TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per an ing, in advance. If Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN

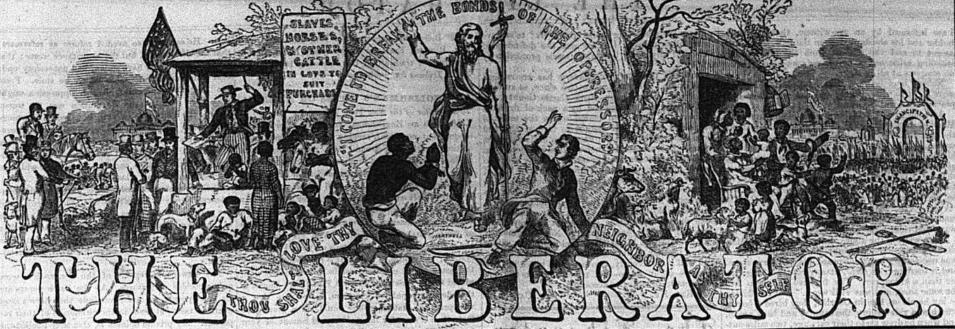
MALARS, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters whing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent,

Advertisements making less than one square inand three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pensylvania, Ohlo and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soare authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Pinancal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the The of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, En-ETT QUINCT, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 40.



- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING. J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell?

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jallers and con-

stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men ar

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathers, in

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

BIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

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

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind. BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1858.

## WHOLE NUMBER, 1450.

# REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

LOYALTY OF THE DEMOCRACY OF MAS. SACHUSETTS TO THE SLAVOCRACY. Extracts from a speech (calculated to delight the hal-body of Southern overseers and slave-drivers,) Secret at a recent Democratic Mass Meeting held Banker Hill, by Hon. E. D. BEACH :-

It is not the bristling hosts of some foreign force we have to fear. We are in no danger from abroad. cha peril would but serve to arouse and fire the

a a peri de of all the States as one man, is the last for power—the much allowed amhition for place and distinction—political distinction and ambition dead, to patriotism and blind to truth -an amount ambition which would not merely comas sa and land, but would did the work of the colution, and roll back the progress of seventy care for a single triumph. It organizes a sectional arty—it proclaims a sectional warfare, of free tats against slave States—it panders to low de ers and local hates-it fires its devotees by fresh mouls to old jealousies, old rivalries, and stimuis now hatrels. It plants Massachusetts in hosde antigonism to Virginia. It sets New York ast Georgia, and calls them enemies, foes. It distributes of his comparisons, inflames had passions are up hat blood, strife and anger. It is the Rebeen party, organized in this way and laboring nd, that the Democratic hosts must confront ol, some or later, this year or the next, over-

m-ways and

e it.

or free

party ition of

on. It

says-

States,

excite-

Repub-

hands

State in

re of the

vernors

an or-

HT.

·!'

foll Re-

Rights, ion, &r., H. C. oel Tif-Miles e, Mrs., a Fara-

octavo. postage, or out.

aton.

Y,'

11.

aston.

)L.

ion will and con-desired and Pro-ences, it ress and int such sourage-

, pleas

ipale

LE

l be ex-

Congre

GS

ET. STON

Too leafers of this party call for an united North rally against a divided South. They ask us to standard, and to march, not under the g which keeps pace to the music of the Union,' it maler their flag, with fifteen stars blotted out. ev ask us to oppose the Government under which live, by which we are guarded, defended, proel. They ask us to join and overthrow the sistration of our choice, elseted by the united sceand votes of the Democracy of the whole Union North as well as South, East as well as West, er arow no political principles—but the negation all principles, blind, mulish opposition. They Ir no creed but the spoils of office and hope of They advance no theories of government, abling us to judge and determine for ourselves bether or not what they would substitute is prefable to what they would overthrow. They call as a duty.'-(saccess, I take it, by any means libery way) and without a why or a wheree, the ask us to join a rebel camp, to run for back, and trust to chance for success. Shall we en-list in such service? Shall we do battle in such a Shall we en-No, my friends-it is better to be right and la thousand times, than wrong and win a hunel victories-successes. It is better to be right ad always in a minority at home, than wrong and wear the tinsel of office.

or shall we stand by the Government that deals im-partially and justly by all?

As a citizen of Massachusetts and the Union, I know of no higher duty, under the law, than to stand by the President who plants himself squarely and firmly upon the Constitution of our country, and administers the government by the rules of law, mawed by clamor and unmoved by threats. I be heve the President has faithfully and honestly and onscientiously discharged the duties of his high ofee, and that he is to-day, by reason of his upright and manly course, stronger in the confidence and frant in the affections of the American people than

It is time that this sectional warfare should cease t is high time that the politicians of Massachusetts hould leave the agitation of this slavery questionfor this is the bitter root of all our political trouas-where the Constitution leaves it, to the States where it exists, to be maintained or abolished, as the

people in those States shall decree.

The people of Massichusetts, in the exercise of the power they possess, early abolished the institu-tion of African slavery within her borders. In the exercise of the same powers, the people may in their leasure restore and re-establish the same institution It rests with the people, and alone with the

suple of Massichusetts.
Virginia and Georgia have no voice in the matter. They have no power over the subject. They have no right to interfere. They may not say to Massa-chusetts and the free States, Restore and establish the institution of slavery, that the system may be uniform throughout the country. Neither may uniform throughout the country. Neither may Missachusetts say to Virginia and the South, abolsh slavery, that the system of free States may be throughout the country. Neither has a fight to exercise authority over the other in this matter. Each is sovereign—each is independent—each must act for itself, and be alone responsible for

Masachusetts early led the way by abolishing starery in her own borders. I apprehend that she was led to this course less as a matter of principle, conscience and duty, than as a matter of conve ice and of interest. Other States followed her lead, and others still have yet to follow in their own time and way—much sooner as a voluntary than an iaroluntary act—and when it shall please God, in his own chosen time and way, the institution of slavery every where will be abolished. For some wise purpose, He has made a distinction in color and capacity and condition between the two races. It omes not us to inquire too critically into the cause or the reason for this distinction, or rashly attempt to change His decrees.

Massachusetts has done within her own borders what she had a perfect right to do whenever the judgment and the will of the people required it. She has, wisely or unwisely, removed the barriers of political distinction between the white man and the ck man. There is a class of men in the State who demand that all the barriers of social distinction shall also be broken down and removed-nay, who would yield to the black man a pre-eminence. They would enrol him in the militia of the Commonwealth, and instal him in the white man's pul-pit; they would robe him with judicial ermine and place him in the jury panel; they would commit to his hands the duties of legislation and the education of the white man's children; they would convert the Commonwealth into an asylum for the free ne-gross expelled as well from the free as the slave States. Already they throng our towns and cities; Already they throng our towns and cities : they hold conventions; they put forth political creeds; they boast of their influence and strength; make claims and extraordinary demands—demands of ominous, disgusting import-repulsive and offen-

This government was established by white men, and should always be controlled by white men. I have no sympathy with the men or the party of men who would elevate the negro to a political and social equality with the white man. I have no manner of patience with the politicians who pander to this sickly sentimentality—this vitiated taste as a means of elevation to popular favor.

for several years past, the hopeless an 'shameless can-constitution! They have prescribed every creed exdidate of the pro-slavery. Border-Raffian Democracy for Governor of Massachusetts. At the conclusion of his despicable harangue, Col. James Gardner, of the different sorts of professions of 'freedom' touch-Georgia, was introduced to the meeting.

### A SLAVEHOLDER AT BUNKER HILL. Col. Gardner said, that under our confederated

system of government, in which so many States and communities live in happiness and prosperity, there are a few great principles recognized which are dear to the hearts of Democrats throughout the extent of this Union. Among these are freedom of worship, equality of rights among citizens, and the sanctity of private property and the sacred obligathe slaves only by exterminating them. Mr. Corwin tion of non-interference in the local and domestic is right. Carry it out, and the surest way to free affairs of the separate States. Under this system, the slaves is to cut their throats, and then of course the great Democratic party exists, and these principles are a common bond of brotherhood and union and citizens of the South feel that they may be at the poor negro. They won't let him live any where, home among the sons of a Northern climate. The Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Lincoln were trying to decroach upon the rights of others that we are usposed to cherish that jealousy, that hostility, and that spirit of conflict, which inspired your fathers and our fathers in the great contest which resulted gross both slace and free, from the free States! Mr. blair, the leading Southern Republican, proposes the Declaration of Independence, and the establish the leading Southern Republican, proposes shment of the Constitution under which we live. to drive them all out of the slace States!

said it was only a day or two since that he saw in the Museum a bill of sale of a negro, dated 1771, from one citizen of Massachusetts to another. Yet the people of Massachusetts got rid of the institution in their own wisdom and in their own good Kansas! While in Massachusetts, the black 'freetime, and without dictation from abroad. That is com' doctrine is, that you are to take the negroes time, and without dictation from any the way we shall do it, if we eyer do, but we scorn dictation from any source or from any quarter.

(Cheers.) When that great battle of constitutional they died! Mr. Hallett said that might be in the liberty for the Anglo-Saxon race was going on in this country, the flag that was unfurled was unfurled over thirteen Colonies, twelve of which recog-would be washed and made as white as the white nized the institution of slavery. It has receded from points where it then existed, and it has adfrom points where it then existed, and it has advanced to others where it now lives and flourishes, of the race is the Massachusetts creed of abolitionand it has not carried desolation in its path; but communities, prosperous, moral and Christian, exist and prosper where that institution flourishes. The same religion, the same love of civil and religious freedom, and for the purity of the ballot box and of the judicial ermine, exists as among you. All that we and the National Democracy ask of the Black Republican party is, that they adhere to the great charter of American liberty, and the rights of the several States under it be strictly construed and sacredly preserved; and the Democracy hold that that man is the best patriot who stands up firmest to the Constitution. The Democracy believe that so long as the Constitution is carried out in its letter, the country will continue prespectors and happy; but and it has not carried desolation in its path; but ism, and we begin to see its effects upon the colored rights. But, happily, the sectional contest is past and gone. The issues which were made in 1851 have one after another been settled. Even Kansas the territory, and there let it kick till it dies of itbleeds no longer. Her wounds are healed, and it is not for a Southern hand to tear them open. (Cheers.) Fanatics and demagogues in the North the President and Congress oppressing Kansas, and the people will again forget their good sense and their legitimate pursuits, but they will fail of their yet holding to that maxim declared by Gen. Jackson-to ask for nothing but what is right, and to

submit to nothing that is wrong. (Cheers.)
In conclusion, Colonel Gardner expressed the that Democratic triumphs were in store, not only in the country, but in Massachusetts. He saw too much good Democratic seed sown to be entirely fruitless. He thought the people might find more congenial employment for Black Republican leaders than sending them to fill national legislative seats, fruitless. and to throw insults in the teeth of their Southern brethren—such as the missionary service to the ne-groes in Africa. (Laughter and cheers.)

At the same pseudo Democratic meeting, En-WARD RIDDLE, of Charlestown, (horse and carriage nuctioneer, and a windy demagogue, always up for a bid' for himself,) was called to preside, and in the course of his tumid harangue, said of the Republican whether she wants to be married or not. Very party-

This is the party which, by their false, selfish and angenerous attacks upon our Southern institutions, have not only embarrassed the best interests of our nechanics, but very materially deteriorated our rade and commerce with the South and West.

This is the party that numbers in its ranks a por

ion of clergymen who defile their sacred calling by oreaching from their pulpits seditious political sen-In one fervent Christian appeal they will invoke a blessing upon mankind, and in another advocate the shedding of fraternal blood, rather than slavery shall any longer exist agreeably to the laws of the country. In a word, this is the party that England abolitionism as absurd and impossible, because the hold the reins of American government aspires to hold the reins of American government which had shown from the beginning that the children which had shown from the children which had s the everlasting sway of Massachusetts. And they really expect to accomplish all this! When dren of Ham could never be brought into social that day arrives, our national constellation shines no American independence will only be known as an historical event, and the plains of our republic will be bleached with the bones of the national and God, who created the negroes black for some wise patriotic men of our generation. But, in the language of one whose name will never die, 'We shall come to no such ignoble end. We shall live, and not die. The ill-omened sounds of fanaticism will be hushed; the ghastly spectres of secession and disunion will disappear, and the enemies of united constitutional liberty, if their hatred cannot be appeas-ed, may prepare to sear their eye-balls as they behold the steady flight of the American Eagle on his burished wings for years and years to come.

### HOW AN ABOLITION APOSTATE AND A VENAL DEMAGOGUE CAN TALK.

Extracts from a dirty speech delivered by Benza-IN F. HALLETT, at the State Democratic Convention

This Hon. (?) E. D. Brack is, and has been by and common sense, church and Bible, law and

to supreme love of the colored race.

He had not time to contrast, as should be done. ing the negro question which were made by the Republicans, so called, in and out of New England. So absurd and impracticable are these theories of negro 'fresdam,' about which they talk so much, that their last idol, Mr. Tom Corwin, of Ohio, declares that the only way by which they propose to liberate all the slaves in the Union is to cut their throats! That is really and in fact the only prac-

Just so Mr. Senator Trumbull and the Republibetween the citizens of Massachusetts and Georgia; cans out West go for a war of extermination upon colle of the South are glad to see the prosperity of feat Mr. Douglas for the Senate, in Illinois, with you here, and it is only when you trespass and en- this sort of abolitionism, and therefore he hoped that croach upon the rights of others that we are dis- Judge Douglas would beat them. Mr. Trumbull (Applause.)

Col. Gardner, alluding to the slavery question, with free white men exclusively, and the negroes

Shall we strengthen the arm that scatters the frebrands of discord at home, and would pall down the temple of liberty and security above our heads; or shall we stand by the Government that deals impatially and justly by all?

The Constitution is carried out in its letter, the country will continue prosperous and happy; but that the moment these great principles which are mbalmed in our hearts are torn down and trampled in our bearts are torn down and trampled a big fish knew that it always kicked and flounced and made a great bother for a little while after you sand, and will be scattered to the four winds; and got it out of the water, but let it alone, and it is netter, the it had settled it as to the admission of new States, and now it is settled in Kanass and the territories; and let our opponents struggle as they may they cannot resuscitate it. Every body who had landed a big fish knew that it always kicked and flounced and made a great bother for a little while after you sand, and will be scattered to the four winds; and that the same principles which inspired our forefathers to draw the sword for the protection of their head. And it would be just so with this ugly black rights, will band our several sections in organiza- fish that has been soiling our political waters, this tions for the protection of themselves and their Kansas slavery agitation. It was all that was left

> (Cheers.) Fanatics and demagogues in the North the President and Congress oppressing Kansas, and may endeavor to stir up bad blood for purposes of forcing a slave Constitution upon her which she their own, and to fan the fires of fanaticism, so that the people will again forget their good sense and their legitimate pursuits, but they will fail of their had been fit to become a State—a poor, little, weak purpose. The South remains quiet, non-aggressive, and miserable territory, of a transient and shifting yet self-protecting; capable of taking care of herself. population, without money enough in all her bor-ders to build a State House or court house, or even a jail-and she will need the jail more than any thing else, judging from the specimens we have sent there. (Laughter.) Why, it was a mercy that she was not a State, and obliged to support herself. And after all, it turns out that she do self to be a State quite yet. That is the oppres-

sion and injustice to Kansas!

For a long time, nobody could tell what she did want. Finally, we told her she might come into the Union if she wanted to, and then fix up her matters to suit herself. She rejects the proposition, and says she don't want to come in. We say, very well, wait till you do want to! (Applause.) If that is oppression and violence, let the abolitionist kick at it, and make the most of it! Just as if a proposition of marriage should be made to a very fickle young lady, and she can't make up her mind well, you say, wait till you are old enough to make

up your mind! That is the terrible oppression with which Kansas has been treated! And now, all we say is, let her wait till she has grown big enough to set up housekeeping for herself, and we shan't object, in her case, whether she has 93,000 inhabitants or not, when she asks to come in, if she behaves decently, and can really make up her mind what she wants, and comes to Congress with a Constitution republi-can in form. That was the end of Kansas, and with it would be the end of 'negroism.'

Mr. Hallett further regarded the doctrines of New When dren of Ham could never be brought into social to force such an unnatural condition of society in purpose, and has always permitted them to be held in bondage, should be left the disposition of that race of men who are in slavery. At all events, what was done in Massachusetts was of no more consequence, as affecting their condition, than the action of the African king of Dahomey, who won-dered what the rest of the world thought of him and his government! Massachusetts was a very boast-ful State at home, but she was a very small State when you got a hundred miles away from her. Her political bigotry and bitter denunciations of other States have deprived her of all respect and of all just influence in the nation.

Where, under her present system, has she any in fluence for any good purpose? She is degraded and despited for her wild abolitionism, as 'the negro There is yet this black mist hanging over the common sense of Massachusetts,—this negro fanaticism, not unlike her ancient delusion upon witchcraft. The fanaticism of witchcraft ruled the State seven or eight years before the people drove it out, and he thought that the abolition witchcraft would last about as long. It was true, there had been no recent hanging of witches or Quakers in Massachusets when the abolition is have not hung men or women, they have hung and banished decen-State,' and the only thing that saves this political

### SELECTIONS.

WHAT THEY MEAN BY 'NATIONAL.'

There have arisen men of a pro-slavery party in the North who are doing and will do what they can to deaden the sympathy and root out the love of liberty, which has its abode in every true Massachusetts heart. There is no doubt at all that the aristogratic element, which has its basis on mere money or assumption, is somewhat active just now in ou midst. A genuine aristocracy, founded upon public sentiment, exalted talents or philanthropic deeds, we respect; but the mere assumption, the counterfeit, which has its origin and its end in office-holding, and the accumulation of money, we despise. It is this latter class which comprises the pillars and foundation-stone of Massachusetts Buchananism. It has an utter horror of a negro, because it is pleasing to the South to have it so, and it affirms very oracularly that a 'nigger' is much better off as a slave than he would be as a freeman. You cannot hundred and forty-seven thousand five hundred and impress it with a generous emotion. It is always twenty-five are owners and hirers of slaves. ready to return a fugitive, to flunkey to a slaveholder, to sheer at bleeding Kansas, to ridicule the suf- who dictate to the North; who rule us of the free ferings of Mr. Sumner, and to say that Brooks serv states with an iron rod; who threaten, through ed him right when he struck him down in the Sen- their northern parasites, to subdue us; who say that ate Chamber. It will not hesitate to claim for the unless their will is obeyed without a murmur, they colle, the chain-gang and the auction-block Chris- and their overseers will dissolve this Union; who

tian sanctification. This class of men, aided and backed by the National Administration, have done more to retard the hirelings in the territories, burn the cabins, steal the progress of truth and Christian civilization in this ountry than most of the other causes combined. They would, to-day, establish slavery in Massachu-squatters.

