGE, AND HOARENDES, AND HOARENDES, AND HOARENDES, AND HOARENDES, HOAR

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