EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. -AT THE - Land & Labour & L.

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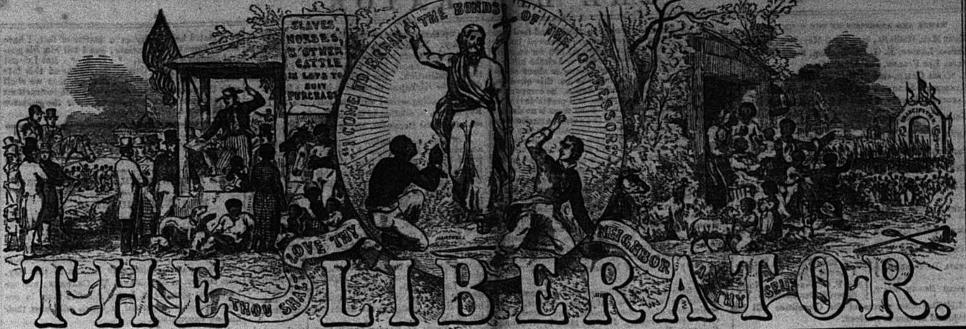
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pollars, if payment be made in advance. If All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in

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



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NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

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

The free States are the guardians and essen-

ial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-tables of the institution. . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

urighteous yoke. On this subject, our paraus, in

PRIMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a con-

aroun. 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 looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enalaving

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

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 7.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1414. BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1858.

The Liberator. REPORT.

TWENTY-FOURTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLA-VERY BAZAAR-FESTIVAL.

The aim of this institution is at once moral, religious, political, and financial; and all these twentyfour years, it has been successful in no ordinary degree in its four-fold operation,—raising money to educate and direct the public mind, and to stimulate and strengthen the public heart : till now our United States present a spectacle in striking contrast with that shocking criminality of calm satisfaction with which they held their enslaved millions at the begin-

We owe to all who have cooperated with us, especially to those wisest heads and noblest hearts in Europe, who have so indefatigably aided us for so long in every way we have indicated, not only an expression of our undying gratitude so fervent and so deep that even without verbal expression it could not fail to be felt by them, but also a brief account of this last year's experience and results. And if to some we seem to be merely repeating much that we have said in former years, we ask those few to pardon us for the sake of the many to whom the thoughts may be new. No persons, even in common circumstances, will find themselves speaking to the same auditory at the end of a quarter of a century, so many will be the listeners who fill the places of the distant and the dead. But ours have been those extraordinary circumstances which destroy life like battle; which ruin fortunes; which scatter families; which separate friends; which do all this by claiming devotedness or suggesting desertion, and by drawing from the friendly and sympathetic natures in the opposite camp fresh volunteers to fill the reduced ranks. To these last we have always, at all risk of repetition, addressed ourselves, for they are the stuff of which abelitionists have always been made.

Financially speaking, this year's effort has resulted in complete success. The same stress of the times that lessened the receipts, removing in much greater proportion the obstacles, it has been, all things considered, far more practically and impressively successful than the effort of the preceding year. It is comparstively little, that a Fair of the Church should receive \$10,000 for the good work of educating a hundred orphans,-a Fair for the blind the same sum for teaching the use of their remaining faculties to a hundred sightless ones,-that Fairs for church-buildings and cemeteries should draw the same from those who are to worship in the one, and to repose at death in the other. These good objects, requiring neither explanation nor instruction to recommend them, are obvious They neither excite prejudice nor offend selfishness, and merely appeal to the voluntary principle for ends already under the protection of individual interest, ecclesiastical patronage, and compulsory legislation.

But we have this year raised the sum of \$3800, at a moment of general bankruptcy and complete commercial prostration, for an object against which Church, State, and individual interests are yet arrayed : an object so great, that out of a hundred persons. not two have the heads, and out of a thousand, not more than one has the heart to see and feel its full importance, or conceive of its collateral bearings, until it has done years' works of enlargement and instruction in each individual nature. For ourselves, we frankly acknowledge that we are sure new light is yet to break upon us out of this enterprise. The prophets of the future are the splendors of the past. We began by indulging our sensibilities over an individual slave: and still we follow Sterne's good counsel to present a single case, the better to awaken the first emotion of sympathy; comprehending with Pitt and Walpole, that when we talk of millions, the size of the misery prevents the eye from seizing on its

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outlines till the heart has felt its acuteness.

But, little by little, our minds have been led by the sight of suffering to its cause, and enlarged by compassion to understand justice. We have begun a work for one race and one country, which we learn at length involves the well-being of all mankind. Our first thought was not to leave our own times worse than we found them : our last is, to lay aright the foundations of many generations. They must be laid

in freedom: we must abolish slavery.

Our country is now so far behind the rest of the world !- and very deep was our disappointment, coming into life as we did in the persuasion, that she led the world's advance. We early resolved to change her position, in order to fit her for what she claimed.

With us here in America, no change without a change of mind; and therefore, like all other Americans, we suit our means to our ends, raising money to

propagate principle.

We cannot, at this time, give a clearer account of our twenty-fourth financial effort, of 1857, than by summoning our friends in imagination, and leading them round the circle of ideas which would have been presented to their minds had they actually been with us on this occasion. It is not a mere ladies' fancy fair that we are describing to them ;-it is not a tradesale - as so many have found out who came hoping to have obtained, in the anti-slavery ladies, merely factors furnished with the skill and taste to procure the pendant to some European object of virtu, which it would cost them much time and money to select in some foreign capital for themselves. But we are describing an influence of power so deeply to stir a careless heart as to unite it at once to the cause of freedom and humanity. How many have found, in this annual occasion, an opportunity for helpfulness in saving our own country and the world from that which hinders, defaces and destroys all that is good and beautiful in human nature—slavery; and the least of the harm done by that curse of the world, is what it does to the slave. By him, embruted and blighted, and through the base determination for the sake of wealth and worldly aggrandizement to keep him so, his master, North and South alike, became the Buccancering President, the murder-loving Senator, the intriguing Representative, the false Governor, the

bought-up Judge of a debased people.

And this influence which we have been describing, to

which the good in our country ever join their own, is a cost and peril, (and heavy with his whole life's formost powerfully uniting one, drawing rank after rank of our people upward and onward, to cesse only with the perfect union of the South to itself. There, as well as £t the North, are clear heads and devoted hearts; with this advantage, that there, whoever will, hearts; with this advantage, that there, whoever will, where the Moulton the free. Who doubts that Mr. Alken of South Carolina may free his thousand-hended gang when he will? Our first thought in conjunction with this powerful influence of Freedom was, to do what Burke and all other thinking men, whether lib-which their contemporaries were bowing down, and by our religion, and by our religion and religion to find the following letter:

It was at this moment that we felt bound by loval-religion to religion t which the good in our country ever join their own, is a cost and peril, (and heavy with his whole life's formost powerfully uniting one, drawing tank after rank of our people upward and onward, to cease only with the perfect union of the South to itself. There, as well as at the North, are clear heads and devoted hearts; with this advantage, that there, whoever will, is freer to make free. Who doubts that Mr. Aiken of South Carolina may free his thousand-handed gang when he will? Our first thought in conjunction with this powerful influence of Freedom was, to do what Burke and all other thinking men, whether libertal or conservative, have ever felt to be so important ing to our own the sympathies of the pease that the original states in the 'Liberty Bell' of 1845, lying on the first table after entering the hall. It contains the counsels we wonth of the water of the value of such a woman's testimony to impact the North, the flood of emigra-intent to the American Anti-Slavery and territories of a bravest in his own and foreign lands, and, strong in the Liberty Bell when the following letter:

Sarama.

To Mrs. Chapman:

To Mrs. Ch It was of him that Mr. Garrison, the originator of the sessed of moral power to give the great word Freedom American Anti-Slavery Society, sought and received our people would be united and happy, all their famat the beginning, the blessing of a father in the liles enriched by industry, and all their children Clarkson said to us in 1845 :-

This paper, which I wrote at your request, is in the form of a letter addressed to the Christian and well-disposed citizens of the Northern States on the subject of slavery. I think Mr. Garrison, if he approve it, might reprint it in his paper. I beg you would present my affectionate regards to Mr. Garrison. Our great cause is deeply indebted to him, for there was a time when it slept, and could not have been recovered, unless he had kept the flame alive.'

of annual anti-slavery opportunities was offered at 46 Washington street, Boston, producing \$360 to the cause, we have found our idea growing stronger and stronger in the hearts of our countrymen.

What would you have, foolish women?' they at first said, with insult and violence, as they strove to mob down the rising spirit of humanity. 'The immediate abolition of slavery!' was our reply. And

So thought the men and women of our earlier time. Not to cite the names of eminent men of other States and cities, we need but mention Judge Artemas Ward and John Quincy Adams, who steadily cooperated with us. We may here, with propriety, refer to the following letter, of which a lithographic facsimile was one of the illustrations of this occasion :-EDMUND QUINCY, Esq., Boston.

QUINCY, 28 July, 1838.

Dean Sin:

I have received your kind invitation, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements of the Massachusetts State Anti-Slavery Society, to attend their celebration of the anniversary of the day upon which slavery was abolished in the colonial possessions of Great Britain.

It would give me pleasure to comply with this invitation; but my health is not firm; my voice has been affected by the intense heat of the season, and a multiplicity of applications from Societies, political and literary, to attend and address their meetings, have imposed upon me the necessity of pleading the privilege of my years, and declining them all.

I rejoice that the defence of human freedom is falling into younger and more vigorous hands. That

alling into younger and more vigorous hands. That in three score years from the day of the Declaration in three score years from the day of the Declaration of Independence, its self-evident truths should be yet struggling for existence against the degeneracy of an age, pampered with prosperity, and languishing into servitude, is a melancholy truth, from which I should in vain attempt to shut my eyes. But the summons has gone forth. The youthful champions of the rights of human nature have buckled and are buckling on has gone forth. The youthful champions of the rights of human nature have buckled and are buckling on their armor, and the scourging overseer, and the lynching lawyer, and the servile sophist, and the faithless scribe, and the priestly parasite will vanish before them like Satan touched with the spear of I thubefore them like Satan touched with the spear of July and expect to advancement of Christian Liberty, and expect to abide in the same till death. You have a glorious though arduous career before you, and it is among the consolations of my last days that I am able to cheer you in men, by publishing the story of Joseph without any mention of his being sold into slavery. What will

s ready to perish, upon your soul.

I am, dear sir,

Faithfully your friend and servant,

J. Q. ADAMS.

Remark, too, on the next table, how that Scottish ympathy which has so often upheld our cause, comus to the last, by a little token which graces the col- would devour their freedom and virtue, as well as that lection sent from Edinburgh by our dear friends of of the land out of which it springs. To France, too, the Wigham family. It is a crimson flower-wrought in view of the late imperial and commercial slavecushion. with the following inscription :

WORKED BY THE HONORABLE MRS. ERSKINE OF MAR, In her Seventy-Fourth Year.

A THANK-OFFERING FOR THE BLESS-

ING OF SIGHT;—
Three of the Mar Family having been Blind. It was Mrs. ERSKINE's voice that cheered us or

wards from warm-hearted Scotland, when in 1835 we had just learned by its loss, the value of the liberty of the following extract, written in their behalf in which the nation had compromised away, when it allowed slavery in the new republic. Called into be-cause for the gift of clear sight during her life and ing by the word of Freedom,—conceiving of Christianity and Liberty as one, the nation yet felt bound to return into slavery the fugitives whom it ought to have made free, to suppress every revolt against slavery springing from its own example, approved by its own feelings, and sanctioned by its own principles; and to maintain and perpetuate in the new republic a series of arrangements for converting it into an oligarchy of slaveholders. Ashamed of what they had eluctantly done, men kept and enjoined silence : and when our generation came upon the field, who have its advance against slavery, which are visi the good anti-slavery battle, they found not only nillions of slaves, but a land benumbed by bondage. Presidents and Governors, Senators and Judges, chiefs of parties and heads of Colleges were all dying in the self-imposed degradation of their quiet under the wrongs and insults of slavery. The slaveholders were strong enough in the silence of those purchased lips, to make and unmake Presidents for the distrioution to their creatures of the patronage of slavery, brough every town and village of the land. The Slave Power thus became strong enough to make congresses and legislatures; paying their Northern members for enacting slave laws, by commercial and corporate privileges that would speedily enrich them. It silenced the pulpit; made itself censor of the press; and, playing on the subdued community, dictated through its means the downward course of Things were at this pass in 1830, when he who is

alled in other lands our 'great countryman, GARRIox,' took the initiative in that ' new order of things which had been merely shadowed forth when they devised the national seal by the founders of the Republic. He published THE LIBERATOR at his own

*Purchased to be preserved in the family of Mrs. Erkelno's correspondent of twenty-five years ago.

after entering the hall. It contains the counsels we to the financial point, that types, paper and sustenance sought of the venerable Clarkson for our Americans. might not fail those who had shown themselves poscause in the United States, and the founder of the a fitting utterance. We saw that, but for slavery, cause—the blessing which rested on him to the last blessed with education, and our nation be an example hour of the anti-slavery patriarch's life. This is what to the world, and the glory of posterity: and ever since that hour, in 1834, when the first of this series of annual anti-slavery opportunities was offered at

the word learned of Garrison sunk into the public

heart like a spell. 'How are you going to do it?' was the jeering question of those who had forcibly driven us from our own dwellings for that word. 'It is you who are going to do it, when you shall have felt the sin and dishonor of slavery as we feel them.' The words were prophetic. These same men soon engaged in the struggle on the right side. The influence of con-servatism for good which has flowed down from the beginning through successive generations, to remodel at need the forms of human society, and which reaches these times through the American Anti-Slavery Society as its fitting instrument, is now doing a mighty work in every State in this strange Union. Wounded and mangled by its divided life, our nation is attempting, like the fabled Zohak of oriental story, to strangle the serpents growing from its shoulders to devour its heart and brain. The intellect and the benevolence of Europe strengthening that of America, we gain perceptibly upon this monstrous and unnatural growth. We shall strangle the serpents, and save

aging among the statesmen, paralyzing the clergy; and they will rise more and more strongly to the contest, till the whole world is engaged. Well is the need, when one of our widest ecclesiastical influences mention of his being sold into slavery. What will our friends in Europe think of this,-they who make Mrs. Stowe's 'Two Altars' (her sketch of the contrast between free America of 1775, and slaveholding America of the present time) one of their religious tract publications? We hail our friends in Great Britain with a double joy as they come to our aid for their every anti-slavery word and deed are an anng to us early from a preceding generation, is true to tidote to the poison of the American snake, which trade which our country's condition suggests and makes practicable, we cry, ' Il y va de ta vie!' The ground has changed under our feet. When we began, we said, Help us for the slave's sake. Now we say, Help us for your own. It is no longer his or our cause alone. It is the whole world's progress and

safety that hang on the issue.

