

SPEECH OF HON. A. G. BROWN TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The Hon. A. G. Brown, Senator from Mississippi was honored with a barbecue, on the 11th inst., at Haleburst, at which he gave a pretty full account of his doings during the late session of Congress. We give such extracts as our readers are likely to Gel an interest in.

I never doubted that Mr. Buchanan was right on the Nicaragua question on the start, and I have just as little doubt that he is all wrong now. That Walker had the sympathy of the President when he set out for Central America, I think is certain ; that he ought to have retained it is just as certain. not saying that Walker is the man of destiny his friends have claimed him to be. I think he is not. I do not say he is the most proper man to conduct an expedition such as he set on foot. It is very likely he is not. But he was doing us a good service, and he ought to have been let alone. Under his lead, before this, Nicaragua would have been a thriving and prosperous State out of the Union. Bat, in an evil hour, the President listened to evil counsels, and Walker's expedition was broken up, and himself brought back a prisoner of state. I ex-pressed myself pretty freely about this transaction at the time, and I shall not now repeat what I said then; but there is a branch of the subject to which I want to call your special attention. 'About the time Walker was fitting out his expe-

dition, and while he felt very certain if he did not violate the laws, he would not be molested, the Secretary of State entered into a treaty with a Mr. ari, the stipulations of which I assume, for I danot pretend in this connection to have seen the traty, were inconsistent with any continued sympathy or countenance to Walker on the part of the

This brings me to consider first, what interest we had in the Nicaragua question ; and next, which plan-the Walker plan or the Cass-Yrissari plans most likely to subserve our purposes. First, I assame that we are directly interested, and to a deep ertent, in planting a slaveholding State in Nicaragen. We are so, because slavery must go South, if i goes at all. If Walker had been allowed to suced, he would have planted such a State, and the southern States would have populated it. It is against our interest to have an anti-slave State plantd in our front. We all know that such a State must, sooner or later, come into the Union, and help to swell that hostile power at the North which has already given us so much trouble. And that being in our front, will stand ready at all times to arrest our progress. The plan for colonizing Central as foreshadowed in the Cass-Yrissari treaiv, is through the agency of the American Transit Company. That company has its head-quarters in Wall street and State Street. If Central America is ever colonized through its agency, it will, at the ane time, he abolitionized. Of this I have no doubt. I was for Walker, because I thought he was giving us a slaveholding State. Lwas against Cass and Yrissari, because they were giving us an aboli-

'It may seem strange to you that I thus talk of

the African slave-trade. Not yet; I think it not ed soum and rottenness of the land dams up the practicable—and, as yet, it would not be wise if it god-given currents of mind ! We can never re-open that trade

while the Union lasts, unless we can multiply the number of slaveholding States. This we can never do, unless we acquire more territory. Whether we can obtain the territory while the Union lasts, I do of right would lead us to do the former, but our not know; I fear we cannot. But I would make union with the North obliges us to do the former, out our an honest effort, and if we failed, I would go out of If these Africans were brought here by ourselves the Union, and try it there. I speak plainly—I would make a refusal to acquire territory because it was to be slave territory, a cause for disunion, just as I would make the refusal to admit a new State, as I would make the refusal to admit a new State,

As I would make the relucal to admit a new State, because it was to be a slave State, a cause for dis-'I have said it would not be wise, if it were practicable, to re-open the slave trade now. The South wants a large white population, and this she wants worse than she does cheap slave labor. I doubt the second state is a second state in the second state is a second state in the second state is a second state in the second state is a second I doubt the economy of cheap labor in the cotton Union.

States under the present organization of society. 'There is where the shoe pinches,' dear Spartan. This Union of States, and this disunion of interests Its first effects would be to check white immigration, and to drive away a valuable and reliable part of and principles, is the primary cause of our con-our present population. With a greater expansion tinual sacrifice of right and surrender of duty. our present population. With a greater expansion of territory and wider fields for the great staple,

Northern men are interested, and Northern capsugar and tobacco, as well as cotton, to say nothing ital invested, in these beautiful slavers ; and as long of fruits and vegetables, we should need an impor- as the cargoes of negroes are landed upon Cuba, and tation of black laborers; and, in that case, *I should* an immense fortune made by the parties, everything be willing to take them from Africa. At present, is satisfactory. Bat if the U.S. vessels seize these tation of black laborers ; and, in that case, I should their introduction here would reduce our white beautiful slavers, and bring the cargo into a Southpopulation, and thus diminish our chances for ac- ern port, it is such a loss to Northern pockets that quiring Central America, Cuba and the Northern pot, it is such a loss to Northern pockets that States of Mexico.' South deriving all the benefit! I am no advocate for the re-opening of the slave trade, dear Spartan, but I cannot but feel interest-

Senator Brown still thinks the Union shaky, and refuses to be a candidate for the Presidency, as it ed in these poor captives, who have been brought within the very vestibule of civilization, merely to is not an independent position.

• • • 'I have been asked to state my views be cast into the 'outer darkness' of heathendom as to the future of the Union, and I will do so with the utmost freedom and frankness. In twenty years I have not changed my opinion as to the great fact that you must give up the Union or give up slave-that you must give up the Union or give up slave-States have consigned at least three hundred human as to the future of the Union, and I will do so with again. ry. That they can and ought to exist together beings to the pangs of perdition, when the princi-in harmony, and be, as they have been, mutually ples of the South would have brought them to the beneficial, is certainly true; but that they will not, glorious realization of ' the excellent glory' ! Well! the poor negroes will be taken back to Afis in my judgment just as true. The sentiment of hostility to the South and its institutions, is widen- rica soon, left upon its desolate and idolatrous coasting and deepening at the North every day. Those to perish, the action of the government will be age who tell you otherwise are themselves decived and perish, the action of the government they winning deceive you. I wenty years ago, and plonge over it, and then it th As when the painter stood to draw the chief it pervades all classes, ages and sexes of society. It Of all the Grecians, in his height of grief; In every light the well-shaped piece excelled, But, coming to the face, his pencil failed. There modestly he stayed and held, for fear is madness to suppose that this tide is ever to roll back. To-day, Seward, the great arch-spirit of abolitionism, marshals his hosts. In twenty years he has not changed his plaa. He means to bring the He should not reach the woe he fancied there ; But round the mournful head a veil he threw, Union, with all its power and patronage, its pres-tige and its glory, into direct contact with slavery. That men might guess at what he could not show.' day of battle cannot much longer be delayed So, dear Spartan, I leave the consequences of the When it comes, when the power of the Union is turned against slavery, when its arm is raised to federal action in this matter to be worked out by the imagination of your readers. wn the South-I know not where other strike men will stand, but for myself, I will stand where I have always stood, on the side of slavery and the

the sick list. We received fifty women, four died. We have now a total on board of two hundred seventy-one. We leave in about twenty minutes.

The style of this correspondent is contemptuous nd brutal.]-Ed. Lib.

From another Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 22, 1858. The Niagara sailed yesterday for Liberia, with her argo of Africans. She arrived here on Saturday ternoon, after standing head on through a terri ble storm. The following day (Sunday) was spent by the United States Marshal and Mr. Rainey in eighteen miles down the bay. It took six hours to embark them, 271 in number, of which forty-five were women and girls, the males being mostly boys. The sea ran very high. By the aid of a derrick and guy, the little steamer Gen. Clinch here a state of the steamer Gen. State of the steamer getting the negroes on board the frigate, which lay eighteen miles down the bay. It took six hours to four at a time. It was a dangerous and exciting operation. The Marshal, District Attorney, and

as this ntleman's duties consist not in managing them, but in receiving them officially in Liberia from the ship, and handing them over to the Colonization Society, as well as seeing the contract with that

Society, and the laws pertaining to the whole sub-

it would have beaten all the swill milk illustrations extant. One of the negroes, a child six years old, died last night. To-day (21st) three died. The weather is cold and piercing, with a northwest wind. Four more lying on deck, half dead; and it is heart-rending to look at the poor miserable creatures. At They were sewed up in the blanket which they died in, with a 32 lb, shot at their head, and another at their heels. The Captain read the burial service. their beels. The Captain read the burial service, and they were committed to the deep. A steamer has just arrived alongside with provi-tions for the niggers; we will take them in, and then be off for the coast of Africa. hen be off for the coast of Africa. I have ascertained that there are six niggers on slaves are never sold except at their own desire, and for the bettering of their condition, and these amaz-

for the octtering of their condition, and these amaz-ing philanthropists will grasp your hand, and pro-nounce you a good fellow. To these men, Parson Brownlow will be a godsend; his shallowness, his sophistry, his amazing impudence and his egregious vanity will be like cold water to their thirsty souls. -New York Tribune.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRACY.

Referring to the speeches made at the recent State Democratic Convention in Massachusetts, the N. Y. Tribune says :-

While our complimentary humor is still upperwere women and girls, the males being mostly boys. We dote upon frankness, and we adore plain speak-The sea ran very high. By the aid of a derrick ing. If these Democrats had passed anti-slavery and guy, the little steamer Gen. Clinch lying fifty resolutions, such as Ben. Hallett used to write, and feet astern, they were swung up in a coal bucket. Democratic Conventions used to adopt, it would

operation. The Marshal, District Attorney, and Mr. Rainey embarked and disembarked in the same way. The negroes seemed delighted to be on so large a only a new phase of the slave trade. Being hun-gry, having had only a little rice all day a miter measure of dust; and when they hissed at benevo-lence, pity and human brotherhood, they hissed heartily. Give them the credit of doing so ! Adonly a new phase of the slave trade. Being hun-gry, having had only a little rice all day, a sailor gave one of them a beef bone, which soon aroused the whole pack, large and small, into a contest and a fight. They raised a terrible rumpus for a while. The only means of managing them is by giving them into the care of Franco, one of the slaver's percent, a Portuguese from Madairs Ha scoke Ca ney consented to let him accompany them, as there was no agent of the Colonization Society on board. It proved a most fortunate circumstance that Mr. Rainey spoke Portuguese. Many of the newrows Rainey spoke Portuguese. Many of the negroes a spurious conservatism, as place-hunters or place-speak it, especially three or four who are recognized holders, as semi-civilized supporters of barbarism,

From the Portland Life-Boat. MORE ABOUT THE EXECUTION.

When I laid down my pen last week, I did not

was their first crime, and they had been tempted to it by a spirit of revenge for the most savage injuries. They were penitent, and prayed for forgiveness upon the scaffold. The grey-headed negro who had fol-lowed the sea from boyhood, and had done his duty peaceably until treated like a dog, made confession in public, and offered a simple but eloquent prayer for absolution, before the black cap, like an extin-guisher, put out the light of his mortal existence. The white man, (Williams) who had never learn-ed to read, and had wandered from his native coun-try, Belgium, ever since he was a lad, was, when he appeared on the gallows, filled with a religious ee-stacy which amounted to insanity. His weak head had been so crammed with the doctrines and pra-cepts of religion, beyond his power to understand them properly, that he was made a monomaniae by cepts of religion, beyond his power to understand them properly, that he was made a monomaniae by his well-meaning spiritual advisers and friends. He took every thing from his clergyman literally. Jesus Christ, they told him, would wash away his guilt and save him, if he repented and believed. The poor fellow did repent, and his faith and belief grow so rank in the religious batched where he was confined rank in the religious hot-bed where he was confined, that he was confident the Lord Jesus Christ would come to the scaffold, and rescue him from the execu-tioner's grasp, at the last hour and moment. Hence, on the morning of the execution, he was inwardly praying for his deliverance, without cessation. He had done his duty as prescribed by the chaplain, and had earned this salvation, and now he walked with his eyes towards heaven, and his lips moving in silent petitions for Christ to fulfill the promises as he understood them. When he ascended the scaffold, his eyes were still

elevated, and when he was led upon the drop, he in-stantly fell upon his knees, and pourced forth an agonizing prayer to Jesus to come down and snatch him from the scalfold. He remained on his knees most of the time, until the officers pinioned his arms and arranged the noose upon his neck, with his eyes strained towards the sky, and his whole frame quiv-ering with excitament. Occasionally he raised the small Bible in his hands, appealing frantically to his Saviour to fulfol on the such the commission bit he Saviour to fulfil, on the spot, the promises which he believed to be contained therein. To those who under-stood his peculiar hallucination, this was a terribly moving sight, and to those who understood nothing but his imploring attitude, it was sufficiently affecting. No wonder, I say, that the crowd swayed to and fro when the drop fell, and the malefactors were launched into the world beyond.

And now, as we are on the subject, we may as well give our readers a part of the confession of Cox, which was read to the multitude, from the scafold, men to desperation, and forced them to commit the crime for which they were hung.

THE DYING WORDS OF COX.

I wish to say a few words before God and this multitude, as my dying testimony. I confees the crime for which I am about to die, as I have often done privately, in all its particulars. I lament my great crime, altogether beyond what I can express, and if this jail and court house were a lump of gold, and were mine, I would give it, could it deliver me from having done what I did. I am sixty-six years old, and I have followed the sea over fifty years. I never had any trouble on shipboard until this same which has been my ruin. I was a fool to my shipping on board the Albion Cooper. I said to the chief mate, 'I understand you want a cook.' 'Yes —are you a cook?' 'I profess to be.' 'Well, if you are not a good cook, you had better be in hell or jump overboard, than be aboard that vessel.' I shipped, and was driven about as you would spear round an ox. I was sledged down like a bullock. Because a pot of beans, placed in the a bu-was upset by the rolling of the ship, I was knocked down bleeding and senseless upon the dock, by a blow from a slung shot over my left eye. Peter Williams from a slang shot over my left eye. Peter Williams is my witness that he saw me lying on the deck, after I was knocked down. I remonstrated at the time with the captain, and asked him if he allowed such doings; that I had been to sea all my life, and it was the first time I had received such usage. Af-terwards, because, in carrying a cup of coffee to the same man, the chief mate, I spilt it over, he said I had brought him a dirty cup, and struck me a blow with his fist, that sent me headlong against the side of the vessel, and it seems to me that I should have gone overboard, had not the captain caught hold of me and saved me. Another time the same man me and saved me. Another time the same man offered to strike me with a slung shot, because I gave Williams, who was in irons, a piece of pie. I pass-ed out of his way to the side of the ship, not knowing whether to jump overboard or not. It was such treatment as this that maddened me to desperation, and made me suggest to Williams to do what was ione. I never was a cruel man. I never shed blood before. I never was a cruel man. I never shed blood before. I never had a thought to murder any man before. It was this cruel usage, terrible abuse on our feelings and bodies, that tempted us to do what we did. We were driven and banged about all the When I think that I should live so many years, a sailor all my life-never had any trouble with officers or men-and then, in my old age be brought into this condition, my heart is all broken. I die heart broken-my heart is broken to pieces. But 'the sacrifices of God are a broken spirit; a broken and contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise.' This is now all my hope, through the Lord Jesus Christ. In addition to the above abuse, it was proved that after Williams stabbed the mate, he was tied up by the hands so that his toes just touched the floor or deck, and after hanging there twenty-four hours, was beaten asvagely because he had not strength to work at the pump " The neck of Cox was dislocated, but Williams died of strangulation ! After hanging thirty-two min-utes, their bodies were taken down. When the cap was removed from Williams, his face presented a ghastly appearance, the eyes were strained open ! Some time before the execution, I attempted to sentence of death might be changed to imprison-ment; but as I could find but few who appeared willing to sign it. I wrote to President Buchanan, asking him to change the sentence to imprison-ment; but as I could find but few who appeared willing to sign it, I wrote to President Buchanan, if possible; but if that could not be done—if the men must be hung, I entreated him to commission the Rev. Dr. Dwight, of this city, to hang them ; for as he is a Doctor of Divinity, and an advocate of the gallows, by giving him the office of hangeman, the people would have the opportunity to see the same person, and might thereby be led to abhor and renounce it the sconer, and seek the living gospel of Him who came not to destroy life, but to save it. The Lewiston Journal closes its article on the In addition to the above abuse, it was proved that The Lewiston Journal closes its article on the execution, as follows :---

n of Central America, or any part of it, seeing, as you suppose you do, that it belongs to some one else. Yes, it belongs to some one else, just as this country once belonged to the Choctaws. When we wanted this country, we came and took it. If we want Central America, or any part of it, J rould go and take that. If the inhabitants were wiling to live under a good government, such as we would give them, I would have them protected ; and if they were not, they might go somewhere else. I suppose sentiments like these will startle all fogy-, and I shall be set down as a regular fire-eating flibaster. Very well; I have heard people whine over the white man's cruelty to Indians before, but American statesmen did not heed it; and the result is, that stately mansions have taken the place of Indian wigwams, and railroads have obliterated the Indian war path. It is said, I know, that these Central American semi-barbarians, conglomerate of Iodian, negro and Celt, have been recognized by some of the powers of Europe as independent States. Well, suppose they have. Would not the same powers have recognized the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and every other Indian tribe, as independent, if our overnment had not interposed to prevent it? We have treaties ourselves with the Central American States. So we have with the Indian tribes. But these treaties, no odds how worded, have never stood with way of our taking their land when the expantion of our people and the spread of civilizatio quired us to have it. No, no, this is all fudge and astian, signifying nothing. If we want Central America, the che America, the cheapest, easiest and quickest way to get it is to go and take it, and if France and England in-

terfere, read the Monroe doctrine to them. 'If any one desires to know, why I want a foot-"It any one desires to know why I want a root-bold in Central America. I avow frankly it is be-cause I want to plant slovery there. I think sla-very is a good thing per se; I believe it to be a great moral torial and additional Alexandron a blessing to moral, social and political blessing-a blessing to the master and a blessing to the slave-and I believe, marester, that it is of divine origin. I said so in the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 30th of January, 1850, and I say so now. I said so then beauary then, because I thought so then. I say so now, be-

