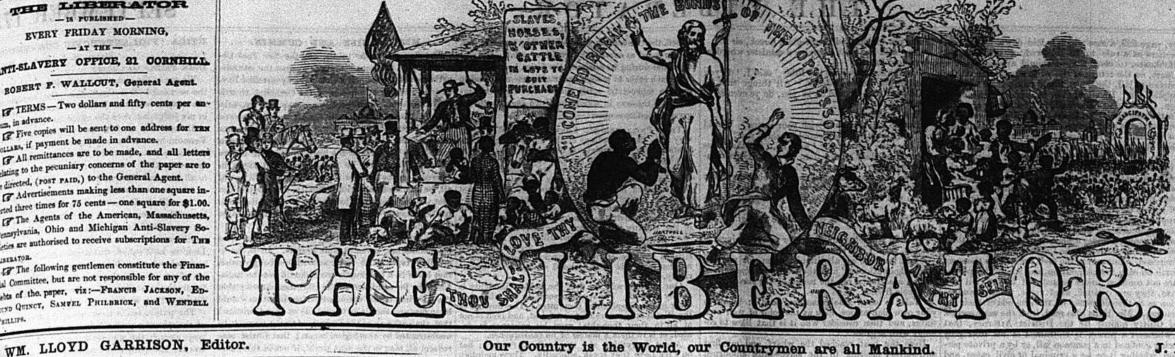
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The following gentlemen constitute the Finanal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the lebts of the paper, viz:-FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-XIND QUINCT, SAMPEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1858.

# WHOLE NUMBER, 1448.

#### REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. SELECTIONS.

Correspondence of N. Y. Herald. THE RE-OPENING OF THE SLAVE-TRADE. CHARLESTON, Aug. 28, 1858. At last, the pulse of Charleston is beating at fever-

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hat. The cause of all this commotion has been telegraphed to you, viz: the arrival in our harbor of a captured slave-brig, in charge of a lieutenant and a prize crew of the United States navy.

• Here she is at our quarantine station, with

over 300 coal-black Congos-fine, hearty, healthylooking, stark-naked negroes as ever cultivated rice, cotton or sugar. In general appearance they are undistinguishable from many a Carolina rice field hand, and are worth, probably, \$500 round. They are mostly young, and only sixty women, the latter, however, all married, or ought to be. They are to be transferred forthwith to a vacant fort in our harbor, erected when Uncle Sam's purse was fuller than to now is, which has never been occupied. The Laited States Attorney is sorely exercised; the Marshal is in the country, and has deputed the dutes of his office to an assistant, who chances to be the President of the Young Men's Christian Assostion. They have been furiously and pertinacious ly telegraphing all day to Washington for instruc-tions. But our Uncle Jimmy is old and slow. The eircumlocution must be enacted.

The slave-crew, part of whom were brought on in the Echo, the balance by the Cahawba, just in from Ker West, were carried to our District jail this day, andcuffed. Think of that! Twenty men carried handcuffed through the streets of a slaveholding city by the President of the Young Men's Christian
Association!! And for what? For purchasing negroes in Africa, and bringing them to the New negross in Africa, and oringing them to the rectain world; for rescuing undying souls from the night of heathen barbarism, and transporting them to the full blaze of the Christianity of the nineteenth century; for redeeming Quashee from a life of indoleace and usclessness, and making him an active, energetic unit among philanthropists!

The negroes are much rejoiced at their arrival. They are singing songs, dancing, and testifying in conceivable manner their attainment of increased happiness. One of them, a daughter of a chief, and tattooed from her neck to her haunches, has, through an interpreter, a negro, positively re-fused to go back, and says her followers will not go either. In fact, so near as can be learned, they are unanimously in favor of coming on shore, and most positively and unmistakably refuse to go to sea again. Their music, rude as it is, is gleeful and bearty. Public sympathy is in their favor, and the determination is rapidly forming to introduce them to the mysteries of the rice and cotton fields at the earliest practicable moment. Be sure that no Amis-

tad tom-foolery will be allowed in this case. It is a wedge which cracks the dry log of conservatism in twain. It is the real, actual re-opening of the African slave trade, whose legalization must west coast of Africa will employ the vessels of your We will have our own and other Northern cities. Black Ball, Swallow Tail and Dramatic Lines, and tle Garden. For every hundred negroes introduced, thousand spindles shall fly in Yankee mills. trade has been opened more humanizing, of greater wealth and more importance than the ultima thule of California and Fraser River. Lieuts. Maffit and Bradford have done the right thing in bringing this brig to Charleston. This is the very spot to give the afortunates in charge of the President of the Young Men's Christian Association a fair trial, and to exten a helping hand to the fortunates of Congo, who will receive the blessings of the spirit of the age, and scatter the seeds of a bounteous harvest in every other State. Nothing, since the New York Herald infused the spirit of progress into the Charleston Courier, has excited so much talk and so much speculation as the arrival of this brig.

'There is a divinity that shapes our ends, Rough hew them how we will.

#### THE CONGO FEVER IN CHARLESTON. From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 28.

An unusual degree of interest was excited, last vening, by the arrival in our bay of the brig Echo,

with some three or four hundred Africans.

They are here on the very threshold of civilization; shall we send them back to barbarism? They are at the dawn of Christianity; shall we and them back to heathen darkness? They are almost within the pale of law and a social state, where they can take relations; shall we send them back to the realm of no law but that of brute force? no relations but those that brutes take? They are here almost within the pale of a society where they will be safe, and where every physical want will be surely supplied; will we send them back to the preistence snatched from wretches as starv-

ing as themselves?

But why should we send them back? Do we not want them? They are wanted every ichere. Ou planters want them; our mechanics want them; our railroads want them; our waste lands are in want of them. Is it from any sense, among ourselves, of the inhumanity of rendering them useful? We put our sons and brothers under masters to learn a trade and is it humane to do this, and not humane to do the same to creatures that are certainly as much in need of training and instruction? There is no reason why we should send them back, but in this, that it has become agreeable to another section of the Union to look with disgust on our institutions, and we are called upon to make this sacrifice of interest

and humanity to propitiate them.

If any sane man were asked what it is that would se best for these negroes, he would say, put them under the discipline and care of some one whose duty and interest it would be to train them to usefulness, and to care for them. Ask a prudent man what must be done with them, and he will say, no matter how well we may provide for them here, the act of providing for them in any Southern State
will be offensive to the people of the North; and so, therefore, we must do, not what is right—not what is humane—not what is to our interest—not what is of interest to the negro—not what is agreeable to our own sense of propriety—but what is expected of us by a foreign sentiment. And I would ask whether sich a statement of facts is not inconsistent with the right and a statement of facts is not inconsistent with the rights and dignity of a people that are vested with the trust of liberty and conscience?

When these negroes shall be taken from the port of

Then these negroes shall be taken from the port of Charleston, (except it be to take them elsewhere in a slave State.) it will be a brand upon our institutions that should fire the heart of every mon that loves his country. It will be a declaration to the world, that the the condition in which our own negroes are is so offensive to even our own government, that it is incumbent upon it to use its sovereign power in rescu-ing from the like condition all who come within its reach. We may submit to proper declarations, to laws whose practical enforcement is not brought to reach. We may submit to proper is not brought to laws whose practical enforcement is not brought to our doors, but in this act of reprobation, there is a taunt against which every Southern man ought to currius.

THE REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE. In order to leave no further room for dissatisfaction doubt, (some indications of which have reached us,) as to our course or views, we propose now to put on record the grounds of our uncompromising opposition to the revival of a traffic which the undi-vided sentiment of the civilized world (our own

country, and especially the Southern section, taking

the lead) has long since stamped and stigmatized with utter reprobation and abhorrence. Were the revival of the slave trade practicable. (which we hold it not to be under our existing Constitution and legislation, and in the present state of public sentiment throughout the Union and especially at the North, likely to be perpetual,) we set our faces against it for the following reasons:—

1. The slave trade is inhuman and brutalizing,

nd we would not stain our national flag or our Southern escutcheon by re-opening it. The recent arrival of a captured slaver in our port is full of ridence, and speaks volumes to this point. Cupidity and avarice stow away and pack their human victims, by hundreds, spoon fashion, in a single vessel, without regard to decency, morality, cleanliness, health or life; and numbers, in the midst of stench and filth, frequently, if not necessarily, perish from disease. The poor Africans are not as well cared for as are dogs, horses, or other brute freight; a certain per centage of mortality among them is counted on as matter of mercantile calculation; and, in case of storm, or danger of shipwreck, or shortness of provisions or water, they are mercilessly thrown overboard, and with less scruple than nere goods and chattels would, in like case, be committed to the deep. It is vain to say that, were the traffic licensed and regulated, these evils and atrocities would cease to characterize it; they are inherent in its very nature, and, for proof of this melancholy and revolting truth, we cite the historical and conclusive fact, that all the horrors of the middle passage occurred, in their worst form, when the slave trade was licensed by every civilized nation. The recent disclosures of oppressions and atrocities, practised in emigrant ships, illustrate the subject.

The fact is, that the slave traffic is, in itself, brutalizing and debasing. As a general rule, the mas-ter and crew of a slaver, as is shown by those now in our port, are fit to become cut-throats or pirates. We have no sickly sensibilities on the subject of slavery. We hold slavery, as an existing institution in our land, to be defensible, economically, morally and scripturally, and to be maintained with our life's blood; we believe, too, the condition of the enslaved African in this civilized and Christian country to be infinitely better than that in his native land; but still we say, God forbid that the slave trade should ever again be prosecuted under the flag of the Union or the flag of the South! 2. The revival of the slave trade would deteriorate,

barbarize and heathenize, or supersede, our now civlized and Christian slaves, by an unceasing and ever-increasing infusion of native Africans, and in-troduce the insurrectionary element among our now troduce the insurrectionary element among our now passage,' but the half cannot be told as one view of orderly and contented slave domestics and peasant these unfortunates will tell the tale. Dysentery,

3. The revival of the slave trade would brutalize ourselves. Were it cheaper to import than to cure or rear slaves, instead of multiplying and replenishing the earth, as our happy slaves now do, they would be annually decimated, as they were formerly , as they were formerly in Jamaica and Brazil, and still are in Cuba, and of the raw material, and Uncle Toms and Legrees effect was very startling, when you saw them squatwould be no longer fabulous personages in the South. For proof of this, see the obsolete colonial legislation against cruelty to slaves, too revolting and disgusting to be specifically mentioned. on our statute-book. As a corollary, too, would rise, did so with great difficulty, and

abolitionize the border Southern States, by rendering slaves of no value, and the institution an incubus in health, what language can describe the

5. The revival of the slave trace would runnusly impair the value of slaves, and destroy the culture moved his hands, signifying to one of our party a of short staple cotton in the Atlantic Cotton States, request for his cigar, which, when given to him, he and build up at their expense the prosperity of the smoked with the greatest avidity. Another maniof short staple cotton in the Atlantic Cotton States, and build up at their expense the prosperity of the smoked with the greatest avidity. Another manisouthwestern States. The new and fertile lands of that region, cultivated by imported Africans, bought to come to us, by pointing to his leg, which we confor a song, would render short cotton so cheap as to struck into inability to move. Two lay near, whose troubles here had ceased in death; while another, and the struck of the struck of

pidity would at once seize on it for Northern enrich ment, and certainly not for Southern good. New York and Boston, in spite of Northern fanaticism and hypocritical free-soilism, are the great centres from whence now issue covertly flotillas of slavers, in defiance of the laws of the Union and the cruisers of England and France; and, were the trade legalized, fleets of the like character would openly

legalized, fleets of the like character would openly blacken the ocean.

7. The very agitation of the question is calculated to distract and divide the South, the harmony and unity of which is especially necessary in these disjointed and distempered times, when a large portion of the Northern people, faithless alike to the country, the Constitution and their oaths, are waging try, the Constitution and their oaths, are waging the constitution are constitution and their oaths, are waging the constitution and the constitution and the constitution are constitution. the hopes of our race.

the hopes of our race.

8. Lastly, we are happy to say that our views are in concurrence with those of most of the leading men and minds of the State and the South.

# THE SLAVER PUTNAM.

The developments already made in the case of the aptured slaver Putnam place in a pretty clear light he character of that slave trade, the revival of which has so many warm advocates in the Southern States. It is plain that this trade has in no respect States. It is plain that this trade has in no respect changed its character, except, perhaps, by an increase of its atrocities, since the period when it drew down upon itself the execration of the civilized world, resulting in its prohibition by all Christian and by several Mohammedan nations. Bryan Edwards remarks of the cargoes of African slaves brought to the West Indies in his day, that they were made up of many different tribes, with different languages, their ignorance and consequent distrust of each other disabling them from combination, and affording a great safeguard against revolt and resist-law, and its infamous operation in Surinam. His

with each other must have belonged to different tribes. Some of those who visited them at Charles-ton seem to have been surprised at not finding among them the flat noses, thick lips and projecting jaws, popularly supposed to be African characteristics; but these peculiarities are almost entirely limited to the tribes dwelling about the delta of the Niger, whence a very active slave trade was formerly carried on, and are seldom found among the more southern tribes, whence the negroes of the Putnam were drawn. The diversity of tribes, as well as the additional fact that the negroes are all young, and many of them mere children, goes to show that they as far the greater part of the African slaves imported to America have always been, prisoners of war, captured in those depredating expeditions constantly undertaken by the African chiefs in order to obtain a supply for the slave-traders, and which will unquestionably continue so long as the demand for slaves lasts. The inspection of these negroes, even in the comfortable quarters in which they have been placed at Fort Sumpter, the half-starved, emaciated feeble condition of most of them, the diseases prevailing among them, the results almost wholly of the treatment to which they had been subjected—not to mention the death on the passage of more than a third of the whole number-were enough to convinc even the Charleston visitors that not one half the horrors of the middle passage had ever yet been

We were not a little struck with the fact, that a correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, who had seen these negroes, after dwelling with a good deal of emphasis on their extremely bad plight, yet innocently adds, in the course of his narrative, that many of them, 'especially with the aid of an old flannel shirt or trowsers, looked as familiar as household or plantation slaves. Le many with the fee hold or plantation slaves. In many such, the fea-tures and expression reminded us of familiar faces at home.' It would thus appear that, so far as exterior appearances are concerned, the chief difference between a cargo of negroes fresh from the starvation and misery of the middle passage, and the familiar faces of Carolina plantation and even household slaves, is derived from the fact that the latter are rigged out, some with an old flannel shirt, and others with a tattered pair of trowsers. If this be really the entire amount of the benefit to be derived from transfer from benighted Africa to Christian Carolina, we must be permitted to doubt whether, in a merely physical point of view, the gain thus secured is a sufficient equivalent for the dangers and sufferings which attend a voyage across the Atlantic, under even so humane a manager as Capt. Townsend of the Putnam, not to say any thing of the pre-liminary horrors in the African barracoons.—New

# A SHOCKING SPECTACLE.

A writer in the Charleston, S. C. Mercur thus concludes a description of his visit to the Africans brought there in the 'Echo':-'The result of the whole visit was intense

pathy for them, and indignation towards their cap-tors. You may read of the horrors of the 'middle of contact want of ventilation, and want of evercise, are the prevailing diseases. But even where these were not visible, the spectacle was harrowing. A skeleton taken down from a nail in a doctor closet, and presented to your view, would scarcely b more descriptive of anatomy than many of these living walking specimens of the human frame. The gusting to be specifically mentioned, yet unrepealed flesh can attain. Some, when sitting and told to moved with s cease the patriarchal character of the slave institu-tion, compensated for its admitted evils by the wide-very head seemed but a skull encased in a black covcease the patriarchal character of the slave institution, compensated for its admitted evils by the widespread relation of humane and attached masters,
and subordinate and attached servants.

4. The revival of the slave trade would speedily

But if this is to be said of those comparatively

But if this is to be said of those comparatively

among them. saw one poor creature swollen to the most wonder-5. The revival of the slave trade would ruinously ful size with dropsy; and as he lay on his back, he der.

6. The revival of the slave trade would fill Northern pockets at the expense of Southern interests.

wharf, with eyes closed, and no other evidence of Let the slave trade be re-opened, and Northern cu-life than the slight motion of the stomach indicating breathing. The poor creature, alone and unattended, had rested its head on its little hand as natural

only that of sorrow and suffering.

As I turned from this spectacle, the thought was naturally suggested—for what was all this incurred? In all charity, I could only answer—avarice. If

internicine war against the rights, interests and domestic peace of the conservative and the Constitution-loving South. Its tendency, too, is to alienate the downfall of the Republic, on the perpetuation of which, in its whole constitutional integrity, rest at once our own happiness, greatness and glory and the harm of the system of cruelty to which the perpetuation of which, in its whole constitutional integrity, rest at once our own happiness, greatness and glory and the harm of the system of cruelty to which their hands in pain, and with their heads all bowed in meek submission; and though many transfer. The scene was truly touching. To one of any sensibility, the horrors of a battle-field were less so. I left the scene chastened and humbled, but with gratitude, too, I trust, to Almighty God, for a lot cast

# SLAVERY IN SURINAM.

in a Christian land.'

The Dutch colony of Surinam is situated between the English colony of Demerara and the French colony of Cayenne. The soil is rich and fertile, and is, for the most part, divided into plantations, which are held by the Dutch settlers, who soon grow wealthy by the sale of their products in the home markets. In this colony are forty thousand slaves,

affording a great safeguard against revolt and resistance. The same thing is noticed of the Africans
found on board the Putnam, who, it is easy to see
from the difference in their shade of color and complexion, from their gathering into several separate
plexion, from their gathering into several separate
groups, and from their evident inability to converse

The same thing is noticed of the Africans
the States General to send Commissioners to Surisam, to mitigate the condition of the slaves, and
plexion, from their gathering into several separate
protect them, in some measure, from the tyranny of
their masters. The following extract from Mr. Van

Model Republic, (?) from Cape Diamond, the

Min not neit array the State against reder's kidnagtheir religion is 'sounding brase,' their Christ
speak of, easy of secent, and not very
fend. As I view the slave-breeding, slave-trading
and alave-hunting religion, Christ and God of the
Montealm—what were they.)

