ANTI-SLAVERY OPPICE, 21 CORNHILT. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent.

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TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance. Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN pellins, if payment be made in advance.

All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. To Advertisements making less than one square in-

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

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the lebts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, En-ETSD QUINCY, SAMUEL PRILBRICK, and WENDELL

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 52.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1858

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

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

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an enrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathens, in PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED PROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for 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 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 BLIERT CHANNING.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1572.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

All the articles in this column are from the same scurrilous sheet, and they interpret and illustrate each other so as to render comment unnecessary. The attempt to identify 'free love' with the antislavery cause is the trick of a knave, as dastardly as it is malicious. Of course, the Patriot is a Border-Ruffian Administration paper, and its piety kindred to that of the sanctimonious scoundrels who preferred

GARRISON AND PILLSBURY.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Parker Pillsbury, two haters of the American Union, have recently been holding forth at Harwich and other places. They denounce the Constitution of their country, denounce thurches and ministers, and throw their influence for free love, for the anti-Subbath movement, and for verything else which is detestable, and which undemines good neighborhoods, good laws and religion. We cannot see how such men can respect even themselves, and we do not b lieve they do; and it is a matter of sincere regret that our literary associains, such as the Hyannis Lecture Association, should have anything to do with men who advocate such doctrines as does Parker Pillsbury! It is true, that in a lecture on ' Foreign Travels and Foreign Fry llers, and the Lessons of Travel,' which is ansunced as the subject of Mr. Pillsbury's lecture for besight, there may not be any thing objectionable; although the most nauseous anti-union demagogueism is apt to infuse itself into everything which men of his stamp do, say or think. But we go further. Such men ought not to be pattronized. They should, out opinion, be ' severely let alone,' so far as any ming patronage or encouragement is concerned. who believe as they do, support these wandring lecturers. They have a right to do it, and we are perfectly willing they should; but men who reet themselves, love the churches, and love their try, should not encourage such abolitionism, er, and general immorality, in any way or Free lave and anti-union, anti-church and Sabath men, are not to be trusted anywhere. Ther are enemies to their country, and should not be entertained by our home courtesies, nor in our ture rooms. They poison the minds of the youth, and make them hate everything which is patriotic, discoper the relations of family, and break away om every tendency of duty to themselves, their fami bes, and their country .- Barnstable Patriot.

THE BUSINESS OF THE SOUTH. The improvement of freights at the South has in-

and Northern Republicanism to look in that direcion, and, while looking, they have discovered, what avalways been apparent to the candid and fair men the country, that there are business interests at South for us, that there are business relations wen the North and South that make it desirable for us to treat Southern men like gentlemen, and to cultivate towards them some of the decencies of civzef life. Even the Register, usually so impetuous a its onslaughts on Southern men, has found that there is such a thing as carrying political subsermey to the bounds of the ridiculous,' (although thave been laboring hard for a long time to teach at paper so,) and now puts on a sort of how-d'ye-iglad-to-see-you smirk, towards those citizens of republic for whom they will, by and by, when comes near, express the most holy horror ait that the carrying of Southern cotton in Northera ships is a designable business, that Southern shippers are honorable and fair men, that our shipspers are desirous of doing the business of the South, and are willing to exert themselves to satisfy ry reasonable demand of their employers,' par him further :- But unreasonable requirements

they will never submit to.' Softly now, Sir Forci-be! When were any of our ship-owners, while en-gged in doing business for the South, ever asked to mit to anything unreasonable? Please answer us, or admit that you were writing for Buncombe the while. When were the ship-owners of the North asked to 'disown their own sentiments, to prove recreant to their principles, as a condition of obtaining employment'? Is that also Buncombe, or have you facts in support of this fine theory of inlignities?

Still further proceeds the Register. Let us quote him to show what a flaw of manliness has come across his wake :- He who, living at the North, represents the Southern people as possessing the nar-tow and intolerant feelings that would prompt them to proscribe men for the honest avowal of their opin-, and the honest exercise of their political duties, pars them as shabby a compliment as was ever bestered by Garrison or Parker. That's so. Yet, if it had appeared in the Patriot, or if it had been toclaimed by a Democrat or Whig, or-any man of aplimentary flunkeyism.' The Register is getng decent towards the South. It sees our business relations, and that insight warms into life many parks of national good feeling which 'political suberrience, carried to the 'bounds of the ridiculous,' had well nigh smothered. It has discovered, what whate so long been trying to inculcate, that proper, and generous, and candid views of the business interests of the North and South, and the encouragement of her. ment of business reciprocity, treating each other as gentlemen, and citizens alike of this great and splendid republic, will make us more liberal, more frank, more patriotic, less niggard, and less Northern. We tail the acquisition of the Register to our aid as a good omen. But 'what will Mrs. Grundy say?' hat will the Republican task-masters say to the brother who has spoken out in meeting '?-Ibid.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is clear and methodical in style and arrange-It lays before Congress and the country the thole state of our affairs at home and abroad. hanan brings into the discussion of these affairs, matured ability and experience of one who has en largely and actively employed in the manage-net of great national transactions. He discusses harassing questions which have employed so and fairness which we naturally expect from an in exalted stations. He looks at questions as they appear divested of the veil which false philanthrows around them. He examines them not in the light of theories and abstractions, but of pain, practical sense. We find in this message a aim, dispassionate history of events which have been bach distorted from their true proportions.—Ibid.

