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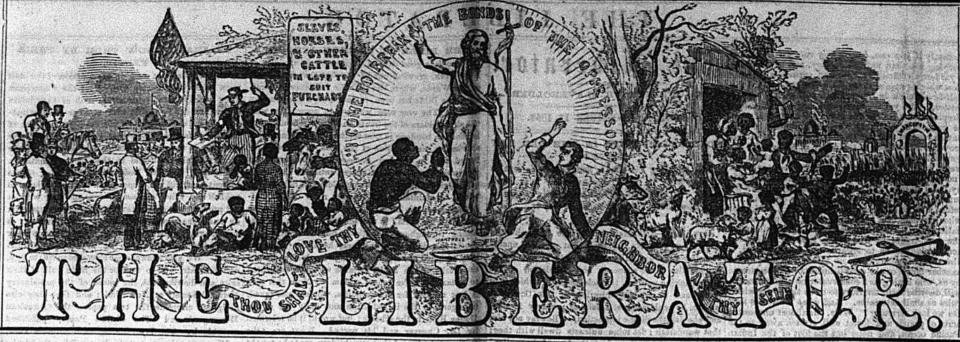
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erted three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soseties are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-

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NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS, C.

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and co tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con they espouse the cause of the oppressed in our states and by force restore their rights; but they are without sarighteous yoks. On this subject, OUR PATHERS, IN PRANING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEETED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a contury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must scalk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking 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 compit this band to be 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 BILLERY CHANNING.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 51.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1571.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1858.

North and the South, on the dangerous subject of sixry, had again become so intense as to threaten the peace and perpetuity of the confederacy. The application for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union fostered this unbappy agitation, and ought the whole subject once more gress. It was the desire of every patriot that such masures of legislation might be adopted as would remove the excitement from the States, and confine it to the Territory where it legitimately belonged. Much has been done, I am happy to say, towards the accomplishment of this object, during the last session of Congress.

The Supreme Court of the United States had previously decided that all American citizens have an equal right to take into the Territories whatever is held as property under the laws of any of the States. and to hold such property there under the guard-inship of the federal Constitution, so long as the territorial condition shall remain.

This is now a well established position, and the proceedings of the last session were alone wanting to give it practical effect. The principle has been in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses of Congress, that a Territory has a right to come into the Union either as a free or a slave State, according to the will of a mijority of its people. The just equality of all the States has thus been vindicated, and a fruitful source of dangerous dissensions among them has

The past unfortunate experience of Kansas has enforced the lesson so often already taught, that resistance to lawful authority, under our form of government, cannot fail in the end to prove disastrous to its authors. Had the people of the Territory rielded obelience to the laws enacted by their Legis ire, it would at the present moment have contained a large additional population of industrious and enterprising citizens, who have been deterred from entering its borders by the existence of civil

strife and organized rebellion.
It was resistance to rightful authority, and the persevering attempts to establish a revolutionary evernment under the Topeka Constitution, which caused the people of Kansas to commit the grave er-ror of refusing to vote for delegates to the Convention to frame a Constitution under a law not denied to be fair and just in its provisions. This refusal to yote has been the prolific source of all the evils which

It is to be regretted that a question so insignifeant, when viewed in its practical effects on the people of Kansas, whether decided one way or the her, should have kindled such a flame of excitement throughout the country. This reflection may prove to be a lesson of wisdom and of warning for our fature guidance. Practically considered, the question is simply whether the people of that Territory should first come into the Union, and then change any provision in their Constitution not The only difference in point of fact is, that the obect would have been much sooner attained, and the adification of Kansas more speedily effected, had it nadmitted as a State during the last session of

Congress.

An election was held throughout Kansas on the second day of Angust last, and it resulted in the rejection, by a large majority, of the proposition submitted to the people by Congress. This being the case, they are now authorized to form another Constitution. constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, but not until their number, as ascertained by a census, shall equal or exceed the ratio required to elect a member to the House of Represen-

It is not probable, in the present state of the case, that a third Constitution can be lawfully framed and presented to Congress by Kansas, before its population shall have reached the designated number. Nor is it to be presumed, that after the sad experience in resisting the territorial laws, they will attempt to adopt a Constitution in express violation of the provisions of an act of Congress. During the session of 1856, much of the time of Congress was occupied on the question of admitting Kansas under the Topeka Constitution. Again, nearly the whole of the last session was devoted to the question of its admission under the Lecompton Constitution. surely, it is not unreasonable to require the people of Kansas to wait, before making a third uttempt, until the number of their inhabitants shall amount to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty. Daring this brief period, the harmony of the States, as well as the great business interests of the country, demand that the people of the Union shall not for the third time be convulsed by another agitation on the Kansas question. By waiting for a short time, and acting in obedience to law, Kansas will glide into the Union without the slightest impedi-

The excellent provision which Congress have applied to Kansas ought to be extended and rendered applicable to all Territories which may hereafter set administration. seek admission into the Union.

Whilst Congress possesses the undoubted power of admitting a new State into the Union, however small may be the number of its inhabitants, yet this power ought not, in my opinion, to be exercised be-fore the population shall amount to the ratio requir-el by the act for the admission of Kansas. Had this been section of the same second this been previously the rule, the country would have escaped all the evils and misfortunes to which

it has been exposed by the Kansas question.

Of course, it would be unjust to give this rule a drospective application, and exclude a State which, acting upon th pon the past practice of the government, eady formed its Constitution, elected its egislative and other officers, and is now prepared to enter the Union.

With Spain our relations remain in an unsatishetery condition. In my message of December last, linformed you that our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Madrid had asked for his possible properties. his recall; and it was my purpose to send out a minister to that court, with special instructions on questions pending between the two governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and anically adjusted, if that were possible. This purpose has been hitherto defeated by causes which I had not an extended to the second of the second hed not enumerate.

The mission to Spain has been entrusted to a disinguished citizen of Kentucky, who will proceed to Madrid without delay, and make another final attempt to obtain justice from that government.

Spanish officials, under the direct control of the tain General of Cuba, have insulted our nationa lag, and, in repeated instances, have from time is time inflicted injuries on the persons and property of our citizens. These have given birth to number of the citizens. merous claims against the Spanish government, the merits of which have been ably discussed, for a series of years, by our successive diplomatic repre-

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

One year ago, the sectional strife between the North and the South, on the dangerous subject of distribution are darked, and again become so intense as to threaten distript, had again become so intense as to threaten distript, had again become so intense as to threaten distript, had again become so intense as to threaten distript, had again become so intense as to threaten distript, had again become so intense as to threaten distript, had again become so intense as to threaten distript, had again become so intense as to threaten distript, had again become so intense as to threaten distript, had again become so intense as to threaten delaw. We have been compelled to wait, again and the south of the confederacy. The

o investigate the justice of our demands.

Even what have been denominated the 'Cuban ties unjustly exacted from American vessels at different custom-houses in Cuba, so long ago as the year 1844. The principles upon which they rest year 1844. The principles upon which they rest are so manifestly equitable and just, that after a period of nearly ten years, in 1854, they were recognized by the Spanish government. Proceedings were afterwards instituted to ascertain their amount, and their authority be established over the Republic, there is reason to hope that they will be animated by a less unfriendly spirit, and may grant that redress to American citizens which justice relars and forty-one cents,) but without interest, if we would accept this in full satisfaction. The offer is, also, accompanied by a declaration that this indemnification is not founded on any reason of strict

Mexico, arising from the unhappy condition of justice; but is made as a special favor.

an obstacle which it is the duty of the Spanish Government to remove. Whilst the Captain-General of Cuba is invested with general despotic authority in the government of that island, the power is withheld from him to examine and redress wrongs committed by officials under his control, on citizens of the United States. Instead of making our complaints directly to him at Havana, we are obliged to present them through our Minister at Madrid. These are then referred back to the Captain-General for information, and much time is thus consumed in preliminary investigations and correspondence between Madrid and Cuba, before the Spanish government will consent to proceed to negotiation. Many of the difficulties between the two governments would be obviated, and a long train of negotiation avoided, if the Captain-General were invested with authority to settle questions of casy solution on the spot, where all the facts are fresh, and could be promptly and satisfactorily ascertained. We have hitherto in vain urged upon the Spanish government to confer this power upon the Captain-General, and our Minister to Spanish government to confer this power upon the Captain-General that the Indians, and wandering Mexicans equally lawless, may break up the important and stage and postal communication recently established between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions. This passes very near to the Mexican boundary, in the distinct the whole length of Arizona. Lean the content of the United States mail, passing to and from California. Well-founded apprehensions are now entertained that the Indians, and wandering Mexicans equally lawless, may break up the important of the United States are perfectly helpless, and are kept in a state of constant alarm by the Indians. They have not the power/if they possessed the will, even to restrain lawless Moxicans from passing the border and committing depredations on our remote settlers. A state of anarchy and violence prevails throughout that distant frontier. The laws are a dead letter, and life and government to confer this power upon the Captain-General, and our Minister to Spain will again be in-throughout the whole length of Arizona. I can structed to urge this subject on their notice. In this imagine no possible remedy for these evils, and no respect we occupy a different position from the mode of restoring law and order on that remote and Powers of Europe. Cuba is almost within sight of unsettled frontier, but for the Government of the festure guidance. Practically considered, the question is simply whether the people of that Territory should first come into the Union, and then change any provision in their Constitution not agreeable to themselves, or accomplish the very same object by remaining out of the Union, and framing another Constitution in accordance with their will? In either case, the result would be precisely the same. The analy difference in voice of feat is that the angle of the Union of the Government of the Open of the Initial States to assume a temporary protectorate over that of any other nation, including Spain itself, and to establish military posts within the some intercourse with every part of the island. It is, therefore, a great grievance that, when any difference in voice of Constitution in accordance with their will? It is, therefore, a great grievance that, when any difference in voice of Cast is that the open of the Government of the Government of the Open or the Government of the Open or that remote and most tiled frontier, but for the Government of the United States to assume a temporary protectorate over that of any other nation, including Spain itself, and to establish military posts within the some—and this our citizens are in habits of daily and extended personal intercourse with every part of the island. It is, therefore, a great grievance that, when any open of the Union, and framing that of the northern portions of Chuhuahua and Sonora, and to establish military posts within the Government of the United States to assume a temporary protectorate over that of the northern portions of Chuhuahua and Sonora, and to establish military posts within the some—and this our citizens are in habits of daily and extended personal to establish military posts within the some—and this our citizens are in habits of daily and extended personal to e might be readily sattled at the moment, we should be obliged to resort to Madrid, especially when the straining the lawless, and preserving peace along the very first step to be taken there is to refer it back to Cuba.

The truth is, that Cuba, in its existing colonial Britain to maintain a naval force on the coast of Africa, at much expense, both of life and treasure, slaves. As long as this market shall remain open, there can be no hope for the civilization of benighted Africa. Whilst the demand for slaves continues n Cuba, wars will be waged among the petty barbarious chiefs in Africa, for the purpose of scizing subjects to supply this trade. In such a condition of affairs, it is impossible that the light of civiliza-tion and religion can ever penetrate those dark

It has been made known to the world by my pre decessors, that the United States have, on several occasions, endeavored to acquire Cuba from Spain by honorable negotiation. If this were accomplish-, the last relie of the slave trade would instantly disappear. We would not, if we could, acquire Culisappear. We would not, it is due to our na-ba in any other manner. This is due to our na-tional character. All the territory which we have acquired, since the origin of the government, has been by fair purchase from France, Spain, and Mex-ico, or by the free and voluntary act of the independent State of Texas, in blending her destinies with our own. This course we shall ever pursue, unless ircumstances should occur which we do not now anticipate, rendering a departure from it clearly justifiable, under the imperative and overruling law

of self-preservation.

The island of Cuba, from its geographical posiion, commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and its immense and annually increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, from the valley of that noble river, now embracing half the States of the Union. With that island under the dominion of a distant foreign power, this trade, of vital importance to these States,

honor and interests of France, no person throughout the world has imputed blame to him for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for this cession.

And, crowning her with riches, neiped to nourish that states. Jealous, as he ever was, of the national honor and interests of France, no person throughout the world has imputed blame to him for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for this cession.

Adventurers from a wide region gather to this city; and among them are found the rude and ignorant, as well as the refined and polished. To the number. New England contributes many a shameful.

pecuniary equivalent for this cession.

The publicity which has been given to our for-The publicity which has been given to our former negotiations upon this subject, and the large appropriation which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient, before making another attempt to renew the negotiation, that I should lay the whole subject before Congress. This is especially necessary, as it may become the means of making an advance to the Spanish government immediately after signing the treaty, without awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate. I am encouraged to make this suggestion by the example of Mr. Jefferson previous to the purchase of Louisian as from France, and by that of Mr. Polk in view of the acquisition of territory from Mexico. I refer felt for the family, but mostly to work out a debt

The frequent and oft-recurring changes in the Spanish ministry have been employed as reasons for delay. We have been compelled to wait, again and again, until the new ministry shall have had time to investigate the justice of our demands.

Even what have been denominated the 'Cuban Abands of the Cuban Aba

Abundant cause now undoubtedly exists for a reclaims,' in which more than a hundred of our citi-zens are directly interested, have furnished no ex-ception. These claims were for the refunding of du-still holding possession of the capital. Should they reasonable hope will then have expired of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties.
On the other hand, should the constitutional party

this was finally fixed according to their own statement (with which we are satisfied) at the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-four cents. Just at the moment, after a delay of fourteen years, when we had reason to expect that this sum would be repaid with interest, we have received a proposal we had reason to expect that this said would be required a proposal offering to refund one third of that amount, (forty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dol-thus the result of the result by the law of nations, not only as just in itself, but as a means of preventing actual war.

affairs, along our southwestern frontier, which de-One alleged cause of procrastination in the ex- mands immediate action. In that remote region, amination and adjustment of our claims arises from where there are but few white inhabitants, large an obstacle which it is the duty of the Spanish Gov-bands of hostile and predatory Indians roam promis-

The Executive Government of this country, in its intercourse with foreign nations, is limited to the employment of diplomacy alone. When this fails, condition, is a constant source of injury and annoy-ance to the American people. It is the only spot in the civilized world where the African slave trade is tolerated; and we are bound by treaty with Great gress, except in resisting and repelling hostile attacks. It would have no authority to enter the Ter ritories of Nicaragua, even to prevent the destruction solely for the purpose of arresting slavers bound to of the transit, and protect the lives and property of that island. The late serious difficulties between our own citizens on their passage. It is true, that our own citizens on their passage. It is true, that, on a sudden emergency of this character, the Presithe United States and Great Britain respecting the on a sudden emergency of this character, the Presiright of search, now so happily terminated, could dent would direct any armed force in the vicinity to never have arisen had Cuba not afforded a market for march to their relief; but in doing this, he would

act upon his own responsibility.
Under these circumstances, I carnestly recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, under such restrictions as they may deem proper, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in preventing the transit from being obstructed or closed by lawless violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens travelling thereupon, requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment the danger shall have passed away. Without such a provision, our citizens will be constantly exposed to interruption in their progress, and to lawless violence. A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an act for the protection of the Panama and Tehuan-

The Liberator.

BILL FRINK AND THE DOGS. Below, we copy entire the twenty-first chapter of he new novel just published by Shepard, Clark and Brown, Boston, entitled ' The Mustee; or, Love and Liberty. By B. F. Presbur y.' It is a work to which we invite the attention of anti-slavery readers in special, and of the public in general.

The levee at New Orleans presents the finest view power, this trade, of vital importance to these States, of a mart of commerce, all open to one sweep of the is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war, and it has hither to been subjected to all that vast and extended border of the city, the perpetual injury and annoyance in time of peace. In merchandise and the manufactures which have ar-our relations with Spain, which ought to be of the rived, with the staples and produce that are going, most friendly character, must always be placed in jeopardy whilst the existing colonial government ties of the continent, on the myriad steamers of the over the island shall remain in its present condition.

Whilst the possession of the island would be of in ships, thence to thread their courses over all the Whilst the possession of the island would be of in ships, thence to thread their courses over all the vast importance to the United States, its value to globe,—give this strange town in the water an attraction which once drew the merchants to Venice, he relative position of the parties when the great and, crowning her with riches, helped to nourish that

The drunken father roused up somewhat after Bill militia company on the stage.

At the time when Bill Frink into, and mingle with, the currence around in full sight of that port on the lee shore of life, now standing off and now on, with tattered go of a vessel belonging to New

ing to save all his own income, with part of his employer's also. At the expiration of that term, he took a small shop, fronting on the levee, and fitted and activity; while the flash of his eye, when took a small shop, fronting on the levee, and fitted and activity; while the flash of his eye, when account. It was not a striking place, except in a bruising sense; indeed, it was low,—for it is more than twenty years since Bill went out there,—having than twenty years since Bill went out there,—having than twenty years since Bill went out there,—having the full port of command, so that he could govern without severity, and be kind without appearing two rooms on the lower floor, with nothing over.

In this place Bill sold every variety of liquor which was in vogue, or inquired after; although he never ourchased any kinds but pure spirits and whiskey. His stock was all native production, except a few drugs and dyewoods which he obtained of the im-porters, and which gave color to the statement that aptitude for the business; and add thereto his stock of jokes, yarns, and anecdotes, which retained the illors and loafers that the spirits drew there, of course he prospered.

As Bill got money, he bought slaves, and set them at work on the levee, lading or unlading vessels, and fed and lodged them in the chamber of his store the only entrance to which was a trap-door opening through the floor, and reached by a ladder, which he took away at night, on closing the shop, ere he their breakfast, and the dogs, of course, were on turned into his own bunk below.