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speak of,

the Dutch slave law:—

'If, according to law, a slave who, day after day, sees his child maltreated by a hard-hearted master, a rescues him from the scourge of the slave-driver, and with iron fists beats off his tormentor, and then, maddened, leaves his master's house, you may not feed him when he is fainting from hunger, or you will be proceeded against as men-stealers. You shall receive him like a wild beast that has broke loose from his den, and bring him before the judge, that he may be condemned to the scaffold. If a female slave has been induced, by threats and ill-treatment, by the torturing and martyrdom imposed on her by her masbeen induced, by threats and in-treatment, by the torturing and martyrdom imposed on her by her master, to escape from the hell she inhabits; if, starved in the woods or deserts, exhausted by fatigue, by hunger and misery, she at length, more dead than alive, falls down before your dwelling; if, in despair and doubt, ashe imploringly raises her hands to you, and beseeches you to cool her parched lips with a draught of water, and shelter her from the vengeance of her pursuers, you shall deliver her to the tormentor to be arged and beaten in chains. If you give thirsty creature drink, harbor her in your dwelling, relieve her misery, or protect her from her master, your punishment shall be ten years' imprisonment.'

# The Liberator.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Canada-An Asylum for the Slave-National Boundaries - Governmental Morality - Lake Horicon -

QUEBEC, L. C., Aug. 20, 1858.

DEAR GARRISON: Thank God ! I am on a soil which cannot be poldren to unpaid toil, and to subjection to the lusts of surrounded by beautiful bays and promontories runpetrated on the soil over which Victoria holds domin- tions. It is the lake and land of enchantment. I no crime punishable with death, any where on her izens of Boston, New York and Philadelphia do not broad domain, for a n to assume that he is a man, leave the heat, the dust and noise of those cities, and and not a beast; whereas, on every foot of land over come here in the summer, with their families, to which the Democratic, universal suffrage government bathe in these pure and healing waters, to float on of the United States holds jurisdiction, a man is out- their smooth surface, and commune with their own lawed, hunted, and shot down like a wild beast, mere- souls amid this unrivalled combination of the beauti-

ly because he claims that he is a man, and not a chat- ful and the sublime. I will revisit this place when tel. This is simply true; a fact known and read of my soul shall have left the body, and rejoice in its all men; so put down on the national statute-book; beauty and majesty. so decreed by the supreme national Judiciary, and so We visited the melancholy ruins of Ticonderoga their ecclesiastical and political councils and gather- the preparations for war. gible, imaginary line that separates the rule of James down Lake Champlain to its outlet, and at Rouse's dominion of Victoria.

boundaries. What is a truth on one side of the line Lawrence in a steamer to Quebec. is a lie on the other; justice on one spot is injustice a As we approached that city, and saw it as it rested

ary 'No' be speedily written on the heart of the peo-ple, and placed on the statute-book, as the unchange-Next we visited, the Heights of Abraham, passe ple, and placed on the statute-book, as the unchangeable decree of the Old Bay State. 'Are you for
kidnapping or against it?' Bring every man, woman and child, every priest and politician, every saint
and every sinner, every infidel and every Christian,
and every Spiritualist and every sensualist in Massachusetts to this test. Mark the man or the woman who
will not help array the State against Federal kidnapping. Their religion is 'sounding brase,' their Christian
and Quebec by surprise. No great feat, after
all. The Heights where he climbed are nothing to

Horvell's work will show the inhuman character of Heights of Abraham, and the Falls of Montmorency, the Dutch slave law:—

| Horvell's work will show the inhuman character of Heights of Abraham, and the Falls of Montmorency, the Dutch slave law: how inhuman and loathsome they seem! God bless thee, Canada! land of liberty, of hope, of manhood and womanhood to the American slave! May the footprints of the kidnapper never desecrate thy free soil!

Dear Friend: I parted from you at the Mountain House, on the Catskill Mountains. You went on your way to New York, Boston and Vermont to plead the cause of the slave; I came on my way, with my English friend, to Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, Lake George, (or Horicon, the Indian name of the Lake, meaning Clear Water-which I like much better,) Ticonderoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, down the St. Lawrence, 190 miles, to this place.

We spent a night at the Fort William Henry Hotel,-built on the spot where stood Fort William Henry,-at the head of Horicon. Every foot of land around and in that fort was stained with human blood, shed in the war between the French and Indians on one side, and the English on the other, between 1755 and 1759, when Montcalm and Wolfe met and murdered each other on the Heights of Abraham, near Quebec, and also in the war of the Revolution. Horicon is thirty-six miles long, and averaging about three in breadth-running north, as does Lake Champlain. Horicon lies parallel with Champlain, some three miles from it, and about three hundred feet above it, and is over two hundred feet deep in some places. We crossed the lake from south to north, Montreal - The St. Lawrence - Quebec - Falls of thirty-six miles, in the steamer Minnehaha- Laughing Water,' indeed! I am familiar with the Highlands of Scotland, with the mountains and valleys of the Tyrol, and with the mountains and lakes of Switzerland, but I never saw a more beautiful lake uted by the kidnapper, and where the footsteps of a than Horicon. Encircled by bold, stern mountains, slave cannot be heard. The crack of Republican and some of which are more than two thousand feet high, Christian (?) whips, lashing up men, women and chil- dotted with numberless wooded islands, entirely brutal masters, the clanking of Democratic and Pres- ning out into the lake, its waters transparent as air byterian fetters and chains, the weeping of mothers to the depth of thirty or forty feet, nothing can surtorn from their children, the agony of husbands and pass this lake in the speaking beauty and grandeur fathers, as they witness their wives and daughters sold of its surroundings, and in the purity and clearness to prostitution, the sale sanctioned and protected by of its waters, and the variety and beauty of its bays. the American church and clergy, are not heard nor I have long been familiar with Horicon and its surseen where I now am. There are colossal crimes per- roundings, and with its historic and classic associa-

on, in all parts of the world; but, thank God! it is never see it or think of it but I marvel that the cit-

decided and executed by the national Executive; that Fort, which remain as they were left by Burgoyne, a man who shall assert, theoretically and practically, in 1777, but a few weeks before he yielded himself that he is a man and not a beast, may be outlawed, up to the Green Mountain Boys and their compeers. hunted and shot. Christ, as he is received by the As we viewed those ruins, and looked up at Mt. De-American church and clergy,-God, as he is worship- flance, whence Burgoyne assailed the Fort and disped by the American people, as a nation, are the possessed it of the rebellious colonists, my prayer was, slave-hunters, the kidnappers, who thus outlaw, hunt that every fort might speedily be a ruin like this over and shoot men, women and children for claiming that whose desolation snakes and lizards shall crawl, and they are human beings, and not beasts. For do not owls and satyrs hoot and dance. The execrations of the church and clergy, the politicians and people, in humanity and the curse of God are upon war, and all

ings, and in social and domestic relations, quote the | The city of Montreal is life-like and proud in its authority of what they call Christ and God to justify beauty and its strength, resting gracefully on the left their breeding, buying, selling, holding and hunting bank of the St. Lawrence, one of the deepest, broadslaves? They do, in New York, Vermont, Massa- est and most majestic rivers on earth. I wonder not chusetts, and all over the Union; but they cease to that English, French and Canadians are proud of plead the authority of the Bible, of Christ, and of their queenly city, and the noble river on whose banks God-even of what they call such-to justify them- she so gracefully reclines. No traveller who visits selves in these atrocities, when they cross that intan- and sees Montreal can fail to admire it. We came Buchanan and his kidnspping Democracy from the Point took the rail, some forty miles, to the beautiful city. Having seen all we wished of Montreal and By the way, these international boundaries are its people, its markets, its cathedrals, its courts, its queer things. They are moral as well as national cemeteries and its environs, we came down the St.

few inches further north. What is adultery, incest, on the bold, high bluff of Cape Diamond, and saw it theft, robbery and murder on the north side of the beneath the light of a cloudless sun, I thought it the Ohio river, on the soil of Ohio, in Kentucky, the op- most beautifully located city I ever saw. Our first posite side of the river, is all pure, just, right and visit was to the citadel on Cape Diamond. We spent honest; and what would consign a man to a dungeon some time viewing that fortress, the strongest in the or a gallows in Pennsylvania, twelve inches off, over world, and the best arranged, except Gibraltar. It the line, in Virginia, would elevate a man to the is on the very brow of the Cape, and looks sheer down honors of a priest or a president, a doctor of divinity nearly a perpendicular descent of three hundred feet. or a doctor of laws. Such is the morality of all gov- Some twelve hundred soldiers, with their wives and ernments. Three days ago, I crossed the line which children, are here to keep it-the women and children separates Vermont from Canada. To hunt a man burrowed, like rabbits, under ground. Quebec is diwith bloodhounds, to kidnsp him, or shoot him for wided into upper and lower towns; the upper is claiming to be a man and not a beast, a freeman and walled town, the walls being all perfect. It is incon not a slave, is counted right, and a sacred duty, in ceivable, the money and industry expended yearly to Vermont, by the power that wields jurisdiction over keep and man this citadel. What use? It is fast that State; but in Canada, not two inches distant being superseded by the Grand Trunk Railway from from Vermont, kidneppers and slave-hunters are re- Portland to Montreal, and by a railway connecting garded and treated as the meanest, the vilest, most this city with the northern parts of Vermont and degraded and guilty of God's creation. Piety in New Hampshire. It is a singular fact, that Montre-Carolina is piracy in Canada. God, as understood al, without a soldier or a gun to defend it, has never and worshipped in Boston and New York, is the devil | been attacked and made a scene of blood, while Quein Montreal and Quebec. The God of American kid- bec, the second military stronghold of the world, has nappers is the devil of Canadian freemen.

been repeatedly attacked, and every square foot of 'Kidnapping or no kidnapping on the soil of Maserth in and around it been drenched with blood; been repeatedly attacked, and every square foot of sachusetts, -this is the question you and your fellow- thus demonstrating that life, liberty and property are laborers are about to settle. God speed the right! safe in proportion to the absence of military defence Shall the kidnapper, though armed with the authori- War does not pay; hanging does not pay. War and ty of Congress, and backed by an army of Southern hanging, guns, swords and gibbets can never inspire slave-breeders and slave-hunters, be allowed to prow, unmolested, over the land of Hancock and Warren, spire men with respect for truth by telling lies, with the soil of Lexington and Bunker Hill? You and respect for temperance by getting drunk, with respect your compeers say 'No.' May that stern, revolution- for liberty by holding slaves, nor with respect for

ping. Their religion is sounding brass, their Christ all. The Heights where he chimoed are nothing to it a monster, and thath a devil, and their God is a speak of, easy of ascent, and not very high some fiend. As I view the elave-breeding, slave-trading two miles above the city. But the battle ended the dominion of France in North America. Wolfe and Montealm—what were they? Humas butchers:

\*Model Republic,\* (?) from Cape Diamond, the Montealm—what were they? Humas butchers:

. . . . . .

| nothing more, nothing less. They murdered innoce men, women and children by thousands, and finally murdered each other; and their respective States exalt them to the pinnacle of earthly glory, and the Church and Priesthood called Christian, (?) in the same of their Christ and their God, exalt them to eternal glory in heaven. Such are human governments. They enact theft, robbery, murder, piracy, war, assassination, adultery and slaveholding into heavenly virtues, and the Church and clergy baptize whatever the State legalizes.

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 essen-tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

les of the institution. . . There is some ex-communities, when, under a generous impa

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathers, in

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union

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

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

doing. To this conviction the free States are tendi

- WILLIAM BLLERY CHANNING.

Eight miles east of the city, down the St. Lawence, the river Montmorency empties into the St. Lawrence. Near where it empties, but a few rods off, it glides down a nearly perpendicular precipice of over two hundred feet. It is a beautiful fall. We have just returned from visiting it. From Beauport, a village lying between the city and falls, is the most perfect and striking view of Quebec and its surroundings, Cape Diamond, the citadel, Cape Levy, (opposite Cape Diamond,) the river, broad, majestic, and winding around the high bluff gracefully and majestically, the upper and lower city, the island of Orleans, ten miles below the city, and the wide-spread country around, make up a picture of unrivalled beauty and interest. I wish you and every American could see this city.

Yankees and Americans have foully slandered Canada, so far as its natural advantages and its thrift and energy are concerned. The old French population are slow to adopt improvements in any department of life; but the world moves here, steadily and surely, and the growth is not fictitious, but real and substantial. The slave-hunters have tried long to break up this asylum of American slaves. They can never do it. If Canada is ever free (and she will be) from British rule, it must be on the condition that the will never give up to Republican kidnappers the slaves that found their liberty and their manhood on her soil.

But I must pass on my way to the White Moun-

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

The following brief communication, which we clip rom the Journal of Commerce of the 1st inst., bears a strong resemblance, both in the fact recorded and the comment made upon it, to some passages of ancient history, which we will afterwards quote.

MODERN.

MEASHS. ED:TORS,—It grieves me exceedingly to read, and have it spread over the country and world, that Mr. Dallas, the American minister at the court of St. James, was present at a banquet given by the Duke of Malakoff in London, on Sunday [evening], the 15th of August.
It is really a shame that the Christian Sabbath

should be thus desecrated, and especially by the amor of this Christian country and nations learn to ' remember the Sabbath day, and

And it came to pass, as he [Jesus] went into the house of one of the chief Pharisees to eat bread on the Sabbath-day, that they watched him.

Now there is at Jerusalem, by the sheep-market, Now there is at Jerusalem, by a certain man was a pool called Bethesda. And a certain man was there which had an infirmity, thirty and eight years. Jesus saith unto him—Rise, take up thy bed and walk. And immediately the man was made whole, and took up his bed, and walked. And on the same day was the Sabbath.

The Jews therefore said unto him that was cured,

It is the Sabbath-day. It is not lawful for thee t carry thy bed.

To show that this was a real law of Moses and the prophets, and not a gloss of the Scribes and Pharisees, we insert here some of the evidence upon this point, as follows :-

'The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy 'The seventh day is the Saboath of the Lord tay God: in it thou shalt not do any scork. Ex. 20:10.
'And it came to pass that when the gates of Jerusalem began to be dark before the Sabbath, I commanded that the gates should be shut, and charged that they should not be opened till after the Sabbath; and some of my servants set I at the gates, that there should no burden be brought in on the Sabbath 2: 'No. 12:10

bath-day.' Neh. 13:19.
'Thus saith the Lord, Take heed to yourselves, and bear no burden on the Sabbath-day.' Jer. 17:21.
Neither carry forth a burden out of your houses

on the Sabbath-day, neither do ye any work, but hallow ye the Sabbath-day, as I commanded your fathers. Ib. 22.]

Therefore did the Jews persecute Jesus, and sought to slay him, because he had done these things on the Sabbath-day.

But Jesus answered them—My Father worketh

hitherto, and I work.

Therefore the Jews sought the more to kill him, because he not only had broken the Sabbath, but said also that God was his father.

And as Jesus passed by, he saw a man that was blind from his birth.

And he spat on the ground, and made elay of the spittle, and anointed the eyes of the blind man with

They brought to the Pharisees him that aforetime was blind. (And it was the Sabbath-day when Jesus made the clay and opened his eyes.) Therefore said some of the Pharisees—This man is not of God, because he keepeth not the Sabbath-day.

From these passages of ancient history, we learn

the following things: -1. Jesus did not think it necessary to refuse an invitation to dinner on the Sabbath.

2. He did not fear to violate the express injunctions of Moses and the prophets in regard to the bearing of burdens on the Sabbath, nor to command others to violate them.

3. When he was charged with this actual violation

4. He defended it by denying the very ground on which the fourth configuration is based, namely, the assertion that God rested after the work of crea-

5. He was well known to be in the habit of disre-garding the Sabbath, insomuch that those Jews who expected their law and their nation to be perpetual,

Il Re-AND ssions ghts, , &c. H. C. I Tif-Miles Mrs. Farntavo. on.

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THE SLAVER CASE.

THE CREW OF THE SLAVE BRIG PUTNAM BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

TROUBLANDS RELAIN ROUND ON

The first of the legal proceedings connected the case of the captured slaver, recently brought into Charleston, came before the United States District Court for the district of South Carolina, on the 6th inst., his Honor Judge A. G. Magrath presiding. It was on an application for a writ of habeas corpus on the petition of the crew of the brig Echo or Putnam, now detained in the Charleston jail; and the petition, as read by Henry Buist, Esq., one of the counsel for the petitioners, was as follows :-

United States of America-South Carolina District. To the Hon. A. G. Magrath, Judge of the District

Court in and for the said district of South Carolina The petition of R. T. Bates, Alexander Rogers, Archibald Scott, William Henrys, Domeneco Delle-phane, George P. Akens, John E. Copell, Antonio Almado, Jose de Costo, Antonio Gomas, John Bar-Ber, Thomas John Pasco, Vital de Miranda, Jose Gonsalves Lima, Antonio Milanowitch, sheweth unto your Honor that they are unlawfully detained in custody of D. H. Hamilton, Esq., marshal for the said district, as they understand, and are imprisoned in the common jail of the State of South Carolina, for the district of Charleston, in the said State, where of \_\_\_\_\_ is jailor, by virtue, it is said, of a warrant of arrest or some other mandate, under color of auor arrest or some other mandate, under color of authority of law, issued by Robert C. Gilchrist, Esq., Commissioner of the United States for the said district, charged, as they have heard, with some offence against the laws of the United States, the particulars whereof, and the testimony whereupon the charge is made, being withheld from your petition

ers. And your petitioners further say that they were taken into the custody of the said Marshal by his lawful deputy, (as they understood and believed him to be,) on Saturday, the 28th day of August last past, and were thereupon taken immediately to jail, where they have ever since remained. That they have not been examined before any magistrate, nor has there been any examination of their accusers on has there been any examination of their accusors confronting them, or any evidence against them taken in their presence, but they have been imprisoned, and are still held in prison, without any lawful commitment, and contrary to law. Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray your Honor to grant them the writ and process of this honorable court, commonly known as the writ of habeas corpus, directed to the said D. H. Hamilton, Esq., Marshal as aforesaid, commanding him to bring your peti-tioners before your Honor, that the pretended cause of their imprisonment being known and seen, such further proceedings may be had thereon as are agreeable to law and justice.

Signed by the petitioners. Sworn to before me this 6th day of September, 1858. HENRY BUIST, Magistrate.