THE DARKIES IN CONVENTION. The colored people the recently held a Convention at Cincinnati for the purpose of asserting their 'political and social tichs to be equal to those of the white citizens, the gentless of the white citizens. The gentless of the color was severe upon the republicant for not being consistent. They maintained the spality of the white and negro rece, but yet refused the carry out their doctrine, by practically recognizing the equality of the negro in the social relations of the color of the social relations. JUDGE WILSON'S CHARGE TO THE

GRAND JURY. The following is the Charge which led to the indictment of thirty-eight of the citizens of Oberlin, for the alleged crime of obstructing a legal process, and aiding in the escape of certain fugitive slaves :-

In the United States District Court on Wednesday, Judge Wilson (after referring to and commenting upon the 20th and 23d sections of the act Parker Pillsbury'! It sees nothing but mischief

'He remarked, that in consequence of occurrences which had recently transpired in an adjoining county, he had been requested by the District Attorney he knows that in doing this he sanctions Man-stealto call the attention of the Jury to this act of Congress. He said this section prohibits the obstruction of every species of process, legal or judicial, whether issued by a Court in session, or a Judge, or United States Circuit and States C a United States Circuit Court Commissioner, acting and Treason the darkest and most damning; and in the due administration of this law of the United though he knows that the institution necessarily im-States. It matters not whether the warrant is being plies the forced and violent sundering of domestic served by the United States Marshal himself, his ties—the unnatural and wicked separation of husdeputies, or any one else lawfully empowered to bands from wives, brothers from sisters, and even the

executing the writ, is under no obligation to commit

its development, and is almost invariably characterized by intolerance and bigotry. The LEADERS of those who acknowledge its obligations and advocate ity to the Divine Law, our trust. its sanctity are like the subtle prelates of the dark ages. They are versed in all they consider useful and sanctified learning-trained in certain schools in New England to manage words, they are equally successful in the social circle to manage hearts; seldom superstitious themselves, yet skilled in prac-ticing upon the superstition and credulity of others -FALSE, as it is natural a man should be whose dogmas impose upon all who are not saints according to HIS CREED the necessity of being hypocrites-selrish, as it is natural a man should be who claims for that depends altogether upon circumstances. If, himself the benefits of the law and the right to violate it, thereby denying its protection to others—pro-slavery rescals to prevent the legal voters of a more attached to his own peculiar theories of govmore attached to his own peculiar theories of gov-ernment than to his country, and constantly striving box, he would suffer no damage at the hands of the to guide the politics of the nation with a view of overthrowing the Constitution and establishing instead a Utopian government, or rather no government at all, if based on the Federal Union.
Gentlemen, this sentiment should find no place

or favor in the Grand Jury room. Its tendency leads to the subversion of all law, and a consequent insecurity of all the constitutional rights of the citizen. The Fugitive Slave Law may, and unquestionably sense of many good and conscientious people. Never-theless, it is the law of the United States, and as changed by the legislative department of the Governvirtue of the law that you and I, and every other citizen, whether residing north or south of the Ohio river, enjoys protection for his life and security for

THE FOREIGN SLAVE TRADE.

Under existing laws, if our attention is directed more degrading to us than the proclamation of and more degriding to us than the proclamation of the infamous principle of the Wilmot provise? We would have our readers everywhere reflect upon this subject, and the press to discuss it. subject, and the press to discuss it.

Southern members of Congress demand that the African slave trade be no longer denominated piracy—that the finest vessel in our navy be not again ap-

and the number of slaves regulated according to the ings were in violation of the laws of the country, tonuage of vessels importing them, the cruelties attended to the laws of the country, and that he must desist or suffer the penalty. He tendant upon the passage from the slave coast, would chose to persist, and was quietly sent out of the tendant upon the passage from the slave coast, would chose to persist, and was quietly sent out of the no longer be heard of, except in the reported visions and dreams of crazed enthusiasts like Giddings, Gerstirred by the outrage! Public meetings are being rit Smith, and their insane followers. Legalize the trade, and men would feed and clothe their slaves our Government to interfere in the matter. that they might be sold profitably in the slave marts negroes in the world, North or South, are for this very reason found in the hands of negro traders in

this and other cities.

There is and can be but one objection to the mo rality of the African slave trade, and there can be palliation in this case. Here was a stranger, a but one reason for denouncing it as piracy. We bebut one reason for denouncing it as piracy. We be-lieve that the moral status of our present slaves would deteriorate, if placed within the influence of immediate contact with that of recently imported Africans. But, if our negroes are thus degraded, we may urge the consideration that the moral condition of the raw Africans would in the same ratio be tiary offence for a citizen even to give a Bible to any

SELECTIONS.