Continuing to increase in substance, which he, in common with so many others of the ignorant, hought to be position and distinction also, he began to talk to his gaping or boozy audience on politics— he having picked up a few cant phrases and hackneyed expressions from the 'stumpers.' Yet, when he had dealt those out with particular emphasis, and played the partof parrot to his party newspaper, he generally found himself 'snagged,' for he had is side to leap up with more friendly notes: when his side to leap up with more friendly notes: when he had been to be a purposed in the dogs won't let 'em come on board, sir.'

This was what he had supposed; so, having finished his coffee, he went up on deck, and whistling ones, it laid the hair on the dogs, and drew them to his side to leap up with more friendly notes: when he had been the come on board, sir.' be a narrow vein of coarse wit,—and so, with an oath, he would end off in this wise: 'Gentlemen, I could talk on them p'ints a week, if I on'y had words; but my arely edication was neglected. Now, if they'd on'y sent me to college, I'd have dead beat the man what made the universalist.' Bill's edu-

the man what made the universalist. Bill s cuu-cation was limited, for he meant the university.

Bill Frink was one of that very numerous class who imagine that there is a great deal more in edu-who imagine that there is a great deal more in education than there really is; inasmuch as it never their own way about it!"

their own way about it!"

their own way about it!"

O, they won't hurt you, said the captain, yet gave an idea, and never will. It can only give forms of expression; the thought to be expressed Nature gives; and she will continue to be the bestower of that commodity wherever it is found. He, however, supposed it to have talismanic power; and, consequently, when he felt that he was able, he wrote a letter to one of the deacons of the church in wrote a letter to one of the deacons of the church in the will see containing a check of value, and wrote a letter to one of the deacons of the church in him, at the word "Go!" and we'll settle it on the his native village, containing a check of value, and also the following directions: 'I want you to catch my brother Joe, and dress him up, and send him to school, and have him put right through in tip-top style; for, damn me, '(I quote from the record.)

'I, Bill Frink, can afford it! If they've got any 'O, yes; I s'ppose they're chained up by about school, and have him put right through in tip-top style; for, damn me,' (I quote from the record,) -1, Bill Frink, can afford it! If they've got any thing ag'in havin' poor boys, I'll buy their old college, or burn it! damn me if I don't. Now, what I want o' you is, to see as how he's put through right, and you'll git your pay for the job. I reckon it's high time somebody by the name of Frink blowed out; and I'd done it somehow if I'd had half a chance; but I s'pose all the pews war jam full; at any rate, I warn't warned to train in that company; if they'd on'y done it, I'd beat the man what set-scented breed in the world. ny; if they'd on'y done it, I'd beat the man what

made the college.'
In virtue of these instructions, the boy, Joe, being about eleven years of age, was caught, and taken away from the frogs, from stealing bird's eggs, and Bill continued to come down handsomely, as he
Bruce.'

Whose niggers were them, I'd like to know?'

Whose niggers were them, I'd like to know?' expressed it, until he saw Joe settled over a parish—although he was rather knocked aback when he although he was rather knocked aback when he although he was rather knocked aback when he would have bound with chains, for their love of lib

over the cinders and sift the ashes of ancient fires, which gave him the notice of some learned doctors, who, particularly favoring dry subjects, spoke of him as a promising young antiquary. He was commended by some, too, for independence; he having a brusk manner to the common people, which as a brusk manner to the common people, which ed! But you don't mean to tote them dogs to sea shallow observers as name, just in proportion to its

Bill Frink was a large and powerfully-made man, deer, in Plymouth woods.' tanding over six feet, and had been gradually taking 'You'll find it too bot to hunt hounds when you

ment, without giving due notice. The name of that one was Joseph, although at that period of his life Joe was the extent of it—it grew afterwards. Joe was a stubbed, shock-headed urchin, of five years' standing, who could and would spend half a day beside a mud puddle stoning a frog with exulting satisfaction.

The mother of these hopefuls had so hard a life of it that it was difficult to tell what she was, or might have been, under less depressing circumstances. As it was, she had a bewildered look, as though she sat in the shadow of a wilderness which gave no outlet. it was, she had a bewildered look, as though she sat in the shadow of a wilderness which gave no outlet. Yet, in the midst of a weary struggle for daily bread, which was not always successful, she tried hard to fix Joe's attention on the Bible; and continued, through many years, to read portions of it to him while he stuck pins through flies, or set fire to the flax on her distaff; for he at that age, and indeed long after, would never give his full attention to any part, except to the account of the plague of frogs in Egypt; and even that he did not appear to enjoy, unless he was allowed to grasp a stone in each he was allowed to grasp a stone in each as active in bringing up the laggards to the line of the bar as ever Mr. Hackett was in forming his

At the time when Bill Frink's story began to flow into, and mingle with, the current of this narrative, his gang of negroes were about to discharge the car-go of a vessel belonging to New York, and late from

of his pilgrimage, which was not destined to be patriarchal.

Bill continued in his new position in the saloon for two years, looking sharply about him, and managing to save all his own income, with part of his employer's also. At the expiration of that term, he took a small shop, fronting on the levee, and fitted it up for the reservoir of the captain of the ship, was a native of the Old Colony; and, though still a young man, was every inch a sailor. With square shoulders, full chest, slim waist, straight limbs, and nervous temperament, he seemed formed both for strangth it up for the reservoir of the captain of the ship, was a native of the Old Colony; and, though still a young man, was every inch a sailor. With square shoulders, full chest, slim waist, straight limbs, and nervous it is up for the reservoir of the old colony; and the captain of the ship, was a native of the Old Colony; and, though still a young man, was every inch a sailor. With square shoulders, full chest, slim waist, straight limbs, and nervous it is up for the old colony; and though still a young man, was every inch a sailor. With square shoulders, full chest, slim waist, straight limbs, and nervous it is up for the old colony; and though still a young man, was every inch a sailor. With square shoulders, full chest, slim waist, straight limbs, and nervous it is up for the old colony; and though still a young man, was every inch a sailor. With square shoulders, full chest, slim waist, straight limbs, and nervous it is up for the old colony; and though still a young man, was every inch a sailor. With square shoulders, full chest, slim waist, straight limbs, and nervous it is up for the old colony; and the captain of the old colony; and the captain of the ship, was a native of the Old Colony; and though still a young man, was every inch a sailor. than twenty years since bill well out the the two rooms on the lower floor, with nothing over, at sixteen years of age,—leaving in the minds of all his mates a recollection of his brightness, kindness, his mates a recollection of his brightness, kindness, courage, and scholarship,—to become a child of the ocean. Drawn away from books, and the professional life which his parents had intended, by that restless longing which the Sea awakens in those whom she would entice to her bosom, he went out to enlarge and liberalize his views in the observation porters, and which gave color to the statement that his rum, gin, wines, and brandy were all, as he swore they were, from foreign ports, and were the choicest that could be had. This shows his natural antitude for the business; and add thereto his stock nal right.

When Bill Frink went down to go on board Elery's ship, with his gang, for the purpose of breaking bulk, a pair of black, long-cared, powerfully-made dogs stood in the gangway and threatened them, and seemed to be especially spiteful towards the negroes; although they would not permit Bill himself to pass ; for the crew and officers

Hearing the music, Captain Elery said to his steward, 'Francis, step up and see what kind of game Luff and Trim have opened on.'
Returning, the steward replied, 'The stevedore

and his men, sir, are here to discharge the ship ; but the dogs won't let 'em come on board, sir.'

generally found himself 'snagged,' for he had ideas of his own,—however native to him might a narrow vein of coarse wit,—and so, with an anarrow vein of coarse wit,—and so, with an h, he would end off in this wise: 'Gentlemen, I and, giving one bark, were admitted by the cook, and paid for their watchful care.

As Frink came over the ship's side, he said, 'I

reckon you've got some smart dogs, captain.'
'They will do to keep meat from spoiling,' said

est-scented breed in the world.'
'You don't say so What! be they hunters and

watchers tu?'
'Look at their ears; the heavier those are, the

away from the frogs, from stealing bird's eggs, and worrying cats, and sent to prepare for college. He was not troubled with home-sickness. Finding much better food, and more of it than he had been of the line trucked Wallace into the fastnesses of the accustomed to, he digested well, and was contented. Highlands; and another led pursuers on the trail of

found that the educated Frink was going to turn out nothing but a minister. He, however, did not think meanly of the clerical calling in all its particulars, as he was in the habit of saying, (Bill was an observer.) 'It is the surest dodge to git a woman as is rich for a wife that was ever scared up; for they hover round, or kneel down all along on the track, and look so solemn, tu, all the time, I swow! that 'tis enough to make a feller snort right out in meetin'—'tis, by thunder!'

The deacon had given Bill, from time to time, I would have bound with chains, for their love of liberty, and bravely daring to struggle for its blessings.'

Wal, ye see, I guessed putty clost, if I didn't know but leetle about it. Now, I reckon you must had putty good schoolin'; but I hadn't the first period by the first period by the man what made the college—I would, by thunder! But I've got a brother that ought to be struck clean through with it, for the pickle cost me enough, anyhow; and he turned preacher, and is holding forth in Greenville, right near York; so I guess as yery satisfactory accounts of Joe's studies; for he

ing a brusk manner to the common people, which shallow observers so name, just in proportion to its agin, du ye?'

'I thought I should take them round home, and have a little sport in hunting foxes, or following the

of all. Jeneral previous to the purchase of Louisia-na from France, and by that of Mr. Polk in view of the acquisition of territory from Mexico. I refer the whole subject to Congress, and commend it to the whole subject to Congress, and commend it to their careful consideration.

I repeat the recommendation made in my message

All France and powerfully-made man, standing over six feet, and had been gradually taking on fiesh for some years; so that he looked to weigh two hundred and fifty pounds. Joe, on the contra-ther until he was exteen, at which time he had ac-quired a stock of knowledge and of experience that

What will you give me for them?'
Give t now ye don't ask anything for dogs,

Sometimes : and we think these worth a trifle. Wal, that beats me! About what do they vally

Seeing it is to you, I will sell them for fifty dol-'Is that so? Now, by thunder! you don't mean

any sich money!'
'Yes, certainly; nothing shorter.'
On this, Frink-drew out his wallet, and taking from it a fifty-dollar note, with a five, also, handed

them over to the captain.

But Elery was evidently taken aback, and said,
You do not intend it, do you? What! pay such

a price for dogs?'
'Yes; that's the way I play for tricks.'
'But what is the extra five for?'

'For them collars and chains, as I s'ppose you'd like to sell the tacklin' with the pair; and if that's not middlin' fair for 'em, let somebody else bid, and p'raps I'll raise on 'em.'

· O, that is ample ; but I was thinking about the dogs, for I believe that I have got attached to them; and, although you have given me much more than I expected, if you choose to leave them, you may now, as I am willing to sacrifice something to liking. 'You're mighty careful of me! but, the fact is, I've fell in love with them are dogs tu; and when that disorder fastens to us, we don't care what we ray to cure it—we don't by thunder! I know I've

pay to cure it—we don't, by thunder! I know I've lorked over rather stout, captain, but I guess I won't take any on it back, onless you're mighty anxious about it.' 'I see that you are drawing out to windward of

me, and I suppose you mean to keep your luff; so all I can ask now is, that they receive good care, and when you wish to part with 'em, let me know it.' · I'll do that clean up to the handle-but what's

We call them Luff and Trim. The truth is, that while we were becalmed on the coast of Scotland, they chased a buck into the sea, which we shot; and on taking it into the boat, they whined to come on board; and having the wind heavy on the beam, the next day, they slid across deck into the lee scuppers so often that the sailors called on them to luft and trim, to fetch out-and the names have stuck to

At night, when they struck off work, Elery loan-ed Frink his gun—for hunting dogs readily follow that instrument—and unchaining the bloodhounds, placed the leashes in their owner's hands. But they divined from other appearances that it was something more than a chase—that it was a final separation; and, so feeling, they turned to him with a sadly reproachful expression for such unkindness; and then Luff laid his muzzle in Elery's hand, while Trim licked it in emulous affection. Yet, as they placed the leashes in their owner's hands. But they were his no more, he felt compelled to say, 'Go,' and they went without hesitation, or ever a look behind! What their thoughts were, we may not know; but the sailors were sorrowful as they watched their going; and the captain felt that he had done wrong, in doing violence to their attachment to place and to him; for, however fierce their natures were, they had ever strove caressingly for his preference, and knew the meaning of his glance by

the instinct of love.

Some few days after the discharge of the cargo, Captain Elery, meeting Frink in town, inquired how he liked the dogs.
'O, they're keen as a knife; I hunted with 'em

yesterday.'
'Did you shoot anything before them ?'

'No; we didn't take no guns.'
'What did they follow? did you find out?'
'Wal, they followed one of my niggers.'

'Run away, I suppose?'
'No, by thunder! they know better than to try
that; we turned one out jist to larn 'em a lesson in the higher branches.' 'How did they work? are they promising schol-

They performed fust rate : we let the darkie run 'They performed fust rate: we let the darkie run down into the swamp, arter tellin' him, when he heard the hounds, to climb a tree. So, when he was clean out o' sight, we led down the dogs and put 'em on; and they took the scent right lively, and went whoopin' on the track into the swamp, raisin' music enough for a country muster, they did, by thunder! and right arter that we heard the nigger yell! So we followed like horses, expectin' to find him laid out cold; but he was in a tree arter all the first that we heard these. find him laid out cold; but he was in a tree arter au the fuss; though, when the hounds got there, he hadn't clum so high but Trim grabbed him by the heel, and tore off a 'spectable piece. Hows ever, there 'pears to be 'nough left now to keep him from fallin' over back ards when he looks up.

'Is it for such a purpose that you wanted my dogs? Is that the kind of game you intend that they shall follow?'
'We s'all let 'em have a leetle amusement, in

that are line, once in a while.

'Do you call that hunting? are you such a devil as that? You've got the bloody heart of a wolf, if that's your game; and, if you follow it, you'll be pulled down and torn by your own dogs, or some-

thing worse.'
'What hurt's that, any more'n to run down deer? They ain't human; the hounds know their scent from our'n as quick as they do a bear's That's the way I found out they wan't our kind.
And our doctors say it's in their bones, tu; but I don't know nothin' about that, for, you see, I've no edication; if I on'y had that now, they wouldn't be nowhere. If I'd on'y been to college, I could beat half the Congress men; I could, by thunder!'

' Certainly, I should think you might, judging

from the size of your fists.'
Damn 'em! I could lick 'em with my naked tongue, I know I could!'
O, I have no doubt of it! Yet I do not think it

would be in good taste; and I fancy that you would get sick of it before you finished the undertaking, if those whom I have seen are as spotless as the aver-

age."

'Wal, you reckon as how I could du it, don't ye?

'Yes, most certainly! I have an idea that you are up to anything in that line.

'If I'd on'y been to college, I would du it; I would, by thunder!'

(College could only smooth down your tangers.)

would, by thunder!'
College could only smooth down your tongue, and make your appetite delicate—things which would prevent you from doing it so effectually. Now don't, captain; you spread it on a leetle tu thick! but you're tip-top; and I'm glad to see somebody who can understand Bill Frink, and has some notion what he mought have been, if he'd on's gone to college. Come, let's take a drink.

The Democratic party has had four different doctrines on slavery: lst, the Jeffersonian, which secured territorial freedom everywhere; 2nd, the Missouri Compromise, which gave freedom a part and slavery a part; 3d, Popular Sovereignty, allowing to settlers to admit or exclude slavery, as they please; 4th, the Dred Scott decision, which establishes alavery everywhere. These four changes for forty years, show improvements for the worse, steady and rapid!—Albany Journal.

From the Boston Atlas and Dally Bee. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

DESTALS WITH ROLL 67

This document we published in full yesterday, and presume that most of our readers have read it—we hope they have, for aside from its official character, it is important as a political pronounciamento. Indeed it is far more of a politician's manifesto than it is that of a statesman, and the first impression which must strike any reader of it is that Mr. Buchanan cares a great deal more about his own political fortunes, the next Presidency and the plunder, than he does for the national interests or the fate of the country. Three things are especially noticeable in this message—devotion to and subserviency to slavery, fillibusterism, and enmity towards Senator Douglas. These are the three leading ideas of President Buchanan, and make up his creed. His methods of discussing these metters and of waching his registre. discussing these matters and of reaching his points are particularly his own—perhaps he had no choice in the matter, and felt compelled to come at it as he

He grapples with the most unpleasant subject first Kansas—apparently regarding it as a boy does a dose of medicine which he must swallow, and like the patient he bolts it whole. The truth and facts of history are nothing to the President, and in his presentation of his notions about the Kansas question he ignores them entirely, or whenever it suits his convenience. We do not believe that any equal amount of composition was ever written, which contains so much falsehood, such perversion of facts, such illegitimate inferences, and so much hypocritical cant as the first two columns of Buchanan's message, which are devoted to Kansas. He thanks God that the question is settled, and claims credit himself for having effected the settlement Yet he knows that all the adjustment of the affairs of that Territory that has been secured thus far has been in spite of his policy and in defiance of all his efforts; that never, in the history of any administra-tion, have the people so rebuked the President and repudiated his acts with indignant scorn. More than this, Mr. Buchanan in this very message, before he gets through discussing the subject, admits that the Kansas question is not settled, and claims that it would have been, had his plans succeeded; thus acknowledging his inconsistency, convicting himself of falsehood, and performing the feat of 'throwing himself down his own throat.' We have not space now to notice all his falsehoods and tergiversations but note a few. He assumes that the people of Kan-sas approved the abominable legislation of the origi-nal bogus Shawnee Mission Legislature, although the whole nation knows the exact reverse to be th truth. He ignores, utterly, the Missouri invasions, the frauds in the elections, and the oppressions of the federal government upon the people of the Ter-ritory, all the facts of which are as familiar to the people as household words. He belies and slanders the people of Kansas, stigmatizing them as rebels and factious because they would not be forced to ac-knowledge the right of the Pierce Administration to force upon them institutions and laws which they approve. He blames them for not voting earlier territorial mis-governments, al though he knows, and the records of the investigation of the Committee of Congress incontestibly prove that they had and could have no protection, no fair play, no justice at the hands of these territorial governments. So grossly unfair is the whole of the President's reference to the early history of Kansas that it would excite universal astonishment had he not given other instances of his facility and capacity to substitute falsehood for truth in all his political manifestoes.