Let the whole world, then, cheer on and sustain its ranguard of American Abolitionists, as Mrs. Erskine and the ladies of Edinburgh have done, from the date

With all our hearts and minds, we wish you Godspeed! We cheer you onwards by bidding you re-member that you are engaged in the cause of human-ity, of justice, of religion, of God. We have resolved to continue our labors, . . . to keep alive in this country the interest felt for yours. O that as nations we could mutually act as monitors to each other!

We have already pointed out the gain of our agita tion over spathy-the evidence of the strength of life victorious over death. Let us now note the proofs of in the second quarter of the nineteenth century fought Mrs. Erskine's voice first reached our post of danger and difficulty, surrounded by the misapprehensis ignorance and enmity, with its full measure of ridicu lous contempt. Without censing to be dangerous and difficult, that spot has now become the post of honor. Statesmen and leading journalists at home, and travellers abroad, are trying painfully to prove that they have always occupied it, while proving, at the sam time, how unjust and unsafe it would be to grant their claim, by the pertinacity with which they ignore the Abolitionists, the better to set aside the claims of the slave, when pecuniary or political interest demands. The they cannot choose but nost with the tide our principles have raised, for great holders of Northern stocks now cry out to us, 'Why did you not, long ago, instead of warning us of the sin of elavery, tell us that it was for our interest to roll its tide ckward?' But they were then building their hopes upon Alabama land speculations, and the like devices of slavery, all dependent upon its strong, quiet flow, disturbed only by our denunciations. Had they then

make men see I interest tion entends, through the hindrance of sonal selfiabness. All Mr. Ell Thayer says [see Appendix, News as true a quarter of a century age as it is now,—and as known; but such truth and knowledge must always lie deal a work of moral preparation of heart has been whichly done, 65 men strong enough for utterance and action.

seen to be the one great interest. In Massachusetts, they could never surpass these glorious lines of Campball politics have turned on turning a selfish, unfeeling bell: all politics have turned on turning a selfish, unfeeling man out of an honorable office, from the hour he trove to serve slavery in a base one. And Massachusetts does but indicate the road the other States cannot choose but follow.* The slaveholding church is now understood. The withdrawal of a body of men and women like the Abelitionists has left her the laughing-stock of even the secular newspapers, and without a shadow of claim to be the Church of Christ. The colonization that occupies the public mind is no onger the colonization of the negro; that delusion fled before Garrison and Jay. The pro-slavery parties present but a series of dissolving views. The demon who directs them is engaged in the hopeless task of making ropes out of sand. Slaveholders can no longer stir up their mercenaries at the North against the Abolitionists by an outcry of infidelity, of which every body has fathomed the purpose. Ministers, in proportion to their fidelity to our principles, become our brethren in the cause. Women, in the same measure as men, are now welcomed by the world to complete this work which it mobbed them for beginning. No teaching like the teaching of example. We have spent very few words on women's rights. It needed but to exercise them to rouse up a host of eloquent advocates. Wait till you see your neighpor's prodigal son lavishing or legislating away the portion of your daughter '-is all we have ever needed o say to check the scoffing men of millions who feared (and justly) that in such a State as this, where only one word in the Constitution stands between, the fruit of women's action in the Anti-Slavery Society would be woman's participation in the government. 'It is easier to change many things than one,' said the profound, observant Bacon; and we have always taken care to widen the public mind by the assurance that slavery will not fall alone. A thousand other wrongs and abuses will fall with it.

'The Christian life is a battle,' say the great foretian life of our times is the life of the Abolitionists. Let them still count their successes by the confusion in the enemy's camp,-by the notched and broken arms, -by the hopes and fortunes and lives thrown joyfully down to bridge the sacred way for coming

Thus only shall they find all the elements made to work together. Thus only shall a great moral party be constituted, to mould the material and political nterests aright, a party which shall constitute in reality what the pro-slavery Church and its parasite MRS. CHAPMAN: nstitutions were mistaken for, before the guilty secret of their enslaving masonry was divulged. With such a party preparing the way, our political principle of No Union with Slaveholders' will soon be firmly implanted, and round that men may gather, without being as now subjected to the shameful alternative of perjury or cruelty,-treachery to human institutions or to the human brotherhood,—mental reservation and disgraceful shuffling, or risk of assassination.

O! terrible is this reign of cowardly self-interes Ol terrible is this reign of cowardly self-interest in our Atlantic cities, which leaves them destitute of political leadership. More terrible this degradation of the public mind, which makes such a reign possible for an hour. But a change is at hand, favored alike by the American financial crists and the Asiatic millitary convulsion. The East may not always be devoted to opium, nor the West to cotton. Let us, as those on the firmness of whose thought and purpose now depend the commercial and political read welfare and honor of our country, through many a coming crisis, in the fate of our millions of enslaved producers of cotton, never yield a hair's breadth of our demand for the immediate abolition of slavery. The producer of cotton is fit and ready; it is the owner of the field who needs preparation,—the very preparation of heast supplied by our continual demand. What an example is set us among the leading minds of Great Bitain l—those great and tender hearts, whom our religious and political raffickers in human nature tell us hold the producers of coal in a worse than negro slavery. Let these unhappy slaveholders, and their more unhappy Northern subalterns, as well as our friends in Europe, take note of the difference between the ties that bind the noble to his neighbors, under the laws of England, and the chain that links the American alaveholder to his slave, under the laws of England, and the chain that links the American alaveholder to his slave, under the laws of England, and the chain that links the American alaveholder to his slave, under the laws of the United States. To furnish both with the means of the test that bind the noble to his neighbors, under the laws of England, and the chain that links the American alaveholder to his slave, under the laws of the County of Durhsm, where her strength is united with that of the free producers of coal, for education, for humanity, for safety, the chart of the survivors, but the dead, whether clause and the chain that links the American doctors and the county in our Atlantic cities, which leaves them destitute of

derry with the industry of the County of Durhsm, where her strength is united with that of the free producers of coal, for education, for humanity, for safety, —for every form of that great charity which 'seeketh not her own.' We have caused the report of her proceedings at Leaham to be reprinted for the benefit of that class of our Americans who mistake slaveholding for nobility. The reading of Lady Londonderry's speech, (with that of Mr. Nicholson, one of the company,) after the dinner at which she sat, at her own table, for communion of heart with three thousand invited guests, 'because their welfare was necessary to her peace;' 'because they enabled her to contribute her part to the development of the countering the heart, or safety, and the blacks are all arranged so as to act, or rather harmonize, in concert; and so would the races, I doubt not; for our Heavenly Father made every thing beautiful and good and equal; and when I remember God could in a moment, by his almight power, reverse every thing which is wrong and set tright, it is a lesson beyond my feeble comprehension; but I think that England is made an example of, that America may take warning; but I have never yet heard or seen any plan how the great difficulty of doing away with slavery could be accomplished. In our own case, we paid the money down, but we have sometimes a national collection, and sometimes think we might have an European subscription, and make a sort of compromise with the Southern States, in which there are doubtless many daveholders who would be thankful to be rid of so foul a name, and who could say, as our own Cowper said,

'I would much rather be myself the slave.'

This wonderfully beautiful proof of patient industry and profound sympathy for suffering humanity is hencefurth an heleloom in the family of Mrs. Bracken's American correspondent, who

Eternal Nature! when thy giant hand
Had heaved the floods, and fixed the trembling land,
When life sprung startling at thy plastic call,
Endless her forms, and Man the lord of all,
Say, was that lordly form inspired by thee
To wear eternal chains and bow the knee?
Was man ordained the slave of man to toll, Yoked with the brutes and fettered to the soil, Weighed in a tyrant's balance with his gold? No! Nature stamped us in a heavenly mould. She hade no wretch his thankless labors urge,

Nor, trembling, take his pittance and the scourge,
No homeless Lybian on the stormy deep
To call upon his native land, and weep.' Again thanking you for your kindness, I remain,

radam, your obliged and obedient
FRANCES ANNE VANE LONDONDERRY. We have spoken of the corruption of churches as xposing them to the ridicule of the secular newspaers. A pregnant proof of this was afforded in our list of books by the Bible and Book of Common Prayer of the American Episcopal Church. After daring to hold slaves in silence against the universal Christian onscience, the remonstrances of her own best members, and the testimony of leading prelates of the Church of England, she now exhibits herself, in these editions, in the attitude of falsifying the work of a great painter which rebukes her unfaithfulness. Having trampled under foot what she declares to be the image of God, she expurgates from her copy of a great religious picture the slave in supplication to the Redeemer for his freedom, which fixes attention, in the original, upon her sin. She blasphemes the name of Christ, by giving its sanction to the infidelity of her members: else it would hardly be worth mentioning that she disgraces Ary Scheffer by her influence for evil upon the booksellers who have used his name, while circulating a pro-slavery picture in hers and in the name of her Bishops, in connection with her most solemn services.

But are you sure that the Northern Bishops, in fathers of our spirit, through Puritanism and the Ref-ormation, back to Jewry. By that token, the Chris-the South, are aware of the use slavery is making of

· Verily, the wolf is in the fold, and the shepherd loes not know it !

Is it for a moment to be supposed that if the Episcopal Church of the United States wished to abolish slavery, she could not lead the way? It is the will that is wanting. Let her members learn from the writer of the following letter, the state of feeling that should ray out in their every act:-

HALIPAY, Oct. 13, 1857.

MRS. CHAPMAN:

DRAW MADAM—I fear you will have thought me tardy in acknowledging the beautiful book you sent me in acknowledgment of my cushion sent to the Boston Bazaar last year. I did not know, until it was far advanced, that sofa cushions were amongst the list of undesirable articles, and the "Liberty Bell' found me busy at work on a patched bed-quilt, which is now on its way to you." I valued it at five pounds, but the Committee altered the price to six guiness. Should any purchaser think it worth either price, I shall be very well pleased. Whilst sitting at my work, I thought there must be as many stitches in my quilt as you have slaves in America, and I counted the stitches in one row, and found them to be on an average twenty-five, and each square having four

ortant thoughts. And, first, our slaveholders, how-

ever unprincely in their notions, represent themselves to be the princes of the country, and, therefore, no

MARGARET BRACHEN. This welcome and most cheering letter suggests im-

subscription, European or other, could buy out their claim. Unfounded as it is, it is not yet in the market. We see by the disgraceful experience of well-nigh seventy years, what comes of any sort of compron on this subject. It is a knowledge of the unusual ill effect of such compromises that originated in morals the general principle of refusing to make them. Whatever right yields to wrong is just so much gain to wrong, and loss to right. But a European-aidsubscription to carry on the propagande of the American Anti-Slavery Society,—to establish its press in every State, South as well as North, (not by force, but by seeking in every one of them 'who there is worthy and abiding there,')-to strengthen and aid our members by thousands to preach the Gospel of Anti-Slavery for its own sake in all its purity, not weakened down to promote partisan or sectarian inter-ests,—to fight the slave's battle against the tyrant of the plantation, the Senate-House and the Church, with those weapons of light and love which alone can save our land from its million multiplied curse :-this sort of subscription,—conveying the reprobation of slavery and the sympathetic public opinion of the world to the only effectual channel, under the direcion of persons of undoubted allegiance to Liberty, for twenty years bound for its sake to be sacrificedof persons who, unlike the pretenders that would voke the cause to their own miserable interests, have nought to gain and all to lose-but their magnificent biect,—this kind of subscription would indeed afford an assurance of the speedy extinction of slavery. Hear from Clarkson, in the address we have before alluded to, what a front is presented by the adverse ranks, and consider whether any other than such persons as these are likely to risk their elections, their chance of office under the next Administration, their hance of getting subscribers to their newspapers, their chance of ordination and settlement, their chance of manufacturing employment and mercantile success,-briefly, any of their chances in life, by fighting in company with the American Anti-Slavery Society, where the battle joins. The second-rate, the third. fifth, tenth-rate, even to the despicable who make a prey of the cause while professing to love it, will all come lagging after in their degree, as fast as first-rate men can make it for their interest to do it. But we say to Europe as to America. Help thou our central battle! Pay your subscriptions to Francis Jack-son, Esq., Treasurer of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 31 Hollis st., Bosron,-the same house that, in 1835, he offered for the cause to the fury of a city ruled by slaveholders. It has been the home of fugitive slaves ever since, as his fortune has been the me main stay of the cause, and Mr. Jackson is also Treasurer of our Vigilance Committee, But five pounds paid over to him in the former capacity is, in America, worth a thousand paid to him in the latter. Having been, all these twenty-four years, his sub-treasurers ly offer our aid in that capacity : and may the results of this year's financial campaign exceed those of the past a thousand fold!—and we promise our friend

Would you know what these miseries and horrors are, in one of the border slave States, where they are 'mild,' (to use the word of men interested in their indisturbed continuance,) subscribe for the NATION-AL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, (\$2.00 in America, 15f in France, 12s in England,) the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and read the pa-thetic tale of the 'young Abolitionist.' It is the essential life, the actual experience of heart, of one of our number, grandly endowed in mind and heart, who yet lives to serve the cause. May she live to see its triumph! What she has written respects a phase of the miseries and horrors of Southern life that does not come near enough to our hearts: the suffering, namely, of the young and the good slaveholders, held in bondage like very slaves by this frightful iniquity, who are feeling their way to freedom through obstacles as great and as painful as those that bar the way of the fugitive. Give us the means of putting them is a way to free their bondmen. It is inc ably better than to pay us money as a Vigilance Committee. The very pro-slavery community is so far wrought upon by the life Abolitionists have lived in it, that it sends fugitive slaves off safely to the in if, that it sends fugitive slaves on safely to the British dominions. Pay your subscriptions to us and those we represent, rather than to others, for the reason that we alone obey at once that holy Scripture which says, 'Let mine outcasts dwell with thee!'
... in the gate' ... 'where it liketh them best!'

that a kind and Christian letter, agreeably to her sug-gestion, shall once again be sent to each individual

laveholder, though their gagging bills have empow-

ered postmasters to open letters and parcels, that not a murmur against slavery may be allowed to trans-

pire among their neighbors, the non-slaveholders of the South, while it goes on in all its miseries and hor-

putting in no demurrer of next year or next election, next Convocation, General Assembly, or Convention; but saying to every such device by which Slavery turns its treadmill, and keeps the clothes of its advocates, 'Get thee behind me, Satan!'s It is better, we have said, to save master and slave the trouble of the flight and the hunting, by acting through the master of the aboution of slavers. For the emasteriation of for the abolition of slavery by the emancipation of his slaves. Any one who has been present with us

greatly strengthened from the South, in the person of an honored associate who has overcome the difficul-ties that daunt alike nations, politicians, and econo-mists, timid good men and bratal sinners, when they take this subject in hand. She says:—

CHORGATH BLYANDOLD

'I signed and put on record a full deed of en Paigned and put on record a full deed of emancic pation, and gave a copy of the same to each of the servants, and kept one myself. I have, by a simple act of justice, made them happy, and this makes me happy. Their gratitude and affection were touching. They covered me with glory and love—they clung to me, and strewed my path with blessings, and baptize me afresh with tears.