Macbeth and Buist, L. W. Spratt, Jas. B. Campbell, F. D. Richardson, counsel for the petitioners.
Upon this petition Mr. Buist moved that a writ
of habeas corpus issue, returnable at a short date.
The District Attorney, James Conner, Esq., submitted that the applicants might properly be requir-

ed to adduce some reason why the application should be granted at the present stage of proceedings. The prisoners were now in jail, under a commitment for further examination. When the examination shall be concluded, and the final commitment made, expressing on its face the offence for which the parties may properly apply for a writ; and bring the case charged before the Court, then the prisoners before the Court, and have such order made as the judgment of the Court may deem proper; but intil the investigation is closed, the Commissioner has the right to claim that his proceedings should not be inright to claim that his proceedings should not be in-terrupted by such applications, the Commissioner exercising all due diligence and closing his examina-tion within reasonable time. That reasonable time he is fairly entitled to. If he fails in this portion of his duty, the parties may come before the Court. The Commissioner is himself responsible to the law, but within reasonable limits he is entitled to discharge his duty uninterrupted.
In support of the petition, Mr. Buist said that

any one in the custody of the law, or in custody of an officer of this or any other court, has the privilege, as a matter of constitutional right, to have his body brought up before a judge, at his request, for examination into the reasons of his detention, and to test the validity of the commit-ment. If the proposition be correct that the Magis-trate of this Court has the right, without an exanination, to commit a party to the jail of this dis trict, or to the officer of the law who has control of individuals suspected of crime, there is no limit to his power. The petitioners have been in confine ment since the 28th of August, and claim to know the reason of their detention. If the law guaranties to them any privilege, one of the best recognized and most indisputable is that the writ of habeas corpus should issue, and all the proceedings under which they were arrested, and now stand confined, should be certified to the Court.

he concurred entirely in been so well said by his associate counsel. The only question is, does a case appear that is proper for the habeas corpus? And if so, it will be enough to show the sufficiency of the detainer when the writ The argument that the parties have not been committed, and until committed, that the Court will not look into the sufficiency of the detainer against them, is based upon the supposition that it is less restrictive of civil liberty to imprison without cause than with cause—to commit upon tes timony than to send to jail indefinitely without tes timony. But this supposition is entirely incorrect and if the courts can only look into the case of prisoner when finally committed, it would be perfect ly possible for the individual or the magistrate to ersede the law of habeas corpus entirely, by send ing persons to jail without commitment. Court cannot now look into the case for the reason that there has been no final commitment, they could not look into it for the same reason, if the imprisonnot look into it for the same reason, it the imprison-ment were indefinitely protracted. The fact that there has been no commitment renders it only more imperative upon the part of the Judge to free the prisoners. This is the evil more especially contem-plated by the habeas corpus law. It is the oppression most easily practised—the one against whi there would be the last opportunity of action, and the Court will find in the suggestion, therefore, a stronger reason than offers in ordinary cases for

bringing persons up to see if the ground on which they are charged is sufficient to hold them.

Mr. Campbell said he had hardly supposed there would be any opposition to the petition, but that it would be granted as a matter of right—almost of course. But the government had seen fit to resist it upon grounds entirely at issue with the statement of the petitioners. The government says these parties are committed for further examination. This is a mistake; they are not committed for further examination, because they have had no examination. It they had been brought up before the magistrate, and it had been found necessary to defer the examination for a brief time, he would have been authorized to do so, and to commit them from day to day, per-haps, until he could conclude the examination. But this is not the case made here. The petitioners have been committed under an order to arrest these parties, and bring them before the Commissioner. een carried to jail, and have never been before the Commissioners, according to the mandate issue to the Marshal. This brings up the whole history of the habeas corpus, which was devised to avoid just such cases, where the Sheriff might undertake to detain prisoners without reason and as long as he pleased. They might be committed for one, two or three days, but for each day there should be a new

commitment. This has not been done.

The District Attorney replied that the counsel were in error in supposing that there has been no commitment, as was stated in the opening of the case. The prisoners were arrested, brought before case. The prisoners were arrested, brought before the magistrate, and committed for further examination. They are now in jail by virtue of that commitment. It is equally an error to suppose that the writ of habeas corpus is to be granted as of course. It is true that it is a writ of right, but it does not e as of course. It issues at the discretion of the Court, and upon the affidavit of the parties. In Court, and upon the andart of the parties. In Chitty on the Criminal Law, it is laid down (page 118) that the writ of habeas corpus at common law, or under the 31 Car. 2, e. 2, does not issue as a matter of course in the first instance, upon application, but must be grounded upon affidavit upon the Court are to exerci their discretic whether or not the writ shall issue.' These partie have been arrested, brought before the Commis-sioner, and committed for further examination, and the Commissioner has a right to a reasonable for the examination. A case may be very easily conceived in which a material witness might be absent. He submitted that there was no case made out in which the Court should interfere to interrupt the occedings of the Commissioner. He cited 2d Chit-

ty, page 595, a case which is laid down by the best ty, page 595, a case which is laid down by the best writers as a rule to be followed, of the King vs. Hobhouse, to show that it should appear that the Court, on the return of the writ, would remand the parties to jail, the Court would refuse the writ when applied for. He cited, also, in support of his opinion, Chief Justice Marshall, in 3d Peters, page 193. In the case before the Court the final judgment must

ion, Chief Justice Marshall, in 3d Peters, page 193. In the case before the Court the final judgment must inevitably be that the prisoners would be remanded to jail, and the District Attorney submitted, therefore, that their petition should not be granted.

Mr. Buist, in reply, said the counsel for the petitioners had not anticipated any objection to the petition, and had, therefore, not prepared themselves with books of authority. It was evident, however, that there are cases in which applications for writs of habeas corpus are not grantable as of right. Such applications may be refused when it is apparent that the applicants are under sentence of imprisonment, applications may be refused when it is apparent that the applicants are under sentence of imprisonment, or are confined under a final civil process. In these cases, the discretion of the Court can be legitimately exercised. But where the facts are such as those set forth on oath in this petition, and where the parties are not confined under sentence of law or civil pro-cess, they are entitled, as of right, to an examina-tion as to the sufficiency of the grounds of their de-tention. Mr. Buist also read, from the same section of Chitty quoted by the District Attorney, that whenever a person is restrained of his liberty by being confined in a common jail, or by a private person, whether it be for a criminal or civil cause, and it is apprehended that the imprisonment is illegal, he may regularly, by habeas corpus, have his body, and the proceedings under which he is detained, re-moved to some superior jurisdiction having authority to examine the authority of the commitment, and on the return he will be either discharged, bailed, or

that, as stated by the District Attorney, the writ is-sued as a writ of right, but not as of course; but where the petition itself contains no statement, on when he said that it he were hot a good-natered its face, of the offence for which the parties were man he might shoot me, I suggested that that would apprehended, but is merely general in regard to certain laws of the United States having been violated, there is no evidence before the court by which the nature of the offence can be ascertained; that there be, I withheld not my testimony, and as all saw that nature of the offence can be ascertained; that therefore, there would be nothing to regulate the judicial
decision, and that the writ would issue for the purpose of bringing before the court the facts of the
case. In this case, the parties state that they 'are
imprisoned in the common jail of the State of South
Carolina, &c., by virtue of a warrant of arrest, or
some other mandate under color of authority of law,
the control of the court of the propagatory side to swallow
valor on the part of the propagatory side to swallow

court, no objection has been made to them of being persons without its jurisdiction. Have they stated cause in their petition? They have. They say that they have been imprisoned under some pretended authority—some law of imprisonment. They seem to state the case pertinently. Suppose these facts are true? A great deal has been said about commitments and warrants, but the only matter before the Court was the matter of the petition. There was no other evidence before him, and his Honor felt warranted in granting the writ. The following order was accordingly issued :-

Exparte R. T. Bates and Others .- On hearing rend the petition of habeas corpus in this case, and after argument by Mr. Buist, Mr. Spratt and Mr. Campbell for the petitioners, and James Conner, Esq., Attorney for the United States for this district of South Carolina, against the petition, it is ordered that the writ of habeas corpus do issue as prayed for, and that the same be returned on Wednesday next, the 8th inst., at ten o'clock. A. G. MAGRATH.

Judge Magrath refused the application for the discharge of the crew of the slave brig Echo, at the prevailing public sentiment, either in the locality Charleston, Saturday last, on a writ of habeas corpus.

A VISIT TO THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON. To the Editor of the Anti-Slavery Bugle :

A friend invited me while at Washington to make a trip to Mount Vernon, the former residence and present tomb of George Washington; and as sightseeing was the main purpose of my visit here, I made a pilgrimage to this American Mecca. Not with the usual feeling of hero-worshippers who re-vere men because of some great or good thing they may have done, and thereupon canonize or deify them, rather than the principle or fact which should receive their respect, but from a general curiosity, mingled nevertheless with saddened interest, to see the home and tomb of the great Americantwenty miles by steamer down the Potomac.

two hundred acres, including the mansion and build-ings, the tomb, and steam-boat landing, are about day, or from week to week ng purchased by the Mount Vernon Association of Ladies, assisted by Edward Everett, for the modest sum of one thousand dollars an acre—while plenty of such land just by can be bought for ten dollars an acre. It is appropriate and fitting that while we bring to mind the noble deeds and great daring of the hero of the revolution as we visit his abode, we should also have constantly forced upon our consid eration his shame too, by the presence of slaves. This ghost will not down at our bidding, but is ever present with us, thank God, to testify to, and against us. Slaves of all ages were present every-where—the baby and the man of heary hairs whose fourscore years run far back in their recollections to

The mansion is situated upon a bluff projecting into a bend of the river, and commanding a magni-ficent view of the Potomac for some fifteen miles up and down, and being one of the finest natural locations that could be found for a quiet. pleasant family residence. The buildings, which were in their day very grand, are now quite dilapidated and out o repair, fast falling to decay. A general slovenly thriftlessness pervaded the whole place, which, with f charging twenty-five cents a head for each visitor, and selling them, if they choose, rough walking-sticks and bouquets as mementoes at same price, and asking a thousand dollars an acro for land really worth ten, indicates but too ap-parently the great descent from the original Wash-

ington to the present owner of the same name.

The tomb, which is of brick, is covered in part with an iron grated door, through which you can look upon the marble sarcophagi, one of which con-tains the earthly remains of Washington, and the

other those of Martha his wife.

The interior of the mansion contains much of the old furniture used by its former occupant, interesting to the antiquary or the hero worshipper; but the article most interesting to me was the po-iron key of the old French Bastile, prese glass case for the inspection of all. When shall the key of the American Bastile turn for the last time the dreadful bolts, and, letting the oppressed go free, be preserved thenceforth as a harmless curiosity, e story shall seem impossible to succeeding gen

erations?

On the return trip, a Georgian claiming ownership in four hundred of his fellow creatures, who had made himself conspicuous during the day by his pro-fane denunciations of ' black republicans' and ' nigger-lovers,' undertook, to some who questioned him a scriptural defence of slavery. Noticing that he often made mistakes in his quotations and blunders in his arguments. I ventured to aid and correct his elucidation of the subject, till we attracted the notice of nearly all the passengers, and had a little impromptu anti-slavery meeting, in the midst of slave-holders, and close by the soil of Virginia on the left and Maryland on the right, that was as interesting

as it was unexpected to me.

When my opponent quoted Paul's letter to Philemon respecting Onesimus, he persisted in quoting him as saying, 'receive him not only as a servant, but as a brother also,' and made his argument there-While I insisted that it was, ' not now as servant, but above a servant, a brother beloved. Being thus at loggerheads, he demanded a Bible Being thus at loggerheads, he demanded a Bible, and a passenger producing one from the ladies' cabin, I read the correct quotation, which entirely destroyed his argument there, much to his chagrin, as the few Yankees around expressed their satisfaction at his discomfiture, while his slaveholding friends authorized their satisfaction. friends muttered their disapprobation. back upon the translation, and desired to know if I understood Greek. I told him no. He then said that the original Greek sustained his view, and that unless I understood it, I had no right to expound

' Do you understand the original Greek, sir?'
' No,' said he, ' but I employ a minister who does

expound for me.'
'You profess to believe the Bible,' said I, 'do you believe in the words of Jesus, "All things that yo

'Yes,' said he.
'But do you deal thus with your slaves? Would you be willing that they should enslave you?'
'I obey the golden rule,' said he, 'but that does not require that application, for servants are commanded to obey their masters.'
'Yes,' said I, 'and masters are required to render to their servants that which is just and equal.'
'Do you make yourself equal with niggers?' asked he.

· I try to make them equal to me in rights,' re

'Would you let your daughter marry a nigger?
'Yes,' said I, 'if she chose.'

You must be an abolitionist, then, for you are an amalgamationist, and the words amalgamationist and abolitionist ran the round of the slaveholders and their friends.
'Talk to me of amalgamation,' said I; 'look to

your own plantations, look at the color of your own slaves, and then consider who it is that likes to co-habit with negroes. Here the boat reached the wharf, and my first anti-slavery meeting in the slave-states adjourned

Many points were made that I have not time or space here to record; suffice it to say that much ground was gone over, and I endeavored to make clear and strong statements of the truth, that were listened to and noticed by those present, though the slaveholders blustered, and my opponent used many oaths in justifying his Christian character as a slaveholder, which I gently reminded him was not a very sued as a writ of right, but not as of course; but crowning argument in favor of his claim. And where the petition itself contains no statement, on when he said that if he were not a good-natured &c., charged with some offence against the laws of the United States, the particulars whereof, and the testimony whereupon the charge is based, being withheld from them.' enampion, so that it appeared the better part of valor on the part of the pro-slavery side to swallow their chargin as best they might, and I was unmotestimony whereupon the charge is based, being withheld from them.' withheld from them.'

Upon this opinion two questions arise. First, are they entitled to a writ of habeas corpus? In this nity of pursuing the objects of my mission.

# Liberator The NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 17, 1858.

DEPRAVITY OF THE AMERICAN PRESS. The American press is, to a fearful extent, in the hands of a cowardly, mercenary and unprincipled class of men, who have no regard for truth in dealing with what is unpopular; who cater to the lowest passions of the multitude, and caricature every movement aiming at the overthrow of established wrong; who are as destitute of all fairness in controversy as they are lacking in self-respect; and whose columns are closd against any reply that may be proffered to their libellous accusations. It is true, these men represent in which they reside, or in the country at large; but, fearfully demoralized as that sentiment is, in many particulars, they aim to make it still more corrupt, rather than to change it for the better. They not only publish all the lies they can pick up, in opposition to the struggling cause of humanity, but they busy themselves in coining lies, which they audaciously present to their credulous readers as reliable truths. There is no end to their decention and tergiversation. Such men are far more dangerous to society than burglars, incendiaries and highwaymen. Occupying a position of solemn trust, and almost awful responsi bility,-exerting a potent influence over a large class of ignorant and unreflecting minds, who look up to them as teachers and guides, however deficient holder. About a hundred pilgrims, men and wo-men, young and old, made the trip with me some their power and in their disposition to deceive, mis-The estate which at Washington's death consisted lead, circumvent, and demoralize, to a ruinous extent. f twelve thousand acres of land has been reduced to Each of them is a local authority; and of their many its present limits of sixteen hundred acres; of which readers, comparatively few think of questioning the day, or from week to week

Of all the daily papers in the United States, w know of none,-not excepting even the New York Tribune,-which can be relied upon to give a fair and truthful report of the proceedings of any meeting apon which public opinion frowns, no matter how excellent or praiseworthy its object may be. Take, for example, the atrocious misrepresentations of the late Rutland Convention, by the press generally. The object of that Convention was, in good faith, the elevation and advancement of the human race; it was called by hundreds of intelligent and respectable men and women, interested in the suppression of vice, the promotion of purity, the abolition of slavery, the extension of peace; it was attended by thousands of earnest seekers after the truth, though of course diverse in some of their ideas and opinions; it provided a free platform, and invited the fullest discussion of every subject, pro and con, possible under the circumstances; its proceedings were characterized by remarkable order, by rare dignity and composure, and by an absorbing interest never surpassed; it was addressed by men and women of irreproachable character, of wide reputation as efficient and eloquent advocates, of superior intellect and ability, and was singularly fortunate in being delivered from the presence of weak and incompetent speakers; and, if free inquiry be not a crime, and freedom of speech not a curse, it was worthy of universal respect. Yet it was traduced by the press in advance, with brazen impudence; it was burlesqued and distorted in every possible manner when held; each of the reporters (with one exception) was emulous to make the falsest and foulest report of its proceedings; all over the country it was ented to proclaimed by the electric telegraph to have been a Washington by La Fayette, and preserved here in a 'Free Love Convention'; and to this hour the mil-glass case for the inspection of all. When shall the lions of the readers of newspapers have been made believe that it was no better than 'a cage of unclean birds.' Of the mighty throng in attendance, but one solitary person appeared as the advocate of what is called 'free love' as against legalized and enforced marriage; and she met with no response, but, on the contrary, with prompt and open condemnation. Still. this fact is studiously suppressed; and still, the Rutland Convention continues to be stigmatized as a ' Free Love Convention,' and held up to public odium, both by the press and the pulpit-for the pulpit is as mendacious as the press, in every such case. That Convention adopted no resolutions that were offered, and made itself responsible for none of the sentiments that were uttered on its platform; yet, because Mrs. Julia Branch uttered her own opinions, on her own responsibility, the Convention is represented as having endorsed what she said, and no correction will ever be made of this foul accusation. Hence we say, that such publishers, and editors, and reporters, are more dangerous to society than common incendiaries and burglars, and are more justly deserving a place in the

> Take another example. In accordance with a Call. numerously and respectably signed, drawn up in unexceptionable language, and in an excellent spirit, Convention was held a few days since in Utica, N. Y., to consider 'the cause and the cure of evil'-a subject of vast compass and world-wide importance, which, however difficult of solution, no lover of his

penitentiary.

issued, the Convention was prejudged by a venal pres and branded as another ' Free Love' affair; and prior to and during its sessions, the Utica journals vied with each other to malign and misrepresent it, and to narian rouse a mobocratic spirit against it! Here, for in- Charles Beecher as minister of the Orthodox church stance, is the way in which the Utica Morning Herald in Georgetown. This gentleman, who had recently greeted the Convention :-

THE 'PHILANTHROPIC CONVENTION.' We report very fully the proceedings of the Philanthropic Convention, which commenced its sessions yesterday at Mechanics' Hall. Our readers will be astounded at the sentiments declared. They are so bald, so starting, so essentially revolutionary in their character, that thinking men may well pause and wonder that so many persons should publicly proclaim them. For the credit of our city and our State, we are glad that these individuals come mostly from other parts of the country. They are from St. Louis on the West, through Wisconsin and Illinois, to New England on the East. Only a very few of our own citizens approve of the Convention, though quite a number from this neighborhood are attracted by curiosity.

