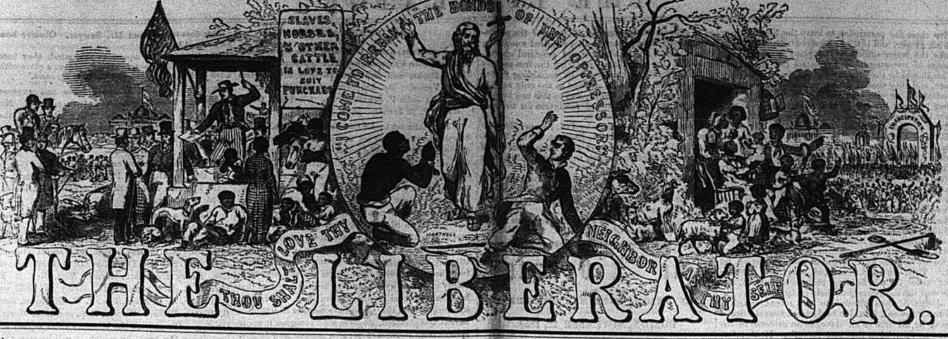
TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per anum, in advance. Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN

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

gred three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. pensylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Sogies are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Financal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the lebts of the paper, viz:-FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-MEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

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

The free States are the guardians and essen tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-stables of the institution. . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impuls they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for lookhas long open tending, and the time has come for look-ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 46.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 6, 1858.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1858.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers. WHOLE NUMBER, 1456.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

on the 12th inst., and addressed to the Committee.

the large view he has always taken of the true rela-tions of confidence and co-operation that must be

maintained between the Southern and Northern

Democracy, in order to secure not merely the as-cendency of the Democratic party in the Union, but the continuance of the Union itself. Col. Orr has

erer failed, as a Southern man, to appreciate and

understand the Northern National Democracy in

party labor to deleat it by making Southern Dem-

crats believe that all Northern Democrats are

to be too credulous; and believing that the North is

scherous to the Constitution, they denounce the

hole indiscriminately, and thus furnish the Abo-

itionists with the argument they use most effective-

ly to draw off Northern Democrats from their fra-

Looking back, we find that the united Northern

and Southern Democracy have twelve times elected Democratic Presidents. In neither case could they

are succeeded without this union. Looking for

ward, it is equally clear that success can come only

from the same co-operation. Hence the idea ought not to be entertained, North or South, that there is

a distinction, much less antagonism, between Na-tional Democrats and State Rights Democrats.

Surely, then, there was never less occasion, with

respect to the future, for the South to go out of the Union, or to doubt the good faith of the Northern

Democracy in its adherence to the principles of mion. The South has never depended for its just

weight in the Union upon numerical preponderance, but upon the constitutional soundness of its princi-

as united with them in the choice of twelve Presidents, not because they were South, but because they were right. So long as these principles are adhered to in a large sense, the ties of the Union, between South and North, will be strengthened, not

weakened, by the increase of free States, because, so

penderate over sectionalism, by maintaining Na-

tional Democracy, as heretofore, the Democratic States-Rights principle of the equality of States

is themselves and in the territories, will assuredly strengthen with the increase and expansion of the

The Abolitionism of the North, like the Red Re-

publicanism of France, has within itself the seed

f its own death—infidelity. All its developments are shown that its aim is not liberty, but licentious-

sess and atheism. Its chief intellectual leader,

Theodore Parker, has just laid down its pregramme

of principles, viz. ; abolition of slavery must be suceded by emancipation from the Bible and the nurch. This assault on the Church will, in the

and, put a stop to Abolitionism in Massachusetts, in the same way that its kindred fanaticism, witch-

craft, was checked, when the informers began to cry

out against the wife of the Governor and the minis

That is the reason the Northern Democracy

ity with the South.

On this point Southern men are apt

their relations to the South and to the Union. At the South, the opponents of the Democratic

tot. his street his or of the control of the contro

resy July (1984) and different their who is the who is

ore.

and Sec-attresses, se, which

rs.

CION

best Heindefatwork is
w Testabscribers
volume
oth, and
a already
to obtain
we could

EN,

the such de great

ES

ANY,

T.

form of government was such as the wit of man-had never devised until the Constitution was form-ed. If the Constitution were cordially and faithfully observed, no power could shake the govern-ment of the United States. With every revolv-From the Anderson, S. C. Gazette. LETTER FROM HON. B. F. HALLETT. ing year there will come new sources of pride and prosperity, fresh stars will be added to our banner, and onward over land and sea the power of the Is response to the invitation to be present at the dinner - given in honor of Col. James L. Orr, at Craytonville,

Geatlemen—I highly value your kind invitation be present at a dinner to be given at his native lace, by his fellow citizens, to the Hon. James L. orr, for his eminent public services.

I have had the pleasure of knowing Col. Orr dur-

ceived.

His speech was frequently applauded with great enthusiasm, and at the end, the gifted orator was greeted with a thundering tribute of popular aping the period of his marked and distinguished Congressional career, and I desire to avail myself of this casion to express my admiration of his uniform coarse as a Statesman. Especially would I commend

THE WESTERN A. S. SOCIETY.

The Salem (Ohio) Republican, in a querulous notice of the late anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society in that place, says :-

as the sentiments of the Anti-Slavery Society, were passed by about a quarter of a dozen persons voting age—the precaution being taken beforehand to let no one vote but members of the Society—that is, in effect, those only who are in favor of the resolutions, which were the same old stereotyped denunciations, which were the same old stereotyped denunciations they have passed, year after year, against that the 'whig, free soil, and republican parties, in the different political parties, the shorthes and the identity of pages, have been essentially the same.' chattons they have passed, year after year, against that the 'whig, free soil, and republican parties, in the different political parties, the churches, and the government, winding up with that oft-repeated able us compare principles. The principles of the surdity, 'No Union with Slaveholders,' which is violated by the Garrisonians themselves every day they live within the bounds of this Union, claiming public lands among the several States, &c. These the protection and bandits of the government is were their great measures, while with the republicance. he protection and benefits of the government, in the same degree that we barbarians, in their estima-tion, do. But we have no quarrel with them. We are perfectly willing that they should enjoy their peculiar views of churches and government, without the same as the republican party of 1824, or the branding them with the classic epithets they delight in applying to the Republican party or the church-es, the members of which are, no doubt, as consci-

ABOLITION LECTURE.

evening last with a regular old-fashioned anti-slavery lecture, of the ultra Garrisonian stripe, such an one as we used to hear in the palmiest days of the abolition revival. The speaker was a Miss Holley, a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio, who has been lecturing upon this her favorite theme for some seven years. We judge that she is a woman of fair education, though in our opinion-she is out of her sphere, then she goes around lecturing upon the subject of abolition. In fact, there is little call for it is these days of Republican victories, and of the rapid advancement of a healthy free soil sentiment under their discrect guidanes. We are willing, however, their discreet guidance. We are willing, however, party of 1858, and will our correspondent now into admit that ultra abelitionism has worked out a form us where the similarity is between that party great positive good; for we believe there would now have been no Republican party, had it not been for such zealots as Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Gerrit Smith, and others of that school; but they have outlived our correspondent is wrong, and that the party is their usefulness, and they, with their crazy notions, have been laid upon the shelf as relies of the past.

He then asks, 'Has Garrisonism influenced men Their principles, as they were preached, were impracticable and unhealthy, but they contained a germ of justice and right, which took deep root in the Union. Look at the great and growing antigerm of justice and right, which took deep root in the hearts of the American people, which has finally culminated in the great Republican party of the ration. A few of the old stamp are still left, who still tenaciously adhere to the doctrines of the old apostles of their party; but, if they would consult the true interests of the slave they affect to love, they would join our ranks against the common enemy of freedom—the present dominants narty—help. my of freedom—the present dominant party—help overthrow it, and thus prevent the establishment of slavery in territories now free.

| Our correspondent then asks, 'What one of the

GARRISONISM.

MR. EARLE,-In your paper of two weeks ago, speaking of the abolition lecture, you give credit to the Garrison abolitionists for the formation of the republican party. This, if uttered with malice, would be a gross slander; if through ignorance or misapprehension, it is sad to see so exact an editor deny the whole charge. Did Garrisonism originate the republican party? Fir-t, look at the order of time. John Quincy Adams was elected by the re-publican party in 1824. In 1828, the same party battled against the 'Jackson party,' and by the overwhelming popularity of 'Old Hickory,' were broken up. Then, for several years, there was no real organization. Vermont was anti-masonic, and on one occasion gave her vote for Wm. Wirt. But. on one occasion gave ner vote for w.m. wirt. But, finally, the whig party arose from the ashes of the republicans, and obtained a great victory in 1840. In 1852, the utter defeat of the party demoralized and destroyed it. Afterwards, the bone and sinew of the party united with the ' free soilers,' who had been thrown off from both the old parties by the nomination of Gen. Taylor in 1848, and re-formed the republican party. In all these changes, the rank and file have been essentially the same. The republican party of 1828 are the main body of the republicans of 1858. Hence, in order of time, the arty is older than Garrisonism.

Then as to principles. What one of the princioles of Garrison enters into the creed of the republicans? The prominent doctrines of that school are, first, radical abolitionism, breaking into the Southern States, and abolishing slavery by force, if need be: then the dissolution of the Union; then decral northern Congressmen vote for the admission of struction of the Bible and the Church, or downright Texas—a slave state? And did not a respectab infidelity; then women lecturers, such as Abby portion of the rank and file of that party north Kelley, Fanny Wright, and Mrs. Branch; a disso-sanction the vote? Republicans in Congress votes lution of the marriage relation, women's rights and for the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment last win free love, and so on to the end of all order and all ter, with the understanding that the question of government. Now, sir, which of those principles 'slavery,' or 'no slavery,' should be submitted to government. Now, sir, which of those principles have been adopted by the republicans party? If one of them, I will not go with the party. The republicans stand on the same platform, in regard to slavery, that the rank and file of the whig party north stood all along, and no stronger hostility to the introduction of new slave States is now manithe introduction of new slave States is now manifested by them, than was shown by the same school in 1820, in the Missouri contest; by Nathan Dane in 1787; or was uttered by Mr. Webster before 1850. Witness the passage of the Crittenden-Montgomery bill last session. Has Garrisonism influenced men to become anti-slavery, and then republican? It has, rather, by its open and daring attacks upon the Union, and upon religion, disgusted many with the anti-slavery name, and kept them from the path they would willingly have pursued, lest they too should be led into infidelity. It was not because the name anti-slavery is harsh, that it was at any time unpopular among good men at the North, but because Garrisonism was so outrageous and unchristian. On the whole, I disallow all you have said the introduction of new slave States is now mani-It has, rather, by its open and daring attacks upon the Union, and upon religion, disgusted many with the anti-slavery name, and kept them from the path they would willingly have pursued, lest they too should be led into infidelity. It was not because the name anti-slavery is harsh, that it was at any time unpopular among good men at the North, but because Garrisonism was so outrageous and unchristian. On the whole, I disallow all you have said about Garrison abolitionism creating the republican party, or doing anything good. Will you not at an early day disavow any intention of thus slandering the glorious republican party?

Republican and bourded by an overwhelming majority, the republican and not be accused of an abandonement of principle.

Our correspondent flies off at a tangent, and talks of infidelity, women's rights, free love, &c., and charges it all upon Garrison and his followers. He evidently had the late ism-ite convention at Rutland before his mind, when that sentence was penned. What had Garrison to do with that nest of furious famatics? and if he has anything to do with them, what have we? In our article, we made no allusion to the peculiar views of such a crazy crow as he evidently wishes to divert our attention to. Our remarks were confined strictly to abolitionism, to

SELECTIONS.

From the Irasburgh, Vt. Independent Standard. GARRISONISM.

We publish, elsewhere, a communication from s Republican,' who takes exceptions to what we said United States will progress to a triumph such as two weeks ago, relative to abolitionism being the the earth never witnessed.

In conclusion, the speaker returned his cordial thanks for the kindness with which he had been reas a newspaper publisher, and he certainly deserves the first premium in that branch of pleading. His confounding the republican party of 1824 with that of 1858 is sublime nonsense. The republican party of to-day is no more like the republican party of 1824, than modern democracy is like the democracy of Jefferson's time; and we are surprised that so ' profound ' a man as our correspondent is generally acknowledged to be, should make so gross a ' blun-

der.' He says truly, that John Quincy Adams was elected in 1824 by the republican party, and was defeated in 1828, when that party was totally de-On Monday evening, the meeting adjourned, and the resolutions, which are to go before the public stroyed. From that time to 1855—a period of twenty-seven years—there was no party which bore that ty-seven years—there was no party which bore that ty-seven years—there was no party which bore that ty-seven had our greatest principle incorporations. were their great measures, while with the republiontique in their political and religious views as this Disunion party are in theirs.

Mr. Douglas brought forward his Kansas-Nebraska bill, repealing the Missouri Compromise, and the organization of that party in 1855 was the effect of

the repeal of that compact; and yet he says the whig, free soil, and republican parties, 'in all their The citizens of Irasburg were regalled on Tuesday vening last with a regular old-fashioned anti-slaveye lecture, of the ultra Garrisonian stripe, such an angle of the ultra Garrisonian stripe, such an soul of this is opposition to the Slave Power, while

principles of Garrison enters into the creed of the republicans?' and then tells us what the prominent points of his belief are. Not one of them, as adve cated by him or by his school, enters into our creed but the sacred principle of freedom in a rational form enters into it. Garrison and his disciples were ultraists, while the members of our party are conservatives-moderatists; but there never would have been that large conservative party that there now is had it not been for the ultraists of long ago. Ultraism usually leads the van of conservatis ultraists are the true agitators; agitation is what leads people to think, and thinking is the father to action. The Garrisonians, or radical abolitionists, were the ones who advocated the abolition of slavery in the States at all hazards, a measure which, if at-tempted, must have resulted in incalculable mischief. It would have been productive of no good, but must have been the prolific source of evil. ples were listened to, however, and received in modified form. Radical abolitionism was repub licanism in its crude state. Their excited hara on the abuses of the slave, of the enormity of slave ry, &c., led people to ponder over the subject, to act and the result is the republican party of 1858.

To be sure, there were as strong anti-slavery sen-timents uttered in 1787, and in 1820, as there have been since those periods; but did they speak the sentiments of the united north, and a portion of the inhabitants of some of the southern

tates? By no means. Our correspondent says the republicans exhibit no than was shown by the same school in 1820. How absurd! Did not whig Congressmen vote for the admission of Florida—a slave state? Did not sevtruth to our friend's statement; but it was well known, from repeated votes of the people of Kansas

Garrison, Gerrit Smith, and ' men of like stamp,' - Irishman who is not the foe of slavery must be deand when we say of like stamp, we suppose our cor-respondent is scholar enough to know what we mean

From the Dublin Nation 'HOW THE CASE STANDS.' TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION.

DEAR SIR-One of the most unpleasant duties of my life has been the task of exposing to my country-men the shortcomings of Irishmen in America, in relation to slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the age we live in, and the high pro-fessions of religion and of liberty made by that peo-ple, is the most dishonoring system of human bond-age that ever existed on earth; and which, in one feature of its criminality, exceeds in hideousness all that has ever gone before it, in Pagan or Christian times. I allude to the practice of breeding human beings for market, which is deliberately pursued, and with circumstances so revolting, so disgusting, it under the notice of your readers in all its horrid details, which would shock their feelings and be deemed incredible by many. Yet such is the system which many Irish born men in America sustain, and sustain willingly, and in some cases glory in their shame. Better far better it were for the our country, that no Irishman had ever become a resident of the United States of America; for there, instead of manfully—and in consistency with all their home feelings and ancient predilections—taking sides with the oppressed, they have ranged them-selves under the black and bloody banner of the oppressor. There are some—many I hope—noble exceptions to the general rule of conduct pursued by Irishmen in America. Seven centuries ago, Irishmen declared Slavery to be a sin in the sight of Heaven, and a foul crime against man, and they nobly abolished it for ever. During that long interval of time which has since passed, Irishmen at home—to their everlasting honor be it spoken—have had their hands clean of that foul stain. Some of them have gone abroad, and have forgotten to be either generous or just. They join the oppressors of the colored man, and they rival the slaveholder in his contempt of beings who ought to share all their pity and all their sympathy, for they were oppressed in their native land; they sought for more freedom elsewhere, and, like the Slave entrusted with a brief authority, they have become the supplementations.

have become themselves ernel task-masters Irishmen from reproach, endeavored to find an excuse for their conduct; but your own sense of justice, of truth, and of honorable consistency, has caused you to fail in exonerating them from their crimes against humanity, and their wrong to Ireland, because of the ill name they have brought on the land of their birth, by their desertion from the ranks of freedom in the country of their adoption. If I needed any proof or evidence in sustainment of the hich, you truly say, I have often made against Irishmen in America, I should find it in your article, in *The Nation* of 9th instant. You admit that they join the Democratic party; and that is virtually an admission of all I have ever stat ed on this painful subject; for it is not denied that that party are the open supporters of slavery. All their influence is thrown, not alone for its sustainment where it exists, but for its extension to other States. This party are the well known despisers and haters of the colored race. I do not hence infer that the Republican party stand in any very superior position in this respect. Unfortunately, there are too few in America who deal equal justice to their

olored brethren I have nothing to do with the feelings of political parties in America. My object is, to save Irishmen from pollution. I fear that is a hopeless task as regards the majority of them who go to reside in Amer-ica, for there they are surrounded with such bad in-fluences as make it all but impossible that they should maintain their integrity. They go out there to make a living; if they be honest, high-minde lovers of liberty, the difficulties of en, and true their position in that land will be greatly increased, as they will find nearly all the white persons they come in contact with much prejudiced against the colored race, whether they be free, or in bondage. I know the difficulties they must encounter, but surely these cannot be offered as excuses for such derelictions from principle as most of them stand ustly charged with. But at home, let us strive to instil into the hearts of our people, a manly upightness of character; a true and honest lo herty : and such virtuous convictions of duty, as station of slavery, and a determination to give it

no countenance or support.