His wilful misrepresentations, for they cannot be

considered other than wilful, destroy all confidence in anything he says, and make the candid American citizen feel ashamed that the chief magistrate of this republic has become so reckless a partizan, such a miserable pettifogger in politics. When Mr. Bumiserable pettifogger in politics. When Mr. Bu-Lecompton swindle and the English bribe, in short to his own bantlings, he is as untrustworthy and unfair-he could not be more false-as he is in discussing the earlier history of the territory. He boldly re-endorses the whole Lecompton rascality, and pre-tends that the course pursued by himself and his party on that question was fair-what the country thinks of that the votes of Kansas, Illinois, Pennsyl vania, and every other free State, have already decided. One single point from this part of the mes-sage will be enough to show its inconsistency and falsehood. Mr. Buchanan says:

*Had Congress admitted Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, the Legislature might at its very first session have submitted the question to a vote of the people, whether they would or would not have a convention to amend their constitution, either on the slavery or any other question, and have adopted all necessary means for giving speedy effect to the

Now this is precisely the opposite of what Mr. Buchanan himself and all the advocates of the Le-compton English bill asserted when that measure was before Congress; it is moreover in direct contradic-tion of the provisions of that bill which precluded the people of Kansas from amending their constitution for some years! What are we to think of Mr. Buchanan's bold and unblushing utterance of this untruth? Does he take the American people to be dolts, and ignorant of the facts of the history of Next Mr. Buchanan undertakes to prescribe to the

people of Kansas when and under what conditions they shall come into the Union. They having scornfully rejected his proposition, and voted down his by more than eight to one, in a full popular vote, he now proposes to revenge himself on them by keeping them out of the Union till they have nearly one hundred thousand population. A few months since, he begged Congress to admit Kansas at once, urged the absolute necessity of its speedy admission, and without thinking at all of any more population being necessary; indeed he professed to consider it a great wrong to keep them out of the Union. Ah yes, but that was when he was also urging its admission under the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitu tion-now the case is altered materially in the President's. Sombody else owns the bull now, and since Kansas repudiated him and his pro-slavery bantling Kansas had best stay out. He says fur ther, that this ratio of population ought to be re-quired in the case of all new territories seeking to ome in as States. But to complete his hypocrisy be excepts Oregon on the ground that she has al-ready held a convention, taken the preliminary steps for admission, and chosen a member of Congress. But Mr. Buchanan knows that Kansas has do this, and with an infinite deal more pains than Oregon, and much earlier; and what makes the hy the more inexcusable, Mr. Buchavan has re peatedly maintained that these acts on the part of Kansas were legal and authoritative. Could trickery and impudent assumption go further?

THE ADMINISTRATION PARTY.

The message of Pres. Buchanan is conceived in spirit as completely Southern as though there were no other portion of the country in existence. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Independent says :-

The programme marked out is hardly entered The programme marked out is hardly entered upon. The subduing of Kansas and her admission as a slave state was deemed at first feasible and comparatively easy. They did not dream of finding the solid ramparts of living free-state breasts, that would stand the shock of their sapping and mining and ignoble attacks, and come off victorious over all. So after a long and arduous fight, the pro-slavery belligerents hauled off to repair damages, and patched up an armistice themselves, without the concurrence of the opposing party, and dubbed it 'The English Bill.' The whole party are now lustily crying out to the country that the Kansas question is fully and finally settled. All agitation must cease, for really finally settled All agitation must cease, for really there is nothing to agitate for. And how have you settled it, gentlemen of the Pro-Slavery party. Why, by taking away her manhood, and declaring Why, by taking away her manhood, and deciaring her an infant, subject now and for years to the tutelage and correction of your pro-slavery nurses, who are to officiate as her governors, secretaries, and judges, not forgetting the little petty postmasters scattered throughout her borders.

But it is essential that the white flag of truce

But it is essential that the white flag of truce should be waved, and the popular commotion subside, or the game is up, and the beautifully prepared schedule of incoming pro-slavery assets will come out fearfully minus. There has been a strong undercurrent or ground-swell in Southern political waters on the subject of state rights in reference to the African slave-trade. If the nation had been at rest, that question would have been on the tapis ere this. But with that is to come the inauguration of the principles of the immortal 'Ostend Manifesto,' of which Buchanan was the bead and front. Cuba must be ours, by fair means or foul. The sentiment must be ours, by fair means or foul. The sentiment of that paper was copied from the apocryphal story of the dying miser who bequeathed the following jegacy to his child: 'My son, get money; get it

honestly if you can, but at any rate get it.' It is nothing less than national piracy, and if there was a yard-arm sufficiently stout and capacious, the naa yard-arm sunctionly sout and capacios, the tion which pursues it ought to be run up, till the bolt-healts click in commendation of such an act of justice. And yet the much and long-coveted Cuba, sleeping like a rose in the garden of its owner, must be had. The almighty 'nigger' interests of this nation require that we should steal it, if we cannot crowd this jewel out of the crown of Spain with her consent. And this Democratic Administration were, and if possible are to do it. Then our weak and puny sister, Central America, must feed this hyena of slavery, and lodge in its capacious maw for future digestion a vast portion of her domain. To refuse is to be conquered and annihilated. Mexico, who has paid us a large tribute in her possessions, dating from her surrender of Texas, and closing with the last treaty by which she gave us millions of acres to induce us to sheathe our bloody sword, is

also to renew her gifts of black mail to prevent another foray, or the establishment of a protectorate by us, who acting as a conservator or administrator, will distribute the territory to us as the power which rules us shall determine. And what is all this for? Do we lack territory? Why, our almost uncounted acres of prairie and forest still stretch away to the Pacific ocean, and none but the foot of the Indian Pacific ocean, and none but the foot of the indian presses the soil; and even that race is rapidly seeking its happy hunting grounds in the spirit-world—the white man and the mysterious providence of God crowding them from this. Why, our population cannot yet sufficiently cover the vast area now walled in by state lines. Why not talk of Canada —the Russian possessions—anywhere northward!
Simply because it is the 'peculiar institution' which demands this stealing of our neighbor's territory.

And with the expansion of territory comes the cheapening of new lands, the spreading out of the 250,000 owners of the human cattle of this democratic republic; the creation and addition of nev elave states to the Union, with their corresponding senators and representatives in Congress; and with it also the opening of the infernal slave trade, with its 'middle passage' of horrors, and its tales of cruelty too shocking for even a barbarous age. A beautiful string of pearls this for a necklace to beau-tify a Democratic Administration, elected by a Christian nation! Strange as it may seem to many free to all, guiltless of crime, who stand upon it, come of your readers, yet those are the measures yet to be introduced, to be discussed, to be fought over—the this effect has just been enacted by the Legislature of South all the time professedly standing upon the de-fensive, and accusing the North of invading her rights; and Northern doughfaces and party hirelings follows :-counseling submissions and compromises, which will

CANADIAN OPINION OF THE PRESI-DENT'S MESSAGE.

would kiss the toe of his Holiness the Pope.

-should come laggardly up to these high claims of their masters, it will only be necessary to cry out,

'The Union is in danger !' and they will bow obse-

Our neighbors over the border evidently under stand and thoroughly appreciate the latter-day De-mocracy of President Buchanan and his followers, if we may judge by the following comments of the Commercial Advertiser on the late mes-

'The message of the President of the United States is in some points particularly interesting. The Ostend conference begins to bear fruit; and manifest destiny to put forth its hands to shake down the dilatory fruit. Mexico cannot take care of her vast estate, the

United States will constitute itself her guardian; the wolf will be the defender of the sheep-fold. Costa Rica dares to do what she pleases with her own, the free and enlightened republic of the North

is to teach her the lesson which the bullying schoolboy daily impresses on his fag— what's yours is mine, but what's mine is my own.' The United States has looked on Cuba to lust after

her, Cuba must prostitute herself to its emoraces. America wants Cuba to extend the area of freedom to open up a new market for slaves, to civilize Africa, by bringing its sons face to face with the Christianity of the South; and wanting it, of course

must have it.

The high-minded republic does not steal, but with one hand on the throat of the victim to be spoiled. it tenders with the other a heap of dollars, and makes a fair exchange under pressure.

The old theory that it requires two to make a bargain, is entirely exploded; the system initiated by Mr. Buchanan is much easier and simpler; he is both buyer and seller. Spain has no desire to sell. What of that? Shall so absurd an obstacle obstruct manifest destiny? Cuba objects to be sold to the highest bidder, like a southern plantation with its chattels. What of that? Is the area of freedom and ers of sugar and tobacco? The inhabitants of Cuba may even prefer a separate existence, and independ-ence to a change of rulers which is hardly a change for the better-from a nation of haughty gentlemen to a democracy of greedy speculators—but they must have no voice in the disposal of their allegiance, when President Buchanan, like a Grand Seignor, throws the handkerchief.

The acquisition of Cuba, were Spain and the Cuban people willing, means the perpetuation of slavery, that peculiar institution, the offspring of American liberty; and it means, also, such a pre-ponderance of the slave power throughout the United States as will presently plant its chattels in the western and southern States and Territories now free from them, and crack the whip of the negro-driver over the back of the free-soilers everywhere.

We confess ourselves a little astonished that the proposition to take possession of the new gold region of Mexico, to seize the inter-oceanic passage from Costa Rica, and to buy Cuba, was not accompanied by another for the purchase of Canada. When so much is to be done for the South, something should be offered as a counterpoise to the North and East. The manifest destiny which marches steadily to the Pacific and the Tropic, why does it not progress towards the Pole? Is not the St. Lawrence necessary to the United States for the commerce of the vast territory drained by the great lakes? Is the area of freedom to be but half a sphere, and that half a nigger-pen? Are the blessings of freedom to be confined to lands suitable for cotton, sugar and tobacco, where the slave can work with his back naked to the whip of Christian civilization in the hands of free democracy?

Naturally disappointed like the ancient virgins of Paris that the ravishing has not begun in our direction, on a future occasion our charms may not be disregarded. Let the principle be established that it is only necessary for the United States to covet its neighbors' possessions to have them, and it will not be long before some ambitious President will attempt that may give information and encouragement to their to realize by the absorption of Canadian territory, the boast that-

'No pent up Utica confines our powers, But the whole boundless continent is ours.' Fortunately for the United States, and for the peace of the world, the presidential party is weak in the present Congress, and likely to become weaker. The Free States feel that the extension of slavery is the greatest danger which assails their power in the con-federacy, and threatens the existence, as it has cor-

rupted the virtue of the Republic.

The lust of the President of the United States after Cuba is like that of Ahab for the vineyard of Naboth, and his argument the same.

'And Ahab spoke unto Naboth, saying, Give me And Ahab spoke unto Naboth, saying, Give me thy vineyard, that I may have it for a garden of herbs, because it is near unto my house; and I will give thee for it a better vineyard than it; or, if it seem good to thee, I will give thee the worth of it in money.

And Naboth said to Ahab, The Lord forbid it me that I should give the inheritance of my fathers unto

The slave party is the Jezebel to whom the President is wed, which is to aid him in the work of spoliation. But though they may succeed as Ahab and Jezebel did of yore, yet the word of the Lord may come to them, crying. Hast thou killed and also taken possession, the dogs shall lick thy blood, and shall eat Jezebel, by the walls of

The last commandment of the decalogue is as binding to-day as when it thundered over Sinai, and to covet the goods of one's neighbor no more lawful Even the wolf in the fable disguised his desire for surreptitious lamb beneath the guise of wrongs unavenged; it was left to President Buchanan to open-

Aiberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, DECEMBER 17, 1858.

NO SLAVE-HUNTING IN THE OLD BAY STATE!

The following Circular is designed to be sent to all the Clergy in this Commonwealth. It is hoped that it will be generally, if not universally responded to. How nobly Vermont leads the way !

Boston, Dec. 17, 1857. REV. SIR,-The Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, at their last meeting, unanimously voted respectfully out earnestly to solicit your co-operation in the advocacy and circulation of the accompanying petition, the sole object of which is to put an end to all slave-hunting in this Commonwealth, by prohibiting all claim of property in man, and obeying the divine injunction,- Bewray not him that wandereth ; let mine outcasts dwell with thee; be thou a covert to them from the face of the spoiler. It is a duty which may most fitly be enforced from the pulpit, with all boldness and fidelity, in the name of the God of the oppressed, and which every true follower of Him who ' was sent to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound, should perform with alacrity. No matter what may be the legal or constitutional relations of slavery to the people of Massachusetts, by compact or otherwise : these can never justify complicity with slave-hunters, nor over-ride the dictates of humanity and the commands of God, whose will should be obeyed at all hazards for 'while men despise fraud, and loathe rapine, and abhor blood, they shall reject with indignation the wild and guilty phantasy, that man can hold proper-Vermont, the first and sixth sections of which are as

Sec. 1. No person within this State shall be considered in every instance give to the negro owners of this ered as property, or subject, as such, to sale, purchase country all they please to demand. If even the or delivery; nor shall any person, within the limits commercial men—we mean those who carry cotton of this State, at this time, be deprived of liberty or

or this State, at this time, be deprived or inserty or property without due process of law. Sec. 6. Every person who may have been held as a slave, who shall come, or be brought, or be in this State, with or without the consent of his or her master enough upon their souls to smother their consciences or mistress, or who shall come, or be brought, or be, quiously, and kiss the feet of 'King Cotton' with involuntarily or in any way in this State, shall be more unction and zest than an infatuated Papist

It is for Massachusetts to imitate this noble example without delay, and also the entire North; and to this end your countenance and aid, in obtaining signatures to this petition, and urging it upon the consciences of the people, are again respectfully solicited. And may 'God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

It will be in season to have the petition ready for presentation to the Legislature by the 1st of February ensuing. In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massa-

chusetts Anti-Slavery Society,
FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

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

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Rec. Sec.

The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, respectfully 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.

Notice. Blank copies of THE PETITION have peen forwarded to nearly all the towns and postoffices in the State. But if any friend of its object has failed to receive a copy, another will be sent, on application to Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston. Voters and non-voters, men and women, are desired to put their names to the petition without delay.

THE FINANCIAL ANTI-SLAVERY FESTI-To the Editor of the Liberator.

DEAR SIR: In answer to the many inquiries constantly made of the friends of the cause, showing how much the public mind is interested respecting the Financial Anti-Slavery Festival, Soirée, Anniversary, Reception, Convention, Drawing-Room, Council, Conversazione, Commemoration, World's Conventioneither of which it may be called, since it will, in its nature, be all these-will you kindly allow me, through your columns, to say that, in all probability, it will be held at the Music Hall, Boston, during a day and evening in JANUARY, hereafter to be determined;

That all our friends everywhere are requested to give the pleasure of their company;

That no entrance fee will be permitted, the only offerings to the cause desirable on this occasion being those, whether great or small, that free-will makes worthy of it;

That cards of invitation will be placed at the Anti-Slavery offices and at the Booksellers' shops for the convenience of the guests; and each card, previously inscribed with the name and address of the person presenting it, will insure a cordial reception; That cloak-rooms will be arranged to save the guests

the risk of remaining in their street dress in a warmed and lighted apartment;

That the evening invitations will be issued for halfpast 7 o'clock; but the guests will be welcome at any moment during the evening, and a short visit gladly received if a long one is impossible on account of other engagements; (respecting the day-arrangements, further notice hereafter;)

That all who are prevented from being present in Northern coadjutors in this great work of national progress and improvement;

That, while renewing the invitation to all, this ocasion, as an oppertunity for subscription merely, is exclusively commended to those who have never habitually subscribed elsewhere; to those who are just beginning to appreciate the importance of the cause that has done so much for their benefit, without their having, as yet, made a pecuniary contribution to promote it; to those whose political path it has lighted, till they feel the obligation to feed the lamp to those who have hitherto contributed by purchase and who are now relied upon to continue their aid by donation, in the assurance that half the sum they may

Our friends who have not yet paid for the Liberato for 1858 will bear in mind our rule, by which their papers must be cut off, if payment be not made before February 1st. These terms must indeed be accounted liberal, as they give not less than thirteen months credit. We hardly need add, that our subscription list needs greatly to be enlarged, and that any curtailment of it is most undesirable. n. r. w.

SENATOR SUMNER. - Senator Wilson has received letter from Paris stating that Senator Sumner will not return to the United States Senate during the presen session of Congress, By the advice of his physicians, ly vindicate robbery and murder on the ground of he is going to the south of France for medical treatappetite and covetousness.