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tase I think so yet. 'That slavery is a blessing to the master, is shown by simply contrasting a Southern gentleman with a Northern abolitionist. One is courageous, highbeed, manly. The other is couradly, low-flung, and making. The slave is blessed with sound health, a sleek skin, and Christian instruction—the free Af-tions is in, and Christian instruction—the free Afhan is dwarfed by discuse, scrofulous from hunger, and is a barbarian and a cannibal That it is of di-tine origin is proved by the Bible; in no line of that blessed book is slavery reprobated; in many places it is directly book in slavery reprobated. places it is directly sanctioned Lord, we are told, captured Hagar, and took her The angel of th hame to her mistress. Onesimus was a fugitive when captured by Paul; and though slavery existed in the time of the Savior, neither he nor the disci-ples preached against it. What God has ordained atast be wrong; what Omnipotence sustains, fa-aticism cannot throw down. But, to the point. 'I want a footing in Central America for other reasons, or rather for a continuation of the rea-tons already given. I want Cuba, and I know that, sooner or later, we must have it. If the worm-main through of Section 2015 to throne of Spain is willing to give it up for a requiralent, well-if not, we must take it. I vant Tamaulipas, Potosi, and one or two other Mex-ican States ; and I want them all for the same reain, for the planting and spreading of slavery. In a for the planting and spreading of slavery. In a footing in Central America will powerfully id us in acquiring those other States. It will ren-er them less valuable to the other powers of the arth, and thereby diminish competition with us. In, I want these countries for the spread of slavery. would spread the blessings of slavery, like the re-ligion of our Divine Master (!!) to the uttermost ends of the earth ; and, rebellious and wicked as the Yankees have been, I would even extend it to them. would not force it upon them, as I would not force

South 'I was raised in awe, in almost superstitious rev-

erence of the Union. But if the Union is to be converted into a masked battery for assailing my property and my domestic peace, I will destroy it if can; and if this cannot be done by a direct assault, I would resort to sapping and mining. This is plain talk. I mean that you shall understand me, and that others shall know where I stand. 'What is there in the future to encourage the

South? The enemy is growing stronger every day ; that is true. But, thanks to the good sense of our people, we are becoming more united. The day is not far distant when we will stand in the breach as one man, determined to do or die in defence of our common heritage. Never, within my recollection, has the South stood so closely united-and seeing this, I feel encouraged. Still, I would now, as in

1850, give Cromwell's advice to his army—' Pray to the Lord, but keep your powder dry.' ' I have undiminished confidence in the soundness of democratic theories—and I believe now, as I have lways believed, that the Democratic party is the only national party on which the country can rely. Indeed, since the disruption of the old Whig party, it is the only one which has a decent claim to naare worthy of confidence. I utterly repudiate the men of seven principles-the five-loaves-and-twofishes men-the men who expect a great deal of bread for a very little Democracy. I will fellow-ship with no such Swiss guard. They will be at Charleston, and if they carry the day, it will be time for honest men to retire.'

CHOICE SPECIMEN OF SOUTHERN AU-DACITY AND IMPIETY.

We take the following extract from a letter which ppears in the last number of the Spartanburg, (S. C.) artan, with reference to the gyretched victims of Spirion, with reference to the scretched victure in the steamer. the slave ship Putnam, captured by Lieutenant Maffit, noble steamer. The niggers have arrived, and we are now hoistreturned to Africa, in the steamer Niagara, by order of the government at Washington.

I need not inform you that our citizens are much xcited on the subject of the future disposition of

price, merely from feelings of humanity. (!!) While the people of Charleston seem disposed to abide by the decision of the federal law, there is, nevertheless, a strong under-current of dissatisfaction and restless mortification.

I must confess, dear Spartan, that I never per-South as I now feel. Here are three hundred young savages suddenly

Ind restless mortification. I must confess, dear Spartan, that I never per-eived so clearly the complete nothingness of the south as I now feel. Here are three hundred young savages suddenly brought among us. In the name of humanity, how an we send them back to heathenish darkness and uperstition, and feel that we are discharging a du-ty? They are naked; the South can clothe them. They are almost brutally ignorant; the South can local them with good masters, who will impart seening luxuriance that a hog enjoys in a cutter the work of the stock in a small bag or an old stocking slang over the shoulder, a knile whole of their travelling equipage. The women have an addition of two yards of calico wound around them. which they look upon with as much shawl. They seem to be perfectly satisfied with what our good Uncle is doing for them, and roll around the decks in their dirt and filth with all the urnish them with good masters, who will impart brought among us. In the name of humanity, how can we send them back to heathenish darkness and furnish them with good masters, who will impart suitable instruction.

suitable instruction. They are wrapt in heathenish darkness; the South will teach them of the true God, and point to the only and All-sufficient Source God, and point to the only and All-sufficient Source of light and salvation. In the South, every care will be taken of them in sickness or in health; every thing will be done for them to make them wiser, better, and happier. Beyond all doubt, it is the duty of the South to afford these poor negroes the benefit of her institutions. Shutting my eyes to the existence of North, South, East and West—turning my back upon human law, of all legislation—standing above upon the rock of personal responsibility, individual opinion and conf light and salvation. In the South, every care

SELECTIONS.

WILLIE LIGHTHEART.

Naval Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald. THE CONGO NEGROES.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA,) Off Charleston, Sept. 21, 1858.

We left Brooklyn on the 12th inst., and came to anchor off the Highlands about 6 o'clock, P. M., and at 6 A. M. on the morning of the 13th pro-ceeded to sea. We made no sail until the 14th, when we set foretopsail and bent mainsail-weather fine. At six on the evening of the same day, a heavy breeze sprang up, and we took in all sail-steaming all the time. Nothing of importance oc-curred on board until our arrival here on the 18th inst., at 4 P. M.

Very truly, yours,

Of course, the expectation of seeing a real live veritable Congo from the wilds of Africa produced no little excitement on board, and the various conjectures that were formed by the 'green hands' as to the appearance of this horde of black infidels would, if written, fill the *Herald* chock-a-block. it is the only one which has a decent claim to na-tionality. But, I will not so far stultify myself as to say that all who claim to be national Democrats to say that all who claim to be national Democrats of nothing but niggers, and the trouble and expense of nothing but niggers, and the trouble and expense Uricle Sam was going to for nothing. One of my messmates, with pot and spoon in hand, tried to black my eye, because I said it was the best thing they could do with them. He insisted that it was too bad to take the breed out of the country. I differed with him, and the consequence was, that our difficulty had to be settled at the mast, before

the First Lieutenant, who advised us both not to meddle with politics, but attend to our duty. At 7 P. M., the steam-tug Aid came alongside

from the city with visitors, but as our orders were strictly to prohibit any one, except the niggers, from coming on board, they were compelled to return to the city with only an outside view of our

The niggers have arrived, and we are now hold-ing them on board. There are about one hundred small children, of the age of ten or twelve. All the covering they have on is a blanket, and as they come over the side, they lie down on the quarter-deck, nearly in a state of nudity. They look very hard, I tell you—the worst lot of niggers I ever saw. I notice a great many of them have sore eyes,

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board, aft of the mizzen mast, and secured ; two of them have children about a month old, that have not the slightest covering on them. They all have provision for a day, which is placed in a small bag

seeming luxuriance that a hog enjoys in a gutter

or puddle of water in a warm day. We have also received one of the crew of the brig Putnam, who is to go with us to look after

at fully Internet

Three hundred and six were originally landed—of these, thirty-five have died. Although the misera-ble wretches look like walking skeletons, or rather like starved monkeys, yet they have improved great-ly since their arrival here. The halit of wearing culico or flannel around the Joins has imparted to them some ideas of modesty. A few have hydro-cele, some dropsy, two scrotal elephantiasis; several opthalmia, and two or three dozen diarnheea. Two cele, some tropsy, word three dozen diarrheea. Interprete the some tropsy, and two more dying. They all sat huddled up like wild animals; some they all sat huddled up like wild animals; some tropsy and the source of the source

and was detained here to get them. The United States Marshal and Mr. Rainey acted nobly throughout, notwithstanding much opposition.

SLAVERY NOT DEBATABLE.

Debates on the propriety and profit of slavery are ry much like debates on the propriety and profit brothel-keeping. It is known, that by the lastnamed avocation money can be made, and it is gen-erally admitted to be sinful. But, for the chopper f logic and the lover of paradox. Slavery is a most tempting subject ; and upon no other, since the days of Abslard and Cyrano de Bergerac, has there been so much first-rate logic wasted. Of the defenders of the indefensible, the herd of M. D.s and D. D.s and LL. D.s who stand upon the crumbling and

dence, and affirms that 'all men are not born free and equal,' the noodles are at once of his mind, and wonder that they ever thought differently, the truth being that they never thought of the matter at all. When some half-educated ethnologist talks learned-ly about the affinity between the negro and the chimpanzee, the asses all agree with him. When some Dr. Adams prints a book to let the world know mind. On the morning of the execution, Williams appeared very much as he did the day before, excited and jubilant over the idea that the Lord was to de-seend in power, and rescue him from the executioner. He ate no breakfast. that the slaves are sybaritically situated, sleeping inghtly to the music of lates and extended, and say that they al-ways supposed that it was so. They have a gorge immensely wide for apologies and extenuations,

Three hundred and six were originally landed—of Abraham Cox, and should not do so now, had not horse, thirty-five have died Although the missing

Lord Jesus Christ to appear personally, and deliver him, body and soul, out of the hands of man; and up to the moment that the black cap was drawn over his eyes, he was looking heavenward to see Christ appear, and begging him to come, and con-tinued to plead for his personal appearance to rescue him, until the drop fell! How different from the happy and resigned state which these papers repre-sent him to have been in ! How was it possible for their reporters to make such a blunder, unless they intended to gloss over the borrible scene, after they had said so much in favor of the gallows !

The Lewiston Falls Journal gives a more circum-stantial account of the whole affair, than any other paper I have seen, and reliable persons declare it to be a truthful account. I copy the following from that paper -

and DL. D.s who state upon the crambing and quivering ramparts of the 'institution,' and fight against reason and humanity with the weapons of the middle ages, there is not one who does not cut a sorrier picture than gentlemen who establish the justice of slavery by breaking the heads of these hand he held a gilt Bible, the contents of which he who do not like it; and who gave, like Capt. Cha-teaufort in Le Pedant Jaue; 'Primo, a demonstra-tion; item, an addition of thrashing; hinc, a frac-ture of arms; illine, a subtraction of legs, with a multiplication of blows, thumps and kicks.' This kind of reasoning we think we can understand, when we cannot at all comprehend Dr. Lord's theological subtleties, are obliged to laugh at Parson Brown-the little girl who had daily read to him. He began

subleties, are obliged to laugh at Parson Brown-low's blunders, and are convinced that too much reading has made Dr. Fuller mad. And yet some good people, who are all for peace and quiet in Church and State, are always heavily impressed by the political philosophy of Mr. Calhoun, and are in-stantaneously dumblounded by Dr. Lord. The bold-ness of the argument, not the argument itself, knocks them down. When a more assert that a straight

ness of the argument, not the argument itself, knocks them down. When a man asserts that a straight line is not the shortest distance from one point to another, the very wind of his shot, so to speak, prostrates all the fools in the neighborhood. So when somebody, who understands Greek and He-brew, says that slavery is ordained of God and ap-proved by the Holy Scriptures, thousands of old in-dies, both in petiticoats and pantaloons, believe him, precisely because if their reason were left unassisted, they would come to an opposite conclusion. When the discussion assumes of mer phases, the long-suf-fering dupes of quack-salving sophistry are still guiled with equal case. When some thundering Calhounian spits upon the Declaration of Indepen-dence, and affirms that ' all men are not born free and equal,' the noodles are at once of his mind, and weil seett.'

His disordered imagination dad probably given a tangible shape to some of the dreams of an excited mind.

'The awful scene which was witnessed in front of The awful scene which was witnessed in front of our county buildings, to day, is an oration "against capital punishment more elequent, more convincing, than the oration for the crown. No one who has a mind to discriminate and a heart to feel, that looked upon this scene, can have gone away without feel-ing in his heart that capital punishment was a dis-grace to any people—s relic of a barbarous and cruel age. It protects society no better, we believe far

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And the second s

ess effectively, than imprisonment for life, leaves a loody impress upon the heart of every person who litnesses it, and makes conviction more doubtful. When will the world be convinced that it is the certeinty, not the severity, of punishment, that deters men from the commission of crime ?'

And now, in conclusion, I will say that my con stant prayer is and will be, that all religions which sustain war and the gallows, and labor to crush hu manity instead of elevating it, may be driven back to the bottomless pit of iniquity, whence they came, and to this end and aim the remnant of my life shall

If the law of God requires blood for blood, who will kill Judge Ware and Marshal Kimball, and the haw supporters of our nation, for the murder of these

THE RETORT DISCOURTEOUS. From the Vermont Watchm

Mr. Epiron :-- If I mistake not, the logic of cer MR. EDITOR :- II I mistake not, the logic of cer-tain strictures in the last number of the Watchman upon your correspondent 'Amateur' is clearly of the feminine gender; and I merely wish here to enter my protest against being drawn into an extra politi-eal controversy with a 'petticoat.' I am opposed to any thing having a tendency,

however remote, to lessen my respect and esteem for that gentler and 'better part' of the human family, with whom it is the duty of man to live in harmony and union.

If my fair (?) critic is an admirer of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and a convert to the principles he advo-cates, I can suggest no more feasible plan of opera-tions for her than to join hands with the distinguished devotee to one idea, and go to South Carolina, where, if they both cannot chastise those impious reprobates into repentance, they may at least offer themselves as willing sacrifices for the crimes which they are unable to prevent; and thus leave to an impartial posterity the duty of perpetuating their names and memories with monuments to their wis-dom, or to their folly. The people of Vermont do not regard slavery with

any degree of allowance. Their record presents an unblemished record of their opposition to all traffic in human chattels. And they are not only ready and willing, but determined still to oppose the in-human institution, upon all reasonable and lawful grounds. But years must elapse, and another gen-eration people these hills and valleys, before the dis-union, bellicose, and infidel sentiments of a 'oneeyed ' fanatic will find any permanent or substantial

endorsement among them. As to the 'selectio poetica' with which she closes her attempted castigation—why, I confess, man is a rather poor apology, considering in whose image he was made.

THE RETORT CONCLUSIVE. From the Vermont Watchman.