In truth, Irishmen ought not to go to the United States; they can have no freedom there. It is true, they may get lands and living there; many of them do; but many others have as hard a struggle there, to gain a livelihood, as they had at home; and all have to encounter that blighting pro-slavery sentiment which has succeeded so terribly with numbers f them, in destroying all true love of liberty in their souls, and has made too many of them ready abettors of slavery, and all its enormities.

I am glad you have taken up this question; and although you and I handle it differently, yet, as you make it equally apparent, that at home in this dear old land of ours, we hate slavery with a cordial hatred, some blush may be brought to the cheeks of Irishmen in America, who have brought shame on fatherland, by their unfaithfulness to principle. Doubtless, some are found true, and many, very many f them are honest and noble-hearted, but too many alas! are found wanting.
I do not accuse the Irish in America of an

vicious preclivity,' any innate love of slavery. I ings; but they have given a too ready adherence to wrong; they have not spoken boldly for the right. I did not feel under any necessity to answer Mr. Park's challenge, in the way you refer to, for every Irishman residing in a slave state necessarily renders himself liable to my charge. He assists in keeping his fellow-men in bondage, and in reducing them to that condition

that condition.

Soldiers are, I suppose, bound by their oath to obey their orders, if it can be truly said that any man is bound to do wrong, which I cannot admit. The original error lies in becoming a soldier, and taking any such oath as you refer to. By this device, tyrants everywhere have contrived to repress liberty If you refer to the conduct of the Irish militia i

spised.

My intercourse with Americans has been confined by it. We mean by it men of similar or like views, such as voted for James G. Birney, and such as constitute the radical abolition party of Orleans county. did not warmly sympathise with the misgovernment of Irishmen at home. I believe this to be the hearty feeling of every genuine anti-slavery man and woman

in America.

If Irishmen have any vengeful feelings against England, I think it a wrong feeling. I would not even ask them to hate the slaveholder, or to do him any wrong; the utmost length I would go is, to beg of them to have no fellowship with him, while he continues in his iniquity.

To my countrymen at home, I would say, be bold and firm and uncompromising in your lose of liber.

and firm and uncompromising in your love of liber-ty; abate not one jot in your determination to secure its blessings for yourselves and your children for ever; and let every friend you have in America know and feel that you have an honest, manly, truehearted abhorrence of slavery and oppression every-where, whether at home or abroad. Be true to your own convictions of duty; respect yourselves, and the world will honor and respect you. I have lived and labored long among and with you, and my great desire now, in the decline of life, is, to see my country-men striving after every virtue which can dignify and ennoble our nature.—I am, my dear sir, yours respectfully, JAMES HAUGHTON. 35 Eccles street, 12th October, 1858.

From the New Albany [Indiana] Ledger of Oct 26.

The Kidnapping of Horace Bell-Great Outrage. On Saturday evening, one of the grossest outrages ever perpetrated took place in this city, in the kid-napping, by a gang of Louisville police officers, upon our most public street, of Mr. Horace Bell, of Harrison county, and the carrying him off by force

to Kentucky.

It will be remembered that Bell's father and brother were some time since charged with enticing away from the owners, some negroes belonging to Mende county, Kentucky. No requisition was made upon the Governor of Indiana for the Bells, but they were found on the bank of the Ohio river by some Kentuckians, where they were seized and carrisome restrictions, where they were seized and carried over the river, and placed in jail at Brandenburgh.
They were examined by the County Judge there,
who demanded the enormous bail of \$10,000 for
their appearance, which they were unable to give,
and were consequently committed to jail, where
they lay for some months.

Horace Bell, who was then in California, hearing what had taken place, immediately started for home to see what could be done to secure the release of his father and brother. On his arrival, he procured the aid of one or two friends, and, while most of the people were out of the place, released them from jail, and returned with them to their home in Indi-

This daring act of young Bell greatly excited the Brandenburgh people, who, it is said, offered a re-ward of \$500 for the arrest of Horace.

Mr. Bell was in this city, last week, for the double purpose of attending the Fair and meeting his sister, who lives in Louisville, he being about to return to California. His sister, and also his mother, came over on Saturday, and were doubtless watched and followed by the fellows who did the deed we are about to speak of.

Mr. Bell had taken his relatives to the ferry-boat,

and was on his return to the DePaw House for the and was on his return to the Deraw House for the purpose of taking the stage to Corydon, when, on arriving near the corner of Main and Bank streets, he was assaulted by a gang of five men from Louisville, all armed to the teeth, who knocked off Bell's hat, took away his arms, and hurried him to the ferry-boat, which, the instant he was put on board, was put in motion, and left for the Kentucky shore. This was between 3 and 4 o'clock, when the streets were almost deserted, nearly all our citizens being in attendance on the closing scenes of the Fair. A few, however, who got wind of the outrage, followed the gang to the river, and warned the officers of the ferry-boat not to leave the In-diana shore till the matter of the arrest of Mr. Bell could be legally investigated. The warning, however, was utterly disregarded; for the officers of the boat appeared to be in as hot haste to leave with their prey as the Louisville outlaws.

Watchman Carpenter (the same who stood by while another gang of Louisville bullies were beating Steward Sandford on election day without attempting to interfere) is said to have been on the wharf at the time Bell was hustled off, and made no pro-test whatever against the outrage. It is hoped the City Council will take his case in hand. The Louisville officers said to be engaged in this outrage are, John Enlow, Joe Swinney, Crofoot, Vanzant, and

Deering. The excitement in this city on Saturday night and Sunday was very great. Meetings were held at the wharf and at the Court House, to consider the matter, at which resolutions were adopted, denouncing this invasion upon the sovereignty of Indiana. We have no wish to add to this excitement, or to

deal in harsh epithets towards our Kentucky ne usual attention. The men (or most of them) who committed this violation of the comity of States, are committed this violation of the comity of States, are mostly sworn officers of Louisville, not mere private citizens, uson whom little or no responsibility rests. They, at least, should know what is due from State to State, and from city to city. Had the authori-ties or citizens of Indiana ever manifested a disposition to shield criminals escaping from Kentucky, there might have been some shadow of excuse for this gross outrage. But there has been no such disposition manifested here. We have ever treated our Kentucky neighbors as we would have them treat ms this state of thing is not to last. Kentucky bullies come to our city on election day and beat and maltreat our citizens, and Kentucky officers, armed to the teeth, come and forcibly carry off a citizen at mid-day from our most public

We hope that, for the future, there will be no more conniving by our citizens at the arrest of men in Indiana by Louisville police officers, and the taking them out of the State without the warrant of law. There is a legal way of doing these things, and the strict letter of the law should be obeyed. Kentucky owes it to Indiana to deliver up those of her citizens who have trampled upon our State sov-ereignty. They have committed a high offence against the laws of Indiana, and should not be permitted to escape punishment.

These bloodhounds of Louisville had been seen prowling around for a day or two, doubtless with a view of catching Capt. Bell off his guard, when every body should be out at the Fair, and no one present to afford relief. They knew full well that Louisville couldn't muster policemen enough to take him, under ordinary circumstances, without a legal warrant for his arrest. Hence, coward like, they watched their opportunity to spring upon him when there were none to resist. Even then, had he been aware of their design, he would have rendered a fearful account of more than half their number before they could have captured him. These bloodhounds of Louisville had been seen

It may be asked why Capt. Bell did not keep himself out of harm's way, knowing as he did that a reward was offered for him? This is soon explained. He had an appointment to meet his sister in Louisville, and he could not forego the pleasure of seeing her from the fear of any consequences personal to himself. After seeing his sister, he accompanied her and his mother (who is temporarily staying with her daughter) to the ferry boat for the purpose of sending them back to Louisville. He then returned to Main street, and was hurrying down the same to to Main street, and was hurrying down the same to get aboard the stage for Corydon, when these Louisville covies sprang from their hiding places, and pinioned him before he was aware of their presence. At the same time they disarmed him, and hurried him rapidly to the ferry-boat, announcing as they went, to the few who had been attracted by the outrage, and who had unfortunately known nothing of Mr. Bell, that he had been guilty of a foul murder, and they were arresting him for that.

In the meantime the boat had been kept in waiting for the kidnappers and their victim, and as soon as they could hurry on board, she cast off the cable and left, although repeatedly warned by two of our most respectable citizens, and one of our City Council, not to do so. At the same time the mother and sister of Capt. B. who were on the boat, implored with earnest cries and tears that the boat should not be pushed off. But the officers of the boat were oburate. This ferry-boat, be it remembered, belongs to Mr. Duckwall, of Louisville, and this heartless conduct on the part of his employees, we hope, will be remembered by our citizens.
On our return from the Fair Ground, about sun-

down, a note was put in our hands from Captain Bell, stating the circumstances of his abduction, and requesting us to see if something could not be done for him. As a matter of course, we supposed the kidnappers would hurry him off to Brandenburg, in order to obtain their reward, and we were in doubt as to what was best to be done. Shortly after night-fall we sent a dispatch to the jailor of Louisville, inquiring whether Horace Bell had been lodged in his custody, and after some considerable delay re-ceived an answer that he was then in jail. Shortly afterward, (about 9 o'clock,) three of our citizens, as a self-constituted committee, proceeded to Louisville to employ counsel, and procure the release of the prisoner on a writ of habeas corpus.

the prisoner on a writ of habeas corpus.

But, unfortunately, they did not procure the writ until near midnight. In the meantime the party got wind of what was going on, and a few minutes before the writ was served upon the jailor by N. Wolfe, Esq., Mr. Bell was removed from the jail, strongly handcuffed, and without a hat, hurried off in a hack to parts unknown.—New Albany Tribune.

The Louisville Papers on the Kidnapping Affair. We copy from the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger the particulars of a most gross kidnapping case in that town, Saturday evening, by a party of Louisville police officers. The Louisville Journal and the Democrat condemn the outrage. The Journal says:

· We are not at all surprised at the exceeding exasperation excited in New Albany, on Saturday, when the abduction of Horace Bell became known; and it is no wonder that the feeling was vastly ineased when the people of that city learned tha Bell had been taken out of the Louisville jail at midnight, and hurried off to the Brandenburg jail on Saturday night at midnight, to prevent his being released here, as he necessarily would have been in a few hours, under a writ of habeas corpus. Still, the people of Indiana should have controlled their resentment, and permitted the law to take its course.

Horace Bell, as we have said, was taken suddenly from our jail at midnight, and hurried to Branden-burg, lest he should be released from unlawful im-prisonment by the operation of a writ of habeas corpus. We learn that some of the people of New Albany broke open the arsenal there, and armed hemselves to come over and take him from our jail back to their own State; but it is certainly fortunate that they did not venture upon so insane a step, nate that they did not venture upon so insane a step, for, whatever their numbers might have been, or however brave they might have been, few of them would have recrossed the river alive. It is said that, as soon as the people of New Albany heard of Bell being sent down the river for Brandenburg, a strong force of them chartered a steamer, and started either to overhaul and capture the boat, or if he should be odged in the Brandenburg jail, to land there and rescue him at all hazards. Moreover, we are inform-ed that a band of men from this city, hearing of the New Albany expedition, armed themselves with double-barrelled guns, and hastened by land toward Brandenburg, to aid in repelling the invaders. Of course, we are afraid there has been, or will be, bloody work.'

The Democrat says: 'Had these men even a warrant from a majistrate, as required by the Act of Congress of February, 1793, with authentication of the Executive? Did they have any authority, or any shadow of authority, to seize upon this man more than any other man in Indiana? We can see any shadow of authority, to seize upon this man more than any other man in Indiana? We can see none. We have heard none. It was a gross violation of law, and one which has been strongly condemned throughout our city. In order to place the principle in a light in which the feelings, the natural feelings, to a great extent, of the citizens of New Albany look upon it, we will suppose a case: That a master having arrested his fugitive slave in Indiana, should, while conveying him home, be himself arrested and thrown into jail, upon the charge of having kidnapped the slave; that, having escaped and reached Kentucky, he should have been set upon by a half-dozen ruffians without requisition or warrant from Indiana, bound hand and foot, and dragged from the presence of his sisters, and thrown into an Indiana jail. We can imagine a burst of indignation throughout our city; and if it was esserted, in justification of the act, that the person whom he had claimed as a slave was not a slave, the justification would be regarded as begging the question. It is not an injury to Bell that is complained of. He may have deserved it. It is the insult to the laws of Indiana which is loudly condemned by our citizens. It is the insult to the Constitution of the United States, and the stain which these men have put upon our city. have put upon our city.'

MR. BELL RELEASED.

Mr. Bell, the kidnapped Indianian, was released on bail, and his return to New Albany was the occasion of quite a triumphant demonstration. The Brandenburgans did not relish the presence of the New Albany ferry boat of well-armed and resolved Albanians, and were glad to be rid of the stolen Ball

Bell.

The New Albany Tribune of the 24th ult. gives the particulars of the ferry-boat expedition to resone Bell. Arrived near Brandenburg, sixty men were landed on the Kentucky shore to come in back of the town. The party on land divided into squads, and the night being dark and rainy, all the men got lost except one squad of eighteen, and were finally taken on board the ferry-boat again, which dropped down in front of Brandenburg. This caused a general alarm, ringing of bells, &c. The squad of eighteen made a descent upon the town, visited the

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, B. F. HALLETT.

ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION. In a letter dated Boston, Oct. 30, 1858, and addressed to Col. Isaac H. Wright and others, (which was read at a Democratic gathering at the Tremont

Temple,) Hon. Robert C. Winthrop says :-I have an unchangeable conviction that intempe ate anti-slavery agitation has been the source of very large part of all the troubles by which our en disturbed and harassed for some ours past;-that it has done nothing to advance my real interest of freedom, but has provoked and mulated not a few of the very measures against which it was ostensibly aimed:—that it has im-peded and obstructed all other measures for the resperity and welfare of the people; and that there ittle hope of any useful or practical legislation sing saccessfully attempted until Congress shall ease to be a mere ring for the prize-fights of prostarry and anti-slavery agitators. It is for the highest interest of the whole country that there hould be an end of this sectional strife; and I know not how this result can be more effectively promoted than by granting at least a temporary furlough to those of the combatants who, by disposition, or principle, or antecedent circumstances, or connecas, are most strongly inclined to prolong and aggravate that strife.

This consideration, alone is sufficient to determine choice between the only two candidates presentd to as in the District in which it is my fortune to reside, and it is hardly necessary for me to add, that my vote will be given to Col. Heard.

JEPPERSON DAVIS IN NEW YORK. On the 19th ult., a large Democratic mass meeting was held in New York, at which Col. Jefferson Daris spoke. We make the following extract:

The speaker adverted again to the slavery quesion, and spoke of the peaceful relations which ubsisted between the master and the slave. The Abolitionists were desirous that Great Britain hoold aid them in their crusade against slavery. But if Great Britain should succeed in separating the North and the South, she would only more suc-cessfully prosecute her rivalry with Northern comarre and manufactures. Some Northern politi-ians of a philosophical kind had promulgated the principle of a higher law. They were men who had steeped their hands in the blood of their broth-

an steeped their hands in the blood of their brothme, who were constantly warring against their
fallow-countrymen at the South. Their higher law
was the law in which the criminal naturally takes
rings. When the speaker heard one of those phihighers preaching treason to the laws of the land,
is thought that such a man was a proper subject
for lynch law—which was higher law than the one
le advocated. If we are true to ourselves, and true salvocated. If we are true to ourselves, and true the Constitution, our path is onward to more of alional greatness than a people ever possessed. Our

ers as witches. They must see that it aims at the struction of all law and all gospel in State and Church; and the ministers (without whose pulpits there would be no Abolitionism) must either turn eservative to save the church, or commit suicide

NO TENDS WITH MATERIA

The invading army was to be removed. Horace Ball was to be brought into town, and have an immediate examination, and if he was not discharged, his bail should be fixed at a very small sum, which the citizens in the vicinity should give—and finally, all the citizens of Brandenburg should sign a petition to Governor Morehead to pardon ali of the Bells, (four.) in case of conviction. This was deemed satisfactory, and at 12 o'clock the army departed, leaving three of its number (John R. non, George Austin, and Oscar Gregg) to see that the stipulations of the contract were carried out in good faith.

The ferry-boat and volunteers returned to Nev Albany, Bell was brought back to Brandenburg, let to ball as per agreement, and the border war closed without bloodshed. The Tribune says the reward of \$500 offered for Bell by the Brandenburgers has not been paid, and will not be.

### MOB LAW IN MARYLAND.

Mr. James L. Bowers, a citizen of Maryland, who brutally tarred and feathered, his wife, who was in a delicate situation at the time, being also insulted and violently treated, afterwards commenced a suit against the rioters to obtain redress. He recently returned with his wife to the neighborhood whence he had been driven, to prosecute the suit under pro-mise of protection from the State Attorney, when a mob, among whom was Mr. Ricaud, a member of Congress, again collected around the house, many of them armed with guns, where his wife lay ill, having been just confined, and threatened to tear the house down if he did not come out. He was obliged to surrender himself, and was conveyed to the railroad depot, and obliged to leave the State. This is what Senator Davis, of Mississippi, comes into New York, and recommends the democrats to do to Senator Seward. Mr. Ricaud will probably be ready to reand recommends the den enact the part of Bully Brooks, in Congress, whenever circumstances shall seem to require it. Mr. Bowers' offence was, that he had borne testimony, after the manner of the Society of Friends, of which he is a member, against slavery. In Maryland, slavery is supposed to be almost extinct. But r this be the case or not, its spirit yet exists, and will long continue to impress its Cain-like mark on the character of the people. We cannot forget, however, that less than a generation ago, a mob is Boston, composed of and urged on by men of proper ty and standing, endeavored to assassinate Wm. Lloyd Garrison for speaking on free soil his sentiments in regard to the abominable institution. . The spirit of slavery affects not only the inhabitants of slave but of free states, where men crouch at its feet, and for Mammon's sake endeavor to crush out the spirit of liberty. We thank God that that effort did not succeed in Massachusetts, and we hope the time may soon come when Maryland, and every other State now cursed by slavery, may see how destructive that institution is to religion, to morals, to education, to the economical interests of society, to the genius of a republican government, and take measures for its abolition.—New Bedford Republican.