THE BIBLE IN COMMON SCHOOLS. There is a good deal of excitement in the city of York, growing out of the fact that, in several of the Wards, where the Catholic influence is dominant, the Bible has been excluded from the common Tract Society' mean to construct such of their issues schoels. The very men who are in complicity with as are intended to touch, with more or less distinctthe slaveholders of the South to deny the Bible to the ness, upon the subject of slavery; in prospect of millions in bondage in that section, are indignant and which issues, the Independent and other papers are shocked at the exclusion of the book in the cases re- rejoicing in the transfer of men and money from the ferred to. In the last Independent is an article on support of the Principal to that of the Auxiliary. this subject by Rev. Dr. Cheever, entitled 4 The Right We showed that this basis, adopted in May of the of Religious Instruction in our Common Schools, in present year, did not propose, still less pleage them, to which he maintains that it is the right of the chil- publish any thing against slavery, and that what it dren to have the Bible, and the duty of the State to did propose was only FRATERNALLY TO DISCUSS SUCH provide it for them, in the schools; though his res- OF THE MORAL EVILS AND VICES WHICH SLAVERY IS soning throughout is nothing but assumption and KNOWN TO PROMOTE, AS ARE AT ONCE CONDEMNED BY special pleading. For instance, he asks, . Have we Schipture and Deploned BY EVANGELICAL CHRISever resigned our right of having our children taught TIANS. We also showed that they design still to buy, the truths of the Bible, because we have consented and circulate, and to use for the main bulk of their to be taxed for the school system?' Now, this plea sales and distributions, the issues of the pro-slavery is just as good for the Catholics, who are also taxed, National Society at New York; and that they also in regard to the introduction and daily use of the design to circulate the two papers, the 'American Douay Bible in the schools; but would it be tolerated Messenger, and 'The Child's Paper,' published by Dr. Cheever and his party? What are 'the monthly by 'The Tract Management' in New York. truths of the Bible' that our children are to be taught by the schoolmaster, because we pay taxes? Shall an examination of the quantity and quality of so he decide ad libitum? If not, shall the school com- much of its fruit as has ripened since May, when the mittee? And if they may be entrusted with this remonstrants against the New York policy gained the power, may they not go further, and decide both the victory, and took possession of its funds, implements node and the place of religious worship? 'Our chil- instrumentalities and field of labor; thenceforth givdren' are to be taught 'the truths of the Bible' at ing to the New York Society such amount of support, home, on our individual responsibility as parents, ac- cooperation and eulogy as they did and do give, by cording to our own convictions; and beyond this we have no right to go, to the violation of the religious convictions of others, with reference to common school education, to support, which taxation is uni- intervening between May and December, one four versal. We deny the right of the State to take the build churches or to sustain a priesthood. It does not thy of note as the Society's entire harvest in this dethe legislature to make or provide for any such ex- terest, being the very one which was originally prerespective of religious opinions; and it may not, at New York, and refused by them, with the followthan the Koran, shall be read as a holy book in 'our Christ, William A. Hallock, Sec. Am. Tract Soc., common schools. This we should be ready to main- namely : that the tract proposed 'would not on the tain, even if we fully accorded with Dr. Cheever in whole promise usefulness' by being issued as one of his views of the Bible as a divinely inspired volume their series; that texts may be selected and arranged throughout; for we have no right to force our reli- under headings so as to imply fatal error in reference gious ideas upon others, but are bound as sacredly to to almost every great point of salvation'; that 'We respect theirs, as we would have them respect ours; [the New York "management"] are now quietly and also for the very reason that Dr. Cheever gives, pursuing our spiritual work, looking to God to allay that 'our school system must be a free system,' and the surges that have arisen '-meaning the complaints therefore not one of coercion or usurpation. How of their pro-slavery policy; and that 'We shall let can it be thus free to all impartially, when, as he in- the matter of the reception of this manuscript rest sists, it must provide for direct and incessant nell- without noise, and I hope that you will concur in this GIOUS TEACHING from the Word of God '?-meaning course.' the Bible. 'This matter,' he says, 'must be looked Mr. Wolcott did not see fit to 'concur in this course. into.' So we think; and we trust it will be inves- Having prepared this tract with special adaptation to tigated in a manly and upright spirit, without heat or the pro-slavery character of the New York Societyvituperation, and in accordance with the Golden Rule. having completed it without mention of the words 'It is admitted,' he says, 'that the Word of God slave or slavery and having constructed it entirely [meaning the Bible] is the rightful rule of conscience. of passages of Scripture bearing against 'The Sin of theological dogmas, of which this is one; but, because tion to slaveholders-he had charitably given the they happen to be in the majority here or there, are New York Society this last chance of retrieving they to be allowed to lord it over the consciences of themselves, and showing that they were willing to the minority? If so, then, whenever in any ward or condemn (if they could do it indirectly, and under district they obtain the ascendancy, the Catholics may cover of Bible language) that system which, with exclude our Bible, and introduce theirs. Again: their connivance, through all the years of their exthis alleged 'rightful rule of conscience,' with the istence, has tied Christ to the whipping-post, and right of every man to interpret for himself, becomes placed Him upon the auction-block, in every Southas clay in the hands of the potter, binding only the ern State. individual, and determining nothing for the masses. Nothing is gained by attaching infallibility to any church or any book, if freedom of conscience be conceded. But, says Dr. Cheever, 'if God's Word

because I still turn the light upon the common path? | meet for repentance. like? and is it by allowing the majority (if they hap- So much for tract No. 1; the entire harvest of 'fra-God.' because it would be contrary to the very basis count of slavery. upon which we invite, nay compel, all parties (without regard to their religious differences) to join in distribute, and thus in the very most efficient man-

rule of conscience, as it is for the Puritan.

lutions on the question of slavery in the Territories :

Resolved, That no person should be allowed to vote

There is no mincing matters here.

YE SHALL KNOW THEM BY THEIR

We published last week an examination of the ba upon which the Boston Branch of the 'American We propose now to test the Boston Tract Society by

preference, not by constraint. In the department of matters relating to slavery the Boston Society have published, in the six month page tract. This is marked 'No. 1,' and entitled ommon money to buy Bibles, any more than to The Bible against Oppression.' Besides being worcome within the province or constitutional right of partment, thus far, this tract has great historical inpenditure. Ours is a form of government, based upon pared by Rev. Samuel Wolcott of Providence, offered no book in special, but upon recognized principles, ir- by him for publication to the National Tract Society therefore, assume to decide that the Bible, any more ing intimations from Mr. Wolcott's 'brother in

Admitted by whom? By persons cherishing certain Oppression, without a word of comment or applica-. They did it unto one of His,

They did it unto Him!

The Society chose to reject this last chance, and the Secretary hoped that the rejection might be suffered [meaning the Bible] is the supreme rule, then the con- to 'rest without noise.' Mr. Wolcott-very justlyscience that rejects it not only cannot be supreme, but thought otherwise. It of course seemed to him that cannot be any rightful rule at all, and ought not to a fact indicating such deep-scated and persistent debe consulted as to the degree of veneration to be paid pravity as the refusal of the Tract Society—an associto God's Word, [meaning the Bible,] nor as to the ation constitutionally bound to promote the interplace which that Word is to take in an educational ests of vital godliness and so und morality '-to testify system.' But this is to reason like a theologian, and even against oppression, when circumstances would to beg the question-assuming, as it does, that if any seem to imply that they meant to include slavery man's conscience does not square with that of Dr. C., under that category, was a violation of duty so gross, it ought to be treated as no conscience at all. How a reversal so obvious of those rules of Christianity far is this removed from papal infallibility? Strike under which they assumed to be acting, as to demand out from the last sentence we have quoted, the phrase, prompt exposure, and publication through the whole "God's Word," and substitute for it that of 'Holy length and breadth of the land. He therefore sent Mother Church,' and the argument is as conclusive the rejected tract, and the correspondence with Mr. for the Catholic view of religious instruction and the Secretary Hallock, and a column of appropriate comments, to the Independent for publication.

Such a document as this was of course the very Dr. C. continues :- 'For any man to say that we force the Bible upon such a conscience, because we best adapted to form the first issue of a new adminismerely obey God in giving the Bible to the children tration in Boston, chosen by remonstrants against the of a public school, because we read the Bible to the policy of the New York 'management.' The correchildren, or teach them to read it, is a gross misrep- spondence with the New York Secretary, the tract resentation. But what else but force is it, when it itself, and the clear and pungent comments of Mr. is done in opposition to the consciences of a large ma- Wolcott upon the wickedness shown in the fact of nority? And where has God required that the Bible rejecting it, and the dishonesty and meanness shown should be read and expounded in the public schools in the pretences for its rejection, embodied in a 'No. in this country? And have we a republican form of 1," would have been not only the clearest explanation government, or are we living under a theocracy? O, of the need of a new administration, to overthrow but-says Dr. C .- there is no violence done to any such profligacy as had rooted itself in the old one, but man's conscience by reading the Biole in his presence, the very most appropriate introduction to a 'No. 2,' no matter whether he cannot get away from it, or which should be really and thoroughly an anti-slavewhether he can.' That depends upon what is read, ry tract; which should go against slavery; which where read, and how interpreted and enforced. Ah! should clearly rebuke slaveholding as sin, and call but-says Dr. C .- do I violate a man's conscience, upon every slaveholder to repent, and by immediate who is stumbling in the dark, because I hold a candle relinquishment of his unjust claim, and payment of to him, that he may see his way? And if he swears the wages heretofore kept back from his laborers, and at me, and tells me to take the light off, or to put it doing whatever else might be in his power to counout, for that he can see better without it, and prefers teract the laws and usages which he has helped to to be without it, do I force it upon his conscience, establish for their oppression-to bring forth fruits

All this is again begging the question, assuming the The Executive Committee, however, of the admin robes of infallibility, and insisting there shall be no istration formed by the remonstrants, did not choose conscience recognized and respected, excepting such to act thus. They did not share the feeling that Mr. as accords with our own! It is precisely the way in Wolcott's course shows that he held. They did folwhich the Romanists argue in defence of their cause low the course suggested by Mr. Secretary Hallock, in opposition to the Protestants. The question is, to 'let the matter rest without noise'; and they pub which of these contending religious sects is groping lished the very tract which Mr. Wolcott had prepared in the dark, and which has the lighted candle? And with all the guards and omissions and contrivances how and where is this to be settled? Is it in the needed to make its reception possible by the profligate common schools' (which Protestant and Catholic are New York Society, without a word of history or exalike taxed to support) for education in reading, writ- planation, to stand as the first expression of their own ing, arithmetic, grammar, rhetoric, history, and the idea of what a tract in regard to slavery should be !

pen to be Protestants) to override the minority-or ternal discussion' brought forth in the first summer letting the minority (again if they happen to be Pro- and autumn of the new tract administration at Bos testants) override the majority? Yes, says Dr. C., ton; the sole difference between the new 'manage because his religious views will thus be enforced. ment' and the old, thus far apparent, yet on which No. say we, even though we should agree with Dr. are founded the exhortations of the Independent to C. in opinion that the Bible, as such, is the Word of transfer patronage from New York to Boston on ac-But the Boston Society continue to buy and

supporting our common school system. Let good ner to endorse and recommend, the two papers faith and fair dealing be observed in every direction. published by the New York Society, the American Messenger and The Child's Paper. These, being edit MISSISSIPTI RESOLUTIONS. - The Legislature of ed with that consummate jesuitical skill which was Mississippi have now before them the following reso- so severely felt and so clearly exposed by the Independent in the years '55, '56 and '57, and by means of Resolved, That hereafter, no new State should be which the party led by that paper was so thoroughly admitted until she has the necessary population for defeated, are adapted to make, and are constantly one member in the House of Representatives in Conmaking, this impression upon their readers; namely, that the conductors of those papers, making the frees and most familiar use of pious language, are eminent in the Territories of the United States except citizens, either native born or naturalized.

Resolved. That the Territories of the United toriously pro-slavery character and course of action; States are the common property of all the States, and that the churches of the South, exhibiting, as they each citizen thereof has the right to take into the same such property as he may desire, and be protected by law in all his rights and immunities therein; that the doctrine that a few roving squatters, either and intense interest in the prosperity of the pro-sla by their own authority or by the authority of Convery National Tract Society, are also, and for these ress, can pass laws prohibiting the introduction of reasons, Christian and Christ-like, in spite of their alike unconstitutional and dangerous, and in direct slaveholding; and that thus the facts of a man's holdcontravention of the decision of the Supreme Court in ing slaves or not holding them, defending slavery or the Dred Scott case. not defending it, are quite irrespective of his being Christian and Christ-like, having no more bearing

upon the latter question than any perfectly indifferent matter, such as his eating white or brown bread to

We have asserted that these papers are adapted by We have asserted in making, this sort of impremake, and are constant; We shall now illustric and exemplify this by extracts from the December

number of the American Messenger. The second editorial article, entitled 'Close of the year, contains the following

Assumption that God approves and favore this organ of a Pro-Slavery Association!

With this last number for the year, we tang With this last number for the year, we cannot but record our thanksgiving to God, that he has given the Messenger continued favor with his people and made it so rich a blessing. By his continued and nothing that can be done shall be omitted to sill he brief columns with the most interesting, instruction, and reserviceally useful reading. Tras
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The third editorial article, signed s. u. s., and The third curve by the Editor and Secretary, J. M. Stevenson, is entitled 'Colperteur Convention a Baltimore.' It contains the following

Assumptions that the spirit of a clerical defining alayery is a Christlike spirit, that the New York Trat slavery is a Christian evangelist, and that an assets. tion of slaveholders for its support is a Christian breth. One of the most delightful meetings of our fel-

One of the most delightful meetings of our fellow-laborers has just closed its assions in Baltimer. The Convention was held by the Maryland Brack in cooperation with the American Tract Society, and was composed of colporteurs from Maryland District of Columbia. Virginia, and North Carolina, with the Superintendent and Agents in that field, and the Secretaries Eastman and Stevenson from New Yor. A union prayer-meeting of the good people of Bahmore was held for nine consecutive hours on the day in the evening of which the Convention assembled, and thus a most hallowed influence rested upon the and thus a most hallowed influence rested upon the and thus a most nanowed inhuence rested upon the meeting from its first hour.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 4, in the Bapting church, of which Rev. J. W. M. Williams is the

church, of which Rev. J. W. M. Williams is the highly esteemed pastor, there assembled a very large audience, containing much of the piety and Christian intelligence of Baltimore, to listen to a temps from Rev. William Adams, D. D., of New Yes, member of the Publishing Committee of the Society, (invited thither by the Maryland Branch,) upon the text, "They that were scattered abroad went step where preaching the word."

At the close of the services, the organization va

completed by the election of Rev. H. V. D. John. D. D., of the Episcopal church, as President; *** after which, the Convention adjourned to meet Nov. 5, at 9, A. M.
On Friday morning, the Convention assembled and in the presence of a good audience engaged in a statement of personal experiences in the field of la-

bor to which they are devoted. The catholicity of the Society—the wide read of its Christian brotherhood—was dwelt upon as a delightful feature in its character, and as the mean of gaining full access to all classes of people, and org-

coming the bitterest prejudices.

The Rev. Dr. Johns made upon this subject and very striking remarks. He said he was press, more than forty years ago, at the formation of American Tract Society, and was delighted then be see Christians of various names uniting in the list-sed brotherhood, and he had loved it ever since. We agree in a hundred points where we diffe a one. "I regard the American Tract Society," the Doctor added, as the evangelist of American literatus, the grand promoter of aggressive catholic Christians, and the advance cohort in the cause of Christ. tends to restrain an excessive denominationalism, and wherever this goes beyond love for soft, something is wrong. So fearful am I of this spirit, that I have been accustomed, for years, in passing a house of worship of some other denomination that my own, to lift my heart to God in prayer forther minister and his people." How Christlike that spirit Would there were more of it!

The sole object of the Society, its simple aim to my

souls for Christ, and Christ alone, seemed to all every

Assumption that a prayer-meeting of three simholding ministers, with the pro-slavery Secretaria if the Tract Society, and the deluded people who kely to these as Christian teachers, is a precious m

On Saturday afternoon, a prayer-meeting is the Society was held and attended by a large congretion, which was a precious season. I believe, to compose the present. At 5 o'clock, the congregation was missed, and the laborers of the Society, with the beloved pastors of the city, whose hearts are mad deeply interested in the work, and who were sumly absent a moment from the sessions of the Courtion of soul before they separated, perhaps to mens more below. A precious, joyous, tearful hour it us; for every heart was full, and no check was dry.

Assumption that a theology 'simplified' to the cast of allowing slavery is a Christian theology!

'A word of exhortation, of cheer, of encourage ment, of hope, was spoken by one and another, at then as the hour passed too quickly away, the char-man, Rev. Dr. Johns, who had conducted the Covention with great promptness and kindness is it close, rose and delivered a most touching farvell. He said he had learned some truths in this metiat. which he hoped to make profitable to his own pepla and in his future ministry. He said his theology was becoming more and more simple every day, as he was learning more of Christ. It had indeed but two great doctrines: the first, man is a great man; the second, Christ is a great Savior. These tea, preached and prayed and believed, made up a co-porteur's work—and, he verily thought, the mis-

ster's work too.' It should be noted that the Rev. Dr. H. V. D. Johns, of the Episcopal church in Baltimore, who was so appropriately chosen President of the slaveholding Branch of the American Tract Society, and whose spirit is endorsed by Mr. Secretary Stevenson as # Christ-like,' is the very person who published in the Baltimore papers his retraction of an expression which he had used at the Tract Society meeting in Maysaying that he did not intend to have said . The erl of slavery is upon us'-as if slavery itself were m evil! but- the evils of slavery are upon us '-mening by 'evils,' no doubt, the same excrescences, at portion of them, to which the Boston Society refer in their periphrastic expression about those moral evils and vices which it [the else harmless institutes of slavery] is known to promote, and which are cademned in Scripture, and so much deplored by erre-

gelical Christians. Let it be noted that, by his recommendation to the Boston Society to buy and distribute nearly five thatsand copies of this number of the Messenger, Rer. A L. Stone of Park Street Church endorses the erriscate of Mr. Secretary Stevenson in regard to the 'Christ-like spirit' of Rev. Dr. Johns of Baltimore, and helps to impress that idea upon the church-men-

bers of New England! These are only specimens of the manner in which the Messenger, in this number and in its customer issues, insinuates the idea that piety, a Christ-lie spirit, and a Christian character, not only may as do exist, but are just as customary, satisfactory and complete among slaveholders as among any others And these ideas are now circulated throughout New England by the Boston Society! And the Messenger announces, in its standing netice d Terms'-

Orders for the Messenger, to be sent from Boston, may be addressed to N. P. Kemp, 28 Comhill, Boston

These things being so, if there are any church members in New England who believe that the province of a 'Religious Tract Society,' constitutionally bound to promote the interests of vital godines and good morals, and claiming as its field all the States and Territories of the American Republic legitimately includes, and requires, an open and cided testimony against slaveholding as sin-it rout seem appropriate and judicious for them forthwith inquire whether they do not need, to fulfil this fest tion, something very different from The Bound Branch of the American Tract Society?-c. L. 7.