Setts, if it were possible for them to do it, and they Read the subjoined classification of the negro would put it into their next platform, that no man drivers of the southern states, and then decide should be regarded a Democrat who does not own at whether or not you will submit any longer to an least one negro. This would be made the test of a oligarchy so contemptible in point of numbers, so man's nationality, and of his regard for the Union. despotic in character, and so inhuman in creed. We do not overstate the fact. Every one can see that these men are at heart as much in favor of slave-holding as any of the planters in South Carolina. 5; 6,572 hold from 5 to 10; 5,067 hold from 10 to holding as any of the planters in South Carolina. It is the innate principle of aristocratic domination | 20; 3,524 hold from 20 to 50; 957 hold from 50 to which pervades their whole system, and gives tone to their political creed. When they say a man is Arkansas—Has 5,999 slaveholders. 1,383 hold by not national, they mean that he is an anti-slavery

man. When they speak of nationality, they mean a to 10; 788 hold from 10 to 20; 382 hold from 20 pro-slavery nationality, and nothing else. They say to 50; 109 hold from 50 to 100; 19 hold from 100 Massachusetts is not national in her sentiments, be-Massachusetts is not national in her sentiments, because Massachusetts is anti-slavery in her sentifiements; and when they say, as they did at the meeting in Charlestown, they must send men to Congress who will be national, they mean that they must send men who will vote as Mr. Keitt, Stephens of Georgia Massachusetts is anti-slavery of the District of Columbia—There are 1,477 slavely leaders, 760 hold 1 slave; 539 hold from 1 to 20; who will be national, they mean that they must send men who will vote as Mr. Keitt, Stephens of Georgia Massachusetts is anti-slavery in her sentified to 200; and 2 hold from 200 to 300.

In the District of Columbia—There are 1,477 slavely from 1 to 20; and 2 hold from 20 to 300.

In the District of Columbia—There are 1,477 slavely from 20 to 300.

In the District of Columbia—There are 1,477 slavely from 20 to 300.

In the District of Columbia—There are 1,477 slavely from 20 to 300.

In the District of Columbia—There are 1,477 slavely from 20 to 300.

In the District of Columbia—There are 1,477 slavely from 20 to 300.

In the District of Columbia—There are 1,477 slavely from 20 to 300.

In the District of Columbia—There are 1,477 slavely from 20 to 300.

In the District of Columbia—There are 1,477 slavely from 20 to 300. men who will vote as Mr. Keitt, Stephens of Georgia, Mason of Virginia, and other leaders of the propagandists, vote. That is what they mean, and 20 hold from 10 to 20. all that they mean. Instead of taking their stand on the side of liberty, they bow their necks, like abject serfs, to the will of a lot of slaveholders, who, while they rule them, despise them, and who will 104 hold from 10 to 20; 349 hold from 20 to 50; while they rule them, despise them, and who will 104 hold from 50 to 100; 20 hold from 100 to 200; reject and revile them when they are of no further 1 holds from 300 to 500.

service.

No one knows better than this same class that no State in the Union has been less aggressive upon the South, or more obedient, more loyal to the requirements of the Constitution, than Massachusetts; but from 100 to 200; 4 hold from 300 to 500; 2 hold because Massachusetts will not bow her neck to the from 500 to 1000. because Massachusetts will not bow her neck to the assumptions of an oligarchy, or bare her back to the lash of the overseer, or bow her head and kiss the dust from the master's shoe, she is sectional, fanatical and unloyal. God grant that she may ever from 20 to 50; 53 hold from 10 to 20; 1,198 hold from 20 to 50; 53 hold from 50 to 100; 5 hold of the presenter and unity in the past and the glory of t on the map of the Union, fills more pages in the 20 to 50; 728 hold from 50 to 100; 274 hold from history of the Union than any other in it; and this loo to 200; 25 hold from 200 to 300; 6 hold from is because her people have minds and hearts imbued 300 to 500; 4 hold from 500 to 1000. is because her people have minus and hearts imputed 300 to 500; 4 hold from 500 to 1000.

Maryland has 16,040 slaveholders. 4,825 hold 1 intelligence and courage to speak for it wherever they may be. to 10; 1,822 hold from 10 to 20; 555 hold from 100 to 50; 72 hold from 50 to 100; 7 hold from 100

THE CHARLESTOWN RESOLUTIONS. The speeches have been made, the proces-the music, the fireworks have disappeared. patriotism of her people impugned. Sectionalism has been severely culfed, and the poor black man has again been crucified. The administration of James to 10; 1810 hold from 10 to 20; 345 hold from 20 Buchanun has been culogised, and a surfeit of fulome flattery has been offered to the shrine from to 300.

whence come the spoils and honors of federal office.

It is an easy thing to get up demonstrations like this in the vicinity of Boston. The hordes of custom-house officers, post-office clerks, navy-yard contom-house officers, post-office clerks, navy-yard coning here, swarm on occasions like this, had been a hive, and go buzzing about with glee like a swarm on a bed of poppies or a field of clover. Great is not a bed of poppies or a field of clover. Great is hold 1 slave; 6164 hold from 1 to 5 slaves; 6311 hold from 5 to 10; 4955 hold from 10 to 20; 3200 hold from 50 to 100; 382

Democracy! great is the power of federal patronage!
We have read the speeches and considered the resolutions. They all, speeches and resolutions, have one key-note, and that is SLAVERY. Much is said The resolutions directly, much is left for inference. distinctly claim for the slaveholder the same right to take his slave property into the Territories of the Union, and to have it protected, as they do for the New England manufacturer to take his cottons and calicoes into the Territories, and have them pro-This is the first time, we believe, that any party

in Massachusetts has had the hardihood to express a sentiment so at war with humanity, with sound policy, and with the past history of the country; and this is the doctrine which the people of Massachusetts are called upon to endorse at the next election, by giving their votes to the Democratic candidate. The people are called upon to give a voluntary endorsement of the Dred Scott decision, a decirate of the Dred Scott decision of the Dred S sion at war with the entire constitutional policy advocated by Mr. Webster during his whole life, and the decisions of the Supreme Court given by Chief Justice Marshall, and with the uniform practice of the Federal Government from its origin to the ad- from 300 to 500. vent of James Buchanan. No principle of the government was ever better understood than this, that slavery could exist nowhere except by positive law. So said the early Presidents, and Congresses, and Courts. So said Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John McLean, Judge Curtis; and such was the universal opinion of the Whig party of this country, as exinced by their resolutions, platforms, speeches. evinced by their resolutions, platforms, speeches, votes and practices; and such, we may say, was the expressed opinion of the Democratic party of the Free States, and especially of Massachusetts. Against this accumulated and concurrent testimony of the past, we have the resolutions adopted at Charles-town on Monday night, which, in these words, affirm 'the rights of citizens of territories coming from North or South, involving their property of all descriptions, whether of fabrics of New England manufacture, or the Property in Negroes, are Sa-

enumeiated in this resolution are as diametrically opposed to the doctrines of the old Whig party and of Mr. Webster as are the doctrines of Mahomet to those of the New Testament. They are as pernicious as they are infamous. They open our territories to the influx of slavery, and there is no power either in Congress or the people of the territory to prevent it. This is Democracy, this is what the people of Massachusetts must subscribe to before ey can be regarded as 'national,' and as fit to be regarded as lovers of the Union. It was very appropriate to burn ' blue-lights ' when such doctri were being enunciated at the base of Bunker Hill. We are glad, however, that the resolutions have been passed, for we think, before the canvas is closed, the people will understand their purport, and forswear their treachery.

### From the Chicago Tribune. OUR NEGRO DRIVERS.

There are upwards of six millions of white men in the Southern States. Of this number, only three

It is this petty and tyrannical black aristocracy suppress freedom of speech, the free press and pulpits in their own unhappy section, and by their ruffian property, violate the wives and daughters, sack the cities, insult, imprison, shoot and scalp the free state

In Alabama—There are 29,295 holders of slaves,

Arkansas—Has 5,999 slaveholders. 1,383 hold 1 slave; 1,951 hold from 1 to 5; 1,365 hold from 5

Florida-Has 3,520 slaveholders. 699 hold one

to 200; 1 holds from 300 to 500.
Mississippi has 23,116 slaveholders. 3,640 hold

The Democratic meeting in Charlestown has been 1 slave; 6,228 hold from 1 to 5; 5,143 hold from 5 to 10; 4,025 hold from 10 to 20; 2,964 hold from 20 to 50; 910 hold from 50 to 100; 189 hold from The Union, for the ten-thousandth time, has been saved, Massachusetts has been again abused, and the 300 to 500; 18 hold from 500 to 300; 8 hold from 500 to 1,000.

to 50; 19 hold from 50 to 100; 1 holds from 200

from 20 to 50; 485 hold from 50 to 100 tractors, their dependants and expectants all cluster-ing here, swarm on occasions like this, like bees in from 20 to 50; 485 hold from 50 to 100; 76 hold from 100 to 200; 12 hold from 200 to 300; 3 hold

hold from 20 to 50; 990 hold from 50 to 100; 382 hold from 100 to 200; 69 hold from 200 to 300 hold from 300 to 500; 2 hold from 500 to 1000; two-one of whom is Mr. Aiken, the democraticandidate for speaker of the House of Representatives-hold from 1000 to 2000 human souls in bond-

Tennessee has 33,864 slaveholders. 7,616 hold 1 slave; 10,582 hold from 1 to 5; 8,314 hold from 5 to 10; 4,352 hold from 10 to 20; 2,202 hold from 20 to 50; 276 hold from 50 to 100; 19 hold from 100 to 200; 2 hold from 200 to 300; 1 holds

Tom 100 to 500; 2 hold from 250 to 500, 7 hold from 300 to 500.

Texas has 7,747 slaveholders. 1,935 hold 1 slave; 2,640 hold from 1 to 5; 1,585 hold from 5 to 10; 1,121 hold from 10 to 20; 374 hold from 20 to 50; 82 hold from 50 to 100; 9 hold from 100 to 200;

slave; 15,550 hold from 1 to 5; 13,030 hold from 5 to 10; 9,456 hold from 10 to 20; 4,880 hold from 20 to 50; 646 hold from 50 to 100; 107 hold from 100 to 200; 8 hold from 200 to 300; 1 holds

Holders of	1 slave	68,820
45 X44 2721	1 to 5 slaves	105,683
into et aria la	5 to 10 slaves	80,765
resc <b>44</b> 2000	10 to 20 slaves	54,595
447	20 to 50 slaves	29,733
with #4 And Hall	50 to 100 slaves	6,196
41	100 to 200 slaves	1,479
ALC: SPE	200 to 300 slaves	187
10116053	300 to 500 slaves	56
10 1 K 100 k	500 to 1000 slaves	9
10 PERSONAL	1000 to 2000 slaves	1 2

### THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A recent decision in what is familiarly known as the Dred Scott case has brought this Court promi-This is what we call 'putting it strong.' The the Dred Scott case has brought this Court promimen who passed these resolutions affect great regard nently before the public. It may, therefore, be innently before the public. It may, therefore, be i

pointed by the President, with the confirmation of the Senate. These nine Judges meet at Washing-ton, on the first Monday in December, and constitute the Supreme Court of the United States. It is said that the Circuits have always been so arranged that a majority of the Judges has been from slaveholding states. At all events, such is the case at

Each of the nine Circuits, as now constituted, embraces the following States. We annex the name of the Judge and the population of each Circuit according to the census of 1850.

First Circuit-Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island—Benjamin R. Curtis of Massachusetts, Judge—Population, 2,043,204. Second Circuit—Vermont, Connecticut, and New York—Samuel Nelson, of New York, Judge—Popu-

Third Circuit-New Jersey and Pennsylvania, Robert C. Grier, of Pennsylvania, Judge-Popula-

tion, 2,801,341.
Fourth Circuit—Delaware, Maryland and Virginia—Peter V. Daniel of Virginia, Judge—Popu-lation, slaves included, 2,046,227; slaves excluded,

1,531,041. Fifth Circuit-Alabama and Louisiana-John A Campbell of Alabama, Judge—Population, slaves included, 1,289,885; slaves excluded, 701,732.

Sixth Circuit—North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—James M. Wayne of Georgia, Judge—Population, slaves included, 1,643,731; slaves excluded, 789,932 excluded, 789,932. Seventh Circuit—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and

Michigan-John M'Lean of Ohio, Judge-Popula tion, 4,217,939. Eighth Circuit-Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri-John Catron of Tennessee, Judge-Popula-tion, slaves included, 2,667,166; slaves excluded,

Ninth Circuit—Mississippi and Arkansas—Popu-lation, slaves included, 816,223; slaves excluded

Four free states, Iowa, Wisconsin, California and

Minnesota; and two slave states, Florida and Texas, are not included within any Circuit. The Ninth Circuit is without a resident Judge; but the Fourth has two-Roger B. Taney of Mary-land, and Peter V. Daniel of Virginia. The former

is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Thirteen Free States, with a population of 12,-844,790, are divided into four Circuits, and furnish four Judges of the Supreme Court. Thirteen Slave States, with an aggregate population of 8,513,232, or a free population of 5,735,921, furnish five Judges, one of whom is the Chief Justice.

If we are accused of a sectional spirit in making these comparisons, we would remind the reader that Congress has shown the same, by setting off the Free States into Circuits by themselves, and the Slave States into Circuits by themselves. It did not use to be so before sectionalism became so rampant at

Washington.
In the last Congress, the thirty-fourth, at the close of the last session, a resolution, at the instance of Mr. Stanton of Ohio, was passed by the House, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to procure from the Clerks of the several Circuit and District Courts a statement of the number of cases on their respective dockets. The report made at the last session, shows that two Free State Circuits, the Second and Seventh, have each more business than all the five Slave State Circuits put together. Mr. Stanton had the report referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of re-organizing the Circuits so as to equalize the busi-ness. But they made no report, and Mr. Stanton

says, they never will.

The Judges are appointed by the President and a majority of the Senate. In making these appointments, sectional considerations appear to have a decided influence. When the last vacancy occurred in the Second or New York Circuit, Chancellor Walworth of New York was nominated. His democracy was unquestioned; but he was suspected of unsound ness on the slavery question. So he was rejected by the Senate, and Judge Nelson appointed in his place. Senator Badger of North Carolina was nominated to fill the last vacancy in the Fifth Circuit, but he had expressed the opinion that Congress had the right to prohibit slavery in the territories. So the Senate rejected him, and put Judge Campbell in the

Senate rejected that, and pure stage. Charpers when the place.

By these and other like changes, so as to get the right tools in the right place, the President and Senate, representing the great and mighty overshadowing oligarchy of this country, at length formed Supreme Court, whose blanted moral perceptions, local quibbling, and strong sectional prejudices were legal quibbling, and strong sectional prejudices were enough for the Dred Scott decision, and, perhaps, for something more.

### DRED SCOTT GONE TO FINAL JUDG-MENT.

The old negro whose name has attained such historical prominence in this country, in connection with the Missouri compromise, the Supreme Court, and the general question of African slavery, is now done with the things of time; and, though he had no status before the Supreme Court of the United Status before a reason that his colors. States, there is no reason to suppose that his color or condition excluded him from the presence of the great Judge of the universe. In ages yet to come, when the names of the minor actors in the politics of the day will have been forgotten, Dred Scott and the decision which bears his name will be familiar the decision which bears his name will be familiar words in the mouth of the ranting demagogue in rostrum and pulpit, and of the student of political history. The telegraph informs us that Dred died on Friday, the 17th inst., in the city of St. Louis; and, although the Supreme Court of the United States overruled his claims to freedom, he died a free man, and with the consciousness that his wife Harriett and his two young daughters, Eliza and Lizzie, were also loosed from their bonds.

Although Dred's name has made such a stir in the world, his life was by no means an eventful one. He

world, his life was by no means an eventful one. He was born on the plantation of the Blow family, in Virginia, and up to about his tenth year he enjoyed his share of the fun frolic and sports that usually fall to the lot of such fortunate ebon youngsters. fall to the lot of such fortunate ebon youngsters. He was subsequently carried by his master to St. Louis, and it was during his abode in that city, we believe, that he changed masters, Blow having sold him to Dr. Emerson, then a surgeon in the United States army. In the course of his new master's inilitary career, Dred found himself, from 1834 to 1836, located at the military post at Rock Island, in Illinois, and subsequently at the since famous Fort Snelling, in Minnesota. Dr. Emerson died, and his widow became, and now is, the wife of the Hon. his widow became, and now is, the wife of the Hon. Calvin C. Chaffee, member of Congress from the

State of Massachusetts.

For some ten years before the death of Dr. Emer-For some ten years before the death of Dr. Emerson—which event occurred about twelve years since
—he had resided in St. Louis, Dred Scott being one
one of the household. But while at Fort Snelling,
Dred had taken unto himself as wife the girl Harriett, then also a slave of Major Taliaferro, of the
United States army. This was his second wife. His
first died childless. Harriett bore him four children, two only of whom are living. Their names
are Eliza and Lizzie, and their ages are respectively
about ten and fiteen. about ten and fifteen.

After the death of Doctor Emerson, Dred Scott became the body servant of Capt. Bainbridge, and was at Corpus Christi on the breaking out of the

On his return to St. Louis, he made application to of his return to St. Louis, he made application to his late mistress on the subject of purchasing the freedom of himself and family. She, however, was averse to the proposition, and refused to entertain it. Then it was that the Dred Scott case comenced Dred was informed that having been volum tarily taken by his master into free territory (Illinois and Minnesota), he by that act became free. He, therefore, about ten years ago, brought a suit for his freedom against the executor of Dr. Emerson's will—Mr. John F. A. Sanford—and the Circuit Court of St. Louis decided it in his favor. That decision, however, was overruled by the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri; and thence it came before the Supreme Court of the United States, which refused to entertain it on the ground that the descendants of Africans who had been sold here as the United States, and therefore not entitled to sue in the Supreme Court. This decision was made the text for vituperative assaults from the press, pulpit and rostrum against the Supreme Court of the United States; and as well for the principles it settles as
for the dicta it lays down, will continue to be, as it
has been, the fruitful theme of politicians of both
sections for perhaps centuries to come.

But, although the decision was not such as Dred
Scott had been led to believe or hope, and although

under it he and his family were in the condition of chattel property, still he, in reality, lost nothing by it. His real owner had been Mr. Chaffee, although the suit was brought against Sanford, the executor of Emerson's will. A representative of the commonwealth of Massachusetts could not, with any sort of grace, be the proprietor of human chattels. But, as he was a non-resident of the State, he could not, under the laws of Missouri, emancipate his slaves. the disposition to do so exists, as it did in this case. The Scotts—parents and children—were conveyed back to the representative of their original proprietor, Mr. Taylor Blow, of St. Louis—one of them boys he was raised with '-as Dred used to expressit, and this Mr. Blow formally entered up their

emancipation in the proper court.