From the Hyannis Messenger AGITATORS DANGEROUS. The Patriot thinks 'it is a matter of sincere re

gret that our literary associations, such as the Hyannis Lecture Association, should have anything to March 3d, 1825, in relation to counterfeiting in them ;-affects great concern for the safety of the of March 3d, 1825, in relation to counterfeiting the coins, and assaults with intent to commit felonies on the high seas; and also the act establishing and regulating the Post Office Department,) concluded by a reference to and comment upon the provisions of the 7th section of the act of Sept. 18, 1850, in relation to fugitives from labor.

In reparted, that in consequence of occurrences the country and should not be entertained by (there's Lindley Marray for you!) our home courtesies'; with much more to the same tune. Now, if it were not a notorious fact that the Patriot editor is well known as an unprincipled, hollow-hearted political 'The offence of obstructing process does not necessarily consist of acts of rude violence. It may consist on refusing to give up possession or conveying sist in refusing to give up possession, or opposing, higher law than the crack of their whips, and the li-or obstructing the execution of the writ by threats cense which permits them to barter away Christ's little of violence, which it is in the power to enforce, and one for 'thirty pieces of silver,' and make of the sunthus preventing the officer from executing his writ.

ny and beautiful South one vast Ramah of broken and To warrant the charge, however, of unlawfally ob- bleeding hearts, and croshed and debauched manstructing the arrest of a fugitive from labor, some hood and womanhood ;-if it were not a notorious act of interference on the part of the person accused fact, we repeat, that the Patriot editor is well known must be proved, tending to impair the right of recaption secured by the statute. Mere obstruction, there might seem to be some shadow of propriety in hindrance or interruption is no offence, unless made his shameless declamation and solemn sneers against to prevent a scizure in the first instance, or a recaption in case of escape. Yet it is not necessary, to constitute an obstruction in the sense of the term used in the statute, that force or violence should be as though it were really possible that ne could have a religious scruple against any of these things! used in the statute, that force or violence should be actually resorted to, to defeat an arrest. The refusal to permit an arrest on the premises of another, after notice that the person sought to be taken is a fogitive from labor, and a demand of permission to arrest such person, is, under the law, an obstruction. And so is the removal of the alleged fogitive by the direction of another, when done to prevent an arrest such person, is under the law, an obstruction of our country, black and white; not ther do we feel any alarm about the consequences direction of another, when done to prevent an arrest term its disappearance. direction of another, when done to prevent an ar- which may result from its dismemberment. Wheth-And this is for the reason that the officer, in cating the writ, is under no obligation to commit ought to be abolished, and that it will be; and if it a trespess or a breach of the peace in carrying out cannot be done with the consent of the United States, his surpose.

Government, that will be abolished also. God's There are some who oppose the execution of this hand is moving in the matter. He has decreed ' liblaw from a declared sense of conscientious duty. erty to the captive,' and woe betide the man, the There is, in fact, a sentiment prevalent in the compeople, the church, the nation, that dares to resist munity which arrogates to human conduct a stand- its execution ! If, therefore, he wills that, for ends ard of right above and independent of human laws; of righteousness, this Union shall be dissolved, we and it makes the conscience of each individual in say, Amen! II, on the contrary, it is His good society the TEST of his own ACCOUNTABILITY to the land.

Society the TEST of his own ACCOUNTABILITY to the pleasure that slavery shall be abolished, without such sacrifice, still we say, Amen! The dreadful While those who cherish this degma claim and enjoy the protection of the law for their own lives and property, they are unwilling that the law should memberment of this Republic, we are a stranger to. be operative for the protection of the constitutional The more we are in the dark about what the future rights of others. It is a sentiment semi-religious in many hold in reserve for us, the more we should be may hold in reserve for us, the more we should be

AMERICAN LIBERTY.

The Boston Liberator says : 'There is no constitutional President of the United States, but a daring usurper of the rights and liberties of the people of the North.' If you violate a law of the United States, Mr. Gar-

rison, we think you will find an Executive that will make you answer for it. - Boston Post.

Or if 'Mr. Garrison ' should coolly murder a Free

State man for daring to express his honest opinions, the chances would be ten to one that, instead of be ing provided with a halter, the 'Executive' would give him a snug berth in the Land Office.

Or if 'Mr. Garrison,' in his zeal to make a slave

State out of a free Territory, should make up fraudoes, contain provisions repugnant to the moral Legislature, instead of being sent to the Penitentiary, e would most likely be made a Purser in the Navy. Or, still more likely, if 'Mr. Garrison' should such should be recognized and executed by our fit out a fillibuster expedition against a friendly Courts and Juries until abrogated or otherwise power, and be caught in the act, instead of being ent to jail, he would be invited to dine at the White Ours is a government of laws, and it is by House, while the officer who arrested him would b cashiered or reprimanded.