MR. EDITOR: Since your correspondent 'Ama-teur' is so acute in detecting feminine logic, and so averse to being drawn into an 'ertra political con-troversy with a petticoat,' I wish to beg your continued indulgence in allowing me to assure him that protest' is entirely unnecessary, as feminine has yet to learn how a controversy can be his ' protest' logio maintained where one side deals only in assumption, sneers and blackguardism. Had I the remotest desire for entering into a political discussion, or a dis-cussion of any kind, I should choose for my oppocussion of any kind, i should choose of any oppo-nent a man, not a mere masculine, whose respect for woman is held by so brittle a tenure that he would fear thereby to lose it. I hope the suggestive re-sources of 'Amateur' were not exhausted in his most 'feasible plan of operations ;' but I can assure him William Lloyd Garrison needs not my feeble aid, as he would, doubtless, have been convinced, had he possessed the manliness to have met him face to face in argument, as he, with all others present, was politely invited to do at his meetings in Montpelier,-and as to going to South Carolina, why, I cannot see that to be the necessary or desirable field

for action, while slavery is supported and extended by aid from Northern men. 'Amateur' tells us that ' the people of Vermont opposition to all traffic in human chattels, and they are not only ready and willing, but determined still to oppose the inhuman institution, upon all reasongrounds of opposing an inhuman institution, it would have been very satisfactory.

rould have been very satisfactory. If we have laws that uphold any thing inhuman is it other than humane to oppose such laws? It is easy to cry out against ' infidel sentiments of

a one-eyed fanatic '-vustly easier than to produce proof to substantiate in what the infidelity consists, but it is lamentable that public sentiment should be influenced, even in the slightest degree, by those who must inevitably lower the standard of truth and justice by a resort to scurrilous language, especially in so noble a cause as that which has for its object the overthrow of the vilest system upon which the sun

fits of education, and does it not demonstrate still more that in the field of emulation the intelligence of men that in the held of emulation the intelligence of men of color can sometimes contest successfully with a race which aims to show its incontestible superiority by unceasingly opposing them? We will take courage. 'There is a better day coming.' 'Let us all work to hasten it.'—Frederick Douglass's Paper.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has just closed its Annual Meeting at Detroit. As far as possible, as its custom is, it avoids all action in regard to slavery, and especially all action against it. It is still compassing sea and land to make proselytes to the popular pro-slavery reli-gion of this country, and probably with about the same success, as far as moral improvement is concerned, as characterized the missionary efforts of the old Pharisees and Jews, whose converts Jesus de-scribed as ten-fold more the children of hell than

One thing is certain, that, for a long series o before. years, the American Board tolerated slaveholders in its mission churches, among the south-western Indians ; and, under this example, and the religious instruction accompanying it, those Indians am whom their missions have existed for near half a century, and who have been presented to the world as the most distinguished trophies of their success, are at this time most intensely pro-slavery in their individual principles and national policy. They concede no rights to the slave ; they tolerate no religious instruction from native ministers or misionaries which does not square with the theology of Dr. Ross and Parson Brownlow, and are as thoroughly bent upon perpetuating the system among them-selves, as their neighbors, the border-ruffians and fire-eaters of Arkansas. And now, after these people have, through the agency of the Board and its supporters in the States, arrived at this chivalrie eminence in civilization and religion, the Board proposes commit to discontinue its labors among them, and their further improvement to the care of the Home Mission department. Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Ha-ven, reported on the Choctaw and Cherokee Missions, expressing the idea that they would soon have to be regarded as home rather than as foreign missions, and that, in view of their position in the midst of a slaveholding population, it would be better for them and for the churches that they should be transferred early to the care of some Domestic Board. We have no doubt it will relieve this Board of

clerical dough faces from embarrassment, to commit these, their pupils, in the future, to the charge of the slaveholding churches of Arkansas and Missouri. They have been well trained for such association.

By their fruits ye shall know them ; and such are some of the fruits of a half century's missionary labor among the Cherokees and Choetaws. This Board is the twin sister of the American Tract Society, and in conjunction with it, has exerted a most pernicious and powerful influence upon the people of the States, as well as upon the Indians on the question of human liberty. Its slaveholding example, and its jesuitical defence of it, continued for successive years, has been one of the most successful influences in corrupting the moral sense of the churches, and reconciling them to their present guilty com-plicity with slavery. And it shows no signs of re-

From the Syracuse Daily Journal. DEATH OF 'A THING.'

A thing' died in St. Louis on Friday last. It bore the form of a man-had head, arms, hands trunk, legs, feet and features like the rest of us, but had a black skin, and therefore was not human It breathed, walked, ate, talked, slept as we do; it was capable of emotions of pleasure and pain ; it was qualified to judge between the right and the wrong; it was regarded by the Great Creator as a moral agent, but for all this it was a *thing*, and not a being. At least, so said the highest tribunal in of the past guilt and the present responsibility of that from who ons there is

spirit, I will translate, for the benefit of your read-ers, what La Presse says of it. Last evening, a banquet was given by the Haytien residents of Paris, in honor of MM. Faubert, Delva and Durar comes contempor from Hayti, who have spirit, i will transmite, for the benefit of your real-ers, what Ls Presse says of it. • Last evening, a banquet was given by the Haytien residents of Paris, in honor of MM. Faubert, Deira and Dupy, young gentlemen from Hayti, who have obtained the prizes at the Sorbonne. Among the in-vited guests were M. Durand and Girard, professore in the college in which M. Faubert (who received the First Grand Prize—the prize of Honor) was a stu-dent, and M. Boitel, professor in the college in which Delva (who received the first prize in Greek) was also a student. M. Girard is himself a man of color, and has been one of the most brilliant laurents in the turn has been one of the most brilliant laurents in the two prizes of Honor in Rhetoric and Logic. In this cordial reunion, all the Haytiens were deeply affected, which sympathy also extended to the two French professors, who have contributed so much to the success of the young Haurents. M. Audain, colored young man, and Doctor of Medicine, pro-nounced a discourse remarkable for the elevation of its ideas, and ardent patriotism. Is it not remarkable, that of the three Haytiens who competed for the prizes without calculating on success in their respec-tive colleges? Is it not a brilliant proof of the bene-fits of education, and does it not demonstrate still more that in the field of emulation the interligence of men of color can sometimes contest successfully with a race of color can sometimes contest successfully with a race

THE

reverend gentleman was, for a moment, nonplussed —the situation was uncommon tight—but he rallied and proved himself equal to the occasion, by shout and proved himself equal to the occasion, by shout ing to the singers with a face like an Indian summe sunset after a storm, ' You will omit the fifth verse. -Cleveland (0.) Leader.

Liberator The NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, OCTOBER 8, 1858.

RIGHT ABOUT FACE.

It is a curious fact, that the very clergymen and church members who, a few years ago, made such a

vigorous assault upon slavery in the Tract Society apparently resolved to establish a Christian purity i that great Association, (as far as the subject of slavery was concerned,) and utterly regardless of peace and unity in comparison with this, are now trying to ignore and cover up the same vice in the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The very persons who so grieved the rightcous souls of the New York Observer, the Christian (!) Intelligencer, the Journal of Commerce, and the Boston Recorder, by their demand that the Tract Society should free itself from complicity with slavery, are now trying, in conjunction with those journals, to hush up and slide quictly over the disgraceful fact, that the American Board authorises the admission of slaveholders to its mission churches among the Cherokces and Choctaws. So far as we are at present informed, only two individuals have proved themselves exceptions to this rule. Rev. Dr. Cheever and Mr. Lewis Tappan made vigorous efforts to notify their, brethren in the church of this profligacy of the Board, to suggest the appropriate remedy, and to stimulate the attendants on the late annual meeting to apply it. But, apparently, not another individual connected with the Society was disposed to do either of these things ; and the very clergymen, and editors, and church members who had formerly stood with them, shoulder to shoulder, in the struggle for reform in the Tract Society, now sought not only to prevent reform, but to prevent exposure and to stifle inquiry, in regard to the complicity of the American Board with slavery. In advance of the Annual Meeting of the Board, (which took place this year at Detroit, Sept. 7th,) Mr. Tappan wrote a letter to Rev. Dr. Hopkins, the newly-elected President of the Board, setting forth in a clear and convincing manner the details of the countenance and support which the Board have for many years rendered to slavery in the Cherokee and Choc-

taw nations, and carnestly appealing to him to signalize his introduction to the Presidency by using his influence against the continuance of a stigma so dis-Missions. This manly and Christian letter was sent to the Independent for publication. But the Independent not only refused to receive it unless paid for as an advertisement, but banished it to the obscurest corner of the advertising columns, where probably not one reader in ten noticed it. Dr. Cheever, whose

footing in that paper as 'Special Contributor' secured a conspicuous place for his article, wrote a most carnest and impressive appeal to the friends and patrons of the Board, pointing out in detail the greatness body in its relation to slavery. He showed that the

question then to be decided was either the continued

⁴ Your Committee have reason to believe that the position of our missionaries among the Choctaws is one of much difficulty and peril. Among the various religious hodies in the States nearest to the Choctaw nation, there has been, as is well known, within the last twenty-five years, a lamentable defection from some of the first and most elementary ideas of Christian morality, insomuch that Christianity has been represented as the warrant for oppression, and Christ is morality, insomuch that Christianity has been represented as the warrant for oppression, and Christ is the minister of sin. Our brethren among the Choctaws are in ecclesiastical relations with religious bedies in the adjoining States—the States from which the leading Choctaws are deriving their notions of civilization and of government. In these neighboring States, and in the Choctaw nation, the missionaries or serve watched by the upholders of slavery, who are ready to seize upon the first opportunity of expelling them from the field in which they have so long been bissionaries, our brethren are charged with what are called in those regions the dangerous doctrines of abolitionism. At the same time, they are charged, in of a great and hideous wickednes.
If seems to your Committee desirable that the Board should be relieved as early as possible from the with the missions in the Indian Territory. Surely, the time is not far distant when the Choctaw and cherokee Indians, and half breeds, will stand in precisely the same relations to the missionary work with the white people of the adjacent States, and when the churches there will be the subject of home missionary is not appendent to be a given the subject of home missionary is not part of near the subject of home missionary more properly than of foreign missionary partonage. "Your Committee have reason to believe that the

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enureness there will be the subject of nome missionary more properly than of foreign missionary patronage. •On the whole, your Committee, with these sug-gestions, recommend that the Report of the Pruden-tial Committee, as referred to them, be accepted and

In behalf of the Committee, LEONARD BACON, Chairman."

The clear and definite expression of the views of the Board uttered at Hartford in 1854, and referred to in the second paragraph of the above, was an express permission of the Board that its missionaries might receive slaveholders into their churches as Christians without any exercise of church discipline even for the selling of children away from their parents ! This permission is acted upon to this day, slaveholders being freely admitted to the mission churches. Yet Dr. Bacon refers to it in the above general terms, without the slightest censure, or attempt at reversal.

At the close of this report, looking towards the future, instead of recommending to the Board a breakand perplexities' which this sin has brought upon it. And the method in which (as he intimates) this relief may be expected, far from being either the abolition of slavery, or a purgation of the missionaries from their guilt by repentance and reformation, is the formation of the Indian Territory into a slave State, in which case its ecclesiastical jurisdiction will lapse from the American Board to the Home Mission'ary Society. Dr. Bacon closes by recommending the adoption of the Report; and thus presents to us the amazing spectacle of a clergyman, bearing a reputation among the churches for forwardness in the antislavery work, stating his objection to the pro-slavery character to be founded only on the inconvenience, not on the guilt connected with it, and congratulating the American Board on their prospect of escaping the ill consequences of sin without the humiliation of repentance or the trouble of reformation.

The Congregationalist not only echoes this view of the case-representing the subject of slavery as satisfactorily disposed of at the late meeting of the Board, and content that the character of that body shall remain pro-slavery, if the troublesome occasion of its manifestation may be taken away-but, in the following sentence of comment, it adds two directly false statements to the misrepresentations of Dr. Bacon's report. It says

• By the adoption of Dr. Bacon's report, incipient measures have been taken to withdraw from all con-Board thus bearing its testimony against slavery as existing among them. This action, so harmoniously secured, has relieved the Board of what, as some feared, might prove a serious embarrassment.

The adoption, by the Board, of Dr. Bacon's report. is not, in any manner or degree whatever, a movement towards withdrawal from connection with the Cherokee and Choctaw nations; and the Board have not, malist, and the Independent, and Dr. Bacon

FLAPDODDLE, WITH COMMENTS.

VOLUNTARY SERVITURE. We find in the follow VOLUNTARY SERVITORS. We find in the following a striking illustration of the growing popularity of the slavery of the South over the pseudo freedom which free niggerdom gives to the black. We won-der if the tender semibilities of any one in the South will be shocked at this sort of African immigration i Had this New York free negress the right to contract there to become a slave in Texas? If she had, have not the Africans of Liberia, whose laws interpose no objection or obstacle, the right to contract to zerve in Mississippi for a term of years, and what law prohib-its it?

its it? ""A Negro Girl going South to Choose a Master.— We have to record to-day, says the New York Day-Book, a singular occurrence, but one which can be easily understood by those who comprehend the ne-gro character. A free negro girl, named Caroline, leaves New York to-day, under the protection of W. J. Phillips and J. Rust, for the purpose of selecting her own master, and residing in Texas. She prefers this course rather than to remain in New York in a condition of so-called freedom."

"Boston Liberator please copy."-Southern Reveille

We willingly comply with the request of the Reeille by copying the above. Improbable as the statenent is, and vague as is the authority which presents it to us as authentic, since such stories are occasionally told in "the papers," and since pro-slavery journals, North and South, triumphantly parade them as evidence in favor in slavery, we cheerfully give to this one the benefit of our circulation, and as cheerfully answer the question which the very telling of the story implies, and which slaveholders are sometimes foolish enough directly to ask .- What can the Abolition-

ists say to that f We have the following things to say to it. The first, and most obvious, is the consideration to which we have already alluded.

1. It is intensely and ridiculously improbable. It is improbable in the central allegation, that a cer tain individual prefers slavery to freedom. We know by abundant and minutely detailed documentary ev idence, that great numbers of individuals prefer free dom to slavery. See the following certificate of Mr. Joseph Bruin to that effect, dated on the anniversary of our National Independence, and inserted, at his

cost, in the Union :--

\$250 REWARD! Runaway from the subscriber ing off from its sin, by an immediate repeal of the above 'indulgence' to its missionaries to throw their influence on the side of slavery, as his function required, Dr. Bacon merely hopes that the Board may be relieved from 'the increasing embarrassments and provide the stage about half-a-mile above Alexandria, with his hands fastened with handcuffs. He will no doubt aim for a free State. I will give the above reward for his return to me, dead or alice, no matter where taken. JOSEPH BRUIN. Alexandria, Va., July 4, 1858.

What makes Mr. Joseph Bruin so sure that Henry

after risking the breaking of his neck by jumping off the stage in that shackled condition, would 'aim for a free State'? Why does it never enter his head that Henry may have gone to 'reside in Texas,' after first 'selecting a master for himself?' On that very Fourth of July, a hundred advertisements, substantially like this, were to be found in Southern papers, all signed with the names of responsible white men, and all taking for granted that the black men and women therein named were running the immense and fearful risks in question for the sake of freedom ! Now, on what evidence are we called to believe the story respecting Caroline? The Southern Reveille tells us that some other paper, which it does not name, saw the report in the New York Day Book! What is the moral value of such a story, on such evidence? Is it

not less than nothing, and vanity ? But the story is ludicrously improbable in its circumstances also. 'A free negro girl, named Caroline'-Caroline what? Free negro girls are accustomed to have a surname as well as a Christian name This story looks as if it were the invention of some slaveholder, who has been accustomed to consider the

possession of two names an exclusive right of the privileged class. Then Caroline 'leaves New York and what day, in what month ? Neither the Reveille, nor the other paper, from which the Reveille copies, gives us any date by which we could send for the copy of the Day Book in question, and, if the story be there at all, trace it to its source. Then Carolin proposes an absurdity inconsistent with the very idea of slavery. She proposes to 'select a master, and either by adopting this report, or by any other meas- reside in Texas.' How does she know that this masure in the recent meeting, borne any testimony against ter will allow her to 'reside' in Texas? What if he

Will the Reveille please copy ?

Fail not to read the two articles in this week's

OCTOBER 8

CALUMNY, WITH COMMENTS.

