

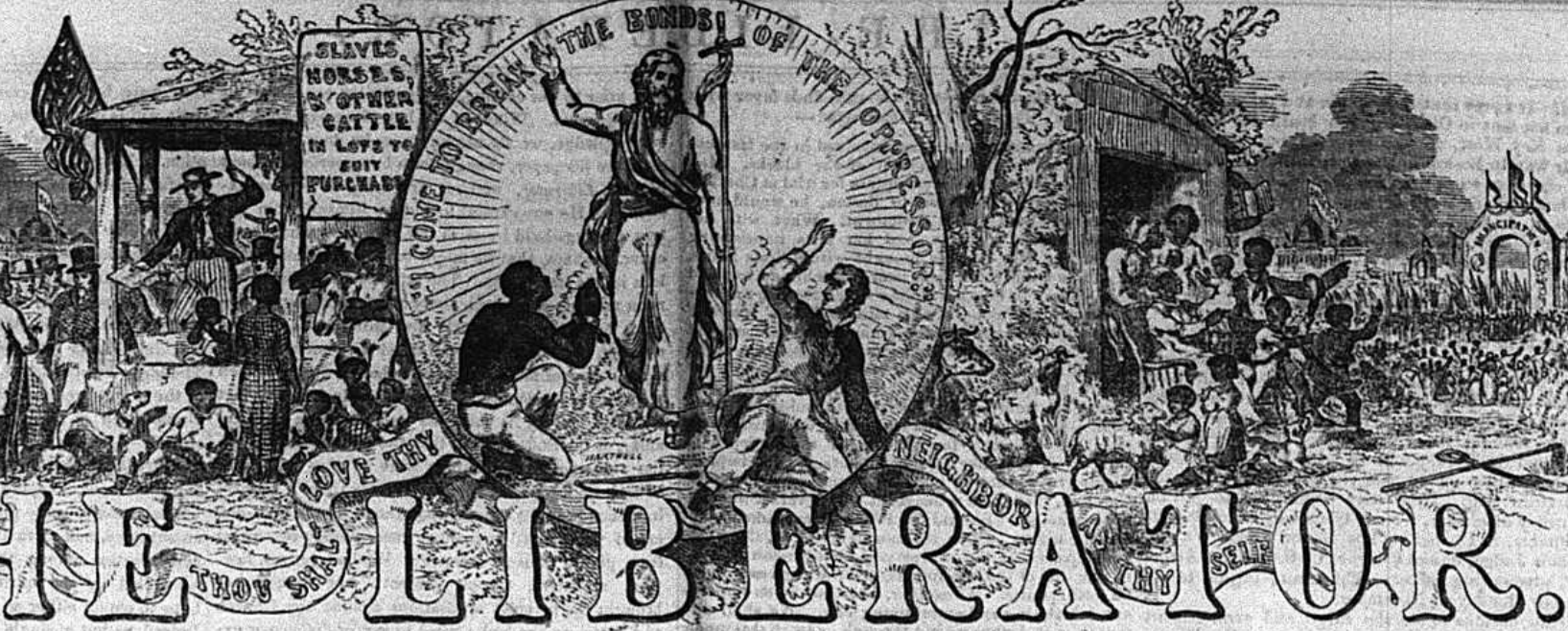
TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per annum in advance.

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The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 37.



SELECTIONS.

THE FOREIGN SLAVE TRADE.

From the New York Tribune.

It is now the policy of the Democratic politicians and journalists to belittle the agitation at the South for the repeal of the Missouri Restriction.

From the Canton, Mass., Citizen.

RIGHTS OF FREE NEGROES.

Which in a free translation may be rendered - The laws which class the Negro with the White.

When our enemies praise us, it becomes us to examine ourselves to find out whether we have not been guilty of some fault or oversight.

The Southern people should look into this matter, for it is certain that the Abolitionists of the North comprehend that there is some advantage to be gained by this means for their cause.

The object of our laws is to conduce to morality and order; yet, here is a law which offers a premium to immorality and disorder in society.

From the Natick Observer.

THE REFORMER.

Masses, Editors: - Why Mr. Parker Pillsbury has been so assiduously followed by the Natick Observer.

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Why do we not see them for holding any property under her jurisdiction, or the proceeds of any property within her territory?

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NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

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

The free States are the guardians and essential supporters of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

JOSHUA H. GIDDINGS.