Our readers will see that the baldest infidelity is openly avowed. The speakers seem to vie with each other in the blasphemies they utter. The Saviour of the World only serves to point a jest, and God is not at all in their thoughts; even his existence is denied, or is to them a matter of no consequence.

nied, or is to them a matter of no consequence.

About everything else they talk at random; but on Free Love they speak studiedly. They maintain it, and put it forward alluringly, and step by step. They have calculated the degrees by which the pernicious doctrine may be advanced. They are not restrained by any respect for society or morality.

They do not seem to know what delicacy or even decency is, and a blush is the only thing that, with female as well as male, seems out of order in the Convention. One speaker uttered an aspiration for cloven tongues to come upon them. Judging from their talk, cloven feet are not far from many of the

managers.

Let it be known that our city does not sympathize Let it be known that our citizens are so old-with this monstrosity. Our citizens are so old-fashioned as to believe in a Bible, and in the religion of Christ. These disorganizers and loose-minded men and women will startle none more than they do the community into the midst of which they have

The Morning Herald is a Republican journal. Not to be outdone on the score of defamation an

ribaldry, the Utica Evening Telegraph commences its report of the Convention as follows :-

FRIDAY AFTERNOON. At 2 o'clock, the usual co plement of hirsute, bespectacled, airy-looking indivi-duals had assembled, beflanked around and about with antiquated damsels, varying in age from the infancy of 55, to the maturity of 102, some in crinoline and more in we-don't-know-what-to-call-it attire, looking as if their spirituality hadn't taken away their appe-

tes for dinner. We looked in vain for an affinity; couldn't see any good-looking enough to suit us, although we imagine that there are plenty in the ranks who are not averse

As in the case of the Rutland Convention, unscru pulous villains at Utica, in the service of the press, telegraphed in all directions to this effect :-

A strong tone of free-loveism is perceptible in all the speeches, thus far, and the Convention, if anything, smells stronger of filth than the Rutland

There is no language fitly to characterize scoundrelpeachment-for those who had addressed the Con- pestiferous plants .- c. x. w. vention, up to that time, were Andrew Jackson Davis. Mary F. Davis, C. H. Plumb, Charles Patridge, Parker Pillsbury, and Henry C. Wright, from the lips of not one of whom had a thought or expression

but we instinctively feel that she is the incarnation of virtue and modesty, compared with the herd of ed- such resistance. Dr. Toohey, of New York, offered virtue and modesty, compared with the herd of editorial profiligates and reportorial frequenters of stews, 13th inst. whose innate lewdness is never more gratified than when it can affect to be shocked at the slightest dethe same time can give a stab to the cause of free absolutely no occasion for such a designation, as a making the blow a fatal one.

In what part of the country-in what town or villace-can an anti-slavery meeting be held, of an uncompromising character, even after a struggle of sented by the press, or treated with silent contempt? Yes, for a quarter of a century, abolitionism-the denial of the right to make man the property of man Literature. Literary Intelligence, &c. -has been lampooned, anathematized, vilified, unceasingly and universally, by the journals of the day, both religious and secular-its advocates have been held up as crazy fanatics and wild disorganizersand its meetings represented as unworthy of coun- Rev. E. E. Hale. Terms, \$4. tenance by sane and decent men! Every other unpopular movement, however noble and good, has been treated in the same manner-and the end is

We feel competent thus to arraign the American press generally-first, because we have been familiar with its course for the last forty years-and second, because we have the consciousness of publishing a free, independent, impartial journal, in the columns of which all sides have ever been allowed a fair hearing, and which seeks to make known 'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth,' at whatever cost or hazard. How such a paper-advocating the noblest cause that can engage the attention of man, and giving auxiliary support to other great reformatory movements-is appreciated and sustained, is seen in its petty subscription list, in its limited circulation, in the covert and open effort every where made for its suppression; and how other papers, which espouse the side of the oppressor, make falsehood and jesuitism their stock in trade, and resist every attempt to reform society by removing old abuses, are encouraged and upheld, may be seen in the wide circulation and richly remunerative income of Bennett's Herald, the New York Observer, the Journal of Commerce, and many others of a similar stamp. What does all this indicate as to the state of Charles Sumner addressed to him the following letthe country?

SOUTHERN ATROCITIES AND HORRORS. Our last page is largely occupied with a fresh catalogue of hose bloody rencounters and terrible tragedies which so continually characterise Southern society-many of them direct retributive judgments for the awful crime

race, no candid and upright mind, will be disposed to fernal spirit of the South, see the articles in the 'Ref-treat with levity or anger. As soon as the Call was uge of Oppression' from the Charleston papers.

MINT, ANISE AND CUMMIN. The Boston Recorder prints, and the New York Obereer copies, a serious complaint against the latitudi-arianism of the council which recently installed Rev. seen so wicked as to preach against creeds, avowed before the council, without the slightest appearance of shame, his belief in a pre-existence of the human soul, before the birth of the body to which it is here united! Yet more, he was obscure and foggy in eference to the doctrine of Justification !! Worst of

all, he admitted only with difficulty, if at all, the idea that the sufferings of Christ are a proper satisfaction to the justice of God, even in the sense of the younger Edwards!!! The sermon preached by the new incumbe

his installation, revealed more horrors. In it, he is credibly reported to have assured his congregation that belief in a Calvinistic creed should not be indispensable for admission to the Christian church; that the doctrines of an ecclesiastical organization should be so few and simple as to exclude no true Christian that the pathway to the Church of Christ should be unobstructed by theological tenets; that Christ may redeem all men in the next world, if not in this; and that God may pardon there as well as here!!!

Can it be wondered that preaching like this should liave been received by many—according to the report of the Recorder, 'with surprise and grief'? that the question should be raised, by those who are so determined to walk in 'the old paths' that they will not trust themselves upon a railroad, or even a turnpike, Whither are we drifting ? or that, hearing such doctrines in an Orthodox church, and from one sustained by an Orthodox council, the Recorder should ask in wonder'-with fearful expansion of eyes and uplifting of hands- WHERE IN THE WORLD ARE

Think, for a moment, of the dreadful amount of absurdity, and inconsistency with our previous knowledge, involved in these statements of Mr. Beecher ! We know, for the Bible tells us, that God is willing to pardon in this world, and that He is unchangeable. Can it be credited that He is willing to pardon in the world to come? We know, for the commentators have told us, that the word Gospel means 'good news.' Can the information, that those who are not saved in this world, may possibly be saved in the world to come, be considered good news? We know, though only on the minor authority of common sense, that a Christian church ought to be composed of Christians. How absurd to declare that the doctrines of an ecclesiastical organization should be so few and simple as to exclude no true Christian '! When we remember that the Recorder and the

Observer, which seriously try to make their readers dread such preaching as that of Mr. Beecher, are equally shocked by any attempt to interfere with slavery-when we remember that they talk and act as if the maintenance of slavery undisturbed were one chief duty of the Church and the Tract and Missionary Societies-and when we combine in one view their ism like this; yet it is gloatingly seized upon by stringency in regard to mint, anise and cummin, and newspapers of every description, and sent forth to their utter indifference to justice and mercy, we feel the world as a truthful representation-at least, with- how far short even irony must fall of expressing their out any editorial disclaimer, or caution as to placing wickedness. Ne attempted parallel can come up to implicit reliance upon it. Nor is there any hope of it, no simile can possibly go beyond it, and caricaits being corrected hereafter. It is intentional, sys- ture is impossible. The language of Jesus to the elder tematic, relentless moral assassination, and it is per- Pharisees in regard to their punctiliousness about the petrated with impunity. The New York Tribune slighter, while they omitted the weightier matters of strikes out from the foul dispatch we have quoted, the law, was thought severe enough, and revealed guilt the words 'of filth,' so as to make the sentence read, enough in those against whom it was directed. But it The Convention, if anything, smells stronger than falls far short of the enormity of the case we are conthe Rutland Convention,'-thus persevering in its sidering. Mint, anise and cummin, however trifling scandalous misrepresentation of the latter Convention, are useful and salubrious herbs, and the tything of even with a verbatim report of all that was said and them was satisfactory, so far as it went; but the Obdone in that assemblage in its possession, and giving server and Recorder insist on setting out slips of the a foul taint to the Utica Convention, though the Upas in the gardens of the Church, and assail with Tribune knew, beyond all doubt, that there was not sticks and stones those who, like Mr. Charles Beecha word of truth contained in that telegraphic im- er, are making a movement towards pulling up these

# THE OVERCOMING CONVENTION.

UTICA, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1858. At the session of the Free-Love Convention this fallen in favor of 'free-loveism,' and all of whom are as inimical to the doctrine, as Mt. Greeley himself.

The libellous dispatch alluded to concludes by announcing that 'Julia Branch will make the opening speech to-morrow.' Who Mrs. Branch is, what is her character or aim, we do not intelligently know; e to Slavery, and pledging aid to an

The Tribune, it appears, can afford to sneer at the very idea of overcoming evil with good, as well as to viation from the line of conventional purity, and at stigmatize a yet unfinished meeting, which has given inquiry and individual freedom, with the hope of Free Love Convention. What worse could the Herald say?

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, for September, has been received. Contents: Life and Art; the Chinese; twenty-five years, without being basely misrepre- The Logical Order of the Gospel Narratives; Congregational Singing; The Being of God; Isaac Watts; The Union of the Hemispheres ; Review of Current

The Examiner is published on the 1st of January March, May, July, September and November, and is the leading magazine of the liberal Christians in New England. It is ably edited by Rev. Dr. Hedge and

Mr. 'Henry Abram' announces himself as an anti-slavery candidate for Governor of Virginia, in the following card, which appears as an advertisement in a Richmond paper. He affirms that he is sure of receiving a vote ' which will astonish every body but

\* To the People of Virginia !- I hereby proclain myself a candidate for the office of Governor of the State of Virginia, and shall argue, with whatever ability I possess, the wisdom of accepting one hun-dred millions of acres of the public land, the money accruing therefrom to be applied to the gradual exdred millions of acres of the public land, the money accruing therefrom to be applied to the gradual extinction of slavery, by purchasing the young slaves, and their migration beyond the United States. Had Virginia applied the hundred millions of acres that she gave to the United States in 1788 to this purpose, the banks of her majestic rivers would now be teeming with a thrifty white population, and strewn with cities, villages and cottages. She would (among all cities, villages and cottages. She would (among a of the States of the Federal Union) have been first i agriculture, first in commerce, and first in manufac tures. Give me but a fair field to combat my rivals— I ask no other favor—and the triumph shall be mine . Your servant, ever faithful and true. · HENRY ABRAM.

LETTER FROM CHARLES SUMNER. On the day of he banquet to Professor Morse, in Paris, the Hon

HOTEL, RUE DE LA PAIX PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1858. My DEAR SIE-I have fresh occasion to be unhapfrom joining in the well-deserved honors which our countrymen here are about to offer you.

As I would not be thought indifferent to the occa-

them direct retributive judgments for the swful crime of enslaving so many millions of our unoffending fellow-creatures. Read the gory record, heart-sickening as it is, and derive from it a fresh impulse to labor for the suppression of 'the aum of all villanies.' We have yet another page of kindred enormities to lay before our readers speedily.

IF During our absence from the State, several new and interesting works have been forwarded to us by various publishers, for notices of which we shall endeavor to make room in our next number.

IF For the latest display of the barbarous and infernal spirit of the South, see the articles in the 'Ref-

cerely yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

UTICA 'PHILANTHROPIC CONVENTION UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1858

THAR FRIEND GARRISON: We are in the midst of most exciting scenes, beria the so named Free Convention. Our number of not compare with the Rutland Convention; make in my judgment, does the character or quality of the audience—nor, so far, does most of the speaks,
Vermont has a different population from this State. the first place. Then the Convention there was the first of its kind ever held, and was got up, is repel to all its conditions, with no respect to cost of nonor labor, and so was every way a most perfect such

Nor will the Convention here be really my that less. The newspapers, as you will see by those are more spiteful and malignant than even at the Co. wention at Rutland. I should think the old . Pathers Lies, as he is called, would retire from the basis now, when he sees his successors so competent is i his place. Surely, there can be no need of fathers family in that calling, where they are all alike to me. petent to their work.

The pulpit, too, is more revived than ever, to of the morning prayer-meetings yesterday, is a ten large church, the minister descended upon us in put large church, she minted a part of the brethren at one counselled violence to suppress us, if no other near would avail. However, 'we still live.' We hold our meetings in Mechanics' Hall, blick

well filled during the day, and in the evening, though an admission fee of ten cents is taken, we are crowd ed. We have most superb music by the Troy Gla Club, and also by Miss Higgins, of Chicago, A large proportion of the audience (or rather, of the

Convention proper) appear to be Spiritualists; but an at all of that earnest, reformatory class we had Rutland. To very many, the subject of slaver most distasteful; to some, who have complained to for introducing it, it is absolutely offensive; and eneral of the speakers in that department have seed this spirit by very unfair and unjust allusions to me labors in behalf of the enslaved. One person justs. day was quite abusive to me after I had spoke a hour on some resolutions relating to slavery, h said he had never heard such monstrous mistress tations and falsehoods; and that I must be a making or worse. At all events, he declared he would se entrust money in my reach without a close very upon it. I told him the reporters were as false no severe on him and his brother Spiritualists as an ac · Oh, d-n the reporters!' he exclaimed. 'Im's you against them. Give us your hand! Every was you said to and about them was true and descret And thus I was forgiven, and restored to faror.

The following are a part of our resolutions on its

Resolved. That the great and overshadowing ind this nation is its system of Southern chattel slame, which, while it rains its iron hail storms of the in and 'second death' on its immediate victims, stillgates also the whole people of the North; it erain and expounds the Constitution, determines the amnations of the President, decides in the decision of the Judiciary, dictates the diplomacy with ferin nations, shapes or modifies all the legislation, bei State and Federal, tramples down freedom of spen and the press in the South, and abridges it all me the land, colors or controls all the commercial, elas tional and social interests and institutions, and me emphatically moulds the religion of the country, be by interpreting the Bible, regulating missions; movements, and its other benevolent machinery at operations, and fixing the terms of sacramental mamunion and church fellowship.

Resolved, That this institution of cruelty solein is extended and perpetuated only by means of to unhallowed governmental and ecclesiastical units b tween the South and North.

Resolved, That the Union of these States is some which should not have been committed, and saw which should no longer be continued; and longer it is high treason to the government of God; mi while it rolls its ponderous wheels over the Bes of millions of enslaved and dehumanized, but & immortal beings, and gives their masters the pour decide by votes of majorities, not only how loss de bloody system may exist under it, but over whater territory be extended, and by what means be reisished,-whether by reenacting the African in trade, or increasing slave-breeding and slave-brisage at home,-we can owe it no allegiance; is uld, instead, seek its immediate dissolution by em instrumentality sanctioned by the dictates of juin and humanity; and should the slaves themselva, the true spirit of the American Revolution, ris 1 rebellion against their oppressors, our heart, at hopes, and our prayers should be with them is the rightedus struggle.

It is perhaps proper enough that most of the de fence of anti-slavery should be left to Mr. Foste, E C. Wright, and myself; but an occasional friendly lusion to the subject, were it only by way of an ills tration, would do immense good to large number present, who seem only to know colored people s niggers, and slavery as their proper sphere.

Last evening, Mrs. Davis read an address of get power and beauty, on the influence and position of roman as she is, and as she might be. She washer! with rapt attention by a crowded assembly di classes of people to the very last word, and it was quite lengthy too. I wish it could go into the Alle tic Monthly, for the benefit of its myriad reader. both ends of the Telegraphic Cable. But even the made not the slightest allusion, I think, to the ten millions of women in the South who are known my as cows and sheep, and generally less cared for that the female four-footed beasts of the stable or the size I would willingly have given all I have said or the say in this Convention, for one good, pointed ribits of the terrible system in that otherwise perless per

The subject of woman and her claims is very six advocated by chosen champions of both seres, mi Spiritualism, too, occupies much time. No mass speaking, however, has yet been heard. Mrs. Branch is again at her post, but seems destin

ed, at present, to defend it alone.

Mr. Andrew Jackson Davis is still, as ever, true is all Progress anti-slavery included. But Spirital ism is evidently hastening to a crisis that will read in twain. Slavery and Sect have conquered em thing in the country yet, except our little band of livincibles, as inevitably as Goth and Vandal tramped on Rome. Spiritualism has at length become world of attack from the same terrible scourges. see soon with what success.

Yours, in haste, PARKER PILLSBURY.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT ELS WICH. Agreeably to notice, an Anti-Slavery Convents

was held in Exchange Hall, Harwich, (Cape Cod.) Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 3d, 4th and 5d Capt. J. O. Baker was chosen President, and George D. Smalley Secretary. The attendance was might cedented as to numbers, the spacious hall on Sundif being most densely thronged, and a large number at able to gain admittance. The principal speakers and Parker Pillsbury, A. T. Foss, C. L. Remond, as Sarah P. Remond, whose eloquent and stirring and faithful testimonies were listened to with its deepest attention, and produced a powerful impress upon the minds of those present. The Convents was also addressed by J. H. Robbins, N. Robbins, I. H. Small, Ezekiel Thacher, and J. O. Baker, their marks contributing much to the general interest the occasion. W. B. Kelley, J. H. Robbins and I. Thacher were appointed a committee of finance. following resolutions were introduced by Parker Pabury, and ably discussed during the meetings:

Resolved, and daring conspiracy against the Rights to jail, and a bull whip, as used in their severe flogof Man; its professions of freedom and justice being of Man; is practice the most crushing despotism at early towards the entire colored race, but also toand all who should refuse to aid in consigning them wards an war street in bondage, when by flight or

fighting they have sought to be free. hing they had treason to such a government rittee and a duty, and whoever should assist any stitue and a day, and a silver and attempt by salie Washington who might arise and attempt by sale washington and alternet by issurection to liberate himself and his fellow victims. sould merit a place in the affections of mankind as such higher than Lafayette, as the yoke the slaves were is heavier than that worn by our revolutionary

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1. Resolved, That our declaration to James Budran and all his Cabinet, to Judge Taney and all chron and accomplices, to both Houses of Congress his ermines and appointed to execute the governmentand all who are appointed to exceute the governmentaddecrees, in the smallest right of the meanest slave because against all the second state of the se the a Southern plants his pursuer, by such means as we deen right; and should there be general or partial insurrection, our hands, our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, should all be on the side of the oppressed, and grainst the oppressor.

against the oppressor.