Garrison' should take it into his head to turn slave-trader, and be caught in the act, instead of being hung as a pirate, he would be pronounced innocent of any crime by a Democratic Grand Jury, and, perhaps, secure a monument for his zeal in the cause of 'cheap niggers.' Or, if 'Mr. Garrison' should do a great many

solely to the question of moral criminality, the slave other things, in the same direction, however clearly trade as it is conducted in the South is condemned by national legislation as piracy. Should this be so? Ought we to submit to it? Is it not more insulting chance, give 'a cup of cold water,' or in any other chance, give 'a cu

The papers, and particularly those of the South, The papers, and particularly those of the South, propriated to the return of negroes to Africa, unless all Southern slaves are also taken back. Let not the South and her institutious be again subjected to such direct palpable insults, and that, too, in the port of Charleston, the great centre of pro-slaveryism, and the metropolitan city of Southern rights.

If the African slave trade were recognized as legal, and the number of slaves regulated according to the

> Now, while we cannot have the slightest sympa-The fattest, sleekest, most neatly clad thy with the bigotry that would prevent Mr. Crowe e world, North or South, are for this from giving Bibles to those who desire them, we think it would be well to turn our attention to home affairs first. While there can be no justification for such intolerance in any country, there is a seeming doing that which, however right and commendable in itself, was, nevertheless, in open contempt of the public sentiment and authorities of the State. But how is it in our country? In nearly half the

States of this Union, the law makes it a Penitenimproved, and thus advancement and retrogression one of a large class of the population, or permit would equalize each other.—Southern Reveale. them to read a single word in it! And this bar-

batous and bloody code is no dead letter on the vice to aid in carrying the fugitive back into slave-statute books. It is not long since, Mrs. Douglas, ry; but the law against the slave trace is violated statute books. It is not long since, Mrs. Douglas, a wealthy and accomplished widow lady, a native and life-long resident of Norfolk, in Virginia, and herself a slaveholder, was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary of that State, for teaching some of her household to read the Bible! And everybody knows, that if a citizen of Ohio, or any other State in the Union, and much more an agent of a foreign. knows, that if a citizen of Ohio, or any other State in the Union, and much more, an agent of a foreign—say English—Society, should attempt to do in Virginia or any other slave State, precisely what Mr. Crowe was attempting to do in San Salvador, he would not be expelled from the State, nor permitted to leave it; if not murdered on the spot, as he most likely would be, he would inevitably spend the balance of his life in their gloomy dungeons among felons. There is not an intelligent man in America, that don't know this to be the simple truth; and Rushanan's overn. The Crise reserve for the Mobile, the latter being 'aground,' and has gone to Nicaragua with fillibusters.'

The Washington Union has the audacity to tell us that these fillibusters are 'our countrymen,' and gives notice to France and England, in its issue of Friday last, that if they arrest the 'Susan,' and prevent her from landing her passengers or emigrants, it will be considered a declaration of war! that don't know this to be the simple truth; and Buchanan's organ. The Union goes on further agent of a foreign Society quietly out of the country. Consistency is a jewel.—Micgs Co. Telegraph.

From the Atlas and Daily Bee. THE SENATE COMMITTEES. The U. S. Senate has re-organized its committees. They have hitherto been sufficiently Southern to suit the taste of the most rabid fire-cater that ever put hot coals into his mouth, but the new cast has added to their already sallow Southern complexion. The such a committee, a bill will ever be reported to give the people of the District an opportunity to vote tupon a proposition to abolish slavery from their midst. We have often called the attention of our readers to the narrow sectionalism which governs the Senate in the appointment of its committee, The South never relinquishes a hold when once it makes a grab. What would be said of the sectionalism of the 'Black Republicans' were they, when spent some \$200 dollars for clothing. This fact dithey get the majority of the Senate, to appoint as rected the suspicions of District Attorney Ganable. What could the chivalry say against carrying out scratched out by running a pen through it, and this divine precept? Their measure has been meted Aguirvi written after it. Upon their arrest, Mr. to others, and shall it not be meted to them again? Brown, an American, appeared as spokesman; the long assumed; for the North has swealth, popula- upon being addressed as Captain, replied that he was

On the other hand, Florida, Louisiana, South on Commerce. The great commercial interests of planter. The great change, however, in the Comlittees from last year is in the Committee on Territories. Douglas, a Northern man, has been deosed from the chairmanship, and a slaveholder from dissouri put in his place.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

ucceeded in evading the vigilance of the 'cruisers,' and landed the doomed to slavery in the neighbor-hood of St. Andrew's Sound, near Brunswick, (Geo.) could hold so many.

Learning is responsible for the lit will be recollected that this yacht was arrested the country that slave-traders cannot be indicted in South Carolina. There is a bit of history connected with the yacht Wanderer which is not uninteresting, inasmuch as the motive power by which she nage.

After being released at New York, she cleared was fitted out was indirectly contributed by the But this much I do know, that, by an extraordinary effort, the bill was passed, and many Republicans

nduced to give their votes to the measure.