#### SLAVEHOLDERS IN COUNCIL. From the Baltimore American, Nov. 5.

In pursuance of meetings held in the various counthe eastern shore of Maryland, a Convention of delegates assembled at the Court House, at Cambridge, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock, p. m.
The Convention being called to order, Dr. H. J. Grieves of Dorchester, moved that Wm. Goldsbor ough, Esq., of Talbot County, be called to the chair. for the purpose of a temporary organization.

Mr. Goldsborough having taken the chair, on mo tion of Dr. Phelps of Dorchester, Wm. T. Walker,

Esq., of Somerset, was appointed Secretary.
On motion of Elias Griswold, Esq., of Dorchester the roll was called, and delegates from Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties, responded to their names. Among the delegates

Present, we noticed the following gentlemen:

Talbot County.—Wm. Goldsborough, Esq., Capt.

F. Buchanan, Col. Samuel Hambleton, Dr. E. M. Hardenstle and Samuel H. Hadaway, Esq. Caroline County.—Edward Hardenstle, Esq. Dorchester County .- The Hon. J. A. Stewart

Elias Griswold and Charles F. Goldsborough, Esqs., Dr. H. G. Grieves, John P. Kane and Samuel Patterson, Esqs., Major Dail, Dr. F. P. Phelps, Judge Brice Goldsborough, William V. Vickers, Daniel Thomas, William C. and William T. Goldsborough, Esqs.
Somerset County.—J. S. Sudler and William F.

Walker, Esqs.
Worcester County.—Col. C. W. Jacobs and Dr

John T. Hammond.
On motion of Charles F. Goldsborough, Esq., of tee, consisting of one from each county represented to recommend permanent officers to preside over the deliberations of the Convention. The following gentlemen constituted the Committee: Capt. F. Bu-chanan of Talbot, Edward Hardcastle of Caroline. William T. Goldsborough of Dorchester, J. S. Sud-ler of Somerset, and Dr. J. T. Hammond of Wor-

While the Committee was out, F. W. Thomas Esq., of Worcester, was called upon to address the Convention, but the Committee returning shortly after be commenced, he suspended his remarks. The Committee reported the following gentlemer

as permanent officers of the Convention:

President—Wm. Goldsborough, Esq., of Talbot. Vice-Presidents-Curtis Jacobs, Esq., of Worces ter, and Dr. Francis P. Phelps of Dorchester. Secretaries-Wm. D. Walker, Esq , of Somerse and Dr. H. G. Grieves of Dorcheste

and Dr. H. G. Grieves of Dorchester.

The report being adopted, Mr. Goldsborough, on taking the chair, returned thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and took occasion

to express his hearty concurrence in the object hoped to be accomplished by their deliberations.

F. W. Thomas, Esq., then proceeded to address the Convention on the subject under consideration, and was most eloquent and effective in urging the necessity of prompt and efficient action to check the operations of the Abolitionists and their emissaries. He alluded to the case of Bowers at Chestertown, and to the case of Haslett, now confined in jail a Cambridge, caught in the act of running off seven slaves, who has confessed that he received his pay from the Northern factionists for the work he under took to perform. He compared the condition of the free negro at the North with those of the slave at the South, and showed that one was happy, contented and cared for in youth and age, while the other was a friendless outcast, enabled to eke out a misgraphe existence in the days of youth and attempts. miserable existence in the days of youth and strength to be finally closed in the Poor-House. He concluded by arging on the Convention to consider well the course it was proper to pursue to correct the evils under which they labored, and to be prepared to carry out their resolves to the fullest extent.

Col. Samuel Hambleton of Talbot stated that he

had received a letter from Judge Chambers, express ing his great regret at not being able to attend on account of professional duties, while many others account of professional duties, while many others from the different counties were prevented from similar causes. Dr. Grieves also had received a number of letters from different gentlemen in the various counties, expressing themselves strongly in favor of the objects of the Convention, and regretting their inability to be present.

Judge J. A. Stewart, of Dorchester, expressed his

regret that this should be called a Slaveholders' Convention; he thought it was a mistake; that the whole population of the eastern shore was interested in this Convention. They did not come here to pro-tect the interests of the slaveholder alone, but of all classes, by devising some means to govern the free negroes, who are an unproducing class, numbering in those counties not less than 25,000 souls. If they s, numbering can be controlled and made available as a producing class, there will be no more trouble with the slaves Their bad counsels and bad example make the slav ntented and unhappy. They cannot contro themselves; they become vicious, dishonest and lazy they corrupt the slave, and are daily rendering this species of property less valuable, and it is the duty of all, whether slavebolders or not, to take them is charge. The manumission of slaves has been a great the state of the slavebolders or sold and all the slavebolders or not, to take them is charge. error, and an evil to themselves as well as to the master and the slave. The free negroes must therefore gradually, and by the most reasonable steps, be brought back to their original condition. We must

and her the share out they alsone to shall find the

give them the permission to leave the State if they think proper, and if they choose to remain, we must take the responsibility of adopting some efficient means of restoring them to control and subjection. This should be the primary duty of the next Legislature, and they should meet it manfully and without hesitation, or else acknowledge to the world that they have not the energy and determination to protect their domestic institutions from gradual overthrow and destruction. He alluded to the futile Speches were also made by Col. Samuel Hamble-efforts of the Colonization Society, which has allowed to address the Convention in favor of the resolutions reported, but thought they required something in addition of a more effective and practical charges to servitude, if they persisted in remaining in the State, should at once be avowed as the only remedy for the evils complained of, and to this end he protected their domestic institutions from gradual oversideration of the Convention.

Specches were also made by Col. Samuel Hamble-efforts of the Colonization Society, which has allowed the convention of Talbot, Hon, Jas. A. Stewart, F. W. Thom efforts of the Colonization Society, which has al- ton of Talbot, Hon, Jas. A. Stewart, F. W. Thon ready cost the State about a quarter of a million of dollars, all of which has been squandered and wasted. This having failed, it now becomes our duty to try adopted. some other means to cure the evil. The Northern Letters fanatics will give nothing to the free negroes, and but little for colonization. Since he had been in Washington, he had been frequently called upon by blacks with subscription papers to buy the freedom of their wives or daughters. When asked why they did not call on the Northern members, the reply was that they would not give any thing-that they say we are entitled to our freedom without paying for it. This, Judge S. remarked, was a very convenient excuse for withholding their contributions, and

showed the shallowness of their pretensions. Judge S. then alluded to the recent speech of Senator Seward, in which he declared that the States must be all free or all slave, as an evidence of the extreme fanaticism that now prevails. He therefore regarded it the duty of the people to meet this ques-tion at once, boldly and manfully, and to elect their delegates to the next Legislature fully instructed to patriots, as Christians, and as friends of humanity,

these free negroes for crimes in all the counties crimes committed because of our inability to control them-then add to this amount the loss annually entailed on us by their pilfering, and to that the great loss to the master by corrupting the slave, and we would have a sum sufficient to pay for the removal of all of them from the State. If we send our slaves out to the field, they meet at every corner a vile and lazy free negro lolling in the sunshine, and we cannot expect them to be either useful or contented. Thus they corrupt and decrease the value of slave property, independent of their tampering and evil example. With regard to the manumission of slaves, he thought it was a great evil, and was occasioned by a wrong view of masters in their last moments, of their duties to their families. He regarded the position of a master as somewhat the same as a parent—that while the parent felt it to be a duty on his death bed to provide guardians for his children, it was equally his duty to provide guar-dians for his slaves. The turning them on the community without a guide or protector, was only leav ing to those who may come after them, and to their own children, a class of people who ultimately become paupers and nuisances to the whole community
—a class of people unable to control their passions, and unwilling to submit themselves to any subjec tion that will make them useful to themselves and the community. This must be remedied, and promptly and effectually remedied. He would there ore, in order that the Convention may progress with the business before it, propose that a Committee of two from each county be appointed to report resolutions for action.

The delegates from Somerset and Caroline declared that the desire in those counties is to check and

curtail the free negro population.

Col. Samuel Hambleton of Talbot was not prepared to say to what extent that county was willing to that city. go on the subject introduced by Judge Stewart, but negro population to proper control. The impression in his county was, that this Convention was intended to adopt measures of policy for the protection of their slaves, and to urge suitable legislation to that

pledge their entire co-operation.

The Chairman then announced the following gen tlemen as the Committee to propose resolutions for the action of the Convention; Charles F. Goldsthe action of the Convention : borough and Elias Griswold, Dorchester; Col. C. U. Jacobs and Dr. S. T. Hammond of Worcester J. S. Snidler and M. S. Walker of Somerset ; Ed-Talbot County.

on Tuesday morning.

The Convention re-assembled at the hour appointed, and proceeded to business, Wm. Goldsborough of Talbot in the chair. Charles F. Goldsborough, Esq., Chairman of the

Committee on Resolutions, reported the following preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the The Committee appointed to report matter for the

consideration of the Convention, having met and ad- our day are rapidly becoming victimized by this, not vised together, respectfully suggest the following views, and recommend their adoption by the Con-

Whereas, it has become manifest to the people of Maryland that, under the existing laws of the State in regard to the negro population, it is impossible to control and regulate that portion of the community

in a proper manner; and Whereas, it is necessary that something should be done in view of the existence among us of the present immense number of free negroes,—their habits of idleness and dissipation.—the heavy cost of prosecutions against them for violations of our criminal law, the evil example and influence which they exert toward our slave population, rendering them dissatisfied with their condition, and apparently worthless to their owners,-their well-known tampering with slaves, and

agency in inducing them to abscond from servitude;
And whereas, we, a portion of her citizens, wish to
inaugurate a system of legislation, having for its obper not only the protection of slaveholders, undisturbed in their right of property, but also the better regulation of all negroes, bond and free, within her limits, as well for the interests of the white citizen as for

that of the negroes themselves; Therefore, be it Resolved, That free-negroism and slavery are incompitable with each other, and should not be permitted longer to exist in their present rela-tions, side by side, within the limits of the State. Resolved, That prompt and effective legislation on this subject is absolutely essential to the interests of

Resolved, That although this Convention has not sufficiently considered the premises to enable them to recommend any particular plan to the action of the next General Assembly, yet they are satisfied that public sentiment is prepared for and desires relief from the evils under which we are now laboring; which re-lief, in the opinion of this body, can only be obtained by a general expression of feeling from the people of the State, in general convention assembled.

Resolved, That, in view of the above, the members

of this body, citizens of the Eastern Shore, a section which has suffered more than any other from the influence of Abolitionism from abroad and free-negroism in our midst, deem it right and proper to call upon their brethren throughout the State, not as slaveholders or non-slaveholders, but as citizens of the Commonwealth, to meet them in General Convention in the city of Baltimore, on the second Wednesday in June, 1859, for the purpose of devising some system to be presented to the Legislature of Maryland, at its next session, having for its object the better regulation of the negro population of this State; each county and the city of Baltimore to have the same representation which they now have in the Legislature of the State.

Resolved, That a Committee of seventeen persons be appointed by the chair to draft an address to the le, setting forth the grievances under which we r in reference to the matter above indicated, to be published in the newspapers in every county and the city of Baltimore, for a considerable length of time anterior to the period at which the State Convenon is to be held. And be it further Resolved, That the vast increase of the free negro

population of Maryland, their vicious habits, their re-fusal to labor, their inespacity for self-government, present sufficient motives for the call of the proposed Convention in the City of Baltimore; and we respect-full, suggest that, as many of our citizens are fully convinced that the State should present the alterna-tive to this class of population, of going into Slavers or leaving the State, we, therefore, respectfully sug-gest that the citizens of the several counties, and city of Baltimore in selecting delegates to said Convention, act in reference to this suggestion, and the said Con-vention when assembled also act upon this proposition.

Col. C. W. Jacobs of Worcester County proceed-

uge of Oppression' this week!

as, Charles F. Goldsborough and Elias Griswold of Dorchester. The resolutions were then unanimously

Letters were received from the Hon, Jas. A Pearce, Judge Chambers, James T. Earle, Esq. John Brown, Esq., and others, regretting their in bility to be present.

A large committee was appointed to frame an address to the citizens of the State.

# Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, NOVEMBER 12, 1858.

THE PETITION.

Petitions for utterly prohibiting slave-hunting take prompt and efficient action in the matter to and kidnapping in Massachusetts are now being nuprocure a sufficient corrective. It is our duty as merously signed in all parts of the State. We hear the most encouraging reports from many places. In Elias Griswold, Esq., of Dorchester, entirely approved of the views so ably urged by Judge Stewart.

We all are satisfied that something must be done to the petition. In another, one of the finest agricultus the petition. one of the large towns in the southerly part of Worcester County, several hundred names are already on control our free-negro population. If it were possi-ble to set down the cost that has been to us to try number of names are subscribed, headed by that of the Orthodox elergyman of the town. In some town nearly all the legal voters will sign the petition There is no reason why this may not be done in two thirds of the towns in the State Only let the opport tunity be afforded, and we do not doubt that at leas two-thirds of the men and women of Massachusett would joyfully sign the most urgent petition for such an object. Friends! this is excellent practical work. Let no time be lost. Let there be a division of labor, and let every man and woman be asked to sign.

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

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

[Signed by Francis Jackson and others.]

I approve of the publication of the foregoing Petition, as by law in such cases made and provided, in the Boston Liberator.

OLIVER WARNER, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Secretary's Office, October 26, 1858.

For Copies of this petition are circulating in Vernont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The Trenton (N. J.) Democrat states that over one hundred names were appended to it in one day in

Sin Pavon and St. Pavon is the title of a poem, in there was a general feeling that some legislation was ballad form and stanza, to which our readers will whatever might be here adopted to subject the free thank us for calling, their attention, when they have ballad form and stanza, to which our readers will read it, as we trust they all will have an early oppornity to do. The poem appears in the November number of the Monthly Religious Magazine, which is effect. They were not aware that any proposition edited by Rev. F. D. Huntington. We have heard with regard to the control of the free blacks was its authorship attributed to a young lady of Camcontemplated, but it was a subject which they felt bridge, whose contributions to our periodical literature the necessity of as much as any other of the counties on the Eastern Shore, and he was ready to and awakened the desire that they might be more frequent. This (so far as we know her first) poetical adventure cannot fail to attract attention, and give the writer a prominent place among New England's minstrels. The scene and time of the poem are laid in the days of knighthood, and the true spirit of a lofty and self-renouncing chivalry pervades it throughout. ward Hardcustle and James E. Douglas of Caroline; and self-renouncing chivalry pervades it throughout.
Col. Samuel Hambleton and Capt. F. Buchanan of It is a poetical tale of master and slare, and if its spirit and life could be infused into the men of America to-The Convention then adjourned until 9 1-2 o'clock day, nay into the professed Christian churches and ministers of America, the hour would be at our very doors, when throughout our wide land nor slaveholder could anywhere be found .- M.

> Rev. George Trask has recently published a new edition of his Anti-Tobacco Tracts, with the addition of several new ones. They relate, as our readers well know, to an evil habit of great prevalence in our land. and of a most destructive nature. . The young men of merely useless and expensive, but most injurious and destructive habit,-the use of Tobacco, in chewing, smoking, &c. And it behoves all, who have their own, their children's, or their neighbor's welfare at heart, to cease from, and in every way discountenance, this vice,-for can it be called by a milder name The titles of some of these tracts are as follows : 'How shall I drop Tobacco, and not suffer Death, or something worse? 'Tobacco-using; its Physical, Intellectual, and Moral Bearings.' A Word in Defence of Tobacco.' 'The Young Convert, and a Cigar.' Amount and Cost of Tobacco.' . A Word to Wives, Mothers, and Sisters, on the Evils of Tobacco.' They may be had on application to Mr. Trask, at Fitchburg,

> New Music. Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington street, Boston, have just published the following new pieces of music :-

Anne Lisle. Solo and Chorus. Words and Music by H. S. Thompson, author of 'Lilly Dale,' 'Willie's on the dark blue sen,' 'Ida May,' &c. &c.

The Last Rose of Summer. Words by Thoma Moore. Sung in Flotow's Opera Martha. With English and Italian Words.

Orlando. A brilliant Waltz, for the piano. Composed, and dedicated to Mlle. Isabella Manton, by C. A. Adler. The Ocean Cable Polka. Composed by Franz Ki-

elblock. Musard's Express Train Gallop. Arranged for the piano by W. Dressler.

The Angels told me so. Popular Ballad. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer. Music by H. A. Pono. Serenade from Hiawatha. Words by Longfellow. Music by Louis Selle.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival home of our friend WILLIAM ROBSON, Esq., of Warrington, England. He had a quick passage. He intends to give his impressions of America, in one or more lectures, as soon as practicable. He will . neither extenuate, nor set down aught in malice.' The last article he wrote for the Liberator, prior to his departure, entitled ' Why I do not go to the South,' has been printed in tract form by the American A. S. Society, and is for sale at 21 Cornhill. It expresses much in a very brief compass.

JAMES HAUGHTON. Another letter from this indeatigable philanthropist, addressed to the editor of the Dublin Nation, with reference to the recreancy of his countrymen in America on the slavery question, may be found on our first page. We wish it might be read by every Irishman in the land.

Some comments upon the letter of our esteen ed and vigilant coadjutor, Dr. A. BROOKS, of Marlboro', Ohio, which appeared in our last number, are unavoidably deferred till next.