The Boston Journal regrets to learn that Joshua H. Giddings has been dropped by his constituents, and that another person has been nominated to succeed him in Congress.

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CAPTURE OF THE SLAVE BRIG ECHO.

From the New York Tribune. We note with great satisfaction the capture, by the U. S. brig Dolphin, of the slave brig Echo, Putnam, or whatever her name may be...

There can be no doubt that this capture will lead to more serious and complicated proceedings, especially as the captured vessel, with the Africans on board, has put into Charleston, thus affording the captured slave-traders a very favorable venue...

Under the act of 1819, the captors will be entitled, provided the capture should be held lawful, beside the proceeds of the vessel, to prize money at the rate of twenty-five dollars a-head for each African on board...

A VISIT TO THE 'ECHO.'

Condition and Appearance of the Negroes—The Admiralty's Order for Receiving Them—The Steer—Her Crew and Cargo.

The real name of the captured brig is the General Putnam. These letters are partially erased and covered over by those of the assumed name Echo, and would doubtless have been restored, had success crowned the enterprise in which she was engaged...

ford. It seems that the captain and those two men were sent to Charleston on board the Catawba from Key West, as was expected, but are now on their way to Boston in the Dolphin...

One is in Greek, one in Italian; some of them are Portuguese, some Spaniards, and some English. Some of them talk about New York, but none now admit that they are Americans, or have a whereabouts in this country...

There were two hundred and forty-six males and sixty females, who were kept separate on deck and in the holds. The men and boys were kept in the forward deck and in the forward hold, which latter is fifty feet long and ten feet in the width...

Yesterday, under the direction of the United States civil officers, 306 in number were taken by the steamer General Clinch, and conveyed to Castin Pinckney, in our harbor, where they will be guarded by a detachment from thearrison at Fort Moultrie...

The Slave Echo.—A Problem and its Corollary.

For the first time in the history of the country, a vessel has been 'taken in the act' of slave-trading. Other questions connected with the slave trade have arisen on various occasions, but never before have the questions presented by the capture of the Echo...

What shall be done with the cargo? The laws of Congress are plain and explicit; but are the requirements of such laws practicable? To confiscate the vessel; to fine the owners thereof twice the amount of the value of the vessel; to hang the captain, and even the crew—all these are susceptible of a practical solution...

barians. And this view of the case finds favor with The N. Y. Times. The Times says:—

'Another interesting point involved in the transaction is the future disposition of the blacks. Had Capt. Maffit led the slave captain for trial at Charleston, and carried the slaves to Boston, he would have proceeded with better judgment. What with her and selling free negroes brought within State limits, it will be a marvel if these poor wretches do not find that slavery in South Carolina which they so narrowly escaped in Cuba...

What better could be done for these poor barbarians, now that they are here? We would not, for one moment, countenance the opening of the African slave-trade. But an experiment may be made out of the 'Echo' cargo, that will be of great service in solving the practical usefulness and good of African Missions...

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 10, 1858.

A SHORT VISIT TO VERMONT.

'For the strength of the hills we bless Thee, Our God, our fathers' God!'

It is now thirty years since we commenced our public advocacy of the Anti-Slavery cause, through the medium of the 'Journal of the Times,' a paper established by us in Bennington, Vermont, in 1828...

In 1829, we left Bennington, and went to Baltimore to edit (in conjunction with BENJAMIN LEVINE, the devoted Quaker pioneer) the 'Genius of Universal Emancipation,' and to consecrate our powers unreversibly to the cause of the enslaved in our land...

In the course of eleven days we attended, in company with our faithful coadjutor, SAMUEL MAY, JR., no less than eighteen meetings, speaking at much length at them all, with a single exception; commencing at West Randolph, where a two days' convention was held, the proceedings of which were printed in the Liberator of last week...

From West Randolph, we proceeded to Montpelier, the capital of the State. It is a neat and handsome town, containing some three or four thousand inhabitants, and lies sweetly embowered between lofty hills, from the top of one of which we obtained a magnificent panoramic view...

gan, prior to our coming, had promised to 'abuse' us in his journal. Whether he has since executed his meekly pledge, we do not know, as he does not allow us to see his paper, though for a long period we sent him the Liberator, without procuring a regular exchange...

At the Montpelier depot, our friend Mr. May was so unfortunate as to lose his valise, after having carefully given it in trust to be put in the baggage car. It was undoubtedly stolen, as no trace of it has since been discovered...