We call with confidence upon every good heart, the wide world over, to help us to unite all the young and good of the South, slaveholders, non-slaveholders, and freedmen, into a sacred, invincible band; and out o their lips 'shall be ordained strength to still the enemy and the avenger.'
And let all who unite in an Annual European

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CLETY remember that we are not asking it as a mean of sparing our own fortunes. These are in use, or paid over, or lost in this cause. What we desire is the means of enlarging our operations, of adding to our instrumentalities, of carrying the cause into the Southern States in a way which has never been at-tempted, because till now, neither the hour nor the men had come. Men were mad and malicious who said to us, twenty-five years ago, 'Why do you not go to the South?' The opportunity then was, as it still is, at our own door, but we have followed as it opened, whithersoever it led, till now, when they ease to wish us hence, strengthened in their change

of mind, it is well for us to go.

We have been led to speak of a European Subscription, by the terms of our friend's proposition not because the plan is new, but for the sake o greatly extending it. And as we always have en-joyed the constant and continually increasing sympathy and support of friends abroad, we are sure we shall still do so, for the time and in the measure that the cause requires, and we remain its servants. But we assure our beloved European coadjutors that, from the moment we perceive the remotest chance that their contributions may become other than a stimulus to our own, they may depend on our being the first to suggest their discontinuance.

Time would fail us to carry our friends through th

whole vista of this year's experience. We must not even attempt to describe all the beautiful and pre-cious gifts which bind in one memory the household hearths of our own land with those of England and Scotland-of Ireland and Wales, and bring from the cities of France, the mountains of Switzerland, and the ruins of Italy, a blessing on America. We can but renew the expression of our thanks to each beloved name that graces our list of acknowledgments

A special table of Italian art was wholly supplied by our dear friend Mrs. Stowe, who with her family and friends made it as productive to the cause, by their personal aid at the time, as by their previous generosity in furnishing it. The following letter will be every where read with deep interest and satisfaction :-

LETTER FROM MRS. STOWE TO MRS. CHAPMAN. BROOKLYN, Jan. 29th, 1858.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 29th, 1858.

My Dear Friend:—In regard to those who contributed to help the Italian table.

Dr. Eddison, when in Rome, handed me \$5, and little Monod,† in Marseilles, collected 60 francs among his school fellows. Five francs were given me by the school in the Faubourg St. Antoine, Paris, in a very affecting way. I visited the school in the morning, and during recess the little fellows, who have each of them two sous to buy their dinner, contributed, some of them half, and some the whole of it, to send to the poor American Slave. It was entirely voluntary and unsolicited, and no particular appeal had been made to them on the subject.

Grant now that this can never reach them in any tangible form—grant that it was a wholly useless effort—is this generous impulse, this childish self-sacrifice of no account? I confess it rebukes the colder calculations of our wiser years. It is a tear of the French Child dropped on the chain of the African—powerless in itself, but precious in the eyes of God. As an appeal to His strength, it will not be in vain.

My daughters send you their love.

be in vain.

My daughters send you their love.

Ever affectionately yours,

H. B. STOWE. Valued and beautiful as were all the gifts to the cause, circumstances give to a few a special power over our hearts. One of these was the much coveted engraving sent by Mrs. Yates, of Liverpool - the Anglo Saxon bearing the African to higher regions, now in the possession of Samuel May, Esq. The venerable James Inglis, of Dumfermline, who at the age of 94 cherishes his early visions for the cause of the world's freedom, and now sends that cause a gift of price because he thinks it may be his last, binds us thereby afresh to the resolutions of our youth. The children of the Belfast and Bristol schools, and the inmates of the Bristol blind asylum, will rejoice to learn that their good example has wrought upon the minds of children and others in America; and we were gratefully touched to observe the effect in a box of beautifully knitted infant's hosiery from the children of our own orphan asylum. It was also profoundly affecting to us to receive gifts from so many of the descendants of the earliest English abolitionists; and we entreat the family of Dr. Thompson, of Edinburgh, the first Scottish advocate of immediate emancipation, to receive our thanks for their remembrances. We entreat also the grand-daughter of William Smith-(the friend and supporter in Parliament of Wilberforce,)-to whose generosity and artistic power we owe the beautiful copy of Grenze, (now in the possession of Miss Chapman, of Chauncy place,) to accept the thanks of those she never be-held, for a gift that will never be forgotten. The splendid gift of Messrs. Naylor & Co., of Sheffield. through our valued friend and co-laborer in the cause, Edmund Benzon, Esq., sent last year, but which arrived only in season for this, receives especial thanks for its rare perfection as well as its intrinsic

We entreat Madame Keller to convey to all her Swiss and French co-adjutors, the expression of what is felt by those whom they have so essentially aided in the service of the cause. Monsieur Labouchere's admired picture of the youth of Luther was the fitting emblem of the union of heart of Protestant France with Anti-Slavery America. Our French friends will be gratified to learn that the beautiful etagère that accompanied their choice contributions, became the token of our new year's wishes to Mrs. Loring, our beloved and absent friend who took the initiative in the First Bazzar, with Mrs. Child.

We owe most especial gratitude and deep respect to our venerated and beloved friends, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel May, who, at a moment most inconvenient to themselves and most indispensable to our papera-tions, placed their mansion in Franklin place at the

As reluctantly as if words could do justice to our feelings and our cause, we bring our report to a close. Can we do it better than with the legend of the iron hammer that came with the gifts from Scotland?— Strike off the chain!

urope, and we pledge ourselves to employ most con-ientiously whatever of influence or money may be mitted to our hands, and to make faithful acc of the same at the of our Financial year 1868, as usual

ications may be addressed to the Cor at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 138 Nassan street

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, ar dide minery seed and of a Weymouth, Mass.

ndix, No. III.

case this dear young friend to know that his little than doubled to the cause by Mrs. Stowe's just

MARY MAY, Hollis St., care Sam'l May, Req., Boston LOUISA LORING, E. G. Loring, Esq., State St. " L. MARIA CHILD, care D. L. Child, Esq., Wayland. HENRIETTA SARGENT, 156 Tremont St., Roston. CAROLINE WESTON, 3 place de La Madeleine, Paris. HELEN E. GARRISON, Care of Wm. Lloyd Garrison
Dix Place, Boston.
Anne Warren Weston, Rome, Italy.

ELIZA F. EDDY, care of Francis Jackson, Esq., 31 Hollis St. Boston. ARBY KELLEY FOSTER, Care of Stephen S. Foster Worcester, Mass. ANNA SHAW GREENE, Care of W. B. Greene, Esq. Hollis St., Boston.

SARAH RUSSELL MAY, Leicester, Mass. LYDIA D. PARKER, Care of Rev. Theodore Parker 1 Exeter Place, Boston. SARAH BLAKE SHAW, Care F. G. Shaw, Esq., North Shore, Staten Island, N. Y. subjoined as soon as received.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

OF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1857. I box from Laverroot Ladies' A. S. Society, by W. P. Powell. by the same. Mrs. Eddison. 1 do. NOTTINGHAM, Mrs. Eddison 1 do. Dublin, including Conk, and the contributions of the Misses Haughton.

1 do. Dublin, (from himself, friends and family,) R.

D. Webb.

1 box, Wannington.
1 do, Leeds,
including 1 do. Halipax, hecuting a boxes, Edinburgh, including a do. Leion, 1 do. Reading. 1 do. Dunfermline, do. PASSLEY, Charlotte A. Morton 1 do. PERTH. 1 do. BOLTON, Mrs. Roper. 1 do. MANGHESTER, including SHEFFIELD, Miss Whit-

legge.
2 boxes, Paris, (France,) Mdme, Keller. 1 box, Sheffield, 1 do, Rome, (Italy,) 1 do. Florence, (Italy,) 1 do. Bristol, (England,) 1 do. Glasgow, (Scotland,) Messrs, Naylor & Co. Misses Weston, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Thomas

SMALL PARCELS FROM INDIVIDUALS, RECEIVED AND FOR-WARDED. Per Leeds box-one enclosed for Miss Pugh, Phila-

Per Glasgow-1 letter, Mrs. Chapman; 1 do. Wen dell Phillips; 1 vol., do. do.; 1 vol., Samuel May, Jr.; 1 knit Waistooat, H. C. Wright; 1 do. do., Wendell Phillips; 1 book and note, Mrs. Potts, Norristown; 1 Parzel, J. Miller McKim; 1 do. Mrs. Asa Gray, Cambridge.

Per Manchester—3 packages, Parker Pillsbury; 1 package, Samuel May, Jr.; 1 do, Standard; 1 do, Wm. L. Garrison. Rome-1 do. R. W. Weston.

HOME CONTRIBUTIONS. Boxes and Parcels received from N. Winslow, Portland, 1 box. C. Joy, Hopedale, 1 do. S. B. Shaw, Staten Island, 2 do.

S. B. Shaw, Staten Island, 2 do.
S. Southwick, Portland, 1 do.
Children of Boston Femals Orphan Asylum, by the
Matron, 1 box.
Mrs. Earle, Worcester, 1 box.
Luther Melendy, N. H., 1 do.
Friends in Duxbury, 1 do.
Catherine A. F. Stebbins, Rochester, 1 do.

Catherine A. F. Steodins, Rochester, 1 do.
Elizabeth Gay, New York, 1 do.
Miss Sampson, by R. C., Dorchester, 1 do.
Christopher Neodham, Boston.
Friends, Hingham, 1 chost refreshments.
Mrs. Bradish, Upton, 1 do. do.
Mrs. Castell, Boston, 1 do. confectionery.
Miss Persond and Miss Printern Salem 1

Miss Remond and Miss Putnam, Salem, 1 do. refreshments. Mrs. McLauthlin, Hanover, 1 parcel. Mrs. Hatch, Portsmouth, 1 box. Elizabeth Mountfort, Portland, 1 box. D. N. Brown, Kingsboro', N. Y., 1 package, by

Messrs. Kane & Johnson, S. Boston, Messrs. Morey & Smith, Haverhill street, Boston, valuable contributions, by Mrs. Ober.

George S. Winslow, Boston, I package, by Mrs. Par

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DONATIONS TO GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE BALL	250
Mrs. F. M. Robbins, \$	5
Mrs. Loring	7
Mrs. Loring	0
Mrs. Philbrick, sales	5
Mrs. Philbrick, sales	0
Miss Q. (sales,) by M. G. C	3
F. Jackson	0
M. G. Chapman	0
Mrs. B. Hunt	. €
D P Wallout (sales)	8
Sales after Worcester Fair, by Mr. May	0
De do do do do do l	o
From Leeds£4	Ž,
C. Kingman	0
Perrin Scarborough	1
H. C. Robinson, (England,)	4
Mrs. Hatch	
Misses Andrews, Newburyport	5
Miss Annie Alley, Lynn,	5
E. Hebard, W. Randolph, Vt	1
Ladies' A. S. Society, Warren, Ms	3
George Robinson, Paddock's Grove	0
Dalland & Carter Roston	0

Sarah Pugh	\$3 00	by W. L. Garrison, 2	
H. Sargent	10 00	A friend	0
Andrew Robeson	10 00	Mrs. Bradish	3
Mrs. Mandell	5 00	Charles F. Adams	5
J. G. Palfrey	5 00	R. Mrs. Bulley	22
R. Mrs. Fellow	22	23	
R. Mrs. Fellow	23	23	
R. Mrs. Fellow	23	23	
R. Mrs. Fellow	23	23	
R. Mrs. Fellow	23	23	
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R. Mrs. Fellow	23		
H. Sargent 10 00			
Andrew Robeson 10 00
Mrs, Mandell 5 00
J. G. Palfrey 5 00
Joseph Cotton 10 00 By Mrs. Follen, 2 Mary H. Watson, Lakeland, Minne-Mrs. Blanchard 5 60 Lakeland, Minn Miss A. W. Cotton 5 00 sota Territory, Charlotte A. Joy 10 00 Mrs. Loring H. W. Sewall 5 00 Maria Marriott H. W. Sewall M. W. Emerson, L. J. Lupton, £1
J. Lupton, £1
A. T. G. Phillips 1
1 00 Richard Clap
1 5 00 Edmund Quincy 1 A. S. S., Cum-A. S. S., Cummington, by S.
Mav, Jr., 1 00
Mrs. J. M. Robbins 6 00
Mrs. M. M. Brooks 6 00
Daniel Ricketson 6 00
Charles F. Hovey 20 00
By Mrs. Bradish of Charles F. Hovey 20 00 Nathaniel Barney 10
By Mrs. Bradish of Sales 36
Upton—
Mrs. C. Aldrich 0 50
Mrs. L. Aldrich 0 50
Luther Melendy, N. H., Victor Schoolcher

APPENDIX.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

Extract from a speech of Hon. Est THAYER, of Messachusetts, delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives, Jan. 7, 1858:—

Extract from a speech delivered in the Chamber of the Massachusetta House of Representatives, at the anniversary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery So-ciety, Friday evening, Jan. 29, 1858, by WENDELL PRILLIPS, Esq.:—

ciety, Friday evening, Jan. 29, 1859, by Wendell Phillips, Esq.:

'A practical body, this Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. It has written all its requests on the statute-book. You know what the coom said to Captain Scott: 'If it is you, Captain John Scott, I will come down.' The Legislature may just as well come down.' The Legislature may just as well come down.' I (Applause.) This body will yet write the epitaph of a recreant Judge of Probate. This body will ret, over or through the Supreme Court bench, annihilate the Dred Scott decision. This body, over or through the Supreme Court bench, annihilate the Dred Scott decision. This body, over or through the Supreme Court bench of judges, will yet make Massachusetts top hot ground for the slave-hunter to tread. It is written on the graves at Plymouth; it is written in the dust of Bunker Hill; it is written in Sam Adams and John Hancock. Treason in the blood!—it will crop out in this generation. Mark my words! If you do not put it on the statute-book to-day, you will in time,—those of you who belong to this Legislature that meets here to-morrow. We came here, and asked for the repeal of the marriage law, and they laughed at us:—it is wiped off the statute-book. We came, and ssked that the rights of colored men in the cars be secured to them. They laughed at us. Charles Francis Adams had a wiser prognosis, and he advised them to yield. They did. We came to ask for the rights of colored children in the schools. A prominent Republican of the State, at the head of the Committee, said to me. 'I dren in the schools. A prominent Republican of the State, at the head of the Committee, said to me, 'I know what you ask is law; but you shall not have it.' It is on the statute-book! Well, we shall put several things more there. (Loud cheers.)