Dred was probably not over fifty years of age at his death, although the general impression was that he was quite an old darkey. His widow is considerably his junior. She follows the business of a laundress in St. Louis, and Dred used to aid her in the business by carrying the clothes back and forward. The girls disappeared as soon as they learned the effect of the Dred Scott decision, but they subsequently returned to the parental roof,—N.Y. Herald.

KIDNAPPING AT OBERLIN!--THE PEO-PLE EXCITED. . Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune

OBERLIN, Ohio, Sept. 14, 1858. I was in one of the bookstores about 1:30 p. m. yesterday, when a gentleman came rushing in, pale with excitement, and cried out, 'They have carried off one of our men in broad daylight, and are an hour on their way already! 'They can't have him?' we all screamed together.

and rushed into the street. The news was only just getting out, having come from a gentleman who hanced to meet the fleeing party, a mile or two south of the village. Brief words were spoken and then a rush to the livery stables. But nearly all the horses were out. Such as could be obtained were speedily on their way. Farmers' wagons, private carriages, and every back in town were chartered as fast as they could be. In fifteen minutes the square was alive with students and citizens arried with weapons of death. Revolvers slid quietly into their places, rifles were loaded and capped, and shot-guns, muskets, pistols and knives bristled or peeped on every side. The great difficulty experienced in get-ting conveyances, however, was a serious hindrance, and it was a full hour before I could get started.

This side of Pittsfield our tire ran off, but in ten minutes we had it on again. So far as we could learn, the kidnappers had taken the road to Wellington, which would be their nearest station on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad: and we knew that if they waited there for the train, they could not get away till 5 o'clock. We pressed on hard, and made the nine miles in a trille over an hour. Passing through Pittsfield, we hallooed to a group at the store, and bade them join us. Some ellow responded, ' We're all Democrats here! Lay that away against election. When we had arrived within two miles of Wellington, a young man met us, driving furiously, and begged us to push on with all possible haste, as the rascals were already overtaken and surrounded! You may guess that no grass grew under our feet. Arrived at last, we dismounted a little outside, and forming in order marched up with arms in sight. Quite a crowd were collected, but only a few seemed resolute, though all were intensely anxious and excited. They received us with great cheering, as they did also the companies that kept constantly arriving thereafter. second story of the Brick Hotel; but the landlord, who was a faithful Buchaneer, determined to keep every one out. A Justice of the Peace and his as sistants, however, could not be kept out, and went up to make official inquiries. After them also a few f our own company by some means gained admittance, and learning the facts reported them to us.

It seems that a young colored boy, 18 or 20 years of age, had been wicked enough to run away from somewhere down South, having that disposition to better his circumstances, if possible, than which nothing could be more laudable. Correspondence had been going on with reference to said if at I informed you of a few days since, by which means somebody had come for him, but whether it was his master or not, I did not positive-U. S. Marshal Lowe, had forms of papers with him, purporting to have been issued by U. S. authorities at Columbus, but mysteriously lacking a seal! there was no assurance whatever, therefore, that these persons had even the shadow of the Great Pirate Act to shield them, and the crowd began to get very ominously restive. By this time the alarm had spread widely, the accessions from Oberlin had become formidable, and the square was nearly full. Hundreds of ladies crowded the sidewalks, the stores, all adjacent windows, and the nearest roofs. The crowd began to cry fiercely, 'Bring him out! 'Bring out the man!' 'Out with him!' 'Out! Companies of men, fully armed, repeatedly neared the door, ready for their work; but were met as frequently by the local officials before mentioned, with the solemn assurance that if they would only be patient, the Marshal and his men should be sted for kidnapping, and be judged by the letter

But minutes lengthened into half hours, and half hours, added to each other, drew on the night. The prospect was getting dark. The rumor was rife, and scarcely questioned, that a telegram had been sent to the United States Marshal at Cleveland for military succor, and although they could not come in by the 5 o'clock train, they might charter an ex-tra. The men would wait no longer, and prepared again for the assault. The poor fellow's pleading face at the attic window stirred the blood too deep for quiet, and the word went round again that he must be brought out! The local officials now withdrew, promising not to interfere in any way. Just now, too, the Marshal approached, under the proone of our party, and, going a few doors one side, drew half the crowd after him to read his papers. He thought that his papers, when exposed to view, would frighten everybody home. Poor man! his simplicity was to be pitied. The warrant of a company of pirates, though they sit in Columbia's capitol, has no right in it; and the power of Democracy was weakness that day. While the Marshal was reading, the front door was thrown open, and the crowd rushed up, headed by

ersons who carried no illegal weapons.

The landlord soon appeared here, however, and seriously hindered those who sought entrance. In a twinkling, therefore, a ladder was placed against the balcony, guarded at both ends by the right men, and all went up who desired. Some picked men were marshaled and led up the second flight of stairs to the attic door. Two or three men were inside to guard the prey, and one or more who had better mo-tives. But resistance was not thought of, for although the assailants would not have guard so long as they were quiet, the first shot or stroke of resistance would have been answered in kind. After a moment's hesitation, the door was unfastened from within, opened from without, and the next instant, while the crowd rushed down the front way, huzzaing at the top of their lungs, the prisoner was borne out through a rear door, to carriage in waiting, and immediately took his depar u re for the North, amid the shouts of his friends

I am informed by an eye-witness, that the slave-holder and his assistant were in the hall, during the their fellow-men. Let me ask the defenders of holder and his assistant were in the hall, during the ascent to and the descent from the attic, quietly standing aside out of every one's way, and having crime?

no weapons at all in sight.

Nobody here believes that land-pirates have any more right to ' life, liberty and the pursuit of hap-

offer him a ride but into the country and back again. and when he drew up to their carriage, two miles outside the village, they obliged him to change convey-ances, and at once hurried him off. They selected the daytime and the dinner hour for their work, for the obviously good reason that every one was then least suspicious. The conduct of Marshal Dayton had put every one upon their guard at sight, and it would have been almost impossible to have succeeded in any other method beside that chosen. The Marshal's papers were returnable in Columbus, where, of course, every thing would have been quietly settled. It was unmitigated kidnapping, so far as it went; but, bless God, it didn't go far. No one was furt, not a shilling's damage was done, not a shot freed and the low saved. fired, and the boy saved!

The Kentucky officer appeared upon the balcony, under protection, and said he had come to execute the laws, but we had been too much for him! A gentleman instantly sprang upon a box, and begged him to carry back to Kentucky, 'That no one need come here to carry off our citizens, for they would find us too much for 'em every time! We believe in State Sovereignty, and the moment a slave touches Ohio soil he is free, and all the South combined can-not carry him back, if we say No!'. The Kentuckbe graciously spared, and received the same assurgiven before. I have just this moof the indulgence granted them, is to tarry quietly in their quarters, and plot further mischief. students of yesterday's party, returning to-day for a their cooperation. missing gun, were pursued by the Marshal, and by the hardest driving only escaped him. We shall not tolerate this. If they do not leave soon, we shall send a Committee to see them off. Had they not appeared to realize most fully their hair-breadth eslast evening, we should have insisted upon see ing them on board the next train, without compro

But to conclude. The whole line of our return march was triumphal. Nearly every farm-house had emptied its occupants into the road to cheer and bless us, and we returned their greetings in the warmest style. At home, the whole town was out. In front of the Post-Office they joined us in three terrific groans for Democracy, and three glorious cheers for Liberty. In front of the Palmer House these were repeated, and then one standing up, com-manded silence, and spoke as follows: Gentlemen, we know not what may hereafter be attempted. But we want to know who can be relied on. So many of you as will here solemnly pledge yourselves t rally on the instant of an alarm, armed and ready to pursue and rescue, say 'Aye!'
The response was enough to make a man's hair

stand up. It was repeated three times. Three were given for Marshal Dayton, through whose voluntary correspondence the fugitive's retreat was discovered, as there are the best reasons for believing. He wisely left town, and kept away from Wellington. When he returns, if he dare return at all, he must either come penitent, or he may Compt de Volney, Charles Blount, Percy Bysshe have serious groanings to do for himself. The popu-Shelley, Claude Arian Helyetius, Frances W. D'Aruslace are almost furious at him. Finally, it was voted with deafening unanimity that whoever laid hands on a black man in this community, no matter what the color of authority, would do so at the peril of his life! If the occasion comes, it will be seen ker. However erroneous some of the opinions of these that this was no empty talk. Wo to the slave-holder or Marshal that comes prowling about Ober-lin hereafter! A fugitive cannot be taken from here. A number of speeches kept the crowd together until a late hour.

### NEGRO EQUALITY.

Mr. Cox, the Democratic candidate for Congress in Europe, and wrote letters home to the States-man, under the signature of Buckeye Abroad.' brayery of their unsharkled spirits and appreciate the These letters attracted a good deal of attention, and have since been published in book form, and introduced into our School Libraries by Mr. Barney, the powers. late Superintendent of Common Schools in this State. owing extracts from that book will show what Mr. Cox's sentiments were on 'negro equality' at that time. The scene described occurred in Rome. He says :-

Soon there arises in this chamber of theatrical glitter, a plain, unquestioned African, and he utters the sermon in facile Latinity, with graceful manner.

His dark hands gestured harmoniously with the rogle for independence, and contains many exciting pasund periods, and his swart visage beamed with a high order of intelligence.
What a commentary was here upon our Ameri-

can prejudice! The head of the great Catholic Church, surrounded by the ripest scholars of the age, listening to the eloquence of the despised negro, and thereby illustrating to the world the common of brotherhood which binds the human race. I confess that, at first, it seemed to me a sort of theatrical mummery, not being familiar with such admixtures of society. But, on reflection, I discerned in it the same influence which, during the dark ages, conferred such inestimable blessings on mankind.

Hoop de D'Albert. parians overrun the Western Empire to the time of the revival of letters, the influence of the Church of Rome had been generally favorable to science, to civilization, and to good government. Why? Because her system held then, as it holds now, all distinctions of caste as odious.'—p. 133.

HE BRINGS AWAY A TROPHY.

'The sermon of the Abyssinian, in beautiful print, was distributed at the door. I bring one home as a trophy, and a souvenir, of a great truth, which Americans are prone to deny or contemn. -р. 134.

No one would imagine, after reading these extracts, that Mr. Cox was violently opposed to \*ne-gro equality.' On the contrary, he condemned the prejudice against negroes so prevalent in America, ind after listening to the very eloquent and unctious discourse of that negro in Rome, with the ripest brotherhood which binds the human race.'- Urbana, (O.) Citizen.

#### Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. SLAVEHOLDING RUFFIANISM.

About a year since, in Rock Castle County, Ky. several guardians of the institution deflocated your lock, the pastor. Rev. Mr. Coolidge, of the Orthocated to the worship of God by an Anti-Slavery Christian church. But finding this insufficient to deter the faithful minister, the Rev. John G. Fee, ed Mr. Heywood's lecture, Mr. H. spoke in a from coming to his appointments, they next seized calm, argumentative, and very earnest manner. He him while preaching the word of life, and dragged him like a dog, amid the most horrid oaths and vulgarities, out of their county, swearing that if he ever returned, they would kill him. These crimes were gree, and to act in all circumstances, and towards all deemed necessary for the protection of Slavery. persons guilty of this great sin, with at least the same Deemed so not only by a drunken mob, but by the Deemed so not only by a grunken most of the stringency they would use in dealing with errors of citizens of Rock Castle Co. This is evident from the belief. He was at times very eloquent, and his hearfact that the Circuit Court had a session soon after these crimes, and has had another since, and the Grand Jury being instructed by the Judge to ' proteet their rights, not only would not inquire into the crime, but would not suffer a legal investigation of it before them, though the incendiaries made their of it before them, though the incendiaries made one at the New York Herald calls him 'an exponent of the boasts of their crime, and the most of the New York Heraus cans him an exponent of the noon day. Now, here is an instance where the high-blatherskites,' and denounces him in the most unest of crimes is perpetrated by a mob, recommended, or rather encouraged by a Judge, and protected and indorsed and thus recommitted by a Grand Jury, a that he is insane.

But this protection of Slavery has encouraged other crime. Only a week or two since, at an electioneering gathering in Rock Castle County, six men were cruelly butchered by a pack of drunken bullies, who have been reared up in the midst of Mobody here believes that lake pursuit of hapmore right to 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness' than water-pirates.

As soon as the first burst of rejoicing was over, Marshal Lowe appeared at the attic window beside the gentleman who had protected him among the crowd, and begged through his protector to know if his life would be safe now that the black man was given up and gone. The cry was, 'Yes.' Some one shouted, 'They will be safe now, if they are never be accountable for their lives a moment!' The 'Aye,' 'Aye,' that indorsed this must have made the gentlemen in question feel queer all the way from their hats to their boots.

Since writing the above, I am told that the Marshal's papers were all right, having whatever seal was necessary; but the coward did not serve them, and is therefore, de facto, at any rate, nothing better than a kidnapper. The fugitive had been sick in the life of the county of the county. Since within a bridge of the county of the county. Since then, and is therefore, de facto, at any rate, nothing better than a kidnapper. The fugitive had been sick the county and thought and the pursuit of happiness' than water-pirates.

It is a fact that such reckless characters can be found wherever Slavery exists. They seem to spring up as a spontaneous growth in the land of the innocent, like the hyena that has a concent of the innocent, like the hyena that has a concent of the innocent, like the hyena that has a concent of the county of the county. Since the county of the county of the county of the county of the county. Since the county of the coun

Liberator The

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, OCTOBER 1, 1858.

EDITORIAL ABSENCE. The Editor of the Liberate will be absent from his post during the entire month sary of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society at West Chester, and also at that of the Ohio A. S. Society at Salem.

SHALL MASSACHUSETTS BE FREEP

The following petition has been widely circulated

in this Commonwealth, to which every one who would

not be accessory to slave-hunting and kidnapping on the soil of Massachusetts will promptly append his ian begged through his protector, in imitation of signature. Those to whose care it has been commit the redoubtable Marshal, to know if his life would ted are earnestly requested to give every person in their particular city, town, or village, as far as pracment learned that the use these rascals are making ticable, an opportunity to affix his name to it, with the least possible delay. Women as well as men are expected to sign it, and great reliance is placed on

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representative of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :-

The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, respect fully ask you to enact that no person, who has been held as a slave, shall be delivered up, by any officer or court, State or Federal, within this Commonwealth, to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes service or labor' to such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slave States of this Union.

Blank copies of this Petition may be obtained n application to R. F. WALLGUT, 21 Cornhill.

BIOGRAPHIES OF ANCIENT AND MODERN CELEBRATER FREETHINKERS. Reprinted from an English work, entitled 'Half Hours with the Freethinkers.' By 'Iconoclast,' Collins & Watts. Boston: Published by J. P. Mendum, at the Office of the Investigator. 1858. pp. 344.

In this volume is presented, in a readable form n abstract of the lives and doctrines of some of those who have stood foremost in the ranks of Freethought in all countries and in all ages-viz., Those Hobbes, Lord Bolingbroke, Condorcet, Spinoza, Anthony Collins, Des Cartes, Voltaire, John Toland, Shelley, Claude Arian Helvetius, Frances W. D'Arusmont, Epicurus, Zeno, Matthew Tindal, David Hume, Dr. Thomas Burnet, Thomas Paine, Baptiste de Mirabaud, Baron D'Holbach, Robert Taylor, Joseph Barnoted freethinkers may have been, the world is largely indebted to them for the effective blows they have given to priesteraft, bigotry and superstition-for the manly example they have set of mental independence and unconquerable contumacy as against blind tradition, religious credulity, and popular proscription. They are not to be refuted by chief priest, scribe, or in the Columbus District, with other Democratic pharisec. Few persons have had the fairness or courstumpers and writers, charges the Republicans with being in favor of 'negro suffrage and negro equality.'

Some years ago, this same Mr. Cox travelled some

Widely as we differ from them in many of their phibravery of their unshackled spirits, and appreciate the extraordinary force and vigor of their reasoning

> AGNES. A Novel. By the Author of 'Ida May. Boston: Phillips, Sampsen & Co. 1853.

The wide interest that was excited in ' Ida May,' and the large sale that was procured for it, will be pretty sure to draw attention to this new work of Mrs. Pike, which is connected with the revolutionary strugsages and well-drawn portraits.

NEW Music. We are indebted to Oliver Ditson 8 Co., 277 Washington Street, Boston, for the following pieces :-

Marche Funebre de L. V. Beethoven. Solo and Duett for the piano.

Fantaisie et Variations brillantes, pour le piano, sur les motifs de l'Opera La Sirene (de F. E. Auber.) par Henri Rosellen.

Hoop de dooden doo. Galop, composed by Chas. Jeannette Polka, composed by Jos. Kaierowsky.

Darling Nelly Gray. Quickstep, arranged for the piane by Geo. B. Ware.

LECTURES BY MRS. C. H. DALL. Mrs. Dall has several new Lyceum lectures for the ensuing winter. She will give a course of three lectures in Boston, in the month of November, pursuing still farther the topics which were started last winter. She is also to repeat her last winter's course in Medford during the ensuing October. We wish her great success.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES. We learn that E. H. Heywood spoke on American Slavery, on Sunday evening, Sept. 12th, in the Orthodox meeting-house in Hubbardston; and that a very large audience, inscholars of the age, he came to the conclusion that cluding one or more of the ministers of the place, atit illustrated 'to the world the common bond of tended. His remarks gave rise to a discussion of much interest.