What an edifying conglomeration is our 'Ref-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW TESTAMENT, translated from the original Greek, with Chronological Arrangement of the Sacred Books, and improved Division of Chapters and Verses. By Leicester Ambrose Sawrer. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co. Cleveland, Ohio Henry P. B. Jewett. 1858.

The claim set up for this new translation, by Mr.

Sawyer, is, that 'it is not a work of compromises, or of conjectural interpretations of the sacred Scriptures neither is it a paraphrase, but a strict literal rendering-aiming to express the original with the utmost clearness and force, and with the utmost precision, The most cursory examination of it will satisfy every discriminating mind that it is an utter failure The alterations from the received version are numerous, and, with scarcely an exception, 'stale, flat and Young Men's Christian Union of New York, on the unprofitable '-in many cases, ludierous as they are 13th and 14th of May, 1858, by Famuel Osgood, trivial. We are greatly disappointed in this work; D.D., T. J. Sawyer, D.D., Rev. O. B. Frothingham, for, though knowing nothing of the scholarship or Rev. Henry Blanchard, Rev. C. Miel, Rev. B. F. ability of Mr. Sawyer-nothing beyond the fact that Barrett, E. H. Chapin, D.D., Henry W. Bell ws, he is a respected orthodox elergyman, 'in regular D.D., Rev. A. D. Mayo, Rev. T. W. Higginson, Rev. standing '-from the pretentious manner in which its B. Peters, Richard Warren, Esq., and Hon. Horace advent was heralded, we were led to suppose it would present some features of peculiar interest and positive value; but we are constrained to say it is weak, tame, puerile, to a surprising extent. To sustain this to two. The topics discussed are...The Catholicity of charge, we might occupy several columns of our paper with citations; but the following, as collated by the Courier, will suffice :-

In those days came John the Baptist, preaching it the wilderness of Judea; And saying, Repent ye, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand.—Matt. 3: 1, 2. In those days came John the Baptist, preaching the wilderness of Judea, saying, Change your minds, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand.' New trans-

And this idle change of expression is kept up when ever repentance is the point inculcated; for example, Bear fruit, therefore, worthy of a change of mind, instead of 'Bring forth, therefore, fruits meet for repentance; and 'I indeed baptize you with water to a change of mind,' instead of 'I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance."

Give us this day our daily bread .- Matt. 6:11. Give us to-day our essential bread. This is an entirely false translation.

Enter ye in at the strait gate ; for wide is the gat and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there he which go in thereat: Because strait is the gate and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it.—Matt. 8:13, 14. · Enter in through the narrow gate—for wide is the gate, and spacious the way which leads to destruction, and many are they that enter in by it; for narrow is the gate, and compressed the way, which leads to life, and few are those who find it.

We need not say that compressed gives neither the scriptural nor any other meaning of the word, as ap-

Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing ?- Matt Are not two sparrows sold for an assarion (1.5 mills) ?

And I say also unto thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.—Matt. 16: 18.

of hell shall not prevail against it. How it is possible to build an assembly on a rock,

we shall not stay to inquire. Then answered Peter, and said unto Jesus, Lord, i is good for us to be here: if thou wilt, let us make here three tabernacles.—Matt. 27:4.

good for us to be here; if you please, we will make last disciples of which have but just now, as it were, here three tabernacles.'
And, behold, a woman of Canaan came out of th same coasts, and cried unto him, saying, Have mercy on me, O Lord, thou son of David; my daughter is prievously vexed with a devil.—Matt. 14: 22.

• • • My daughter is badly affected with a de

mon. We should naturally imagine that this might be rather bad affection.

And Jesus said unto them, Because of your unbe lief .- Matt. 27:20. And Jesus said unto them, on account of your un-

But the same servant went out, and found one his fellow servants, which owed him a hundred pence; and he laid hands on him and took him by the throat. saying, Pay me that thou owest .- Matt. 28:28. · But that servant went out and found one of his fel-

We marvel Mr. Sawyer did not translate here asphyxiated instead of choked. And he said unto him, Why callest thou me good?

there is none good but one, that is God. Matt. 19:17. you ask me of the good? one is the good." Then said he unto them, Render, therefore, unto Coesar the things which are Coesar's, and unto God the things which are God's .- Matt. 22:21.

Then he said to them, Give therefore Casar's dues to Cæsar, and God's to God.' And when they were come unto a place called Golgotha, that is to say, a place of a skull.—Matt. 28:33.

And coming to a place called Golgotha, which is

called a place of a cranium'!
But he that shall blaspheme against the Holy Ghost
hath never forgiveness, but is in danger of eternal damnation.—Mark 3:29.
But whoever blasphemes against the Holv Spirit

shall never have forgiveness, but is the subject of an And he said unto them. Is a candle brought to put under a bushel?—Mark 4:21.

• And he said to them, Does a light come to be put

things there be, which they have received to hold, as the washing of cups, and pots, brazen vessels, and of tables.—Mark 7:3, 4.

For the Pharisees and all the Jews cat not unless the wash their hands with the first, • • And there are many other (customs) which they have received to hold; baptisms, of cups and sextuses (14 pint ensures) and brass vessels and beds." Consider the ravers . which neither have store-

house nor barn.—Luke 12:24.
Consider the ravens. • they have no private oum no storehouse

I tell thee thou shalt not depart thence till thou hast paid the very last mite.—Luke 12:59.

I tell you that you shall not go thence till you have paid even the last lepton (two mills).

have paid even the last lepton (two mills).'

I tell you, Nay: but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.—Luke 13:5.

I tell you, No; but unless you change your minds, you shall all in like manner be destroyed.

And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat.—Luke 15:15.

And he desired to fill his stomach with the carob made which the animals.'

God be merciful to me a sinner.—Luke 28:13. God be propitious to me a sinner.'
And when they were come to the place, which is

calle l Caivary.—Luke 23: 33.
And when they arrived at the place called Cra So when they had dined, Jesus saith to Simon Pe-

est that I love thee.'—John 21:16.

When, therefore, they had breakfasted, Jesus said ker, and to show that they are not well founded. O to Simon Peter, Simon, son of John, do you love me more than these? He said, Yes, Lord, you know that

I am a friend to you.'

And on the Sabbath, we went out of the city by a ology, and questions all the historical details of primiver side, where prayer was wont to be made .- Acts itive Christianity, he shows by word and work a faith And on the Sabbath we went out of the gate, by

the river, where the proseuche (place of prayer) usually was. And as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance

ime I will call von.

We have many more examples of such truly ludi-crous, if it were not painful, abuse of this history; but we will cite only a few from the account of Paul's voyage to Rome. About midnight, the shipmen deemed that they drew near to some country. -Acts 27: 27.

We get here a very novel sort of experience:-

At about midnight, the sailors suspected that som Here, too, is another almost equal to it. The st

ered narrator tells us they

Hoised up the mainsail to the wind, and made toward shore. And falling into a place where two seasemet, they ran the ship aground.—Acts 27:40,41.

This does not content Mr. Sawyer. Observe how

And raising the topsail to the wind, they bor down towards the shore. And falling on a place with a sea on both sides, they run the ship aground.

What a pity that so much labor and exper should have been expended to so little purpose! Sawyer has clearly mistaken his mission; and the worthy publishers of his grotesque version will, we fear, be the losers by it.

THE RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF THE AGE; with a Glance at the Church of the Present and the Church of the Future. New York : Thatcher & Hutchinson, 523 Broadway. 1858.

This is a neat volume of 180 pages, containing the Addresses delivered at the Anniversary of the Greeley. We give all the honorary titles as they are recorded in the book, by which it will be seen that the clergy and the laity are in the proportion of eleven tian Union; Worship-its Necessity; The Christian Spirit of Reform ; The True Christian Union ; Christian Union; Influence of Theological Theories upon the Practical Conduct of Life; The Religion of Fear and the Religion of Love; True and False Views of Evanglical Religion; Tendencies of the Age friendly to larger Views of Christianity; Woman in Christian Civilization; Proper Treatment of the Infidel Tendencies of our Day. These Addresses are all suggestive, and above mediocrity. For the two last-the first by Mr. Higginson, the second by Mr. Frothingham-we shall endeavor to find room in our columns hereafter.

REMARKABLE WOMEN OF DIFFERENT NATIONS AND Ages. First Series. Boston : John P. Jewett &

The following are the remarkable women whose biographies are given in this volume :-

1. Beatrice Cenci, the Parricide. 2. Charlotte Corday, the Assassin. 3. Joanna Southcott, the English Prophetess. 4. Jemima Wilkinson, the American Prophetess. 5. Madame Ursinus, the Poisoner. 6. Madame Gottfried, the Poisoner. Mdlle. Clairon, the Queen of the French Stage. Harriet Mellon, the Ennobled Actress, 9. Mdlle. Lenormand, the Fortune Teller. 10. Angelica Kauffman, the Artist, 11. Mary Baker, the Princess of Javasu. 12. Pope Joan, the Woman Pontiff. 13. Joan of Arc, the Woman Warrior.

BEATRICE CENCI and CHARLOTTE CORDAY :the avenger in blood of her own wrongs,-the other 'And I tell you that you are Peter (a rock), and upon this rock will I build my assembly, and the gates and man, yet under such circumstances that man compassionates, and trusts and hopes that God forgives. JOANNA SOUTHCOTT and JEMIMA WILKINSON :- the self-deluded enthusiasts, who, within the century just passed, in widely different spheres,-the one in the old world, the other in the new,-conceived and And Peter answered and said to Jesus: Lord, it is brought forth the idea of a new religious faith, the followed their respective teachers to the land of spirits The Unsinus and MADAME GOTTFRIED :- both mysteries and miracles of crime in their day, - both saintly hypocrites, -one even to the last, -the history of whose lives would be deemed apochryphal, were it not for the occurrence of similar crimes, on a far less extensive scale, however, in our own. The CLAIRON and the Duckess of St. ALBANS :- the one ruling the Parisian masses with a sovereignty inferior only to their hereditary monarch,-the other, cradled in of poverty and ignominy, dying the possessor of millions, and with the ducal coronet on her brow. LENOR MAND-ANGELICA,-poor Angelica !- the PRINCESS CARABoo :- each with her retinue of monarchs and statesmen, scholars and artists, lords and ladies, -the low-servants, who owed him one hundred denaris, statesmen, scholars and artists, lords and ladies,—the (\$14.) and seizing him, he choked him, saying, Pay priestess,—the victim,—the souffer,—at the shrine of Fortune. JOAN THE PONTIFF and JOAN THE WARmon :- the one a myth, - perhaps, -but by the lapse of time and the labors of the learned become a reality :- the other a reality, but so enveloped with the myth. [Extract from the Preface.]

> THOUGHTS ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF JESUS OF NAZARETH. By WILLIAM H. FURNESS, Minister of the First Congregational Unitarian Church in Philadelphia. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.,

This is a volume for the thoughtful and spiritual, nd those whose aspirations are after all that is pure and holy. By a strong soul-like affinity, Mr. Furness appears to be constantly drawn to Jesus, and to comprehend the spirit and mission of the world's great redeemer in the highest and best sense. He has given his 'Thoughts' in a detached form, as so many disunder a modius (1.916 gallon measure)? tinct sections or paragraphs, yet all symmetrical and For the Pharisees and all the Jews, except they wash their hands oft, eat not. • And many other things there be, which they have received to hold, as the long that the long th tinct sections or paragraphs, yet all symmetrical and theologians has been to represent Jesus in contrast with Nature, and in opposition to her in the performance of miracles, Mr. Furness says-

· Jesus has become a nondescript being. He is ou of the sphere of our intelligent apprehensions, out of the reach of all genial human appreciation. Thus represented, he has ceased to be of flesh and blood, and has faded away into a vision vast but dim—but little more than a name. We extend our arms to

embrace him, and nothing real meets our grasp.

My purpose is directly the reverse. I seek to reinstate him in Nature, fully. I would show that, while he is new, original, and in some most important rehe is new, original, and in some most important respects unprecedented, he is a thoroughly natural human being, in nothing at variance with Nature, but always and in all respects, even in regard to those great gifts which are peculiar to him, 'subject to the law of her consistency.' Indeed, of all who have ever lived, I hold him to be the most profoundly natural, the fullest illustration of the genius of Nature, of her highest laws, of her most occult forces. And, viewing him thus, I hold it to be indescribably interesting that he should be seen as he is. How can we esting that he should be seen as the serious as spare so grand an illustration of the import of Nature! We may spare the sun in heaven as well. He is a sun in the empyreum." There are many other passages we have marked

which we should be glad to insert in this connection but want of space forbids. Mr. Furness takes occa ter, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest theu me more than but want of space forbids. Mr. Furness takes occa-these? He saith unto him, 'Yea, Lord; thou know. sion to dissent from some of the strictures upon the Mr. Parker he says - It is only simple justice to say that, while he publishes the boldest opinions in the truly apostolic in those high and broad principles of right and humanity, which are the vital elements of the Christian religion.'

Those who have read the admirable works of Mo And as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, Felix trembled, and answered. Go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season, I will call for thee.—Acts 24:25.

'And as he discoursed of righteousness, and temperance, and the judgment about to come, Felix, being terrified, answered, Go for the prent, but when I have which is full of magnetic power.

Those who have read the admirable works of Mr. Furness, entitled 'Remarks on the Four Gospels,' 'Joseanus,' and 'A History of Jesus,' will strongly desire to peruse the present volume, which is full of magnetic power.

THE SONG FESTIVAL; consisting of Psalmody, Songs, Duets, Trios, Quartetts, Glees, Sacred and Operatic Chorusses, for Choirs, Conventions, Classes Schools, and the Home Circle. By V. C. TAYLOR Author of Golden Lyre, 'Chime, 'Choral Anthems, 'Celestina,' 'Concordia,' &c. Boston Published by Oliver Ditson & Co. 1858. We welcome a collection like this; in which

any excellent pieces may be found, suited to all noods of mind, 'from grave to gay, from lively to severe. Its typographical execution is neat and attractive.

NEW MUSICAL A B C. By E. Ives, Jr. Bon Published by O. Ditson & Co.

This is a convenient pocket edition of an exercise This is a convenient than sixty Choruses and Sec well adapted to schools and domestic circles. It pis a clear and ample elucidation of the Rudmens of more than twenty years of constant practice of more than the study of nearly all of teaching music, beside the study of nearly all of Methods, 'not only of musical, but of other bridge of education, with which the world abounds

THE A. B. C. P. M.

The Independent continues to misrepresent, the may more successfully uphold, the position of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign & American Boats sions. Dr. Cheever has faithfully shown in their per, and we have shown, by abundant evidence per, and we have should the sin, the unspeak reproach and disgrace of the Board in Boston, and reproach and display the Cherokee and Choctaw asia has been the baptism of slavery with the Chris name, by admitting slaveholders into the misse churches as Christians. The missionaries say describ do this, and the Board say they may doit. With they hold this position, what signifies it that the represent themselves as ready to oppose the sleer slavery? The very statement of this position is an pudiation of the fact that slavery itself is an the and a far greater one than any of those that area to grow out of it. The root of the Upas is of ton and necessarily, a greater evil than any costs branches, or all its branches put together. We the missionaries hold this position, what similar that they are denounced as Abolitionists by the inc ical propagandists of slavery around them; ha men wish to have absolutely no restraint upon the excesses of their avarice, their lust, and their up When, enraged by contradiction, or disappoints or failure in some evil purpose, they best a tlang death with a handsaw, (as Deacon Nethering Tennessee did,) they wish to have the church de no more obstruction to this, either by inquiry e je. alty, than the law offers. The missionaries mains the right of inquiring of any slaveholding them member who should do this, whether he did his Christian spirit, and without selfish purpose. Is fanatical people aforesaid, not choosing to submit such interrogation, revenge themselves by calling to missionaries Abolitionists. The missionaries as the right of property in slaves; the right of one Chis tian to esen another Christian, and sell him, or sellis children away from him; and insist that they sil still do so. But when a church-member water in property in the extravagant way above specifid, tim insist on the right to ask him, before the than whether he did it in a Christian spirit. For this, is missionaries are called Abolitionists by the beis ruffians around them. And the editors of the laspendent take advantage of this fact to represent the missionaries to their Northern readers as realis 14. litionists. In an article (Nov. 4th) entitled | Wig are the Facts?' they make the following statement to which we will append brief comments :-

\*I. The missionaries among those Indianshum such civil and political rights as Home missional have in every State and organized Territory dia

Granted! and what then? No one ever dime that they had. The charge against them is, that take slaveholders into the church as Christian, m declare that they will still do so.

'II. There is no evidence that in the Chectave

Cherokee churches which have been gatherd those missionaries, there are any slaveholders at in the sense in which the word slaveholder is derstood by those who make slaveholding, in all cumstances, a crime." Unless the editors of the Independent have me information not yet given to the public of thevis drawal or expulsion of slaveholders from the Clemia

and Choctaw mission churches-the above streng

· III. The missionaries are not chargeable with doctrines of the Southern Apostacy. They do not cept the system of slavery as just, benedicent or services. sary. They do not pervert the Scriptures to des fence of it.

is directly and absolutely false.

The missionaries are chargeable, and are then with accepting slaveholders as Christians! Andie do pervert the Scriptures to the defence of slargs

follows :-Extracts from the letter of the Cherokee miss ries on slavery, signed by Elizur Butler, Mobres, and S. A. Worcester, Clerk :

. In regard to the question of rejecting any per from the church simply because h we cannot for a moment hesitate. For (1) went it as certain that the Apostles, who are our parties did receive slaveholders to the communion di church. - 39th Annual Report, p. 93.

'In regard to the separation of purents and # dren, we must first remark, that it is one of the things which are not forbidden by any express Date ark, that it is one of the TION OF SCRIPTURE, -Ib. pp. 94-5.