The new State House at Montpelier is in process of completion, and will be ready for occupancy in all next year. The old one was the pride of the State, and deemed one of the finest in the Union...

Our next appointment was at West Brookfield, via Northfield. At the latter place, we dined with Guy C. Sampson, Esq., an early friend of our cause, for several years past a public lecturer in the temperance movement, and somewhat recently the editor of a temperance journal in Vermont...

At the close of the afternoon services, we were kindly conveyed to Williamstown by L. H. Spear, a radical reformer, where we were hospitably entertained over night at the house of Robert Seaver, a subscriber to the Liberator...

The next day, Mr. Johnston carried us to East Corinth, where we took the stage for Bradford, on our way to St. Johnsbury, via the Passumpsic railroad. On arriving at the latter place, we were met at the depot by Mr. Nathaniel Randall, an independent thinker and an early reformer...

The superintending care and good taste of the Messrs. Fairbanks were visible throughout the place. There was nothing old or dilapidated to be seen. Of course, these gentlemen are virtually the owners, as they have been the creators of St. Johnsbury, and their will is omnipotent, employing as they do a large body of men who are dependent on them for a subsistence...

They have been the creators of St. Johnsbury, and their will is omnipotent, employing as they do a large body of men who are dependent on them for a subsistence. Hence, their responsibility is great, almost fearful. Let them beware how they attempt to fetter or restrict the human mind...

Our next meeting was at McIndoes Falls, which had been recently visited with a destructive fire. At the depot we were met by Alexander Gilchrist, one of the 'tried and true,' to whom, and also to his brother Archibald, we were largely indebted for their hospitality, courtesy and attention...

Our next and last meetings were in Bradford—a beautiful and thriving village, located near the Connecticut river, and unrivaled for the sublimity of the scenery in its vicinity, and the excellence of its meadow lands...

On every occasion, the attention and demeanor of the audience was all that could possibly be desired—not a hiss, not a note of disapprobation was elicited in any quarter. Never have we been more favorably impressed by any visit we have made, and we shall be glad to renew it at the earliest opportunity.

Fruit Culture: or, a Guide to the Cultivation and Management of Fruit Trees, with descriptions of Fruits, and a variety of useful Miscellaneous Household Receipts; fully illustrated. By Thos. George New York: Fowler and Wells, Publishers. Price, by mail, 30 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

The steed called Lightning, say the Fates, Is owned by these United States; 'T was Franklin's hand that caught the horse, Then harnessed by Professor Morse; But now Bucephalus is taught to yield, So damped by Cyrus W. Field, That deep beneath the Atlantic tide, Old England's Queen has taken a ride, And quickly on the courier's track, Our President has ridden back, Greetings exchanged each with the other, Just as a sister meets a brother, Henceforth may there be 'no more seas,' And earth enjoy a jubilee 'Of friendship and perpetual peace, Upheld by truth and righteousness, And never may the electric chain, Formed for all nations, break again! Newbury. J. C.

In the Liberator of week before last, we printed a number of articles and anecdotes concerning the Atlantic Telegraph, and among them, some lines by Rev. Claudius Bradford, of Montague, from which (following the paper from which we copied) one line was omitted. We therefore reprint them, supplying the missing line:— In three departments of Great Nature's ways Have Massachusetts men won deathless praise. First Franklin, in the lightning's forked glare Has writ his name for ever on the air; Next Morse upon the solid earth; and now Field his upon the ocean's azure brow; And while the first shall blow, the second soar, The third make music on the sounding shore, Field, Franklin, Morse, in trinity sublime, Shall float for ever down the stream of time.

AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. This Convention met at Worcester on Tuesday last. John A. Andrew, Esq. of Boston, was elected President, and a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries chosen. Among the Vice Presidents was Caleb Swan, of Easton, the 'Straight Republican' candidate for Governor last year. Without the formality of a ballot, the present State officers were nominated for reelection by acclamation. Resolutions were passed, declaring that the Republican party has no love more strong than its love for the Union; that it is unalterably opposed to the extension of slavery; that it is in favor of a protective tariff, and providing additional safeguards for the purity of the ballot-box, &c. &c. Speeches were made by the President, Hon. J. Z. Goodrich, Hon. T. D. Eliot, Hon. Eli Thayer, and others. The concluding speech of the President, though brief, was characterized with such sincerity and fervor as to call forth the enthusiastic applause of the Convention. He declared his belief that 'slavery has no business to exist anywhere, and his abiding faith that 'the day will come when the bright sun "will rise upon no master, and set upon no slave."