OALUMNY, WITH COMMENTS. The Lore Conventions. It is a source of any pertention of the second state of the source of the presence of the second state of the source of the tree Love Conventions. In a late number of the borneal of Commerce was printed a long second to the conventions. In a late number of the second state of these Conventions, and in these the doings of one of these Conventions, and in the second state of the second state of the borneal of Commerce to the silly, with the mass the doings of one of these half dozen males and the doing of these half dozen males and the doing and morelity will the pression into the second state of these half dozen males and the onductors of newspapers guilty of press the second state responsible before the great with the source of the supply? I greatly supply the domand, let the market never be glutted state the domand, let them market never be glutted state the domand, let them market never be glutted state the domand, let them market never be glutted state the domand, let them market never be glutted state the domand, let them market never be glutted state the domand, let them market never be glutted state the domand, let them market never be glutted state the domand, let them market never be glutted state the domand, let them market never be glutted state the domand the state of the source of It is a source of deep regret to many, that paper which, unfortunately, owing to the low moral stat. and of the community, exercise so much influence . and of the commence, should violate the training a with so much frequency and so little scruple,] with so much frequency and to have scrupe. In many late copies of this and other such paper, the Free Conventions recently held at Rutland and Utin have been called ' Free Lore Conventions,' with such elaborate falsehood, partly of description and party of matter pretending to be quotation, that the proje who see these statements, and do not see the stan Reports of the meetings in question, suppose the far. mer to be true. Why, in the name of dece Chey and morality, do people patronize the Journal of Can merce, the Herald, and the Observer! Since the day of miracles are said to be past, there is small hope of the reformation of the editors of those papers in the world, and they are likely, therefore, still to peniatia concealing the following truths from their readen, in That at Rutland, the resolution relating to love mi marriage brought forward by the Business Committee was as follows :--

. Resolved, That the only true and natural marine is an exclusive conjugal love between one man and one woman, and the only true home is the iolast home, based upon this exclusive love.

No vote was taken on this resolution, nor on the general series of which it formed a part, but the mat majority who spoke in relation to it echoed and my ported the truth which it expresses, evidently taking with them the sympathy of the audience.

Further, that, at Utica, the Convention but brought forward no resolution at all ; but the majoring of those who spoke there on love and marriage i vored the idea of an exclusive and permanent come. tion between one man and one woman, recognizing that as marriage, and marriage as a blessing to in world, and the audience plainly sympathized with these ideas.

The only remedy for those who take the Journal of Commerce and its kind, is to read also paper fin tell the truth .-- C. K. W.

MILCA COWS AND DAIRY FARMING; comprising the Breeds, Breeding, and Management, in Health mi Disease, of Dairy and other Stock ; the selecta of Milch Cows, with a full explanation of Guesal Methods; the culture of Forage Plants, and i production of Milk, Butter and Cheese : embedy ing the most recent Improvement ., and adapted a farming in the United States and British Provins With a Treatise upon the Dairy Husbandry of Ed land ; to which is added Horsfall's System of Day Management. By CHARLES L. FLINT, Sector of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculta Author of 'A Treatise on Grass and Forage Pint etc. Liberally Illustrated. Boston : A. Will & Co., 100 Washington Street. New York: A Moore. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott & Cincinnati : Rickey, Mallory & Co. - 1858.

Nothing need be said of the usefulness datas tise on the dairy. The number of milch comain country, forming so large a part of our material sail and serving as a basis for the future increase ad is provement of every class of neat stock, on which is prosperity of our agriculture mainly depends; this trinsic value of milk, as an article of internal po merce, and as a most healthy and nutritious in the vast quantity of it made into butter and day and used in every family ; the endless details di slavery. They still continue to support slavery in shall choose to carry her to New Orleans, or sell her management, feeding and treatment of dairy sa practice, and to say nothing against it. And the Con- to go to Alabama, or give her, for a 'breeder,' to his and the care and attention requisite to obtain frame cousin in Natchez? The two parts of her plan don't branch of farming the highest profit, all coust a make the want of such a treatise, adapted to out mate and circumstances, felt not only by pain 2. Our second remark upon this story is that, supfarmers, but by a large class of consumers, who appreciate every improvement which may be main preparing the products of the dairy for their se. The writer has had some years of practical end ence in the care of a cheese and butter dairy, to this has been added a wide range of observation in sur of the best dairy districts in the country; ad it hoped that the work now submitted to the public w

Truth is bold, strong in its own might, fearless of attack, and he whose principles are his life is never at a loss for argument in their defence. We of Ver-mont are free-we abhor slavery; but let not our boasts be too loud and long until our mountain breezes can be inhaled as free breath by all God's children. As a woman, I exult in our glorious liberty-I prize it so dearly that I would with joy extend it to my long-suffering, hunted sisters, who flee from their Southern prison-house and seek an asylum among our own Green Hills from a life which every virtuous woman contemplates with indignation and horror. We recognize the right of no man or body of men to reduce us to a life of oppression and shame, and how can we look with complacency upon those who inflict these outrages upon others, whose birthright is freedom, the same as our own !

The guilt of the existence of slavery in this country is somewhere, and if all who claim to oppose it were as magnanimous, disinterested and devoted in their efforts as is Mr. Garrison, our Republic would not long be a ' by-word and reproach ' with the nations of the earth. The relevancy of 'Amateur's closing paragraph with regard to the passes my comprehension, and I forbear poetica A. mment

EXTRACT FROM 'A LETTER FROM PA-RIS.'

Once a year in France, there is what is called a concours which is a union of all the colleges in the Empire at the Sorbonne, in this city. At this meeting, the prizes are distributed. Now, I believe that it is an admitted fact ' all over

the Union,' that a black man ' don't know beans -that there is no use to attempt to cultivate himthat his ' skull is too thick, '---and that if, by acci-dent, a negro should get two ideas in his brain, notng the thickness of his skull, there would not be room enough for them, and, as a natural con-sequence, it would ' bust.' Last week, this concours was held, and, strange to

Last week, this concerns young man of color, from Hayti, obtained the highest prize—the prize of Hon-or. On the reception of this news, the Emperor immediately sent him one hundred and fifty handsomely bound volumes. A company of National Guards were dispatched to wait upon him with a band of music, and he was invited and did dine with the Minister of Public Instruction, having the honor of occupying a place between his lady and Prince

Napoleon. Besides this young man, two other young Haytions also took prizes. In a country like this, where the course of study is severe, and where honor is everything, and the contest for it very great, it is everything, and the contest for it very great, it is certainly creditable to the Haytiens, and they have done honor to their race. They have competed suc-cessfully with the most cultivated race on the face of the earth. Those Americans who are always talking about the despotism of France, ought to close their mouths in eternal silence. There is not a that poor DEED will ever claim. Let, at least, a modest stone be fashioned, and let it bear these University in America, not even in ' good old Mas-machusetts,' where they dare to give the black man what is due to him. I speak from experience, when I, a citizen of Massachusetts, was outraged and in-sulted by the Federal Government, and a passport denied me because I was a colored man, though Con-gress was in session at the time, and our entire Mas-sachusetts delegation was there some of the Masa citizen, and who had no rights that a white man was bound to respect.' And then let the dead be left with his God and with the future ! sachusetts delegation was there, some of whom I, with many others of my own race, worked hard to elact-met one of whom, with all their Anti-Slavery elect-net one of whom, with all then Ante-Sherry pretensions, dared to open his month to speak of it, much less to protest against it. This I think should teach us a lesson at the polls. 'Inasmuch as they have done it to one of the least, they have done it unto all.'

But to the successful Haytiens. Last Wednesday g, there was a banquet given in honor of their As I was not able to be there only in

the land

no appeal ! The history of this thing is familiar to every readcomplicity of the Board and the churches with a er. For the sake of distinguishing it from other things, it was called DRED SCOTT-just as horses great sin, or their prompt and definite rebuke of it : that the business was legitimately before them, deare called ' Jack Rossiter,' and ' Ethan Allen,' or as manding immediate and decided action ; that the pobulls are called 'Washington,' and 'Wellington.' Of itself, it was an humble and a modest thing, that sition and influence of the Board were such as to ren of itself, it was an number and a induced thing, that der their right action and their prompt action on this courted neither. It labored hard in its day and subject of very great importance; that their complicgeneration, though it received no compensation for its labors beyond a sufficient amount of food to keep of the church and the world, were so open and gross, t from starving, and just enough of raiment to cover It endured buffetings without an an- so obviously contrary to all righteousness, that they its nakedness. It endured buffetings without an an-swer. It was beaten with many stripes, yet it did not rebel. Its flesh was often torn and lacerated by the cruel whip, but no murmurs were mingled with its groans. It lived a meek and patient thing, and direct treason against the Savior and his Gospel; so it died !

kind hand should attend to this last duty-the last

words : 'Here lies one who was neither a man not

OMIT THE FIFTH VERSE.

and an anti-slavery congregation. As the re-

verticities there was an and an enderted with

There was a little incident occurred at one of our

We said there was no appeal from the decisions of that the Board and the missionaries were officially that tribunal by which this *thing*, so like the rest bound not only to refuse obedience to such atrocious of us, was divested of its humanity. We recall the laws as slavery has enacted in their territory, but assertion, and acknowledge our error. No appeal ! energetically to rebuke and oppose them; that when-There are two-one to the People, whose hearts are ever that Territory shall seek admission to the Union ever with the outraged and the oppressed, the other to Him in whose sight the judgments of men are as as a slave State, (as it probably soon will,) the guilt and the shame of that transaction will lie upon the pubbles on the sea and as vapors in the air. Before missionaries and the Board, who have prostituted the kindly tribunal of public sympathy shall this thing called DRED Scorr be confessed a man and a their function as religious teachers to the support of citizen, while in the impartial Court of Heaven it slavery; and that the openness, the extent and the shall gain a verdict even more liberal-rights even enormity of this wickedness naturally tend to sug-

more glorious. The name of DRED SCOTT is one that will be imgest the inquiry whether all the piety, both of the Board and the churches which sustain it, be not demortal. Upon the same page that chronicles the illustrious deeds of WASHINGTON, the heroic death of based and rotten.

WARREN, the fervid eloquence of WEBSTER, the rock-After the Annual Meeting, when comment upon et-flights of CALHOUN, upon the same page where these are chronicled will be written, that in the per-Mr. Tappan's letter could no longer, by drawing attention to it, forward its purpose, the editorial column son of an humble negro called DRED SCOTT, the most exalted tribunal of the Confederacy whose founda-tions were laid by the Pilgrim Fathers, decided that it and upon Dr. Chever's article; and both that paa negro is neither a man nor a cilizen, nor has he any rights which a white man is bound to respect! The medium through which this atrocious principle was which had been most active in exposing the similar guilt of the Tract Society.—sought to represent similar guilt of the Tract Society,-sought to represent established was innocent of any attempt at distinction. He did not seek to become famous at the ex-pense of our national reputation. He did not desire ry basis, rejoiced that it was relieved from such emthe American Board as now settled upon a satisfactopense of our national reputation. He und not desired that, through him, the forehead of the radiant Godbarrassment as agitation against its sin would prodess of Liberty should receive a stain of infamy. It duce, and urged their readers to make liberal contri is through no agency of his own that he is to be remembered. But so long as the American Governbutions to its treasury. The disingenuousness manifested in the Report of Rev. Leonard Bacon upon ment shall stand, so long as its annals are preserved, so long as it shall live in the memory or exist by that portion of the Annual Report of the Board which referred to its Cherokee and Choctaw missions, an tradition, so long shall the name of DRED SCOTT be familiar name. His poor body, which has already the dishonesty of the Congregationalist's comment commenced to moulder in the grave, will be turned into dust, but there is no oblivion for him. From upon both these, though common enough in the man agement of ecclesiastical bodies and religious news this time forward will DRED SCOTT stand as the type papers, are made worthy of particular notice by the of a class of people whom God made rational, sen past relation of the person and the paper in question tient, accountable, but whom man has wantonly to reform in the Tract Society. driven even beyond the pale of humanity ! There should be a monument at the grave of the lowly negro whom Death has now relieved. Some

The Report of the Board itself upon the Indian issions said not one word about slavery. The Report of the Committee to which was given n charge the consideration of this part of the Report of the Board was as follows :--

. The Committee to whom was referred that part of • The Committee to whom was referred that part of the Annual Report entitled "North American Indians No. 1." have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report, that the missions included in the document which was referred to this Committee are the mission to the Dakotas and those to the partially civilized nations in the Indian Territory. • At Hartford, in 1854, the views of the Board were in the definition survey of the Board were

churches last Sunday, which has caused us a hearty laugh, and which is decidedly ' too good to keep.' The committee who were appointed to extend in-At Hartlord, in 1809, the views of the Board were clearly and definitely expressed in regard to certain laws and acts of the Choctaw government which were designed to restrain the liberty of the mission-aries as teachers of God's word. All the action of the Board since that date, and, so far as we are in-formed, the action of the Prudential Committee also, has been in conformity with the principle then put vitations to the numerous strangers of note who are in town attending the General Assembly, pat down one of the most ultra, bitter, outrageous pro-slavery delegates, from ' way down south,' to preach in one -slavery of our churches where there is an anti-slavery pastor upon record.

agree in a representation to the religious community hang together !

that all is going well. Why do these people tolerate, and favor, and ac- posing this barely possible event to have actually octively aid, in the American Board, that very sin curred, and that some girl calling herself Caroline has against which, three years ago, they made such fer- actually gone voluntarily into slavery, the strong vent protestation in the Tract Society? A careful probability is that she has undergone this dreadful scrutiny into their dealings with the Tract Society risk for the remote chance of successfully aiding in the escape of some dearly beloved relative or friend. itself will give us the answer. When first the Independent and the Congregationalist began to echo the Several heroic fugitives now in Canada have gone charges of the abolitionists against the Tract Society, back in secret to the house of bondage, to bring they spoke of its complicity with slavery as a sin, and thence with them a mother, a wife or a child, who dared not attempt the escape alone. For aught we seemed to desire an outspoken testimony in its tracts against slavery itself. As the contest went on, and as know, Caroline may have some hope and some pur-

pose as desperate as that with which Judith went it became more and more manifest that the great body from the walls of her native city to the tent of its beof church members was with the Tract Society and sieger, Holofernes, and may trust in like manner to not with them, the vigor of their testimony diminishthe audacity of her plan, to favor its success. If so, ed: they lowered their standard, hoping by this comour best wishes attend her for the success of the perilmise to increase the number of their followers; ous attempt. May she lead her friends triumphantly they shifted, dodged, equivocated, but could not thus into freedom, though the Red Sea have to be cross bring over to their side those ministers and churches in the attempt. who wished neither for a half-way reform nor for any

reform at all; they were thoroughly routed at the last 3. But, if we give the slaveholders who retail this story all they claim-if we suppose the statement meeting of the (New York) American Tract Sociewholly true, and that one colored girl in the whole ty. And only by lowering the standard still more, until it was hardly worth holding up at all, did they North was fool enough to prefer slavery to freedomaccomplish the insignificant triumph of turning out what is the inference ? Just this !

If we consider what slavery is-if we consider that the Secretary of the Boston American Tract Society, and deciding that tracts might (could, would or Caroline, in 'selecting a master,' gave up the power of should) be published in regard to the 'moral duties selecting any thing else, and relinquished all freedom growing out of slavery, and the moral evils and vices of choice for the rest of her life-consented to have which it is calculated to promote '!! this contract sealed by the brand of a red-hot iron

Now, the support of both these societies comes upon her cheek-consented to be stripped naked and from the church; the members and patrons of the flogged whenever the caprice of a master or the American Board are the very same persons with those jealousy of a mistress might dictate-consented to members and patrons of the American Tract Society work without wages for the rest of her life, restricted by whom our quasi reformers have lately been so sig- to such food and clothing, and compelled to such labor nally defeated. If this majority insisted on keeping as an owner might please-consented to be deprived the Tract Society in a fraternal relation to slavery, of all opportunity of mental improvement and all mean they would of course insist on keeping the American of communicating with her friends-consented to have Board in the same condition. It was hopeless, at children raised from her for the market, either by the present, to expect to prevail against them. Under owner himself or by any he-slave that the owner may these circumstances, even while Dr. Cheever and Mr. choose to designate for that office, entirely irrespective Tappan were going steadily on in the advocacy of of her wishes-consented to have guns fired and dogs truth, independent of majorities, the Congregational. sent after her if she shall venture to 'select' anothe ist, the Independent, and Dr. Bacon, face about, fall place to 'reside in'-and finally, consented to stand into line with the Rev. Selah B. Treat and the N. Y. in these various relations to any other person to whom Observer, and look hopefully forward to the prospect the master originally 'selected' might choose to give of escaping from sgitation by the speedy formation of or sell her-if Caroline was fool enough to do this, a new slave State, educated to become such under the and to relinquish for it even the limited sphere of use preaching of the American Board of Commissioners fulness, respectability and happiness, even the limited range of honorable employment, even the limited opfor Foreign Missions. Is not Dr. Cheever's hypothesis true? Is not all portunities for a virtuous marriage and a quiet and independent home, which the unjustifiable prejudices of that sort of piety debased and rotten ?-c. x. w. the Northern people have left to her-she was a very great fool indeed! very far below the average of in-

E. H. HEYWOOD, at the request of friends of telligence, sagacity and prudent foresight, even among the cause, will hold himself in readiness to speak for the people of color, both North and South ! 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 post-

Refuge of Oppression.' Bad as the South is, she is constantly growing more hardened and more de-To relieve himself of a debt incurred in pursuing praved under the influence of sentiments like these, his studies, Mr. H. will be glad to speak before Lyand our union with her necessarily increases the alceums, if occasion is offered. His subject for the ready enormous corruption of the North. Disunion

FRATERNITY LEOTURES.

meet that degree of favor usually accorded to an

nest effort to do something to advance the cause of a

riculture.