Extracts from the letter of the Choctav minist ries on slavery, signed by C. KINGSBURT, AUGS WRIGHT, CYRUS BYINGTON, E. HOTCHEIN, C. COPELAND, DAVID BREED, Jr., H. K. COPELAN, D. H. Winship, with a signature of dissent first C. STRONG:

We feel that the Bible contains all that we let need to know or teach. And we prefer to tain Plain Language of the Birle, just as it is, not THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY. - Ib. p. 98.

\*We wish to touch briefly on the history of at

connection with slavery. We have been and are cerned with it in two ways; by employing slave I laborers, and by admitting them and their makes the church. —p. 98.

Several masters have given evidence of pict, si were received into the church, BECAUSE THE APPLIES. 

proper for us to inquire how the sixtand of man Lord in old time were target by His, at the AS HOW THEY CONDUCTED IN REGARD TO IT. - A IS We submit that we have proved, out of the missionaries themselves, that they use Scripus

in defence of slavery. asometimes placed themselves in a false position being the public by their anxiety to avoid the charge

We cannot concede it. They have always tained their right to receive slaveholders into the

. V. Yet the influence of those missionaries is and

quivocally adverse to slavery. This is not true. It gives essential help to sires by teaching, as above, that the Bible permits it

· VI. A plan is in progress for erecting the laise Then the churches of that State will have the holding members, and slavery will have the cree there, of being a Christian institution!

What will have been the cause of these two share ANSWER. The sin of the missionaries in admitted ful things? the slaveholders, and the sin of the Board is also ing this outrageous violation of Christian princip in their functionaries, without rebuke or removals

That is to say, the statements of Dr. Cherra them! the subject, in the Independent, are manifestly us and the editorial statements controverting then either evasive or untrue.-c. K. w.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, for Novem ceived. Contents: I. Sacrifice; II. Cicerothe Order III. Unitarianism-Past, Present, and Future; II. Modern Impudence; VII. Review of Current Lies ture; New Publications; Index.

NOV. M. L. GAR DEAR SIR, an, and ha life, in so far the Liberator I am, in yo old rather m sected of stee ny discredit.

not always ha pen to defen misrepresenta n my devote Ir. Grandin, Ir. Wm. We never have ver lecture month, at way on busin mistaken i one me the ame I do. ot mean to t, written b e recent I

Mr. G. ref course I appen to di hater of tyr disagree a ink the ball slavery's o evertheless, ubt his ho ake him be een justly or arys since th e little ge more, and cople to be the pulpit iet way fo e Anglo-S age at wha some littl ly hate sh descenda political di mark of al bar, I t

> Every mar ve changed ated on a e actions of uch to depl joice over. lieve He, i ind and gr d I thankf arked out I his goodn e else, say in my lor cel comfor Let me cor blood the o maxim to ood of the bear to spe

en fairly de

right, wh of my b the good ti REMARKS. named other ar at injustice ter, (unint

subsequen d do better

u blame m

never att

th of a Sp

ean to in

nny have l

to the in ertion tha re him the THE COL Several pumong the mem, the se ety have be ety denoun

> As most etings ha their own n, Hon. A ohn A. An Anniverse ched to th urches has An audien e Central

nation in

ing, Oct. 23 red persons, aduced, by on Society the house have be hus the colored hose colored ending for nee to its colored

red a series ults of her ence ther araged the ny. The a 3lat ult lary Carol

DEAR MR. I feel it rord be sa yceum lecti are was de ant, to a lar It is not i

DEAR SIR, -I have ever regarded you as a model min, and have endeavored to follow your path of man, and have been able so to do-that is, I have been true to what I regarded as right. I may have been right, but I have been true to ghat I thought to be so. Reluctantly, I take the what I mought to defend myself from the ferocious attacks, pen to determ my and slander, just now being heaped misrepresented head by newspaperdom, headed by

I am, in your last paper, held up as, a . thief, by a Mr. Grandin, of Bethel, Me., who has in that article Mr. Granum, or than the truth. He says I was suspeted of stealing money in Portland, Me., and that Mr. Wm. Wells Brown, a lecturer, knows much to my discredit. I object in toto to the opinion of Mr. my discream.

Grandin, for the reason that I never saw Mr. Brown, never went to an anti-slavery lecture in Portland; Inerer have been there since I was fourteen years old; never lectured on slavery but once in my life, (within a month, at Peterboro', N. Y., within five miles of which place I had lived for ten years, save when which place when sary on business,) nor have I been connected with that movement in any way whatever. Mr. Grandin mistaken in the man. He is not the first who has dene me the facor to confound me with every other man of color, rogue or saint, who happens to bear the name I do. I am not yet a thief, and, please God, do not mean to be yet awhile.

Mr. G. refers to a letter in the Liberator of Oct. lit, written by Mr. Parker Pillsbury, in reference to the recent Philanthropic Convention in Utica, and the course I saw fit to pursue thereat. Because I happen to differ from the Boston standard, I am, forsoth, every thing that is bad! Now, I am as ardent a hater of tyranny as Mr. P. or yourself, but I happen to disagree as to the methods of overcoming that tyranny, and making a better land of this we live in. I think the ballot-box is the surest lever to be applied to slavery's overthrow, and that honest Mr.-P. is not quite wise in the course he sees proper to pursue. Nevertheless, I do not therefore impeach his motives, doubt his honesty, question his character, or seek to make him bear the burden of guilt that may have been justly or unjustly imputed to certain other Pillsburys since the world began. Perhaps I have done some little good in behalf of my race, and shall try to do more, and, notwithstanding Mr. Grandin cautions people to beware of a light mulatto man named Randolph, yet whenever opportunities occur, in or out of the pulpit, I shall be found doing still in my own quiet way for the race whose blood, as well as that of the Anglo-Saxon, fills my heart. Mr. P. took umbrage at what I said-perhaps justly, for I spoke under some little excitement - yet I doubt if he can possibly hate slavery or desire to elevate the African and his descendants more intensely than myself, who, for s political difference of opinion, am thus branded with the mark of a Cain. When he and I meet at God's final bar, I think it will be found that I have not been fairly dealt with by him. Every man seems ready to immolate me, because I

have changed my opinions on various subjects. Prostrated on a bed of sickness, I had leisure to review the actions of my former life, and in them I found much to deplore, but no such thing as perfection to rejoice over. So I asked God for light and truth. I believe He, in infinite mercy, extended help to my blind and groping soul. A change came over me. and I thankfully pursue the course that thus seemed marked out my future, and now I go thanking God for his goodness, and acting up to my highest religious light. So let the world, Wm. L. Garrison and every ne else, say of me what may seem pleasant to say, set in my loneliness God says, . Thou art right! and feel comforted, even in all this darkness of obloquy. Let me correct a misstatement. I never boasted of

the blood that runs in my veins, further than to adopt the maxim taught me by my father- While the blood of the Randolphs runs in your veins, never forbear to speak the honest convictions of your soul If, subsequently, you find you were wrong, own it, and do better, if you can, next time.' I do so. Can I never attended a Convention but twice in my life,

both of a Spiritualistic character; but, God willing, I mean to in the coming time; and however erroneous I may have been in the past time, I shall in the fubr. right, whatever may have been the case or condition of my brain, which also, I trust, will be clearer is the good time coming. Respectfully, yours,

P. BEVERLY RANDOLPH.

REMARKS. It is possible there may be two colored men named P. Beverly Randolph-the one n rogue, the other an honest and pious man-and, therefore, that injustice has been done to the writer of the above letter, (unintentionally, of course.) by Dr. Grandin ; but the style of this letter is such as to raise a doubt as to the innocence of its author. Nevertheless, his assertion that he never was in Maine, and does not know William Wells Brown, is very explicit; and we give him the benefit of it until further advised .- [Ed.

Several public meetings have recently been held smong the colored citizens of Boston. At some of them, the schemes of the American Colonization Society have been handled without gloves, and the So-

As most of the colored voters reside in ward six, meetings have been held there, and addressed by many of their own number, and also by Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. Anson Burlingame, Judge Thomas Russell, John A. Andrew, Esq., Wm. F. Channing, Esq., and

Anniversary meetings of the Ladies' Societies attached to the Joy street Baptist and Zion Methodist thurches have been addressed by Wm. C. Nell.

An audience of about seventy persons assembled a the Central Church, Winter street, on Thursday evening. Oct. 28th, to bid farewell to a company of colored persons, mostly from Cambridge, who had been induced, by the influences of the American Colonization Society, to try their fortunes in Liberia. On this occasion, colored persons had access to the best seats in the house, which it is perfectly safe to say would not have been the case under ordinary circumstances. Thus the colonization sentiment discriminates between those colored Americans who remain at home, contending for equality here, and those who, in obedience to its prejudices, are about leaving for Africa A colored woman, recently from Liberia, has delivtred a series of lectures in Boston, narrating the retalts of her experience and observation during a res idence there for several years, which materially disparaged the statements of those interested in the colcay. The company sailed from Boston on Saturday, the list ult., for Baltimore, to take passage in the Mary Caroline Stevens from that port for Liberia. One man and his wife repented of their bargain, and jumped ashore, just as the vessel was leaving the

> MR. PILLSBURY'S LECTURE. LEOMINSTER, Nov. 6, 1858.

DEAR MR. GARRISON: I feel it is due to the cause of Humanity that s and be said in commendation of Parker Pillsbury's Josum lecture on the French Revolution. The lec-

was delivered in this place on Tuesday evening ast, to a large and intelligent audience. It is not for me to attempt a sketch of the lecture er to speak of its great literary worth. It was geneally conceded by those who heard it to be a producson of no common merit, containing mighty thoughts,

All communications for the undersigned should be addressed to 21 Cornhill, Boston. THE COLORED CITIZENS OF BOSTON. SAMUEL MAY, JR., General Agent Mass. Anti-Slavery Society. WHO ARE THE MISERABLE? Let the dyspeptic, who suffers physically and mentally, answer. But clety denounced as it ever has been by them since its though he has drunk the very dregs of suffering, reformation in 1817. lief exists in the Oxygenated Bitters : they are 'a cure for all his woes."

> DIED-In West Cambridge, on Friday last, 5th inst., DAVID DODGF, Esq., aged 75. Mr. D. was a native of Hamilton, and an active and much respected citizen of that place for many years, having represented it in the Legislature, and filled various town offices, to great acceptance. Though an invalid for a considerable portion of his life, and nearly blind for the last ten years, he had a remarkably genial disposition, which drew around him many friends, whose remembrance of him will be both pleasant and lasting. In the war of 1812, he was commander of the Ipswich cavalry which was drafted for the defence of the coast. He was liberal in his religious sentiments, deeming the test of character which Jesus gave as the most reliable- By their fruits ye shall know them.' He was an early and fast friend of the Anti-Slavery cause, and of the Liberator, and listened to its perusal from week to week with the liveliest interest. A

good and true man has been taken away.

DIED—In Roxbury, Nov. 3, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Joseph Darling, Esq., Miss Maria C. Richarbson, formerly of Leominster, but for many years a resident of Boston, aged 42.

Miss Richardson was a woman of rare excellence and integrity of character, and had by her many virtues endeared herself to a large circle of friends, who will sincerely mourn her departure. She had for twenty years been a consistent and devoted friend of the slave, and heartily embraced all the reforms of the day. A heartily embraced all the reforms of the day. A heartily embraced all the reforms of the day. twenty years been a consistent and devoted friend of the slave, and heartily embraced all the reforms of the day. A bereaved family of young motherless sisters mourn her loss, as an affectionate and devoted sister, whose motherly care and watchfulness for many years sustained their sorrowing hearts. It is their consola-tion, that her faith and hope in a glorious immortali-ty sustained her through a long and severe sickness, and enabled her to bear her sufferings with patience and meckness.—Cox.

This tribute to the memory of Miss RICHARD sox is well merited, and might be very justly ex-tended. She was one of that class of anti-slavery women, who, without public conspicuity, are essential to the success of the movement-at all times ready to bear their testimony to its inherent excellence and grandeur, and to maintain their principles at whatever sacrifice of friendship or social intercourse .- Ed. Lib.

SLAVEHOLDERS' CONVENTION. There will be a Convention of the slaveholders and others of the Eastern Shore of the State of Maryland held in Cambridge on uttered in an earnest and forcible manner, bearing the impress of a significance and originality peculiar to the lecturer. My purpose is to call attention to it as Wednesday next, all the counties except Cecil having elected delegates. The Cambridge Herald, in an article on the subject, says: a direct contribution to the cause of liberty. In this particular, it is invaluable. The conclusion alone, in

and of itself, is a lesson of more value to humanity · Everybody on the Shore, and, in fact, in the State, s interested in this movement, which is to adopt some clan for the better securing of slave property in this section as well as in the State. The whole State of than scores of lectures on ordinary topics. The whole tone of it has a direct bearing on the principles of this section as well as in the State. The whole State of Maryland is being overrun with abolitionists—particu corrupt and besotted nation, and concludes by forcibly illustrating the application, and, in solemn and prophetic warning, makes a direct and searching appeal to this guilty country to heed the terrible lesson of the French nation, ere it is too late.

I trust that Lyceum Committees will avail themselves of this opportunity to aid the cause of human progress by securing this lecture for their respective many solitionists in that country, it is almost impossible to secure a ranaway in that community without taken away from you. out having him taken away from you."

The Cecil Democrat says :--

Yours, for progress,

To the Editor of the Liberator :

MEETING AT DOVER, N. H.

vices, and invited his congregation to attend our meet-

himself into the dwarfish and deformed confines of

On Sunday evening, the City Hall was crowded in

woman suffers, and the responsibilities of the free wo-

On the whole, the Convention was one of the most

ery organization at present, she is still not behind other

cause of humanity. Nor will she ever, I trust, ex-

to push on our conquests with at least our accustom-

Hastily, but hopefully, your humble co-worker,

SENATOR SUMNER. Letters recently received from

Mr. Summer represent his health as being considerably

improved. He writes that the physicians at Aix will

probably attribute his improvement to the baths ; Dr.

Brown Sequard will think it is the result of the moza,

chusetts Anti-Slavery Society have appointed Miss

SALLIE HOLLEY, of Rochester, N. Y., a lecturing

Agent for this State. Miss Holley has already com-

SAMUEL MAY, JR.,

General Agent, &c.

to the undersigned, at 21 Cornhill, Boston.

menced her labors here.

PARKER PILLSBURY.

men to schieve her deliverance.

than her neighbors.

ed vigor and success.

Dover, N. IA. Nov. 8, 1858.

'Cecil will not be represented, as her citizens seem not to be sufficiently interested to call a county meet-ing for the purpose of sending delegates.'

We closed, late last evening, one of the largest town in this State. Charles L. and Sarah P. Remond occupied most of that session of the Convention. On Saturday evening, the boisterous weather the state of the convention. On Saturday evening, the boisterous weather the state of the convention. THE 'MUDSILL' ORATOR. - Senator Hammond of Saturday every body at home; and on Sunday morning, we attempted no meeting. But in the afternoon, we assembled in Morrill's Hall, which was well filled with an belief that it is 'the destiny of African slavery to carnest and attentive audience. Rev. Mr. Wheelock, extend over the whole world, wherever climate and soil the Unitarian clergyman, omitted his afternoon sertially destined as 'hewers of wood and drawers of vices, and invited his congregation to attend our meet-ing. He needs no commendation from me for devot- the decree established.' Senator Hammond is eviing his splendid talents and ministerial influence to dently a gentleman of great ideas, and does not mean the great cause of humanity, rather than shriveling to have his mind cramped by the foolish notions of the great cause of humanity, rather than shriveling to have his mind cramped by the foolish notions of marking. the rest of mankind .- Salem Register. creed and sect. Ministers and ministerial influence

abound hereabouts; but bigotry and bitterness towards all true reform and progress are the prevailing characteristics. So that the pulpit of Mr. Wheelock is literally to light shining in a dark place. ANOTHER VIRGINIAN BANISHED .- Captain William his wife and children North, went himself to Rich-mond, and thence wrote several letters to the Mayor every part, and at an early hour; very many not of Norfolk expressing his desire to submit to a trial, being able to obtain seats. Mr. Remond never was more able and impressive, not could he have wished a more attentive audience. Miss Remond was also fruitless. As a last resort, he returned to Norfolk, heard with profound interest, while in her earnest and but was received with such hostile demonstrations winning manner she portrayed the wrongs the slave-He now intends to institute a suit in the United States Court, in some other part of the State than Norfolk, claiming damages against that city to the

Norfolk, claiming damages against that city is amount of \$25,000.

The Captain had better save his money than to invest it in a law suit in the federal court. A man suspected of the offence alleged against him is also and the offence alleged against him is also alleged against him is also and the offence alleged against him is also alleged against him is alleged against him is alleged against him is alleged against him alleged against him is alleged against him alle hopeful and promising of the season; and, like that of the week before, in Weare, was a good assurance that though New Hampshire has no State Anti-Slav- ways condemned, whether innocent or guilty.

States in her interest in and devotion to the genuine Governor this year (1858) have been received from all the towns in the State but Dighton, and show the cuse her short comings, when kindly reminded of following result :- Banks, 67.167; Beach, 38.004; them, (by those who have no partialities, and can have none, but who criticise all alike as there seems 29.163; Banks' majority over all, 17,211. 11,952. Banks' plurality over Beach, Last year (1857) the votes were—Banks, 60,797; Gardner, 37,596; Beach, 31,760; Swan, 213; Scatneed or propriety,) on the ground that she is no worse

Our meetings, wherever held of late, have been MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED-ALL REPUBLIwell attended, and every way encouraging; and now AN. Dist. 1, Thos. D. Eliob, New Bedford, 3000 plurality; 2, James Buffington, Fall River, 4100; that the annual political carnival is over in Massachusetts, and the worshippers of that shrine have re tired to their usual torpidity, for the next eleven

James F. Adams, Quincy, 2600; 4, Alexander H. Rice, Boston, 1000; 5, Anson Burlingame, Cam-bridge, 435; 6, John B. Alley, Lynn, 2600; 7, Daniel W. Gooch, Melrose, 3200; 8, Charles R. Train, Framonths, I trust we shall be able there, as elsewhere, mingham, 2500; 9, Eli Thayer, Worcester, 4400; 10, Charles Delano, Northampton, 4800; 11, Henry L. Dawes, North Adams, 2900. All the above hay a clear majority, except Mr. Rice.