On Sunday evening, September 19th, Mr. Heywood spoke on the same subject at the Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house in Leicester. His remarks were prefaced by the reading of suitable Scripture passages, and a prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Bulurged the duty of the church to treat slaveholding, and all connected with it, as sinful in the highest destringency they would use in dealing with errors of ers appeared much interested -w

Parson Brownlow, who argued the slavery question at Philadelphia with Rev. Mr. Pryne of New York, is denounced generally by all the papers. Even N. Y. Tribune for publication :-

To the Editor of the New York Tribune :

feelings toward the vast progress that I have surveyed tolerable evils; Judas and the Jews were whips to from Bostor to the Mississippi, and from Montreal to
New York, you will perhaps find me a small space. Such upholstery of cushions for uncomfortable co in your widely-circulated newspaper for a few of my impressions on two subjects of importance. I shall select one for censure, and one for praise. The first is of your postal arrangements. You are far behind of Pandors, with Hope leaked out of the bottom. One the mother country in the details of your Post-Office wonders how he will ever forgive himself for attendsystem; and while, of course, it is impossible to afford ing it. the same postal conveniences in your sparsely populated States which the English Post-Office affords to only atrocious caricatures. As the Utica papers are that densely populated kingdom, I feel sure that a for Utica people, we must conclude they have a mos wise practical statesmanship could do a great deal prurient taste; at least, in the estimation of their remore than is done for the welfare and benefit of your porters. My private opinion is, that they libelled the people. The absence of daily free deliveries in your character of their patrons, as much as they lied about cities has been a subject of great wonder to me. Con- the Convention, and debased and degraded them sider the loss of time this arrangement imposes on the selves. whole of your letter-writing population ! One letter- These are some of the unfortunate facts about the carrier, engaged at, say one-and-a-quarter dollars per Utica gathering. It had another side-a good and day, could, on the average, easily deliver the letters glorious side. The address of Mr. Plumb was worthy for a thousand houses in two hours. Instead of this, a place in either Testament; so was that of Mrs. Daone thousand separate messengers despatched from vis, and those of her husband, Andrew Jackson Daeach house in a city like New York, cannot, on the vis; while that of Mr. Newton, of Boston, was behind average, occupy less than half an hour each in going none of them,-indeed, in some respects, it was the to and returning from the General Post Office; that best of them all. I trust he will give it to the world is, 500 business hours are lost daily, where \$1.25 in the columns of his journal. would pay for the service, and save all the inconve- These Conventions seem likely to supersede almo nience of the present system. If it be said that the all others, bringing together, as they do, the chospostal revenue cannot meet the additional expense, champions of all progressive movements and ideas charge half a cent for each letter delivered, and there making them acquainted with each other, and inculwould be a large increase of revenue to the Post-Of- cating among the truly honest and earnest amon fice, and an immense convenience afforded to the pub- them, a fraternal spirit, and the assurance that all lic. Another detail connected with the English pos- genuine reforms are but planets in a great solar systal system would be an unspeakable convenience to tem, and must move on harmoniously together, o your merchants and manufacturers. I allude to the move not at all. As such, and as achieving such de-Post-Office Money Order system. In the United sirable objects, they interest me greatly; and I have Kingdom, there are upwards of 2500 post-offices, attended the two already held with the very highest where any sum, not exceeding \$25, being paid in, satisfaction; and it shall be my fault or misfortune if with directions to pay the same amount at any other the cause of the slave be not prominent in them all, of these offices to a person named by the sender, it according to its relative as well as intrinsic importwill be done at a cost of six cents for any sum not ance. Nor will I acknowledge any man or movement exceeding \$10, and at a cost not exceeding twelve as worthy the slightest respect, that does not place cents for any sum between \$10 and \$25. Last year, the slave's wrongs high, if not highest, on the long I believe upward of \$40,000,000 were thus transmit. scroll of evils to be removed. ted in small sums through the Post-Offices of the United Kingdom. The help this is to proprietors of newspapers in the collection of their annual subscriptions can hardly be estimated, and I wonder that all the newspapers of the United States do not unite in DEAR SIR; forming a public opinion in favor of such a system, I have just examined the report of the proceedings which would not only incalculably benefit them, but of the Convention of Colored citizens, on the anniverwould confer an almost equal benefit on almost all the sary of West India Emancipation. With all my addifferent departments of the trading community; miration for your talents and independence, and earwhich, with the American nation, forms pretty near-nest and honest zeal as a reformer, I must, neverthely the whole.

Having now done with my censure, I turn with and copied in my own country! We have made not also a tendency to fester the spirit of caste? land, to your energy and to your intelligence; and not ing out their deliverance from the various forms of to see how they loved Mr. Richards, and what cheer- whatever tends to degrade the colored people; the ful and immediate obedience they yielded to his re- barrier of caste has necessarily this effect; and your quests. It has been said that the end of all govern- distinct associations and organizations, and your talk ment is to secure the right man in the right place. about the colored people assuming a position inde-How carefully should a great people cherish their pendent of their pale-face brethren, does more, infigreat men-their first men in every department of life nitely more, to perpetuate caste, than all other influand society; and such a man is Mr. Richards, in the ences put together. Friend Remond, let the philan I had never seen any thing-of this kind before, and operating in their offorts for the freedom and develmy first impression was, how useless to waste labor opment of all races. Let me conjure you and your on such unpromising materials! But when I reflected brethren, by all that is sacred in the cause of the that each child was the subject of a father's and a emancipation of your people, to have done with your mother's love, and that to such love, the development separate meetings and organizations. of the affections and understanding of their offspring must ever be a subject of pleasure and thanksgiving, up by themselves, has to me a look of great indis-I felt that Mr. Richards had devoted himself to a no- creetness. With you, I wish to see our colored ble work, in which I could cordially bid him Godspeed. To those of your citizens who have not seen such an institution, and still more especially to those who have offspring in this suffering condition, a visit to his establishment could not fail to give satisfaction and pleasure of no ordinary kind. How much human benevolence is now accomplishing for the unfortunate and distressed ! May the two kindred nations rival each other in all such useful and praiseworthy institutions, and may it be the only rivalry ever subsisting between them, which can most effectually, by their respective national and social institutions, bless and benefit mankind!

August 28, 1858. W. ROBSON.

> THE UTICA CONVENTION. Boston, Sept. 25, 1858.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: As it is now determined to continue the Philanthropic or Free Conventions, at least annually, it is at Utica was not in all respects worthy its predecessor in Rutland. In taste, talent, and moral tone, it would of doing a thing, and quite another thing to do it. suffer in comparison.

The cause of the slave met with little favor, outside of its immediate and long-tried friends. Some of the speakers treated it with great disrespect. We had one trance speaker only. She should have known the Anti-Slavery cause better, or made no allusion to it. If a spirit really dictated what she said, that if he has a correct appreciation of the damning sin spirit should be commended to a much more careful of holding property in man. But wisdom is the betstudy of our movement, or an abandonment of it altogether. If that spirit revealed a specimen of what is known in the other life about this, we can hardly shelter behind this proposition. be grateful for its assistance or interference in our af-

Then there was a Spiritualist from Missouri, whose friendship and apologies for slaveholders were quite consistent with her remarks against the course and character of the Abolitionists. A colored man, too, heart's blood! O, what a thrill of delight went a Spiritualist, there was, who rejoiced in the name of Randolph, and claimed immediate descent from the late how he advised a slave to arm himself and stand been the father, but surely would now be ashamed of the son. I never saw a colored man, woman or child. who so nearly proved the oft-heard assertion, that the colored race are fit only for slaves'! He said slavery might be an evil, but that radical anti-slavery was a much greater evil'! Such was a sample of him. Of course, the rowdies and reporters cheered him loudly, which he seemed to enjoy.

On Sunday, we had an address on the Cause of Evil, or its Nature, from Dr. Hallock, of New York. I have rarely beheld such a hemisphere of literary and controversial crinoline, flounced with a circumambiency of poetic quotation and other ornament. It had many good points and beautiful passages; but on the whole was not, in my judgment, up to the necessities of the time. To me, it seemed a sort of Beelzebub's apology for what rulgar people of the old time and new have always called sin, evil, wrong, wicked

Before his departure for England, our friend ness. He said none so needed reform as reformers WM. Rosson, Esq., for many years Postmaster in that the sin was bad, but the repentance worse; that Warrington, transmitted the following letter to the the thief would not have stolen, had not society made that valuable and desirable which he stole. From the Doctor's stand-point, Britist. oppression might AN ENGLISHMAN'S NOTES ON AMERICA. have been bad, but the Revolution was far worse George the Third was an evil, but George Washing-Str.-As an Englishman, travelling through this ton a much greater evil, and Benedict Arnold a benemagnificent continent, seeking for health and infor- factor to mankind: Nero and Nebuchadnezzar wer mation, and looking around with no unsympathetic evils, slightly so, but Paul and the prophets were in

The newspaper reports of the Convention were

Yours, most devotedly, PARKER PILLSBURY.

TO CHARLES L. REMOND.

less, take exceptions to some of your positions.

In the first place, I am opposed to meetings, or c great and unmitigated pleasure to the efforts I have ventions or organizations of colored people exclusiveevery where seen in behalf of the education of your ly. You repudiate schools of caste, as rightly you people. Oh, that such a system could be imported should; but now tell me if conventions of caste have

rapid advances in national education during the last In the second place, I dislike, as tending not only twenty years; but how much remains to be done yet, to foster the spirit of caste, but to alienate the sympabefore we tread upon your heels! Your common pri- thies of the whites, your talk about the colored people mary and high schools are indeed a credit to your standing alone, and relying upon themselves in workcontent with training the ordinary youth, I find oppression under this government. Do not the colschools for the idiotic and the imbecile. I spent ored people of the North owe their present position is some hours on Wednesday last at Mr. Richards's Es- some measure, at least, to the efforts of the philan tablishment, Fifth Avenue and One-hundred-and- thropy of your white brethren? Why, then, seek Thirty-First street, and was much struck with the to cast off their aid at this juncture? Very true, wonderful development of educational and training friend Remond, you should encourage your people t powers shown there—children of both sexes and in be more self-reliant. Generally, they need more in various stages of idiocy were a pleasing as well as a dependence of character; but there is an opposite ex painful sight to look upon-painful to see such men- treme which, if run into, will do much in alienating tal disorder and weakness, but pleasing and touching the sympathies of the whites. I am at war with

Your expression, 'I want to see black men stand brethren 'stand up for themselves': but, under ex. isting circumstances, better that their white brethren stand up for them, and with them. Better that they fraternize in this Anti-Slavery warfare. You do not wish to see the colored people led even by considerate white men.' If by this you would guard your people against a craven and pusillanimous spirit, all right; but it seems to imply much more than thisan obstinate rejection of the counsels of white men, merely because they are the counsels of white men Nothing could be more unwise than this. If this is your meaning, you should give the colored people the benefit of a wise example on your part, by ceasing to participate in the anti-slavery counsels of white

I must enter my protest against your proposition to issue a circular to the slaves of the South, urging them to insurrection. When you demonstrate that rising of the slaves, even could they be brought to act in unison, would be successful, you will have my important to make them as useful as possible. That hearty cooperation in urging the use of means to stir up the slaves to insurrection. It is one thing to talk Say, if you please, that the slaves, by a simultaneous rising, could overcome the organized military and police power of their tyrants, what will you do with the military power of the Federal Government?

I rejoice that you desire the destruction of the slaveholders. No bold-spirited man can desire less, ter part of valor. And yet I abhor, as much as you do, the craven spirit that seeks for its cowardice a

I go in with you, even to the death, for making this, instead of Canada, the home of the escaped bendsman. We to the slave-hunter that crosses my path in pursuit of his game! Withered he this right his ground, instead of pushing Canada ward! I would not give the American slave one farthing to help him into the Queen's dominions, but I would freely give him my help in protecting him where he is. You do well to advise your colored countrymen to act unitedly, promptly and decisively in making this, instead of Canada, the home of the fugitive. Many of the whites will act steadily with you in this direction. O. that we were men ! that we had the spirit of men ! Friend Remond, agitate! Agitate! stir up the North to its duty in bringing slave-hunting to a perpetual end here. Let us do this, and the work is soon done The rest will speedily follow. And I have strong faith that we may bring people to stand firmly and unitedly on this ground, government or no govern

Yours, truly, A. HOD JEBOOM. Shed's Corners, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1853.

A SUFFRAGE CONVENTION ized by the appointment of the following officer President-Wm. Rich, of Troy.

A Convention of colored people, consisting of the ay-seven delegates, (instead of four hundred, as the Republican paper states,) met on Tuesday, the its Republican paper states, in the city of Troy, and exp.

Vice Presidents-F. Thompson, Rev. Wm. bas of Poughkeepsie; E. C. Sippens, of Utica. Secretaries - J. H. Townsend, of New York; 6 t Levere, Brooklyn; W. Dietz, Albany,

A Business Committee was then appointed ing of W. J. Watkins, Rochester; J. C. Gibba In J. J. Symonds, New York; W. P. Mowers, Prop. J. J. Symonus, 100 Matthews, Albany; W. John Hudson; J. W. Duffin, Geneva; W. P. P. Melan Albany; William Hodges, Brooklyn. After the organization was effected, the Convent

took a recess until 24 o'clock.

The ladies, in the meantime, arranged, in an alia. The latter, in the loaded with the most pairteble a freshments, which were eaten during the recent a relish.

At 24 o'clock, the Convention reassembled a after prayer, as the Business Committee was ready to report, speechifying commenced, and m tinued until the Committee came in, when the Che man's hammer brought all to their seats and retred quiet, when Mr. Watkins, formerly associate eller Frederick Douglass's Paper, but now the 'mouthing of this Convention, made the following reportion the Business Committee :-1. Resolved, That we are more than ever touring

of the necessity of intelligent and consolidated aris on the part of the colored men themselves, is the security of the rights guaranteed to them, as 1 per of 'the people,' in the Constitution of the link States. We have a great work to perform in the maflict being waged between liberty and despoties and, duly appreciating the duties and responsible devolving upon us, we should so act that our intence, as a political power, should be felt among the ranks of the people. 2. Resolved, That the Dred Scott decision is a ball

and infamous lie, which neither black men mer also men are bound to respect. It is a bold, impulse and atrocious attempt to extend and perpetune to blasting curse of human bondage. We look upon t as an utterance of individual political opinios, striking contrast with the sacred guarantees for h erty with which the Constitution abounds. In mig to satiate the wolfish appetite of the oligarchy, lais Taney and his concurring confederates were obliged to assume that the once revered signers of the De. laration of Independence, and the framers of the Castitution, were a band of hypocritical scoundrels and selfish tyrants, tearing off the shackles by which the were themselves enslaved, and forging fetten are galling for the comparatively defenceless inhabitus among them-fetters which were to be riveted to them while the Republic should endure. This regi Court was also obliged to set aside as a worther parchinent the Ordinance of '87, to trample upa former judicial decisions made in favor of liberty, at decide against . State Sovereignty,' the pet lam'd the tyrant's flock. By this blast of the judicary compacts, constitutions, decisions and ordinances see not only driven out of Court, but struck utterly dun -annihilated!

3. Resolved. That this deadly thrust is sized at simply at the rights of the colored citizens of the la public, but as slavery is the common enemy of ma, and as its political supremacy has been authorizing proclaimed by the majority of the Supreme Court, is natural rights of all who form a part of the mise are impudently invaded. We, therefore, call upon who subscribe to the theory of human rights set in in the Declaration of American Independence, a trample, in self-defence, the dicts of Judge Taney leneath their feet, as of no binding authority.

4. Resolved, That we are citizens of the Sar d New York, and, consequently, of the United Sun, and should enjoy all the rights and immunits f other citizens, the edict of Judge Taney to the comry notwithstanding. 5. Resolved, That we will never cease our cha

to procure the repeal of the property qualificate clause in our State Constitution, until success sal crown our labors. 6. Resolved. That in the event of the assembling

a Convention to revise the Constitution, in accordan ture, we urge upon the members the justice aid as cessity of redeeming said Constitution from the &grace now attached to it, in consequence of the mjust, anti-republican and odious restriction upon in exercise of the elective franchise

7. Resolved, That in the ensuing gubernatoral election, it becomes us to act with special reference to securing the elective franchise. We can accomplish nothing in this direction save over the defeat and min of the so-called Democratic party, our most invetrate enemy. In order to secure this defeat, it is also lutely necessary to consolidate the strength of the opposition to said party. And we regard the Repubcan party, all things considered, as more likely that any other to effect this desirable end, and advise the eleven thousand colored voters of this State to colcentrate their strength upon the Republican ticks

for Governor, &c., now before the people. 8. Resolved, That in so doing, we do not for i moment endorse all the political tenets of that party we are Radical Abolitionists, and shall ever remain so; but we regard the nomination made by them at Syracuse as calculated to give aid and comfort to the enemy, by electing the Democratic candidate.

These resolutions were taken up seriatim, and formed the basis of a most exciting debate for three sesions of the Convention.

Messrs, Watkins, Simonds, Deyo, Hodges, Mycs Thompson, Townsend, Rich, Williams, Wright, Smith, Duffin, Garnet and others, took part in the debate.

The equal right of suffrage-the disfranchisement of the colored people—the property qualification—the oppression of the negro race—the best mode of obtaining a redress of their grievances—their determination to assert, maintain and secure their rights-the propriety of voting for the party which promised the the most present good—the comparative ments and demerits, the pro-slavery and anti-slavery character of the different parties-were the subjects of discus-

The seventh resolution, recommending the election thousand colored voters of this State to go for the Republican party, was the great bone of contention.

A majority of the members, coming from two or three of the large cities in the eastern part of the State-where they live under the influence of Repollican profession and promises—had been made to be lieve the Republicans would give them their rights, and were, therefore, in favor of the resolutions; while the more intelligent portion of the Convention such men as Garnet, Duffin, Smith, Williams, and otheropposed it. These gentlemen spoke with great shilty and earnestness against the inconsistent and unwise course of the majority, but to no effect. Under the previous question, they shut off discussion, and passed the resolutions.

The evening meetings were full of both black and white, and very able speeches were made by Mr. Watkins and Mr. Garnet. Mr. Garnet's speech of Tuesday evening exhibited rare points of analysis. logic, wit and eloquence, and was listened to with the greatest pleasure and applause. We have seldon, ever, heard Mr. Garnet when he was more happy. We were greatly disappointed at the course of Mr. Waskins; we have known him for a long time, and know he has no confidence in the Republican party-that he has no sympathy with their principles, positions of a ctions. We have heard him denounce the party s thir.
Troy
Hith

Butler

G. C.

Troy; ough-hmon, atyre,

idjoin. ile re-

i, and

re not

Chair-

stored liter of piece' t from

vinced action

or the

a part United

e con-

otism ; bilities

influ-og the

a bold

white oudent

te the

pon it ens, in or lib-

Judge bliged Dec-

Con-

a they

more

oltanta

upon

rthless

upon

y, and umb of

feiary,

S Were

dumb

ed not

he Re-

men,

atively

the strongest terms. He is a radical abolitionist, as all the colored men of the Convention declared themles to be. He is no mere non-extensionist, but a exhibitionist. He knows no law for slavery. The Republican party, on the other hand, repudiate both spontion and prohibition. They acknowledge law d Constitution for slavery, and would to-day surpender the very members of that Convention, were they fugitives from slavery, into hopeless bondage. We were still more surprised to hear Mr. Watkins misrepresent Mr. Smith's views on two or three immisrepresent, the result of which would be, whether istended or not, to prejudice Mr. S. in the minds of the colored people.