While the bill was pending, the claimant gave several very sumptuous entertainments, and was open-mouthed in his declarations, that if his claim ments, that hardly any one who heard him believed, for a moment, that he had any idea of carrying his ments, that hardly any one who heard him believed, for a moment, that he had any idea of carrying his threat into execution. The claim passed, and Sectedary Cobb was unusually prompt in paying over the \$126,000. No sooner did he obtain the needful, than he went and purchased the Wanderer, fitted her out at Charleston, I am informed, and with the nunciations of our 'peculiar institution,' and our utmost boldness he set sail from our shores, and the telegraph of the IIth inst. announces the Wanderer's return, that her cargo is 'slaves,' and that she landed without any trouble. The slave-trade is fairly re-opened. The slave-trader cannot be punished in Sauth Carolina. The law against piracy is laws of nations. We do not utter these sentiments

that don't know this to be the simple truth; and yet those who sustain and uphold a despotism like this, which any tyrant in Europe would blush to tolerate for an hour, can mock Heaven and insult the intelligence of the world by hypocritical denunciations of half civilized San Salvador, for sending an It looks very much as though the 'cruisers,' put on the Southern coast to revent the slave trade. here the Southern coast to prevent the slave trade, have been put there to aid it. It is reported here, with what truth I know not, that the \$126,000 voted to the South Carolinian was voted on a bogus claim, and that certain fire-caters in Congress aided the measure, knowing that such was the case. This

From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 13th. THE WANDERER.

may be so, and may not.

The rumor which we announced in the Republican mittees on Foreign Relations, on Finance, on Com-merce, on Military Affairs, on Naval Affairs, on the Africans on the coast or islands near Brunswick, we Judiciary, on the Post Office, on Indian Affairs, on regret to learn is borne out by many circumstances, the District of Columbia, on Claims, and on Patents. which, though not strictly legal proof, are sufficient These eleven Committees do nine-tenths of the pub- to carry conviction to any mind, that this unlawful lie business of the Senate, and all of that which is deed has been perpetrated. The landing of the of real importance. At the head of each of these Africans was the absorbing subject of conversation Committees, a slaveholder has been placed, and on on Saturday, the paragraph in the Republican being many of them, a majority of the members are slaveholders. On every Committee there is, of course, a currence; and all sorts of rumors were affect, as to majority of so called Democrats. On the Committee who were interested, how it was done, what were on the District of Columbia, there are four slave—the profits, and a hundred other things which nothon the District of Columbia, there are four slave—the pronis, and a hundred other things which noth-holders, and but one Senator from the free States, ing but rumor could originate. The report of the Gen. Wilson from our State. He is surrounded by landing having come to the ears of Jos. Ganahl, Brown of Miss., Mason of Va., Johnson of Tenn., and Yulee of Florida. It is not probable that, with ant of the fact that there were some suspicious charsuch a committee, a bill will ever be reported to give acters in town, made further investigations, and they get the majority of the Senate, to appoint as rected the suspicions of District Attorney Ganahl chairman of every important committee a Senator towards them, and he felt warranted in going before from a free State, and on the Committee on the District of Columbia four free State men, and only one and taking the necessary oath for their arrest. Southern man? Wouldn't the chivalry shriek? Their names, as registered at the City Hotel, are Would not the very earth grow feverish and shake? Juan Bt. Bajesta, N. A. Brown, and Miguel Aguir-And yet it is written that 'the measure you have meted to others, it shall be meted to you again.' was first registered Rajris, but Rajris was afterwards What could the chivalry say against carrying out scratched out by running a real through it and The North could with much greater propriety claim other two apparently were Spaniards, and could to exercise the prerogative which the South has so neither speak nor understand English. Mr. Brown, tion, and interest at stake, in the aggregate a hun-dred fold greater than the South can show. Why from having friends, he really had no acquaintances. should the chairmanship of the Navy be given to As soon as it was reported around that the arrest the South, which has neither sailors, nor ships, nor had been made, Mr. Ganahl was approached to argosies at sea? Neither New York nor Massachu-know what bail was necessary, to which he replied argosics at sea? Neither New York nor Massachu-setts has a representative upon the Naval Committee, which are the great ship-building and ship-sailing piracy. They were put in jail, and we understand are provided with everything of the best. Mr. Ganahl, assisted by U.S. Marshal D. H. Stewart,

Carolina and Tennessee have each a member on the conmittee. The State of Virginia has one Senator bearing on the case; and for this purpose has sent at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the other at the head of the Finance Committee. Clay, of Alabama, is at the head of the Committee probably be on Thursday next. We feel assured on Commerce. The great commercial interests of that Mr. Ganahl will do all in his power to have the country are, therefore, to find their utterance in justice meted out; and if upon trial they are found the Senate by the mouth of an Alabama cotton guilty, such an example will be made of them as will put a stop to the slave trade, at least in this Dis-

tern man, has been de-b, and a slaveholder from Mr. Douglas, fifteen master, who had been left alone on board, and in months ago, was the leader of the democracy in the charge, refused to give her up—acting, it is supposed to suppose the has not sufficient power to keep cd, under the advice of the zitizens of that place, himself at the head of his old committee. He is at We hear that the Collecter of the port of Darien, the head of no committee; no, not one. He is a who has been on board the Wanderer, says that she

mere soldier in the ranks. We doubt whether has no appearance of having had slaves in her.