MODERN GNATS, AND THE MODERN GAMES.

A very curious and interesting museum might be formed of the animals that are carefully strained out, stigmatized and repudiated by our modern Phylaxians, while they swallow the camel, Slavery, without objection or difficulty. Here are a few of the latest specimens. The Christian Index, a pro-slavery Baptist paper in Alabama, publishes and echoes the resolutions of a pro-slavery church in that State, to the following effect: that they deeply regret the spirit of personal crimination and recrimination which has of late appeared in some leading Baptist papers, and that they shall regard its continuance as injurious to the interests of the denomination, and destructive to its piety. It appears that vital piety can stand the loss of piety, but cannot stand the loss of piety. Slavery is patriarchal, apostolical, and profitable, both for the life that now is, and for that which is to come; but 'personal crimination and recrimination' is 'Oh! dreadful! These ought not even to be named among alvolderers professing godliness!

The New York Observer (26th ult.) gives us three-quarters of a column of lamentation and obsequies, under the title, 'Dickens's Example.' It informs us that though it has not heretofore regarded Mr. Dickens's writings as the best possible food for young people, and though the reading public have, in years past, often been stumbled at his reckless style of living, his deep indebtedness, his neglect of these common principles which are essential to upright character—they were not prepared, even by these short-comings, for 'that breach of domestic obligation which has now been made public.'

Mr. Dickens has indeed been a great sinner, both by commission and omission. He has written against slavery in our country, and against the substantial superstitions which prevail both in our country and his own. He has also shamefully neglected to neutralize the evils of any 'reckless style of living,' and any 'deep indebtedness' into which he may formerly have fallen, by punctual attendance on some 'formal men's prayer-meeting.' These things are but enough. But the last development, the stupendous and terrific gnaw, which has now made its appearance in the cup of his life, cannot be passed over. Mr. Dickens has actually—by his own confession—agreed with his wife in the opinion that the happiness and real welfare of both will be best promoted by living apart from one another, and they both have, by mutual preference, as well as consent, begun to live thus. This transaction the Observer calls 'breaking the marriage vows,' and by putting this statement into its 'Religious Department'—the portion of that paper which its editors authorize 'to be read on the Sabbath'—it intimates its judgment that calumny and falsehood are appropriate Sunday reading.

If Mr. Dickens has any regard for a fair appearance in the eyes of men, if he has the least appreciation of the virtues of white-wash, if he wishes for a species which will, with one sweep, wipe out all his previous errors, we beseech him to commence punctual attendance upon a prayer-meeting, and upon one held in the morning or at noon, rather than in the evening. This will restore him to full credit with the saints, and diffuse an odor of sanctity even over his separation from his wife. If he goes to the prayer-meeting, and she does not go, it will manifestly appear that she is the guilty cause of the separation. As it is customary for dealers in quack medicines to publish testimonials of their efficacy, desperate and (otherwise) hopeless cases that have been cured by their specific, we will quote a 'first-rate notice' of the successful operation of ours.

First, we will give an account of the disease. And we trust that no one will shrink from reading this on account of its length, since the severity of the disease augments the credit of the cure. The patient is James Buchanan, President of the United States; than whom, no man in the country has been more treacherous to honor, truth, justice and common honesty. Here is what is said of him by one who thoroughly knows whereof he affirms. Col. John W. Forney, of Pennsylvania:—

'No man felt more deeply, in reference to Kansas than Mr. Buchanan. No man talked more freely about it. In his letter of acceptance, and in the speech which he delivered to the committee appointed by the National Convention, to inform him of his nomination—and I was present in his parlor in Lancaster when he read it—he laid stress upon the principle, that the will of the majority of the people of that Territory should prevail. 'Why,' he said to me a thousand times, 'the South must vote for me; it is Fremont or Buchanan; they must go for me; the North must be secured, and the only way to secure the North is to convince them that when I am President of the Union, I will do right to the people of Kansas. I am now sixty-six years of age. I have reached that time of life when I have no ambition for a re-election, or if I have, the only way to secure it is to be strong with my people at home. I have watched this struggle from my quiet retirement, and I have seen what I consider to be the mistakes of others. I am not responsible for the administration of President Pierce; therefore, I will inaugurate a new system; I will show to these gentlemen that a Pennsylvania President will stand firm to the pledge of Democracy. Now, follow citizens in that letter of acceptance, if you will refer to it—it is not necessary for me to produce it here—you will find that it is stated distinctly that the people of the Territory of Kansas should be protected in the sacred right of suffrage, unswayed by any influence whatever, and that the will of the majority should prevail.'