JUDGE LORING. Referring to the overwhelming vote given to Gov. Banks at the late election in Mas sachusetts, 'Byles,' the Boston correspondent of the New York Tribune, makes the following seasonable reference to the discarded Judge Loring :-

. The Judge Loring question, I trust, is put forever at rest by the general result of the election in the State. This has been made the chief argument for the and his friends at home may suppose that relaxation removal of Gov. Banks and the defeat of the Repubfrom labor is the eause; but of the fact that he is licans, so that this election may be regarded as an apmuch improved in health, there is no doubt. He was about leaving Aix for Paris when last heard from.

And as they gave Gov. Banks 30,000 more votes than Mr. Beach, and some 50,000, more or less, over Mr. E. H. HEYWOOD, at the request of friends of Representative and Senator who was in-nomination awrence, and 16,000 majority over both, and as every the cause, will hold himself in readiness to speak for the slave as opportunities may be presented. He has nearly so, the Grand Inquest of the People may be 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-office address, for the present, will be Hubbards-office address, for the present, will be Hubbardsconsidered as having been held, and the verdict 'sarr ince at his Massachusetts' parlor. To relieve himself of a debt incurred in pursuing

his studies, Mr. H. will be glad to speak before Ly-Hon. D. Wilmot.—The Hon. David Wilmot has been reflected President Judge of the District comceums, if occasion is offered. His subject for the coming winter will be, Individualism and Institutionposed of the counties of Susquehanna and Bradford, by a vote of 7,687 to 3,057, cast for Patrick, his Demperatic competitor. NOTICE .- The Board of Managers of the Massa-

In the whole history of this country, there never was an administration so abhorred in the free States as the present. Franklin Pierce was a favorite with the people compared with James Buchanan, and John Tyler never knew such defeats as are coming to the democracy from every quarter. Applications for her services should be addressed

A rare collection of seventy-seven U. S. cents, of ancient date, was sold in Philadelphia on Monday for the sum of \$128.68. One Washington cent of 1792, of extremely rare die, brought \$28.60. Nine-teen pieces brought \$106.03. The purchasers were

Elijah Prattis, a colored man, was tried at the last court at Dover, Delaware, for the crime of having a gun in his possession, found guilty, and fined twenty dollars and costs of prosecution.

F. H. Underwood, Esq., one of the editors of the Atlantic Monthly, and who has lectured heretofore with success, will repeat this winter his lecture on Authors and Authorship in this country.' For this, his long connection with a publishing house, and his last year's experience, give him unusual advantages.

The Case of Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch .- It is currenty reported in the circles of the Spiritualists, that the lifticulties existing between Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch, the celebrated trance lecturer, and her husband, have been adjusted upon a basis of separation. The matter was referred, by mutual agreement, to three emi-nent gentlemen of New York, who are identified with Spiritualism, both Mrs. Hatch and her husband agreeing to abide the decision. After a hearing, the referees decided in favor of a separation, and that Mrs. Hatch be paid \$700 by her husband. It is said that the net receipts of the lady's lecturing tour have amounted to \$6000.

Postage .- The revenue of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, according to the semi-official statement, was \$7,495,048. The highest amount received from any one State was derived from New York, viz., \$1453,711; the next highest contributor was Pennsylvania, \$617,766; Massachusetts third, \$595,633; Ohio fourth, \$503,019; laine furnished \$153,132; N. Hampshire, \$105,114; Vermont, \$100,379; Rhode Island, \$61,044; Con-necticut, \$199,324. The office expenses of the De-partment were \$3,453,444. To this are to be added

plantation. They are intended for a slave, who is also a negro-driver or overseer, and measure nineteen and and a half inches in length, with a corresponding

Hoops under the Bann.—The resolutions of the Mi-ami Conference of the Church of the United Brethren, declaring the wearing of crinoline incompatible with a true Christian profession, seem to be rigidly enforced by the authorities of that denomination. At a camp-meeting of the United Brethren recently held near West Baltimore, Montgomery county, Ohio, Bishop Russell forbade any one with hoops on to partake of the sacrament, affirming that they would not be wel-come at the table of the Lord.—Baltimore American.

China.—The last census taken by order of the Emperor of China gives 415,000,000 inhabitants of the Empire, and 1,648,814 in Pekin.

A Curiority.—A child four years old, with a fine growth of beard and whiskers, is on exhibition in New York.

Lord Brougham completed his eighticth year on Sunday, the 19th ult. The train which brought Gen. Williams from Island Pond to Portland, on Saturday last, was just three hours, running time—distance, 149 miles.

Choate's Opinion of a Desperate Case.—The eight mutineers and murderers of the whale ship Junior are soon to be tried. I believe it was of the ringleader of this gang that Mr. Choate said, the other day, a most significant thing. 'What!' said he in reply to a statement as to the desperate condition of the fellow, 'hands dripping with blood, and no money! He's a lost man! '—Boston cor. N. Y. Tribune.

Cheating the Tailor .- Humboldt says that he met one day, in his travels, an Indian who had painted his body so as to represent a blue jacket and trowsers with black buttons.

Population of Europe, 272,000,000; of Asia, 720,000,000; of America, 200,000,000; of Africa, 89,000,000; of Australia, 2,000,000. Total population of the globe, 1,283,000,000.

Arrival of Coolies at Havana .- The British screen Cleopatra arrived Oct. 22, in 142 days from Amoy, with 374 coolies, apprenticed for eight years' labor. Seventy-six of the cargo had died on the voyage, although it occupied only 107 days. On the 24th, another British steamer, the Scotia, in 121 days from Hong Kong with 420, 11 Hong Kong, with 430 coolies, arrived, having lost 124

New York.—The Albany Evening Journal says the Congressional vote in New York shows an anti-Lecompton majority of over 60,000. Some of the districts give immense majorities that way.

IF The Charleston Mercury is especially indignant at Jefferson Davis for making a Union speech at Boston. It even calls him a 'Union Mormon,' and says that he has been indulging in 'Black Republican

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, donation, Collections by Parker Pillsbury. At Concord, N. H., Weare, "Leominster, Mass., Princeton,

North Attleboro',

Worcester Co. North Division A. S. Society, Mr. Stephenson, West Newton, Mass., Mr. Lambert, " Collections in Vermont, by Sallie Holley. West Windsor \$1 90 Woodstock West Randolph 3 63 Randolph Randolph Brookfield

Snowsville Williamstown Northfield Barre East Orange Washington 1 56 South Ryegate Topsham Peacham Danville North Danville Waterford 6 52 Concord McIndoes Falls Alex. Gilchrist Bradford St. Johnsbury St. Johnsbury Centre Wheelock Burke Sutton Coventry Falls Irasburgh Charleston 1 22 with success .- Practical Christian. 12 00 East Craftsbury Albany South Troy A. C. Babbitt Jay Coolidge Wall 3 42 South Hardwick Wolcott 7 00 Hydepark Waterbury Morristown 6 02 Waitsfield Total. \$215 00

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S CLAIMS TO EDUCATION.

MRS. DALL'S LECTURES. MERCANTLE HALL. Mrs. Dalt will deliver a course of lectures at Mercantile Hall, Summer street, on three successive Monday evenings, to commence at half past 7.

Nov. 15th. Individuals whose lives modify Public Opinion, and exhibit the Spirit of the Age—Mary Wolatonecraft. Sidney Morgan, Anna Jameson, Charlotte Bronte, and Margaret Fuller. Tickets to the course for sale at Urbino's Foreign Bookstore, 19 Winter street, and at the door, 50 cts.

each.
Editors, Reporters, Clergymen and other Lecturers will find free tickets at both places.
Single admission, 25 cts. Doors open at half-past 6.

LIBERAL LECTURES. JOSEPH BARKER, the Reformed Clergyman, will

FRENCH REVOLUTION. st the Lecture Room of Music Hall, in Boston, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 16, at half-past 7 o'clock. Tickets 10 cts., to defray expenses.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

JAMES HOFF. Tickets 10 cts., to defray expenses.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings,
November 17th, 18th and 19th, Mr. Barker will lec-

ture at Mercantile Hall, No. 16 Summer street, at half-past 7 o'clock, upon the following topics :-17th. Free Thought and Free Speech. 18th. The Perplexities and Sorrows of a Christian

Life.

19th. The Cause and Cure of Infidelity. All persons interested in a free and fearless discus-sion of Biblical subjects are invited to attend.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON will deliver a lecture on American Slavery in the Methodist meeting-house at PORT NORFOLK, on SUNDAY EVENING next. Nov. 14, at 7 o'clock.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massa usetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows : Sunday, November 21.

PARKER PILLSBURY, Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-Friday, Nov. 12. Tuesday, " 16. East Abington,

NASHUA.-An Anti-Slavery meeting will be held at Nashua, N. H., on Sunday, 28th inst., and will be attended by Charles L. Remond and Sahan

P. REMOND, on behalf of the American Slavery So-OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIE-TY.—A quarterly meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the Town Hall, PEM-BROKE, on Sunday, Nov. 14th, commencing at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., which all friends of the cause

f freedom and humanity are invited to attend.
PARKER PILLSBURY, CHARLES L. REMOND, and other speakers, are expected to be present.

BOURNE SPOONER, President. SAMUEL DYER, Sec'ry.

THE SEVENTH LECTURE before the Salem Female Anti-Slavary Society will be given at Lyceum Hall, on Sunday evening, Nov. 14, at 7 o'-clock, by Miss Sarah P. Remond, of Salem. Sin-

gle tickets at the door, 10 cts.

CAROLINE BALCH, Sec'y. ABINGTON FAIR .-- The Anti-Slavery

riends in Abington will hold their annual FAIR in Union Hall, North Abington, on Christmas Week, commencing on Sunday evening, and continuing through the week.

Donations of goods or articles for the Refreshment Table will be thankfully received by the Committee.

Communications may be addressed to Mrs. E. M. RANDALL, North Abington.

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

Dr. Symington Brown's new lecture, entitled Chemistry no Mystery, is now ready for delivery be-

fore Lyceums, &c.
REPERENCES.—Wendell Phillips, Alderman Wightman, Rev. Thomas Starr King, Dr. J. V. C. Smith. Letters addressed to Dr. Symington Brown, 15 Congress street, Boston, will be promptly answered.

PLACES WANTED.

A colored man, who has for many years been employed as porter in a wholesale store in Boston, and has good recommendations, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation, or otherwise, where he could make himself generally useful. A colored lad, well disposed and ambitious to ex

cel, desires a chance to learn a good trade.
Enquire of WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.
October 29.

The Post Office Address of A. T. Foss, during the fall and winter, will be Chicago, Ill., care of J. W. Loomis. DIED-In Nantucket, October 29th, Mrs. Anna wife of Rev. James E. Crawford, aged 54.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of parcels of land are hereby offered for sale to persons of liberal and reformatory ideas and tendencies, sympathizing with the fundamental principles and general objects of the Hopedale Community. These parcels, lying in and contiguous to the Village of Hopedale, Milford, Mass., and constituting a part of the original Community tiguous to the Village of Hopedale, Milford, Mass, and constituting a part of the original Community Domain, are of different sizes, ranging from two to twenty acres, and present a good variety of tillage and pasturage, together with some woodland—most of the tillage being under a high state of cultivation—and are designed either for simple building lots, or for small farms, as may suit different classes of purchasers. Upon some of them are pleasant dwellings, and tenements in the village may be rented by those unprepared to buy or creet buildings. In the immediate vicinity there is a Foundry, suitable shop-room and power, and an unoccupied Mill-privilege, rendering the location a favorable one for Mechanics either to commence or continue a business, and especially for the location a favorable one for Mechanics either to commence or continue a business, and especially for those who may desire to combine with their usual avocations such horticultural employment as health, pleasure, or profit may dictate. Persons also of literary inclinations and pursuits may obtain that quiet retirement and the opportunity for active, out-door manual or other exercise necessary to the highest usefulness and success in their chosen field of labor. And the state of any or all of the class to whom the lands are offered, any or all of the class to whom the lands are offered, who may desire for themselves and families the superior moral and social influences of Hopedale, or who may wish to secure for their children the advantages of the Hopedale Home School—a flourishing Institution of much excellence, both in its general character and in its methods of instruction, designed to aid in

and in its methods of instruction, designed to aid in the attainment of a thorough, symmetrical, and prac-tical Education—will find here unusual inducements for making themselves a Home.

These lands are within two miles of the Milford Station on the Boston and Worcester R. R., by which communication may be had three times a day with Boston and the principal thoroughfares of New Eng-

Prices reasonable, and terms of payment suited to the circumstances of any honest, industrious, economi-cal family.

For further particulars and all necessary informs ion, inquire of E. D. DRAPER,
Oct. 29, 1858. Hopedale, Milford, Mass. ion, inquire c HOPEDALE LANDS OPENED FOR SETTLE

MENT. We bespeak attention to Br. E. D. Draper's advertisement as above, offering for sale sundry parcels of Hopedale land. Some two years since, when most of the Joint Stock Property of the Hopedale Community was individualized and divided was individualized and divided among the stock-hold 7 20 ers, a large portion of the Community Domain went
2 33 legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper.
2 89 He has recently caused his lands to be surveyed into homesteads of from two to twenty acres each, with a homesteads of from two to twenty acres each, with a view to effer them for sale to persons friendly to our distinguishing principles, who may choose to settle in our midst. We hope that a goodly number of friends, cherishing a general sympathy with our people, and desiring to give their children the advantages of our tweeteness of the new opening. Seeing that we must be disappointed in not realizing the Unitary social arrangements, the anticipation of which originally attracted us hither, the next best thing is, to see as good to the see as the seed of the seed of the seed of the next best thing is, to see as good to the seed of the next best thing is, to see as good to the seed of the next best thing is, to see as good to the seed of the next best thing is, to see as good to the seed of the next best thing is, to see as good to the seed of the next best thing is, to see as good to the seed of the next best thing is, to see as good the seed of the next best thing is, to see as good the seed of the next best thing is, to see as good the seed of the next best thing is, to see as good the next best thing is, to see as good the next best thing is, to see as good the next best thing is, to see as good the next best thing is, to see as good the next best thing is, to see as good the next best thing is, to see as good the next best thing is, to see as good the next best thing is, to see a seed the next best thing is, to see as good the next best thing is the next best thing is, to see as good the next best thing is, the nex a Neighborhood built up as circumstances will allow.
We are therefore pleased with Br. Draper's new plan
of offering small homesteads for sale to our friends 2 31 scattered abroad. May the movement be crowned

1 85 DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. 0 50 The editor of the 'Flag of our Union' says in his paper of July 17, 1858 : \_ The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands who have experienced entire cure from Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Pulmonary Disease generally by the use of his Balsam. The invalid need not fear to give this preparation a careful trial, as we speak from experience. More than ten years since, the editor of this paper tested its excellence by individual trial in his family, with the most surprising results, as a curative

> Cases of Consumption and Whooping Cough Cured. The following, from a highly respectable gentleman, speaks for itself:-

for pulmonary disease."

\* KEYPORT, N. J., May 20, 1858. S. W. Fowln & Co., - Gentlemen :- This certifier that I was for many years afflicted with a disease of the lungs until I became so weak that it was with difficulty I could walk. My cough during this time was very severe, causing me frequently to raise great quantities of blood, attended with profuse night

After using various remedies to no purpose, I was advised to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I did so, and before using the first bottle I was entirely re-

tored to perfect health and strength. I would also mention that this Balsam cured a little

None genuine unless signed 'I. BUTTS' on the

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers in Medicine in nearly every town in New England.

TWO FREE LECTURES EVERY WEEK,

AT LINDEN HALL, 16 SUMMER ST., BOSTON,

BY MISS S. D. CARMAN, Physiological, Mechanical & Pathological Physician

On THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, to Gentlemen and Ladies, and on FRIDAY AFTER-NOONS, at 3 o'clock, to Ladies only. The other

four days devoted to country practice.

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

of each and all.

The only scientific SKIRT SUPPORTER, with
Braces of all kinds, and CHAIRS to correct and support the Spine, for sale and fitted at her office, Linden Hall,—open only on Friday and Saturday, for patients and visitors, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

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

'Strike, but Hear!'

JUST PUBLISHED, in handsome form, a full Report of the proceedings of the late RUTLIAND (FREE) CONVENTION, containing the discussions on The Bible, Marriage, Slavery, Woman's Rights, Spiritualism, Free Trade, Shakerism, Education, &c. &c., by S. B. Brittan, Andrew Jackson Davis, H. C. Wright, Rev. A. D. Mayo, George Sennott, Joel Tif-

Wright, Rev. A. D. Mayo, George Sennott, Joel Ilf-fany, Parker Pillsbury, Stephen S. Foster, Miles Grant, Frederick W. Evans, Mrs. F. D. Gage, Mrs. E. L. Rose, Mrs. Mary F. Davis, Mrs. Eliza Farn-ham, and many others. The book contains nearly 200 pages, large octavo. Price, in paper, 50 cents; in cloth, 67 cts.—postage, 10 cents. The usual discount to the trade, for cush.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHAMPOOING AND HAIR-DYEING.

MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Madam Carrons and the public, that she has removed to 323 Washington st., and 20 West st.; where will be found her Restorative, the most celebrated in the world, as it prevents hair from turning gray, and produces new in all diseases of the scalp. She stands second to n all diseases of the scalp. She stands second to none in Hair-Dyeing and Champooing. Ladies waited on at their residences, either in or

out of town.