Douglas will serve in that capacity.

What was done with the negroes seems to be as important a question as any of the foregoing, and rumor has been quite as busy with it. They were landed, we hear, on Jekyl Island, for which privi-Washington, Dec. 13, 1858.

The telegraph has informed you that the yacht

The telegraph has the yacht has the yacht had you Wanderer, with a cargo of negroes from Africa, has to a plantation, from whence they were scattered ucceeded in evading the vigilance of the 'cruisers,' over the country. It is said the cargo consisted of and landed the doomed to slavery in the neighbor- 350, but it is difficult to believe so small a vessel

statement. Part of the Wanderer's cargo was sent last summer, near New York, on suspicion of being up the Saltilla river on board a steamer. This is a fitted out for the slave trade; but there was not good beginning of negro importation, so soon after sufficient evidence to convict her, and she was re-the Grand Jury of Charleston has given notice to leased. Capt. Curry, of South Carolina, was then in command, as he is now, and stated that he had bought her for a pleasure yacht, which was borne out by her elegant apportionments and small ton-

votes of Republicans, in the last session of this Con- for Trinidad, and thence to St. Helena, from whence Gress. A person, known to be a citizen of South carolina lad a claim, which, it was said, was purchased for a trifling sum; some say it was a bogus claim against the government, amounting to about \$126,000. Of the truth of this charge I know not. But this much I do know that hy an extraordinary scale. cessary seals.

A gentleman in this city, who knows the builder upon the statement of 'honorable gentlemen,' were of the Wanderer, informs us that the latter was induced to give their votes to the measure. ing slaves herself, but would accompany a slaver, and when a cruiser appeared, make all sail, and her rakish appearance would direct the attention of the cruiser towards her, when she would lead the should purchase the yacht Wanderer, and engage in cruiser away, and after getting the latter far enough the African slave trade. He was so bold in his stateoff the track, would allow herself to be overhauled, and upon being found all right, then part from the

justed in South Carolina. The lane against piracy is laws of nations. We do not utter these sentiments ignored. When a negro is found in Massachusetts, even though he is proved to be a freeman, if a slave that any body's mind will be changed by them, because no one has ever entered driver wants him, the army and navy are at his ser-

for the money that can be made at it. The deed has been committed, and while but few are interested, the community will be visited by the odium that such a transaction will be sure to create.

SEWARD AND JEFFERSON.

The outery which the Buchanan Democracy are making about Senator Seward's Rochester speech shows how widely they have departed from the Democracy of Jefferson. They particularly denounce-Mr. Seward's philosophical statement of the antagonism between the free and slave labor systems, and his idea that the United States will eventually become either entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free labor nation. But Mr. Seward was right when he observed that, startling as this saying may appear to you, fellow-citizens, it is by no means an original, or even a modern one.' No less a man than Thomas Jefferson, the Father of Democracy, entertained a similar belief. Mr. Jefferson states, in his Memoir, that, in 1769-70, he made, in the Virginia Memoir, that, in 1702-70, he made, in the Virginia Legislature, an effort for the permission of the emancipation of slaves, and in 1796 proposed another law, embracing the principles of the freedom of all born after a certain day, and deportation at a certain age. Of this Mr. Jefferson himself says:

But it was found the public mind would not yet bear the proposition, nor will it bear it even at this day (1821)—yet the day is not distant when it must bear and adopt it, or worse will follow. Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate, THAN THAT THESE PEOPLE ABE TO BE PREE; nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, can not live in the same government. Nature, habit, opinion, have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them. It is still in our power to direct the process of emancipation and deportation peaceably, and in such slow degree as that the evil will wear off insensibly, and their place be, pari passu, filled up with free white laborers. If, on the contrary, it is left to force itself on, human nature must shudder at the prospect held up.

We leave it to the reader to judge whether the entiments of Mr. Seward, or those of Buchanan, Hammond, Jeff. Davis, Rhett, and Brown, on this subject, come nearest to the old-fashioned, genuine Jeffersonian Democracy.