Extract from the new work, 'THE IMPENDING CAISI OF THE SOUTH: How TO MEET IT. BY HINTON ROWAN HELPER, of North Carolina. Published at New York, by Burdick, Brothers.

New York, by Burdick, Brothers.

Non-slaveholders of the South! farmers, mechanics, and workingmen, we take this occasion to assure you that the slaveholders, the arrogant demagogues whom you have elected to offices of honor and profit, have hoodwinked you, trified with you, and used you as mere tools for the consummation of their wicked designs. They have purposely kept you in ignorance, and have, by moulding your passions and prejudices to suit themselves, induced you to act in direct opposition to your dearest rights and interests. By a system of the grossest subterfuge and misrepresentation, and in order to avert, for a season, the vengennce that will most assuredly overtake them ere long, they have taught you to hate the abolitionists, who are your best and only true friends. Now, as one of your own number, we appeal to you to join us in our patriotic endeavors to rescue the generous soil in our patriotic endeavors to rescue the generous soi of the South from the usurped and desolating contro of the South from the usurped and desolating control of these political vampires. Once and forever, at least so far as this country is concerned, the infernal question of slavery must be disposed of; a speedy and perfect abolishment of the whole institution is the true policy which we propose to pursue. Will you aid us, will you assist us, will you be freemen, or will you be slaves? These are questions of vital importance; weigh them well in your minds; come to a prudent and firm decision, and hold yourselves in readiness to act in accordance therewith. You must either be for us or against us—anti-slavery or pro-slavery; it is impossible for you to occupy a neutral ground.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON. Extract from a spirited and effective speech deliv ered in the U. S. Senate Feb. 4th, by Mr. Wilsonthe Kansas question being under consideration :-

the Kansas question being under consideration:—

The Senator from Mississippi has great doubts about frauds. Does he know that the people were nearly being cheated out of their Legislature? If Governor Walker had not assumed the responsibility of throwing out some fraudulent votes, the people who triumphed by five thousand majority, who cast nine thousand votes against four thousand for the pro-slavery candidate for Congress, would have been cheated out of the Legislature. The frauds at been cheated out of the Legislature. The frauds at Kickapoo, at Oxford, and in McGee county, if al-lowed to pass uncorrected, would have lost them the Legislature. Governor Walker saw that these frauds were so great that he must reject them, and he did reject the McGee and Oxford frauds.

Mr. Fessenden-He rejected them for informality Mr. Wilson-He rejected them, as the Senato from Maine suggests, for informality; but he went down to Oxford, and found 'six houses' and only a few people there. He found that over fifteen hundred fraudulent votes had been returned, and he

dred fraudulent votes had been returned, and he threw out the returns.

In answer to questions of the Senator from New Imapshire, the Senator from Mississippi said there investigate the frauds. Now what are the charges?

That there were frauds in the elections of the 21st of December and 4th of January, everybody knows.

The convention which framed the Lecompton Constitution was elected in June. It met and adjourned the provided after the October election. When they stitution was elected in June. It met and adjourned to a period after the October election. When they saw that the Territory was taken possession of by the Free State men, they changed their tactics. It is true, meetings were got up, asking Calhoun and his associates not to submit the Constitution to the do it; for God never allowed to walk the green earth any man who more richly deserves to die a traitor's death and leave a traitor's name, than John

> Mr. Green-Say it to his face. Mr. Wilson-I have said it here, and it goes of Mr. Wilson—I have said it here, and it goes on the record. I have no fear of the tools of border ruffianism in Washington or in Kansas. I am able to take care of myself. I will try to do so, at any rate. Sir, this John Calhoun has cheated and defrauded the people of Kansas out of their sacred rights. He has committed a crime against the liberties of the people which will associate his name with tyranny and tyrants, while the history of Kansas sas shall be read and remembered by mankind.
>
> The Senator from Mississippi justifies the refusal to submit the Constitution. Wby, sir, it has been the policy to ascertain the popular will. These men

to submit the Constitution. Why, sir, it has been the policy to ascertain the popular will. These men knew that if they submitted the Constitution to the people, it would be voted down, four or five to one. The President says that they would have voted it down because they did not like it. What business was it to John Calhoun, or to that Convention, or to the President of the United States, whether the people of Kansas would vote down the Constitution or not? That was their business. It does not belong to the President or his Cabinet to pronounce on their motives for doing it. It is an insult to the free people to talk to them in this language, whether it comes from the executive mansion or that class of men who formed the Convention that assembled in Kansas.

The vote was taken on that provides the refusal.

The vote was taken on that provision of the Constitution, whether Kansas should be a slave State with the slave trade, or whether Kansas should be a slave State with the slave trade, or whether Kansas should be a slave State with the slave trade, or whether Kansas should be a slave State with the slave trade, and the voter had to vote for the Constitution. No one could vote against it. It was one of the most stependous insults to a free people that a body of usurpers ever lived; and the Yankee who has become a slaveholder, has, every day of his life thereafter, felt 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 also holders! Why, sir, we can buy a negro power, in a steam-engine, for ten

as that there were more than twenty-live is at the utmost, legal votce given in Kansa Constitution. The Legislature has sent a conto to Kickapoo to examine into the fraude

Republican, in relation to the election frauds in Kan-ua on the 21st December, Mr. Wilson resumed:

country; nobody doubts them. There is not an intelligent man in America who doubts them. When
these charges have gone over this country, why is it
that the President of the United States, against the
protests of some of the ablest and best men of his
party, in this body and in the other House; against
the voice of the press of his party in the Northwest;
against the intelligence that comes flashing over the
wires and by mail, by presses, and by letters
from all quarters of the Union, sends in his message,
misrepresenting, mistaking the affairs in Kansas,
and pressing its prompt admission? Why is it that
Senators—honorable men—men who ought to scorn
to do a mean thing—also press it? Why is it that
this is pressed, to be harried through, and this act
consummated, when we know that, on the 4th of
January, twelve or thirteen thousand men of that
Territory voted against this Constitution, and there
were only six thousand seven hundred votes cast for
it on December 21st, of which three or four thousand were unquestionably fraudulent? I say there sand were unquestionably fraudulent? I say there is only one power on this continent that could thus is only one power on this continent that could thus control, direct, and guide men, and that is that gigantic slave power which holds this Administration in the hollow of its hand, that guides and directs the Democratic party, and which has only to stamp its foot, and the men who wield the Government of this country tremble and submit, and bow to its

Senators talk about the dangers of the country.

is American soil, and a part of my country; and my vote and my influence, now and forever, will be given to keep it a part of my country. [Weak!]

To some remarks by Mr. Green of Missouri, Mr. Wilson thus replied :

A very few words in reply to the Senator from Missouri, and I wish to say in advance, that threats,

proposition to raise the House committee was made, it was resisted. There is a large volume of records proving that four thousand nine hundred and twenty or four thousand nine hundred and thirty men from Missouri went into the Territory to vote on that day. It is as clearly demonstrated as is any mathematical problem in Euclid; and it requires a degree of assurance in any man to deny it here or elsewhere. No one shall brand me as a calumniator when I refers to that record. There is the record. when I refer to that record. There is the record; deny it, but do not undertake to intimidate me by threats. I am not the man to be intimidated by

threats, here or elsewhere.

There were over one thousand and seventy votes returned as cast on the 21st of December at Kicka-poo. The Senator intimates that Black Republicans gave these names. Sir, Black Republicans did not vote on that day, and the Senator ought to have known it. He did know it, and knowing it, he makes the declaration that Black Republicans had given in those names. The votes on that day were not there to

given in those names. The votes on that day were pro-slavery votes. Republicans were not there to give the name of any man.

Are we to have no other evidence on which we are to act as public men than that we gather from executive documents? Sir, the tree of knowledge does not grow in the executive garden. I wish it did; for if so, we should not have such documents as we have before us. Our knowledge is not limited to executive documents, or to the executive agents in that Torritors. There is some little intelligence that Territory. There is some little intelligence outside of the Executive and his tools in Kansas.

The Senator from Missouri objects to declarations being made. Is it not admitted that frauds have taken place in Kansas? How is it in Oxford? Did not Governor Walker prove that fifteen hundred fraudulent votes were given there in October last?

and thirteen hundred on the 21st of December. I say the simple statement of the fact shows that there must be fraud. Mr. Green-I know exactly the contrary; and can give an explanation which will be satis

Mr. Wilson—Will you do it now?
Mr. Green—I will do it when you refer that subsect to the committee of which I am a member.

Mr. Wilson-It is known that there are not over one hundred and thirty voters in that place. Governor Walker states that he only found there 'six houses and no tavern.' These votes must have been fraudulent.

nator talks about our saying here that the The Senator talks about our saying here that the people of Kansas do not want to come into the Union. We have not said so. I believe the people of Kansas, of all parties, desire to come into this Union. It is not a question of coming into the Union, but it is a question of how they shall come closing the Constitution framed as

The Senator talks about a legal people, and in-dulges in legal technicalities. I admit he has the color of law on his side. His Missouri men went color of law on his side. His Missouri men went over there, and elected a Legislature; they took possession of the Government; they made the laws; their friends have administered them from that time to this, and all the wrongs of Kansas have been perpetrated under them. Because they have the color of law on their side, it does not follow that it is right or just, or that we should be governed by it.

I say to the Senator from Missouri, that I want a fair and distinct understanding with him. If I mis-state in any respect a matter of fact in regard to Kansas, and he will show it to be so, I will most pladly correct it.

Mr. Green-It would be a little more ap and a little more in conformity with the or rules of right, for the man who makes a ch rules of right, for the man who manned to pro-

Mr. Wilson—I agree to that, and I agree to the Sonator's general declaration that a man who makes a charge without proof is a slanderer. I accept that declaration with all its consequences. What I bably have given the Administration the advantage.

Intantiste; and I tell him his gen

The Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 12, 1858

REPORT OF THE BAZAAR. We doubt not that our readers have been was the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR in this city, from the pen of Mrs. MARIA W. CHAPMAN; and we have great pleasure in laying it before them in our present number, a perusal of which will meet their highest expectations.

While proffering the warmest thanks to all those, on both sides of the Atlantic, who have contributed

antry; nobody doubts them. There is not an in-ligent man in America who doubts them. When to the success of the Bazaar by their self-denying labors and contributions, it will be gratefully admitted by all that special thanks are due to Mrs. CHAP-MAN, as hitherto, for her untiring and inestimable efforts in its behalf. The panegyric bestowed upon her, a few years since, in some descriptive lines respecting the Bazaar, by James Russell Lowell still as applicable as ever :-

till as applicable as ever;

There was Maria Charman, too,
With her swift eyes of clear steel blue,
The coiled up mainspring of the Fair,
Originating everywhere
The expansive force without a cound,
That whirls a hundred wheels around;
Herself meanwhile as caim and still
As the bare crown of Prospect Hill;
A noble woman, brave and apt,
Cumea's sybil not more rapt,
Who might, with those fair tresses shorn,
The Maid of Orleans' casque have worn;
Herself the Joan of our Arc,
For every shaft a shining mark.'

THE 'HONORABLE' CALEB CUSHING When this 'gallant and learned' gentleman, in 1838, was the Whig candidate for Congress in the Es Senators talk about the dangers of the country. Great God! What are the dangers? The danger is that there is such a power, a local, sectional power, that can control this Government, can ride over justice, ride over a wronged people, consummate glaring and outrageous frauds, and override and trample down the will of a brave and free people. That is the danger. The time has come when the free men of this country, looking to liberty, to popular right, to justice, to all sections of the countay, should overthrow this power and trample it under their feet forever. The time has come when the people should rise in the majesty of conscious power, and hurl from office and from places of influence the men who thus bow to this tyranmy.

Senators are anxious about the Union. The Senator are anxious about the Union. The Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Bayard,) to day thought it was in peril. Well, sir, I have no alarm about that. I am in the Union; my State is in the Union; we intend to stay in it. If anybody wants to go out, there are Mexico, Central America, and the valley of the Amazon, all open to emigration; let the country of the Amazon, all open to emigration; let the country of the Amazon, all open to emigration; let the country of the Amazon, all open to emigration; let the country of the Amazon, all open to emigration; let the country of the Amazon, all open to emigration; let the country of the Amazon, all open to emigration; let the country of the Amazon, all open to emigration; let the country of the Amazon, all open to emigration; let the country of the Amazon, all open to emigration; let the country of the Amazon, all open to emigration; let the country of the amazon and wherever and wherever and wherever sent to the Abolt the country of the amazon, all open to emigration; let the country of the amazon, all open to emigration; let the country of the amazon and the country of the amazon, all open to emigration is the country of the amazon and the country of the amazon and the country of the amazon and the country sex North District, there was no little difficulty, as valley of the Amazon, all open to emigration; let them start. I shall do nothing to keep them in the Union. But all this continent now in the Union interest, will read this letter with curiosity, though

> SALEM, Nov. 8th, 1838. My Dear Sir, —I should regret to have any doubt remain in your mind as to the import of those portions of my letter which are referred to

probably without much surprise :-

A very few words in reply to the Senator from Missouri, and I wish to say in advance, that threats, by word, voice or manner, from that Senator, have no terrors for me. He talks about charges made against some of the people of his State, and he says that when charges are made, unless they are supported by authority, they are slanders. I agree with the Senator. For myself, I have said nothing in regard to his State that is not on the records of this Government, where it will live forever—evidence taken under the selemnity of an oath by a committee of the House of Representatives.