We went into the canvass. It fell to my lot to be at the head of the State Democratic Committee of Pennsylvania. All my affections were in that State, and all the emotions of my nature, physical and mental, were enlisted on the side of the candidate who had presented himself. His whole career, his character, his personal attachment, and the sincere devotion I felt for him, his family, his cause, and all about him, made me so anxious for him to succeed, that I had no no-vain expression of speech when I said, 'I would have forfeited my life for him. My devotion for him knew no bounds. Day and night, and night and day, I toiled in that campaign.'

And above all others in that campaign, was the greatest principle of popular sovereignty. Mr. Buchanan had no confidence or reserve upon this subject. He was public, he was open, he was unreserved in his declarations to everybody. He sent the tracteeed John Hickman, in an adjoining county, and told him through his friends and agents, 'You Mr. Hickman, occupy a peculiar position; you are voted for the Topeka Constitution; you are opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill; you were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line; you are the Republicans like you; they believe in you. Now, I want you to take the stump, and go before your people, and pledge me, James Buchanan, that if I am elected President, I will do right to the people of Kansas, and if necessary, dying by it. I would do so to the bottom of the earth, and I would do it. I might fill a volume with similar pledges from similar authority.'

There was no deception in that fight, at least as far as I was concerned. I sowed the State with private letters and private pledges upon this question. There is not a county in Pennsylvania in which my letters were not found, almost by hundreds, including Mr. Buchanan, in his name, and by his associates to the full, complete and practical recognition of the rights of the people of Kansas to decide upon their own affairs. Gentlemen, he was elected. He formed his cabinet. He issued his Inaugural Address. And then, let me say, that the public confidence, inspired by his nomination, in the Democratic party, and the apprehension of his election, had been so great, that public confidence in the Democratic ranks, that public confidence in the Inaugural Address, was so great, that it was renewed and revived by his publications. But he did not do this. As if for the purpose of securing a pledge upon pledge, as if for the purpose of securing a pyramid of promises upon to see whom he did he next? He looked around for the purpose of seeing that the business of republishing private letters had been graphically termed, 'the grave-yard of Governors.'

He selected Robert J. Walker. And when he...

Col. Forney proceeded to state that a Cabinet meeting...

But when the dark and damning deed at Leominster...

The reply to that was—'Sir, I intend making my...

Well, the conductors of the New York Observer...

'If any one doubts about the revival, let him come...

'The Revival'—

'The Revival'—

'The Revival'—

'The Revival'—

LETTER FROM MISS HOLLEY. OREGON CO., (Vt.) Sept. 3, 1858.

DEAR MRS. FOSTER: No one would be more interested in your account...

There is a path which no fowl knoweth, and which...

There is a path which no fowl knoweth, and which...

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There is a path which no fowl knoweth, and which...

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THE OCEAN CABLE CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK.

The celebration in New York on the 1st, was marked...

The brothers need no help; No towers along the steep...

The Atlantic Telegraph—An artery through which...

The Queen and Old Buck perform a New Feat on...

The Mayor's office was well guarded by policemen...

More about the SLAVES and HER CARO.

More about the SLAVES and HER CARO.

More about the SLAVES and HER CARO.

More about the SLAVES and HER CARO.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. COLLECTIONS FOR TRACT FUND, BY MRS. C. H. DRAKE.

Wm. P. Tilden, Fairbank, Mass., \$1.00

THE TENTH WORCESTER ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

ADOLPHUS H. HOWLAND, EMILY SARGENT, LUCY CHASE,

PHILANTHROPIC CONVENTION, TO OVERCOME EVIL WITH GOOD.

HARMONIAL COLONY CONVENTION.

COLONIAL MILITARY.

AGNES, A NOVEL, BY THE AUTHOR OF 'IDA MAY.'

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL.

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

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION!

REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missionary...

REV. J. H. EATON, Pres. Union Unit., Tenn. 'I have used...

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y. 'I am happy to bear...

REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My hair has...

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. 'South Baptist,' &c., Charleston...

REV. W. M. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's...

REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's...

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