The course of thirteen lectures, arranged by Fraternity ' of the Twenty-Eighth Congregation Society of Boston, commenced on Tuesday entity last, at the Tremont Temple, with a Poem by Fast B. SANBORN, Esq., of Concord, Mass., and a Lecture THEODORE PARKER, on 'Franklin.'

Two of the lectures of this course are to be ende Claims of Woman.' Mr. Sanborn contributed b mite to the advocacy of this most important subjet and showed the direction of his sympathies, by spin that the evils which we experience in constitu with what is called the democratic government this country are to be remedied, not by shandan the idea of democracy, but by making it unly vis it purports to be ; by curbing the license and ins which now disgrace our elections, and by giving " man her rightful share in them. He also entrol ally appealed to the people of Massachusets " efficient protection to the fugitive slave, and to man their soil really free, a bulwark from injustice a b poorest and weakest who stand upon it. This set ment received hearty and general response from the audience. Some extracts from this poem will app in the next Liberator.

Mr. Parker spoke freely of the errors, as and the excellencies, of Franklin, whom he considered greatest man that America has produced. The st of these errors, in his judgment, was the sheet of Franklin respecting slavery and the slave trains the Convention which framed the Federal Contra tion, when an energetic protest from him spint co plicity with the iniquity would undoubted in been echoed by Washington, Samuel Adams, ide son, Madison, and enough others of the highes its racter and greatest influence in that body to hat sured its success. The lecturer made emphasic an tion of the efforts made by Franklin in his years to repair this error. He assisted in ferring the first Anti-Slavery Society in the country, and its first President. He petitioned Congress at a for the abolition of the slave-trade, but for the mo-umission of the existing slaves. And one of the mothings which he wrote, but very few days befor b death, was that well known piece of scorehas casm in which not only the sentiments, but mit the very words then recently uttered by Mr. Jaka of Georgia, in defence of the African slart man of Georgia, in defence of the African slare-ma-were represented as spoken by a member of is it van of Algiers, in defence of the piratical excess in which the Algerines were then accustomed mas Christians for elec-Christians for slaves.

The Tremont Temple was crowded with a gat tive audience, and the course promises to be a light successful one .- c. x. w.

C. K. W.

office address, for the present, will be Hubbardston, Mass.

the graduates of Brown University.

coming winter will be, Individualism and Institution-

alism. Mr. H. ranks among the most promising of most effective check to the progress of the depravation

besides giving a fatal blow to alavery, would be the

we have mentioned .- c. x. w.

OCTOBER 8.

THE SPRINGFIELD MUSTER. SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 23, 1858.

FRIEND GARRISON : the enclosed letter was written for a newspaper the finite write for ; but, this time, I was either no warlike for the peaceful tastes of the two Quato warna or else they feared it would tend to bring the Republican Governor into disrepute, and so retheir inequality of the source of the source and so reyour readers in the reformatory department of the Liberator, please put it in ; but, if out of your sphere, put it into the stove-where perhaps it really belongs. Yours, truly, J. A. H.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 23, 1858.

This city was, day before yesterday, invaded and then possession of by the Third Division of M. V. M., with his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, N. P. Banks, at their head. No lives were lost, no blood panas, and none were injured in the assault and inrestment, save such as, from the genteel popping of teampagne cork, or the vulgar sucking of a rum easteen, were dangerously, though not mortally wounded.

The Division has taken possession of, and is now occupying, the spacious Hampden Park, the scene of ability. the late Horse Show ; and the cosy stalls and abundant straw that so well administered to the comfort of the four-footed show of last week, prove quite as comfortable, in such a frosty night as the last, to the word exhibition of this week. And the fine grounds of the drunken soldiery in these streets to-day tesof theffark, that were so well used in showing the tify. at inequality in the parts and proficiency of the To-day, the allotted period of their ' contemplation expires, and the quiet-loving citizens of Springfield

equine animal, serve equally well to exhibit the same things in the human animal.

Many strangers and spectators are about, but they are not nearly equal in quantity or quality to the crowds that infested these streets and public places last week. The special trains from Worcester do not get the passenger crowds this week that they did last. Even with the added inducement of reduced fare, (which was not offered last week.) and the novel feature of a Governor's address, the train ' didn't draw' many passengers, and yesterday, as well as to-day, presented hardly more than a ' beggarly array of emptr'-cars. The fact seems to be, that the people are progressing, and somewhat getting beyond these relics of barbarism, that belong of right to a past age. They care more to witness the success that attends the training of the brute animal up towards the position of the human, than they do of this training the human down towards the brute. The exhibition of the Rarey system of raising the horse to a higher plane. by the application of the law of kindness, stands in strange contrast with this system of reducing man to a machine, a living automaton, by the application of brute force through the military discipline.

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This is, I think, the second general muster of the Third Division, the first being at West Brookfield, three years since. The Division numbers here but some thirteen hundred, against fifteen hundred at West Brookfield, as I recollect, which is a slight fall- tiousness of their husbands with their slave women, ing off, but not as commendable as it would be if the falling off was larger. The great Revival of last and brothers, of the South, in subjecting to their bruwinter, which has reinforced almost every thing else, seems not to have enlarged the military, indieating that the church militant does not foster, now, st of old, the church military. 'In ye olden tyme,' the clergy fraternized with the military, and rodo round at musters with cockades on their hats as chap-Isins, and did the devotional part of the work ; but now, alas ! this is omitted ; even the Governor's address was not blessed, although every political convention is, by the clergy, as though this arm of the Commenwealth's strength was past praying for.

Last evening, there was a grand parade of the Distreets, to the spacious and beautiful City Hall, the foor of which they nearly filled, while the gallerics Such is the condition of the entire South as to the were occupied by ladies, flanked by the unmilitary citizens, who also pressed hard upon the rear of the of pollution. The Five Points of New York is a place oldiers; all to hear an address from Governor Banks; an unusual feature in these encampments, but it helps, with the other clap-traps, to popularize the thing, or, rather, inmay be said, to make the humbug endurable. The Governor, like a sensible man so far, appeared in plain citizens dress, in striking contrast with the scalet coats and tawdry frippery that bedizened the

I those about him. He was received with applause, and after a prelude from Fisk's Cornet Band, from Worcester, (the best band on the ground,) proceeded ringe among slaves, are drawn with great power.

without rum, expensive, showy uniforms, excursions, &c. &c. We are working in our own way, and to &c., &c. ! Why, it would be impossible. And per- the best of our ability, for the same cause which 'M.' haps the Governor meant to say enough in its favor professes to have so much at heart. Show us how to secure the friendship and votes of its friends, while, the question can be met in any better way which is he reserved the right to make those practical sugges- practicable, and we will adopt it. We are ready for tions, which, he knew, if carried out, would destroy the issue. If the Union stands in the way of freethe whole thing, as, like the practical common sense dom, . let it slide !'

man that he is, I think he would like to have done. Why is it that New England politics is so sensitive differ with M. as to the most effectual means at this that it cannot tolerate the fair, open stump-speaking time by which to attain our object; and we do not of the West, and can tolerate the demagogue labors like to have our principles misrepresented, our meas of its candidates for office who are prepared to inflate ures sneered at, or to be classed with slaveholders the military, or any other humbug that will reach If 'M.' is, as he says, a young man, (though we and influence thousands of voters? Verily, we strain should hardly have thought it possible, considering at gnats and swallow camels. what experience he has had in passing through the

Of course, Mr. Banks is not a demagogue, but then, great parties,) we advise him to have the modesty he is not a military man by any natural affinity. He, to believe that a man may be sincere, and yet differ nevertheless, knows that those thousand soldiers, with with him. their two thousand friends, are voters ; and he wants

their votes ; not that he needs them, to make his call- Extract of a letter from DANIEL S. WHITNEY, an ing and election sure, but he likes popular favor, and Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, a large vote will be just as acceptable to him as it was dated-DELHI, Iowa, Sept. 20, 1858.

to his illustrious predecessor ; and why should he not • Our meetings have thus far been enlivened by play this string as well as his predecessor, as he is able to do it with so much more consummate skill and the presence and opposition of the Democrats, who announce themselves as the champions of the Fugi-As to how fitting was his idea of the soldier being tive Slave Act and the Dred Scott decision. The one who withdrew from 'scenes of tendency to rev. Irish Democratic postmaster of Cedar Falls felt much elry and vice, to a serious contemplation of the du- hurt at the following passage in a poem which I gave ties owed to the body politic,' let the riotous conduct at that place-

And daughters of a President, Like pigs or mules to market sent, Were to the highest bidder sold, And given in exchange for gold.'

He demanded, . Which President ?' and received n reply, 'Thomas Jefferson.' 'Where sold ?' 'New Orleans.'

The above allusion was made on the strength of a tatement that went the rounds of the papers some years since, that a grand-daughter or daughters of the great Virginian were sold in the slave mart at New Orleans. The postmaster alluded to said that if the statement had been made of Mr. Buchanan, he might base believed it. So Mr. Buchanan seems to A few evenings since, I attended a meeting to hear be losing favor even with some of his officials out Wm. Wells Brown read his Drama-delineating the West.

effects of labor on the family relations of masters and The Democrats and Republicans are holding a can slaves, and the efforts of slaves to gain their freedom vass upon State matters at the present time, and it is encouraging to see that the several candidates' Nobody could write such a drama but one who, views upon the slavery question are the main points himself, had been a slave, and had been born and dwelt upon before the people. The Democrats plead trained in the mysteries of that ' sum of all villanies,' hard to have the subject let alone and attend to other American slavery. The Drama is written with much matters, but do not name the subjects which ought to power, and Mr. Brown reads it with a most happy be taken up. The Republicans press their adversaries dramatic effect. The audience listened to his read- on the Fugitive Slave Bill and the Dred Scott deciing-or, rather, reciting-with deepest interest, and sion, and yet refuse to take bold anti-slavery ground the only regret seemed to be, that it was too short, when pressed by the Democrats to know what they though the delivery of it occupied an hour and a mean to accomplish by further agitation of the subject.'

The wretched condition of the white wives of the THE PETITION IN VERMONT. We hear, from South, by reason of the universal and licensed licenfriend in Vermont, that the petition to their Legisla. ture, similar to the one now in circulation in this and the universal corruption of the household, sons State, asking, in effect, that no fugitive slave shall be returned from Vermont into slavery, is getting a tal passions the female victims of slavery, are porgoodly number of names in the quarter where he retrayed with great power. The full story of the efsides. He adds that the petition meets with general fects of slavery on the family relations of slaveholders disfavor among the leading Republicans! and the can never be told. Fathers, themselves, prostituting prominent ones will not sign it, and some, even, who their daughters to their own lusts, and training them adopt the 'Goodell theory' of the Constitution recan never be told. Fathers, themselves, prostituting and selling them on purpose to prostitute them to the fuse to sign, on the ground that, if the law passed, it lusts of others, and brothers prostituting their sisters, would bring the State into collision with the Federal' and living with them as wives, cover the entire slave Government!. 'This shows,' argues our correspon States with revolting incest. Nearly two thirds of all the women of South Carolina, and over one third of dent, very properly, 'that their anti-slavery is not the women of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and of principle, but a mere shallow profession. Indeed, I all the fifteen slave States are, by law, handed over to find, in circulating the petition, that it is a pretty vision by moonlight, from the Park through the the lusts of the white men of the State, and subjected good criterion. Those who will not sign, I call traitors to our Vermont Constitution. They do not like to the penalty of death if they make the least resistance! it.'

chastity of women and men. It is a reeking Sodom SIGNAL OF DISTRESS. The American Tract Socie ty is crying out for help. Its Executive Committee of purity compared to the entire South. And this have just issued an appeal to the community for more condition of the family state in the South is sanction- funds, representing that the deficiency of contribued by law and religion, and by the customs of socitions in the first five months of the current year, as compared with the last year, amounts to \$15,000; The jealous wife and incontinent husband are drawn and that unless relief is speedily afforded, they must with great power-as necessary elements of slave- curtail their operations. Let us hope that a yet great holding life, and in a way that can offend none, except er number will be so far enlightened as to refuse furpersons of his Aids, and the gaudy uniforms of most to arouse to greater activity to do away a system that ther aid to this powerful branch of the great bulwark of slavery. Every dollar given to it is a rivet in the Slaveholding priests, religion and revivals, and mar- chain of the slave.-c. K. w.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Collections by Parker Pillsbury.

THE LIBERATOR.

At	Natick, Mass., S	11 00	
Sec. 1	Gardner, "	1 40	
	West Wrentham, Mass.,	6 69	
	South Gardner, "	1 50	
191-1	A. A. Bent, do. do.	1 00	
1. Sec	E. D. Draper, Milford, Mass.,	5 00	
19/22	C. H. Estabrook, Rutland, "	3 00	
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At	West Randolph (Vt.) Convention.	8 53	

Donations. Ellen Johnson, Burlington, N. J., for

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May,

Canterbury, Conn.,	. 1 54
Moosup, "	0 86
Scotland, "	2 18
Jewitt City, #	0 82
Hopeville, "	0 87
Newant, "	0.91
Mystic, H	1 56
Westerly, R. I.,	6 96
Ashaway, "	2 10
Peace Dale, "	1 53
Kingston, "	1 20
Sarah Eldridge, East Greenw	

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer, Boston, Oct. 6, 1858.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Of Receipts, from August 3 to October 9, 1858. Rec'd from Mary G. Chapman, to redcem

pledge, From Mrs. A. E. Sibley, Chelses, by hand of 2 00

R. F. W., From J. G. Dodge, West Cambridge, to re-deem pledges of 1857 and 1858, From S. May, Jr., for collections at the Har-10 00

wich Convention, Also, for collections at Essex Co. Annu-72 63

al meeting at Newburyport. A. T. Foss, for collections in Blackstone, R. I., §4 83; Valley Falls, 4 43;

21 51

5, both to redeem pledges; and from Hingham A. S. Society, by hand of

Louisa R. Beal, 12, David Joy, Hopedale, Milford, to redeem pledge of D. & C. A. Joy, From Otis G. Cheever, Sheldonville, Mass., 50 00

to redeem pledge, SAMUEL PHILBRICK.

Treas. Mass. A. S. Society. Brookline, Oct. 1, 1858.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY

SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVERSARY.

The undersigned, who have for so many years done what they could to promote the Anti-Slavery Cause, financially and otherwise, through the medium of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, will, as usual, hold their (twenty-fifth) anniversary at the close of the year, with the same purpose of still further strengthening the beneficial influences of that Society, noral, religious and political, for the extinction of sla-

of contributions of articles, and it afforded an oppor-tunity of great usefulness, both financial and social, to

gests greater directness in the method and increase in the usefulness of this anniversary; and we propose,

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE. The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Western Anti-Slaver's Society will be held in Sixar, Columbians Co., Ohio, 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 The mighty enorth put forth by the South to sus-tain its pet institution—the subscriptioncy 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 organiof the Slave Power—the efforts of sectarian organi-zations 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 free-dom that they, at least, shall continue to be 'faithful among the faithless found.' Come up, then, to the help of the slave against his oppressed by a star oppressed to any consult

Come up, then, to the help of the slave against his oppressor—he asks your presence, your connsel, your pecuniary aid. Let this annual gathering of the friends of freedom be such as will give a new impe-tus to the cause of freedom. Let it he a demonstra-tion of the power of Truth and Justice, of the exis-tence of an Abolitionism which is without conceal-ment—bold, and without compromise—faithful. WILLIAM LLOYN 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 attendance. BENJ S. JONES. Rec. Soc.