4. Resolved, That though our Constitution forbids us to counsel the slaves to insurrection by violence, sall, should the true spirit of the American Revolution break forth among them, we should honor its heroes more than Mazzini or Kossuth, even though, like them, they should fail; but should they succeed, B God grant they might, we would embalm their memories and rear their monuments with more than the reneration and admiration we now bestow upon a Warren and a Washington.

5. Resolved, That our controversy is not so much with the political parties and their candidates, as with the Constitution, Government and Union, to which they all swear loyalty and obedience, without distinct tion of party; a powerful confederation of man-stealer and slave-breeders, where one half the States may hold, and rob, and mangle, and murder their human chattels, and the other half, by the terms of the compact, must aid them, as long as they wish to continue the strocious and diabolical system.

6. Resoired, That to this Union of States, obedience and loyalty would be a crime, and therefore we will not render them, but will treat it as the bond of banditti and pirates; we will hold no office, will elect no one to hold office, under it ; we will seek its exerthrow by all the means in our power, not forbidden by the laws of God; and we will welcome its destruction, whether by servile insurrection at the South, or by civil or foreign war, or any other cause which may effect this result, in the operations of Na-

7. Resolved, That the religion of the country is now but another name for the most unhallowed conservatism, compromise, corruption and crime. Under it, slavery increases its horrors and multiplies its victims and its triumphs. Every Doctor of Divinity sits at the sacramental table with slave-breeders and slave-traders, calling it 'the communion of saints'; while the lesser lights in the pulpit imitate their example, (with but very few exceptions,) and these at the sacrifice of their reputation, just in proportion to their fidelity to the claims of humanity. 8. Resolved, That the recent Revival is in no sense

a Reformation-not even in the character of the churches and ministers themselves. It corrects no great abuses, private or public; arrests no evil, howerer glaring, emancipates no slaves, rebukes no prefulice against color; but instead, it has only strengthened the Atheistic Pharisecism of the times, has confinned the old hypocrisy, and added to it some new proselvtes, that, like those in the days of Jesus, canbut become two-fold more the children of hell than they were before,' if they at all imitate the example of those through whom they have been converted, or enter upon the possession and practice of the popular religious forms and worship of the coun-

The handsome sum of \$92.63 was contributed to

thelp the cause alor	ng,'—as follows :-		
Prince S. Crowell	\$25 00 Nathaniel Chace	\$1	0
Dean Sears	2 00 P. Paine	0	5
Robert R. Crosby	1 00 Ephm. Doane, Jr.,	1	0
David Lincoln	2 00 Caleb Nickerson	1	0
W. F. Howes	1 00 Doane Kelley	1	0
Tama F. Small	0 50 J. H. Robbins	1	0
J. S. Howes	1 00 Ezekiel Thacher	2	0
Thacher Hinckley	1 00 E. Nickerson	2	0
Eli Hinckley	1 00 Elias Smith	1	0
Alvan Cahoone	0 50 V. Nickerson	1	0
Cyrus Ellis	1 00 A. T. Small	2	0
Cyrus Cahoone	0 50 E. Clark, Jr.,	2	
Cyrus Howes	4 00 Nath'l Robbins		0
Friend	2 00 Z. H. Small		0
F. Jones	1 00 Job Kelley	- 1	5
P. N. Small	0 50 Alvan Howes	1	0
B. F. Robbins	1 00 F. Farnum		5
Joseph O. Baker	2 00 G. S. Doane	1	0
Geo. D. Smalley	1 00 Elam Baker	0	
S. Smith	1 00 W. B. Kelley		0
C. Brooks	1 00 F. Hinckley	ñ	C
	By subscriptions	12	

Making the total, The weather proved highly auspicious throughout, and though a great multitude was present, the utmost order was observed, and a more successful Convention was never held on the Cape.

J. O. BAKER, President. GEORGE D. SMALLEY, Secretary.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM C. NELL. SOUTHFIELD, Oakland Co., Mich., ? Sept. 6th. 1858.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: The papers have already, I presume, informed you somewhat of the recent kidnapping case, and the con-

equent excitement in Cincinnati. I happened to be n Detroit, where the betrayer and his two victims (all colored men) resided, and when the news reached there, you can easily imagine the effect produced upon the colored men and women, many of whom were acquainted with all the parties. Miss Frances E. Watkins already had a meeting

announced for Thursday evening, Sept 2d, in the Croghan Street Baptist Church, but the arrival of Rev. Henry H. Garnet, fresh from Cincinnati, prompted an attempt to secure the City Hall for a large gathering of the citizens to protest against kidnapping in Detroit; but the Buchanan Demorratic Convention being held there, was of itself sufficient to put a veto upon any hope of ingress for an anti-Fugitive-Slave

The Colored Methodist Conference adjourned its rening session, and thus augmented the numbers which crowded the meeting. The exercises commenced at an early hour by Mr. Garnet's reading the appropriate hymn of Mrs. Follen, commencing, What mean ye that ye bruise and bind? This was sung with thrilling effect; after which a fervent prayer was offered by Rev. J. P. Campbell, in which every reference to the traitor, his deserved punishment, his victims and their sad fate, elicited heartmoving responses from various parts of the house.

Rev. Mr. Davis, Chairman, then introduced Rev. H. H. Garnet, who in a graphic and eloquent manner detailed the history of the kidnapping case, tracing Brodie's connection with it under written instructions from the slaveholders, until the imprisonment of the two captives in the jail at Covington, Ky. They had accepted Brodie's pledge to assist their return to the South, with a view to secure the liberation of some of their relatives from slavery. Instead of this blissful realization of their hopes, they were delivered into the hands of their self-styled owners, and by the very man in whom they had most implicitly trusted, receiving each one hundred lashes, and ordered to be sold further South, expressly to cut off all future chance of escape to the North. Mr. Garnet exhibited a pair

Resolved, That the United States Government of manacles, such as were worn by them on their way RIOT AMONG THE COLORED POPULATION ging.

ging.

The young men of Cincinnati, on learning the facts, with that 'eternal vigilance' which is 'the price of liberty,' succeeded in getting possession of the traitor, and instituted measures for his trial. This occupied two hours, during most of which time Mr. Garnet was present, and it was mainly owing to his intercession that Brodie was not torn limb from limb. He escaped with life, after the infliction of three hundred blows with a paddle—one blow for each dollar of blood money which he had received for doing the infamous work of these Kentucky hunters of men. Two white men, in sympathy with the right, though pretending otherwise to him, acted as police men, and removed him from immediate danger of being killed. He breathed vengeance upon the colored people, threatened to expose the operations of the Underground Railroad, &c. &c.; but when a committee of colored men started for the purpose of hurrying him from Cincinnati, it was found that his gold had bribed from Cincinnati, it was found that his gold had bribed the white men, who were endeavoring to screen him from further molestation. But the colored men were determined, and his whereabouts was made known. Brodie delivered himself into the hands of the authorities, who put him in jail to save his life.

It has since turned out that the slaveholding influences united for his defence. State warrants have

upon the United States Government, which is the arch traiter to liberty, as shown by the Fugitive Slave Law and the Dred Scott decision. A discussion ensued on the pertinent question, submitted by Mr. Garnet, What shall be done with the traiter on his surgicial in Detroit 2. A resolution embedsing their de-

One of these betrayed men has left a wife in Detroit. among the crowd, when two of the officers simultand a babe born since his departure. A committee of neously capture in the ladies have called to administer to her wants, and to do what in them lies to save her from the clutches of Washington, David Love, Alexander Stewart, Joseph

Yours, for the speedy downfall of slavery, WILLIAM C. NELL.

#### SLAVERY AGITATION.

The Boston Courier of a late date contains the following passage - The Democratic party still retains the semblance of a national party, but it is the semblance only. The national Whig party has disappeared. The short-lived American party has made shipthe question of slavery,' have ' made shipwreck.'

A single glance at the history of the Whig and Democratic parties (one history will do for both) will prove that their power lasted just so long as they continued to profess opposition to slavery. This was only profession on the part of the leaders, but the masses thought them sincere. The moment the mask was thrown off, and they came out in their true pro-slavery character, their power began to decline. The parties who will allow no agitation of the question of slavery have 'made shipwreck.' Mark the words! Members of the late Whig party, ponder them well! age culture and civilization of the commercial and Democrats—to whichever wing of your dismembered military classes of their country, then it is evident that the social condition of Hayti is very different from party you adhere—heed their significance! Americans, take warning! Young men, on the eve of exercising for the first time the great privilege of American citizens, (I beg pardon of my non-voting friends,) would derive from the establishment of a line of packbeware! Slavery is the great fact in this country, and no party which ignores that fact can live. If you think it Christian to buy men and women, to ence to the emigration of the former to Hayti. Col. horsewhip them, to feed them on the least amount of food which will keep the breath of life in them, to work the very life out of them in seven years, still, if you regard political influence, hesitate to join any in the meantime upon the best mode of accomplishing party which prohibits discussion. Be warned by the fate of the great parties who have fallen in the vain attempt to stifle discussion. Be assured, that in this country and in this age, nothing is too sacred, no sin, even, is too great for discussion. We have but one political party which encourages or even permits the lish papers mention of the death, on the 14th ult., discussion of slavery. It has many faults; some of the distinguished author of the Constitution of discussion of slavery. It has many faults; some of the distinguished author of the Constitution of the distinguished author of the distinguished author of the Constitution of the Constitutio not at all come up to our standard of what the leaders of a great party should be. That party is the Republican party. With all its faults, it is the progressive party of the day. It is based on the great principle of Mr. Combe was educated to the law, and followed

a battle with oppression second to no conflict this cen-tury has yet seen. What the noble men of Kansas stitution of Man, considered in relation to External tury has yet seen. What the noble men of Kansas stitution of Man, considered in relation to External did in spite of the power of this wicked government, the liberty-loving men of the North can do for the whole country; by a united effort, they can give it to freedom. Shall we unite to accomplish this noble of the book. It sold almost beyond precedent, they can give it to freedom. Shall we unite to accomplish this noble of the book. It sold almost beyond precedent, and the strength of the book is the strength of the stre work, or shall we leave the government in the hands of the pro-slavery party now in power?

We call upon every anti-slavery man, to whatever party he may belong, to forget all minor questions, and to resolve that this glorious inheritance of ours shall be freed from the curse of slavery.

# AN EXPLANATION WANTED.

MR. EDITOR:

In an account of the execution of Abraham Cox and Peter Williams, in Auburn, Maine, which appeared in the Boston Journal of Saturday last, I noticed the following paragraph :-

'The execution, with all the-ceremonies and details connected with it, was conducted by Marshal Kimball, with an ability and dignity in perfect keeping with the solemn nature of the occasion, and the greatness of the laws, whose penalties he was called

A few lines below this, in the same account, occurs

'The citizens of Auburn and Lewiston greatly regretted the occurrence of the scene within their pre-cincts, and some citizens are said to have closed their houses and left the town to avoid the disgusting spec-tacle of an execution, and the crowd which they foresaw would be drawn to the spot."

Now, the question naturally recurs, how can a ceremony conducted with solemnity, dignity and ability, be at the same time a disgusting spectacle, so much so that decent, humane, order-loving citizens were compelled to forsake their dwellings, and leave the

Will some friend of capital punishment explain the

Kingston, Aug. 30, 1858.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Acting General Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, acknowledges the reception of letters from Illinois and Iowa, in reply to inquiries he had made, and begs the writers to accept his thanks, in behalf of the cause, for the information and aid they have furnished.

He would also announce that ANDREW T. Poss, of New Hamspire, has been appointed an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and that he is now on his way to those States. Mr. Poss will seasonably notify the friends there of his intended lectures.

SAMUEL MAY. JR.

Quite a riot occurred among the colored population

strations towards the prisoner.

Justice Lane thought it best, considering the crowd

Justice Lane thought it best, considering the crowd and the excitement, to send the prisoner to jail for a short time, and he was accordingly taken in a buggy, with officers Blodget and Van Stan, and started off, followed by the crowd, some two or three hundred strong. When near the City Hall, a grand rush was made for the prisoner, amid shouts of 'Kill him!' 'Murder the villain,' &c.' A number of other police officers were then in the crowd, and it required all their croolness and courage to manage the prisoner, been issued for the arrest of several colored men charged with participating in his trial and punishment; and the day I left Detroit, some of them had arrived there, to avoid that liability.

But to return to the meeting. Miss Watkins, in the course of one of her very best outbursts of eloquent indignation, charged the treachery of this colored man parently determined to take his life if they could get possession of him. A number of the foremest having arrival in Detroit? A resolution embodying their detectation of the man was passed, and at a late hour, the meeting adjourned.

with the arrest of two or three more of the ringical with the ringical with the arrest of two or three more of the ringical with t among the crowd, when two of the officers simulta-

> Watson, and Polly Sowers. Polly, who is a ver-large, strong woman, was one of the foremost in th affray, was loud in her denunciations of the prisoner During the entire afternoon, crowds of colored peo-ple were congregated in the neighborhood of the jail, but no violent demonstrations were made.—Detroit

From the St. Louis Democrat HAYTI INVITING THE FREE NEGROES OF

THE UNITED STATES. wreck on the same rock of anti-slavery agitation. This passage, if it means any thing, means that the parties whose chief motto has been, 'No agitation of the question of slavery,' have 'made shipwreek.'

The fact may not be generally known that two agents or commissioners of the Emperor of Hayti are now travelling through this country, for the purpose of learning the sentiments of the free negro population in reference to emigration to that island. Their names are Paul Emile Desdunes and Mr. Montfort. The former is a Colonel in the Haytien army, and has a position close to the person of his imperial master. The other is the head of a commercial house in Port-

the design of Soulouque.

It will be remembered that a strong desire has been recently expressed in high quarters in Jamaica, that the negroes of Canada should emigrate to that island.

DEATH OF GEORGE COMBE. We find in our Eng-

Mr. Combe was educated to the law, and followed the profession in Edinburgh, his native place, for twenty years. At length, the doctrines of Gall and Spurzheim so strongly attracted his attention, that he gave himself up to their study and dissemination. In 1819, he published his 'Essays on Phrenology,' in two volumes. He also became the founder, and was for some time the editor, of the Phrenological Law.

90.500 copies of it having been printed in Great Brit-ain, besides large sales in the United States. Translations have also been made into German, French and

In 1838, Mr. Combe visited this country, and remained here, travelling and lecturing, for about two years. Of late years, he has resided in Edinburgh, devoting himself principally to the cause of popular education. His house was always the abode of catholic and hearty hospitality, and its master was inva-riably held in the highest personal esteem, by his neighbors, countrymen, and by tourists.—Journal.

Mirron or Slaverny. The painting, illustrative of slavery, was exhibited in Lancaster Hall, in this city, on Monday and Tuesday evenings last, to very respectable audiences. It is a very finely executed painting, and undoubtedly a true representation of this most infamous and detestable system. No language can express the abhorrence which every mind, not interly recycled, must feel for this avatem of not utterly perverted, must feel for this system o injustice, oppression and wrong, and this painting, or rather series of paintings, will help some of our dull minds to some more adequate conceptions of the abominations inseparable from this most infamous and accursed institution, abhorred of God and all good men .- Portland Temperance Journal.

We are ashamed to inform our readers that the landlord of the Gardiner Hotel refused to allow Anthony Burns, the escaped slave, a seat at the public table, during his recent visit to that city, with the Moving Mirror of Slavery. Had we known it at the time, we should have been happy to invite him to a seat at our own table. A man's respectability is a oor, thin-skinned article when it is in presence of such a man as Anthony Burns,—black though he is. This is the only hotel in this State where Burns was treated with disrespect.—Gospel

Passage of Slaves over the ' Underground Railroad through this City.—Several days ago, three fugitive slaves passed through this city on their way to Canada. An officer attached to the United States Marshal's office, of this district, arrested one of them, and took him before Mr. Rynders, who discharged him immediately, on the ground that no warrant had been issued for his arrest. Mr. Rynders states that he will not interfere in cases of this character until the proper warrant is placed in his hands, and when that is done, he will enforce it at all hazards. The names of the slaves, and the place they came from, are unknown. They came to this city by way of Philadelphia, and are now probably across the Canada line.—N. Y. Tri-

Emancipation .- A colored woman and her two children, from Kansas, Louisiana, were emancipated at Cincinnati, a few days ago, by their master, S. S. Griffing. The children bear the name of Griffing, and are described in the deed—one 'more than half white,' and the other as 'nearer white than black.'

THE SLAVER. 'Captain Townsend,' so called, of the slaver Echo, was brought before U. S. Commissioner Loring, in Boston, on Saturday of last week, for examination. Lieut. J. N. Massit, commander of the Dolphin, testified to sufficient facts to make out a prima facia case. It was distinctly proved that the Beho attempted to escape before her character was suspected—an illustration of the Scripture, that 'the wicked slee when no man pursueth'; that she disregarded two blank cartridges, fired by the Dolphin as signals; that she hoisted an American flag when a shot was fired under her stern, and kept under way; but, at a second shot, which was sent across her bows, and when the Dolphin was within a quarter of a mile of her, she rounded to, hauled down the flag, surrendered. There were found on board \$18 African negroes, unable to speak English. Neither the American flag nor any other national flag could be found on board, nor any papers. Every thing of this sort had been thrown overboard. A grave question of jurisdiction has arisen, as it appeared from Lieut. Massit's testimony, that he first took the prisoner into the jurisdiction of the District of Florida, at Key West, where the United States Marshal declined to receive him. He was also taken within the jurisdiction of the District of New York before he was hought to him. He was also taken within the jurisdiction of the District of New York before he was brought to Boston. The refusal of the Marshal at Key West to act must become the subject of inquiry.

The Baltimore American concludes an article on the rescued Africans, by pointing out the fact that the government can do nothing else in the premises than send them back to their own country, or to

Liberia, and says:—

'As to the captain and crew of the slave brig Putnam, no sympathy should be expressed, and we believe none is felt for them in any quarter. They have forfeited their lives to the laws of man and of humanity; not merely because the slave trade is presecution of it, they have committed actual murder by causing the death of 141 human beings out of their wretched cargo. It is impossible for our community to look upon such a sacrifice of life for the purposes of gain without a shudder at its atrocity, and a deep and resolute feeling that it cannot be allowed to pass unpunished.