HON. JOHN P. HALE ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Extracts from an impromptu speech delivered in he U. S. Senate, by the Hon. JOHN P. HALE, after the reading of the President's Message :-

The President has undertaken, too, to give a judiial exposition of what the Supreme Court has de-ided, . That all American citizens have a right to take into the Territories whatever is held as pro-perty under the laws of any of the States, and to hold such property there under the guardianship of the Federal Constitution so long as the territori-al condition shall remain.' I do not know but that the Supreme Court of the United States may thus decide when such a question shall be presented, but it is news to me that they have decided it. I have seen nothing of the sort. The decision to which the President refers is obnoxious enough, in my humble judgment, but I think no member of that Court will ever say they have made such a de resident asserts. Let me say here once for all-for I had hoped we were done with the Dred Scott decision—that I can tell the President, and whoever sees fit to bring that decision before the Congress of the American people, and to challenge for it the respect which is due to a solemnly adjudicated decision of that high tribunal, that whenever they do it, instead of commanding or eliciting respect for the de-cision, they will only lessen the hold which the tribunal making it has upon the public confidence and the respect of the community. Such I believe to be the opinion of a very large majority of the people of that portion of the country in which I reside. It is a sentiment to which I am pledged; and I never fail, whenever I have occasion to speak of it before my own constituents, or any body else who does me the honor to listen to me, to denounce it as a deci-sion which is not entitled to the respect or confidence the assent of the American people. The President may bring it in as often as he pleases, and make as many asseverations concerning it as he chooses, but he will utterly fail to bring it into such a position as to command the respect of the people. There is another matter. The President says:

· It was the resistance to rightful authority, and he persevering attempts to establish a revoluti overnment under the Topeka Constitution, which aused the people of Kansas to commit the grave error frequency to water frequency the water frequency to water frequency the water frequency to water freque to frequency 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 vote has been the prolific source of all the evils which have followed.

Now, sir, does not the President of the United tates know, that the refusal to vote, on the part of these people, was not what he says it was; but it was because they had no opportunity, if they did vote, to have their votes fairly counted? Does the President undertake to say that the refusal of these Does he not know that whenever there was any thing approaching a fair opportunity for the people of that Territory to vote, they did vote? Why, they improved the first opportunity, and the result of the first attempt of that people, when it could be fairly exercised, was a rebuke of him and all his measures. And yet he undertakes to arraign the people who and yet he undertakes to arraign the people who refused to vote, as being guilty of resistance to the Government! Well, now, sir, it is very hard. If the people refuse to vote, it is rebellion in one place; and if they do vote, unless they vote as he seems to think they ought to vote; they are submitted to a rebuke and a reproach for it. No, sir, it is utterly futile in the President, and will be and must be so orever, to undertake to throw the reproach of that tate of things which for so long a time existed in Kansas, upon the party there that contended, from the first to the last, simply for the right of suffrage, and who, the moment they had the opportunity, exercised it to overthrow him and all his officers he nad sent there.

Now, sir, it is too late in the day to make any

such assertion, because the facts are too palpable for anybody to contend before this country, that the people of Kansas ever had, under the submission of Lecompton Constitution, the right to vote for or against slavery. Everybody knows it. Upon the very face of the Constitution, when the form of a submission was gone through with, it was so palpable that it could not be contended. No man could have gone and voted for or against that Constitution, in the manner in which it was submitted, without voting for the introduction and perpetuation of slavery; and the President, if he does not, ought to know that fact

tion of slavery; and the President, if he does not, ought to know that fact.

Sir, a great many of us are constantly and continually reproached with an attempt to agitate and to introduce agitating questions into the discussions of the Senate and House of Representatives. We are represented as men who are continually standing in the way of peace, and we are continually denounced as agitators. Sir, what have we seen here this years first meeting of at this very session, at this very first meeting of

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ing of agitation, I suppose, in all this.

As I heard the President's message read, I thought some light flashed upon my mind in regard to that motion; for the President, after going on to recom-mend the acquisition of Cuba for the very pious purpose of abolishing the slave trade—that is all he wants it for—comes to the Amistad case, and says if we pass that bill, he thinks it will have a favorable nce on our negotiations with Spain-that is, we can put them in good temper by paying them for the illegal seizure and holding of men that our courts have decided were illegally held. If we put our hands into the Federal Treasury, and violate our consciences by paying these men for illegally and unlawfully holding those Africans, it will put the Spanish Government in such good humor that they will be more likely to listen favorably to our proposition for purchasing Cuba. I am opposed to the Amistad bill, from beginning to end, all the way through, and the more opposed to it when the Presi-dent tells us what he wants it passed for.

action of the American Congress at its first sitting so

far as to take it up out of its order. There is noth-

From the Erie True American IMPIETY OF ABOLITIONISM.

The New York Day Book-the pious, evangelical Day Book, has a recent article on the impiety of Abolitionism.' It gushes out in the following effec-

'It is, however, a remarkable fact, that nearly all the full grown Abolitionists are Infidels, if not Atheists, and it may be set down as an invariable rule, that the and it may be set down as an invariable rule, that the nearer a man becomes an Abolitionist, the closer he approximates to an Infidel. This proposition does not admit of a single doubt, as can be readily illustrated. The Christian, who looks devoutly to God's words and works, to His will as revealed in the Scriptures and in Nature, takes things reverently as he finds them. He would not mar a creature of his Maker's creation, or force out of its appropriate sphere a single being He has formed. The Abolitionist, however, would over-throw God's works—he would force the white man to hideous equality, and thus, defacing what God has created, endeavor to form a set of beings according to his own mind! This is the impiety of Abolitionism. Its commencement is Infidelity. Its end Atheism.'