When, in January, 1856, knowing as I did many of the facts in regard to the election of the 30th of March, 1855, I brought them before the Senate, a Senator from Missouri (Mr. Geyer) assumed to deny them. I proved them upon him on this floor, and there is a not a man here that has attempted to disprove them from that time to this. When the proposition to raise the House committee was made, it was resisted. There is a large values of seconds.

In respect to the District of Columbia, I am in favor of the abolition of slavery and the slave trade therein, by you.

In respect to the District of Columbia, I am in favor of the abolition of slavery and the slave trade therein, by the earliest practicable legislation of Congress, regard being had for the just rights of all classes of the citizens, and I intended to be so understood.

In the concluding part of the letter, I stated that I felt bound to withhold stipulation in detail as to my future course in Congress. But I did not design it to be understood that I entertained any desire or disposition to change my course in regard to the subjects embraced in the letter; but, on the contrary, being resolved to continue to maintain, on all suitable occasions, as I have heretofore done, the proposition to raise the House committee was made, it was resisted. There is a large value of seconds.

I am, very faithfully, yours,
CALEB CUSHING. JOHN G. WHITTIER, Esq.

The recent oratorical display made by Mr. Cushing at the State House, when he 'aired his vocabulary,' and gave vent to his honest and profound indignation against the wicked Abolitionists of Massachusetts has been the occasion of looking up various anti-slavery demonstrations of the orator himself in former days. We find him speaking in Congress of the great sonor done him, in being made the medium of presenting to Congress the petitions of the anti-slavery vomen of New England. The following letter, also will be read with interest, for we are sure that antislavery resolutions passed at New Bedford would not be of the milk-and-water order, and we shall look with some curiosity to see what views those were that Mr. Cushing promised to use his best efforts to pro-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1837. Gentlemen,—I acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 30th August, embracing resolutions adopted at a meeting of the citizens of New Bedford on the subject of the proposed annexation of Texas to the United States; and I shall cheerfully co-operate with my colleagues of the Delegation of Massachusetts in Congress, in the adoption of such measures as may best conduce to give effect to the views of the gentlemen whom you represent. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, yours,
C. CUSHING. Andrew Robeson, Esq., Chairman, John Burrage, Esq., Secretary.

The space occupied by the Report of the Baznar, and by the President's message on the Lecompton Constitution, (a message thoroughly deceptive, untruthful, malignant and despotic, which ought to excite the hottest indignation of an outraged people,) prevents us from giving those strictures upon Mr Cushing's recent speech in the Legislature which we designed for our present number.

TEMPORARY DEFEAT OF THE ADMINISTRATION. severe struggle took place in the U. S. House of Rep. resentatives, on Monday last, on the proposition Mr. Harris, (Democrat,) of Illinois, to refer the Pres ident's message on the Lecompton Constitution to

Resolved. That the message of the President, enclosing the Constitution framed at Lecompton, in the Territory of Kansas, by a convention of delegates thereof, and the papers accompanying the same, be referred to a select committee of fifteen, to be appointed by the Speaker, and that said committee be instructed to inquire into all the facts connected with the formation of said Constitution and the laws under which the same was originated, and into all such facts and proceedings as have transpired since the formation of said Constitution having relation to the question of said Constitution having relation to the question of the propriety of the admission of said Territory into the Union under said Constitution, and whether the same is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

secure the rejection of this resolution; but it was adopted by a vote of 114 to 111—though it may There were 22 Douglas Democrats who vote with the opposition to defeat the lead of the Buchan an men in the House, and they were successful

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY A quarterly meeting of the Essex County Antiter, commencing on Saturday evening, and continu-ing through Sunday, day and evening, Feb. 7th and th-the President, CHARLES LENOX REMOND, presiding on the occasion. The attendance through ing on the occasion. The attendance throughout was large and highly respectable—Haverhill, Bradford, Georgetown, Danvers, Salem, Newburyport and other towns being represented by those who have long boen sealous and unfaltering in the Anti-Slavery

The following resolutions were presented by Mr. GARRISON, thoroughly discussed, and unanimously adopted :-

from its downward course is less of theology, and more of honesty; less of creed, and more of justice less of reliance upon religious rites and ceremonies, and more of faith in the higher law of God; less of tithing mint, anise and cummin, and more of regard for the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy

Resolved, That a religion which cannot, by its but is making it the bulwark of the mightiest despotism existing on earth, cannot be adapted to save any other portion of the globe; and, therefore, deserves no countenance at home or abroad.

Resolved. That the most amazing and revolting spectacle upon which the sun looks down in his circuit, is a people professing to believe in the duty of sending the Bible to the ends of the earth, and translating it into various dialects, in order to save the perishing heathen from eternal damnation; and at the same time, denying it to four millions of benighted souls on their own soil, under severe pain and penalties—nay, turning those millions into brute beasts, articles of merchandize, per 'hable property— and thus leaving nothing undone to render their entrance into the kingdom of heaven impossible, and their everlasting woe inevitable.

Resolved. That between primitive Christianity and the professed Christianity of our own times, there is no harmony or similitude, but utter contrariety of spirit and purpose, and active hostility ;-the former laving the axe at the root of all injustice and oppresion, and vindicating the brotherhood of the human race, while the latter is the prop and support of the traffic in human flesh, and of the enslavement of every seventh person in the land-the former aiming to break every yoke, and to bring the whole human race into the glorious liberty of the sons of God, while the latter is exerting all its power to paralyze conscience, fetter the tongue, and perpetuate 'the sum of all villanies' in our land.

Resolved, That until Massachusetts has the de-

cency, courage, self-respect and justice to virdicate and protect the rights of all her citizens, without complexional distinction, against Southern aggression and tyranny, she may expect to be deemed by the whole slaveholding South as worthy of supreme contempt, and fit to be lashed like a plantation slave.

Resolved, That in the recent proposition of Cales Cushino, a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, to have the petitions of the people for the removal of Judge Loring taken from the Committee to which they have been referred, and flung back into the faces of the petitioners, we have a bold exhibition of pro-slavery audacity, of political demagogueism, and of base servility to the dictation of the slaveholding oligarchy of the South, in scorn of Massachusetts, and utter betrayal of her rights and interests-an exhibition made by one who has shown himself to be utterly destitute of principle, and selfishly bent on the gratification of his own inordinate ambition; who has played fast and lose with the anti-slavery cause, now giving it his countenance for political ends, and anon denouncing it in Southern dialect for the same ends; and whose first and only object manifestly is, his own aggrandizement, at whatever cost to justice and humanity. Resolved, That it is honorable to the House of Representatives, that they promptly voted down, with

dmost entire unanimity, this daring proposition for the rejection of the petitions of the people; and we trust they will as promptly respond to the prayer of those petitions for the removal of the contumacious Judge aforesaid, and thus vindicate the laws Resolved. That if the Legislature, now in session

hall on any pretext evade the issue, and refuse to respond to the popular will in this case, it will cause shout to go through all Slavedom, subject Massachusetts to fresh insult and outrages at the hands of the Southern taskmasters, prolong an agitation which can be allayed only by success, and bring pon those who shall prove recreant the sterness noral condemnation.

Earnest and impressive speeches were made by C. L. REMOND, SARAH P. REMOND, WM. LLOYD GARmison, and Rev. Mr. Hassall of Haverhill, which seemed to give the highest satisfaction. It was a pleasant and refreshing occasion, long to be rememered by those who were present.

The hospitality of the friends in Groveland to those from abroad was on a generous scale, and some twelve or fourteen dollars were collected to 'help the cause along - the use of the meeting-house being kindly granted without charge.

ONE PETITION IN PAYOR OF JUDGE LORING! While multitudes of petitions have been sent to the Legislature, from various parts of the Commonwealth, for the removal of Judge Loring, there has been but a single petition presented in his favor. In the House of Representatives, on Friday last, Mr. Cushing (of course) presented the petition of Joseph F. Wadsworth and 85 others of Duxbury, against the removal of Judge Loring. It remonstrates against all petitions (except those from Suffolk county) for the removal of Judge Loring, for the reasons-let, that inhabitants of any other than Suffolk county, in thus petitioning, are meddling with that which is none of their business, and are busybodies in other men's matters, which is contrary to Scripture; 2d, that if Judge Loring is in competent and neglects his duties, it is the bounder duty of the citizens of Suffolk county to ask for his removal, and no other persons; 3d, that the petitions which flood the Legislature are presented out of a malicious spite, on account of the fact that Judge Loring has been a faithful officer of the United States; 4th, the remonstrants believe the Legislature will be governed by purer motives and a juster sense of reponsible duties; and 5th, they do not think the Governor will commit so flagrant an act of injustice, any more than ex-Gov. Gardner would. Against this ignorant and disgraceful petition, we

may venture to place the verdict of the people of the onwealth, as twice strongly rendered through the Legislature-and also the numerous petitions not before the Legislature—for the removal of the slave catching Judge. One of these petitions is from the own of Weymouth, and contains the names of upward of mour HUNDRED citizens upon it.

In the U. S. Senate on the 2d inst., Mr. Mason from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to indemnify the master and owners of the Spanish schooner Amistesd and cargo, involving payment for Mr. Seward, in behalf of Mr. Foote and himself,

mitted a minority report, stating that the claim in their opinion was not supported by facts or law.

Nothing could be more unjust or more profligate than
to grant this claim. Such an act would deepen yet ore the infamy which blackens our national charac er. It should be resisted as an attempt to obtain a county for piracy and kidnapping.

VERNONT STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION. Bosrow, Feb. 5, 1858.

Dear Friend Garrison : One of my most agreeable experiences, during the present winter, was at the State Anti-Slavery Conention, last week, in Vermont. Had not the fatigue and exposure of it been too much for my health, I should have furnished you a much more extended account of it than is now in my power. The following is an extract from the Call ;-

The following is an extract from the Call:—

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

In its origin, the Convention was, of course, Garrisonian; for I believe no other Anti-Slavery Convention proper, it now ever called; though the Governor of the State, His Excellency RYLAND FLETCHER headed the long list of signers to the Call, with his own name, not expecting to endorse, as he surely own name, not expecting to candide, as he surely than his own. He was also among the first on the ground, and last to leave it, though living in quite another part of the State.

The weather and travelling were most inauspicious though this could hardly be considered calamitous, for had more people come, we should have had no place for them, especially in the evening, when we were literally crowded to the walls. Most of the arrangements were made by Rev. Mr. Johnston, an excellent minister of the Old School Scotch Cov enanter Church, the only denomination in the coun ty that occupies genuine Anti-Slavery ground. He told the Convention that the intention was, to have all classes of professed Anti-Slavery men equally represented; and that three prominent speakers had been invited, and were confidently expected on the part of the political abolitionists. Of these three, however, only Gov. Fletcher appeared, though several others took a more or less prominent part.

The American Anti-Slavery Society, and its sen timents, were most ably and admirably supported by Rev. Mr. Sloane, of New Yorksand Charles Is Remend, besides Wm. Wells Brown, Rev. Mr. John ston, Benjamin W. Dyer, and others. Mr. William Godell, of New York, was also present, on behalf of the Gerrit Smith political party, and took a prominent part in the discussions.

As you will, no doubt, be furnished with an official copy of the proceedings, I will not speak of the officers, or of anything relative to the organization and preliminaries. The work of getting ready to work was rather difficult, like the launching of the Leviathan over on the Thames; but once fairly affort, we glided away in the most gallant manner

Most of the resolutions were quite up to those of any of our anniversaries in New York or Boston. and every one passed with the greatest unanimity. except that relating to Disunion and a new Northern Republic. On that, we had most of our discussion. and I have seldom witnessed so carnest and able a debate, in all my attendance on public deliberations and surely none ever conducted in better temper and spirit. Gov. Fletcher is an admirable debater, possessing, in a truly eminent degree, almost every quality requisite to give him command over the mind and heart of his audience. His condemnations of slavery and pro-slavery, in Church as well as State, and of prejudice against color, were worthy the Garrisonian platform; and would have elicited applause from our most uncompromising friends in any part of the country. Should a slave-hunter be found prowling in his neighborhood, he would probably find that 'General Stark' and 'Molly Stark did not die without descendants; and that whatever he might do in Boston or Cincinnati, Vermont will tolerate no Anthony Burns or Margaret Garner scene within her borders.

We had a most spirited, though rather triangular debate of several hours, on the character of the Union and Constitution. Wm. Goodell denied the pro-slavery character of the Constitution, while we affirmed it, and the Governor and the Republicans standing between, were severely galled by the fire of both, though only returning ours. The last evening meeting was one of the sublimest spectacles of the kind I ever witnessed. It was opened with an address from Rev. Mr. Sloane, that will not soon be forgotten by any who heard it, taking the extreme ground of no union with slaveholders in church or government. Mr. Goodell and Gov. Fletcher both spoke with great force and carnestness against dissolution The Governor, for the hundreth time, perhaps, urged his most false, as well as ridiculous argument, that we have no moral right to dissolve the Union, because it would cut us off from the slaves, and prevent our ever acting any more for their deliverance thus leaving them, as he said, forever and hopelessly in the power of their masters. While he was urging so absurd a doctrine, it was hard indeed to have faith in his sincerity-nothing else in the whole Convention seemed so much like unfairness as that. When the Resolutions were presented by the Business Committee, although many of them were very radical, only that relating to Disunion awakened any deep emotion, even among the most conservative persons present. As soon as all had been read, a clergyman present, in a rather excited manner, moved that that one (which was the 8th, I believe,) be dismissed without discussion.' He urged his motiwith a very strong application of very weak reasons He was, however, induced so to modify his motion as to allow that resolution to come up in regular course. The audience evidently felt more interest in that, than in any of the others, and so hurried us to it with all possible speed, by passing those preceding it, without much, if any, discussion; and bewe could have passed that also by a handson majority. The argument for the Union graduall grew weaker and weaker, or rather, its value seem less and less, until all the merit it could boast was that it was inseparable from the Constitution; but in itself considered, as a bargain with the slaveholders, was only a curse and crime. We on our part admitted the value of the Constitution in almost every particular, and were wilting to adopt most of its provisions into our new Northern Non-Slaveholding Republic.

Finally, after a very lengthy and deeply interesting discussion, I moved to lay the resolution on the table. We did not care to adopt it, even had we been sure of a large majority, thinking that ou future operations might be more effective in that comparatively new field, if we did not press too hard at the beginning. The motion was received with Mr. Remond. Mr. Brown and myself, were mot

kindly and politely treated by the people with whom we came in contact, and were strongly urged t renew our visit and labors, as early as possible. Gov. Fletcher, though a Republican, is very for

in advance of most of the leading men of the party I see that some of your neighboring journals intimat that he will not soon be caught in a Garrisonic Convention again. With all deference, permit me to say that is not my opinion, and that Republican ism will find it much harder, ere long, to secure the cooperation of such men, than we shall. At any rate, I am willing to wait the event.