The Column As the time is approaching for holding our annual Fair in this city, the object of which is well known to all, we carnestly solicit the assistance of all those who have hitherto co-operated with us, and others whom the increasing demands of the times have aroused to a sense of the responsibility resting upon them to do all in their power for the overthrow of the giant evil with which we are contending. Donations of money or refreshments will be thankfully received. The Fair will open on Tuesday evening, Oct. 5. Further purposes of gain without a shudder at its atrocity, and a deep and resolute feeling that it cannot be allowed to pass unpunished.

The Colonization Society to take the Captured Afri-The Colonization Society to take the Captured Africans.—The government has concluded a treaty with the American Colonization Society, by which the latter agrees to subsist and instruct the captured Africans of the 'Echo' for one year after their arrival in Liberia, having a due regard for their health and comfort. For this service, somewhat less than \$50,000 which was originally proposed by the Society, is to be paid. As soon as the contract was completed, Mr. Mc-Lain immediately left for New York, where purchases of provisions were made to the amount of \$9000:

Jain immediately left for New York, where purchases of provisions were made to the amount of \$9000; clothing. \$2300; agricultural implements, \$1000; all of which were shipped on board the Ningara.

We are informed (says the Journal of Commerce) that the negroes will not all be landed at one place, but distributed in small detachments at several points along the coast, whence they will be sent off to the along the coast, whence they will be sent off to the receptacles of newly arrived emigrants recently prepared at Careysburg and other salubrious points, for settlement in the interior. As it is not probable that more than three weeks will be consumed in reaching the African coast, the negroes will have been absent from home about three months; a period so brief that they will not be liable to the climatic fevers. During the voyage, they will occupy the spar deck of the frigate, so lately filled by the telegraphic cable, and be served with food and sleep in blankets on the deck, as is customary with lower class passengers.

Emancipation of Forty-Nine Slaves by a Lady.—
On Wednesday, forty-nine slaves, having been granted their liberty by a Kentuckyladv, (whose name our informant had forgotten,) passed through Covington, in charge of Dr. Price, on their way to Green county, Ohio. They came from Fayette county, Ky., and Ohio. They came from Fayette county, Ky., and consisted mainly of women and children. With this batch, the emancipated colony of Green County num-ber now 849.— Cincinnati Enquirer.

Among the passengers by the Asia is Mrs. Gurney, widow of that late most estimable man and distinguished philanthropist, Joseph John Gurney, of Norwich, (England,) brother of Mrs. Fry. She designs to settle permanently in America, the land of her birth. A large gathering of the members of the Society of Friends assembled at Liverpool to take leave of the widow of so valued and prominent a tend, of the state of the second sec

Execution in Virginia .- A letter from Cabin Point, Surry county, dated Friday, says : -

To-day, the negro who killed the lamented John W. Watkins suffered the extreme penalty of the law. He spoke boldly under the scaffold, evincing no signs of trepidation or alarm. He bade his colored friends farewell, and desired to be remembered to his friends

lock, aged 6 months.

In Hingham, Sept. 3d, Mrs. Rhoda Beal, aged 80.

Crescent, we mentioned, as a singular circumstance, the marriage of a German widow in the third district poused the Anti-Slavere cause at an early period, and to her fifth husband—no one of the previous four to the close of her useful life continued to take the He died, and on Friday he was buried.

A Murderer Refusing to be Respited .- On Friday bus, Ohio, in presence of a large crowd of people. Just before the execution, the Secretary of the Gov-Just before the execution, the Secretary of the Governor arrived, bringing a respite for the prisoner. After it was read to him, he refused to accept it, saying he had received a just sentence, and was ready to be hung. It not being deemed proper to reprieve a man hung. It not being deemed proper to repragainst his will, the execution proceeded.

JOHN H. W. HAWKINS, the well-known temperance lecturer and agent, died suddenly a few days since, at the residence of his son, in Parkersburg, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hawkins was Chester county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hawkins was about sixty years of age. He was one of the six intemperate mechanics who started the celebrated Washingtonian (or moral sussion) temperance movement in 1841, and from that period continued uncessingly to labor in the cause, having never beer known to relapse from the path of constant sobriety

Missouri .- A correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that a large emigration from the free States is pouring into Missouri, while no slaveholders are emigrating thither. The feeling that slavery is to be short lived is steadily gaining ground. The open discussion of the question which is going on, and the fact that Missouri is now practically bounded on three sides by free States, have alarmed the slave-holders, and many of them are removing to Texas Arkansas, and the Indian Territory. Free labor is taking their place. Notwithstanding the defeat of Mr. Blair, the free labor movement is now stronger han ever before, and is marching steadily towards

Kidnapping Indians .- A Quindaro (Kansas) corre-Anapping Indians.—A Quindaro (Kansas) correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazetts writes that a Creek Indian, whose father was a mulatto, was recently kidnapped near that place by a party of Missourians, who claimed him as a fugitive slave. He was taken to Independence, Missouri, where he was imprisoned on the affidavit of a citizen of that State that he had been found supplied to the State that he had been found running at large in the State of Missouri, without an owner. The man has free papers from the Indian Agent, and an effort will be made to restore

and forty towns in this Commonwealth were unrepre-sented at the State Democratic Convention in Wor-

The book contains nearly 200 pages, large octavo, to set fire to it as she was crossing the Piazza della Carrette. The poor lady was dreadfully burned, and expired the next day.

The value of slave property in Mississippi is \$229.000,000. Each slave in the parish of St. Marv, Louisiana, nets his master \$175 a year, almost thirtythree per cent. of his assessed value.

Two ladies, Maria Hunter, of Newry, and Mary Jane Morrison, of Derryhale, were killed on board the Shamrock screw steamer on the 28th ult., while on a pleasure trip from Portadown to Lough Neagh. The unfortunate ladies' dresses having become entangled in the machinery, they were virtually cut to pieces before assistance could be rendered.

the work at an early day.

The Yazoo (Miss.) Banner contains an advertisement stating that two of Senator Douglas's negroes were confined in the Yazoo County Isil. They had run away from the plantation of Mr. Douglas, in Washington County, Miss.

A Prosperous Colony.—It is stated that the present year's crop of sugar in the island of Mauritius will no be less than 120,000 tons, being the largest crop ever produced in that island.

Buffalo, has invented a new telegraphic instrument which will send 48,000 words in an hour, and also send dispatches over the same wire in opposite direction

Was affirmed that the 30,000,000f. of indemnity to be paid by China to the Allies, will be paid in English and French money, of which the Emperor of China has got a quantity, to which he attaches no value, it not being current in those parts, and his ideas on the subject of exchanges being very vague."

LF M. Poitevin, the intrepid gronaut, whose ex-cursions on horseback caused so much excitement in London, has met the fate of several of his predecessors. He fell into the sea, near Malaga, when descending with his balloon, and was drowned.

Atlantic Cable expedition, is taking his turn at being feted. One of the best inscriptions displayed in the New York celebration was the following in reference to him: 'Don't forget Everett, who shuffled off the immortal coil.'

Pancake, and two to Mr. Michael Miller, escaped from the South Branch in Hampshire county, Va., on Saturday night last.

> THE TENTH WORCESTER

#### ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR. To be Held at Washburn Hall during Cattle-Show Week,

LUCY CHASE, HANNAH M. ROGERS, ARBY W. WYMAN. Worcester. HANNAH RICE. OLIVE LOVELAND, MARY O. HIGGINSON, MARIAN L. FIRTH. SABAR R. MAY, MARY S. McFARLAND, Leicester. SOPHIA S. MCFARLAND,
SOPHIA S. MCFARLAND,
LTDIA B. DENNY, Clappville,
EMMA W. WYMAN, Boston,
MARY E. Hodges, Dorchester, FRANCES H. DRAKE, Leominster. POLLY D. BRADISH, Upton, KATHERINE E. FARNUM, Waterford, MARIA P. FAIRBANKS, Millville, NANCY B. HILL, Blackstone, ARRY B. HUSSEY, Lancaster, Louisa F. Hale, Upton. SUSAN B. EVERETT, Princeton, CAROLINE WAIT, Hubbardston August 20, 1858.

LADIES' PHYSIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. In compliance with a generally expressed desire, Dr. SYM:NOTON BROWN has been engaged to give Four Conversational Lectures on the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System, with practical applica-tions; illustrated by Models, Dissections, &c. They will be delivered in Mercantile Hall, Summer street, commencing on Wednesday, Sept. 22, at 3½ o'clock. TEPLYMOUTH COUNTY .- WM. WELLS BROWN

will hold meeting in Plymouth County as follows :-Plymouth, (speak during the day, )Sunday, Sept. 19. " (read a Drama,) Monday, " 20.
South Abington, (read a Drama,) Tuesday, " 21.
West " " Wednes'y, " 22. TO THE FRIENDS OF THE FUGITIVE

SLAVE.—A young man, who was severely wounded when escaping from slavery, and has now nearly recovered, wants a place in a family or hotel to wait and tend, or to take the care of horses, being used to driving coach or team. He is of good disposition, ready and willing to do any thing in his power, and anxious to earn his own living.

Apply to R. F. WALLCUT, 21 Cornhill, or by let-

ter to FRANCIS JACKSON, Boston, for more particular information.

DIED—At Riceville, (Pa.,) August 26, NATHANIEL, youngest child of Samuel T. and Sarah C. B. Hallock, aged 6 months.

to her fifth husband—no one of the previous four to the close of her useful life continued to take the having outlived his wedding a year. Well, a few days since, this fifth husband took the yellow fever. shall be blessed.

#### NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Tenth Annual Term will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 1858, and continue seventeen weeks. Professors: Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D., and Practice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Chemistry; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery; Stephen Tracy, M. D. Obstetries and Diseases of Women and Children; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence; Mary R. Jenks, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Fees, \$5 for each of the six Tickets. Free tuition for Students in Massachusetts, from State Scholarships.

SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., Sec'y., Boston, 1858.

AGNES A NOVEL, BY THE

AUTHOR OF 'IDA MAY.' of which over

60,000 COPIES have been sold. The above Work will be published Sept. 11.

One Volume, 12 mo. Price, \$1.25. Orders from the trade respectfully solicited. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,

# 'Strike, but Hear!'

Publishers, Boston.

JUST PUBLISHED, in handsome form, a full Report of the proceedings of the late RUTLAND (FREE) CONVENTION, containing the discussions on The Bible, Marriage, Slavery, Woman's Rights, Spiritualism, Free Trade, Shakerism, Education, &c. &c., by S. B. Brittan, Andrew Jackson Davis, H. C. Wright, Rev. A. D. Mayo, George Sennott, Joel Tiffany, Parker Pillsbury, Stephen S. Foster, Miles Grant, Frederick W. Evans, Mrs. F. D. Gage, Mrs. E. L. Rose, Mrs. Mary F. Davis, Mrs. Eliza Farnham, and many others.

# COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. MAY be had at a great bargain, or would be ex-changed for a larger house, a substantially built Cottage House in Greenwood, near schools, and at a suitable distance from churches.

Apply to RIPLEY & CO., Printers, 15 Congress street, Boston. A27 tf

HITCHINGS & DENNETT,

# Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, is engaged in writing the History of the Anti-Slavery Fight in Congress, and his retirement will enable him to finish PAPER HANGINGS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 113 WASHINGTON STREET,

E. H. RITCHINGS, PERE. A. DENNETT, May 21. 6m Furniture and Feather Store.

G. M. ROGERS

HAS on hand a good assortment of New and Second-Hand Furniture, Feather-Beds, Mattresses, and almost every article used in keeping house, which he offers at low prices, for cash, at

IT IS NOT A DYE

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S

# HAIR RESTORER WORLD'S

Hair Dressing. THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A

EUROPEAN REPUTATION!! Restorer, used with the Zylobalsamum or ressing, cures diseases of the hair or sealp, and RES ORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL

Ti - Zylobalsamum or Dressing alone is the best hair ressing extant for young or old.

W take pleasure in presenting the following undeniable proofs that these are the best preparations either in Evrope or America. They contain no deleteric in ingredients—do not soil or stain anything.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Lancashire sa - Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer ai Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After usir them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is re ored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is

net a dve. RE . MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missi sary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y. The c mate having seriously affected her hair and scalp at vs, 'I have derived much benefit from the use of 1 rs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zy-1 balsamum. I have tried various other remedies f . my hair, but never anything that so materially

1 4'0. J. 1). EATON, Pres. Union Univ., Tenn. 'I have 1 ed Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer d Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, notthstanding, its influence was distinctly visible. te falling off of hair ceased, and my locks, which re quite gray, restored to their original black

e il permanently benefitted me, as has Mrs. S. A. Al-

RI'V. H. V. DEGAN, Ed. ' Guide to Holiness,' Bos .. ., Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair estorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the growth the hair where baldness has commenced, we w have the evidence of our own eyes."

R V. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. B'd Educ'n N. . City. 'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's air Restorative and Zylobalsamum for a relative. am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the air, and restored it, from being gray, to its natral glossy and beautiful black. R . V. JNO. E. ROBIE, Ed. ' Chr. Adv.,' Buffalo,

Y. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zyloalsamum are the best hair preparations I have ever nown. They have restored my hair to its original R V. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y. 'I am happy to ear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs.

smum, and also to acknowledge its curing my grayess and baldness." V. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. So. · We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.'

. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-

It.V. J. P. 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.' V. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age,) Pitcher,

N. Y. 'Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair ceases to fall, and is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied 'tis nothing like a dye.' 1 IV. 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.

CV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass. 'The effect 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 sequaint --

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

EV. 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 Eylobalsamum. The latter L have found superior to anything I ever used.'

EV. JOS. McKEE, N.Y. City. 'Recommends them. EV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair." EV. 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.' EV. WM. PORTEUS, Stanwick, Ct. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum

have met my most sanguine expectations in causing my hair to grow where it had failen." .EV. 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.' EV. 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."

LEV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. 'We think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.'

We might quote from others of the numerous letter we have and are constantly receiving, but we deem the bove sufficient to convince the most skeptical that we ave at least the best preparations in the world for the lair of the young or old. We manufacture no other reparations. Occupying the large building, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, exclusively for office, calesroom and manufactory, we have no time or in-lination to engage in other manufactures.

These are the only preparations exported in any

quantity to Europe.

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

GENUINE has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bot-tles. Resterer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 356 Street, New York, blown on them. The Ba bottles are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Balsum, 356 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. Circulars around bottles copyrighted. None other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence. Some dealers try to sell other preparations on which they make more profit, instead of these; insist on these.

Sold by nearly every drug and fancy goods dealer. Address all letters for information to

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer Depot. NO. 355 BROOME STREET, N. Y.

Oct 3

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'OVER THE RIVER.' . Over the river they becken to me-Loved ones who've crossed to the further side; The gleam of their snowy robes I see, But their voices are lost by the dashing tide. There's one with ringlets of sunny gold, And eyes, the reflection of heaven's own blue : He crossed in the twilight gray and cold. And the pale mist hid him from mortal view. We saw not the angels that met him there, The gate of the city we could not see; Over the river, over the river,

My brother stands waiting to welcome me! Over the river the boatman pale Carried another, the household pet: Her brown curls waved in the gentle gale-Darling Minnie! I see her vet! She crossed on her bosom her dimpled hands, And fearlessly entered the phantom bark; We watched it glide from the silver sands, And all our sunshine grew strangely dark. We know she is safe on the further side, Where all the ransomed and angels be; Over the river, the mystic river, My childhood's idol is waiting for me.

For none return from those quiet shores, Who cross with the boatman cold and pale; We hear the dip of the golden oars, We watch the swiftly receding sail, And, lo! they have passed from our yearning heart; They cross the stream, and are gone for aye; We may not sunder the veil apart That hides from our vision the gates of day. We only know that their barks no more May sail with us o'er life's stormy sea, Yet somewhere, I know, on the unseen shore,

They watch, and beckon, and wait for me!

And I sit and think, when the sunset's gold Is flushing river, and hill, and shore, I shall one day stand by the water cold, And list for the sound of the boatman's oar. I shall watch for a gleam of the flapping sail ; I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand; I shall pass from sight with the boatman pale, To the better shore of the spirit land. I shall know the loved who have gone before, And joyfully sweet will the meeting be, When over the river, the peaceful river, The Angel of Death shall carry me.

> From the Boston Journal. COLD WATER-A PARODY. This song of mine Is no Song of the Vine To be sung by the bacchant merry, Finding merit divine In Catawba wine, Or in Malmsey, Port or Sherry. It is not the song

Of the heedless throng, Who around the punch-bowl rally, But of streams that flow, With a crystal glow, Through the green and beautiful valley.

Not the red Mustang, Which the poet sang, By the warm Colorado growing, With its fiery blood. Can equal the flood From the mountain-spring out-flowing.

Not richest and best Is the wine of the West, That grows by the Beautiful River; There's a sweeter draught, Which we all have quaffed, From the hand of the Bountiful Giver.

From the cool spring's brim, With a constant hymn, Is the crystal nectar flowing; And the strong man feels, When to quaff he kneels, That 'tis joy and health bestowing-

Very good in its way, Let the poet say, Is the wine in the full cur But a better flood Than the grape's red blood

From the mountain rock is leaping. Away with the vine Of the haunted Rhine, Of Danube and Gaudalquivir;

Keep the grape's red juice For the bacchant's use, Though 'tis grown by the Beautiful River ! For though drugs combine With the purple wine,

Or though pure the vintage sparkles, Still, threat'ning pain To heart and brain. In its depths a demon darkies.

To the sewers and sinks With all these drinks, Nor Catawba make an exception ;-In the purest wine With portent malign, There is lurking a dark infection.

But pure is the spring Whose praise I sing, And all glad things love to name it; For Eden's wine

Needs no painted sign, Save the cheek of health, to proclaim it.

And this song of mine, Which denies the Vine To all true, loving hearts I'll deliver, And they all shall sing Of the crystal spring, To the praise of the Bountiful Giver. Rockland, Aug. 9, 1858.

QUAINT OLD SONG. Ye who would save your features florid, Lithe limbs, bright eyes, unwrinkled forehead, From Age's devastation horrid, Adopt this plan ; Twill make, in climate cold or torrid, A hale old man :-

Avoid in youth luxurious diet, Restrain the passions' lawless riot, Devoted to domestic quiet, Be wisely gay; So shall ye, spite of Age's fiat, Resist decay.

Seek not, in Mammon's worship, pleasure-But find your richest, purest treasure, In books, friends, music, polish'd leisure ;-The mind, not cents, Make the sole scale by which ye measure Your opulence.