BENJ. S. JONES. Rec. Sec.

CUMMINGTON, Mass.—An Anti-Slavery Cnovention 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 WM. LLOYD GAURISON, E. H. HEYWOOD, and CHAS. C. BURLEIGH are expected to attend this Convention, which will commence on Saturday, (Oct. 30th.) at half-past 10 o'clock.

IF MIDDLESEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—A quarterly meeting of this Societv will be held in NATICK, on Saturday evening and Sun-day, October 16th and 17th, which all are invited to PARKER PILLSBURY, CHARLES L. REMOND, and E. H. HEYWOOD are expeted to be present. The meeting will commence on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

WILLIAM WHITING, President. F. B. SANBORN, Secretary.

12 00 WILLIAM WELLS BROWN will hold meet-

	West Boylst	on,	Sunday,	Oct.	10.
1	小孩的问题。	(read a Drama,)	Monday,		11.
	Oakdale,	Manual States and States	Tuesday,		12.
	Clinton,	1993 - 1994 - 1994 - 1994 - 1994 - 1994 - 1994 - 1994 - 1994 - 1994 - 1994 - 1994 - 1994 - 1994 - 1994 - 1994 -	Wednesday.		13.
	Pepperell,	PERSONAL PROPERTY OF	Thursday,	- 44	14.

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. Server 1958 61 Sept., 1858.

LT SALLIE HOLLEY, Agent of the American A. S. Society, will lecture at E. Hardwick, Vt., October 10

WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR, (for which much more effectual preparation than usual has been made, so that the opportunity for the pur-chase of beantiful and useful things will be unequalled in NORPOLK COUNTY.) will open on MONDAY EVENING, October 18th, at Mr. Wales's Hall, Weymouth Land-

ing. Further particulars, of SPEAKERS and of so-CIAL ARRANGEMENTS, next week

MARRIED-In Abington, by Rev. Joseph Pettee, Dr. George Vining to Amanda M. Leonard, both of East Bridgewater.

of any Age,

SINCE KING JAMES'S, 1610. SAWYER'S NEW TRANSLATION

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE

A labor of twenty years, by one of the best Herapidly approaching its completion. The New Testa-ment will be published and ready for subscribers The money we have annually raised has been hith-erto employed to sustain the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, the organ of the AMEDICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SCAENT's but, following the recent indication of the Executive Committee in making individual efforts to place that paper on a self-supporting subscription ba-sis, we shall enable them to devote the result of our place that making individual efforts to sustain elevation of the supporting subscription ba-sis, we shall enable them to devote the result of our place that can be them to devote the result of our subscribers for that they have ever tried, we could employ, to their advantage and ours,

IT IS NOT A DYE! MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND STORE Hair Dressing.

163

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION !!

THE Restorer, used with the Zylobalasmum or Dressing, cures discusses of the hair or scalp, and RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO 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 un-deniable proofs that these are the best preparations either in Europe or America. They contain no dele-terious ingredients—do not soil or stein 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.'

HAYTI.

REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y. The-climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp says, 'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and 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. Allen's.'

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,' Boston, 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.," Buffale, 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. 'Ilam happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and also to acknowledge its curing my grayness and baldness."

REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Permi Pub. So. "We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

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

REV. 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 acquaintance.'

very. At the beginning, before the principles of the Cause were understood, we could not, with the slightest hope of success, ask of the public, whose affair it is no less than our own, direct contributions of money. We, therefore, devised an Annual Bazaar for the sale

But the changed state of the public mind now sug-

this year, to give our usual sums and take up our accustomed collections by direct cash subscription; and we entreat the friends, both at home and abroad,

and suffering of our native land. The money we have annually raised has been hith-

and we entreat the friends, both at home and abroad, who have been wont to co-operate with us, to do the same, nothing doubting the result will much exceed the sum (\$3000) raised last year. To our Southern friends we present this prospect with increased hope of their co-operation in conse-quence; for, as none better than they know what sla-very and the daily increasing risks of its tenure are, foctual means of putting an end to this common sin igable worker, and a true man. This great work is

Pembroke, Mass., 2 23 ; Davenport, 4 ; Natick, 6 02, S. May, Jr.-for collections from Mrs. From Melson, Boston, 2, John C. Haynes, do., to redeem pledge, 10, Abby Kelley Foster-donation from 'George,' From S. May, Jr.-for collections from Debo-rah Kimball, Hanover, Mass., 1; and from Mrs. H. C. Field, Weymouth,

with his address. As the address was fully reported in the morning

papers, I will attempt no abstract of it, but will only make a few criticisms that it seems to be open to. The first part of it was devoted to a consideration of the necessity and utility of the military organization, and the last part to some practical suggestions towards the improvement thereof, and the disconnection of it from its recognized attendant evils. He assumed that brute force was necessary to the maintenance of governments, because, hitherto, none had made the trial on the . law of kindness ' principle, and gave many instances of the success of the force principle in the history of the world, going back to the heroc periods of barbarous Greece and Rome, but utterly mitting to notice the success of the first application of this principle by that ancient hero, Cain ; and as he came down to more modern periods, culogizing those striking exemplars of this principle, the fathers of this ountry, who applied it so successfully to the aborigites as well as to the Quakers and Baptists, and also the heroic success of the piratical incursion of slavedriving buccancers upon Mexico. He mentioned the successful suppression, by the military, of the Broad street mob in Boston, twenty years since, and atterly neglected to tell of the successful application overthrow the present pro-slavery government. of the force element by the military power of the Commonwealth, when, four years ago, they valiantly succeeded in capturing and reducing to slavery that violent enemy of the State, Anthony Burns.

Alluding to the late quarantine riots in New York t protected life or property from its ravages.

Although he spoke of Christian heroes and warriors as though such things could be possible, he did not quote the ancient prediction in the Hebrew scriptures stainst the success of the force principle, 'Whose sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed,' nor the later reiteration of it by Jesus, . They that take the sword shall perish by the sword."

He commended the discipline as necessary to the uniform action of muscle, and the best means for wearing off the constrained gait and awkward form of the abop, and giving in its place ' the easy, graceful, and natural swing of the gentleman.' Now, I happen to the military discipline tends to give a stiff, formal movement, not at all compatible with the casy, gracefal swing of the gentleman.

While his culogistic periods were rapturously applauded, his criticisms and suggested improvements were received in glum silence. His hearty condemnation of extravagant and fantastic uniforms caused some squirming among his red-coated Aids, and other tawdry uniformed officers; and I thought his strong condemnation of the soldier's vice of intemperance, and commendation of Major-General Morse for so nobly interdicting the use of intoxicating drinks at his head-quarters, made Mayor Phelps, who sat near him, vince some, as he is supposed to be in the rum interest, but it may have been an optical illusion. Many of his practical suggestions were good, and, if tarried out, with the added improvement of with-

Then the escape by the underground railway, the setpresented to the mind by Mr. Brown.

sanctions such abominations.

will be glad that they return to their ordinary avoca-

tions. And it is to be hoped that they will return to

no scenes more tending to revelry and vice than those

we have witnessed during their ' withdrawment'

William Wells Brown-His Dramas-Their Pow-

er for Good.

by escaping to Canada. Admission fee, 10 cents.

J. A. H.

UTICA, Sept. 29, 1858.

here.

DEAR GARRISON :

quarter.

so effectually in any other way.

Yours, truly, HENRY C. WRIGHT.

REPLY TO 'M.' BOSTON, Sept. 27, 1858.

MR. EDITOR :

In an article which appeared in the Liberator of the 17th, I spoke of the Republican party as being based Your correspondent ' M.,' in a communication published in the Liberator of the 24th, says- Here endeth the lesson.' In so far as the remark was intended to apply to that article, it is true. It was written street.

in the hope of inducing some to join the Republican

have the whole power of the government on their artizan and mechanic, in order to the development of side; therefore, we propose to have a government of the apprehension and return of the ungratewhich shall be anti-slavery. Then, Kansas shall have a free Constitution, the Fugitive Slave Law shall be the fugitive's track, even for fifty pieces of silver.repealed, slavery shall be abolished in the District of Columbia, there shall be no slavery in the territories, be quite skeptical on this point, and fully believe that no new slave States, and then we expect to possess power enough to attack the strongholds of slavery-

and to carry them, too. overthrow of slavery; and we speak the minds of overthrow of slavery; and we speak the minut of a large number of Republicans when we say this. While 'M.' contents himself with preaching the ex-ceeding sinfulness of the sin of slavery, we will vote, we will so preach

but we do not like to have him therefore say, in effect, 'I am holier than thou'; 'You seek to throw the

SERVED HIM RIGHT. Simonds, of St. Louis, who tlement in Canada, and the condition of the freed made and sold a counterfeit of Ayer's Cherry Pectoslave under the protection of Victoria, where no Amer- ral, has been placed within the narrow limits that ican kidnapper can ever set his foot, are all vividly should catch all scoundrels. Imprisonment, though it be for years, can hardly punish enough the hartless

I wish all in every city and town could hear Mr. villain who could execute such an imposition upon Brown's Drama, as read and recited by him. They the sick. The wicked rascal, who, for paltry gain, could not but feel a deeper interest to deliver the could thus trifle with the health and life of his fellow country and the world from the curse of slavery. No man-take from his lips the cup of hope while sink one who hears him read these Dramas will regret the ing, and substitute an utter delusion and cheat, would expense and trouble. All would feel that it pays falter at no crime, and should be spared no punish well to hear them. Mr. Brown, in delivering them, ment. Some of his trash is still extant at the West is doing an anti-slavery work which he could not do and purchasers should be wary of whom they buy, -Gazette, Utica, N. Y.

FUGITIVE SLAVE IN NEW LONDON .- The Slave Free. -We understand there was a sudden and stirring breeze of excitement in New London yesterday. oasting vessel, owned in New London or Groton, a rived in port with a fugitive slave on board-said slave having smuggled himself with a jug of water and a ham on board the schooner, as she lay at the wharf of one of the North Carolina ports. He continued to on the great principle of freedom to all, as the only ' lie low and keep dark' until the vessel was far on her progressive political party of the day-the only one voyage home. The Captain could not, of course, permitting free discussion-and I urged anti-slavery afford to put back all the way to North Carolina for the purpose of restoring the fugacious chattel. He the quelling of some mobs of later date, and yet he men of every name to join that party in the attempt to did the next best thing, however; he arrested the runaway, not by due process of law, but upon his own responsibility, conducted him to the Custom house and delivered him into the charge and safe keeping of Collector Mather, to be sent on board the revenu ter. News of what had been done soon got into the

State Attorney Willey was forthwith impressed into as an illustration of the necessity and utility of the mil-itary organization, he somehow omitted to show the application, or how the military prevented that riot, et protected life or property from its ravages. As an illustration of the necessity and utility of the mil-itary organization, he somehow omitted to show the application, or how the military prevented that riot, et protected life or property from its ravages. As an illustration of the necessity and utility of the mil-itary organization, he somehow omitted to show the application, or how the military prevented that riot, et protected life or property from its ravages. We suppose 'M.' to be an Abolitionist, in the tech-nical meaning of the term. He insists upon the im-Collector said, No. 'The Doctor asked the darkey if mediate abolition of slavery, whatever the conse-quences. So do we. But it takes two parties to darkey said, No. Then cut and run, said the Doctor. quences. So do we. But it takes two parties to make a bargain, and we find that slaveholders do not agree to our view of our case. We also perceive that we cannot force them to agree to it, so long as they collectorship, got out a handbill, offering a reward of Norwich (Conn.) Courier, Oct. 2.

> THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD. We are informed that two Virginia gentlemen passed up the Northern Central Railroad on Saturday, who stated that they were in pursuit of three slaves who had left the old and to carry them, too. All this is in our mind. We do not attempt it all now, simply because it would be impracticable. But do not think so meanly of us as to suppose that we shall be satisfied with any thing less than the entire overthrow of slaver r: and was speak the minds of

> DEATH OF OLD MRS. KIDD. Mrs. Kidd, a venera as well as preach. Now, we do not object to Ais course; we honor ev-ery true Abolitionist; we appreciate all that you and other noble men and women have done and are doing for the cause. We differ from him as to the means, but we do not like to have him therefore say, in effect

The Kentucky Conference of the M. E. Church adding the seventy thousand dollars that the State pays annually to keep the institution alive, would, I think, entirely kill it. Think of a volunteer militia great parties—they are empty of good principles, the 'buying and selling of men, women and children.'

joint financial effort to sustain eloquent and faithful lecturers, now so much needed, in far greater num-bers than ever before.

and our own with a two-fold motive to continue and

increase their contributions. No words from us at this late day are needed to stimulate a prudent generative by description of all the means that go to change the mind and the heart of a great nation on the central question of its policy, or to kindle a sublime one by commendation of a cause identified with every thought that is ennobling

and holy, with every hope that is august and magnificent, with every memory that is precious and saint-ed, with every idea that is consoling and beautiful, with every effort that is enlightening and beneficent. with every enort that is enlightening and beneficent, with every association that history, or poetry, or pa-triotism, or philanthropy, or Christianity, or life or death, have sanctified and blessed. We cordially and respectfully invite the members

and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society, JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY the world over, to meet with us at the close of the year, (time and place named hereafter,) to receive our scriptions, our good wishes, and our thanks, and to unite with us on an occasion which, as the end of one quarter of a century of labors and the beginning of another, will be of no ordinary commemorative in terest and prospective significance to THE CAUSE.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, MARY MAY, LOUISA LORING, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, L. MARIA CHILD. HENRIETTA SARGENT, ANNE WARREN WESTON, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, HELEN ELIZA GARRISON, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS,

CAROLINE WESTON, MARY WILLEY, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, SUSAN C. CABOT, LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, ABBY FRANCIS. SARAH RUSSELL MAY, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, AUGUSTA G. KING, ELIZABETH VON ARNIM, ANNA SHAW GREENE, ELIZA APTHORP. MATTIE GRIFFITH, MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT,

ANNE LANGDON ALGER.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

POURTEENTR COURSE.

the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society will com-mence early in October inst., and will be given by the following persons :--CHAS. C. BURLEIGH, Rev. SANCEL J. MAY,

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Rev. WM. R. ALGER, PARKER PILLSBURY, WM. LLOYD GARBISON.

ONE THOUSAND MORE.

in the various States of the Union. It is a book for By this plan, we may accomplish double the amount of service to our cause, and thus furnish its friends vance orders, more numerous than for any book we have ever issued, not excepting

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. and if the numerous letters of encouragement from all parts of the country, are any indication of the suc-cess which is to follow, it certainly must be great. Where is the MAN or WOMAN who would not rejoice to see a better version of

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES

than the one translated 250 years ago? A copy of the New Testament will be sent to any person who will forward the price to us by mail; and any man or woman wishing a Town or County Agency may learn our terms by writing.

PUBLISHERS. No. 20 WASHINGTON STREET. BOSTON.

Oct. 8. 3w TWO



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, Invelids, Parents, Teachers, Guardian

and Philanthropists will find science, common sense and medical skill illustrated and applied to the wants

and medical skill instrated and applied to the wants of each and all. The only scientific SKIRT SUPPORTER, with Braces of all kinds, and CHAIRS to correct and sup-port the Spine. for sule 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. O1 6m

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Tenth Annual Term will commence or Wednesday New 1979 Wednesday, Nov. 1858, and continue seventee weeks. Professors : Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine ; John K. Palmer, M. D. and Practice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Chemistry; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery; Stephen Tracy, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Wo-men and Children; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence; Mary R. Jenks, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. Fees, \$5 for each of the six Tickets. Free tuition for Students in Massachusetts, from State Scholar-ships. SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., See'y., Boaton, 1858. sep. 17.-3w. Boston, 1858. sep. 17.-3w. TO THE DEFORMED.

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 Zylobalsamum.'

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 failen."

REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. 'I know o 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 natura 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 above sumcient 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 in-clination to engage in other manufactures. These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.

These are the only preparations exponed in any quantity to Europe. We also would call attention to the fact that we have always avoided all charlstanism. Our proparations 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 Bestorer will last nearly a year. \$1.60 per bottle. Balsam, 374 cents per hottle. per bottle.

GENUINE

GENUINE has ' Mrs. S. A. Allen' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bot-tles. Resterer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 355 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 sround bottles copyrighted. None other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forge-ry, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence. Some dealers try to sell other preservations on which

Some dealers try to sell other preparations on which they make more profit, instead of these; insist on these.