Yours most truly,
PARKER PILLSBURY.

The last of the excellent course of lectures on 'Woman's Claims'-by Mrs. Dank, will be delivered on Monday evening next, at the Meionson, and should draw a full house. Especially should the women of Boston manifest an interest in the subject.

BRO. GARRISON : I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude through the columns of THE LIBERATOR, for the very effective labors of our earnest and faithful co-laborer, whose name I have announced as a caption to this whose name I have announced as a caption to this communication;—and, in justice, I must remark, we are indebted to our Hopedale friends for the timely and admirable lecture given by Mr. Pillsbury, at the Brick Church, last Sabbath evening.

While among the lecturing agents there are men and women, eloquent and faithful, there is not one

more than two hours, while, in a most impressive manner, with a convincing power almost unparallel-ed, he delineated the wickedness of Church and State. slavery which they both sustain was made so apparent, that we all felt a deep sense of shame for the country we call free, and the pulpit we call Christian. Facts and logic, with burning, scathing solemnity were uttered, till we felt to cry out- Hold, enough ! Where am I, and what am I, was the inward and silent query of the breast, that I should not feel abashed, and implore forgiveness of a just God?

A point of inferest arose which led to a profitable aggrieved at the plain words of the lecturer, gave his follows: —Joshua Everett died in February, 1851 discussed and denial. This, of course, added to the aged 84 years; Rhoda, their sister, died in 1853, aged bold and positive testimony to the truth of every 83 years; Mrs. Whitney, their adopted sister, died word that had been spoken. Said the opposing broth-Anti-Slavery, where Mr. Woodbury is '-referring to the Calvinistic minister. Mr. Pillsbury replied, "If our friend did not know James T. Woodbury long before he came to Milford, he has not known him hall as long as I have, and the reason why he is not here to-night is, he is a prudent man, and, foreseeing the evil, he hides himself. This was understood and appreciated by the audience.

Another gentleman wished to know what course Mr. P. would pursue, if he were paster of a church, towards the slaveholder who should present himself question, said the lecturer, which I have not time to consider; but, I want to try you by your own test. Should a Channing, with a retinue of angels, leave the world of spirits, you would not allow him a seat at your communion-table, while you gladly embrace the vilest of the vile in the character of a slaveholder—a thief, pirate, murderer and adulterer. This is done at every annual convocation of the A. B. of F. to the communion service. That is a theological M.' We may well ask-how long will such churches sing the Doxology in long metre?

The American Tract Society, in its wickedness, was remembered, and so faithfully exposed, that no one ould help seeing the arrant hypocrisy with which they cant about saving souls and evangelizing the world. They send their agents to plead and beg for money to convert souls, while by the sin of compromise and complicity with slavery,-allowing their doctrine to be true,-they are plunging millions of soul into an endless hell! O, let our money be cast into the sea, and our right hand perish, rather than add one cent into a treasury thus stained with blood and damnation! The work, the wicked work of emasculating and expunging the faithful words which have found their way into a few of the tracts, should, unless repented of, make the American Tract Society

'A monster of such hideous mien, As, to be hated, needs but to be seen.

God bless our brother for his timely words in Milford! They will not, they cannot be lost. May he soon recover and gain his health, to spend and be spent' in preaching an Anti-Slavery gospel. And I know he will willingly lay himself upon the altar of Freedom till the work given him to do shall be finished. He and others are welcome to the homes and hearts of a few in Milford, who have not forgetten the former days of Anti-Slavery blessedness, On Monday evening last, Mr. Pillsbury gave his

ecture on the French Revolution, at Hopedale Chapel. The house was crowded with an audience who listened, with rapt attention, for an hour and forty minutes. I need not say that the theme in hand was presented with thrilling interest. All who have heard

It is to be hoped that this lecture may be called for and repeated extensively; and it will not fail to be so when the interest and profit it contains are understood. The friends at Hopedale, at the close, took up a collection, not for the author of the treat we enjoyed, but for the Anti-Slavery cause, to redeem a pledge of ten dollars. We left before the money was counted, but doubt not there was sufficient to answer Milford, Feb. 8, 1858. the demand.

THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION.

All just persons, who knew the facts, felt indignant at the revival, last summer, of the hundred-times re-

shown, over and over again, that neither the Topeka Constitution, nor any law existing in Kansas, (except the bogus code,) has ever made any allusion to this

subject.

By the determined efforts of the anti-slavery party, led by Charles Robinson, the great triumph was achieved of keeping such exclusive legislation out of the Constitution. This was regarded by the pro-slavery party as a great defeat: and they had to be contented with passing a provision submitting to the people a proposition to instruct the first Legislature to pass such a law. Such a law, if made, would have been trepealable at any time; while we all know the difficulty of changing the provisions of a Constitution.

Mr. Dayis, and the other Southern members who were engaged in the fight, came over and conversed with their opponent in a frank and courteous manner during the rest of the night accision, the Northern members have no the transaction, the Northern members are content with their opponent in a frank and courteous manner during the rest of the night accision; and certainly if the Southern members are content with their opponent in a frank and courteous manner during the rest of the night accision; and certainly if the Southern members are content with their opponent in a frank and courteous manner during the rest of the night accision; and certainly if the Southern members are content with their opponent in a frank and courteous manner during the rest of the night accision; and certainly if the Southern members are content with their opponent in a frank and courteous manner during the rest of the night accision; and certainly if the Southern members are content with their opponent in a frank and courteous manner during the rest of the night accision; and certainly if the Southern member culty of changing the provisions of a Constitution.

among the crowd, some of whom kindly restored it as you can predict. But if the prediction were made, and then fulfilled, it would not affect the question. It is a simple matter of fact. He asserts that the Topeka Constitution contains a certain provision. I challenge him to produce it. If he evades, (as he is not wont to do.) and says that the provision exists as a law, I challenge him to produce the law. He has asserted a fact, and I join issue on that fact. I assert, also, that his supposed fact has been repeatedly contradicted and disproved; and that, by delibert with which Messrs. Potter and Washburn, of Wisconsin, and Washburn, of Illinois, dashed into the consin, and Washburn, and Illinois, dashed into the consin, and Washburn, and rushed to Grow's aid. The Southern men who were in the fight, declare that they found them very ugly customers. They are all natives of Maine.

A Southern Senator remarked yesterday, that the Republicans had gained the first battle, since they drew the first blood (Keitt's) and got the first scalp (Barksdale's wig.) any other man can predict. But if the prediction were made, and then fulfilled, it would not affect the I assert, also, that his supposed fact has been repeat-edly contradicted and disproved; and that, by deliberately reasserting it, at this late date, he does an injury to his own influence which neither 'Sions' no the Boston Transcript can do, were they to repeat the 'dog story' to the end of time. T. W. H. Worcester, Feb. 5, 1858.

There will be a hearing at the State House, it the Representatives' Chamber, before the Legislative Committee, on Friday, (this day,) at 94 o'clock, support of the petitions for granting to Women the Right of Suffrage. Mrs. CAROLINE H. DALL, of Boston, and Rev. Mr. Higginson, of Worcester, will

ANOTHER TRUE-HEARTED FRIEND OF

Died, in Everettville, Mass., Dec. 7th, 1857, Ma WILLIAM EVERETT, aged 92 years and 7 months.

Our aged friend had for many years been deeply
interested in most of the great moral enterprises of our times. He abandoned the use of intoxicating drinks some twenty-five years ago, when he was nearly seventy years old, though he had been accus-tomed to the daily, but moderate use of it nearly all his life; and was ever after, till his death, a firm and

staunch friend of the Temperance cause.

He was a sincere Christian some sixty years of his life, and gave the best evidence that his soul was united to Christ as the branch is united to the vine. Of course, his soul was in deep sympathy with those who first sought to overthrow the slave system of our The complicity with the foul and heaven-daring sin of land. He gave to our glorious cause the strong affections of an honest and earnest soul.

The longevity of his family was rather remarkable William Everett, Joshua Everett, and Rhods, their sister, were the only children of their parents, which together with another little girl whom they took into their family to rear to womanhood, and whom they regarded as a child and sister, were the only member of the family. They always lived within a very few int of interest arose which led to a profitable miles of each other, and on the most affectionate and ion. A defender of the Church, who felt intimate terms. Their ages at their decease were as October, 1857, aged 92 years; and William Everett, er, 'You have come to the wrong place to preach Dec. 7, 1857, aged 92 years and 7 months. The united age of the four was 352 years.

J. T. EVERETT.

EXCITING SCENE IN CONGRESS.

Fight between Keitt of South Carolina, and Grow of Pennsylvania-Keitt knocked down-General Row among the Members.

WASHINGTON, Peb. 6.

The House was in session all night. A fight oc-curred between Messrs. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Keitt, of South Carolina. The latter struck Grow-twice, and Grow knocked him down. The parties

took place.

A member of Congress, who was a witness, give

the following particulars: - Mr. Grow objected to Mr. Quitman's making any

remarks.

Mr. Keitt said, if you are going to object, return to your own side of the House.

Mr. Grow responded, this is a free hall, and every man has a right to be where he pleases.

Mr. Keitt then came up to Mr. Grow and said: I want to know what you mean by such an answer as

that?
Mr. Grow replied—I mean just what I say; this is a free hall, and a man has a right to be where he

Mr. Keitt, taking Mr. Grow by the throat, said: I will let you know that you are a damned black Republican puppy.' Mr. Grow knocked up his hand, saying: 'I shall

occupy such a place in this hall as I please, and no nigger driver shall crack his whip over me.

Mr. Keitt then again grabbed Mr. Grow by the throat, and Mr. Grow knocked his hand off, and Mr. Keitt coming at him again, Mr. Grow knocked him

The fight took place at twenty minutes to 2 o'clock.
Further difficulties are apprehended. The respective
friends of both parties rushed to the rescue. Various members on each side engaged in the fight, which took place in the area fronting the Clerk's desk. Mr. Wasburn, of Illinois, was conspicuous among the Republicans, dealing heavy blows. The Speaker loudly and imperatively demanded order, and called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to interfere. That functionary, carrying his mace of office, together with his assistants, hurried to the scene and crowded into the thickest of the fight, in which at least a dozen members were engaged. Some moments elapsed before the truly fearful contest was quieted. The members having reluctantly returned to their seats, there was a dead calm in comparison with the scene just enacted. members on each side engaged in the fight, which

enacted.

Mr. Quitman proposed that they now adjou presented with thrilling interest. All who have heard take the reference of the Kansas Message on Monday, it know it is a production of great merit and power.

Revelations were made, exhibiting the jaundiced prejudice of historians, and the spleen of bigots, that said he would direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to put said he would direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to put under arrest those who disregarded the order of

> The fraces on Friday night occupies the descriptive genius of most of the correspondents of the New York papers. There is substantial harmony between the main statements of the different writers. The correspondent of the Tribune, who was an eye-witness, gives an 'After Breakfast View of the Affray,' in which he reiterates the original encounter, and adds:— 'Mr. Keitt's excitable Southern friends, in the

midst of whom Mr. Grow happened to be when this took place, rushed to the scene of conflict, some to help him up, others to assail Mr. Grow, and others to restore order. Among these last was Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, of whose motive for interfering in the fight I was not aware at the time I sent my telegram. fight I was not aware at the time I sent my telegram. I have since learned that he actively exerted himself to preserve peace. Mr. Grow, who stood his ground sons should be thus careless about proved facts, when I see a man like Mr. Pillsbury himself reiterating that other hundred-times refuted calumny against the Kansas Topeka Constitution?

'The Topeka Constitution declares that the Dred Scott decision, in all its letter and spirit, shall be enforced in this land, by proscribing the entire colored race.' This is the report of Mr. P.'s speech in to-day's LIBERATOR.

The simple answer to this is, that it has been forced by the blows of course desired that he actively exerted himself to preserve peace. Mr. Grow, who stood his ground firmly, was thus instantly surrounded by a ring of Southern members, all apparently and some really attacking him. Conspicuous among them were Mossrs. Davis, Barksdale and Lamar. Supposing that the whole group were attacking Mr. Grow, Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, dashed among them, dealing heavy blows on all sides, and receiving some very severe ones in his face and on various parts of his person. Washburn, of Illinois, at the same moment sprang over chairs and desks to Mr. Grow's assistance, followed by his brother of Wisconsin, by Tappan, of New Hampshire, and other Republicans. The Southern members, thus furiously assailed, of course de-New Hampshire, and other Republicans. The Southern members, thus furiously assailed, of course defended themselves, and some who entered the arena as peace-makers left it as combatants. The battle was severe while it lasted, and revealed a very unexpected readiness to fight among the Northern mem.

Mr. Davis, and the other Southern members who

culty of changing the provisions of a Constitution.

But such a law never was made. It not only is not a part of the Constitution, but it is not on the statute book. Since the popular vote was taken, and carried, as above, the whole condition of Kansas has been changed, the population quadrupled and partially abolitionized, and whether the abortive proposition will ever be revived again, neither Parker Pillsbury nor any other man can predict. But if the prediction

The correspondent of the Times says:

The correspondent of the Times says:

Mr. Keitt picked himself up, and after some ineffectual and random passes, left the hall and was seen no more until after the males ended, except by some friends who sponged his bruises. I understand he is under the impression that be stubbed his toe, and as fell! The mistake, certainly, is excusable, for the blow which he finally provoked from Mr. Grow long-suffering patience was so severe that he would hardly be expected to have any very clear recollection of the circumstances.

and remaining in his hand, and his blows probably failed of their object. Mr. Potter was slightly marked under the left eye, Mr. C. C. Washburn had his thumb sprained, and Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, had his throat compressed. Mr. Lamar, it is stated, drew his penknife, but with what purpose cannot be known. When Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, felt himself struck in the face, he drew a weapon in self-defence, but quickly replaced it.

Mr. Mott, of Ohio, a Quaker member much respected, and Rey. Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, were thickly engaged, shoving, holding, choking, and crowding friends and enemies by turns, as peacemakers.

makers.

It was infinitely amusing to witness the miscellaneous poundings and passes which diversified the progress of the fight.

After its termination, there was a good-natured explanation between Messrs. Grow, Potter and the Washburnes on the one side, and Messrs. Davis, Barksdale and Lamar on the other, in which each and all professed regret for the misunderstanding which had led to the individual collisions between them.