This is the solace, this the science, Life's purest, sweetest, best appliance. That disappoints not man's reliance, Whate'er his state-But challenges, with calm defiance, Time, fortune, fate.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE, Nerve of the world's gigantic form,
Quivering with thy mysterious life,
Speed only feelings pure and warm, Nor thrill with pain, nor swell with strife ! Boston Transcript

SOUTHERN ATROCITIES AND HORRORS.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE RECORD.

A Negro Rebellion. Last Friday week, says The Coffeeville (Miss.) Intelligencer of the 30th ult., the overseer on Mr. James K. Polk's plantation (some eight miles below this) undertook to whip one of the hands, when the others interfered, an one of the hands, when the overseer, then rescued the culprit. Mr. Mars, the overseer, then started out for assistance, and during his absence the negroes armed themselves with axes, hatchets, clubs, scythes, stones, &c., retreated to the gin-house, bid defiance to the overseer and his friends, and swore they would die to a man before one of their party should be whipped. Mr. Amos Duke, in attempt-ing to arrest one of them, was struck across the side of the head with a club, and, it is feared, will lose one of his eyes from the effects of the blow. Things continued in this state up to Tuesday last, when a party of some seventy-five citizens of this place and Troy visited the plantation, and arrested every negro

Border Warfare on the Ohio. A year ago, an ol man named Bell, and his son, living in this State, opposite Brandenburg, were suspected by the citizens of Meade County, Ky., of being privy to or abettors of fugitive slaves. They were watched, and found to be in communication with some free negroes in the interior of the State, whose visit to Bell's Rell and house led to the subsequent proceedings. Bell and his son were decoyed one night down to the river, and within the jurisdiction of Kentucky, where they were arrested on a warrant from a Kentucky magis were arrested on a warrant from a Kentucky magis-trate, on a charge of aiding the escape of slaves, and taken to Mende County, and lodged in the Branden-burg jail, where they have remained for nearly a year—their prosecutors not being prepared for trial. Twoisons of Bell, returned from California recently. found that their father and brother, as they allege, had been kidnapped and carried to a foreign juris-diction, and held for twelve months, as they believ-ed, on a false charge. On Thursday last, there was a harbeene at Garnettsville, in Meade County, to tween 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the two California Bells landed at Brandenburg, and proceeded to the jail, three hundred yards from the shore, and demanded the keys to the cells. jailor's wife and the lad were so intimidated by threats that they allowed the Bells to take them. They immediately released their father and brother, and placing a pair of revolvers in the hands of each, the whole party escaped from the jail. An alarm being given, several citizens armed themselves, and followed the Bells to the landing, and fired upon them. The Bells returned the shots, and kept a crowd of twenty pursuers at bay, till they had se-cured their skiff and a safe passage across the river. No one, we believe, was wounded by the firing; but the rescue has caused a great deal of indignation on the Kentucky shore, and some little exultation among Bell's neighbors on the Indiana side. The Bells were on Saturday last at their farm opposite Brandenburg, and they say that they will remain there, defying the whole of Meade County, Ky., to take them. Two of the Bells have worked in the ship-yards in New Albany, and are known and respected by many of the citizens of that place. It is an affair that may lead to unpleasant consequences. -Evansvide Journal.

Another Master Murdered. We learn from The Donaldsonville Coast Journal, that Mr. Constant Melancon, a young gentleman widely known and esteemed, was killed by one of his negroes, on the 26th ult., at his residence in St. James, about eight miles below Donaldsonville. The Coast Journal gives the following particulars of the murder and death of the murderer:—

'It appears that Mr. Melancon had discovered in the negro's cabin a portion of some things that had been stolen, some nights previously, from a store in the neighborhood. As the slave could give no satisfactory explanation as to the manner in which these things came into his possession, his master determined to punish him, and with that intention took him to the sugar-house to get irons for him. Arrived there, he made the negro (a blacksmith, it seems) forge some manacles for his legs, and while stooping down to try their size, he received a blow from the slave which felled him to the earth. The weapon used by the murderer was a huge blacksmith's ham-mer. Leaving his master for dead, the scoundrel started off, but had not proceeded far when, chancing to look back, he saw his unfortunate victim ying to rise. He immediately returned and finished his bloody deed, after which he cast the body into a pond, mounted his master's horse and rode off towards the woods. The family of the deceased

seemed to be satisfactory evidence that violence had been used. After waiting the developments of time, suspicion became strong that Hackler had been muricularly dered by a combination of a number of slaves on the plantation. The suspected parties were arrested, and questioned separately and apart from each other. Two negro men made a full confession of their guilt, and without the possibility of concert, gave the same statement of facts in relation to the murder. Death her, but her statements are not believed.—Lynch-large virginian. was produced by sufficient. A sufficient number burg Virginian. of the conspirators entered the house of the deceased in the night, and perpetrated the horrid act. The two slaves who confessed their participation in the murder were to be tried on the 28th ult.

Lynch Law in Texas. A Scene of Terror., Last fall, a preacher, named Jo. Donegan, received five hundred lashes from a leather strap, administered in the presence of a large audience of the citizens of Ellis county, Texas, from the hands of a big negro. He was whipped because the citizens of Ellis believed him guilty of arson, burglary, horse-stealing and tampering with negroes. He was also banished from the county. On the 16th of June last, however, it was understood that Deserge was back in ever, it was understood that Donegan was back in the county; that he was coming to Waxahachie, and intended to bring friends with him to defend and intended to bring friends with him to defend himself against all opposition. In confirmation of the report, too, one of Donegan's friends, named John W. Bushby, and Donegan's brother, suddenly appeared, well armed, and saying that Donegan should come back next day, at all hazards. The citizens of Waxahachie, upon this, became highly excited. Consequently, as soon as the sun arose, men, armed and mounted, were seen riding, in small squads, out of town, and this continued till near 8 o'clock. All went in the same direction of the Donegan and Bushby neighborhood. It was estimated that near one hundred persons, thus armed and equipped, left town that morning. What they intended doing was a mystery. Before night, however, their design was manifest. They had gone in ever, their design was manifest. They had gone in pursuit of, and killed both Bushby and John Done-gan. Bushby was shot in the hand, arms, breast and side, and had more than a dozen mortal wounds. Donegan was also riddled with rifle balls.

A Border Tragedy. An unfortunate occurrence took place some two miles south of Westport, on the evening of Tuesday last. That day Mrs. Nancy Davis sold a negro man and his mother to some one from Southern Missouri. A brother of the negro from Southern Missouri. A brother of the negro sold, hired to a neighbor of widow Davis, hearing of the sale, came home in a great rage. While the sale, came home in a great rage. While the family were at supper, they heard an unusual noise that its brains out, and then concealed it beneath in the kitchen, and Mrs. Davis went to the door to some rails, where it was discovered. The mother on the kitchen, and Mrs. Davis went to the door to some rains, where it was discovered. The mother command the peace. While standing there, the ensurement of the peace while standing there, the ensurement of the peace while standing there, the ensurement of the infant, that she would not raise up at her. Wm. H. Davis, one of the old lady's sons, children to work for others all their lives.

then came out and ordered George (the dead negro's name) to desist or be shot. The rascal replied that he would not, and said he intended to fight till he he would not, and said he intended to fight till he died. He then came toward young Davis, who told him to stop, or he would shoot. The negro replied, Shoot and be d—d, and said that he wanted to die. When George was within a few feet of Davis, he fired and killed the slave. They found his pockets full of rocks, and his evident intention was to kill the first one he came to, perhaps others. The matter was to-day investigated before Esquire Goforthe, who gave Mr. Davis an honorable discharge. All unite in exonerating the young man.

This is one of the effects of Abolitionism on the

border that we sensibly feel—insubordination among slaves. We feel it particularly in this town. The citizens, to-day, had to rid themselves of a trifling free nigger, who had resided here a long time, to the detriment of the community in general, and our slaves in particular.—St. Louis Republican.

A Family Poisoned by a Negro Child. Much ex Troy visited the plantation, and arrested every negro on the place. They were tried the next morning on the plantation, before Judge Fisher, who committed four of the ring-leaders to juil to await the action of the Grand Jury. The balance, some fifty or sixty, were whipped according to their several deserts.

A ramity Poisoned by a Negro Chita. Much extend the citement was caused on Chestnut street yesterday by the discovery that Mrs. Patrick Pope, her daughter. Miss Ellen; Miss Green, daughter of Dr. Green of Danville, who was on a visit to Mrs. P., and a negro man, the cook, had been poisoned by arsenio, which had been put in the coffee partaken at breakfast. nad been put in the collee partaken at breakfast. Before going into particulars, we will state that the two young ladies and the negro are entirely out of danger, and that there is every probability of the recovery of Mrs. Pope, though she is still seriously

It appears that a negro girl, about ten years of age, belonging to Mrs. Pope, called at the drug etore on the corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets this morning, and asked for some arsenic. A white ung, the proprietor, was at breakfast, declined t her have it. She left, and shortly after returned let her have it. telling the boy that her mistress said she wanted it to kill rats. He then gave it to her. The girl ad-mits that she put the poison in the coffee. Medical aid was immediately procured, and the condition of the ladies and negro man was, at 2 o'clock, as we

have stated above.

The girl received a whipping a few days ago. He cries were heard by a negro boy of 14 or 16 years of age, who, she says, met her yesterday morning, and asked her about it. She told him, when he advised which most of the citizens of Brandenburg went in a crowd, and among them the juiler, who left his wife and a lad, the only keepers of the jail. Becents for that purpose. The girl and the boy allud-ed to, and another boy who is believed to have also een concerned in the matter, were lodged in jai last night .- Louisville Journal.

> Tragedy in North Carolina. A correspondent of the Wilmington Herald gives the following brie account of a tragic occurrence at a place called Windham Settlement, eight miles from Timmonsille, N. C., on the 4th instant :-

It appears that this place was one which was r sorted to for the purpose of drinking and negro trading at all times—the Sabbath day not even excepted A committee was formed by the citizens of the trict for the purpose of suppressing such places of vice and iniquity. On the 4th inst., about seventy-five men, armed, went to this place of resort for drinking. The law-breakers had been apprised that the Vigilance Committee, so called, would be there. and they immediately armed themselves for a defence; when one of the desperadoes fired, wounding one of the committee. The fire was returned killing Caleb Freeman and Abraham Windham, and seriously wounding E. A. Windham and Thoma Windham, who were living twenty-four hours after the occurrence. Several others were wounded. O the Vigilance Committee, one was badly cut, and supposed to be mortally wounded. Two others are wounded, but our correspondent did not ascertain whether they were considered dangerous. Dr. Hunter, of Timmonsville, was in attendance at the scer of the dead and dying. A jury of inquest was attendance on the 5th, examining the witnesses relation to the death of Freeman and Windham.

The above statement may be relied on, as the ger tleman who furnishes it was at the place the da after this dreadful tragedy occurred; saw the dea bodies, also those who were wounded, and obtaine his facts from the physician in attendance.

Murder in Nelson County, Ky. We learn from the Louisville Journal, that a horrible murder wa perpetrated in Nelson county, Ky., on the night of the 17th inst., by three negroes upon an oversee. Mr. Jas. Maxwell. They beat him to death. Ti negroes have all been arrested. One of them has turned State's evidence, and he says that he was present when his master was murdered, but took no present when his master was murdered, but took no hand in it. The cause assigned for the murder is that Mr. Maxwell had whipped the wives of the negroes. There was a great deal of excitement on account of it. The negroes have been lodged in jail

Murder of a Virginian Woman. Mrs. Musgrove, wife of Mr. Christopher Musgrove, residing near was soon made acquainted with the dreadful deed, Shallow Ford, on Stanton River, and about twenty another slave having witnessed the concluding part miles south of Liberty, was most inhumanly murder-of the scene. Dogs were obtained and the murderer ed on Saturday last, the 17th. The circumstances was hotly pursued. In his flight he abandoned the horse: but the avenger was on his trail, and he doubtless felt the impossibility of escaping. At all events, he emerged from the woods, ran to the river, and threw himself in. Before the witnesses of his act came, up, it was all over—the murders were act came up, it was all over—the murderer was drowned. Murder by Slaves The Trinity (La.) Independent says that George W. Hackler, employed by H. D. Mandeville, as overseer on his plantation near that place, was found dead on the morning of the lat ult., under circumstances which rendered it in the branch a short distance off, with her head highly probable that he had been murdered. highly probable that he had been murdered. A crushed in a most shocking manner, but no other post-mortem examination of his body was made by marks of violence on her person. The negro woman physician of the neighborhood, but no traces of had disappeared, but after search being made for poison were detected, nor any thing noticed that her, was found at a neighboring house, a mile or seemed to be satisfactory evidence that violence had two distant, where she had gone, as she said, for the

Shocking Occurrence. Much sensation was produced in Portsmouth, and indeed on our side, by the announcement of an act of violence which has cost the life of an unoffending human being. While the steamer Powhatan was lying at the Railroad wharf, Murder in North Carolina. A young man named Jacob O. Robbins of Wilson County, N. C., was mardered by one of the slaves of his father, near his residence, on the 3d inst. The weapon used was an mouth, in going ashore from her on the gangboard, coming in contact with a negro named Isham, who somewhat impeded his passage, seized him and by main force threw him overboard. The negro sunk immediately, and never again rose above the surfac of the water. In evidence before the jury, Mr. J.
H. Myers stated that Mr. Face, on coming from the
steamer Powhatan, on her arrival here from Washington, after touching at Norfolk, took the negro, who was on the edge of the wharf, by both arms, being behind him, and threw him forcibly into the water, saying, 'You s— of a b—, go overboard.' Isham was a free black, about 19 years old.—Nor-folk Herald.

taches to Mr. Crosswille. He commenced the fla-gellation in the discharge of his duty as overseer, and with the knowledge and approbation of his em-ployer, and being forced to defend himself, he in-flicted blows which resulted in the death of the negro. The occurrence is greatly regretted by Col. McGaughey, the overseer and all, but it could not be avoided, without permitting insubordination to, riotously, take possession of the premises, and inauriotously, take possession of the premises, and inau-gurate anarchy and confusion.—Moulton (Ala.)

Brutal Murder of a Stave.—We mentioned a day or two since the death of a negro belonging to Mrs. Starke, from a whipping inflicted by the overseer. Coroner Horne returned yesterday from holding an inquest on the body, and from him we learn the following particulars: The negro belongs to the estate of the late A. C. Starke of Fisherville, and had run away. On being caught, the overseer, William S. Montgomery, had him tied over a barrel, and gave him 500 lashes. He continued to whip the boy daily, contrary to the orders of Mrs. Starke, for about ten days. The fiesh mortified in some places and sloughed off, and in two weeks from the first whipping the negro died. On hearing of the death of the boy, Montgomery fled, and has not yet been arrested. The jury returned a verdict that the negro 'Died from blows inflicted by W. S. Montgomery.'

Fruit of Slavery .- John C. Underwood, of Virginia, communicates to the Anti-Slavery Standard an account of the murder of a master by his slave, at Gilmer, in that State. The evidence given on the trial of the slave established the fact that the master was in the habit of whipping the slave till his back was covered with bloody gashes and his strength exhausted, and then, to revive him, he would wash the bloody back with brine, and arouse him by the application of a red-hot iron. Several festering burns were shown on the back of the negro. It was when the master was threatening to repeat the torture, that the spirit of a man was aroused in the negro, and he felled the tyrant to the ground, trampled out his life, and buried him in the garden. If the negro had been a white man, the verdict would have manslaughter, justifiable homicide, but he is of the class having no rights that a white man is bound respect, and is sentenced to be hung in October.

Severe Punishment .- The following is from a New Orleans paper :-

First District Court-Judge T. G. Hunt .- Jack a slave, for stabbing another slave, named Jose, yes-terday underwent his trial, which resulted in his condemnation to the penalty of five years' imprison-ment, with ten lashes every sixty days during that period. Another slave, for stabbing a fellow ser-vant, was sentenced to wear an iron collar three months, and to receive twenty-five lashes.

A Negro Slave Shot by his Clergyman.—The N O. Picayune of the-13th contains the following para graph:-

\*Rev. Dr. Taylor, who recently married the widow of the late S. W. Downs, shot, a few days since, says the Ouachita (La.) Register, one of his wife's negroes. The negro killed was one noted for his insubordination, having previously been shot two or three times. Mr. Taylor attempted to correct him, when he drew a knife, attacked the overseer, and defied his master, who shot him on the spot.'

Lynch Law in Kentucky .- Robert J. Griffin, who was arrested in Paris, Ky., a few days ago, and confined in the Bourbon county jail, to await trial on a charge of having been engaged in setting fire to barns in that vicinity, was taken out of jail at 2 o'clock Monday morning by a mob, and hung by the neck until he was dead. The mother and brother of the deceased, who are quite respectable people, reside in Paris. It is alleged that Griffin is one of a gang who have recently devastated portions of Kentucky by burning barns, stables, &c.

Terrible Fight in Madison County. Three Men Killed, and Two Mortally Wounded.—We learn from Capt. Henry, Adams & Co's Lexington mes-senger, that a terrible fight occurred at a barbecue, in Madison county, some ten miles from Richmond on Monday last, in which three men were killed, two of them named Jones; and two, named Mullen were mortally wounded, by one Halsey and his two sons. One of the latter was arrested in Lexington night before last .- Louisville Journal.

At half-past 7, P. M., of Wednesday, stranger from New York, named James Dugan, aged about thirty years, was killed near the residence of David H. Hill, in the vicinity of the ferry landing. on Bloody Island. The affair grew out of a person altercation which ended in blows .- St. Louis paper

Fatal Affray in Pulaski County, Ga .- The State Press says: We learn from a correspondent at Hawkinsville, that on Tuesday, the 3d inst., Beverly A. Simmons, in an affray with Elbert Sapp, shot the latter, who died in five minutes thereafter. Simmens was tried on Thursday, and acquitted on

Fatal Affray .- A fracas occurred near Perryville Boyle county, Ky., recently, in which James Shack-elford killed Edward Calvert, by cutting him with a knife, and afterwards shot John Calvert in the arm with Calvert's own pistol. Shackelford was

Fatal Affray .- We learn that an affray took place near Quincy, in this county, on Saturday evening last, between James Malone and Newton Harris, which resulted in the death of the latter a few hours afterwards The weapon used, we understa a club, or billet of wood. As to the origin of the difficulty, we have no information .- Mars.