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

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer Depot, NO. 365 BROOME STREET, N. Y. Oct 3 17

The fourteenth Annual Course of Lectures befor WM. WELLS BROWN, "GEO. B. CHEEVER, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, "C. E. HODGES,

Tickets for the Course may be had at the Booksto

POETRY.

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For the Liberato THE CONQUEROE.

eekest Prince of Peace ! Yet powerful in thy meekness ; all is tending To that glad time, when, thro' the world extending, Each hour, each day, beholds thy realm's increase

Triumphant rider on the snow-white steed ! Armed with the splendors of the Gospel lightning Strong in the midst of each heroic deed,

In vain thou didst not die ! The dawn is brightening Unto the radiance of the perfect day, When all the tribes of earth shall own thy sway.

Before that gentle sway all wars shall cease, Falsehood, and guile ; and thou shalt reign victoriou

O'er sin and death, their conqueror most glorious,

Triumphant Prince of Peace!

Never again shall rise

Thine, and man's enemies ; And Thou, O truest Hero ! in meek state. Shalt lead thy rescued brethren thro' heaven's gate And there thy kingship to thy God resign, Under whose rule, paternal and divine, Light without shade, and bliss without alloy, Shall fill creation with eternal joy.

Tenterden, (England.)

For the Liberator.

TO THE VOTERS OF MASSACHUSETTS. Ho ! ye who breathe the bracing air o'er Massachusetts hills,

JANE ASHBT.

Or nestle in her lovely lap among meand'ring rills ! Ye men of might and potent will, who make and un make laws.

Go ye, devote the Bay State soil to freedom's holy cause !

Let not another crouching slave within her bound

recoil. Or curse with Slavery's pois'nous tread old Massachu

setts soil: But send abroad to all the world the stern and just

decree, That ev'ry man who treads her ground stands forth in manhood free.

Go ye, enact, without delay, that no base tyrant can Demand God's image, black or white, to prove itsel

a man ; That none can alienate the rights which God, hi Maker, gave :

That no base Judge can doom a man to be a chattel alave.

Decree that never through your halls shall there b heard again

The footfall of a tyrant-slave, or clank of Slavery's chain ;

Let not the southron longer use your courts to kid nap men.

To send them bound and bleeding down to Slavery' hateful den.

Allow each Massachusetts son in peace to cat his bread, And leave no spot within her bounds kidnappers' feet

to tread, That there may be one happy spot where man need fear no rod,

While he shall kneel on Freedom's soil, and humbly worship God.

While Hist'ry paints, with patriot hand, the trying ecenes of yore,

When Freedom was the rallying cry that rang from shore to shore.

Let not the sacred turf which grows above your fa thers' graves

Be longer press'd beneath the fect of tyrants or of slaves.

Spread over Massachusetts soil the boughs of Freedom's tree,

That ev'ry man beneath its shade may know that h is free : Then shall the breeze from Plymouth Rock each god

like soul inspire, And fan afresh on Freedom's soil her dim, though

quenchless fire. J. E. E.

Rutland, Mass. From the Atlantic Monthly. THE TELEGRAPH.

The Liberator.

THE RELATIONS OF LIBERAL CHRISTI ANITY TO AMERICAN SLAVERY.

A Discourse delivered in the Unitarian Church, Roo ester, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 26, 1858, BY AARON M. POWELL.

Suggestive of thoughts which I shall offer for you consideration this morning, my friends, are the following passages from Ezra 9 : 6, 7, and Galatians 5 :

with 'alacrity' in the humiliating and ungodly chase. Verily, 'our iniquities are increased over our 1. 14:--'Oh, my God, I am ashamed, and blush to lift my head, and our trespass is grown up unto the heavface to thee, my God : for our iniquities are increas-ed over our head, and our trespass has grown up unto ms." Freedom is to the individual human soul what air

· Since the days of our fathers have we been in a great trespass unto this day; and for our iniquities have we, our kings and our priests, been delivered into the hand of the kings of the lands, to the sword, to captivity, to a spoil, and to confusion of face, as i is this day.' Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith

of freedom, the human soul expands, its varied pow Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again ers are called forth and developed, and 'Wisdom with the yoke of bondage.' 'For all the law is fulfilled in one word, even this: 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' is thus glorified in her children '; but in the absen

of such conditions, wholesome and necessary, the Of all created objects of which we have cognizance human being, like the plant, attains at best but in this vast t niverse, none are so wonderfully endowsickly and shrivelled growth, and the person may pass ed, none so God-like, as the human being. Suscepthrough this sphere of existence to the next, not to annihilation or eternal torment, but undeveloped in tible of growth, culture, and progress, far beyond the bounds of our present conceptions, who canye spirit, and without a conscious emotion of real spirmante titual life. It is from freedom that we get our printthe true greatness of immortal man !

ing presses, newspapers, and books. Thought, "th Behold, eighteen centuries ago, in the far off city of Bethlehem, and in the stable of one of its inns, world's great lever,' is by it stimulated and strength lying in the manger thereof, wrapped in swaddling ened. Of freedom comes the steam-engine, the ocea clothes, a new-born babe-a miniature man ! Read steamer, the railway. The electric cord adjusted in the biography of that wonderfully endowed infant. modern times as a medium of speedy communica-What a revelation to us is His life of the God-like tion between mind and mind the wide world over capabilities of humanity ! A revelation most importthis most glorious achievement is a peaceful, blesse ant in this respect-that to the true greatness and child of Freedom's birth. These, and other of th real glory of his character, we are assured and made to manifold improvements which render so distinguished feel that we sustain an intimate relation ; that excelthis portion of the nineteenth century, and all tend lent and astonishing as were his works, and exalted as ing to a higher type of spiritual life, come of the huwere his spiritual attainments, similar, or still greater man brain in regions wherein freedom most prevails works, equal or more exalted attainments, existed in branding-irons, cowhides, and bloodhounds, together the capacities of those around him, and also, that they are native characteristics of the entire human brothwith blustering ignorance, brazen-faced impudence and tyranny in the South, and many other faces erhood.

Possessed of a true insight into human nature, we mean, cowardly, and plastic as dough, in the North should see wrapped up in the existence of every in-Our fathers began the experiment of Republican fant, whether born in a manger, in the cabin of a slave ism and a higher civilization in America with but plantation, or in a palace, the subject of an immortal few hundred thousand slaves. With the many im inheritance, endowed by the creative function with a provements we witness, we see also a great increas hidden germ, with latent capacities, which, properly in the number of slaves. As it is possible for an incalled forth and developed, render the child, sooner dividual to live for a series of years, partly in accord. or later, by a law of human progress, a peer of an- ance with the true ideal of the Christian life, in the gelie existencies, a joint heir with the Babe of Beth- cultivation of some of the graces and ennobling traits lehem, with Jesus of Nazareth, in the kingdoms of the of character, and at the same time to worship also, in part, and perhaps in the larger part, at the shrine of Universal Father.

As the unseen life of some seeds, scattered about on animal passion, selfishness and lust; so is it with the surface, in stony places, or upon thin soil, will re- the national characteristics of our own country. Two main for years, perhaps for ages, indestructible, but ideas have taken root, and have made a vigorous and dormant and inactive, not having received the quick- rapid growth, without a parallel in either respect ening impulse ; so, many human beings, living merely elsewhere. It is true of individual character, that upon the surface, alive only to sensuous and sensual God and Mammon cannot very long be worshipped at pleasures and pains, dwelling upon the stony fields of the same time, or with nearly equal strength of device and crime, or relying for existence and growth votion. In the progress of time, one or the other upon the thin and barren soil of popular piety and will assert its control, and absorb the strength and conventional virtue,-with such, many years, perhaps affections of the devotee. Thus is it with slavery, ages, may clapse, ere their natures, though endowed and our national relations thereto. Time is hastening with the indestructible, but undeveloped germ of Di- on a critical period with us-the critical period is invinity, are fertilized, awakened and called forth by deed already at hand. Either the sunlight of univerthe spiritual inspiration of the universe, the sunlight sal freedom is to shine with increased brightness warming and fertilizing the popular heart with its of the living God. Alas! that with the God-like elements, and the genial, life-giving rays, bringing freedom to the enwell-nigh infinite capacities of human nature for slaved, or it will become more and more colipsed by growth and progress, human character-our actual the dense clouds of selfishness and oppression which lives-should present in contrast so much to cause already so widely overspread our horizon, and the slave will linger to perish in his bondage, and we to pain and regret !

That human society, that society in America, is to- sicken and die in the ignominious and poisoned atday, in many particulars, so far below the Christian mosphere of the unwholesome shade. That freedom will come to the enslaved, that the ideal, is owing in part to unfavorable conditions which we have inherited; but the greater responsibility crime and curse of slavery will be abolished, and entirely supplanted by free men and free institutions, therefor will be found, I apprehend, to rest upon ourselves. In looking dispassionately over the pages of with their manifold attendant blessings, I have strong our history, and at our circumstances as a people to- hope and faith to believe. But it is a faith based upon day, there is much to make the heart glad, much to a deep under-current, and an unseen spiritual force rejoice in, and for which to render thanksgiving. which I feel does exist in human nature, and which But in the great restless ocean of humanity, a cold- eventually, will surely come to the surface in actual hearted selfishness yet prevails, very little modified by life, rather than upon any specific actions or tendency the warm and genial currents of Christian love. As observable in the present aspects of our national afyet, amidst the populous waves of our society, we fairs, either in a political or religious point of view. can at best discover but a narrow 'gulf stream' of On looking about me, I am made to feel very forcibly the truth, and the fitness of application, of the unselfish, noble, and truly Christian life. We have but just cleared the arctic regions, the po- ancient writer before quoted. It is indeed true, that lar seas, and are still liable to be surrounded by, and since the days of our fathers have we been in a great imbedden-no one can tell how long-in the formida- trespass unto this day; and for our iniquities have ble fields and mountains of floating ice. One huge, we, our kings and our priests, been delivered into overwhelming iceberg have we in our midst, which the hand of the kings of the lands, to the sword, to is very large at the surface, and towers high above captivity, and to a spoil, and to confusion of face, as our heads, is still broader, deeper and more extended it is this day.' Beside the increase in the number of underneath, and there is scarce a wave or current in slaves, white as well as black, at what a frightful cost our civilization that is not chilled or well nigh frozen of human life-not to mention the lavish and unscruby its cold, congealing atmosphere. That mountain pulous expenditure of the public treasure-have the iceberg is American Slavery. It floated this way as large accessions of territory for slavery been purchasthe tide of emigration set westward. It has lingered ed ! Make a pilgrimage through the swamps of in our waters, wherein, already, prevailed much greed Florida, and over the sands of Mexico, and the moulof gain, and a cold, idolatrous 'golden' worship, in- dered and bleaching bones of Northern men, mainly, atead of genial love. From year to year, so far from and their cruelly slaughtered victims, will testify to becoming less in size and influence, this icy mass has you of the fact that our national iniquity has delivergained fearfully large accessions to its once diminu- ed us, at fearful sacrifice, into the hands of that dreadtive but now monstrous and rapidly increasing pro- ed king, the Sword. portions. In its unrestrained and ungovernable There is a fundamental law of the human brothmovements, it has already crushed and shipwrecked hood, which we would do well to more frequently millions of bleeding and sorrowing human hearts. bear in mind, viz., that the welfare of one human b It has carried away and destroyed one after another of ing is intimately related to that of all others-that Freedom's most time-honored, most sacredly cherish- whatever of wrong and injustice is inflicted upon one ed and valued beacon lights, until scarce one of hismember of the human family, affects in some measure toric note remains. It is still with us, and never were the well-being of the whole. The operations of this our dangers greater or more threatening than in this law are apparent in many directions, in connection present hour. Still do we hear-if we have 'ears to with the slavery question. The people of the North, hear.'-the agonized and heart-rending cries of the conscious of the existence of slavery in the District millions of sufferers, who are daily and hourly being of Columbia and elsewhere, under their immediate ground to death by the mountain iceberg's crushing jurisdiction, and also that the greedy monster has reweight. The breakwaters and walls of the popular ceived, and still continues to receive, special protec-Zion are momentarily endangered and threatened tion and encouragement at the hands of the national with utter ruin, except so far as they become attached government, and who are yet mainly indifferent and to or assimilated with the congealed and frozen mass unconcerned, do not altogether escape the ignominy -a worse ruin still. Alas ! such ruin surrounds us and suffering which, in accordance with the law just on almost every hand. referred to, we might expect would come to them. Our Ship of State, unsound at the beginning, damaged We have 'sown the wind,' and now have to ' reap the greatly by her voyage thus far, and rendered quite un- whirlwind,' in the form of Fugitive Slave Laws, Kansafe and absolutely perilous to all on board of her, has sas outrages, Dred Scott decisions, time-serving, Mammany times been regarded as almost hopelessly lost mon-worshipping Tract Societies, and the like thereby her ablest managers. In later times, she has fre- of. We have been indifferent to the rights of our quently and narrowly escaped immediate destruction, fellow-beings with complexions differing, it may be, from our own, and meanwhile, our own liberties have only by steering southward of the iceberg, and throwbeen curtailed. In more than one half of the Federal ing overboard into the troubled waters of oppression some forlorn and helpless slave mother and her chil-Union, Liberty is an outlaw, and freemen have no abiding place. The slave-owning districts are watchdren, some chased and hunted fugitive. ed over and guarded by the champions of slavery Very suggestive, to my mind, in regard to our condition as a people, our relations to slavery, and the with eternal vigilance. Sunday schools for colored effects thereof upon us, are the words of the selection children are broken up 'by authority.' The Bible from Ears which I have read to you. Written centu- may be known to a large portion of the people only through 'oral instruction,' and pious w ries ago, and of a people long since transferred to the spirit world, they still graphically portray our own thrown into prison for teaching nominally free colored children to read the New Testament. The press national condition. is under the strictest censorship, and freedom of speech Slavery, a system of property in man, of chattelized humanity, the 'sum of all villanies,' the chief of is unknown. Popular education is feared and deabominations, which murderously sacrifices millions nounced as threatening to the existence of the cherished institution. But the long, bony arm of Slavery of human beings, with sacred and divine attributes not unlike our own; an institution which, by its reaches far beyond the circle of the immediate subfirm, resolute and usurping grasp upon us, moulds as jects of its control. It reaches into the Senate Chamwith an iron hand, and directs as with an iron rod, ber, and murderously assaults our Senators. It cracks the merciless slave-whip about the ears of our polithe character and conduct of almost every other institution in the land; social, educational, political and ticians, securing, in the main, silent submission religious. Individual manhood and womanhood, no- a ready acquiescence in its stern behests. The Southbility of character among ourselves, no less than upon ern pulpit is its most faithful ally. Through cotton, the plantations, withers and shrinks out of sight be- and other instrumentalities, it manages to stiffe, with fore its chilling blasts. Four hundred new-born a few honorable exceptions, the utterances of the babes are every twenty-four hours robbed of their Northern pulpit, so that, if any are attempted, only

the feeblest notes are heard in condemnation of the of human nature been disregarded, and man decried

The present position of Slavery, as enthroned at creature. Such a philosophy is only too much in sc-the head of the government, with a 'personified plat-cord with the cruel trifling with human rights which form' as its Executive agent, and again as lord su- is so rife in our land. I do not believe that Abelipreme of the American Tract Society, with its numerous evangelical constituency, is as a great overshad- litionist is in all cases the whole, harmonious man owing, poisoning tree, the roots of which extend or woman; but that, however, which professes to be mainly northward, deriving sustenance from the rich- Christianity, and includes not Abolitionism, I am est soil, and in return, giving forth from its foliage an sure must be a sham, and also that the man or woman. aroms, enervating, corrupting and degrading to the however good by profession, whether liberal or ortho-multitudes, both North and South, by whom it is in- dox, who is not an Abolitionist, is at best but the frag-

haled. Our own magnificent State receives the larg-est root of this vile tree, and contributes in return the To my mind, this question has a deep religiour greatest amount of the requisite vitality and supply. significance ; and around the Anti-Slavery movement, I would that that fatal root might be speedily cut off, as around no other now prominently before the peo-as the first preliminary for the ultimate and entire de- ple, do I see a bright halo of divinity. It is the vital struction of the tree. Then would as speedily wither question of the hour, and the surest test of the charthe overhanging foliage which now so affects us as acter of institutions, and of the degree of manhood to render our 'head sick' and deranged, and our and womanhood, in our day and generation. Cotemwhole heart faint.' By it we are spoiled of our man- poraneous with the prevalence and progress of liberal hood, of our virtue, of our material resources, of our | Christian ideas, shall I expect to witness the effectual intelligence, of our true spiritual wealth and prosperity.