The Tribune says—'The only wonder is, that Mr. Grow escaped with his life. This Keitt belongs to a trained band of Southern assassins, one of whom assaulted Senator Sumner. Keitt stood by on that occasion with his hand on his pistol, which projected half way from his coat pocket behind, with the manifest design of co-operating with Brooks; and if Sumner had net been at once disabled, but had retained strength enough to reach his assailant, it was clearly the purpose of Keitt to have shot the Senator on the spot. We have always regarded it as sheer accident that the murderous purposes of the assassins were not spot. We have always regarded it as sheer accident that the murderous purposes of the assassins were not carried out on that occasion by the death of Mr. Sumcarried out that occasion by the death of Mr. Sum-ner from the ball of a revolver. On the present occa-sion, the preinpt action of Mr. Grow probably frus-trated a similar purpose. We presume this to be but the beginning of a series of transactions of a similar character, if the opposition to the admission of Kansas as a slave State is persisted in by the members from the free States.'

INTOXICATED.—The N. Y. Post says—'It was rather a pity for Mr. Grew to knock Mr. Keitt down, for if his reported behavior was any indication of his bodily condition, he would soon have reached the floor of

'Mr. Barksdale's wig came off in Mr. Potter's left hand—and his right fist expended itself swith tre-mendous force against the unresisting air. This ludi-crous incident unquestionably did much towards re-storing good nature subsequently—and its effect was heightened not a little by the fact that, in the excite-ment of the occasion, Barksdale restored his wig wrong side foremest."

The Boston Journal says- Mr. Keitt was wrong in the first place, and went on from bad to worse; while Mr. Grow was originally right, and improved as he went on.

IT In the U. S. House of Representatives, or Monday last-

Mr. Keitt rose to a personal explanation, saying the Mr. Keitt rose to a personal explanation, saying the House would remember that its proceedings during the session of Friday were broken in upon in an unpleasant manner. It was due to fair dealing that he should assume to himself all the responsibility for the violation of its order, dignity and decorum. He was the aggressor, and whatever of responsibility properly attached to that act, belonged to him alone. It was also due to justice that he should make whatever reparation was in his power to the dignity and decorum of the House thus violated. He did this in the expression of his profound regret at the occurrence. of the House thus violated. He did this in the expression of his profound regret at the occurrence. Personal collisions are always unpleasant—very seldom excusable—rarely justifiable—never—in a legislative body. He felt in full force the responsibility which he assumed in saying he was the aggressor, and that the entire responsibility properly belonged to him. In this connection he had but one other remark to make, and that was—whether any blow was directed at him or not, was more than he could say: at

the force of education, had satisfied him that this lesson was good and true. Yet the right of self-defence olutionary relics, emblems, &c. &c. son was good and true. Yet the right of self-defence was recognized as one of the inalienable rights of man, to be exercised on all occasions and under all circumstances whenever necessary for the protection of life or property. At the last sitting of the House, he found himself unexpectedly engaged in the first personal conflict of the session. He tendered to the House most cheerfully whatever apology was due for this violation of its order and decorum, and no one regretimere than himself the occasion for the violation of its

New York, Feb. 3d. A few days ago, Mayor Tieman received a letter from ex-Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, Va., in reference to a man named Mason Powers, who had been brought before the latter official charged with kidnapping George Anderson, a negro aged 20, from New York, and holding him at the South as a slave. Mayor Tieman has made enquiries, and found that Anderson was brought up in this city, and went to a colored Grammar School kept by John Peterson in Mulberry street. Mr. Peterson has sent on his affidavit, giving an extract from the school register. Being a colored man, the claimant objects to his statement, and must have the affidavit of some white man. This he will probably have in a few days.

Welcomers 2th Officer Croft will proceed to Rich.

Exhauster 2th Officer Croft will proceed to Rich.

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February 9th. Officer Croft will proceed to Richmond, Va., to-day with the requisition for the body of Powers, the alleged kidnapper of young Anderson, the negro. Powers was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday, and on this indictment, Gov. King has issued his requisition upon Gov. Wise.

Rumored Negro Insurrection in Arkansas .- Chicago Feb. 5. A rumor comes to us from Charlotteville Arkansas, that a fearful insurrection had occurred mear that place, said to have been incited by two white men. The negroes are represented to have at-tacked two settlements, killing twenty-three persons, burning houses and killing cattle. The insurrection was finally subdued by the organization of a force of olunteers, who killed seven and captured eighteen of the insurrectionists. The truth of the rumor is doubt-

Pro A large Anti-Lecompton meeting was held in Philadelphia Monday night, at which Col. Forney presided, and Mr. Stanton, late Secretary and Acting-Governor of Kansas, spoke. It was a very enthusi-

tF The call for the meeting at the New York A-cademy on Friday evening, Feb. 12th, of the oppo-nents of the Lecompton Constitution, is signed by George Bancroft, George Douglas and others. It is said that Gov. Walker will address the meeting. Resolutions instructing the Senators and re-

questing the Representatives from Tennessee to vote for the Lecompton Constitution have been, after dis-cussion, rejected—37 to 32. To The General Assembly of Rhode Island have passed a resolution instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State to vote against the Lecompton Constitution. The vote was nearly unani-

Resolutions denouncing the Lecompton Constitu-tion have also passed the New Jersey Legislature, by a vote of 31 to 17.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Rec'd proceeds of Ame.
Fitchburg.
Thoustions and contributions at annual meetonations and contributions at annual meeting in January,
rocceds of twenty-third National Anti-Slavery Bazzar in Boston,
rocceds of Ladies' Tea Party in Concord.
Do. of Ladies' Sewing Circle in West
Brookhold,
lonations and contributions at New England
Anti-Slavery Convention,
lonations and contributions at Fourth of July celebration at Framingham,
Proceeds of Ladies' Anti-Slavery Fair at
Worcester,

Worcester,
working and contributions at First of August celebration at Abington, m Weymouth Female Anti-Slavery Society,
Donations, pledges and collections by Agents
as published from time to time in Lib-

From Treasurer, to redeem pledge, \$9234 20 Making a total of Disbursements during the same period. amuel May, Jr., for services and ex-

penses as General Agent, id Robert F. Walleut, for his services, Expenses of Festival on twenty-fifth an-Paid Robert F. Wallout, for his services,
Expenses of Festival on twenty-fifth anniversary of the Society,
Paid Francis Jackson, Treasurer American
Anti-Slavery Society,
Paid C. C. Burleigh, for services as Agent,
Expenses of annual meeting,
Printing,
W. L. Garrison's expenses at sundry
Conventions in 1855 and 1856,
Paid expenses of New England Anti-Slavery
Convention,
Paid reporting at sundry Conventions,
C. L. Remond's services and expenses as
Agent,
Paid expenses of Fourth July celebration at
Framingham,
Paid do. First August do. at Abington,
Andrew T. Foss, services and expenses
as Agent,
Paid W. L. Garrison's services and expenses
as Agent,
Paid W. L. Garrison's services and expenses
at Florence, Cummington, Harwich,
Nashua, and Middlesex Co. annual
meeting,
Paid expenses on petitions to Legislature,
stationery 5 75, office rent 350 00,
Paid 50 copies Liberator, sent members of
Congress, 75 60

\$8682 54 Leaving a balance in Treasury of 551 6 SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treasurer Brookline, Jan. 1, 1858.

Boston, Jan. 17, 1858.

I have examined the foregoing account of the Treasurer, and find it correct, and properly vouched. EDMUND JACKSON, Auditor.

FAMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. collections by Parker Pillsbury: At Hopedale, Mass., Worcester Co. Society, South Division, Donation. Muria Waring, Waterford, Ireland, £5, 19 2 FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

Boston, Peb. 20, 1858. TWO PHASES OF WOMANHOOD-MRS.

DALL'S LECTURES. Mrs. Dall will give a course of lectures at the

MEIONAON, on three successive Monday evenings.— The third lecture will be given on MONDAY EVE-NING, Feb. 15th, at half-past 7 o'clock. Subject: 'Woman's Claims.' There will be no tickets. Members of the Legisla

ture, Editors, Reporters, Clergymen, and other Lec-turers will be admitted freely, on handing their own cards to the door-keeper.
Single admittance, 25 cents. Doors open at half-

NOTICE.—The subscriber invites his fellow to make, and that was—whether any blow was directed at him or not, was more than he could say; at least, he was unconscious of having received it. With this explanation, he parted from the subject.

Mr. Grow said he had been taught in childhood that all fights among men are disgraceful to human nature and to the Caristian community, and this is especially the case when they occur among lawmakers, in the midst of their deliberations. Ring years, and

> Particulars will be given hereafter. WILLIAM C. NELL. Boston, February 3, 1858.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT WEST MINSTER.—There will be a quarterly meeting the Worcester Co. North Division Anti-Slavery

NOTICE.—The Poughkeepsie, Hudson and Raston Conventions, announced in last week's Liberator, are unavoidably postponed.

Groveland, on Sunday, the 14th—in Pepperell, on Sunday, the 21st—and in Nashua, on Sunday, the 28th. In each place, meetings will be held all day and evening.

NORTH ABINGTON .- An Anti-Slaver meeting will probably be held at UNION HALL, North Abington, on Saturday evening, and Sunday, Feb. 20 and 21. W. L. Garrison, Parker Pillshury, and Samuel May, Jr., are expected to attend.

SUNDAY LECTURES BY MR. AND MRS SPEAR.—Rev. CHARLES SPEAR will deliver an address at the Melodeon, on Sunday morning next.
Subject: What are the most salutary means to be adopted in the reformation of Juvenile Delinquents? On Sunday Evening, Mr. and Mrs. Spean will give on Sunday Evening, are and are. Span will give a second series of lectures on the imprisonment of eminent personages, at Chapman Hall, commencing at half-past 7 o'clock.

Admission, 10 cents, to defray expenses.

A COLORED GIRL,

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

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 ac-customed to wait and tend; but is willing to put his customed 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.

MARRIED-In this city, January 31, by Rev. Mr. Poscy, Henry Hill, of Boston, to Charlotte A. STOKELY, of Nova Scotis.

WITHOUT POWDERS OR YEAST.

Washington's Birthday Sermon appropriate to Washington's Birthday, on Sunday, the 21st inst., in which he will consider the Progress of Freedom in the United States.

The Grand Jury at New Orleans have found a true bill against Walker, Anderson, and others, for violation of the neutrality laws, and they were held to appear on the 4th Monday in April.

The Albany correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that he saw the other day six runaway negroes marched through the streets, under the protection of Stephen Myers, a black man, who claims to be the President of the 'Underground Railroad.'

WITHOUT POWDERS OR YEAST.

How to make LIGHT, delicious bread, with simple flowr, pure water, a ND NOTHING

ELLEE. This receipt, and 30 others, on plain Cooking, Hints on Health, &c., a little hand-book of 32
pages, mailed on receipt of 10 cents and a stamp.

Our table has been supplied with this delicious bread for several months, and we would here add that bread for several months, and we would here add that bread for several months, and we would here add that bread for several months, and we would here add that bread for several months, and we would here add that bread for several months, and we would here add that bread for several months, and we would here add that bread for several months, and we would here add that bread for several months, and we would here add that bread for several months, and we would here add that bread for several months, and we would here add that bread for several months, and we would here add that bread for several months, and we would here add that bread for several months, and we would here add that bread for several months, and we would here add that bread for several months, and we would here add that bread for several months, and we would here add that bread for several months, and we would here add that bread for several m

IT IS NOT A DYE

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

HATE RESTORISE WORLD'S

Hair Dressing.

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION!! THE Restorer, used with the Zylobalsamum of Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or scalp, and RESTORES, GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL

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

We take pleasure in presenting the following undeniable proofs that these are the best preparations either in Europe 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 Aair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is

REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missionary to Hayti, nose of Martinsburgh, N. Y. The climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp, says, 'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies for my hair, but never snything that ea 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. Adv., Buffalo.

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

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

REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. Sec. 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 dve.' REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass. 'The effeet of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has been to change the crown of

glory' belonging to old men, to the original hue of youth. The same is true of others of my acquaint-REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. South Baptist, &c., 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, Stantoich, Ct. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum

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

storer and Zylobalsamum." REV. JOS. McKEE, N. F. 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. 8 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 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.

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 hottles. Restorer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the 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, insect on these. Sold by nearly every drug and fancy goods dealer. Address all letters for information to

MRS. S. A. ALTENS World's Hair Restorer Depot, NO. 255 BROOME STREET, N. V.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. THE FIVE HUNDRED OF THE STEAM-ER 'CENTRAL AMERICA' Silent and calm they stand,

That noble, glorious band Of Christian heroes, till, with tenderest care Amid the tempest wild, with Woman and little child

The wave-toss'd, crowded boats to safety bear. When, for a country's need, Her dauntless warriors bleed, They leave to history a deathless name; And in the exciting fight

And in the coward's flight disgrace and shame. · But those five hundred stood Amid the raging flood,

There is a dread delight,

Those Christian heroes, full of life and health, Fronting their watery grave; Their only care to save The helpless—thoughtless of both fame and wealth.

The Father from on high Viewed with approving eye
Those true, brave followers of his blessed Son, Who stood so calm, so pale,

So hushed—no cry, nor wail— Awaiting death, their latest duty done. And who dare call man's race Vile, fallen from Heaven's grace, His very nature unto sin enslaved, Yet list the thrilling tale Of those survivors pale-

Those noble impulses, were they depraved? America! be proud! Thine was this glorious crowd Of Christian heroes. What historic pen In the whole world can trace A long descended race

From grander sires than these true noble-men? And, oh! if thou would'st raise

Some monument of praise .

To sons, whose names will ever honor thee, Or rear a glorious race Of such, thy land to grace, Blot out thy worst disgrace Set all thy dark, enslaved children free !

JANE ASHBY. Tenterden, (England.)

For the Liberator. MY BURIED LOVE. Mary, thou hast left me, dearest! years have pass

since thou wert gone;
Still, as on that day of sorrow, I walk through the world alone; What to me are Beauty's glances, since thy form

may not see? Haunting memories they awaken of the face most dear

Silvery tones of winning sweetness fall upon my list less car,
But thy words, so deeply thrilling, now I list in vair

to hear: When the song is softly swelling, I can hear another

There is none like thine, dear Mary, that can bid my heart rejoice. Bright young forms are flitting round me, full of

youthful joy and grace: In the silent halls of memory, I behold a lovelier face And I see thy blue eyes beaming, full of tenderness And thy soft brown tresses braided, a pure, stainless

brow above! Still I clasp the hand that rested once so trustingly in

Can I ever clasp another with such loving faith as thine? Can I e'er forget thee, dearest?-can another fill thy

place? No! for still on my heart's tablet thy dear name al I trace!