The Shooting Affray .- We learn that Dr. Mc Mahon, who was shot in this city on Thursday by his nephew, is still suffering from his wounds, but that he will in all probability recover. Boyd has not yet been arrested .- Memphis paper.

is intimated that a duel between the seconds of the parties is likely to take place.

that Elihu D. Green, of Bradley county, who was tried at the late term of our Circuit Court for the tried at the late term of our Circuit Court for the rushed upon his victim, who was armed only with killing of Whitesides, and acquitted, was a few days an ordinary pocket-knife. The Democrat says:—

New Orleans—Things in Brief.—No. 1, Murdered German; No. 2, German shot; No. 3, Died of his wounds; No. 4, Found dead; No. 5, Stabbed and dying; No. 6, shot in the cheek.

Murder .- Capt. Phillips, the leader of the Thugs, has been brutally murdered at New Orleans.

George H. Price was shot dead in Lunenburg co., Va., a few days ago, by a man named Arvin. A young man, named William Louder, was killed near Memphis on the 2d inst., by six runaway slaves, of whom he was in pursuit.

Duel at Lexington, Mo.—At Lexington, Mo., a duel was fought on the morning of the 11th. The parties were Mr. James Shelton, a wealthy liquor dealer, and Thomas Walker, Eq., a prominent lawyer. The former person was badly wounded in his left breast. His opponent was uninjured. The cause of this unfortunate affair was jealousy. Mr. Shelton, it is thought, could not survive.

Hale's body. Hale fell, and Lane went to and beat him on the head with his gun, breaking the gun. It is stated that Lane was not arrested, the people appearing to regard it as a fair fight.'

The Homer (Clairborne parish) Advocate has the following paragraph:—

'We have just learned, with deep regret, while in the set of soing to press, that Charley P. Kink just

distance twelve paces. One fire was had without effect, and a second fire not being stipulated in the articles of agreement, the parties retired from the ground. The shot of one of the parties cut the coat of his opponent across the breast. The cause of the difficulty is not stated.

The shot of one of the parties cut the coat of his opponent across the breast. The cause of the difficulty is not stated.

We copy the following from the Lake Providence (La.) Herald:—

Horrible Murder .- On Tuesday of last week, the about a quarter of a mile from his father's house. His skull had been badly broken by a billet of wood found near by, and several small shot holes on the top and back of one of his shoulders, and some of his ribs were torn out as if done by hogs. His gun, ammunition and hat were gone. Tracks of the boy were found running, and those of some one pursaing, and marks around a tree, as if the little fellow tried to dodge his pursuer. The pursuing tracks were those of a negro. A negro man belonging to Mr. Bibb, who has been lately seen more than once in that vicinity, is suspected of having committed the fiendish murder; and that it was done, too, to get the gun and ammunition.

marked that he would make him answer, and thereupon went up to Flourney, and plunged a bowie-knife into his right side. Flourney then went to the post-office, which was near by, and made known that he was killed by Strippling under the circumstances described. He survived his wound about an hour. Meanwhile, Strippling had gone to his room, where he was found a-bod, with the bloody knife under his mattrees.

Thomas D. Burnham, an ex-policeman of Baltimore, incited by jealousy, attacked Wm. G. Ford on Thursday night, but before any blows passed, Ford drew a revolver, and shot his antagonist dead. He was immediately arrested.

The duel between Captain Maury and Captain De Riviere at Mobile, on the 15th alt., did not result fatally to either party. The weapons were Colt's naval pistols, fired advancing, and continued until the signal was given to stop. Maury escaped altogether; his antagonist was hit twice—one shot taking effect upon a twenty dollar gold piece in his pocket, and the other in his cheek. The signal was then given to case firing. then given to cease firing.

Unpleasant Affair in Calhoun Co., Alabama.— The Jacksonville, (Ala.) Republican of the 22d ult

We learn that on Friday night last, a serious difficulty occurred at the residence of widow Caldwell, in Sulphur Spring beat, in which Mary Jane Bishop and Carrol Caldwell were shot, the first in the face, head, side and shoulder, with buckshot, but not thought mortally wounded; the other shot in the arm, painfully but not dangerously. Martha Caldwell was knocked down in the meice, and seriously injured—others more or less hurt. On one riously injured—others more or less hurt. On one side of the difficulty, which occurred about a child, were the Caldwell family, including Mary Jane Bishop; on the other, one of the Bishops and several others. We do not know who were the ag-

Terrible Tragedy in Anderson County.—The Central Kentuckian of the 17th says, two brothers, named Miller, were playing eards last Friday with ——Searcy, a young fellow. Disputes arose in re-— Searcy, a young fellow. Disputes arose in regard to the fairness of the game, and one of the Millers shot Searcy through the heart, killing him instantly. The same Miller, finding his brother fighting with Searcy's brother, stepped deliberately up to the latter, and blew his brains out, and imadiately after shot one of Searcy's friends. Robert ediately after shot one of Searcy's friends, Robert Samuel. Another of the Searcy's Friends, Robert Samuel. Another of the Searcy's received a wound. The murderer and his brother and friend are all safely lodged in the Lawrenceburg jail. Public excitement is great, and they may be taken from the hands of the law.

We understand that Mr. Mike Tibbett, residing near Lowndesboro', was most foully murdered on Friday night last, by a young man by the name of Aiken. The deed was committed with a knife, and for the evident purpose of robbery. There being no mitigating circumstances, so far as we can learn, connected with the whole affair, we very much misjudge the temper of those who were in his pursuit, if 'Lynch law' has not already been administered to the miscreant.—Montgomery, (Ala.) Confederation.

Fatal Affray .- A private letter from a friend a Troy informs us that a fatal affray occurred at Dadeville, Ala., on the 24th ult., in which Messrs. Jeter McCarty and Arch Justice were both killed. We have learned no particulars, nor has the intelligence reached us from any other quarter.—Eufaula (Ala.) Spirit of the South.

Horrible Murder.—We learn from the Bayou Ma-son Times, of the 12th, that on the morning of the on Times, of the 12th, that on the morning of the 5th ult., a negro, belonging to Mr. Holly, murder-ed Mr. Kinard, the overseer of the place, and then burned him. The negro was arrested, with four others, all of whom were to be tried on Monday last, at Mr. Holly's residence.

Murder in Mississippi .- A man named Stephe Rodgers was killed near Sceoba, Kemper county, Miss., on the 24th ult., by one Beverly Greenwood. They had had an altercation the day previous, during which Greenwood threatened to kill Rodgers the next morning. He was as good as his word, for rather as bad as his word.] Approaching Rodger with a double-barrel shot-gun, Greenwood presented it, calling upon the other to draw his pistol, and immediately fired, putting the whole load of turkey and buck shot through his body. Rodgers made but a single exclamation, fell and died instantly. Greenwood was arrested, and committed to jail.

There was a difficulty and affray among th students of the University of Alabama, on Friday morning, which resulted in the death of E. L. Naickens Co., by a pistol shot discharged by D. A. Herring, of Franklin county, Miss. The of the debt of Mississippi. Herring was arrested tried and acquitted; whereupon several of the students left the University.

Another Duel.—J. M. Taylor, Esq., editor of the Baton Rouge Advocate, and A. L. Gusman, fought a duel near Fort Adams, Miss., on the 20th ult., with rifles, at thirty paces. Gusman was shot through both hips, but is not considered mortally wounded. Taylor escaped unhurt. -

R. Breckinridge was shot in the head and instantly killed in Jackson, Tenn., recently, by Samuel W. Elred.

Lynching in Paris, Ky.—A man named Bobb Griffin was taken out of the Paris (Ky.) jail, on the 30th ult., and hung to a beam of the railroad bridge,

Griffin was a most dangerous and reckless man, and had for a long time been the terror of the neighborhood. He had tampered with the slaves, and induced them to burn the barns of their man ters.

Fatal Rencontre .- On the 16th ult., in Manate in the duel near Vicksburg, Miss., on the between Capt. H. H. Booley, of the Boat service, and John York, a private of his company, which removed in the leg, and the latter in the heel. It is intimated that a duel between the second of the

Desperate Fight .- The Kemper (Miss.) Democra artics is likely to take place.

Killed.—The Pine Bluff (Ark.) Democrat says of that county, by a man named Herron. It appears that Elihu D. Green, of Bradley county, who was

an ordinary pocket-knife. The Democrat says:—

'The conflict is described as awful. They stabbed each other in the head, face, breast and side.
Herron broke off the point of his bowie-knife. It
is supposed it is in Doughty's body somewhere.

Mr. Doughty would have been killed, it is thought,
had Herron's knife not broken. The first thrust had back pretty severely wounded. The difficulty was in some way connected with a benefit given to a fewhich cut his hand severely with a benefit given to a fewhich cut his hand severely. Doughty desisted. No hopes are entertained o Herron's recovery. Doughty, it is thought, wili get well. Our informants all state that Doughty acted purely in self-defence.'

A bloody and fatal duel is reported as having occurred near Charleston, Mo., on the 22d ult., be tween two men named Lane and Allen Hale. They tween two men named Lane and Allen Hale. They had had an old grudge, and agreed to settle it by fighting with double-barreled shot-guns, at the distance of ten paces, which they did accordingly. At the first giving of the word, both guns missed fire; at the next attempt, Hale's gun missed fire, and Lane's went off, pouring its load of buckshot into Hale's body. Hale fell, and Lane went up to him and heat him on the head with his gun, breaking

John C. Moore and L. Bouvier, prominent citizens of St. Louis, fought a duel in Illinois on the 13th ult. They fought with duelling pistols, distance twelve paces. One fire was had without effect, and a second fire not being citized without rested, and is now in jail in this place.

We copy the following from the Lake Provi-ence (La.) Herald:—

Horrible Murder.—On Tuesday of last week, the 20th ult., Thomas Bibb, a sprightly son of Porter Bibb, Esq., aged about thirteen years, living near Moorsville, Ala., left his father's house to go to a neighbor's on a hunting excursion. He took with him a double-barrel shot-gun, about three pounds of shot, and powder in proportion. His absence for several days, therefore, excited no surprise. But on Friday morning last, his dead body was found about a quarter of a mile from his father's house. His skull had been badly broken by a billet of wood. 'Mr. R. M. Flourney, a peaceable and worth

LYNCHING IN TEXAS. The San Antonio Linguist the 5th inst., gives the annexed account of the paceedings of a party of lynchers:—

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We are informed that on Saturday night he about 10½ o'clock, a party of armed men, suppose be about thirty in number, disguised is blek white masks, suddenly made their appearance at Mission of San Jose, distant four miles from San Annio. In front of one of the houses in the Manio. nio. In front of one of the houses in the Missisquare two men were sleeping in the open as; customary at this season. These men-Felipe last and Nicanor Urdiales, were taken into custod vision intruders, and as third, Pablo Longeria, hearing the and coming to the door, was also seized. A pera of the armed party then entered the house with for Francisco Huizar. In this house lay the topset a child, but a short time dead, watched by sees a men.

At first Huizar could not be found; but en en At first Huizar could not be found; but on on at the party striking a light, he was discovered hide to the chimney. He was brought out and place we the rest. After asking some questions, and larner guard to prevent their being followed, the party, we their prisoners in charge, left the Mission. Press. ing some distance, they halted, and there, in the maning, the bodies of the four men whose names when mentioned, were discovered hanging. Two ning, the bodies of the four men whose names what mentioned, were discovered hanging, two of his upon one tree, and two upon another. Three discovered have only recently returned for the Penitentiary; the fourth, Nicaner Urdiala, insite to have belonged to Laredo, and had not long ben; resident at the Mission.

The horrors of the night were not yet ended. To party directed their course to the Mission of Epok distant about five miles from San Jose. On the gerival, they knocked at the door of Rafael Mission Leal, and rousing him from his sieen as the leal.

rival, they knocked at the door of stated Mechal Leal, and rousing him from his sieep, said in where the Garcias lived. Not knowing the pare of the visit, Menchaca pointed to a house doe to The house belonged to an old man named look The house belonged to an old man named Ieda Garcia, and on the outside of it two of his seas we asleep. Roused by the clamor, the young men and up and armed themselves. Several discharge has place, and Teodoro Garcia, coming to the con a claiming in Spanish that they were killing his bay was shot through the head, and died instant. In was slain. The latter defended themselves a large their ammunition lasted, and then fled. The gas their amunitation that says and the size party also hurriedly abandoned the place, one of the dropping his hat, which was left behind.

It is supposed that the killing of the old man up

cia was not premeditated. The other victims are at to have been horse-thieves. Of their guilt as to have been horse-thieves. Of their guilt er in cence we know nothing; but their execution is manner described was a violation of the law of and man.

and man.

The Ledger learns that the widow of Huint, via
was executed by the lynchers, is since dead. Sern
quite a young woman, and left three childres, on a
them an infant six weeks old.

The following remedies are offere to the public The following remedies are offere to the palls as the best, most perfect, which medic is state afford. ATRE'S CATHARTIC PILLS have been pared with the utmost skill which the medical perfession of this age possesses, and their effects have they have virtues which surpass any combants of medicines hitherto known. Other preputation do more or less good; but this cures such darmous compalaints, so quick and so surely, as teresons compalaints. do more or less good; but this cures such eagnous complaints, so quick and so surely, as to gui an efficacy and a power to uproot disease begin any thing which men have known before. By moving the obstructions of the internal ergus and stimulating them into healthy action, they travist the fountains of life and vigor, — health come anew through the body, and the sick man is we again. They are adapted to disease, and diseas only, for when taken by one in health they probabut little effect. This is the perfection of medica, It is antagonistic to disease, and no more. Take children may take them with impunity. If they are sick they will cure them, if they are well they will do them no harm.

children may take them with impunity. If hey are sick they will cure them, if they are will hey will do them no harm.

Give them to some patient who has been patrated with billous complaint: see his bent-up, us tering form straighten with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy feature blossom into health. Give them to some safeer whose foul blood has burst out in scrofula till is skin is covered with sores; who stands, or six lies in anguish. He has been drenched inside all out with every potion which ingenuity could suggest. Give him these PILLs, and mark the sfee, see the scabs fall from his body; see the new his skin that has grown under them; see the latelyst that is clean. Give them to him whose say humors have planted rheumatism in his joint sid bones; move him, and he screeches with pain it too has been soaked through every musele of he body with liniments and salves; give him the PILLs to purify his blood; they may not cure in for, alas! there are cases which no mortal peach; but mark, he walks with crutches say, and now he walks alone; they have cure his Give them to the lean, sour, haggard dyspic, whose gnawing stoffiach has long ago eaten end smille from his face and every muscle from his heach; see his appetite return, and with it his healt; so the new man. See her that was radiant with hein and loveliness blasted and too early withing away; want of exercise or mental anguish, or multar high disease, has deranged the internal egain. away; want of exercise or mental anguish, or sar lurking disease, has deranged the internal eps of digestion; assimilation or secretion, till the a their office ill. Her blood is vitiated, her healt their office ill. Her blood is vitiated, her healts gone. Give her these PILLS to stimulate the vin principle into renewed vigor, to cast out the structions, and infuse a new vitality into the blot. Now look again—the roses blossom on her their, and where lately sorrow sat joy bursts from ever feature. See the sweet infant wasted with variations and the same sickly features tell you without disguist the same sickly features tell you without disguist the same sickly features tell you without disguist the same sickly features.

feature. See the sweet infant wasted with wars. Its wan, sickly features tell you without digin, and painfully distinct, that they are eating is it away. Its pinched-up nose and ears, and ross sleepings, tell the dreadful truth in language wide every mother knows. Give it the Pills in lay doses to sweep these vile parasites from the bef. Now turn again and see the ruddy bloom of chibhood. Is it nothing to do these things? Nay, in they not the marvel of this age? And yet they done around you every day.

Have you the less serious symptoms of these is tempers, they are the easier cured. Issueic, Costiveness, Headache, Sideache, Heartburn, Fullstomach, Nausea, Pain in the Bowels, Flatiesty, Loss of Appetite, King's Evil, Neuralgia, Gost, inkindred complaints all stise from the derangement which these Pills rapidly cure. Take them proveringly, and under the counsel of a good Physics if you can; if not, take them judiciously by an advice as we give you, and the distressing, singnous diseases they cure, which afflict so many millions of the human race, are east out like the derivation of old—they must burrow in the brutes and in the sea. Price 25 cents per box—5 boxes for \$1.

Through a trial of many years and through every nation of civilized men, Ayen's Cherray Picroulhas been found to afford more relief and to commore cases of pulmonary disease than any she remedy known to mankind. Cases of apparably settled consumption have been cured by it, is thousands of sufferers who were deemed beyond the reach of human aid have been restored to the friends and usefulness, to sound health and the enjoyments of life, by this all-powerful antides the enjoyments of life, by this all-powerful antides the disease of the lungs and throat. Here a cold his eviled on the lungs. The dry, hacking cough, the glassy eye, and the pale, thin features of him the was lately lusty and strong, whisper to all but it fatal symptoms more and more over all his form. He is taking the Cherray Pectoral now; it but to the tenses his cough and wonde his fatal symptoms more and more over all his frant.

He is taking the CHERRY PECTORAL now; his fatal symptoms more and more over all his interest. He is taking the CHERRY PECTORAL now; it has stopped his cough and made his breathing ear; his sleep is sound at night; his appetite rearra, and with it his strength. The dart which piered his side is broken. Scarcely any neighborhood me found which has not some living trophy like the chandow forth the virtues which have wen for the CHERRY PECTORAL an imperishable renown. He its usefulness does not end here. Nay, it stemplishes more by prevention than cure. The complishes more by prevention than care as a state of the change of the prevention of the throat and lungs are easily careful family should have it by them, and they will fail an invaluable protection from the insidious prevent which carries off the parent sheep from many a dock the darling lamb from many a home.

Authenticated evidence of these facts, with first tions for the treatment of each complaint, may be found in Ayer's American Almanac, of which we publish three millions, and scatter time breaders over the earth, in order that the side every show may have before them the information it centils. Druggists and dealers in medicine generally larther for distribution gratis, and alse for safe time medicine, prepared by Dh. J. C. Ayes, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

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HAIR-DYEING. MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Madem Corons and the public, that she has removed to the Washington st., and 20 West st.; where will be feel the Restorative, the most celebrated in the world it prevents hair from turning gray, and products at it prevents hair from turning gray, and product it all diseases of the scalp. She stands seed none in Hair-Dyeing and Champooing.

Ladies waited on at their residences, either it

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Hair dressed in the latest style. She can risk the first people in the cities of Boston, proving the Worcester, and elsewhere. Come and my fer is selves.