Mr. Garnet and Mr. Duffin wish it distinctly understood that they have no sympathy with this movement, and do not wish to have their names identified

We are informed that there will soon be a general Convention of the colored people of this State, perhaps at Rochester, or some central place, to take more considerate action on this subject. - [Correspondent of the N. Y. . Hour and the Man, a Gerrit Smith paper.

The members and friends of the Worcester North A.S. Society will notice the call for a meeting at Hubbardston, on the 10th. As the last meeting (at athol) was held at a time of heavy rains, and could not be at all regarded as a county meeting, it is hoped that large delegations from the various towns includto in the Society's limits will be present at the apgreating meeting, and give a powerful impetus to the progress of the cause. Never was there greater, need for the strengthening and elevation of that Moral Protest against Slavery, of that manly courage which speaks out and acts out the whole Truth, than now. Without this, all machinery rusts and stops, all political organizations become compromising and useless, and even revivals of religion exclude justice and humanity, and truth, and God .- M.

We are requested to state that the Rev. L. C. CHAMBERS, a colored minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada West, is now in Boston, endeavoring to procure aid of the benevolent and religious for the erection of a house of worship in Dresden, near Lake Huron, for the fugitive slaves. He comes well recommended, and will be grateful for any contribution that may be made for this purpose by those upon whom he may call. He hopes to be able to address the citizens of Boston upon the condition and prospects of the refugees in Canada, before bearing the city.

F. E. H. HEYWOOD, at the request of friends of the cause, will hold himself in geadiness to speak for the slave as opportunities may be presented. He has permission to refer to Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE of Andover, Mass., WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., of Boston, and Rev. Dr. CHEEVER of New York. His postoffice address, for the present, will be Hubbards-

To relieve himself of a debt incurred in pursuing his studies, Mr. H. will be glad to speak before Lycums, if occasion is offered. His subject for the ping winter will be, Individualism and Institutionaliem. Mr. H. ranks among the most promising of the graduates of Brown University.

#### From the Chelsea Telegraph. SMALL BUSINESS.

Ms. Entros-I understand, from good authority, hat a most contemptible as well as unchristian piece (proscription has recently been enacted in our good of Chelsea, and that, too, by men who profess to le, of course, to the fact, that our respected fellowgen, Robert Morris, Esq., has been prevented by min individuals from purchasing a dwelling-house Caryville, the portion of the city where these extra utlemen reside; and all this because Mr. Morhappens to have a little darker complexion than . For myself, Mr. Editor, I would not have ght there could have been found in Chelsea men ong to be followers of Him who 'made of one hations to dwell together upon the face of earth, and who have much to say about the ord man, who would do an act betraying so much is narrow in prejudice, and mean and selfish in ciple. But, strange as it may appear, the wrong a done, and the dwellers of Care Farm may undisturbed by the reflection that God's image, orm of a colored man, cumbers the ground on ch they trend. For one, Mr. Editor, I have no age strong enough to express the indignation I for the set itself, or contempt for the men conned in bringing it about.

Yours, truly, EOUAL RIGHTS Chelsea, Sept. 10, 1858.

PARSON BROWNLOW GONE HOME. the Editor of the New York Tribune :

Sin,-I notice a leading article in the Tribune of this Bring, in which you speak of the debate between Brownlow of Tennessee and myself, and state at Mr. B. is on his way to Boston. This is a mis-ter. The Parson left Philadelphia for his home imliately after the close of the debate, and has given his missionary tour through the North. In reply ay challenge to repeat the debate in several of the ipal cities of the North, made before the audi-on Saturday evening last, he backed out of his inal proposition to meet the entire North in de-ing the slavery question in the North, and declined g on unless I would meet him in the South half time. Not being a match for a Southern mob. ed with brickbats and bludgeons, and knowing the South dare not permit me to debate the ques-tin her cities, of course I could not, as he well w, accept this essential modification of the origi

Mr. B. left Philadelphia, saying that the people did cappreciate his arguments; and we shall hear no e of his missionizing among us at the North. A. PRYNE.

Yours, &c., New York, Sept. 18, 1858.

THE CASE OF THE CAPTURED SLAVER. arox, Saturday, Sept. 25, 1358.—The case of send, the alleged captain of the slave brig Echo, stalled up again to-day before Commissioner Lor-and the following witnesses were examined: sat. Mafit, Commander; Lieut. J. E. Bradford, aut. Charles C. Carpenter; Dr. J. M. Brown, Sur-ent. Charles C. Carpenter; Dr. J. M. Brown, Sur-en; Leonard G. Gunnell, Captain's Clerk; Edward Williams, Second Lieutenant, and Alexander F. Assensan, Sailing Master—all of the Dolphin. The mony was mainly a description of the capture of lebo on the coast of Cuba, which has already a published. Lieut, Bradford, who first boarded sleged slaver, could not identify Townsend as the ain, it being dark at the time. The morning after, since to be simply a passenger, which character as since continued to assume. The further hearwas then postponed until Tuesday. The question jurisdiction is the main one involved in the present

Examination of Capt. Townsend of the Slave as resterday again before Commissioner Loring for amazion. Lieut, Carpenter of the prize crewisch took possession of the Echo, was called, and diffici that the negroes on board were branded on the mas and on the back; letters an inch and a half in math, making a roughly defined character. Capt. List of the Dolphin, identified a paper found on the bain deck of the Echo, and supposed to be a muster

at the Dolphin, identified a paper found on the in deck of the Echo, and supposed to be a muster of the officers, but bearing date 'Dec. 8th, 1859.' paper had upon it a dozen names. The evidence in the case being concluded, District larger Woodbury moved that the prisoner, Capt. The committed for trial at the next term of the U.S. Circuit Court.

The Commissioner said he was prepared to hear ar-

he Commissioner said he was prepared to hear arents upon the motion, and if counsel had none to he should, upon the evidence, at least, feel al to bind him over for trial at the Circuit Court. defendant was accordingly committed to await the a of the Circuit Court, which comes on the 16th ttober, and several of the Dolphin's officers were

tioter, and several of the Dolphin's officers were stized as witnesses in the sum of \$500 each. In the complaint was entered against him, yesterist a misdemeanor, under the fourth section of set of 1818, to which he pleaded not guilty, and held in the sum of \$5000, and the witnesses were in \$100 each. This iffence is punishable with a so not more than \$5000, nor less than \$1000, and Taonment not more than seven nor less than three omment not more than \$5000, nor less than \$1000, and omment not more than seven nor less than three Townsend is now held on the original comunity the act of 1820, which adjudges the slave to be piracy, punishable with death, and also the laint for misdemeanor.—Boston Bee, Wednesday. GREAT OCEAN CALAMITY.

BURNING OF STEAMSHIP AUSTRIA. Over Five Hundred Persons Burnt and Drowned.

HALIFAX, Sept. 27. Barque Lotus, from Liverpool, arrived in this har

passage at Southampton, 4th inst., in the steamship Austria, Capt. He dimann, which left Hamburg on the 2d inst. Sailed at 5 in the evening. In consequence of the weather being a little misty, the vessel was anchored between the Isle of Wight and main land. Sailed again at 4 o'clock the following morning. In weighing anchor, an unfortunate accident occurred, by which one of the crew lost his life. Owing to some mismanagement, the anchor ran out, whirling the capstan round with terrific force, hurling the men in all directions. Two were severely injured; one was thrown overboard, and it is supposed he was instantly killed, as he never rose to the sur-

From the time the ship was laid on her course, we experienced strong westerly winds.

12th—The weather was more favorable.

11th adversaries of our laws and institutions, come all adversaries of our laws and institutions, come of the course experienced strong westerly winds.

12th—The weather was more favorable.

13th—Eleven knots been attained; all in high hopes reaching New York by the 18th. A little after 2 P. M., I was on the quarter deck—saw a dense vol-ume of smoke burst from the after entrance of the teerage. Some women ran aft, exclaiming- The

ship is on fire; what will become of us? The ship was instantly put at half speed, at which she continued until the magazine exploded, from which I infer the engineers were instantly suffo-

I only walked from where I was on the quarter-deck to the waist of the ship, when I saw flames breaking through the lights amidships. As the ship was head to the wind, the fire travelled aft with fearful rapidity. Went to the man at the wheel, and told him to put the vessel side to the wind; he hesital as he was a native of Hamburg; got a German as he was a native of Hamburg; got a German as he was a native of Hamburg; got a German as he was a native of Hamburg; got a German as he was a native of Hamburg; got a German as he was a native of Hamburg; got a German as he was a native of Hamburg; got a German as he was a native of Hamburg; got a German as he was a native of Hamburg; got a German actual rendition of fugitive slaves in all cases, or equivalent payment in money of their full walls.

A resolution was also adopted, appointing Curtis W. Jacobs, Z. P. Henry, Dr. John L. Hammond, Lemuel Showell, Jr., John D. Showell, John R. Frankling Teagle Townsend, Littleton R. Purnell, J. Millow.

ed under the screw.

Went with some others to get out the boat from the starboard side of the quarter-deck. The moment we laid hands on the ropes, so many crowded into it that we could not lift it off the blocks. Left it for a few ties on the Eastern Shore, as the most suitable and put it over the side of the ship; they all rushed in the 3d day of November be also suggested as the again—it descended with violence into the water, and was instantly swamped, and all the people were washed out three, who held on. We let down a rope, and pulled my one who washed out but three, who held on. We let down a

All the first-class cabin passengers were on the poop with the exception of a few gentlemen, who must have smothered in the smoking-room. Many of the second cabin passengers were also on the poop, but a number of them got shut into their cabin by the fire; danger of losing some of them were called the their cabin by the fire; some of them were pulled up through the ventilator but the greater number could not be extricated. The last woman drawn up said there were six already suffocated.

Now perceived that the ship had got her head to the wind again, so that the flame came over the quarter-deck. In consequence of the crowd, could not get to the wheel-house to ascertain the reason, but was informed that the helmsman had deserted his post and the vessel was left to herself, headed to

At this time, the scene on the quarter-deck was indescribable, and truly heart-rending. Passengers were rushing to and fro-husbands seeking wiveswives in search of husbands—relatives looking after relatives—mothers lamenting their children—some wholly paralyzed by fear, others madly crying to be saved-but few perfectly calm and collected. The flames pressed so closely upon them that many jumped into the sea. Relatives, clasped in each other's arms, leaped over, and met a watery grave. Two girls, supposed sisters, jumped over and sank, kissing

A missionary and wife leaped into the sea together,

warks, holding on by the davits, leaning out to avoid the steamer to the ship. The Niagara will probably the flames, which were leaping towards me. Saw a leave for Liberia to-day (Monday.)—Charleston Couswamped boat under me, spinning by a rope still attached to the ship. As the oars were tied in her, thought if I got to her, I would be enabled to save myself and some others. Let myself down by the rope, passing over a man who was clinging to it, but who refused to come with me. Took out my penknife to cut the tackle, when the large blade broke; then severed it with the small blade. The ship passed ahead. As I approached the screw, found the boat drawn towards it; tried to keep the boat off, but the screw caught and capsized her over me. Dived away from the ship, and came to the surface near the boat, which was keel uppermost. Got on her, and by pressing on one side, with the assistance of a wave, she righted, but was still swamped. The oars had been knocked out by the screw. The only thing I could find in her to paddle with was some lathes nailed together as sheathing for sides. When I looked around, the ship was a quarter of a mile from me. Could see ladies and gentlemen jumping off the poop into the water in two and threes—some ladies in flames. Several hesitated to leap from the burning ship until the last moment, as the height was twenty-two feet, and only at length when compelled to throw them-selves off to avoid the more painful death. In half an hour, not a soul was to be seen on the

poop. Pulled after the ship-picked up a German, poop. Fulled after the snip-pieced up a Genal, who was swimming strongly. Got him beside me on the boat, and paddled after the ship with laths.

Saw a vessel under sail approaching; she reached the steamer about 5, P. M. We continued pulling towards them, and, about half past seven o'clock, after being five hours in the water, got within hail of the sailing vessel, which put off a boat and took us on

She proved to be the French barque Maurice, Capt. Ernest Renaud, of Nantes, bound from Newfoundland to the Isle of Bourbon, with fish. She had, up to that time, rescued forty passengers of the burning steam-er, chiefly taken off the bowsprit; but a few were

picked up floating around.

About 8 P. M., one of the metallic boats came up with about 23 persons, including the first and third officers. Afterwards, three or four men were picked up, floating on a piece of broken boat. The second officer was taken up, having been swimming with nothing to float upon for six hours. The second and third officers were severely burned. One male passenger was burned frightfully, and some other male pas-

sengers slightly.

There were but six women saved, three of whom were burnt, one of them in a shocking manner.

Capt. Renaud acted with the utmost kindness; gave clothes, as far as he could furnish them, to the suffering passengers; acted as nurse, surgeon and doctor to the burned people; dressing the wounds of the females with a tenderness and delicacy that evinced

a benevolent and amiable disposition. I did not see an officer of the ship during the fire, and am certain there was not one of them or the crew on the poop, except the man at the wheel, for a

short time.

I understood that when the Captain heard of the fire, he rushed on deck without any cap, and when he saw the flames, exclaimed, 'We are all lost!' He tried to get out a boat; which, when let down, was swamped, and he, whether accidentally or not, I do not know, fell into the sea, and was soon left far behind. The fourth officer was in this boat; he cut her loose from the davits; she was carried under the screw and smashed. Several in her were drowned, but three or four men escaped on a fragment of the boat, and

were picked up by the Maurice, as before stated.

About the same time, one metallic life-boat was let down from the post bow, and swamped, but got cleared away with about thirty-three persons in her, including the first and third officers, and several women. The men in this boat capsized her two or three times, trying to clear her of water. Ten persons were thus drowned, including some women. They afterwards bailed her out with life-preservers cut in two, and pulled to the Maurice, having picked up two or three passengers before reaching the barque.

Altogether, there were sixty-seven souls taken into

the Maurice during the night.

the Maurice during the night.

A Norwegian barque came up with the steamer the next morning. A boat from her was observed going around the burning ship, and they may have picked up a few persons, but only a very few. The Maurice had no communication with her.

About 7 o'clock the Maurice sailed for Fayal, to deposit the rescued passengers. About 2 o'clock the posit the rescued passengers.

posit the rescued passengers. About 2 o'clock the same atternoon, she fell in with the barque Lotus, Capt. Trefry, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, from Liver-

pool for Halifax. As I was anxious to get on British territory, Capt. Trefry kindly gave me a passage. He was also anxious to take all the American citizens among the survivors, but there was such a rush of foreigners into the loats that only one load of eleven could be got off, and even several of these were for-

Barque Lotus, from Liverpool, arrived in this harbor yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, with twelve of sixty-seven surviving passengers of steamship Austria, which was burned at sea, September 13th, in lat.

45 1, long, 41 30. The twelve passengers on board the Lotus were taken from the barque Maurice, on the 14th inst.

The agent of the Associated Press immediately boarded the Lotus, and obtained the following particulars.

The agent of the Associated Press immediately boarded the Lotus, and obtained the following particulars.

The set is known to have arisen from the very culpable negligence of some of the crew. The captain and surgeon considered it expedient to fumigate the performed by the boatswain, under the superintendence of the fourth officer. The boatswain heated the end of a chain to dip in tar to produce the smoke. The end became too hot to hold, and he let it drop upon the deck, to which it set fire. The tar also upset, and immediately all about was in flames. A feeble attempt was made to extinguish the fire, but it was The fire is known to have arisen from the very cul attempt was made to extinguish the fire, but it was without effect. There was nothing on hand to mee

without effect. There was nothing on hand to meet such an emergency.

The rescued passengers saved nothing but the clothes on their backs, and even the greater part of these were torn and otherwise lost. Six hundred souls were supposed to be on board, many of whom were women and children.

Manyland Slaveholders' Meeting. The slave-holders and others, of Worcester county, met on Snow Hill on Tuesday last, according to previous notice, at which Dr. Chesed Purnell was called to the chair, and Thomas E. Martin appointed Secretary. Reso-lutions were adopted, declaring that the State of Ma-ryland has the rower and owes to her citizens the duty

from whence they may, and ordering the payment of \$100 for every white man, and \$50 for every free negro detected and convicted of tampering slaves; advising that the practice of allowing slaves corn-patches, and permitting them to leave home without passes, should be discontinued, and that the masters select homes for their slaves, instead of permitting them to seek out their own; urging upon the which I infer the engineers were instantly suffo-ated.

I only walked from where I was on the quarter-

tated, as he was a native of Hamburg; got a German gentleman to speak to him.

At this time, saw some persons letting down the boat from the port side of the quarter deck; what became of her do not know, but think she was crushsome central place for the Eastern Shore, and that Chairman inform these delegates of the time

rope, and pulled up one, who proved to be the steward; another, in the act of being hauled up, was strangled by the rope. The fire came on too fiercely to attempt to get up the third.

All the first-class cabin passengers were on the poop with the execution of a few gentlemen, who must be recognized.

· We are sorry to learn that Portland is in son danger of losing one of its most valuable citizens; one, who in his profession does credit to the place, by his talent, his learning, by the blameless purity of his life and manners. We allude to the Rev. Mr. Froth-ingham, Pastor of the Second Unitarian Church. He is universally admired as a preacher, and as generally esteemed as a man; but he is known to have pretty strong moral objections to the institution of slavery, and has on one or more occasions expressed his sent ments on this subject in eloquent sernons. But it seems that some of his parish think this an improper subject for discussion in a Christian pulpit, and we have understood that some leading members of the First Unitarian Parish have expressed a determination to 'crush out' anti-slavery from the pulpit.'

THE APRICANS TRANSFERRED TO THE NIAGARA The United States steamship Nisgara, from New York, arrived off this Bar on Saturday last, and came to anchor in about eight fathoms of water, the uppe part of her masts being barely visible from the city wharves. The steamer Gen. Clinch, which was chartered by the United States Marshal, left her wharf on Sunday morning and proceeded to Fort Sumter, where she took the Africans on board, and proceeded outside A missionary and whe leaped into the sea together, she took the Africans on board, and proceed and the stewardess and assistant steward, arm in arm, the Bar to the Niagara, which vessel she reached followed. One Hungarian gentleman, with seven fine canalren, (four girls,) made his wife jump in, then blessed
the six oldest children, made them jump in one after
the other, and followed them, with an infant in his
of the frigate by two hawsers, while a third rope was
run from the spanker boom of the frigate to the deck
of the Clinch. On this last line a large tub was

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION VINDICATED. The speech of Rev. Mr. Bleby on West India Emancipation is worth ten times the price asked for it. It is the down upon the history of the great event of which it treats, and cannot fail to awaken gratitude to God that he is again vindicating the right. Mr. Bleby is a Wesleyan missionary, at prescut, in Barbadoes; and no man is better able to speak upon the workings of Emancipation than he is, having been upon those islands for more than twenty seven years.