The length of the able and important articles with reference to the American Tract Society: by x. w. in our last number and in this, has made it sirable to postpone the remainder of our examination of the position of the American Board till next week

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BANKS OF NEW YORK, THEIR DEALERS, THE CLEARING HOUSE, AND THE PANIC OF 1857. With a Financial Chart. By J. S. Gibbons. Thirty IIlustrations by Herrick. New York : Published by D. Appleton & Co. 1858.

No sdequate idea of this handsome volume of 400 pages can be obtained by looking at the title-page, which might naturally lead one to suppose that it is which might be a statistical exposition of the condition of the enly stary states of the condition of the banks in New York; whereas it is all alive with descaping scenes and graphic narrations as to the workscripture school and system, alike in regard to bank effect, directors, depositors, and the great multitude who have dealings at the banks, especially when univesal panic prevails, money is 'tight,' and all credit rersal panie productions, and an art credit et an ataming which may Eghts and shadows' of business life. It contains highis and sing dialogues, related with life-like acmany amount accuracy, and which, by stimulating the organ of mirthfalness, will enable 'good digestion to wait on appethe. It will serve to lessen the heat and irritation which are felt by disappointed applicants for discounts in times of immense pecuniary pressure, by showing that it is not in the power of Presidents, Cashiers, and Directors to contend successfully with fate, or what is equivalent thereto, any more than themselves. But his not merely mirth-provoking, and as good as a play: -it abounds with curious and valuable information as to the creation and management of banks, and on the vexed question of currency. Mr. Gibbons has long been connected with banking institutions knows every rope in the ship, and possesses a sagacious and highly intelligent mind. He has done good secrice to the public by this contribution of his know ledge, experience, and philosophical insight. His work ought to find ready purchasers in all parts of the country. It contains no less than thirty 'Illustrations,' drawn to the life, by Herrick.

ARABIAN DAYS' ENTERTAINMENTS. Translated from the German, by HERBERT PELHAM CURTIS. Boston Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1858.

The reading world has long been fascinated and delighted with the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments; to which it now has this accompaniment of the 'Arabian Days' Entertainments,' a volume of exceedingly agreeable and instructive stories, after the manner of the other, yet not a tame imitation thereof. but quite as unique, with less of the grotesque and extravagant, written by no means solely for children. but suited as well for readers of a larger growth and maturer intellect.' It is said that the popularity attained by it in Germany is immense, and it will be equally so here, as soon as its merits are understood. Its pictorial illustrations are by Hoppin, and capitally onceived and executed-such as The Caravan, The Caliph Stork, The Spectre Ship, The Severed Hand, The Rescue of Fatima, Little Muck, Meeting of Labaron and the Free Prince, The Sheik of Alexandria, Nosey the Dwarf, The Young Englishman, Almansot, The Prophecy of the Silver Florin, The Cold Heart, The Fortunes of Said, &c. The volume is divided into three parts-1. The Caravan; 2. The Sheik of Alexandria and his Slaves; 3. The Tavern in Spessart: under each of which, various tales are rehearsed, and so closely connected as to absorb the attention until the whole is perused. Be sure and put this down in the category of Christ-

mas and New Year's Gifts. THE AGE OF CHIVALRY. Part I. King Arthur and

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his Knights. Part II. The Mabinogeon; or, Welsh Popular Tales. By Thomas Bultinch, Author of 'The Age of Fable.' Boston : Crosby, Nichols & Co. 1859.

The our season is at hand, in which parental leve, and friendly regard, and distributive philanthropy will be dispensing to expectant children their usual Christmas and New Year's presents. Among the deeply interesting and handsomely prepared volumes, gotten up enticingly for this purpose, with brilliant pictorial illustrations in oil colors, is . The Age of Chivalry,' by Mr. Bulfinch, who shows himself thoroughly competent to occupy the field of romance. It is replete with mythical interest as pertaining to the renowned King Arthur and his Knights, and crowded with thrilling incident and legendary invention. It is exceedingly well written.

A WILL AND A WAY. Tales, translated from the German of T. Michel and Aug. Moritz. By Tragrmantel. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co. 1859.

Here is another pretty, instructive and very entertaining story-book for good children, containing the following tales :- 1. Tailor and Fiddler. By T. Michel. 2. Patience removes Mountains. By Aug. Moritz. 3. The Benefactor's Portrait. By the same. 4. The Ways of Providence. A sketch by the same. 4. The Gardener's Daughter. Also by Aug. Moritz. It has a number of engravings in oil colors, and will make a very acceptable Christmas or New Year's

SHEDTINE AND HARVEST. Tales, translated from the German of Rosalie Koch and Maria Burg, by Travermantel. Boston : Crosby, Nichols & Co. 1859. This is a neat and attractive little volume, in the sime style of 'A Will and a Way,' and by the same author, 'with pictures to match.' There are four Mories-The Picture, Country Cousins, and the Little

by Maria Burg. We can heartily commend it. LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. Written for Children, by E. Cecil. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co. 1859.

Ragman, by Rosalie Koch-and The Inquisitive Boy,

This is a condensed and carefully prepared account of the prominent incidents in the life of Washington, adapted to the understanding of children. Of tourse, it relates principally to his military career, and thus is calculated to stimulate the military spirit. The author says, that . Washington was a religious man,' but certainly not after the manner of the Prince of Peace. If 'he trusted in God,' it was 'the God of lattles, not our 'Father in Heaven.' Nothing is said about his having been a slaveholder as long as he lived, and no reference is made to his Will mancipating his slaves. This nation has fearfully sinned in its idolatry of Washington. He has been immensely overrated.

The Therapeutical Powers and Properties of Teratrum Viride, by Wesley C. Northwood, M. D. of Cokesbury, N. C.," is the title of a small pamphlet, (third edition,) published by J. D. Bedford & Co., New York. It is claimed for this plant, (green hellebore,) given as a tincture, that it is 'unparalleled, unprecedented, and inimitable in the treatment and cure of disease," especially in all inflammatory cases. Its pre-eminence over all other agents and remedies is in a power to control the action of the heart and artenes when morbidly excited. This it effects with such certainty, and to any extent that may be desired, "that it never fails to strike with astonishment all who have ever witnessed its wonderful effect-reducing a pulse, in from six to twenty hours, from 130. 140, or 169, down to from 50 to 60 and 70 beats per minute, and calming and composing all the tumultuous actions of the heart and arteries." This pretenan is fully sustained by physicians in different parts of the country, whose names are given.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE ELECTION.-The whole number of ballots was 119,249. Nathaniel P. Banks had 58,700; Erasmus Beach, 38,298; Amos Braks over Beach, 20,482.

THE LECTURING FIELD AT THE WEST STERLING, Whiteside Co., (Ill.; Nov. 30, 1858.

DEAR FRIEND MAY: In my whole experience of lecturing life, I have never known the weather and the way half as unpropitious for my work as during the last two months The rain has fallen like a deluge, and the rich Illinois mud is in the softest and most adhesive con-

dition one can imagine. It has been exceedingly difficult to get the people together. When it has been at all practicable, we have had good meetings. The disposition to hear upon the anti-slavery subject is very strong; and if we are ever to have good weather again, I have no doubt of a successful campaign.

In my last communication, I was at Waukegan Ill. The election was then just ready to come off, and any where else but Waukegan, it would have been in vain to have attempted to get a word in edgeways; and it was nearly so here. I held but two meetings, both of which were thinly attended. Add-

My home in W. was with the Reids. No dearer, better home does the anti-slavery laborer ever find. By industry and economy, they have surrounded themselves with the comforts of life; and by a cultured taste, with its beauties too. Their home is on the shore of the lake, and commands a wide view of this beautiful water, bounded by the horizon. On a clear morning, the sun comes up beautifully from his watery bed. But it is not these external conditions that give this home its charm. It is the deep and earnest sympathy which Robert and Mary Reid feel in the anti-slavery work-their appreciation of your toil, and the great-hearted welcome which they and their excellent son and daughter give you, which make it a heaven of rest and enjoyment to the weary toiler. I hope, friend May, you may some day have personal experience of the truth of this representa-

My next stop was in Chicago. It was the week and the day of the election; and the weeping heavens and spewing earth gave token of their sorrow and disgust at the crawling sycophancy of both parties before that mean, low, stolid, satanic hatred of our brother, 'guilty of a skin not colored like our own,' which exists, with great intensity, in Illinois.

I heard Judge Douglas address a mob, on the evening preceding the election, and his address was low and vulgar. He addressed himself to a very low and brutal crowd of whiskey 'suckers.' He appeared to me the best furnished and finished specimen of a demagogue I had ever met. I pray never to meet either him or his like again. I made no effort to hold any meetings in Chicago. I went to a free meeting, holden by the Spiritualists, in Metropolitan Hall, on Sunday afternoon.

The first speaker made a short address, which he closed by saying he went for 'Young America.' My spirit being stirred, I rose and inquired for the order of the meeting. I stated that I wished to speak, but wished to be in order. I was told, by a number of voices, to proceed. I announced 'Young America' as my text. I spoke first of the religion of the youngster; secondly, of his character as a civilian. The number present was from three to four hundred. All heard me with attention, many gave me a most hearty response. I have an invitation to deliver one of their forenoon lectures. I intend to comply, and give them a lecture on the distinguishing features of the Garrisonian movement, or, in other words, the peculiar mission of the American Anti-Slavery Soci-

My next point was at Dwight, Livingston Co. Here reside our excellent friends Isaac and Fanny Mott. They, as usual, gave me a very hearty welcome to their home, and were ready to do all in their power to aid my mission. This, however, was but little for 'the rains descended, and the floods came,' and the country being flat, the roads became nearly impassable. I held but one meeting in Dwight, and that was quite thinly attended. Our friends were much disappointed, as they had anticipated a series of meetings, and much interest in the good cause. They are quite anxious for another attempt, some time in the winter, which I hope I may be able to make.

Soon after arriving in Illinois, our good friend A. J. Grover, Esq. wrote me, asking me to visit his place and vicinity. I consequently went to Earlville, in Lasalle Co. Friend Grover took hold in earnest, and the weather being a little more favoraole, I held three good meetings; and obtained three subscribers to the Liberator.

My next point was Ottawa, which is the county seat; and the court was sitting. Friend Grover went with me, and gave me valuable aid in getting up

My first meeting was well attended, mostly, how ever, by the people in attendance upon the court. Quite a number of the lawyers, with the presiding Judge, were present.

I spoke over two hours, going rapidly over the principles and history of the American Anti-Slavery Society, I urged upon them the necessity of making Illinois a PREE STATE. I challenged criticism. None,

however, was made. I held one more meeting. This, however, was not so well attended, in consequence of the adjournment his clients, and returning, informed the Court that no bail would be given. The accused were ready for, and the Libergier. I received a number of invitations I held one more meeting. This, however, was not the Liberator. I received a number of invitations to visit other towns in the county.

streets nearly impassable. It was judged best by the friends here to give up the attempt to hold meetings until a change in the weather occurs. So I came on to Sterling, in Whiteside Co., where I am comfortably domiciled with my friend, and Humanity's friend. Jacob Powell. The rain still falls, and the roads are March, 1859. in a most deplorable condition. So soon as it is possible, we shall commence meetings here. I am expecting friend Grover to assist me in the meetings. Of their success, I will advise you in due time.

Yours, truly, A. T. FOSS. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION. The annual municipal election took place in Boston on Monday last, resulting in the re-election of Mayor Lincoln, who received the Rum, Hunker Whig and Democratic votes of the votes. Hon, Moses Kimball, (American Republican candidate,) received 4445; Lincoln, 6275. Plurality for Lincoln, 1829. Capital was attempted to be made adverse to the election of Mr. Kimball, on the ground that, as a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1851, he voted to shut the doors of Fancuil Hall against he voted to shut the doors of Fancuil Hall against hall from St. Helena, is without regular papers as Daniel Webster. The charge was false, but it would there is no American Consul there, but has informal have been highly creditable to him if it had been papers from native officials, without any seals attrue: for no action was ever more just, under the circumstances, than the exclusion of Mr. Webster thus complained of. Fancuil Hall had been peremptorily closed to the friends of freedom a short time previous and it was to avoid the appearance of an odious and tyrannical favoritism, that would not have been quietly submitted to, that induced the Board of Aldermer to deny the use of the Hall to the author of the infamous 7th of March speech, 1850. The friends (?) aleep in oblivion.

ESEX COUNTY friends will see that a regular quarterly meeting of their County Anti-Slavery Society is to be held at Salem on Sunday next. We hope they will promptly respond to the call of their officers, and cause the meeting at Salem to be every way worthy of the cause of Freedom, Justice and A. Lawrence, 12,084. Scattering, 167. Plurality for Humanity. This is no time for Anti-Slavery men to rest.

From the Cleveland [Democratic] Plaindealer, Dec. 7th THE SIEGE OF OBERLIN.

Thirty Seven Oberlinites Indicted by the U.S. Grand Jury for Rescuing a Fugitive Slave.—Prof. Peck, Eleven Negroes, Five Fugitives and Twenty-Five White Men Indicted.

The Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court has been The Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court has been in session for several weeks in this city, examining witnesses in the Oberlin Rescue Case, and last night brought their labors to a close by finding true hills against thirty-seven of the ring-leaders in this affair, including the Rev. Henry Peck, Professor in Oberlin College, the Rev. Jas. M. Fitch, formerly Missionary to Jamaica, several Theological Students, five Fugitive Slaves, and thirty other citizens of all colors,

These indictments were kept a profound secret until this morning, when the Marshal started for his game before they could be flushed by the news. What his luck may be in arresting these Higher Law dignitaries, their dusky mates and theological satellites, remains to be seen. If Oberlin, the head-quarters and hot-bed of negro fanaticism in the North, yields obedience to the Fugitive Slave Law, it is all over but meetings, both of which were thinly attended. Added to the election excitement was the disadvantage of rain and mud.

My home in W. was with the Reids. No dearer.

My home in W. was with the Reids. No dearer. form during the last Presidential campaign, on which suskets as well as men were to stand. We shall see.
The slave "Little John" was arrested in Oberlin by

S. Deputy Marshal Lowe, of Columbus, by virtu a warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner Crittender of the S. C. of Ohio—at the instance of Anderso D. Jennings, the deputed agent of the owner, Joh G. Bacon, both residents of Mason county, Kentucky On the same day, (to wit, the 13th of September 1858,) the slave was rescued by a mob at Wellington How many of these rescues will peaceably come into court, enter into recognizance, and stand trial at the next term, which will be in March, will soon be known. Prof. Peck may, after all his boasting, come to the conclusion that "discretion is the better part of valor." He may shut up his college for a few days, and not only come into court himself, but bring his students and his shades with him.

As he is in the habit of taking his rifle with him.

or as in the late rescue, "sending it along by his hired man," he can come armed and equipped according to the requirements of the Higher Law, and plead to his

indictment with arms presented.

But there is a portion of these Oberlin citizens which we fear will be diffident about making their appearance in open Court. There are among them five fugitive slaves, who will probably "cut for Can-ada" as the shortest cut for liberty, rather than give bail for their appearance at a United States District Court, on a fixed day. Such citizens we opine wil leave, and will not be at the polls to vote the Republican ticket at the next election.

An Oberlin correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following additional particulars of this arrest :-

At 10:42 this forenoon, fifteen of the twenty-on residents of Oberlin for whom warrants were issued left the Oberlin station, amid the shouts and huzzas of starge crowd of ladies and gentlemen who had assembled to see them off. A considerable number of the most prominent men of the village, including Masor Beecher, volunteered to accompany the pris-oners, and see them comfortably quartered or safely returned. Marshal Johnson was in waiting as they left the cars, and, pointing the prisoners to omni-buses bound for the Bennett House, directed them to take good care of themselves, and be ready for a call at 2 o clock. After dinner, the Hon. R. P. Spaulding, the Hon. A. G. Riddle, and S. O. Griswold, Esq., who had volunteered their services for the defence free of charge, were called in for consultation. after 2 o'clock, the parties proceeded to the court

The Marshal read the names of the persons upo whom he had served processes at Oberlin, with the number of the bills in which their names severally stood. Judge Spaulding, acting for the defence, entered a plea of Not Guilty, in behalf of all.

| Name. | Charge. | Plea. |
|--------------------|------------------|------------|
| John H. Scott. | Rescuing. | Not Guilty |
| | ling & Abetting. | Not Guilt |
| John Watson. | Rescuing | Not Guilt |
| William Watson. | Rescuing. | Not Guilt |
| Henry Evans. | Rescuing. | Not Guilt |
| Wilson Evans. | Rescuing. | Not Guilty |
| David Watson. | Rescuing. | Not Guilt |
| Ansel W. Lyman. | Rescuing | Not Guilt |
| | ling & Abetting. | Not Guilt |
| Simeon Bushnell. | Rescuing. | Not Guilt |
| James R. Shepard. | Rescuing. | Not Guilt |
| Oliver S. B. Wall. | Rescuing. | Not Guilt |
| Wm. E. Scrimmager. | Rescuing. | Not Guilt |
| James Bartlett. | Rescuing. | Not Guilt |
| Pleas of abatement | | |

Oliver S. B. Wall, and William E. Scrimmager James Bartlett was in town, but not present in the Court room when his name was called. Ralph Plumb was allowed a few days to complete business-engage ments, pledging his parole to appear with as little de-lay as possible. The representatives from Wellington are expected to-morrow.

Judge Spaulding gave notice that the accused were ready for, and requested trial immediately. The District Attorney begged continuance for time to send to Kentucky for witnesses. Should need at least two

Judge Spaulding thought that citizens of Ohio think two weeks some time to lie in jail for the convenience of the citizens of Kentucky.