Hair dressed in the latest style. She can refer to the first people in the cities of Boston, Providence, Worcester, and elsewhere. Come and try for your-

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

MAY be had at a great bargain, or would be ex-changed for a larger house, a substantially built Cottage House in Greenwood, near schools, and at a suitable distance from churches. Apply to RIPLEY & CO., Printers, 15 Corgress street, Hoston.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS: 

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

HATR RESTORER

WORLD'S Hair Dressing.

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION!!

THE Restorer, used with the Zylobalsamum or Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or scalp, and RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLORY

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN. REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Lancashire, says- 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After us-

ing them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is 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. Al-J. H. EATON, Pres. Union Univ., Tenn. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, not-

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

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y. 'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and also to acknowledge its curing my grayness and baldness." REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. 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. Allen'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 dve.' 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 acquaint-

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

REV. WM. PORTEUS, Stanwich, Ct. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have met my most sanguine expectations in causing my hair to grow where it had fallen."

REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. 'I know 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.

Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.'

We might quote from others of the numerous letters we have and are constantly receiving, but we deemthe above sufficient to convince the most skeptical thatwe have at least the best preparations in the world forthe hair of the young or old. We manufacture no other preparations. Occupying the large building, at the of Broome and Elizabeth streets, exclusively for office, salesroom and manufactory, we have no time or inclination to engage in other manufactures.

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

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

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

GENUINE

has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bot-tles. Restorer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 355 words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 355
Broome Street, New York, blown on them. The Balsam
bottles are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Allen's
World's Balsam, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown
on them. Circulars around bottles copyrighted. None
other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence.

Some dealers to the control of the street of the st 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 francy goods dealer. Address all letters for information to

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer Depot NO. 355 BROOME STREET, MAY. 17, .... 1 128 (122)

WM. L. GARRISON:

excellent
d Soogs,
It gives
iments of
he result
he result
y all the
branches

it, that is on of the on of the on of the on of the eign Missing Missi on is a re-nn abuse, are alleged of course, one of its

a? Those upon the seir anger, pointment, a slave to herland of nurch offer ry or penng church did it in a

oses. The calling the one Chris-, or sell his they will wastes his cified, they or this, the the Inderesent those ed\_ What

ans have no missionaries itory of the ver claimed is, that they istians, and hoctaw and gathered by lers at all— older is un-t, in all cir-

statements.

of the withhe Cherokee ve statement ble with the ey do not sc-ent or neces-es to the de-

Moderator, any person slaveholder, n PATTERNS, nion of the ts and chil-me of those press INJUNC-

f slavery, u

w missions-RY, ALPRED IKIN, C. C. PELAND, and sent from J. TO USE TER

story of our and are con-ng slaves as ir masters to of piety, and THE Aros100.
by virtue of e are taught b.
a, has, for a of God, it is ANTS OF THE IM. AS WELL IT. — p. 101.

onaries have sition before e charge of ways mainto alavery.

the mouth

the Indian ng State. have slave-e the credit.

mits it.

nber, is re-

in admitting rd in allow-an principle r removal of

## POETRY.

For the Liberator. THE ATLANTIC CABLE. Glory be to God on high! In his mercies ever kind; Distant lands he bringeth nigh, As the cable's lengths unwind.

Glory to our Father be; Thanks to his paternal care, Who the dangers of the sea Bade this noble work to spare.

Peace on earth-good will to men'-Flashed those glorious words with speed Swifter far than voice or pen-· Peace, good will in word and deed.

Peace on earth ! all strife must cease, As that small but mighty chain Nations binds in love and peace, In one family again.

Peace in every sacred dome, Where men worship God above; Peace in every happy home ; Peace, good will, true household love! JANE ASHRY. Tenterden, (England.)

For the Liberator. TRUE PHILANTHROPY. His is a philanthropic breast That throbs for man, where'er distrest; That heedeth every sufferer's sigh, And tries his burning tears to dry.

A FIRLD may Ocean's bosom bare, And lay his coiling cable there-That great ones may display their powers, And spend in talk their princely dowers: 'Twere godlike more to draw a plan To free despised and suffering man.

Above the boasted cable's home The wily slavers widely roam ; In darkest cells is man confined, And sgile limbs the irons bind.

The Church-the State-the country too, All help this hellish work to do; And they are infidels (?) who plead For the poor Afric in his need! Behind the Church, that bulwark strong,

The vilest passions there find rest, And sinners there are owned and blest. How much of pride-what haughty airs, The Church in its assemblage wears! In jewels and in broadcloth fine

Lies all the humble negro's wrong;

The meek disciples (?) walk and shine. Ah! how unlike the Son of God, Who life's dark pathway meekly trod! No costly dress did him array, Nor altar high his form display ; No day too sacred for His deed, Nor cry so low but He could heed.

But there are hearts of native mould, Worth more than mines of purest gold-Souls that will speak, of creeds despite, And plead for God and human Right.

The laurel won on battle-field, The greatest treasure earth can yield, Is naught compared with even a tear Shed for a suffering being here.

No nobler work can man employ Than blighting slavery to destroy: May every freedom-loving one Fight nobly till this work is done!

Manchester, October, 1858.

HYMN.

BY MISS ANNA GARDNER, OF NANTUCKET. From our sea-beaten island, Father, to thee we sing ! Thou great celestial Centre, Whence all our blessings spring ! Rich choral voices mingle In earth, and air, and sca : And with a ceaseless cadence Of praise ascend to thee.

For smiling meads and uplands, And flowers of every hue-For golden-tinted fruitage, Accept the tribute due. For seed-time and for harvest, And the rich, fragrant sod,-For sunshine and for flowers, We bless 'our fathers' God !"

Stern Time, with stately paces, Describes the circling year; Spring's genial breath effaces Each trace of Winter drear. Then Summer comes with flowers, Autumn with fruits and grain; And bounteous crowns the hours Of snow-clad Winter's reign.

Thus we would crown life's winter With wisdom's hoarded sheaves; Each noble, generous effort For age a chaplet weaves; And when at length the Resper In Death's pale form shall come, We would be waiting READY For our great ' Harvest Home' !

WE TOO HAVE OUR AUTUMNS. COLL OF BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. We, too, have autumns, when our leaves

Drop loosely through the dampened air, When all our good seems bound in sheaves, And we stand resped and bare. Our seasons have no fixed returns,

Without our will they come and go; At noon our sudden summer burns, Ere sunset all is snow. But each day brings less summer cheer,

Crimps more our ineffectual spring, And something earlier every year Our singing birds take wing. As less the olden glow abides,

And less the chillier heart aspires, With drift-wood beached in past spring-tides We light our sullen fires.

By the pinched rushlight's starving beam We cower, and strain our wasted eight, To stitch youth's shroud up, seam by seam, In the long arctic night.

It was not so-we once were young-When Spring, to womanly Summer turning, Her dewdrops on each grass-blade strung, In the sunrise burning. We trusted then, aspired, believed

That earth could be re-made to-morrow :-Ah, why be ever undeceived? Why give up faith for sorrow?

O, thou whose days are yet all spring. Trust, blighted once, is past retrieving; Experience is a dumb, dead thing, The victory's in believing.

NONE SHALL SOW IN VAIN. Up, then, to work again la God's word is given
That none shall sow in vain, 210. 329 But find his ripened grain Garnered in heaven.

## The Liberator.

A PRO-SLAVERY CHRISTIANITY AS SEEN IN POLITICS.

In a Republican Government, the only hope of its success and perpetuity is in the intelligence and integrity of the people. The people having the power to rule are the legislators, and therefore upon their consciences is the responsibility of a good or bad governknow how to legislate so as to secure equal rights and questions were put, and the same answers were given, ment; but if they are not intelligent, they may not privileges to all; putting themselves under the control of a few, who may be wise and virtuous, or wise and corrupt; for political wisdom does not guarantee that a man shall be good. If the people are wanting in integrity, then each one, acting wholly upon his selfishness, drives the best trade he can, no matter if it be at the sacrifice of the rights of all others, if it but bring to him the desired end; and often it is that those who are most blatant for liberty are as destitute of true patriotism and the principles of equal rights as a Southern slaveholder is of the spirit of Jesus. But the worst kind of political corruption is that

which appears in the name of Christianity, using that as a cloak, whereby they may lead the ignorant into the support of measures which accrue to their own selfish interest, though diametrically opposed to the spirit of true liberty, and much more so to the teachings of Christ, their great namesake. If this kind of corruption were isolated, there would be less occasion to rebuke it, but as it is prevalent in our country, stretching all over the land, from South to North, and from East to West, wherever there is such a thing as a political party or a church, it cries out to every well-wisher to truth and right to lift his voice and might against it. When we see intelligent church-members, teachers in our Sabbath schools, who lift up their voices in solemn prayer to God for the conversion of the scholars of their classes, eating bread and drinking wine once a quarter, in commemoration of the death of their dear Lord and Savior, going out through all the rest of the week speaking lies, playing upon the hopes and fears of the selfish, unprincipled and ignorant, to secure their votes for men and measures which are as unlike to God and liberty as darkness is to light-doing all this, while they bear the name of Christians,-what, I say, can we think of a church that harbors them, a minister who will administer the sacrament to them, or of the religion which they profess? When we see, as we did at our last election, men who pray at their family alters morning and night, coming to the polls and casting their votes with a party that seeks to extend the 'sum of all villanies' over the whole country, and who by its champions are bold to put forth the damnable doctrine, that 'slavery is the normal condition of poor whites as well as blacks,' it makes the whole heart sick, and drives the honest man from such a throne of grace and such a religion, into eternal opposition to them. When we see ministers of the gospel choice of their words in reprobation of the crime of human slavery, for fear of giving offence to some of their pro-slavery brethren, or going still further in truckling to this mighty power in our nation by raising an excuse for the slaveholder, predicated upon the Bible, or fellowshipping as good Christians those who hold their brother man in bonds, the heart cries out instinctively, Away with such ministers and teachers; for the more you have of them, the more danger to liberty and religious freedom!' When we see a whole church more interested in building up a sanctuary in which they may unite with pro-slavery Christians in worshipping the God of their church than in disabusing the minds of each other on this sin and curse of our country, or saving the ignorant from the wily clap-traps of their proslavery brothers, then I think such a church is a whited sepulchre, full of dead men's bones.' When we see religious newspapers advertising the Christianity of James Buchanan, (?) because he gave his presonce for a few times in a modern business man's prayer-meeting, though he never offered a prayer, I think that those religious papers think more of popularity and a big name than they do of honest men.

That this kind of truckling in the church is not cipator, ' breaking every yoke, and letting the oppreswho seek to subsidize her holy calling to such vile purposes, or farewell to her great name. Man will be free, if he have to reach freedom over the ruins of the G. W. M.

church. Ellsworth, (Me.) Oct. 1, 1858.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN NEW YORK -GERRIT SMITH-AUTOCRACY.

WEST WINFIELD, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1858. DEAR GARRISON :

I have spent two weeks, and am to spend two more, in Oneida, Herkimer, Chenango, Otsego, Madison and Oswego counties in Central New York. I ave, in public meetings, in social parties and in prirate families, been brought into intimate relations with the spirit of the people, so far as slavery is conerned. The excitement is very great in all Central the Liberator. nd Western New York. I have lectured, also, in hautauoue, Erie and Niagara counties.

In all directions, in every town and village, and in Democracy and Republicanism, each striving, without the least regard to truth or justice, to blacken the to anti-slavery lecturers, even when their entrance in haracter of the other. Democrats do not scruple at objected to by many of the brethren. There happenhe grossest lies to diminish the Republican vote; ed to be a young man lecturing there in behalf of Lepublicans stick not at any amount of falsehood, Elihu Burritt's scheme of compensation. He failed owever glaring, to gain an advantage over the Dem- to create any sensation, and only interested his excrats. Both parties are debauching the conscience xtent. Next Tuesday, Nov. 2d, the final struggle is Louisiana slavery, and was about sending to Oberlin

apporter; to hunt and return all fugitive slaves; to resulted in crowding the Academy. educe the entire colored population to slavery, and I the white laborers of the North as well as of the Livonia were we indebted for what of encouragement who connives at the enslaving of one, does go for en-

lavery. The party goes only for the non-extension for the friends of humanity, all over the Union. to f slavery into territory where the people do not imitate. rant it. They pledge themselves to let it alone where it is, and to let it go and to keep it wherever the people wish it. 'If the people of Kansas want the last evening, in the Baptist church, was crowded playery, let them have it,' says the Republican party; with anxious and interested listeners. we do not object. If the majority want slavery, they the majority. If the majority in Massachusetts or vew York decide in favor of slavery, it is right that they should have it.' Such is the Republican party. an such a party hope to array the North against sla-

But the result is inevitable from the fundamental rinciple of the party, that the majority shall rule.
This is the basis of the political parties in this coun-7. If the principle be a true one, and the voice of t to majority of voters be the voice of God—as both parties allow, so far as political life is concerned parties allow, so far as political life is concerned—
i, en slavery must go where the majority calls for it,
The rule of the majority—the subjection of the mislavery meetings.

nority—this is the law of political life in this nation. How can any man ever join a party, or a State or nation on that principle? No honest man can, without injury to his moral nature and his manhood. Come out from among such organizations, all ye who would be men and women, and who respect yourselves mor than institutions!

But the Gerrit Smith party-can we not honestly join that? Gerrit Smith addressed, or rather was cat echised by the voters of Otsego county yesterday, ir Cooperstown; the day before, by the voters in Chenango county, in Norwich. Essentially the same as were put and answered in Rochester, a few weeks since, an account of which appeared in the Liberator. The sum of it all is, that Gerrit Smith sets up his own will, or decision, as to what is true or false in principle, and right or wrong in practice, as the only rule by which to govern his political life. The decision of one man, and that man Mr. Smith himself, is to be his only law of life, as Governor, instead of the decision of a majority of voters. He substitutes Autocracy for Democracy. This is the basis of Mr. Smith's movement. God is to be the law of life for him as Governor, but always God as apprehended and interpreted by Gerrit Smith. If he swears to support the Constitution, it is only as he understands it; he simply swears to execute on the State only what he deems to be right. If he swears to execute the laws, it is only such laws as he deems just. He calls on the people to trust him with the sword and purse of the State, to enable him to compel them to do what he, Gerrit Smith, thinks right, and to prevent them from doing what he thinks wrong. Written laws and constitutions are nothing to him, as Governor except so far as he sees them to be just and right Thousands are being convinced of the soundness of this rule of political life-that a man, as legislator Governor, or President, should make his own convictions his sole rule of life; that no man should ever ake an office except on condition that, in his official life, his own conviction as to the true, right and just is to be his only rule of action.

It is a glorious principle-a just and a true on Man, as a Legislator, Governor, Judge or President should never do that which it would be wrong for him to do as a man. I wish Gerrit Smith would con vince every man and woman in New York of the sa credness of this principle. But his error is, in seek ing to get possession of the sword and purse of the State, that he may compel all the people into subject tion to what he deems just and right. He would be invested with power to force upon all his convictions of truth and right, and compel all to see and worship God as he sees and worships him. His conception of love, of truth, of justice, of humanity-of Gon-he would enforce upon the State at the point of the bayonet, and by cannon balls and bomb shells. Stripped of the sword and purse, the people of this State would be greatly improved by making Gerrit Smith Governor; but, with the sword and purse, to enable him to execute his will and sense of right, though, in regard to slavery, and many other things, his will might be true and right, yet his rule would be an absolute oneman power-an Autocracy, in a more absolute sense than the rule of the Emperor of Russia, or of the

Grand Sultan. It is thought by many that Gerrit Smith will get forty thousand votes, and that he will be the means of defeating the Republican ticket, and of throwing the State into the hands of slave-hunting, borderruffian Democrats. If this should be the result, the Republicans will howl and gnash their teeth over the defeat, for they are very confident of success. They will let off broadsides at Mr. Smith in rapid and fierce

In one respect, candidates for other offices are imitating Mr. Smith, by submitting themselves to be questioned, in public meetings, by these whose votes they solicit. The candidate for Congress in Oneida county, Mr. Conklin, is asking from his constituents a most thorough investigation, by public questioning before all the people. The course is very popular, and all candidates for office must submit to it in this

Much interest is felt here about getting a State law for the protection of all fugitive slaves, and for the confined to a particular party is true. Then, if the arrest and punishment, as felons, of all kidnappers, by church would be clean of this great crime against whatever authority they may act. I know that tens Gcd and humanity, let her arise and wash herself of thousands in this State are ready to sign a petition beautiful garments of an Eman- to the Legislature for such a law. The movement only needs to be started by some energetic person or sed go free.' She must turn from the sanctuary all persons. Reverence for the Union is fast giving way to reverence for Man, and tens of thousands are feel-

ing, as well as saying, the preservation of the Union is not worth enslaving or killing a single human being Would that you could visit West Winfield! Many hearts here are ready to greet you, but they are all outside of the Church, and, for the most part, outside of political parties.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

SKETCH OF A TOUR TO THE WEST. **Déтвоіт**, Sept. 24, 1858.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: In company with Miss Frances Ellen Watkins, I have just concluded a series of anti-slavery meetings in Michigan, some account of which, with an occasional reference to persons and places, I submit for

Our first appointment, outside of Detroit, was in Southfield, where we availed ourselves of the hearty cooperation of Rev. J. S. T. Milligan and his faithful he cars and stages, I meet the agents and orators of band of Covenanters. A Mr. Green, also, having some interest in the Methodist church, bids welcome ceedingly small audiences when he presented the nd prostituting the morals of the people to a fearful case of a colored boy, whom he had redeemed from for education.