This masterly speech, so worthy to be preserved as matter of history, and as a work of reference, has been issued in pamphlet form, and is now on sale at this office. It will be at the Western Conferences to limited extent, and may be had by sending to this office. Price, 40 cents a dozen, postpaid to any part of the country. As but a small edition has been issued, friends will need be active in supplying themselves. Send on your orders at once.-Syracuse True

FUGITIVE SLAVE RETURNED. The Mobile Mercury of the evening of Aug. 25, says:—'The bark J. L. Davis, which sailed on Sunday last for New York, returned to the bay yesterday morning, having found a negro on board, who had secreted himself for the purpose of ascertaining what Northern freedom means. The bark J. L. Davis is a regular Mobile and New York trader, and is commanded by Capt. Samuel G Fairchild.' The Mobile Register remarks :- Whether or not Capt. Fairchild will receive that reward which is justly due him from all slaveholders, he still has the satisfaction of knowing and feeling that he has done all that was his duty, and even more; for, in-stead of landing the negro at Key West, or at some other point convenient on his route, which is all tha the law required of him, he tacked his bark and re-turned to the port from whence the fugitive was attempting to escape, and placed him in hands so that he might be delivered to the proper authorities, and returned to his owner."

FEARPUL ARRIAL EXCURSION. A Balloonist named Thurston was carried off by his balloon on Thursday, from Adrian, Michigan, after his descent, and after the basket and netting were removed, and the balloon had become inverted, he himself holding on to the uninflated portion, and seated on the valve board. He was seen high up in the air, in the direction of Malden, C. W. The balloon came down four hours afterwards, near Baptist Creek. Mr. Thurston was seen upon it a short time before it was secured, and is supposed to have fallen in the marshes near lake St. Claire. Search is being made for him, and great anx-

lety exists for his safety.

This adventure of Mr. Thurston has recalled a similar one which occurred in 1855. Timothy Winchester made an ascent from Norfolk, Ohio, in August of that year, starting in good spirits and amid the cheer of a large concourse of people, since which time he has not been heard of. When last seen, he was near, and going in the direction of Lake Erie. No tidings have ever been had of him or his balloon. This balloon, too, belonged to Mr. Bannister.

More Slavers to be Caught.—From a letter received in Norfolk, the Day Book learns that the U. S. steamer Dispatch is ordered by the Navy Department from her present place of rendezvous, Pensacola, to cruise on the north side of Cuba, for the purpose of intercepting two more slavers, daily expected to land their cargoes on that island. This action was the result of information gathered from some of the S. nformation gathered from some of the officers con nected with the late capture of the brig Putnam by

The Africans .- The captured Africans, taken on The Africans.—The captured Africans, taken on board the Niagara, to be delivered in Liberia, numbered two hundred and seventy-one, showing a mortality, since their arrival at Charleston, of thirty-five, instead of twenty-five, as previously stated,—the original number being three hundred and six. The negroes were all apparently in good condition.

'Hired Out' for Life.—A colored man named William Brodic, of the bark Overman, of New York, who was convicted some time since in Darien, Ga., of attempting to inveigle slaves, was last week hired out to Dr. James B. Stripling, of Tatnal county, Maryland, for \$553, the amount of fine and costs of suit.

Singular Balloon Incident.—On Friday of last week, a man named Wilson made an ascension from the Fair grounds at Centralia, Illinois, in a balloon belonging to Brooks, the aeronaut. He descended about eighteen miles distant, at the farm of a Mr. Harvey, and the second of the second eighteen miles distant, at the farm of a Mr. Harvey. After the grappling iron had been made fast. Harvey, to amuse his children, one a boy, aged about four years, and the other a girl of eight years, placed them in the basket car, and permitted them to ascend several times as high as the rope would allow. Unexpectedly, the grappling iron slipped from the father's hand, and the balloon, with its precious freight, was wafted out of sight. The distress of the parent knew no bounds. The peril of his children he considered imminent, for what assurance had he that they would no bounds. The peril of his children he considered imminent, for what assurance had he that they would not be borne into some dense forest, where they would be overtaken with hunger before they could be found, or perhaps descend into some lake or stream, and be drowned? As soon as it was possible, an Extra was issued at Centralia, and the whole neighboring country along of the alert to watch for the boring country placed on the alert to watch for balloon and children.

Saturday morning, at daybreak, a farmer near New Carthage, forty-three miles distant from Mr. Harvey's place, discovered the balloon suspended in the air, attached by the grappling rope to a tree in his yard. He immediately hauled the balloon down, and found the youngest child asleep in the bottom of the basket, and the eldest carefully watching over her little brother. They had been wafted about by different brother. They had been wafted about by different currents of air throughout the night, and had come to a halt but a little while before they were relieved. The story the girl told was, that as the balloon as-

cended, she cried pitcously to her father to pull it down. She said she passed over a town where she saw a great many people, to whom she likewise appealed at the top of her voice. This place was Centralia. The balloon was seen to pass over there, but the people little imagined it contained two persons in such danger. Her little brother cried with cold, and the benig wirl took off her appen, covered him, and the heroic girl took off her apron, covered him, and got him to sleep. In handling the ropes, she hap-pened to pull one which had the effect of bringing the balloon down, and although not understanding the philosophy of the movement, she was quite con-Tremont Temple. tent to keep the valve open, so long as by doing so she found she approached the earth.

The youthful aerial voyagers were in the balloon about thirteen hours and a quarter. It may well be imagined, that among the neighbors where they landed, they were the objects of much curiosity and interest. The girl's presence of mind, and loving consid eration for her brother, may well entitle her to remembrance, while the incident itself was of such a remark. able character, that we opine it will not soon be for-

The boy and girl were conveyed home as soon a practicable, and it is needless to say, were received is needless to say, were received with outstretched arms .- St. Louis Republican, 21st.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 23 .- Terrible Tragedy .- A ets at the door, 10 cents. woman named Schelling, at Groveport, in this county, committed murder yesterday by throwing into a well, thirty-five feet deep, her four children; one boy, the other three girls; the oldest twelve years, the youngother three girls; the oldest twelve years, the young-est two years. She afterwards jumped in herself. All were taken out dead. The woman is supposed to have been insanc.

A false alarm of fire was raised at the Sheffield (Eng.) Music Hall during a concert, which created a panic among the audience, during which half a dozen were crushed to death, and many others were injured.

Maine Election .- The Republicans carried the Maine election, re-electing Gov. Morrill by 8000 or 9000 majority. The same party re-elected all six of the rs of Congress, and secured a decided majority of both branches of the Legislature, thereby ensuring the re-election of Mr. Fessenden to the U. S. Senate This election has excited great interest among politi-cians, and the canvas was hotly urged by both parties

It will be seen by a notice in another column, that Miss Sarah P. Remond, of this city, purposes to give a lecture on American Slavery, at the Lyceum Hall, to-morrow evening. We hear this lady well spoken of in other places, and hope to see a full house to cheer and encourage her in the noble cause to which the has so earnestly devoted herself .- Salem Observer,

IP Hundreds of houses have been burned at Mos cow by clandestine makers of lucifer matches. For-ests were still in flames on the 1st of September, and the smoke was intolerable at St. Petersburg.

Gerrit Smith has made a donation of \$500 to the Alfred Academy, located in Alleghany county, N. Y., with the understanding that, should be be elected Governor, \$500 more would be forthcoming.

### THE TENTH WORCESTER ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

To be Held at Washburn Hall during Cattle-Show Week, the first week in October.

As the time is approaching for holding our annual Fair in this city, the object of which is well known to all, we earnestly solicit the assistance of all those who have hitherto co-operated with us, and others whom 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 world with which we are contending. Donations of money or refreshments will be thankfully received. The Fair will open on Tuesday evening, Oct. 5. Further particulars hereafter. Communications may be addressed to any member of the Committee.

Anne H. Sorgenson. ANNE H. SOUTHWICK,

ADELINE H. HOWLAND, EMILY SARGENT, LUCY CHASE, HANNAH M. ROGERS, ARBY W. WYMAN, SARAH L. BUTMAN, Worcester. HANNAH RICE. OLIVE LOVELAND, MARY O. HIGGINSON, MARIAR L. FIRTH,
SARAH R. MAY,
MARY S. McFARLAND,
SOPHIA S. McFARLAND, LYDIA B. DENNY, Clappville, EMMA W. WYMAN, Boston, MARY E. Honges, Dorchester. Frances H. Drake, Leominster.
Polly D. Bradish, Upton,
Katherine E. Farnun, Waterford,
Maria P. Fairbanks, Millville, NANCY B. HILL, Blackstone, ARBY B. HUSSEY, Lancaster, Louisa F. Hale, Upton. SUSAN B. EVERETT, MARY ANN GRIFFIN, Princeton, ELIZA HOWE, CAROLINE WAIT, Hubbardston.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society will be held in SALEM, Columbiana Co., Chio, commencing on Saturday, October 16, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing probably three days.

The mighty efforts put forth by the South to sus-

tain its pet institution—the subserviency of Northern politicians, who meanly obey the behests of their masters-the cowardice and the truckling policy of the great mass of those who claim to be the opponents of the Slave Power—the efforts of sectarian organizations to preach peace, when there should be no peace, and cannot be, except to curse our nation; these, all these demand of the true friends of freedom that they, at least, shall continue to be 'faithful among the faithless found.'

Come up, then, to the help of the slave against his oppressor—he asks your presence, your counsel, your pecuniary aid. Let this annual gathering of the friends of freedom be such as will give a new impetus to the cause of freedom. Let it be a demonstra tion of the power of Truth and Justice, of the existence of an Abolitionism which is without concealment-bold, and without compromise-faithful.
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON—the pioneer of the

cause—has promised to be present at the meeting, and other friends from the East, whose names may be hereafter announced, will probably be in attendan BENJ. S. JONES, Rec. Sec.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVA-NIA A. S. SOCIETY.

The Twenty-second Annual Meeting of the Pennsyleania Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Horricultural Hall, WEST CHESTER, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 6th, 7th and 8th of Octo-Thursday and Friday, the 6th, 7th and 8th of October. commencing the first day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

We earnestly invoke the members and friends of the Society, by their interest in the cause which it is our aim to promote, and their regard for the credit of the State which it is our purpose to redeem, to be in punctual attendance at the time and place appointed, ready to contribute their part, whatever that may be, toward the object of the meeting. toward the object of the meeting. We also extend a cordial invitation to the friends of freedom every where to meet with us when we come together, and share with us in our deliberations.

Distinguished advocates of the cause will be pres-

ent, and no reasonable pains will be spared to make the occasion one of interest and profit. By order of the Executive Committee, JAMES MOTT, Chairman.

FRATERNITY LECTURES. The Lecture Committee of the FRATERNITY of THE TWENTY EIGHTH CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY re-spectfully inform the public, that they propose pre-senting a course of

uing season, at the Tremont Temple, agree-

THIRTEEN POPULAR LECTURES, On Tuesday Evenings,

ably to the following programme :-The opening exercises will take place on TUES-DAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 1858, and will consist of a POEM, by FRANK B. SANBORN, Esq., on 'The

To be followed by a LECTURE, by Rev. THEODORE PARKER, Franklin.

The course will continue weekly, as follows :-Oct. 12-Rev. STARR KING, on 'Light and Insight.' Oct. 19-G. WM. CURTIS, Esq.; 'Fair Play for Oct. 26-Rev. Thos. W. Higginson; 'Physical

Training for Americans.' Physical Training for Americans.' Nov. 2—Rev. Theodorn Panner; 'Washington.' Nov. 9—Hon. John P. Hale.
Nov. 16—Mrs. Elizabeth C. Stanton; 'The Citi-

Nov. 23-Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER (probably.) Nov. 30—Rev. Theodore Parker; 'Adams.' Dec. 7—RALPH WALDO EMERSON; 'Fate.' Dec. 14—BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.; 'Life Abroad.' Dec. 21-Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.; Genius o

Discovery.

Dec. 28—Rev. THEODORE PARKER; 'Jefferson.' HERR VAAS will preside at the Organ. Tickets for the Course, (admitting a gentleman and lady.) \$2; for a single admission, (one person.) 25 cents. No more tickets will be issued than will allow the holders comfortable seats. To be procured to the procured to at the principal Bookstores, and at the office of the

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

FOURTEENTH COURSE. The fourteenth Annual Course of Lectures before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society will com-mence early in October inst., and will be given by the

CHAS. C. BURLEIGH, Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, WM. WELLS BROWN, "GEO. B. CHEEVER, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, "C. E. HODGES, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, " C. E. HODGES, Rev. WM. R. ALGER, PARKER PILLSBURY, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Tickets for the Course may be had at the Bookstore of John S. Ives & Co., at 50 cents each. Single tick-CAROLINE BALCH, Sec'y. Salem, Oct. 1, 1858.

THE INTRODUCTORY LECTURE before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society will be given at Lyceum Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, October 4, at half-past 7 o'clock, by Rev. JAMES REEMAN CLARKE, of Boston.

CAROLINE BALCH, Sec'y. WORCESTER NORTH A. S. SOCIETY. The Quarterly Meeting of the Worcester (North) A. S. Society will be held at Hubbardston, on Sunday, Oct. 10th PARKER PILLSBURY, C. L. REMOND, and E. H. HEY-

vood are expected to speak.

The meeting will be held in the Unitarian Curch, day and evening.

CUMMINGTON, Mass .-- Au Anti-Slaver Convention will be held in Cummington, Hampshire County, on Saturday and Sunday, October 30th and 31st, at the meeting-house of the Independent Socie-ty, which all friends of Freedom and of Humanity the region roundabout are invited to attend WM. LLOYD GARRISON, E. H. HEYWOOD, and CHAS. C. BUNLEIGH are expected to attend this Convention, which will commence on Saturday, (Oct. 30th,) at

half-past 10 o'clock. PARKER PILLSBURY, Agent of the Amer ican Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the Univer-salist church in Concord, N. H., on Sunday next October 3, at the usual hours of public worhip.

Also, in West Newton, on Wednesday evening, Oct

Also, in Attleboro', on Thursday evening, Oct. 7. MIDDLESEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY

SOCIETY.—A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in NATICK, on Saturday evening and Sunday, October 16th and 17th, which all are invited to PARKER PILLSBURY, CHARLES L. REMOND, and E.

H. Herwood are expeted to be present.

The meeting will commence on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. WILLIAM WHITING, Prefident.

F. B. SANBORN, Secretary. REV. T. W. HIGGINSON, of Worcester

A. S. Society, will lecture as follows ;-Barton, Vt., Glover.

Greensboro', Vt., . .. 10. E. Hardwick, " WILLIAM WELLS BROWN will hold meet-

ings as follows :-Newburyport, Sunday, Monday, East Abington, (read a Drama,) Tuesday, West Boylston, (read a Drama,) Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, " 12. Wednesday, " 13. Oakdale. Pepperell,

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LECTURES. Dr. SYMINGTON BROWN'S new lecture, entitled Chemistry no Mystery, is now ready for delivery be-fore Lyceums, &c. REFERENCES.—Wendell Phillips, Alderman Wight-

man, Rev. Thomas Starr King, Dr. J. V. C. Smith.
Letters addressed to Dr. Symington Brown, 15
Congress street, Boston, will be promptly answered.
Sept., 1858.

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 driv-ing coach or team. He is of good disposition, ready and willing to do any thing in his power, and anxious

o earn his own living.

Apply to R. F. WALLCUT, 21 Cornhill, or by leter to FRANCIS JACKSON, Boston, for more particular information.

### NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Tenth Annual Term will commence or Wednesday, Nov. 1858, and continue seventeer weeks. Professors: Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Theory weeks. Professors: Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Theory 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. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence; Mary R. Jenks, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. Hystory, Mary R. Jenks, M. D., Demonstrator of Admitistry, Fees, \$5 for each of the six Tickets. Free tuition for Students in Massachusetts, from State Scholarships. SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., Secy., sep. 17.—3w.

TWO

### FREE LECTURES EVERY WEEK,

AT LINDEN HALL, 16 SUMMER ST., BOSTON.

BY MISS S. D. CARMAN. Physiological, Mechanical & Pathological Physician On THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, to Gentlemen and Ladies, and on FRIDAY AFTER-NOONS, at 3 o'clock, to Ladies only. The other

four days devoted to country practice.

Physicians, Invalids, Parents, Teachers, Guardians and Philanthropists will find science, common sense and medical skill illustrated and applied to the wants of each and all.

The only scientific SKIRT SUPPORTER, with Braces of all kinds, and CHAIRS to correct and support the Spine, for sale and fitted at her office, Linden

Hall,—open only on Friday and Saturday, for patients and visitors, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Beware of imposition practised by pretenders, who recommend worthless and useless articles.

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

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

WORLD'S Hair Dressing.

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION!!

THE Rostorer, used with the Zylobalsamum of Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or scalp, and RESTORES GRAY HAIR 20 ITS NATURAL COLOR!

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN. REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Lancashire,

says- 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dve.' REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Mis-

sionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y. The

climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp says, 'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies for my hair, but never anything that so materially and permanently benefitted me, as has Mrs. S. A. Al-J. H. EATON, Pres. Union Univ., Tenn. I have

used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, notwithstanding, its influence was distinctly visible. The falling off of hair ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, restored to their original black' REV. H. V. DEGAN, Ed. Guide to Holiness, Bos-

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

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

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

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

bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs.

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

REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age,) Pitcher, N. Y. 'Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair ceases to fall, and is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied 'tis nothing like a dye.'

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

REV. 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 ance.

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

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

have found superior to anything I ever used." REV. JOS. McKEE, N.Y. City. 'Recommends them. REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair."

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

Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have met my most sanguine expectations in causing my hair to grow where it had fallen." REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. 'I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by

the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum." REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. They have changed my hair to its natural

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

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

quantity to Europe.

We also would call attention to the fact that we have

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, 37½ cents per bottle. GENUINE

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

Sold by nearly every drug and fanoy goods dealer. Address all letters for information to MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

World's Hair Restorer Depot, NO. 355 BROOME STREET, N. Y. Trees lynt on bed State

ert, the pon all t forth ice, to ey be-States, ontra-

efforts shall gislaid nee dise un-

n the

plish ruin vete-absothe con-icket

for a erty ; main m at the seryers, ght, the

nent -the ob-rmi--the hem and oter cus-ven the a.

his, hile nch mil-

and Mr. on sis, the we hat sor

# POETRY.

THINK FOR THYSELF. Think for thyself. Thou hast a mind, A soul, a better life to come; Look freely round; and thou wilt find, Find the true path that leads thee home. Think for thyself.