The Court remarked that it was not necessary for them to lie in jail. They could be liberated on bail.

Judge Spaulding was not sure of that, by any means. He was not authorised to believe that all of them could furnish bail, and it was that very ques-tion which he wished settled. He wished to know if bail would be required.

The District Attorney said it would.

The Court thought all might find bail in \$500 each,

which would be very moderate.

Mr. Griswold informed the Court that only a portion of his clients could find bail in any amount. summoned them to appear for trial, and it was the business of the United States to be ready to proceed I sent an appointment to Mendota; but, on arriving with the trial without any delay. If a continuance there, it was raining hard, and the mud made the was ordered, they were willing to enter into a recognizance to appear when called, but would do nothing

further.
The Court conferred with the District Attorney. The Court announced that individual recognizance in the sum of \$1,000 would be sufficient. These recognizances were accordingly made, and the trial thus adjourned until the first Tuesday in

MORE SLAVES LANDED AT THE SOUTH.

SAVANNAH, (Ga.) Dec. 13. The Republican of this morning says, the yacht Wanderer positively landed Africans near Brunswick. Joseph Ganahl, the District Attorney, arrived on

Saturday with three men, believed to be implicated. Their names are Juan St. Rajesta, N.A. Brown, and Miguel Aginoi or Raguet, hailing from New Orleans, Mr. Ganahl refused to take ball for their appearance at Court, and the prisoners were lodged in jail on the charge of piracy. Mr. Ganahl is using exertion to obtain evidence, and has sent to Brunswick to elicit the Rum, Hunker Whig and Democratic votes of the information. The examination will probably take city. The Temperance party made a feeble demon-stration, its candidate receiving only one thousand wick to tow the Wanderer to Savannah, but the ship-

master on board refused to give her up.

The Republican says that the Africans were landed

There is no doubt that the desperate pirates of the South are determined openly to prosecute the foreign slave trade, at all hazards.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP. - On Wednesday afternoon, as a colored boy, about 18 years of age, named Jeremiah Simpson, was passing through South street, New York, he was accosted by a runner, who began to charm him with a description of the beau-ties of a sailor's life. He induced the boy to sign shipping papers for the ship Jeremiah Thompso which he alleged was to sail at once for Liverpo which he alleged was to sail at once for Liverpool. An order for a part of the boy's pay was sent to his mother, who presented it at the shipping office where it was payable, when it was pronounced bad. A suspicion of kidnappers was aroused, and the mother applied to the Mayor. The ship was boarded by Sergeant Birney, who discovered that the entire crew, except the mates, were colored boys, and that the ship was bound for Mobile. The sergeant of the Harbor Police says that he has frequently known ships to asil for southern ports with colored crews, and has noted it as a remarkable fact that none of the crews aver came back.—N. Y. Commercial.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH National Anti-Slavery-Subscription ANNIVERSARY.

As this coming anniversary, though the twentyfifth from the beginning of that social and financial series which have been so greatly promotive of our cause, will be the first of a series from which a far greater social and financial efficacy may be anticipated in its behalf-and as the change in the method of its observance, by rendering the Christmas and New Year's season inconsequential, favors a change in the time of its appointment which is, for many reason advisable—the day and evening proposed will fall somewhat later than heretofore, making it the first anti-elavery occasion of the year 1859.

One great object of the change from sale to subscrip tion is to ensure the broadest possible home coopera tion, and thus to deserve the most generous possible foreign one, in this, THE GREAT CAUSE OF THE

Every friend and well-wisher who has heretofor rejoiced in the opportunity to show good-will by purchase is now entreated to do so by subscription; a cordial invitation being extended by the ladies (whose names are attached to the circular in another column) for the occasion hereafter to be advertised.

It will be an occasion for conversation, consultation and mutual aid: for the social and festive congratu lations of the new year, as well as an opportunity for the discharge of our pecuniary debts to the Cause according to the full measure of pecuniary ability whether it be positively great or small, or that measure made great by its grand accompaniment of a devoted life, which has cut down its amount as a sum of

Let all the earlier and later friends of the Causunite in every town where the anti-slavery principles have been implanted, and, while they are attending to the petitioning, make collections and donations, and resolve to come up, if possible, in a body, or at least by delegation, to receive the cordial welcome which the January reunion of 1859 will extend to them. There is also the amplest heart-room for Southerners wishing to get rid of the system of slavery, and desiring to become personally acquainted with their co-laborers at the North for the better prosecution of a cause which is not sectionalnot even national-but universal.

Let the friends in all the towns and cities where the cause was early cherished, such as Portland, Bangor, Lynn, Concord, Concord (N. H.) Salem, Brookline, Cambridge, Groton, Haverhill, Andover, Fitchburg, Leominster, Milford, Worcester, New Bedford, Weymouth, Plymouth, Dorchester, Milton, Fall River, Duxbury, Hingham, Nantucket, Abington, Lowell, Cummington, Newburyport, Portsmouth, Providence Brooklyn (Conn.), Rochester, Troy, Staten Island New York City, and so many others in all the New England States, the Middle and the Western ones begin now, in each, the work of collecting, in a spiri of noble emulation, that the coming re-union of them all in Boston, at the beginning of the year, may be indeed to this country a FESTIVAL OF FREEDOM, prophetic of a speedy jubilee.

It is in contemplation to forward, hereafter, a more especial invitation to each friend and to each township everywhere; but the ladies whose names are appended to the Circular meanwhile refer each coming guest to that as an all-sufficient one : asking excuse of any who may chance to be omitted from so numerous list as that of the names whose presence they covet, entreating such, if any there should be, not to suffer any unfortunate accident or mistake to deprive the occasion of the pleasure of their company.

To Dyspeptics .- Soda Magnesia, and all Alkalies either afford but temporary relief, or confirm the disease into a chronic affection. The Oxygenated Bitters immediately relieve and permanently cure all forms of Dyspepsia and stomach difficulties.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Collections by Parker Pillsbury. Abram Folsom, Dover, N. H., Mr. Tufts, George O. Paul, South Newmarket, N. H.,

Collections at " at East Abington, Mass., Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, additional donation,

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

E. H. Herwoon acknowledges the following amounts received by him for the benefit of the Anti-Slavery cause: —
Natick, \$6 00; Cummington, \$10 00; Holden, —
Moses Smith, 1 00; Mr. Adams Foster, 25c; others,

To ABINGTON FAIR.—The Anti-Slavery friends in Abington will hold their annual FAIR in Union Hall, North Abington, on Christmas Week, commencing on Monday 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.

WORCESTER SOUTH .- The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County South Division Anti-Sla-very Society will be held at WORCESTER, at WASH-BURN HALL, on Sunday, January 9, 1859. The members of the Society are especially requested to be present, and a cordial invitation to attend is extend-

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, PARKER PILLSBURY, STE-PHEN S. FOSTER and other speakers are expected to at-tend EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

REV. N. R. JOHNSTON, of Topsham, Vt. an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society will lecture as follows:

Monday evening, Dec. 20 Washington, Tuesday " " Williamstown. East Orange, Wells River, Tuesday Barnet, Lower Waterford, Wednesday "

EF ESSEX COUNTY-The Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will hold their regular quarterly meeting, on Sunday next, Dec. 19th, in Salem, at Lyceum Hall. The meeting will commence at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., and will continue afternoon and evening. All are invited to attend, and members of the Society and friends of the cause are especially requested to do so.
PARKER PILLSBURY, SAMUEL MAY, JR., CHARLES

L. REMOND, and SARAH P. REMOND are expected to MOSES WRIGHT, Secretary.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture of Slavery and Reform, in NATICK, on Sunday next, Dec. 19th, forenoon, afternoon and evening, at the usual time for public services. PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the

American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at Nash-ua. N. H., on Sunday, Dec. 26, afternoon and eve-

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massa-chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows: Northampton, Friday, Dec. 17. Florence, Sunday, "19. POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

Dr. Symington Brown's new lecture, entitled Chemistry no Mystery, is now ready for delivery before Lyceums, &c.
REFERENCES.—Wendell Phillips, Alderman Wightman, Rev. Thomas Starr King, Dr. J. V. C. Smith.

PLACES WANTED.

A colored man, who has for many years been em-ployed 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

a similar estuation, or otherwise, the himself generally useful.

A colored lad, welt disposed and ambitious to excel, desires a chance to learn a good trade.

Enquire of WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

November 29.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still parilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

complaints : -- CROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUP-TIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PINPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC APPECTIONS, MERCURIAN DISEASE, DROPST, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPERSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPS-LAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity

or THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that seafoul humors which fester in the blood at that sea-son of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and slug-gish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will-tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood, Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered

tion of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or

any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete cradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle. to directions on the bottle. PREPARED BY

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Aver's Cathartic Pills,

Costiceness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Eryspelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-costed, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price, 25 cents per Pox; Pive boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clerymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

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

J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H. And by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every

Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE AND

THE ATLANTIC MONTILY. THE Publishers beg leave to announce to the read ing world that the chapters of a story entitled

The Minister's Wooing, PRINTED IN THE

DECEMBER NO. OF THE ATLANTIC form the beginning of a serial novel from the pen of

MRS. H. B. STOWE, and that portions of it will appear in successive num bers of the Magazine until it is completed. The novel, it is believed, will amply sustain the deservedly great reputation of the author. It relates to

Old Times in New England: the period immediately following the Revolution-i

which the author will have full opportunity for the display of her varied powers. The ATLANTIC MONTHLY may be had from

all Booksellers and Newsmen.

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RUTLAND, VT., Was opened Monday, December 6th, 1858. JOHN LANDON, PROPRIETORS.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of parcels of land are hereby offered for sale to persons of liberal and reformatory ideas and tendencies, sympathixing with the fundamental principles and general objects of the Hopadale Community. These parcels, lying in and contiguous 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 erect 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 those who may desire to combine with their resultables. 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 fulness and success in their chosen field of labor. And 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 the attainment of a thorough, symmetrical, and practical 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-

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 informa-

E. D. DRAPER, Hopedale, Milford, Mass. tion, inquire of Oct. 29, 1858.

HOPEDALE LANDS OPENED FOR SETTLE-

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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 among the stock-holders, a large portion of the Community Domain went legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper. He has recently caused his lands to be surveyed into homesteads of from two to twenty acres each, with a view to offer them for sale to persons friendly to our view to offer 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 excellent select and common schools, will avail them-selves of the new opening. Seeing that we must be disappointed in not realizing the *Unitary social ar-*rangements, the anticipation of which originally at-tracted us hither, the next best thing is, to see as good a Neighborhood built up as circumstances will allow. 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 scattered abroad. May the movement be crowned with success. - Practical Christian.

FONE DOLLAR. A WHAT IT WILL DO. IT WILL PROCURE FOR YOU, FOR A WHOLE YEAR,

Ballou's Dollar Monthly.

There are one hundred pages of reading matter n each number of 'Ballou's Dollar Monthly.' in each number of Ballou's Dollar Monthly.

Sixteen pages of fine and beautifully printed illustrations are given in each number of the Magazine. Two pages of finely executed, original humorous illustrations also embellish each number.

ous illustrations also emperion each number.

To Over twelve hundred pages of reading matter per annum, for the unprecedented price of one dollar!

The is just such a work as any father, brother, or friend, would introduce to the family circle.

To In all respects it is fresh, and what it purports

be, the cheapest magazine in the world.

If It is carefully edited by Mr. Ballou, who has

seventeen years' experience on the Boston press.

Devoted to news, tales, poems, stories of the sea, discoveries, miscellany, wit and humor.

Each number contains original articles from more than twenty regular contributors.

Though published but four years, it has reached the extraordinary circulation of 113,000 copies!

Any person enclosing one dollar to the proprietor, as below, shall receive the Magazine for one

etor, as below, shall receive the Magazine for one year; or any person sending us fee subscribers and fee dollars, at one time, shall receive the sixth copy M. M. BALLOU, Publisher and Proprietor, No. 22 Winter Street, Boston, Mass.

DYSPEPSIA.

Considering the various forms in which this disease develops itself, it may well be called 'hydra-headed. In its train follow Indigestion, Pain in the Stomach Heartburn, Water Brash, Costiveness, Piles, Acidity, Oppression after Eating, Jaundice, Flatulency, Torpor of the Liver, Dizziness, Debility, Female Complaints, &c. Some of the first men in the land have given their written certificates relative to the cures effected in their own persons by the Oxygenated Bitters; while testimonies from other sources, editorial opinions, and voluntary expressions from persons who are averse to seeing their names in print, are perfectly overwhelming.

Read the following, from a highly respectable clergyman :-

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

East Taunton, Mass., Feb. 9, 1858. To the Editor of the Portland Mirror :

Sin-For more than twenty-five years I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia. Besides trying the patience of my family physicians in the almost useless trince of my family physicians in the almost useless trial of their various prescriptions, I have tried a great variety of patent medicines with a similar result. Through the kindness of my physician, I received, last March, half a dozen bottles of the OXYGEN-ATED BITTERS. I began to use them without any hope of deriving help from them.. Being determined to give them a fair trial, I continued their trials are prescrible heaffs; ill line. use, but without any perceptible benefit till June.
Since then, I have gradually improved in health,
till I am entirely free from acidity of the stomach, and the consequent flatulency, and the awful and almost distracting sick headache, which often, for days together, has wholly unfitted me for study, and for other ministerial duties, and rendered life a burden. I feel that I owe it, as an expression of gratitude to Mesars. Fowle & Co., and also a duty to the public, to recommend their Oxygenated Bitters, as, in my esti-

recommend their Oxygenated Bitters, as, in my esti-mation, a sure remedy for that most trying, most vex-ing and cruel of all diseases, to which poor human flesh is heir, the dyspepsia. Having suffered so long, and tried so many different remedies without any good result, I can recommend the Oxygenated Bitters with a confidence few others can. If any of the read-ers of the Mirror are suffering, I beg of them to mak-trial of these Bitters without delay. JAMES B. CUSHING.

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

Nov. 26—4tis

PUBLISHED THIS DAY: THE ESSENCE OF SCIENCE; Or THE CATE-CHISM OF POSITIVE SUCIOLOGY AND

PHYSICAL MENTALITY. By a Student of Au-This is the most obtained and PRACTICAL Sociolo-

gical work over written. It exposes the fountain-head of all Utopianism; drags charlatanry from its refuge in high places; shows how to displace chimeras by realities; how to perfectly satisfy man with nature, realities; how to perfectly satisfy man with nature, and fully answers the great question, 'If you take away my religion, what will you give me in its stead?' One handsome volume, 12mo., cloth gilt, 60 cents; or 37 cents in paper covers. Mailed, postage free.

C. BLANCHARD,

Dec. 10. No 76 Nassau st., New York.

HITCHINGS & DENNETT, DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 113 WASHINGTON STREET, E. H. HITCHINGS, JERE. A. DENKETT, May 21. 6m

Whence Gratitude's deep feelings flow,

Her soothings gentle Pity brings;

After the highest, purest, wisest, best;

Whence comes the warm, the generous glow,

Prompting kind deeds, and whence to woe

Whence aspirations come

Wherefore the human heart can find no rest

'Neath heaven, her home, We call God's earth a vale Of grief and pain, where mourners ever wail;

But do we all we can,

Ennobles more than loftiest poet's lays,

Like that meek, earnest woman, whom thy prais

To smooth the path where treads our brother mar

Thy name, O Christ! in our rash thoughtlessness

We call us by thy name,

Forgetting all this sacred pledge must claim;

Forgetting the vast duties we profess-

That by this appellation we confess

Allegiance unto Thee.

Alas ! we will not see

The great responsibility we undertake;

Bear thy appointed cross, and follow thee.

Ye Christians of a slave-curst land,

Companionship with Him who came

Are shricks of anguish and despair,

Are curses from your bondmen's lips

Are children's sobs and mothers' moans

Are bleeding backs and broken hearts

Your heaven-ascending prayer,

To plead before a God of Right

Your claim on mercy there?

The fruits ye love to show?

The cruel thorns ye grow?

To keep it from mankind,

The jewel emblems of your love

For man's immortal mind?

The messengers of blood and woe,

Help on your mission plan?

Do bonfires of the word of truth

Of freedom-loving men-

Afford you gospel light,

Illuming every dangerous path,

And feeble woman's cries,

Assist to swell your peans' notes,

We wait reply; and o'er the blast,

O'er all earth's roar and din,

From slavery's haunts of sin.

I may not rightly call thy name,-

Alas! thy forehead never knew

The kiss that happier children claim,

Nor glistened with baptismal dew.

Daughter of want and wrong and woe,

Snatched from the whirlpool's narrowing flow

Drew near to greet us,-spoke and smiled.

By Mercy's strong yet trembling hand.

- 'Avis!'-With Saxon eye and cheek,

God gave that sweet sad smile she wore

Her footsteps through a world of sin.

- And who is Avis?'-Hear the tale

The story known through all the vale

Where Avis and her sisters dwell.

With the lost children running wild,

Left helpless in its poisoned lair.

The primal mark is on her face,-

They find one little refuse child

All wrong to shame, all souls to win,-

The calm-voiced matrons gravely tell,-

Strayed from the hand of human care,

The chattel-stamp,-the pariah-stain

The curse without the crime of Cain.

How shall our smooth-turned phrase relate

So turned the rose-wreathed revellers pale

That follows still her hunted race,-

The little suffering outcast's ail?

Ah, veil the living death from sight

The children turn in selfish fright,

No voice descended from above,

That wounds our beauty-loving eye!

The white-lipped nurses hurry by.

Take her, dread Angel! Break in love

But Avis answered, 'She is mine.'