The Democrats boldly meet the issue in defence of Owing to some mistake, the notice for our meeting lavery. They boldly and frankly make over the en- at Birmingham had not been given, but on arriving ire North to the Slave Power, to be its firm, eternal there, the vigilant friends made special efforts, which

outh. This is the ground taken here, that slavery is our mission received in those towns. They have a he only true and natural condition of the laborer, be union meeting-house, which any three of the stocke black or white. This is even-handed, at least. I holders can open for lectures; and no meeting can be m glad that they apply slavery to whites as well as forbidden, except by their unanimous vote. This, of lacks. If one laborer is allowed to be enslaved, all course, insures free speech. The anti-slavery friends ught to be and must be. The man or the party in Farmington have another of these union meetinghouses-conditions the same; an example that the Waltons, the Laphams, and others, mean shall not The Republicans, as a party, say not a word against be lost for non-using, and one which it would be well

> Through the exertions mainly of Barton Durfee we had two excellent meetings in Northville; that on

At Adrian, a combination of unfavorable circum ave a right to have it, and the minority is bound to stances prevented the usual success. One of these ubmit and help sustain slavery, until they can change was that the ministers (including President Mahan) refused to read notices from their pulpits of any meetings appointed on the evenings of their church service.

In addition to the interest manifested by Edwin Comstock, Thomas Chandler, J. H. Philleo, Jacob Walton, and others, I take pleasure in mentioning the name of J. W. Johnson, a colored citizen, (Judge Taney to the contrary notwithstanding,) who exhibited a zeal in promoting our meetings truly commend-able. It is also due to Mrs. Mary E. Bibb (widow of

While sojourning in the family of Thomas and Jane Chandler, we were shown the writing-deek used by his sister, Elizabeth Margaret Chandler, with the manuscript effusions of prose and poetry which she so generously contributed to the Gensus of Universal Emancipation, and other periodicals, in the early days of the anti-slavery struggle. We visited her grave, and this privileged hour was one never to be forgotten, especially by Miss Watkins, from the coincidence of a love of the Muses, and the practice of total she of a love of the Muses, and the practice of total abstinence from slave-grown produce. The consecration of both on the altar of the slave's redemption was the life mission of the one, and is preëminently so of the other.

Miss Watkins's exertions in the lecturing field can not but yield an abundant anti-slavery harvest. Her audiences during this campaign were always so impressed as to urge her continuance, or at least promise of early return; and this tribute was not won at the sacrifice, of lowering the standard of radical anti-slavery, as the friends in more ways than one took occasion to testify. A colored American, and that one a woman, possessing the qualifications of Miss Watkins, laboring to ameliorate the condition of those with whom she is identified, at this time, perhaps, more than ever before, has attractions for any should woman returned over to her old home in Kentucky woman returned over to her old home in Kentucky more than ever before, has attractions for and should be heard by the masses. Her anti-slavery lectures embrace the following subjects-Slavery and its Allies; Christianity and Slavery; Lights and Shadows of American Institutions. She has others adapted for lyceums entitled-Reforms and Reformers; Human Progress; Home Culture; Philosophy of His-

Miss Watkins's volume of original poetry finds ready sale at her meetings, and is pronounced worthy of the mention made of her by John Dixon Long, in his 'Pictures of Slavery,' as follows-' The South has

In this vicinity, we also met Laura Haviland, whose name is a household word with many a fugitive slave whom she has helped to freedom-a mission in which she has been constant and active. Latterly, her exertions have been directed towards supplying comforts for Calvin Fairbanks, who has been incarcerated for six years, and has now fourteen years more to serve in a Kentucky prison on a charge of aiding the escape of slaves. She is not without hope that the term of his imprisonment may be reduced. God bless the effort ! The State of Michigan yet denies to her colored

citizens the elective franchise. In Detroit, they yet retain exclusive colored schools, though the Industrial School, I was told, made no complexional distinctions. Groceries are kept by colored men, excellently well stocked, and patronized by the neighborhood generally. One colored physician was working his way very successfully. One young colored mechanic was alternating with equal ability from the shoe-maker's bench to the tailor's shop-board. If not 'Jack local judge has overruled the harsh statute, so far at aud trades,' he certainly was master of two. I met three colored ladies who had displayed their own handy fancy-work at the Detroit State Fairs-two of whom had obtained premiums. One man had under tuition a juvenile class in music, and gave an exhibition of their improvement and his skill which reflected much credit upon both preceptor and pupils. this year. A few years since, he was claimed at the South as marketable commodity, but he now rejoices in the ownership of a homestead on free soil.

The colored man, Brawdy, who betrayed two his brethren into slavery, is now in Detfoit jail for threatening to shoot a colored friend who spoke to him on the street on his return from Cincinnati. A charge of kidnapping is also on file against him.

But this letter is already of sufficient length, and I reserve my Canada gleanings for another time. Remaining, faithfully yours,

Vane, hummin, but inhuman inseck, Yole se by lookin at the Allmynack That it's time to dee part onto Sum other climb. Jack froze-to-deth Is cummin for ye, and so yode better Go. Not that any boddy, evin the Smorlest boys, is afeard of one of Yer size. For an infant not moren 6
Years old cood nock ye half yore length.
But the fack is werre tired of yore attentions, Which air at onseizonable houwers of the Nite. Yore getting teejus, bobbin round A suckin uther peepils blud becos Your got none of your own to suck. Your immoral too. Yore kiting round Orl nite on a spree, and yore already week In the nee jints. Fewels goin to be hi, And yode better get down south of The line of Mason Dicksens stages, Where ye wont hev to bight thru

Why don't ye go !!!? The roze leave is fel To the ground, and orl Natur beckens ye awa Ive got up nites & gin ye a hint with the Fether duster to leaf my premises, and Ive wept at yore obstinatesy in stickin To my vanes. But its no use talkin The frost will soon destroy your use Fulness by nipping orff the end of Yore bills. Ye cant stand against Fate and cold wether, so clear Out! Skeeters, aw reservoir, Good buy, fairwell!

Religious.—The newspapers are after the Rev. Raiph Hoyt for accepting the offer of Lola Montez to lecture in aid of the rebuilding of his church in New York. in aid of the rebuilding of his church in New York. One says, 'We may soon expect a grand operatic matinee in aid of the funds for Archbishop Hughes's new cathedral; the play of 'Toodles' at Burton's to help up the spire of the new Methodist Church in Fourth Avenue; or a grand 'Virginis break-down' to raise funds to finish the tower of Dr. Bellows's church, a few paces lower down town. Sic vita.'

A Rapid Flight.—A German paper says the quick-est rate of locomotion, after the electric spark, light, sound, and cannon balls, is ascertained to be the flight sound, and cannon balls, is ascertained to be the flight of the swallow. One of these birds, liberated at Ghent, made its way to its nest at Antwerp, at the rate of 124 miles per minute.

Now Hampshire, " 25. Mississippi, New Hampshire, " 25. New York, Rhode Island, " 26. New

Woman Sentenced for Life.—Lydia Studley was de-livered up to the Court yesterday afternoon by her bondsmen, Messrs. Fessenden and Stafford. She was sentenced to confinement in the State Prison during the remainder of her natural life. While her doom the remainder of her natural life. While her doom was being pronounced, she exhibited no signs of emotion, and merely remarked that the sentence was hard, as she was innocent of the crime of which she had been convicted after an impartial trial, defended by able counsel. The scene in the court-room was one of great solemnity. Mrs. Studley is 65 years old.—Providence Tribune.

Russia is slowly but gradually awakening to intellectual life. In the course of last year, sixteen new journals were started, and 1426 original and 201 translated works were published; in addition, 1,613,000 tive Methodist Chapel, Walsall, England, was held on a recent Sunday, and it was observed in a somewhat novel fashion. In the morning, Mrs. Colley of what novel fashion. In the morning, Mrs. Colley of the public, in the afternoon, Rev.

Christians, or at least some of them, are no Christians, or at least some of them, are not over and above civil, notwithstanding their pretensions. Thus, the Christian Freeman (Universalist) uses the phrase 'Tom Paineism.' Now suppose, by way of illustration, that we should nickname the editor of the Freeman, and instead of saying the remarks of Sylvanus Cobb, should use the epithet, 'Sylv. Cobbism'? He would say at once it was ungentlemanly; and so it would be; but not so much for us to bickname him as it is for him to nickname Paine, for Paine is dead, and it is worse to abuse the dead than the living.—Boston Investigator.

Longevity.—Death has at last divided the oldest pair in the United States. Mrs. Ludwig Snyder died a few days since, in Burnside township, Clear-field county, Penn., at the sge of 108. Her husband, who is 112 years old, survives her.

The thirty colored persons who are to be sent out to Liberia by the Colonization Society sailed from Boston at five o'clock Saturday afternoon, in the steamer Joseph Whitney for Baltimore, from whence they sail immediately upon their arrival, in the Colonization ship Mary Caroline Stevens, for Monrovia.

A new telegraph cable between England and Holland has been successfully laid. It was the heaviest yet submerged, weighing 1260 tons, although the distance was only 140 miles.

woman returned over to her old home in Kentucky to see them. The meeting of this old woman with to see them. The meeting of this old woman with her children, after three years' of absence in Ohio, was very affecting, but their master immediately ordered her off the premises, and forbade her to see them again. This poor, comfortless black Rachel made a feeble effort, since she could not go to her children, to have them come to her in a land of freedom; but the was arrested dragged to a Kentucky isl she was arrested, dragged to a Kentucky jail, and will probably spend the remnant of her days in a Kentucky penitentiary. So much for the crime of a mother's love!—Cincinnati Gazette.

A Whole Family Burned to Death .- The house of his 'Pictures of Slavery,' as follows—'The South has given birth to but few poets, and among the best of these are Nathan C. Brooks, Amelia B. Welby, Edgar A. Poe, and Frances E. Watkins, all of Maryland.'

A Whole Family Burned to Death.—The house of Hiram Robinson, on the Kalamazoo plank road, eight miles from Grand Rapids, Michigan, was burned a few nights since, and Mr. Robinson, his wife and their two children, one an infant and the other a little girl about three years old, burned to death.

The Montreal Telegraph Company.—The Montreal Telegraph Company have successfully laid a cable across the Niagara river, to connect at Buffalo the Canada lines with the lines in the States. The cable is 2500 feet long, and has three conductors. The time occupied in laying it was eight minutes.

The city of St. Joseph, Mo., with 10,000 in-habitants, has not one public school, nor any place to

An American has just purchased, for 75,000 ranes, the famous chateau of 'Monte Christo,' near Saint Germain, which was built by M. Alexandre Dumas, at an expense of more than 400,000 francs.

Gov. Denver has written a farewell letter to the people, on resigning the Governorship of Kansas. He discourages the formation of a State Government in the present straightened state of the finances.

California law says neither negro, mulatto no Indian shall be accepted as evidence against a white man, either in civil or criminal suits; but lately, a to admit the testimony of the proscribed classes in all cases where they are the injured parties; and since then, colored evidence is freely accepted in the criminal courts, showing a revolution in public sentiment,

To It appears from the British game list, that no less than six elergymen of the Church of Englandhave taken out 'certificates' licensing them to sport

Slaveholders in the Northern States .- An investigation would doubtless show a large number of slave-holders resident of non-slaveholding States, and further, that they are deemed honorable men in the community, and pious members of our churches. As an example, Mrs. Swisshelm, who now edits the St. Cloud (Minnesota) Visitor, accuses one Mr. Calhoun, who took an active interest in organizing a Presbyte rian Church in that village, of holding and owning slave woman at the time, who, while in Minnesota, gave birth to a son, and that he has since taken both mother and son back to Tennessee, and left them there

FAREWELL TO THE BREETERS.

Surely, the following lyrical effusion 'speaks for itself' in such a manner that we need not pause to point out its seasonable beauties:

Vane, hymnic by the sure of the s

Tewksbury, where she had been for some months past, Eleanor Robinson, a mulatto, aged 104 years. She was born a slave in Stillwater, New York, and lived for many years a slave in Connecticut. Her childhood was passed in the days of the old French and Indian war, and her early womanhood in Revo lutionary times. Her memory continued apparently unimpaired, particularly of events running through the last one hundred years. Her eyesight was as good as that of elderly persons generally, and she was unusually fond of reading her hymn-book or other de-yotional works.—Lowell News.

The New Orleans Delta of the 23d ult. says A malignant cholera broke out among the slaves of a Jefferson parish planter, and in one day, eighty out of about one hundred on the place died of the pesti-

The wife of a well known citizen in Cincinnati, in relating a painful history of her domestic troubles to the Police Judge, stated that not a single word of onversation had passed between her and her husban for the past twenty years! They have lived in the same house together, and a part of the time dined at

Decline of the Friends.—One hundred and fifty MSS, have been received in England, in competition for the two prizes of 100 guiness and 50 guiness on The Decline of the Society of Friends. The essays thus sent are very varied in character, quality and length. Several of them are from America.

Selling White Persons .- A trial of vagrancy against our white women and one white man took place in the Circuit Court yesterday, and the jury's verdict was that they be sold for twelve months. This is the penalty prescribed by law, though cases of this kind are of very rare occurrence.—Louisville (Ky.) Journal. The Boston press will be represented in the next General Court by Charles Hale of the Advertiser, S. N. Stockwell of the Journal, and R. Wor-

thington of the Traveller. Thanksgiving.—Thanksgiving Day will be observed in the following States, by appointment of their several Executives, as follows:—

" 25. New Jersey, " 25. Pennsylvania,

The Richmond, Va., papers announce the de-cease of John M. Patton, Esq., on Friday last. He was a distinguished lawyer, and served some time in Congress from the Fredericksburg district. He was in the sixty-second year of his age. Mortality at New Orleans .- The total number of

deaths in the city of New Orleans for eighteen weeks, from June 27th to Oct. 24th, 1858, was 7280, a great mortality even in that ill-lated city. Of this number, 4547 were by yellow fever.

Roses in November.—Mr. J. M. W. Yerrinton, the well-known phonographic reporter, has at his residence in Chelsea, a prairie rose-bush on which there are two full-blossomed roses, and several buds. This is somewhat rare in November, and indicates unusual mildness of weather. They are in the open air, on the south side of the house.—Boston Bee.

The Rescue Riot at Chatham.—In the Rescue Riot at Chatham

Madely occupied the pulpit; in the afternoon, Rev. Thomas Parr presched; and in the evening, a brief sermon was delivered by Theophilus Parr, a youth of

The heaviest blow the militia system of Virginia has yet received is recorded by a country paper, which states that a traveller going through the town mistook the militia drawn up in a line for the chain

The police of New York, while engaged in registering the voters of that city, previous to the recent election, found in one tenant-house fifty-one families, comprising one hundred and fifty-seven persons, and in another house forty families, comprising one hundred and eighteen persons.

Lewis A. Lauriat, the well known arona hamist, died at Sacramento, Aug. 80, aged 72.

The following remedies are offere in the pulse as the best, most perfect, which medical accessors of Aran's CATILARITE PILLS is been pression of this sage peasesses, and their offest always of medicines bitcherts known. Other probasins do more or less good; but this cures medical particles out out only almans, so quick and as ourly stranger and a power to uproof disease. For more of medicines bitcherts known. Other pression any thing which men have known before "the moving the obstantions of the internal organ any thing which men have known before "the moving the obstantions of the internal organ and things them into healthy action, they reason any thing which men have known before "the moving the obstantions of the internal organ and the six man is valuable." It is antagonistic to disease, and only, for when taken by one in the present the prese

tations of the throat and lungs are easily carely the CHERRY PECTORAL if taken in season. For family should have it by them, and they will said an invaluable protection from the insidous good which carries off the parent sheep from many take the darling lamb from many a home.

Authenticated evidence of these facts, with the tions for the treatment of each complaint, and

tions for the treatment of each complaint, not be found in Ayer's American Almanac, of which we publish three millions, and scatter them broadest over the earth, in order that the sick every sien over the earth, in order that the sick every seem may have before them the information it comiss. Druggists and dealers in medicine generally has them for distribution gratis, and also for sick the remedies, prepared by Dr. J. C. Avra, Preiss and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY

THEODORE METCALF & CO., BREWER, STEVENS & C BROWN & PRICE, Salem; H. H. HAY, Portland;

J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. E. And by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines

Furniture and Feather Store

G. M. ROGERS HAS on hand a good assortment of New and is and almost every article used in keeping house, the he offers at low prices, for cash, at 21 SALEM STREET, UP STAIRS

The Greatest Work of this Age 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 bet

brew and Greek Scholars in our country, an indesignable worker, and a true man. This great wal rapidly approaching its completion. The New Jomes ment will be published and ready for subscribe about the 25th or October, in an elegant will of about 420 pp. 12 mo. Price, \$1 in cich, as in the field, who find it the casiest book to see subscribers for that they have ever tried, we as subscribers for that they have ever tried, st employ, to their advantage and ours, . ONE THOUSAND MORE

in the various States of the Union. It is a book is all, of every section and every name; and if the vance orders, more numerous than for any book is have ever insured. have ever issued, not excepting UNCLE TOM'S CABIN and if the numerous letters of encouragement to

all parts of the country, are any indication of the cess which is to follow, it certainly must be purely where is the MAN or WOMAN who would not be compared to the country of the central country. joice to see a better version of THE HOLY SCRIPTURES

A copy of the New Testament will be sent to person who will forward the price to us by mail; at

any man or woman wishing a Town or Agency may learn our terms by writing.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPAN, PUBLISHERS,

No. 20 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTOS. Oct. 8. 3w

TO THE DEFORMED FOR Circulars containing details of man costs.

FOR Circulars containing details of man costs.

Foliacased Hip, Knee and Ankle Joint; Costs.

Stiff and Weak Knees, Ankles and Elbows; Costs.

Feet and Fingers, with Contracted Cords and ment have failed, and the case considered for ment have failed for the failed for the failed for the failed failed for the failed for the failed for the failed failed for the failed for the failed for the failed failed for the failed failed for the failed for the failed for the failed failed for the failed failed for the failed failed failed for the failed faile

J. B. YERRINTON & SON. PRINTERS; Bond.