Think for thyself. The truths Christ taught, He taught to humble ones like thee; The poor, the meek, the lost he sought; He came the fettered mind to free. Think for thyself.

Ask of thy heart if God would give His Good News to the learned alone; God, by whose bounty all men live; Love, mercy, goodness all his own. Think for thyself.

Think for thyself. What man has right To ask thy faith in his own creed? Wise though he may be in thy sight, God's Word is better for thy need. Think for thyself.

Think for thyself. Believe Christ true; Read his plain words with honest heart; Read, and thy opening mind shall view Truth brightly shine, and doubt depart. Think for thyself.

Think for thyself; and man-made creeds No longer thy freed soul will awe; And thou wilt see not words, but deeds, Are the one aim of gospel law. Think for thyself.

Think for thyself; nor cast aside, As useless, Reason's glorious ray, God-given through this world to guide, And lead us to heaven's nightless day. Think for thyself.

JANE ASHBY. Tenterden, (England.)

For the Liberator. THE SOUL WILL BE FREE. Can ye stem the mountain torrent, or the avalanche

control ? Can ye bind the winds, or chain them to the North or Southern pole ? \* Can ye call the ocean-billows to lave the rocky

strand? Will they obey your bidding, or retire at your com

Can ye make the rainbow's glorious hues to span the arch of heaven? Can ye catch the beauty of the clouds by Summer's

sunset given? Can ye bid the golden stars come forth to gem the brow of Night? Or launch the silvery moon to float in beauty mid

their light? Look at the simplest flower that grows in beauty 'neath your feet;

Can ye call it from the cold damp earth, Spring's sunny smile to greet ? Can ye bid the bare and bleak hill-sides be clothed

in living green? Can ye deck the groves with verdure, or wave their emerald sheen ?

And think ye then to bind the Soul, that free and deathless thing?

Think ye to fetter and restrain Thought's strong and soaring wing?

To check her onward, upward flight to higher, pure Where the dust-stains of earth come not, and all i

bright and fair ? Ye cannot grasp this priceless dower-God's precious

gift, the Soul; As well might ye the planets guide, and teach them

how to roll : The body ye may bind in gyves, the quivering flesh

But still the mind, the soul is free-your chains it will not wear.

Nor laughing gibe, nor taunting scorn, the brave can e'er affright;

and quenchless light;-And words of malice lightly fall unheeded on the

When the sweet choral hymn of Hope, chanted by Faith, we hear !

Humanity demands our aid; for round her altarshrine Dark Error's weeds, with Falsehood vile, their ten drils still entwine;

And there pale Superstition sits grasping the wand of Power, While Custom, grimly frowning, stands beside his

ivied tower. Strong hearts and earnest now we need to meet th untiring foe ; Hearts that, when comes the trial-hour, no thought

of fear can know; And they are coming to our aid—the good, the true the brave-The crushed and fallen again to lift-the sinking one

And they will conquer; though their path be rough

and thorny now, Peace yet shall set her heavenly seal upon each martyr's brow :

And the future still shall honor them in ages yet to When Superstition shall be crushed by th' iron hand

of Doom. Barre, August, 1858. CARRIE.

is the late of the For the Liberator.

THE PULPIT. While crimes untold oppress the land, And millions groan and sigh, Why are the priests so loth to speak, And raise their voice on high-To plead in unmistaken tones For God's forsaken poor, That tyrants' hearts and hands may yield, And ope the captive's door?

We know while pews possess the power The pulpit's bounds to tell, And sacred nostrils have the gift The golden dust to smell, 'Twill be a task exceeding hard A faithful man to find, Who boldly breasts Opinion's wave, And aims to bless mankind.

But, pulpits, with a trumpet-tongue, Should speak the word of God. And raise above the head of crime The Scripture's threat'ning rod; The Christian warrior, while he brings The Gospel guns to bear, Should storm the tower of Sin, and plant The Gospel banner there.

The warrior shouts o'er seas of blood, The tyrant's lash is heard, While bound and dying cry aloud For God's reproving word; And yet, the pulpit's potent tongue Is cold and mute to-day, While slaves their load of anguish bear, 300 And Christian demons slay,

The hangman takes the precious life Which God, his Maker, gave;

The social glass leads millions on

To fill the drunkard's grave; The perjured watch on Zion's walls, Beholding millions slain, Sends forth no loud alarm to make

Mankind from crime refrain.

Go, thou, Salvation's herald strong,

Proclaim the truth divine, That o'er this land, in ev'ry heart The gospel light may shine; Go, watchman, sound the loud alarm, Stretch forth thy potent hand, Till crime shall take its flight from earth,

No slave shall curse our land. Rutland, August, 1858.

# The Liberator.

MEETING OF FRIENDS OF HUMAN PRO-GRESS.

A Yearly Meeting of the Friends of Human Progress was held at North Collins, Eric Co., N. Y. the 3d and 4th, and at Brant the 5th of Sept., 1858. The following are the names of some of the persons who were present from a distance :- Philip D. Moore, Newark, N. J.; Henry C. Wright, Boston, Mass.; Giles B. Stebbins, Rochester; Griffith M. Cooper, Williamson; Orrin Abbott, Buffalo; Mrs. Lydia A. Andrews, Laona, N. Y.

The first session convened at 11, A. M., and was opened by George W. Taylor, who stated the objects of the meeting, and read the Call; after which, the following officers were appointed :-

President-PHILIP D. MOORE.

Clerks - Joshua D. Varney, Solendia E. Howard. Business Committee-Giles B. Stebbins, William Henry, Griffith M. Cooper, Elizabeth Smith Kerr, Mary Smith Taylor, Elbridge W. Meechem, Phebe M. Varney, Henry C. Wright, Martha Howser.

Communications were then read from Joseph A Dugdale, Aaron M. Powell, and Mary F. Davis; also, from Pennsylvania and Waterloo Yearly Meetings. The Business Committee reported a programme for

the several sessions, and a series of resolutions. Stephen Landon, George W. Taylor, and T. C. Beech were appointed a Corresponding Committee. Adjourned to 2, P. M.

AFTERNOON. Poem entitled 'True Worship,' by J. G. Whittier, read by the President. Resolution No. 1 discussed by Henry C. Wright, Elbridge W. Meechem, Philip D. Moore, George W. Taylor, Orrin Abbott, and Giles B. Stebbins. Mr. Moore thinking that the resolution did not cover the religious element in man, as expressed in reverence for external nature, proposed that it be referred to the Busines Committee for reconsideration, which proposition was agreed to. The Business Committee presented an amendment in accordance with Mr. Moore's suggestion, which was unanimously adopted. The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Resolution No. 2 was discussed by Giles B. Stebbins, Henry C. Wright, and Philip D. Moore, and adopted. Adjourned to Saturday, at 10, A. M.

SECOND DAY. The morning session was opened by the reading of a poem by the President.

On motion, it was voted, that each speaker be limited to fifteen minutes, unless the audience should choose to extend the time.

Resolution No. 3 was discussed by Giles B. Stebbins, Henry C. Wright, Andrew Varney, Orrin Abbott, Griffith M. Cooper, and Luther Clough, and adopted, with but two dissenting votes:

Resolution No. 6 was taken up and discussed by Henry C. Wright, Martin M. Toucey, Orrin Abbott, and Mary Doty, and adopted.

A letter was then presented from Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester, N. Y. On motion, it was read by Mrs. Rachel Smith, and referred to the Corresponding Committee.

Adjourned, until 2, P. M.

AFTERNOON. A poem was read by the President, entitled, 'The Beautiful,' by Carlos D. Stuart.

On motion, the Clerks were directed to make out copies of the proceedings and resolutions for publica-

Ann Landon was added to the Corresponding Comttee was then directed to respond to the communications without reporting to the meet-

On motion, the members of the former committee views of the unity of all true reforms. for calling the Yearly Meeting were re-appointed,

with power to add to their number. The subject of Spiritualism was then discussed by Orrin Abbott, Philip D. Moore, Henry C. Wright,

Giles B. Stebbins, Luther Clough, Griffith M. Cooper, and Norman Sprague. After an impressive benediction by the President, the meeting adjourned until Sunday, at 9, A. M.

THIRD DAY. The meeting was held in the Grove at Brant.

The Business Committee reported the names persons who would be called upon when there were no volunteers to speak. It was also stated, that the time being limited, all the resolutions offered could not be presented, but opportunity would be given for all to express their views.

Speakers-Elbridge W. Meechem, Mrs. Lydia A. Andrews, Joshua D. Varney, Giles B. Stebbins, Griffith M. Cooper, Dr. Peter Wilson, Henry C. Wright. Adjourned until 1.30, P. M.

AFTERNOON. Henry C. Wright spoke on the sub-

Moore, George W. Taylor, and William E. Paxson. Laona, Chautauque county, N. Y., the 8th, 9th and 10th of October next, and at Pekin, Niagara county, on the 17th, 18th and 19th of Sept.

A benediction was pronounced by the President, and the meeting adjourned.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That the religious element in man can find its true and healthful action, not in reverence for days, houses, books and institutions called holy, or in the performance of creeds, prayers and ceremonies called sacred, but in reverence and love for human beings made manifest in consistent and earnest efforts to abolish war, slavery, drunkenness, sectarianism, patriotism, and all forms of injustice and oppression, and to elevate man and woman to a truer, nobler and happier life in all natural relations, and in reverencing in man and nature the good, the true and the universe.

2. Resolved, That man is above institutions, and is never to be desecrated or sacrificed to sustain or perpetuate them. Therefore, the Church, the State, the Bible, the Constitution, the Religion or the Government that cannot exist without killing or enslaving man, or in any way subjecting the soul or body

annihilates marriage, and all the blessings and endear- that institution two of the worst evils the world has ments of the domestic relations, and makes it a crime punishable with outlawry and death for any man practically or theoretically to assume that he is a man and not a beast; a wrong which no power in the universe can make right. Therefore, we repudiate all religions and governments, all Bible texts and constitutions, and all that is called Christ or God, that sanctions or sustains American slavery.

4. Whereas, the American Union was framed os-

mestic tranquillity, to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity"; and, whereas, the said Union has falled to answer these ends, but has from its foundation been in fact the unscrupulous and persistent supporter and defender of slavery, with all its crimes and pollutions;

Resolved. That it is the duty of the American peo ple to alter or at once and for ever to abolish the American Union, and to form a confederacy that shall secure to each man and woman equal rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' without regard to color or condition.

5. Whereas, it is the right and duty of every slave to escape from slavery when, in his view, there is a chance of success; and, whereas, it is the right and duty of every man and woman to aid the slave in his escape; and, whereas, the United States Govern-ment has claimed and exercised the right to pursue, apture and return fugitive slaves; therefore,

Resolved, That we will do what we can to obtain the passage of laws in the States in which we reside, to protect the slave as our laws do any freeman, and thus make every Northern State a Canada of safety for the fugitive; and that we regard all United States Marshals, Commissioners, Judges, &c., who engage in the rendition of fugitives, as kidnappers.

6. Whereas, the interests of man and woman are united and identical, so that whatever tends to elevate and ennoble one half of humanity must have the same effect on the other half; and, whereas, this mutuality and identity of interests is only to be recognized and secured by equality of rights and freedon of action; therefore,

Resolved, That the absurd and false views an usages of social and domestic life, which prescribe certain narrow sphere to woman, and condemn her if, even to save herself from shame and starvation she steps beyond it, ought entirely to change, an give place to usages based on the idea that 'right is of no sex,' and that man and woman, as natural helpmeets, are free to do what each heart prompts, and each head is equal to, and each sense of right and fitness sanctions; and that in all matters pertaining to political rights, all distinctions based on sex should be swept from the statute-books.

7. Resolved, That in view of the near and tende relations which nature points out as existing between mother and child in the tender years of infancy and childhood, the law by which the husband and father has exclusive legal control of the persons and the care of children is a base and flagrant wrong, a deep and cruel insult to womanhood and maternity, and should be at once abolished, and the equal right of the mother recognized.

8. Resolved, That the only true and natural mar inge consists in an exclusive conjugal love between ne man and one woman, and those who live together as husband and wife without this love, and merely because they are licensed so to live by the Church and State, are living an unnutural and prostituted life, from which duty to themselves, to their posterity, and to the God of purity and justice, requires that they should at once and for ever cease.

9. Resolved, That the empire of woman, as

mother, over the character and destiny of her offspring, is supreme in power and eternal in duration; therefore, in our effects to promote the progress of the race in wisdom and goodness, and to people the earth with a nobler type of manhood and womanhood. our main dependence must be not on man, as a father, a teacher, a priest or ruler, not on the school the church or the state, but on woman, as a mother

10. Resolved, That the most sacred and important right of woman is the right to decide for herself when and under what circumstances she shall assume th responsibilities, and be subjected to the cares and sufferings of maternity; and that man is most unmanly, and commits a great wrong against woman, posterity and humanity, whenever, under sanction of marriage, he imposes those cares and sufferings upon her, against her wish.

11. Resolved, That the facts and phenomena of modern Spiritualism are many and well proven, and other kindred facts and phenomena of bygone times, actually viewed and examined with fair criticism, are of great use in awakening man to a sense of his spiritual power and intuitions, in giving a clear and pure faith in immortality, as linked closely and naturally to life, in such way as to aid us in more helpful and hopeful deeds.

12. Resolved, That the facts of Spiritualism, and the philosophy developed therewith, are of great practical use to mankind, as an aid to broader and clearer

REMARKS.

In concluding this necessarily brief report, we would say, that the meeting was characterized by carnestness on the part of the speakers, and rapt attention of the audience. Although the time was so limited that many subjects were necessarily excluded, we believe there was no dissatisfaction on the part of

A feeling of charity, or rather, a desire for justice, seemed to pervade the minds of all. The subject of the deliberations will be partially appreciated by those who read the resolutions, and who are acquainted with the speakers. The resolutions of the Business Committee were adopted. On account of the inclemency of the weather, the Committee having in charge the Friends' meeting-house very kindly opened it for the meeting. On the last day, however, the audience being large, and the weather fair, it was held in the grove. It was estimated that fifteen hundred persons were present on the last day; but the most perfect order and attention prevailed. Thoughts touching the most vital interests of humanity were ject of 'Education,' and was followed by Philip D. uttered, and however they may be perverted, we know that, impelled by the power of truth, they will sink Notices were given of similar meetings to be held at deep into the heart of humanity, and generations yet unborn shall reap the reward.

JOSHUA D. VARNEY, SOLENDIA E. HOWARD, Clerks.

. SPEECH OF MRS. JULIA BRANCH.

Among the speakers at the 'Philanthropic Conven tion,' recently held at Utica, N. Y., was Mrs. Julia BRANCH, of New York city, whose speech at the Rutland (Vt.) Convention, on marriage, has subjected her to so much opprobrium on the part of journals disposed to place the worst possible construction upon her motives and language. Here is what she said at

Mrs. Julia Branch, of New York, said she did not come to make a speech, but as it was expected of her, she had prepared some facts. Strong prejudices had arisen against her as the promulgator of horrible things. But she did not fear public opinion. the beautiful as manifestations of God, the soul of The man or woman who fears to advocate his or her principles is a coward, and does not know the mean ing of Freedom. A man or woman is not fit to work thoroughly in our present condition of society until they have lost their reputation. The layers of the Cable buffeted the ocean waves; so this Convention was fighting with the mountain waves of popular prejudice, to lay a cable for humanity's benefit. We are here to speak of evil and its cause. But

ing man, or in any way subjecting the soul or body
to outrage and wrong, is deserving the reprobation of
every man and woman, and ought to be rejected as
evil, or at once and for ever abolished.

evil, or at once and for ever abolished. 3. Resolved, That American slavery is 'the sum of cause of the slavery and degradation of woman, and all villanies,' inasmuch as it makes man a chattel, she had nothing to take back, but rather to add to o contend with, as their originator and promul-She alluded to prostitution and infanticide. Near-

desty, and for a female to have knowledge of such subjects is to stamp her with doubt as to her own morals. But she had an interest in all humanity, not excepting the woman who had strayed from virtue. Dr. Sawyer, of Blackwell's Island, says he found in the city of New York, between the ly all have been educated with notions of false mofound in the city of New York, between three and four hundred houses of noted ill fame, and with betensibly to form a more perfect union, to ensure do- tween seven and eight thousand inmates, and sixty

ogether until death, without either mental, moral or physical adaptation. Society should abolish all ies of uncongeniality as an outrage upon its morals, a preventive of the accumulated evils in the shape of half-formed, undeveloped and perverted children. This could not make society any worse. Child after hild is being born daily, hourly, to fill our streets with paupers and our prisons with criminals. And lo you ask, who would take care of the children? Do you suppose parental feelings would be destroyed by the act of separation? If they are based on so instable a foundation as the laws of society, it is time they were utterly destroyed, and something new stablished. The law allows the rights of marriage stablished. The law allows the rights of marriage we believe the conviction that fastens itself upon restablished. The law allows the rights of marriage selection and unhealthy with the know-flexible and unhealthy with the know-flexible and provided the provided selecting men is, that it is much better in theory than stablished. The law allows the rights of marriage to the most deprayed and unhealthy, with the know-iedge that their children would be equally deprayed and unhealthy, if not worse than their parents. An unhealthy beast is killed as not capable of reproduc-

ing a perfect specimen of its species.

But, said the speaker, it would give a license to immorality if the marriage institution were abolished, says one. 'Would you have any more liberty?'
'I can regulate myself; the law was not made to . Who was it made for ?' . Why, men of no principle.' . Well, who are men of no principle? 'O, it is Mr. So-and-so, who neglects his wife; he would give all the world to have the privilege of loving somebody else, or get rid of her some way.' 'How old is his last child?' 'Two or three months.' Does not the heart sicken at the deprayed picture, and even at every system of palliation which

would cloak over such evils?

The other evil, that of infanticide, Mrs Branch traced to the same cause. She cited the report of Dr. Wynne, stating that the premature births in New York in 1850, were one to twelve. The ratio of still births in various parts of the country was also cited. In New York the crime of infanticide had increased 415 per cent. since 1808. Mrs. B. said she traced the cause of this to the marriage institution. Both in and out of marriage, there is no nesitancy to destroy the life of a child before birth; out of marriage, for the fear of losing respectability; in marriage, because the troubles of maternity are confining, irksome and arduous. You are not aware to what extent this murder system is carried. Yet when compared to children that fill our prisons, we are almost willing to consider this murder a blessing. Do you wonder the next child born of that mother

is hung for committing murder?