The task that dainty menials spurn

This bruised reed, and make it thine !-

The fair young girl has made her own :

Her heart shall teach, her hand shall learn

The toils, the duties yet unknown,

So Love and Death, in lingering strife,

Stand face to face from day to day, Still battling for the spoil of Life

While the alow seasons creep away.

Love conquers Death ; the prize is won :

The bronze against the marble breast !

Has crowned her deed with saintly fame

That rings her brow with heavenly flame

With flowing eyes and streaming hair?

a This is a true stery. Avis, Avise, or Avice, (they pronounce it Aveis,) is a real, breathing person. Her home is not more than an hour and a half a space from the palaces of the great ladies who might like

from the palaces of the great ladies who might like from the palaces of the great ladies who might like to look at her. They may see her and the little black girl she gave herself to, body and soul, when nobody else could bear the sight of her infirmity,— nobody else could bear the sight of her infirmity,— leaving home at noon, or even after breakfast, and leaving back in season to undress for the evening's

See to her joyous bosom pressed

The dusky daughter of the sun,-

Her task is done; no voice divine

No eye can see the aureole shine

Yet what has holy page more sweet, Or what had woman's love more fair

When Mary clasped her Savior's feet

Meek child of sorrow, walk unknown,

The Angel of that earthly throng,

And let thine image live alone

To hallow this unstudied song !

Not Lazarus at the rich man's gate

I saw thee with thy sister-band,

At once a woman and a child,

A heavenly sunbeam sent before

The saint uncrowned I came to seek

Rutland, Mass.

Resounding through the skies?

There comes the wail of outraged man

From the Atlantic Monthly for December.

AVIS.

J. E. E.

While trampling down the right?

Do clanking chains, and bloodhounds' bays,

Do hungry bloodhounds on the track

Are padlocks on the word of God,

By what rich fruits claim ye

To set earth's millions free?

The sable bondman's cry.

To give us back reply?

FRUITS OF AMERICAN CHRISTIANITY

'Ye shall know them by their fruits.'

The thrilling, truthful voice which speaks,

Nor will we, for thy sake,

Tenterden, (England.)

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

We take pleasure in presenting the following to deniable proofs that these are the best preparation either in Evrope or America. They contain is to terious ingredients—do not soil or stain eaghing. GREAT BRITAIN. REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Lon says- Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Heir Res and Zylobalsamum are perfect mareck. Mar ing them six weeks, my extremely gray her restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it

not a dye.' REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years is sionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. P. climate having seriously affected her hair and en says, 'I have derived much benefit from the me Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restore sail. Mrs. S. A. Aller bave tried various other read for my hair, but never anything that so nateral and permanently benefitted me, as has Mr. S. A.L. len's."

. H. EATON, Pres. Union Unic., Tenn. 11 hm used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair least and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but is withstanding, its influence was distinctly rate The falling off of hair ceased, and my lock, the were quite gray, restored to their original bles! REV. H. V. DEGAN, Ed. Guide to Holinen,

ton, Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World Bu Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the part of the hair where baldness has comments now have the evidence of our own eyes." REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. B'd Eduis Y. City. 'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allm's West Hair Restorative and Zylobalsamum for a nice

I am happy to say it prevented the falling of dis hair, and restored it, from being gray, to in acural glossy and beautiful black. REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Ed. Chr. Ade., hofes, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and by balsamum are the best hair preparations I have no

known. They have restored my hair to in organ color. REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y. 'I am hepp's bear testimony to the value and efficacy of his S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Line

samum, and also to acknowledge its curing my gra REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bop. Penn. Pala · We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Ale World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.

REV. J. P. GRISWOLD, Washington, X.1 Please inform Mrs. - where Mrs. S.A.L. len's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum can be

in Boston. You may say in my name that lies they are what they purport to be.' REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age,) Fight

N. Y. Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Wall Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair cessant and is restored to its natural color. I am sain 'tis nothinglike a dve." REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. J. 'Myle

has greatly thickened. The same is true of most of my family, whose head we thought would bem almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thides and has a handsome appearance since using is Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobskum REV. S. B. MORLEY. Attleboro', Man. 'Tel

feet of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restreet Zylobalsamum has been to change the 'comf glory' belonging to old men, to the original last youth. The same is true of others of my separate

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. South Bantist, be, Good ton, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming drant by new and better hair forming, by the used link A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zribas

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Tour. Y. 'I cheerfully add my testimony to that d to merous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's Wall Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The last have found superior to anything I ever used

REV. JOS. McKEE, N.Y. City. Recommende the REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. T. 'Mai

A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superist ! cleanses the hair and scalp, removes hanhass a dryness, and always produces the softness, since and natural gloss so requisite to the human hir REV. C. M. KLINCK, Lewistonen, Pa. 'Mrs. S.1

Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsana has stopped the falling off of my hair, and cause! new growth.'

REV. WM. PORTEUS, Stanwick, Ct. Mn. 5. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobaland have met my most sanguine expectations is care my hair to grow where it had failen.'

REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. (11st) a great many who have had their hair restant the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hat b

storer and Zylobalsamum. REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mr. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobas

mum. They have changed my hair to its and color, and stopped its falling off." REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. 18

think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's West Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.

We might quote from others of the numerous len we have and are constantly receiving, but we deem above sufficient to convince the most skeptical these

have at least the best preparations in the worldischair of the young or old. We manufacture no also preparations. Occupying the large building gi of Broome and Elizabeth streets, exclusively is a salesroom and manufactures. salesroom and manufactory, we have no time a clination to engage in other manufactures.

These are the only preparations experted in s We also would call attention to the fact that at her quantity to Europe.

We also would call attention to the lactuage always avoided all charlatanism. Our preparations the highest priced, but the cheapest, because it less longer, and does more good; the expense, in the less than others. We aspire to have the bed, as the lowest priced. One bottle of Restorr will as the lowest priced. One bottle of Restorr will as the lowest priced. nearly a year. \$1.50 per bottle. Bsisam, \$14 cms GENUINE

has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen' signed in Red Ink to origin wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on the tles. Restorer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Researt. Broome Street, New York, blown on them. The Base bottles are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Mistories are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Mistories are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Mistories are of green, Street, New York, San on them. Circulars around bottles copyrighted, San other is greening. Stanion the name by other is greening. other is genuine. Signing the name by others is grand will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offers. Some dealers try to sell other preparation in cities they make more profit, instead of these; insist as the

Sold by nearly every drug and fancy goods dealed Address all letters for information to MRS. S. A. ALLENS World's Hair Restorer Depot, NO. 355 BROOM STREET, N.T.

17

SOUTHERN CRIMES AND ATROCITIES.

More Lynch Law in Kentucky.—We understand that for several days past, the most intense excitement has prevailed in Larue county, in consequence of the confession of a startling tragedy. John, a slave, the property of Berry Cundiff, who was arrested about one year since, charged with the murder of Miss Mary Shaler, has confessed his participation in the crime, and implicates several other For the Liberator. THE SAVIOR OF MANKIND. 'She hath done what she could.' O. Savior of mankind, The intuition of thy noblest mind. With introspective glance, taught thee to find The hidden springs

affair, being threatened with lynching—persons telling him that the Taylor county mob was coming to

hang him.

He says that four other persons were connected with him in the affair, he being a mere tool, and receiving \$200. The persons charged are Mrs. Murphy, her daughter, aged sixteen years, James McGavock, and William Pickrell. These parties were all immediately arrested. Great excitement existed throughout the community, and so exaspe-rated were the citizens, that it was with much diffi-

culty the officers could prevent the crowd from lynching the accused. In fact, Pickrell was at one time swung up.

The murder, it is said, was committed because Miss Shaler was supposed to have a considerable sum of money. It is generally believed, however, that the true cause was that Pickrell's brother was about to marry the unfortunate young woman, con-cerning whose virtue there were serious reports. His brother and McGavock, a brother-in-law, had her murdered to prevent the marriage.-Louisville

'He said that several days before, as he was pass-ing by the place, he heard the cries and groans of They were immediately arrested, and given nine and thirty on their bare backs, and ordered to leave the county. The excitement was so great that many

very much burned. Suspicion rested upon Henry, a negro man belonging to Mrs. Faucett, living some sixteen miles distant, a warrant was issued for his arrest, and on Sunday he was a sixteen miles distant, a warrant was issued for his arrest, and on Sunday he was a sixteen miles distant, a warrant was issued for his arrest, and on Sunday he was a sixteen miles distant, a warrant was issued for his arrest, and on Sunday he was a sixteen miles distant, a warrant was issued for his arrest, and on Sunday he was a series of the sixteen miles distant, a warrant was issued for his arrest, and on Sunday he was a very respectation. arrest, and on Sunday he was apprehended and lodged in jail. On Monday, he was tried before

om Tuesday, another arrest was made of Africe, semetimes called Doc, a negro man belonging to Maj. W. S. Cave. He was tried before the same Justices—Mr. F. T. Russell, as in the other case, prosecuting, and Messrs. Odon Guitar and L. W. Robinson defending.

The Justices differed as to the strength of the testing of the strength of the testing of the strength of th

shot in three places—once in the mouth, the ball coming out at the angle of the jaw, once in the back, and in the knee. About twenty shots were

made in all.'

dressed if he made no further resistance, he threw his weapons from him. Ward was found to be severely, but not mortally wounded.

Clayton (Ala.) Banner gives the particulars of a desperate rencounter between a Mr. Edward Garland, of Glennville, and a runaway negro, the property of Dr. J. B. Owens, of Russell county. The boy was discovered by Mr. Garland, who came died. He lost this weapon also before he could use it on Garland. Springing on the horse, he seized Mr. G. by the neck, and dragged him to the ground, and in a scaffle that ensued, bit off a part of one of Mr. G.'s ears. Finding Mr. G. pretty well exhausted, and thinking, perhaps, that others would arrive, he made off again. In a short time, however, he was decoyed by a negro, who immediately seized him, when another violent battle ensued, in the midst of which a gentleman passing by, seeing the fracas, came to the aid of the assisting negro, and, placing a pistol at the head of the runaway. and, placing a pistol at the head of the runaway, forced him to surrender.

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Bloody Tragedy—Tardy but Retributive Justice.—
A great criminal offender, Paulin C. Lebleu—the cold-blooded murderer of Ewing and Parsons—the cold-hearted wife seducer and kidnapper—the law-less desperado of the parish of Calcusieu, who once dared and did force his own negro slave to sit on the bench of the District Court of that parish during Court time, and in derision of the presiding Judge—has at last met with that fate he so richly deserved. As to the particulars of his death, we are indebted to the politeness of S. Belden, Esq., who has just returned from the Court of that parby that gentleman. On Monday, the 13th inst., the District Court

On Monday, the 13th inst., the District Court commenced its regular session at Lake Charles, the seat of justice in the parish of Calcasieu. Every thing about town indicated that there was a deep under-current at work for some purpose unknown to strangers, for the western wing of the hotel displayed, in fine order and good keeping, many double-barreled guns, pistols and bowie-knives.—Like implements of warfare were also conspicuously visible in the court-room. Things remained in this state until Wednesday marning at which time visible in the court-room. Things remained in this state until Wednesday morning, at which time Paulin C. Lebleu, coming in from the country, rode up to the rack of the hotel, descended from his mule, and started towards the house with a pair of heavy dragoon pistols across his left arm, besides a repeater and bowie-knife in his belt. He had almost reached the steps of the west wing of the very hotel, when he was shot from the front of the very same steps, four different times, by a man named Eugene Foux and several others, who all had been Eugene Foux and several others, who all have the victims of the lust and other depravities of Lebleu. Each discharge was deadly. His right arm was awfully mangled, four buck-shot penetrated through his neck, one through the low part of his abdomen, and the balance, as he term at the first fire, took effect in his shoulders and back. It appears that he received from thirty-five to forty buck-shot through the most vital portion of his person.

Lebleu expired almost instantly. And thus clos-

ed the life of one whose earthly career has been stained with blood and ruin, all of which could have been prevented, if those intrusted with the admin-istration of justice in that parish had only perform ments, absence of witnesses, and many other means -theu let justice be done .- Abbeville paper.

Murder .- On last Snnday evening, a man named were in favor of lynching the demons who committed the foul act, but law and order prevailed, and they were handed over to the authorities, who committed them to jail to await the judgment of the about four miles south of Carrolton, on the Alton law. The reason given for the commission of the deed was that the negro, with whom they had been trading, had informed against them. His name was Bill, and he belonged to Mr. George Brent.' him. Hinton threw away his stick, whereupon Gaffney handed Hall a pistol, and told him to shoot, which Hall did, wounding Hinton below the left breast. The ball passed through the stomach, and lodged. From Sunday evening about dusk, (the time of the occurrence,) until Monday night about eleven o'clock, Mr. Hinton lived in great agony, when he died. The perpetrators of the offence have been secured, and await their trial during the term of our Circuit Court now in session.

juil for the purpose of taking the prisoners out and hanging them, but by the interference of officers and others, they were dissuaded from their purpose, having assurances from the prisoners that would not take a change of venue, but submit to a trial on Saturday of this week.—Carrolton Ga-

Inc Justices differed as to the strength of the testimony, Judge Hickman being of opinion that it did not show with sufficient clearness that Alfred was guilty, Judge Lackland that it did, and he having issued the writ, the prisoner was committed for further trial. Mack, who is an overseer, and who was riding out at the time. Mr. Mack saw but one negro at first, a shot-gun with him, directed the negro to go ahead of him, it being his intention to take him under arrest. The negro preceded the overseer very quietly for some distance, until they came to a short turn in the road, when the negro drew a revolver, and placing it against the person of Mr. mediately made his appearance, carrying a rifle; seeing his perilous condition, Mr. Mack was forced to relinquish his shot-gun, and thus barely escape with his life. Mr. Mack and Mr. Bowden then procured dogs and weapons, and came up with the egroes about two miles distant from the scene of the first collision, and at which point Mr. Bowden was shot and killed instantly, with the very gun, perhaps, that Mr. Mack had been forced to relinquish to the negroes. The negro who did the shooting has been taken. In the meantime the remainder of the negroes are at large .- Memphis Avalanche

Murder of a Patrol. The Koscinsko Chronicle states that on the night of the 22d ult. Mr. Thomas R. Kriebs, a worthy citizen of New Prospect, Winston county, was killed under very mysterious circumtances, while in the discharge of his duty as Cap tain of the Patrol, on the plantation of Dr. R. D. Brown. He had chastised, or was attempting to chastise some of the slaves on the place, who had given him some impudence, when he suddenly dis-appeared, as also did-several of the slaves, and when he made his appearance again to his company, in few moments, he had been struck on the head by som person or persons, fracturing the skull in a dreadful manner. He lived about 20 hours, but could give no account of who assaulted him, except that he was struck from behind

Several negroes have been apprehended, charged with the crime, and are in jail.

Murder at Du Quoin,-The Chester (Mo.) Her ald of the 20th ult., has the following :-'A few weeks ago, the wife of Eli Dobson. Du Quoin, Perry county, was found in a well, into which, it was supposed, she had fallen and been drowned. Some days after she had been found and buried, suspicion of murder fell upon her hound and buried, suspicion of murder fell upon her husband. The body of the wife was exhumed, and a jury of physicians decided that she had been murdered by strangulation, and subsequently thrown into the well. Mr. Dobson was arrested and ex-amined, but the testimony being insufficient, he was acquitted.'

A Desperate Murderer .- We hear a report, say

killed a white man near Fort Smith, and on the sheriff coming with a posse to arrest him, he shot one of them, and killed the officer in a hand-tohand encounter. Finding that he was wounded and could not escape, he then shot himself, and the sur-viving members of the sheriff's party burned his body on a log heap.

Murdered.—We learn from the Chapel Hill Gazette, that Mr. Richard S. Grant, a son in-law of the late Professor Mitchell, has been barbarously murdered not far from his own plantation in the eighborhood of Swartwout, on the Trinity River in Texas. It seems Mr. Grant and several of his neigh-Greensburg, Ky., on the 10th inst., and seized and hung two prisoners named Thompson and Daspan, hung two prisoners named Thompson and Daspan, these men belonged to the party who murdered Henry Simpson some eighteen months ago.

Another of the murderers, Elias Stagg, committed in prison to escape the action of the lynch-suicide in prison to escape the action of the lynchers. A fourth prisoner, Hunter, confessed the murder of Simpson, and implicated six others in the affair.

Texas. It seems Mr. Grant and several of his neighbors had given notice to a troublesome despendo named Drake, that he must quit that county, and it is supposed that Drake shot him on the 14th ult., on the high road, while entirely unsuspicious of danger. Mr. Grant was a graduate of the University of N. Carolina, and is highly spoken of as a 'Christian gentleman, of quiet, unobtrusive manner.'—

Wilmington (N. C.) Herald,

Scrious Afray at Belknap, Texas.—The Dallas (Texas) Herald has the following letter, dated Belknap, November 8, giving an account of a serious affray at that place:—

ed firing upon Mr. P., who, in attempting to escape, ran into Mr. Fisher's Hotel.