But thou art not lost, my Mary! angel sisters called thee home: Thou hast left me for a season-but I know again

thou'lt come : When I stand by Death's dark Jordan, thou'lt be

waiting on the shore; Decrest, when again I meet thee, we shall ne'er be parted more ! Barre, Jan., 1858. CARRIE.

From the Atlantic Monthly. THE CHAMBERED NAUTILUS. This is the ship of pearl, which, poets feign, Sails the unshadowed main,-

The venturous bark that flings On the sweet summer wind its purpled wings In gulfs enchanted, where the siren sings, And coral reefs lie bare, Where the cold sea-maids rise to sun their stream

Its webs of living gause no more unfurl; Wrecked is the ship of pearl! And every chambered cell, Where its dim dreaming life was wont to dwell, As the frail tenant shaped his growing shell, Before thee lies revealed,-Its irised ceiling rent, its sunless crypt unsealed !

Year after year beheld the silent toil That spread its lustrous coil; Still, as the spiral grew, He left the past year's dwelling for the new, Stole with soft step the shining archway through.

Built up its idle door, Stretched in his last-found home, and knew the old

Thanks for the heavenly message brought by thee, Child of the wandering sca, Cast from her lap, forlorn ! From thy dead lips a clearer note is born Than ever Triton blew from wreathed horn! While on mine ear it rings,

Through the deep caves of thought I hear a voice Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,

As the swift seasons roll! Leave thy low-vaulted past ! Let each new temple, nobler than the past, Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast, Till thou at length art free, Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea

THE WANTS OF THE AGE. What wants the age? Heart-earnest men To spread the truth, the truth defend; Such on the earth we need again As God in ancient times did send; Men reckless or of wealth or fame, Of ignominy, scorn, or share The stake, the faggot, or the flame; Their only object God; and truth their only aim.

What wants the age ? Heaven-given powers, The seeds of discord to remove; To make this deedal earth of ours A scene of aye-increasing love. To banish hatred, strife and fend, And Error's evil-bringing brood; To gain the pure, the true, the good, To join our struggling race in one great brothe

He who fights for freedom wears The armor of the captive's prayers.

SELECTIONS

LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1858. I have received from Mr. Calhoun, President of the late Constitutional Convention of Kansas, copy, duly certified by himself, of the Constitution framed by that body, with the expression of the hope that I would submit the same to the consideration of Congress, with the view of the admission of Kansas into the Union as an independent State

the late Constitutional Convention of Kanesa, acopy, duly certified by himself, of the Constitution framed by that body, with the expression of the hope that I would submit the same to the consideration of Congress, with the view of the admission of Kanesa fire the Union as an independent State. In compliance with this request, I herewith transmit to Congress for its action, the Constitution and Kanesa, with the ordinance respecting the publicated, as well as the letter of Mr. Calhoon, dated Lecompton, 14th ult., by which they were accompanied. Having received but a single copy of the Constitution and ordinances, I send this to the Septate.

A great delasion seems to pervade the public mind in relation to the condition of parties in Kanesa. This arises from the difficulty of inducing the American people to realize the fact that any portion of them should be in a state of rebellion against the Government under which they live. When we speak of the affairs of Kanesa, we are apt to referencely to the existence of two violents political parties, both acknowledging the lawful existence of the Government, but between those who have done all in their power to overthrow the Territorial Government exabilished by Congress.

This fovernment would long since have been subverted, had it not been protected from assaults by the troops of the United States. Such has been the condition of affairs since my inauguration. Every have never acknowledged, but have continually denomined that the continuous against its authority. They have been in a state of rebellion against the Government, with a military leader at their head of a mast turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have continually denomined and defied the Government to which they were also added the Government to which they were also added the Government to which they owe allegiances, and have been all this time in a state of resellion against time in a state of resellion against the Government, which as a state of residence of the deventment t

Whoever has read the Correspondence of Gov.

gress, from which it emanated.

Such being the unfortunate condition of affairs in that Territory, what was the right as well as the duty of the law-abiding people? Were they silently and patiently to submit to the Topeka usurpation, or to admit the necessary measures to cetablish a Constitution under the authority of the organic law That this law recognized the right of the Territo

ever passed a legislative body, for a similar purpose. The right of suffrage at this election is clearly and justly defined, every bona fide citizen of the United States above the age of 21, and who had resided therein for three months previous to that date, was entitled to a vote. In order to avoid all interference from the wind had resided the suffer of the suff

this very moment, the Topeka Legislature is in session.

Whoever has read the Correspondence of Gov. Walker with the State Department, recently communicated to the Senate, will be convinced that this picture is not overdrawn. He always protosed against the withdrawal of any portion of the military force of the United States from the Erritory, deeming its presence absolutely necessary for the preservation of the laws.

In his very first dispatch to the Secretary of State dated June 2, 1857, he says:

'A most alarming movement, however, proceeds from the assembling of the so-called Topeka Legislature, with the view to the enactment of an entire code of laws. Of course, it will be my endeavor to svoid such a result, as it would lead to an inevitable and disastrous collision, and in fact renew civil war in Kansas.'

This was prevented by the efforts of Governor Walker, but soon he had to send to Gen. Harney to request him to furnish a regiment of dragoous to proceed to the city of Lawrence, and this for the reason that he had received authentic intelligence, verified by his own actual observation, that a dan gerous rebellion had occurred, involving open defance to the laws, and the establishment of an insurgent government in that city.

In the Governor's dispatch of July 15th, he informs the Secretary of State 'that the movement in Lawrence was the beginning of a plan of organization in that city, to organize a rebellion throughout the Territory, and especially in all the towns, cities in the cection of the laws, and the cital power of the city to organize a rebellion throughout the Territory, and especially in all the towns, cities in the city, to organize a rebellion throughout the Territory, and especially in all the towns, cities in the city. Through-

tion in that city, to organize a rebellion throughout the Territory, and especially in all the towns, cities and counties where the Republican party have a majority.

Lawrence is the hot-bed of all Abolition movements in this Territory. It is the centre established by the abolition Societies of the East, and whilst by the abolition Societies of the East, and whilst there are a respectable number of people there, it is filled by a considerable number of merchants who are paid by the abolition societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent the peaceful settlement of this question.

Having failed in inducing their own so-called Topeka State Legislature to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has commenced it herself, and if not arrested, rebellion will extend throughout the Territory.'

And again, 'in order to send this communication by mail I must close assuring you that the spirit legal existence of the Territory of those who do vote, as if all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self-government would be impracticable, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative.

It may also be observed, that at this period any loope, if such had existed, that the Topeka Constitution would ever be recognized by Congress, must have been abandoned. Congress had adjourned on the third of March, not without having recognized the legal existence of the Territorial Legislature in a

pole State Legislature to organiza this insurrection, Lawrence has commenced it benefit, and if not arrested, robellion will extend throughout the Territorial And again, 'in order to send this communication by mail. I must close, assuring you that the spirit of rebellion permised the great mass of the Republican party of this Territory, Instigued, as I embred in the Comment of the Comment and the Union; and that the continued presence of Gen. Harroy is indisponable, as was originally an extended that the Continued presence of Gen. Harroy is indisponable, as was originally an extended that the continued presence of Gen. Harroy is indisponable, as was originally an extended that the continued presence of Gen. Harroy is indisponable, as was originally an extended that the authority of the Topeka Constitution, understool, as Ger. Walter says, 'to organize the whole Fred the authority of the Topeka Constitution, understool, and the continued of the

swould be difficult to go far wrong at the present day in framing a new Constitution. I then believed and still believe, that, under the organic set, the Kamess Convention was bound to submit the all inportant question of alexery to the people.

It was sever my opinion, however, that, independently of this set, they would have been bound to submit any portion of the Constitution to a people are vote, to give it validity. Had I entertained such an opinion, his would have been to opposition to the principle which pervades out in the people of the people of Kames and an opinion, and which is every day carried into practice, that the people have a right to delegate to the representative chosen by themselves, their sovereign power to frame Constitutions, to make laws, and to perform many other important acts, without requiring that these should be subjected to their subsequent approbation. It would be a most inconsistent limitation. It would be a most inconsistent limitation of their own power, imposed by the people that the constitution of their own power, imposed by the people into the submit the Constitution to a popular vote, but this they have not done.

The only remedy, therefore, in this case, is that which exists in all other similar ones. If the delegates who framed the Kaness Constitution have in any manner violated the will be applied to the decision by the people into one of the contract of the people always possess the power of changing their Constitution or laws according to their own plassare.

The question of slavery was admitted to the adherents of the Topeka Constitution, if they were the majority, to decide this exciting question in their own way, and thus restore the people of the people of the subsequent of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the people of the subsequent of the contract of the people of the subsequent of the contract of the people of the sub

The people of Kansas have then, in their The people of Kansas have then, in their own way, and in strict accordance with the organic law, framed a Constitution and State Government—have submitted the all-important question of slavery to the people, and have elected a Governor, a member of Congress, the State Legislature and other State officers, and they now ask admission into the Union under this Constitution, republican in its form.

It is for Congress to decide whether they will admis or reject the State which has thus been con-

It is for Congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the State which has thus been created. For my own part, I am decidedly in favor of its admission, and thus terminating the Kansas

question.

This will carry out the great principle of non-intervention, sanctioned by the organic act, which declares in express language in favor of the non-intervention of Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, leaving the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

In this manner localizing the question of slavery, and confining it to the people who are immediately and confining it to the people who are immediately deter any one from perusing it.

and confining it to the people who are immediately concerned, every patriot anxiously expected that the question would be banished from the halls of Congress, where it has always exerted a baneful influnce throughout the country.

It is proper that I should refer to the elections

These are the fundamental principles of American

The great State of New York is at this moment governed under a Constitution framed and established in direct opposition to the mode prescribed by a previous Constitution. If, therefore, a provision changing the Constitution of Kansas after the year

If Congress—for the sake of those men who re-fused to vote for delegates to the Convention, when they might have excluded slarery from the Con-stitution, and who afterwards refused to vote on the 21st of December, when they might, as they claim, have stricken slavery from the Constitution—should now reject the State because slavery remains in the Constitution, it is manifest that the agitation upon this subject will be renewed in a more alarming form than it has ever before assumed.

God and my country.

My public life will terminate in a brief period, and I have no other object of earthly ambition, than to leave my country in a peaceful and prosperous condition, and to live in the affection respect of my countrymen.

The dark and ominous clouds now impending

The dark and ominous clouds now impending over the Union, I conscientiously believe will be dissipated with honor to every portion of it, by the admission of Kansas during the present session of Congress; whereas, if she should be rejected, I greatly fear these clouds will become darker and more ominous than agent at the second of the control of the more ominous than ever yet threatened the Constitution and the Union

So monstrous a compendium of fallacies and mis

statements—of suppression and misrepresentation— has seldom been imposed on a long-suffering public. Beginning with the deliberate, intentional fraud gress, where it has always excrete a baneful inflates of the proper that I should refer to the elections held under the act of this Territorial Legislature on the first Monday of January on the Lecompton Constitution. This election was held after the Territory had been propared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the Territorial Legislature, which could possibly destroy its existence or change its character.

The election, which was peaceably conducted under my structions, involved strange inconsistency. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton Constitution, were, at the same time and place, recognizing its valid existence, in the most solid and authentic mainer, by voting under its provisions. I have as yet received no official information of the result of this election as a question of expediency after right.

After it has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansss and the whole country that will result from its immediate admission into the Union, as well as the disasters that may follow its rejection. Domestic peace will be the happy consequence of the admission, and that fine Territory, hitherto torn by dissensions, will aralid increase in population and wealth, and speedily realize the blessings and comfort which follow agriculture and mechanical industry.

The people then will be sovereign, and can regulate their own affairs in their own way. If the majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which it to state, there is no other possible mode by which it to them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which it is the first Topka Convention. Constitution at pleasure, it would be absurd to say that they can imposs fetters upon their own power, which they cannot adrend the propel of the propel of the way in the propel then will be sovereign, and can regulate their own hands just as well for a hundred as and villany.

These are the fundamental principles of American freedom, and are recognized in some form by every State Constitution; and if Congress, in the act of admission, shall think proper to recognize them, I can perceive no objection. This has been done emphatically in the Constitution of Kansas. It declares in its Bill of Rights that 'All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit; and they therefore have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, refore and abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper.

The great State of New York is at this moment governed under a Constitution framed and established in direct opposition to the mode prescribed by a previous Constitution. If, therefore, a provision changing the Constitution of Kansas after the year 1864, could by possibility be construed into a pro-

a previous Constitution. If, therefore, a provision changing the Constitution of Kansas after the year 1864, could by possibility be construed into a prohibition to make such change previous to that period of prohibition, it would be wholly unavailing. The Legislature already elected may, at its first session, submit the question to a vote of the people, whether they will or not have a Convention to amend their Constitution, and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will.

It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal, that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. It is not the production of a statesman, but of a political. It is not the production of a statesman, but of a political. It is not the production of a statesman, but of a political. It is not the provision of a statesman, but of a political in. It is a piece of party clap-trap, containing not a little party slang, and disgraces the country, not only because of its matter and manner, but because it deliberately endorses the popular and property of nearly half the members of the confederacy. Slavery can therefore never be prohibited in Kansas, except through the means of a constitutional provision, and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly, if the majority of the people desire it, as by admitting her into the Union under the present Constitution.

On the other hand, should Congress reject the Constitution, under the idea of affording the disaffected in Kansas a third opportunity to prohibit slavery in the State, which they might have done twice before, if in the majority, no man can foretell the consequences.

If Congress—for the sake of those men who refused to yote for delegates to the Convention of the consequences.

If Congress—for the sake of those men who refused to yote for delegates to the Convention of the consequences.

remains in the agitation upon more alarming in the best and handsomest young woman in the land.



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to my patients."

CONSTITATION — COSTIVENESS.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreel, Connale.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the curs of confirences. If others of our fraiernity have found them as efficactous as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe confirence to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

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— RHEUMATISM — GOUT — NEURALGIA.

- RHEUMATISM — GOUT — NEURALGIA.

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From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimere.

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I have curred with your PILLS better than to say off that we
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PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

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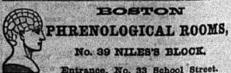
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