It is in you, mothers, that the only hope of the regeneration of the world lies. Mothers, think of it! Every son that you bring into existence, that is not conceived from the purest love, is imbued with all the alements that a to fill all the elements that go to fill prisons and pauperhouses ; every daughter is imbued with those qualities that fit them to enter houses of prostitution. What a weight of responsibility rests upon you. How necessary it is for you to have your absolute right to say when, where and how you shall bear children! How necessary it is that all arts and sciences, all trades, everything that is now in the bands of men, should be open for your benefit, in order to produce better children! I reject in toto the idea that it is bliss to remain in ignorance. Voman should know everything that man is capable of knowing, and there must be perfect freedon for the advancement of either the individual or na-tions. Every chain that is put about you retards your growth, and you should snap it asunder, no matter whether it is placed there by Church or State husband or friend, wife or child. Slavery is an evil and the cause is ignorance. Get out of bondage by acquiring knowledge, and plant your foot on the rock of freedom. In the year 1852, in England and Wales, there were 55,000 illegitimate children born. The marriage institution has not certainly prevented children from being born under any stance; and now, in order to stay the frightful crime of infanticide, and that woman now looked upon as degraded who has departed from the so-called virtuous paths may have a chance of becoming respectable, I offer the following resolution, hoping.

Resolved, That as the crime of infanticide has increased, and is increasing yearly under the existing false forms of marriage, all children born under an circumstances within any State, shall be declared by that State legitimate.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER said he was a friend of marriage, and therefore in favor of discussing it, as the more it was discussed, the firmer it would stand.

this. He had thought all along this was what she was aiming at. It was the false marriage, that begins in fraud and ends in quarrel, to which we would direct our efforts.

General Conference lately held in Nashville, on a proposition to amend the 'Discipline' of the church by striking out the rules respecting dress. The doctors seem to be in a fix. They have a tangled skein to wind, and they should not throw it down like lazy girls. The Article on the subject has the following passages :-

· Receive none into the church until they have left off superfluous ornaments. • • Give no tickets to any that wear high heads. enormous

was a dead letter, and that it was a 'scandalous each other. 'Such was the laxity of administra- with every blackguard. tion, that candidates would be received into the church, though loaded down with a weight of gold Senator's reasoning seems to us utterly absurd. If under which they could scarcely walk.' The speaker was very severe upon his brother ministers for er was very severe upon his brother ministers for it is no reason why women should not vote, but it wearing gold spectacles. He said the glass would magnify just as well, if set in steel or iron. He denounced gold studs, gold watch-chains, gold-headed should not be allowed to meddle with them. No nounced gold studs, gold watch-chains, gold-headed canes, and diamond breast-pins, with much fervor.

Another speaker was for bringing the practice of the people up to the standard of the Discipline, institutions and no government of the people can be permanently advantageous.

Senator Hale argues that woman should not go to the people. He thought it very ridiculous to with every blackguard. Is the Senator so ignorant the polls because she would then be placed on a level with every blackguard.

men-that the precept applied exclusively to the

The Rev. Dr. Lee of Virginia was in favor of expunging. He admitted that he had to use his gold spectacles to see what was in the Discipline He did not understand, and never had understood it What ornament was superfluous? Who could say Illustrated. at what precise point ornaments ceased to be allowable, and became superfluous? He ridiculed the idea that we might carry as many twenty-dollar gold pieces in our pockets as we please, but if we should stick a little bit of it in the bosom somebody would be greatly scandalized. He always found enough to do in preaching about more important matters, without descending to these trifles.

Another member from Virginia protested against

Dr. Lee's speech going forth as an exponent of the sentiments of the Methodists of that State.

ousand daily visitors, and expenses of between sevand eight millions of dollars a year. Of private estitution he could make no estimate; but Act on, English writer, estimates one woman in England in Wales in every fourteen to he of that class; but ter an average of four years, they marry with all ades of society.

Five-sixths of the visitors to all such places are arried men. The Mayor of Providence has declarit such places to be necessary evils, and the Mayor of New Bedford declares that without them our wives and daughters would be liable to be insulted in every reet. By whom? Who are they but husbands, thers, brothers? Whose father, whose brother? It is some of God's humanity—but who?

And the eight thousand women—what tender—There was a meeting of volunteer companies at The Rev. Dr. Deems deprecated the tendency to

And the eight thousand women—what tenderearted mother supposed that the little baby-girl
are presented to the admiring gaze of her friends
bould be tramping the dark streets, bedecked in
rimson robes and tinsel glare of paste jeweiry? The
ause—where does it lie? In our present marriage
istitution, which forces men and women to live
ogether until death, without either mental, moral
or physical adaptation. Society should abolish all flecting men is, that it is much better in theory than in practice. Even those who have advocated and praised it begin to confess that it does not work

well. If any thing like it should be recommended

to our Legislature for State patronage, therefore, we trust it will not be adopted without some inquiry beyond an exparte hearing of its advocates.

The following is from a Boston paper:— The Daily Advertiser has an article on recen rocceedings at the Encampment at Salem, in which it demands, with some sternness, that there should be a reform in the military affairs of the State, and intimates that unless there is a reform, there is likely to be an investigation into the profitableness of the present system. It appears that there was a great deal of disorder at the Salem gathering; that the Captain of the Somerville Light Infantry was discharged from his command for insubordina tion, and that afterwards he and his friends displayed considerable feeling on the subject; and that the Major General was grossly insulted by one of the regiments, because he had selected Salem as the place of encampment, contrary to the wishes of a portion of the military force. All this is very bad, and seems to justify the Advertiser in asking for an investigation. It now costs the State of Massachusetts \$70,000 a year, or at any rate, that has been setts \$10,000 a year, or at any rate, that has been the average cost for several years past, to support our militia system. It ought to be very good and to do a great deal of good, for that money. It is somewhat difficult to point out the actual good it does. If, in addition to its inutility as an active agent, it does not possess the passive merit of being orderly and obedient, it had better be looked into a

little more closely.' Another Boston paper (the New England Farmer

'We have, in years past, had occasion to condemn these large and protracted military gatherings, for the tendency to rowdyism which they foster. would seem, from the reports of the Salem Encamp-ment, published in the daily journals, that time and experience have done little if any thing to lessen these tendencies to evil. Indeed, the scenes that were enacted in Salem last week seem to have opened the eyes of many to the fact that these encamp ments are not only occasions of rowdyism and dissi-pation, but they are ridiculous failures in a milita ry point of view. The camp was a scene of turbulence and disorder, and even the personal presence of the commander-in-chief during the second night. an unprecedented compliment to the militia-failed to secure a tolerable degree of quiet. According to the report of a military cotemporary, who may be supposed to have put the best face upon matters, supposed to have put the best face upon matters, while the Governor was trying to get "at least four hours" sleep on a bed of straw," four hundred of his faithful soldiers cloped to Salem to visit a circus, "while the conduct of some others who re-mained in camp was none the less censurable, and many occurrences unbecoming a soldier are re-

ported. But there was something more than turbulence and dissipation in the Salem Encampment. There was glaring insubordination. Notwithstanding the troops have enjoyed the advantages of these encampnents for several years, a portion of them appear to be ignerant of the very foundation principle of miltoo, that it will be the means, somewhat, of making the next generation of children better and purer:— daty.

Details of this insubordination are given, which are gross enough, but for which we have not room.

A correspondent of the Daily Advertiser, who signs himself 'A Militia Man in Active Service,'

· Let me add one word on the subject of disorder more it was discussed, the firmer it would stand. at night in camp. Every body who has ever been The evils alluded to have their origin out of the to camp will bear witness that the scenes at Winter marriage relation, and their only cure is in it. Island are the rule and not the exception on such marriage relation, and their only cure is in it. Island are the rule and not the exception on such occasions. The license which prevails throughout ments, and hence a necessity. No better could be the tents is unworthy of Christian, pagan or man—ments, and hence a necessity. to say nothing of soldiers. To all who have attend Mrs. Branch said it was not marriage itself ed on such occasions, I need only to mention the Mrs. Branch said it was not marriage itself ed on such occasions, I need only to mention the against which she spoke, but the *Institution* as it is yelling, swearing, and vile language which render night hideous at camp, to call up to their recollection.

Mr. Foster was glad to hear Mrs. Branch say this. He had thought all along this was what she as it is to be hoped will be omitted from the pro-

gramme of this year's encampment of the First Division, and of all future encampments.

'You are right, sir, in saying that if the members of our volunteer militia do not 'mend their ways. they must regard their existence as an institution as Quite a spicy debate took place in the Methodist one but themselves to thank for their doom, if it

In a recent speech before the graduating class of the Abbott Female Academy at Andover, N. H., Senator Hale said: 'Now there were some who did not believe women would have all their rights till tickets to any that wear high heads. enormous bonnets, ruffles or rings.' The putting on of gold and costly apparel' is also, in another place, reekoned among the sins to be avoided.

The Rev. Mr. Lush, of Mississippi, the mover of the respective women would have an their rights till they had the right of suffrage. But if this right twee obtained, it might be found to degrade instead of elevating female life. What was there in the exercise of the right of suffrage to produce moral elevation? We did not see that the men in cities The Rev. Mr. Lush, of Mississippi, the mover of the resolution to strike out, contended that the law elevated by going to the ballot box. Every female of delicacy must revolt at finding herself in contam inconsistency that the precept and practice of the nating contact with the influences of the polls; as denomination should be so widely at variance with she would thereby be placed in conflict and on a level

> institutions and no government on earth which de prave the people can be permanently advantageous.
>
> Senator Hale argues that woman should not go to

admit that superfluity of dress was wrong, and then of history that he does not know that men invariaexpange the rule because people would not comply with it.

Another controlled that the rule organizations of history that he does not know that men invariably become blackguards in all the vocations from which women are excluded? Does he not know that Another contended that the rule against 'superfluous ornaments' did not apply to such things as spectacles and walking-canes. He argued, also, that even if these things were forbidden, there was not a word in Scripture against the use of them by men—that the precept applied exclusively to 'the land, or a level with blackguards? Why, sir, so long as blackguards and women exist in the same society, they will be on a level and in conflict. The remedy is in reforming the blackguards. How little the Scnator knows of female human patters! We have society male human haters

composed of females whose business it is to mingle
gold
dily with the outcast, the ragabond, and the most
degraded specimens of humanity that can be found.

But, instead of becoming contaminated themselves,
they are the means of reforming the others.—Life

> Before 1827, railroads were unknown in this Let Before 1827, railroads were unknown in this country. The first one was Quinc and Boston, used to convey granite for the Bunker Hill Monument. The next were in 1835, when the Boston and Providence, Boston and Lowell were built. These were followed, in 1836, by the Utica and Schenectady, and in 1837, by the Baltimore and Wilmington, and Providence and Stonington. The Worcester and Springield was completed in 1839, and Housatonic in 1840.

THE 'INPERIOR' CLASS. William S. Bailey, Esq. ditor of the Free South, formerly Kentucky News vrites from the West as follows :-

In our brief tour thus far, (Richmond, Ind.) In our brief tour than the transport ind per visited the colored school at liarveysburg, (0.) ve visited the colored school at Harveysburg, (0) and were astonished to see the elegant pennancing of the scholars. The teachers are, one white man and one colored, whose names we do not now read ect. In Xenia, the colored people have cretely nost beautiful brick church, and are hastening the completion of the inside carpenter-work, painting the completion of the Wilberforce University, a beaution c. At the Wilberforce University, a beautist place, situated about three miles north-east of Xenia, are about one hundred pupils, mainly the children of Southern slaveholders. It is somewhat strange to see that slaveholders are, in the min anxious to extend slavery over free territory, as yet are giad to send their children into free State to be educated. (To save themselves this thickes they should pass a law for all the children of slave they should pass a law for all the children of slave they should pass a law for all the public or principles. holders to have free access to the public or pring schools in the Southern States.) The children however, are not to blame for their condition, and we are proud to see the sweeping progress they an we are proud to see the sweeping progress they as making in learning, under the superintendence of Prof. R. S. Rust, a most amiable gentleman of Manchester, N. H. May his philanthropy and devotion to the equality of MIND receive the approach of the compact of t We are happy to see that the cause of freeden We are mappy to see that the cause of freedom is awakening great interest among the people; and also that aid societies for strengthening the 'fire South' are spoken of by friends in Dayton and Xenia. Let the 'Free South' be made strong and the South shall be truly free. W. S. B.

BRESS DER LOR ! '-The Boston correspondent of the Nashua Register was somewhat amused at and ored meeting in that city a few evenings since. The minister, a mouse-colored gontleman from about said he should like to say a few words before h begun. 'Perhaps you may want to know who I are.' He then proceeded to say that he was a Boston, some three years ago, trying to raise filter bundred dollars to buy his wife and children, the in slavery. 'I got de money, bress der Lor'! he went to St. Louis—' foun' my folks, bress der Lor'! but they had recently been sick, and the owner is fused to give them up unless thirty-eight dollar, the physician's bill, was forthcoming. The moused-ored gentleman then went to Chicago, fellin viti friends, and returned to St. Louis with the while But, bress der Lor', bress der Lor' !! b shouted, at the top of his stentorian voice, 'who I got dar, de old woman an der childers hadra off, and got to Canada, bress der Lor'! an' legt fifteen hundred an thirty-eight dollars in der back bress der Lor'!

He made a very familiar use of the phrase, the der Lor'!' When the congregation, as is customry, marched up to the altar to contribute to the ol-lection, the minister said, 'Will de brudders give way, and let de sisters pass up?—give'en roon, you know dey wants a deal wid der big hoop-ics

The following remedies are offered to the pulls as the best, most perfect, which medied seinoffen afford. Anna's Catharne Pills have been perpared with the utmost skill which the medied profession of this age possesses, and their effects show they have virtues which surpass any combasting of medicines hitherto known. Other preparation do more or less good; but this cures such diagnous complaints, so quick and so surely, as to prose an efficacy and a power to uproot disease beyond any thing which men have known before. Byte moving the obstructions of the internal ograss adstimulating them into healthy action, they receive the fountains of life and vigor,—health comes anew through the body, and the sick man is we again. They are adapted to disease, and disease and they received the processing the contraction of the process. anew through the body, and the size man is again. They are adapted to disease, and disease only, for when taken by one in half they produce but little effect. This is the perfection of medicinal it is antagonistic to disease, and as more. Tesler children may take them with impunity. If hey are sick they will cure them, if they are well hey

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

Give them to some patient who has been postrated with bilious complaint: see his bent-up, use tring form straighten with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy featers whose foul blood has burst out in scrofula till his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, lies in anguish. He has been drenched inside no out with every potion which ingenuity could aggest. Give him these PILLS, and mark the effect that is clean. Give them to him whose agreet he scabs fall from his body; see the latelet that is clean. Give them to him whose agreet hat is clean. Give them to him whose agreet hat is clean. Give them to him whose agreet hat is clean. Give them to him whose agreet has been soaked through every muscled his body with liniments and salves; give him the PILLS to purify his blood; they may not cure has for, alas! there are cases which no mortal post can reach; but mark, he walks with cruthes st, and now he walks alone; they have cured his Give them to the lean, sour, haggard dysperic whose gnawing stomach has long age cates ever smile from his face and every muscle from his blesse his appetite return, and with it his healt; so the new man. See her that was radiant with hell and lovelineas blasted and too early without away; want of exercise or mental anguish, or set lurking disease, has deranged the internal egas of digestion, assimilation or secretion, till her their office ill. Her blood is vitiated, her healts gone. Give her these Pills to stimulate the third principle into renewed vigor, to cast out the brinciple into renewed vigor, to cast out the secretic case of the secretic cast out the secreti

lurking disease, has deranged the internal egas of digestion, assimilation or secretion, till their office ill. Her blood is vitiated, her heahis gone. Give her these Pills to stimulate the distructions, and infuse a new vitality into the hot structions, and infuse a new vitality into the hot structions, and infuse a new vitality into the hot structions, and infuse a new vitality into the hot Now look again — the roses blossom on her chek, and where lately sorrow sat joy burds from ever feature. See the sweet infant wasted with wear. Its wan, sickly features tell you without dispin, and painfully distinct, that they are eating is he away. Its pinched-up nose and cars, and roses sleepings, tell the dreadful truth in language which every mother knows. Give it the Pills in hydoses to sweep these vile parasites from the hot. Now turn again and see the ruddy bloom of chill hood. Is it nothing to do these things? May, as they not the marvel of this age? And yet they are done around you every day.

Have you the less serious symptoms of these is tempers, they are the easier cured. Janalis Costiveness, Headache, Sideache, Hearthum, is tempers, they are the easier cured. Janalis Costiveness, Headache, Sideache, Hearthum, is tempers, they are the easier cured. Janalis Costiveness, Headache, Sideache, Hearthum, is kindred complaints all arise from the derangement which these Pills rapidly cure. Take then penveringly, and under the counsel of a good Flysian if you can; if not, take them judiciously is an advice as we give you, and the distressing diagoous diseases they cure, which affliet so many everingly, and under the counsel of a good Flysian if you can; if not, take them judiciously is an advice as we give you, and the distressing diagoous diseases they cure, which affliet so many everingly, and under the counsel of a good Flysian if you can; if not, take them judiciously is an advice as we give you, and the distressing diagoous diseases they cure, which affliet so many selected on the human race, are cast out like the CHERRY PECTORAL an imperishable removality usefulness does not end here. Nay, it seems to usefulness does not end here. The seems to thave the seems to the seems to the seems to the seems to the seems CHERRY PECTORAL an imperishable remoits usefulness does not end here. Nay, it semplishes more by prevention than cure. The semplishes more by prevention than cure. The semless colds and coughs which it cures are the selsense of incurable diseases. Influenza, Croup, Breather
of incurable diseases. Influenza, Croup, Breather
Hoarseness, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, and if
the Cherry Pectoral if taken in sease.
In the self-sense of the throat and lungs are easil semitations of the throat and lungs are easil semifamily, should have it by them, and they salidate
an invaluable protection from the insidious penan invaluable protection from the insidious penwhich carries off the parent sheep from many athe darling lamb from many a home.

Authenticated evidence of these facts, with senfrom in Ayer's American Almanas, of which
found in Ayer's American Almanas, of which
found in Ayer's American Almanas, of which
publish three millions, and seatter them beauth
over the earth, in order that the sixover the earth, in order that the sixmay have before them the information it contain
Druggists and dealers in medicine general in
Druggists and dealers in medicine general in
them for distribution gratis, and also for sixsix and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

SOLD By

SOLD BY THEODORE METCALF & CO., BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, BROWN & PRICE, Salem;

J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N.B. And by Druggists and Dealers in Medical where.

Furniture and Feather State G. M. ROGERS

H AS on hand a good assortment of New and almost the state of the stat and almost every article used in keeping hear.

the offers at low prices, for cash, at

21 SALEM STREET, UP STATE