The soldiers, some twenty in number, headed by a sergeant named Rosendolph, followed up, firing

indiscriminately at every man they saw running, and then surrounded the hotel and fired into it, until they were stopped by Major Thomas, who came down in haste, accompanied by several of his officers and a guard of soldiers. Mr. P. was literally

in the wrong when the soldier was shot. The soldiers urge that he was a favorite of the company, and that they understand he was imposed upon. This, I am satisfied, is not so. The soldier (Alexander) was drinking, to be sure, but must have been guilty of some outrageous conduct to have in-duced a sober man, as was Pettyjohn at the time, to

shoth the wounded men are doing wen, and whiter yery likely recover. Mr. Pettyjohn received two shots in each arm, one in the right chest (this one ranging round,) one in the face, and a flesh wound in the left shoulder. He has also a wound behind the right ear, but whether it was produced by a shot or a piece of glass is not known. Alexander received a wound from a six-shooter, the ball passing through his mouth and out at the back of the neck.

yet involved in mystery, was enacted in Russell county, Alabama, in the Uchee settlements, a few miles west of Crawford, a few days since. The victims were Mr. Isaac Porter and his wife. It appeared, upon investigation, that Mr. Porter, who was a young man recently married, was living near his mother, and was in the babit of feeding her stock early in the morning. On Tuesday morning, he not coming over as usual to attend to this business, the old lady repaired to his house to see if any thing had happened, and there found Mrs. Porter in her bed dead, and Mr. P. insensible. Subsequently, Mr. Porter revived for a time, and stated that dur ing the night his wife awakened him, and told him she heard some one in the house; that he started to get out of bed, when several heavy blows were dealt him—he remembered having received three. Of what happened afterwards he knew nothing. Mrs. been beaten to death by blows upon her head, and medical men were satisfied that she had been violated by some man or men from marks upon her person. The deceased were poor people, and the horrible crime could not have been committed from any hope of obtaining money. There was no positive evidence pointing to any particular persons s the guilty parties, but there was a suspicion that the deed had been committed by negroes.

Mr. Porter died, after telling all he knew of the

25th says :- Some two weeks since, Mr. Kennedy, living near Jamestown, had stolen from his trunk \$1150, and the same night, a valuable mulatto girl belonging to him was missing. Search far and near was immediately instituted for the runaway and money, but without success. Last Wednesday, a gentleman was hunting in the woods, about threequarters of a mile from Mr. Kennedy's residence, when he discovered portions of a dress scattered over the ground. Upon a strict search being made, the dead body of the girl was found, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and four or five stabs in the re-gion of the heart. The lower portion of the body had been almost destroyed by the hogs. There is no doubt that some fiend in human shape had induced the girl to commit the robbery, with the promise of taking her to a free State, and succeeded in enticing her away from the house into the woods, and there basely murdered her, and escaped with the money. The girl was nearly white. No suspicion attaches to any one.'

brave and impetuous. There has, it seems, for deadly strife. Gay brought a double-barrel shot gun. After some few words, blows ensued; pistols were drawn; Gay caught up his gun, fired in quick succession at Mr. James Gibbons, and at William Gibbons, both friends of Standly, and both fell dead. He then clubbed his gun, and struck such a violent blow at Standly as to sever the breach, lock and barrels upon him. Standly is yet alive, but there is little expectation of his surviving. Three were left dead on the ground within a few feet of each other, and one of Gay's brothers hobbled off, shot through the leg. In the general me-lee of dirks, knives, pistols and sticks, it is a won-der others were not killed.—Cor. Savannah Repub-

Horrible Tragedy.—A most singular and horrible effigy, assaulting the Faculty, bur tragedy occurred in Grand Cote Prairie, Perry and attacking a private residence. last week. Two men, named Hunter and Reed, living in the same house, got into difficulty, and resorted to knives. The wives of the partie

and mysterious feature. Though both men were severely cut, but one knife could be found. When some of the neighbors, to whom the intelligence of the affair had been communicated by the wives reached the house in which the difficulty occurred. they found both of the men in the same bed, one or the feather bed, the other beneath it .- Chester (Mo.) Herald, Nov. 19.

that county, shot his son a few weeks ago, under the following circumstances. Jones had been absent from home with his double-barrel shot gun, and grove. As he approached, exclaiming, 'Now I've got you,' the son started to run. Instantly the father fired at him, and on his continuing to try and ther fired at him, and on his continuing to try and get away, fired the second barrel. At the second fire, young Jones fell badly wounded in the back No cause is assigned for this murderous assault. It is hoped young Jones will recover. One hundred and twenty shot have been taken from the wound. The unnatural father has made his

Just as we were going to press, says the Liberty (Va.) Sentinel of Friday, a street fight came off in front of the court-house, between Mr. Wm. H. Reynolds, editor of the Bedford Democrat, and Mr. Jos. Button, of the Lynchburg Virginian growing out of some remarks made in the local column of the latter paper, which the first-named gentleman considered to be personally offensive. Several shots were exchanged, but neither sustained any injury. The parties, with their securities, were bound over in the sum of \$2,000 to keep the peace, and to appear before the grand jury at the

On Saturday night, a most atrocious murder was committed at Huntsville, Mo., on the person of Mr. Benjamin Bruce, by two of his negro men. Mr. Benjamin Bruce, by two of his negro men. We have heard no cause assigned for the act except that Mr. Samuel Hardin, previous to his death, willed the negroes to Mr. Bruce during his lifetime, and at his death they were to be free; and it is supposed that it was to obtain their freedom that they committed the act. ommitted the act. It seems that they attacke him with a poker and shovel while he was in bed, as the bed was very bloody. His head was beaten to a poultice. Both of the boys are in custody, who give contradictory statements as to the cause death.—St. Louis Republican.

By On the 4th ult., at New Albany, Miss., a man named Daniel Newman killed Thomas J. Bise with a pocket knife, inflicting a single stab near the region of the heart. Bise lived but a few mothe region of the heart. Bise lived but a few moments. The crowd took Newman, confined him, and placed a guard over him. About 2 o'clock the same night, a party returned, and found the prisoner gone, and reported to have escaped. The next morning, Newman's dead body was found suspended by the neck from the rafters of an old shelter. Of course, 'nobody' committed the act of vengennes.

What was worse is, it turned out the next day, before the jury of inquest, that Bise was killed accidentally, or rather unintentionally, on the part of Newman. These facts are gathered from the correspondence of the Memphis Eagle.

Bloody Deed at Holly Springs.—The Holly Springs (Miss.) Democrat of the 9th contains the particulars of a bloody deed lately committed at that place. Aleck Burton discharged both barrels of a double-barrel shot gun at a man named Swinney or Sweeney, who has only been about two months in the place. One load took effect in Swinney's left hand, lacerating it dreadfully; and the other was discharged into the left side of his face, tearing his face and lip to pieces. For some time, it was face and lip to pieces. For some time, it was thought that the wounded man could not survive; but it is now thought that he may survive, with the loss of his hand.

Life in Teres.—A Texas paper says—'On Sunday morning last, a man was found hanging on the public square of Boonville. He was a stranger; and by whom hung, and what for, is entirely unknown. From appearances, he was not over twenty-five years of age. A striking feature in the case is, five years of age. A striking feature in the case is, the rope by which he was suspended passed under his arms, in life of being tied around his neck. Many suppose, of course, that he had been deprived of life previous to being placed in this position. The whole matter is shrouded in mystery.

Shocking Barbarity.—The Memphis (Tenn. Avalanche says that Reuben, a slave of Mrs. Stork recently came to his death from punishment received at the hands of Wm. S. Montgomery, the overseer, who, for a temporary absence from labor, gave the wretched negro one hundred stripes, which pun-ishment was renewed daily for ten days, until he sank under the torture. The coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the forego ment. The overseer had escaped for the present.

Duel in Virginia .- A duel took place in the neighborhood of Richmond, Va., on the 17th of September, between the Hon. Sherrard Clemens, mber of Congress from the Wheeling District and O. Jennings Wise, Esq., one of the editors of the Enquirer. Clemens's thigh was fractured. Wise was unburt. The cause was a charge on Clemens by Wise, in the Enquirer, of having perpetrated an act of gross treachery toward Jadge Brockenbrough, under guiss of personal friendship, in stating in a letter to the Enquirer that Brockenbrough was not a candidate for the Governorship, without authority from Judge B.

Duel .- The New Orleans Crescent City says: 'Two citizens of respectability, one of them bank teller, settled a difficulty with small-swords at the Metairie yesterday morning. Both were wounded; one being pinked twice, and the other receiving an accidental wound by his sword being knocked out of his hand by that of his antagonist. His sword went up whirling, and, as it came down, gave him an ugly cut on the forehead. The seconds then interfered, and the difficulty was settled without further combat.'

Death at a Card Table .- A few days ago, as two men, Farrar and Tucker, were playing cards in Dadeville, Ala., the latter gave the former the lie, when Farrar struck him in the neck with a knife, severing the jugular vein, and causing instant

On Friday, a Mr. H. M. Boyer walked into the Farmer's Bank, at Fincastle, Va., and delibe-rately shot the President, Mr. James McDowell, senior, who had seduced the daughter of Boyer.

Duel without Seconds .- The Central Organ says On the first of this month, a duel was lought the parish of St, Martin between Mr. Gabriel and Mr. F. Bourgette, with shot guns, loaded with buckshot, and, strange to say, it was fought without seconds. Mr. B. was mortally wounded, while Mr. G. escaped unhurt.'

Fatal Affray.—A difficulty occurred a few days ago in Carrol county, Miss., between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Childress, in which the former killed the latter by shooting him with a shot gun.

A Continuation of Crime .- A rumor is affoat in been been brother of the young Moore who was killed by the Halevs last sur to meet at Wacahoote last Friday, to settle it. Accordingly, they met, attended by ten or fifteen confined, and deliberately shot the father, William confined, and deliberately shot the father, William Haley, with a pistol. The rumor is that the wound is thought to be fatal.

Fatal Affray .- The Memphis Bulletin learns that a difficulty occured at Senatoba, Miss., last Saturday, between Col. Roberts and Mr. Combs, of that ace, in which the former was shot and killed by the latter. The parties to this melancholy affair were brothers-in-law, and we learn that the difficulty between them was of family origin. The shooting occurred at a circus on exhibition at that place, and Roberts survived only a few minutes after receiving the wound.

Collegiate Outrage .- There has been a violent outbreak among the students of the North Carolina University at Chapel Hill, the principal features of which are, the burning of one of the teachers in effigy, assaulting the Faculty, burning the benches, Mr. Nesbitt, jailor of Calloway county, Mo

was killed by a negro, on the 8th inst. The negro was imprisoned, Mr. Nesbitt went into the cell, found both the men severely, and, as the sequel has proved, mortally wounded. One died in a few A policeman, named Benjamin Benton, was

shot dead at Baltimore, recently, by Henry Gam-brill, keeper of a public house. The policeman was attempting to arrest some riotous characters at the house. Gambrill was arrested for murder. B A few years ago, a negro living near Cynthi-

na, Ky., was accused of murder. Soon after, the negro was killed by a white man named Morrison About a year ago, Morrison was killed by his broth-er-in-law, named Whalan, and Whalan himself was killed recently by a man named Phillips.—Nashville

In New Orleans, some few weeks since, Miss Rose McKinney, aged seven years, severely stabbed Willie Scully, aged five years, with a penknife. No cause assigned.

Camph Furgison, of Clinton county, Ky., dangerously wounded Floyd Evans, and instantly killed James Reed, while they were endeavoring to serve a warrant upon him, in Fentress county, Tenn., The Richmond Democrat states that a

Wade, on the 6th ult., near the mouth of Gates's Creek, killing him instantly. None of the partic-Two slaves, one belonging to Mr. Robinson, of McLean County, Ky., the other to minor heirs in Henderson county, were lodged in the Owensboro' jail, recently, for poisoning Mr. Robinson's family. One slave furnished the poison, and the other put it into the teakettle. The dose proved so powerful as to produce violent vomiting, and that, it is supposed, saved the lives of the victims.

the name of William Rice shot a Mr. Robert

A fight occurred at the St. Louis Fair grounds on the 9th inst., between Robert W. Hunt and Robert Morrow, in which the latter was shot, and langerously wounded.

A terrible recontre took place in the streets of Galveston between Sam Horton, steward of the steamer Neptune, and Dr. Frederman, in which both steamer Neptune, and Dr. Fredering, Horton being were wounded, though not fatally, Horton being Dufshot in the neck, and Frederman in the head. Duf-field Green, during the fight, was severely cut in the

A Texas paper, in recording a fight between two boys, in which one shot the other in the back of the head, observes that it is a common thing there of his to see boys from ten to fourteen years of age carry-ing about their persons bowie-knives and pistols.

POETRY.

A PRESH CHAPTER.

This Miss Shaler was originally a resident of Bardstown, but at the time of the murder was tem-porarily living in Larue county, with Mrs. Murphy. The negro has been twice tried, but each time the juries failed to agree. A few days since, the negro was induced to make a clean breast of the horrible

Horrible Cruelty.—The murder of a negro owned by George Brent, in Northumberland county, by six white and free negro men, has been noticed. A white witness has turned up who saw the murder. The Alexandria Gazette says :-

ing by the place, he heard the cries and groans of a person apparently in great agony, and upon leaving his wagon and going to the spot whence they proceed the found the colored man suspended to his country in the work and the research the research the research that parish had only performed their duty fearlessly and regardless of consequences. We are told that from his early manhood to his country in the work and the research that parish had only performed their duty fearlessly and regardless of consequences. proceeded, he found the colored man suspended to a tree, and the persons mentioned cutting him to pieces with switches, having at the same time a fire burning under him, and that he cut him down as soon as he could, but too late to save his life, as he boldly, although with regret, that whenever crimeters and that the cut him down as soon as he could, but too late to save his life, as he boldly, although with regret, that whenever crimeters are the same time a fire about the died soon after, suffering intense pain. He also inals are permitted to escape, either through the said that there were some free negro accomplices, leniency of the juries, technical defects in indictsaid that there were some free negro accomplices, who cut the switches with which he was scourged.

Negro Man Killed .- On Thursday night of last week, Mark, a negro man belonging to Major James Brown, residing three miles northwest of this place, was brutally murdered while asleep by some person unknown. The negro lodged alone in a cabin some nnknown. The negro lodged alone in a cabin some hundred yards or more from Maj. B.'s residence, and not appearing at breakfast on Friday morning, he was sent for, the messenger finding him dead. His head had been terribly fractured with an axe found in the cabin. Not content with this, the murderer threw his victim into the fire, and when found next morning, his head and shoulders were ble and peaceable man, and an excellent citizen.

Justices Hickman and Lackland, and acquitted.
On Tuesday, another arrest was made of Alfred

ville Observer says:—'At the last July term of the Circuit Court, Mr. Joseph Radican, who lives about two miles from Mulbert Tiller and thinking that the negro was one of his own, accosted him as to what he was doing there; the two miles from Mulberry village, was tried for shooting a mule, and up to the first of this week, had not paid the costs of Court. Accordingly, vinced that he was a runaway. The overseer, having the line of his data visited. Mr. Radican's house last Monday, purposely to levy an execution on sufficient property to satisfy the debt. Mr. R. met him at the fence, and threatened to kill him if he entered the enclosure. Sheriff Alexander then returned to town, summoned a posse of men, and on Tuesday went up again. Mr. R. of men, and on Tuesday went up again. Mr. R. again forbade an entrance, and as the officers commenced letting down the fence for the purpose of passing in, he fired upon them with a rifle and revolver, wounding Mr. Alexandra in the letting down the fired upon them with a rifle and revolver, wounding Mr. Alexandra in the letting down the fired upon them with a rifle and revolver. volver, wounding Mr. Alexander in both arms, a ball passing entirely through one wrist and lodging in the other arm, where it now is. Deputy Sheriff George was also slightly wounded in the hand. The fire was returned, and Mr. R., we are told, was

A Louisiana Tragedy .- Deeds of violence and blood have become so frequent in this country as to be really appalling. At Caddo, Louisiana, a few days ago, Mr. W. W. Smith, a well-known merchant and respected citizen, was shot down in the street by a desperado named Eldred Ward. Ward mounted his horse, and started for Texas. A reward of \$3,500 was offered for his capture, and at Woodville, he was overtaken at the house of a man named Tatum. The moment the officers and posse entered the room, Ward commenced firing his pistol at the crowd, wounding John F. Walker in the neek, and killing John Barnes by shooting him through the heart. Ward continued firing until all his pistols were discharged, then drew his bowie knife and rushed to the door, when he was shot by Mr. Tatum. In the melee, the lights were put out, and when lights were obtained, some time after, Ward was found weltering in his own blood, with pistols in hand, which he had succeeded in reload-On the assurance that his wounds would be

Desperate Conflict with a Runaway Negro.-The up with him in advance of others in pursuit, when the negro stopped, drew a soythe blade, with which he had previously killed a valuable dog, and in a moment rushed upon Mr. Garland. Fortunately, Mr. G. was armed with a stout stick, with which he knocked the weapon from the negro's hand, but the latter immediately seized Mr. G.'s horse by the the latter immediately seized Mr. G.'s horse by the bridle, and commenced stabbing the animal in the neck with a dirk, from the effects of which he soon died. He lost this weapon also before he could use other men dead, before he was taken.'

Lynch Law in Kentucky.—A mob of desperate en from Campbellville broke into the jail at reemsburg, Ky., on the 10th inst., and seized and

affray at that place:—

'One of the greatest outrages that have ever disgraced this State or the army, occurred this afternoon at this place. In a difficulty which occurred between a citizen, Mr. George Pettyjohn, and a soldier, the soldier was shot. The latter was taken up to the garrison, and placed in the hospital, and Mr. Pettyjohn delivered himself up to the Sheriff. Whilst accompanying the Sheriff up to the Justice's office, a party of soldiers, completely armed, belonging to Company B, of the 2d Cavalry, who had just arrived from Fort Mason, and to which the soldier belonged, came over to the town, and commenced firing upon Mr. P., who, in attempting to es-

shot to pieces, though at the present time he is not dead. Those of the soldiers engaged in the outrage were arrested by Company D, under command of Capt. Palmer.

There was a difference of opinion as to who was

have shot him.

Both the wounded men are doing well, and will

Horrible Murder in Russell County, Alabama .-A terrible tragedy, most of the details of which are

horrible tragedy. A Horrid Affair .- The Galveston News of the

as the birth-place of Gen. Billy Bowlegs, and it would seem that some of his successors are equally some difficulty existing between Lafayette Gay and friends on either side, probably most of them armed

lican.

hours, and the other the next day.

The affair, as we are informed, wears a singular

A letter from Mecklenburg county, Va., to the South-Side Democrat, says that Wiley Jones, of