. THE LIBERATOR.

God-given inheritance of freedom, to serve for a life-

time in abject and unrequited toil, the victims of an

oppression the ' vilest the sun ever saw,' and, still further, to transmit to their children, and to their chil-

dren's children without end, their own degraded, un-

happy lot. Human beings, our brothers and our sis-

ters, joint heirs with Christ in immortal life, suscep-

tible, as are all, of exalted culture and of well-nig

infinite attainments, creatures thus endowed are hunt

ed through our broad domain as though they were

even worse than wild beasts, and the legal standar

of good citizenship is, that we shall ' conquer' our in-

herent 'prejudices,' and, at notice, be ready to join

noisture and sunlight are to the plant. While with

these conditions the plant may thrive and flourish,

attaining beautiful and harmonious proportions, in

he absence of all or either of them, it will sicken

Of Slavery, meanwhile, are born thumbscrews

wither, and ultimately die. So with the condition

But the way of deliverance is open for the prostrate slave, for ourselves, for all. We may now and ever- wards our fellow-men centre in this one law, 'Love more 'stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath thy neighbor as thyself."

made us free.' We have in the life and mission of Christ, and more modern illustrations, as well, a certain demonstration that the force of personal, unselfish consecration to the Right is mighty, and all-powerful for the destruction of the strongholds of oppression and wrong. Would that we had greater faith in the power and influence of a good, harmonious and exemplary life ! Accepting the popular faith, we look outward, and rely upon external influences for personal salvation, and for the means of whatever good we may hope to accomplish for the benefit of mankind. Liberal Christianity teaches me, it teaches you, that salvation must come, if it come at all, through our own souls, as the natural and only medium of living inspiration and strength from the Universal Father. So, too, it teaches that whatever we do, or would impart to others, must come of ourselves. It points, therefore, to a higher type of manhood and womanhood, to increased rectitude and spirituality in actual individual life, as the sure and only reliable means of elevating the human race, of rescuing the oppressed, of entirely supplanting slavery and misrule by freemen and free institutions. I see most fully exemplified in the character of Christ that inherent power, the Divine birthright, native to every human soul, which, duly called forth and developed, renders the man or woman superior to all chains, beyond the control of the enslaver, and which constitutes him or her a sovereign-free, in the most un-

hath made us free,' by demonstrating in his own life the existence of such a capacity in the human soul, Aug. and ennabling us to realize that to all belongs the 23-1 29-1 same glorious sovereignty, and that all may become as truly free as Himself, in so far as we assimilate and 31-C embody in our own lives the divine model of his char-

acter, distinguished for truth, justice, wisdom and love. One man or woman thus made free by the reception of truth, standing upon the firm foundation of justice, enlightened by wisdom, and illumined by love, is a mightier host than multitudes of evil doers. In the rise and progress of the Anti-Slavery movement of this country is an illustration of the power and influence of the few, strong in an unselfish consecration to a Divine Idea. But a few years ago, a en the savage, and make Christianity and Civilizati spark of agitation was lighted in Boston, and behold now the flames thereof, extending throughout the

whole country ! I trust that the fire is destined to grow still more intense, until every fetter is melted been very great. The question of freedom for the slave is now fairly launched, and well afloat. Witness the impetus given by a conscientious, devoted condition of unrest. There can be, I trust, no settled ton to be paid.

peace, till justice is done to all, till liberty is universal. In the mission of the abolitionists, and its re-

mean, and worthles as, of himself, an insignificat tionism includes all of Christianity, or that the Abo-

solution of this great problem. Let us strive ourselves to be free, and to bring unqualified freedom to every hearthstone, remembering that all our obligations to

THE 'UNCHANGING DEMOCRACY.'

The following resolution was passed by the Demo-cratic State Convention of Maine, in 1849-six huncratic State Convention of Maine, in 1849—six hun-dred delegates being present, and only one dissenting volce. Does not everybody see how exactly it coin-cides with the present views of the party ! how faith-fully it is carried out in all the policy of that exceed-ingly 'national' organization !

Resolved, That the institution of human slavery thesolved, that the institution of numan analysis is at variance with the theory of our government, ab-horrent to the common sentiment of mankind, and fraught with danger to all who come within the sphere of its influence; that the federal government possesses adequate power to prohibit its existence in the territories of the Union; that the constitutionality of this power has been settled by judicial construct tion, by cotemporaneous expositions, and by repeated acts of legislation ; and that we enjoin upon our Sen-ators and Representatives in Congress to make every exertion, and employ all their influence to procure the passage of a law forever excluding slavery from the territories of California and New Mexico.

Such were the Democracy a few years ago. Now where are they ? Echo answers.

THE COOLIE SLAVE TRADE. The Coolie ships, for the most part, are but little better than floating cof-fins. Their human cargo is stowed away, at the start, without as much regard for their comf ort, in the matter of ventilation and food, as most farmers would bestow upon their cows or their swine-and the voyage being one of many thousands of miles-two-thirds of der the burning sun of the tropics-a wholesale qualified sense. This is the 'liberty wherewith Christ mortality is the consequence. Respecting the latest bath made us free,' by demonstrating in his own life arrivals, we have the following record : -

	Days.	Died.	Del'd.
Norma, (Norwegian,)	140	136	140
Admiva Nanhauskirk, }	147	127	483
Cornelis, (Dutch,)	151	210	378
.Total, .		473	1001

Our Havana correspondent says the deaths on board the vessel last named averaged from twelve to sixteen per day since her arrival in port—at which rate, if the mortality continued, the whole cargo would be swept entirely away! Another writer tells us that the odies, as soon as life was out of them, were dropped into the water as food for the sharks that crowde around the floating coffin . ravenous for the banquet This is horrible-most horrible. It is enough to sick hang their heads for shame .- New York Express.

THE CHINESE TREATY. The following are some o the stipulations of the recent treaty concluded be-tween Great Britain and China :-- Christianity to be from the limbs of the enslaved. The abolitionists at the outset were indeed limited in numbers, were de-spised and ridiculed at first, by and by hated, de-nounced and persecuted. Unselfish, uncompromising bellitinists are not yet more and the second se abolitionists are not yet numerous, neither are they against excessive transit duties ; tariff to be revised very popular, but the change of circumstances has new ports opened to trade, and free navigation of th Yang-tse Kiang declared ; British subjects may trave for pleasure or trade to all parts of the empire, when provided with passports from British authorities; gov-ernment to act in concert for the suppression of pirafew ! The quiet of the nation is disturbed, it is in a cy; indemnity for losses by British subjects at Can

A SALEM ARTIST. The Transcript says that Miss sal. In the mission of the abolitionists, and its re-sults, and in the progress of liberal Christian ideas in America, do I see exemplified the truth, that 'one has a temporary studio in the Savings Bank building. may chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to adjoining the Museum in Tremont street. She has

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thousands of sufferers who were deemed by a fig-thousands of sufferers who were deemed by a fig-reach of human aid have been restored to the friends and usefulness, to sound health as fig-enjoyments of life, by this all-powerful antisty diseases of the lungs and throat. Here a sold his settled on the lungs. The dry, hacking cough & glassy eye, and the pale, thin features of his vis was lately lusty and strong, whisper to all be the CONSUMPTION. He tries every thing; but de disease is gnawing at his vitals, and shows h fatal symptoms more and more over all his fina. He is taking the CHERRY PECTORAL new; it hus stopped his cough and made his breathing any, his sleep is sound at night; his appetite reum and with it his strength. The dart which piers his slee is broken. Scarcely any neighborhood an be found which has not some living trophy like th to shadow forth the virtues which have won far to CHERRY PECTORAL an imperishable renows the to shadow forth the virtues which have won for is CHERRY PECTORAL an imperishable renown. He its usefulness does not end here. Nay, it nem-plishes more by prevention than cure. The cent less colds and coughs which it cures are the set which would have ripened into a dreadfal have of incurable diseases. Influenzs, Group, Brochtig Hoarseness, Pleurisr, Whooping Cough, and allim tations of the throat and lungs are easily cardly the CHERRY PECTORAL if taken in season. Jay family should have it by them, and they will idi an invaluable protection from the insidious prive which carries off the parent sheep from many fat, the darling lamb from many a home. Authenticated evidence of these facts, with far-tions for the treatment of each complain, my

found in Ayer's American Almanac, of which we publish three millions, and scatter them braded over the earth, in order that the sick every the over the earth, in order that the sick every sam may have before them the information it contain. Druggists and dealers in medicine generally has them for distribution gratis, and also for all the remedies, prepared by DR. J. C. AYER, Frida and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. Thou lonely Bay of Trinity, Ye bosky shores untrod, Lean, breathless, to the white-lipped sea, And hear the voice of God !

From world to world His couriers fly, Thought-winged and shod with fire; The angel of the stormy sky Rides down the sunken wire

What saith the herald of the Lord ?-"The world's long strife is done ! Close-wedded by that mystic cord, Her continents are one.

And one in heart, as one in blood, Shall all her peoples be ; The hands of human brotherhood Shall clasp beneath the sea.

* Through Orient seas, o'er Afric's plain, And Asia's mountains borne. The vigor of the Northern brain Shall nerve the world outworn.

. From clime to clime, from shore to shore, Shall thrill the magic thread ; The new Prometheus steals once more The fire that wakes the dead !

· Earth, gray with age, shall hear the strain Which o'er her childhood rolled : For her the morning stars again Shall sing their song of old.

. For, lo ! the fall of Ocean's wall, Space mocked, and time outrun !-And, round the world, the thought of all Is as the thought of one.'

Oh, reverently and thankfully, The mighty wonder own ! The deaf can hear, the blind may see, The work is God's alone.

Throb on, strong pulse of Thunder! beat From answering beach to beach ! Fuse nations in thy kindly heat, And melt the chains of each !

Wild terror of the sky above, Glide tamed and dumb below ! Bear gently, Ocean's carrier-dove, Thy errands to and fro !

Weave on, swift shuttle of the Lord, Beneath the deep so far. The bridal robe of Earth's accord The funeral shroud of war !

The poles unite, the zones agree, The tongues of striving cease : As on the Sea of Galilee The Chris tis whispering 'Peace !'

ACTION IS LIFE! Action is life ! 't is the still water faileth ! Inaction ever despaireth-bewaileth ; Keep the watch wound, for the dark rust assaileth Flowers droop and die in the stillness of noon. Action is glory !- the flying cloud lightens! Only the waving wing changes and brightens ! Insction only the dark future frightens; Play the sweet keys, would'st thou keyp them in

FRANCES OSGOOD. tune.

flight. political watchword is, 'Our party, right or wrong.' Multitudes abrogate the throne of their own manhood in favor of the dictation of party, under the leaderthe principles represented. One of the great parties people of her native State .- Salem Register. seems hopelessly given over to iniquity, to perverse ness of spirit. From it shines forth no ray of light, and all is as the blackness of midnight, rendered dismal by the terrors of relentless oppression. The better profession, but its professed morality is latitudinal, shifting, and impracticable. Its doctrine is availability, expediency. It asks not how just prinlitical movements, genuine integrity, unqualified hon- \$1200, left him by an English lady, esty is not expected, scarcely thought of. As little money he must have made 'professionally.' may we hope to participate therein without contamination, as to touch pitch without being defiled. In to abstain from participation therein. I believe that there may and ultimately will be such a government, such an association, for the mutual accommodation and benefit of all, as will in no wise compromise individual rectitude or personal self-respect, and wherein the rights of all, irrespective of sex or complexion. will be duly recognized.

As in the political, so in the popular religious movements and societies, the individual is absorbed in the multitude, led on in blindness by the ambitious few, and slavery astride of all. In a few widely-exstrength and influence. The Tract, Missionary and Bible Societies constitute a trinity which fitly represents the great divisions of the popular church, and Miss Butlar. over all presides the evil genius of Slavery. It is the chief ambition of the Church to make rapid strides in material prosperity, in external growth. The so- rleties of pears. called 'great awakening' is praised, not that its added largely to the ranks of 'our church,' or 'our denomination'; and, it should also be said, has thus, by so much, increased the slaveholder's security. I attended last week, in this city, a meeting of the New York State Congregational Association, professedly anti-slavery in its character. I listened to all legislation in behalf of the Sabbath. several historical addresses, bringing down the history of the doings of the Association to the present time. spirit of self-congratulation, that the introduction of the question, and the disposition made of it, had tended in nowise to diminish their own growth and material prosperity, as a body, than expressive of any well-grounded, truly religious interest in the welfare of the slave.

It is the mission of Liberal Christianity to educate the individual, and the public mind, up to a higher, truer, and more just appreciation of the God-like nature and exalted capabilities of the human soul; and as a consequence, that the inalienable rights of every human being, the humblest as well as the strongest, are to be reverently respected as a child of the one loving Father. All too long has the Divine element ovils of slavery. Satanic exultation.

Gore, for Harvard Library, the likeness to be taken As a general rule, we are sadly deficient in indi- from Trumbul's putrait of him. The bust in the vidual conscientious convictions of duty. The popular clay is modeled with great breadth and spirit, and possesses much of the dignity which characterized the original. This bust, with photographs of work already executed, and sketches and models for new ones, which can be seen at the studio, ought to bring ship of unscrupulous demagogues, without regard to the gifted artist some liberal commissions from the

Hume, the 'Spirit-Raiser.'-Mr. Hume's marriage is said to be definitively negotiated, although the lady's family felt some aversion to see her marry a mal by the terrors of relentless oppression. The 'spirit-raiser.' He, however, declares his powers have other of the two chief parties has in some respects a quitted him for ever. Before their departure, he gave an exhibition of their powers at the palace, upon the commands of the Czar and Czarina, producing his accommands of the Czar and Czarina, produc customed wonders. The Czarina gave him a diamonuring worth \$600. He is offered \$600 a night, by availability, expediency. It asks not how just prin-ciples may best be served, but by what means, right or wrong, can we gain the election? In popular po-litical movements, genuine integrity, unqualified honbesides what An Octogenarian Reminiscence - During a recen

risit to Frankfort-on-the-Main, Prince Metternich nation, as to touch pitch without being tentor, in a great visit to Frankfort-on-the-main, Frince activity of serious organic defects, productive in a great calling aside the host of the 'Roman Emperor' hotel, and government among us, I am in conscience bound and of five years, had first set foot in that house, in a lad of five years, had first set foot in that house, in the retinue of the Emperor Joseph II. of Austria.

> EF Edward W. Stebbins, an employce on the Con necticut River Railroad, in attempting to cross the cascade near the Profile House, Franconia Notch, on the 7th inst., slipped, and was carried down the smooth rocks, about 300 feet, with great rapidity, and off a perpendicular precipice, about 20 feet, on the rocks below. He was found badly bruised and insensible, and remained in that condition several hours, but i recovering from the injuries by his fearful fall

Four sisters, who went to bathe in the river a few, and slavery astride of all. In a few widely-ex-tended organizations do the great religious bodies cen-tre, and to these do they give abundantly of their strength and influence. The Tract, Missionary and turning, saw their sisters swept away by the current and drewned. Their names were Mrs. Martin and

Pears .- The Hon. M. Wilder, of Massachusetts, at the late Pomological Convention, exhibited 144 va-

IF Mr. Copeland, the city auditor of Boston, in tendency has been to cause the 'awakened' to love his recently distributed official report, states that the liberty for all, and to hate oppression, but that it has consumption of Cochituate water, during the last year, has been equal to 'seventy-three gallons per day for each man, woman and child !'

> Gerrit Smith, in reply to a letter addressed to him by J. L. Hatch, Secretary of the Society for the Promotion of Civil and Religious Liberty, says, +1 am emphatically a Sabbath man, but am opposed to all heritation in backle of the Schutz

At the Douglas Convention of Lasalle county of the doings of the Association to the present time. Some reference was made to slavery, but rather in a low one of the delegates to read an advertisement of a stolen horse. The sagacious owner knew exactly where to go to find the thief.-Louisville Journal.

The following contains the entire alphabet :-John P. Brady gave me a walnut box of quite small size.'

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