You see, reader, it takes the godless, the prostituted and the debauched, to nose out infidelity,' and 'impiety,' and 'expose them. They are often the very stoutest and stickiest defenders of the faith. Your purest and most devoted saint will do this work no more bravely than they. Such a paper, now, as the N. Y. Herald, will always be shocked at nothing so much as a rebuke of ecclesiastical complicity with wrong. And such a wonderfully out-rageous sheet as the Day Book can stand almost any thing but 'Abolition impiety.' What would be more natural than that a system of religious practice that engages the championship and defer such notorious and God-defying profligates, should call forth the rebuke of impatient mengender what is commonly termed 'infidelity'? And if this should be the result, where does the blame When we soberly survey the field of factswhen we see our American religion prostrated at the feet of this infernal Moloch of Slavery, see many of our great National Societies—our Tract Societies and our Missionary Boards, controlled by this power; see the Bible wielded and interpreted to shield this most devilish of crimes : see revivals in 'religion and revivals in the slave trade going on harmoniously together; hear the discordant clank of chains and of church-bells at the same moment; see eminent divines preach and kidnap men—give thanks and rob God's own afflicted poor, would it be a strange thing if some earnest and sympathetic men, who fear God and 'remember those in bonds as bound with them,' should be 'infidel' to such religion? It is a painful and terrible truth, that one of the most prolific causes of a distrust of religion exists in the fact that rancies and outrages, from which true and philanthropic men shudderingly recoil. These men feel that if religion is so little better than morality, they have no especial need of it. So we think there may be infidel Abolitionists—it would be strange if there were not-yet it is better to be an infidel Abolitionist than an orthodox defender of human Slavery!

Nevertheless, we say to the Day Book and its kind, that Abolitionism is neither 'infidelity' nor 'atheism,' unless, indeed, a belief in a slaveholding churchanity be such. It is rather an attribute of Christianity, and we hold that it is a necessary attri-bute. It is the spirit and essence of the Golden Rule. As no man would consent to be himself a slave, so no man can be a true Christian who holds, or consents to the holding of, any other man as a slave. If doing to others as we would have others do to us be any part of Christianity, then the oppoot also be Christianity. Every man who will put his soul in the slave's soul's stead, will be an abolitionist for himself-and if for himself, then he should be for all others. Whoever believes in the Fatherhood of God, and the Brotherhood of Man, is a practical abolitionist. Yes, the 'hideous equality' of the human race is a Christian no less than a philosophical doctrine. In speaking of abolitionism, we make no reference to any proposed method of abolishing slavery. Men may honestly differ on this point. But he is an abolitionist (whether he likes the appellation or not) who claims for all mankind alike the freedom he claims for himself. Any man who does not do this, is not a true man-cannot be a Christian. We invoke a contra-

diction of this proposition.

It is an old idea—a backneyed slander, that abo litionists are infidels. Pro-slavery religionists like the libel well. They aim to shield their stark complicity with this great crime against God and man by means of this base pretension. The assumption is gauzy and transparent. The shoe best fits the other foot. They are the infidels who steel the garb of Christianity to shield a system that plucks God's image from the hands of the Maker, and sells it in the shambles with chattels and with brutes. This is the greater infidelity of our land-the lend ing of the National Religion to justify, prop up and sustain the most dire and atrocious villany that ever saw the sun. If Albert Barnes told the truth, ther abolitionists tell the truth when they avow that the American Church is the bulwark of American slavery.

From the New York Tribune. SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY.

Upon the 12th day of November, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fiftythat wonderful association called ' The Southern Aid Society ' held its Annual Meeting-third of that description—in this City, about thirty males and thirty females assisting in the thrilling ceremonies, and listening to the evangelical which was done by the Rev. Dr. Styles, and the financial which was done by Mr. Gerard Hallock. Upon that memorable occasion, as we learn by careful reference to our files, all memory of the event having otherwise quite faded from the human mind, a certain Boyd D. D., minister of the Virginia Gospel in Richmond stated the interesting, not to say the thrilling fact that 'the white population of the South were desir-ous of having the Gospel preached to them statedly: and they were as susceptible of religious impression as any people.' The Reverend Boyd, in fact, strove as any people. The Reverend Boyd, in fact, strove to convey the impression, and, perhaps, did convey the impression to the transfixed and enthusiastic sixty, that the South was extremely hungry for Gospel privileges, but lamentably deficient in Gospel provender. D. D. Boyd also added a good word for Sambo. That unlucky individual was now fed for Sambo. t he most part by uneducated colored ministers, and wanted for his soul's sake, here and hereafter. educated white Gospel preachers duly furnitured for their business, with due acquisitions of Hebrew, College Greek and University Latin. 'Sambo' was

in a very lamentable condition for want of Apostles familiar with Masoretic niceties and the Greek par-ticle—one third of a million of unhappy blacks, all adrift and floating to eternal agonies for lack of some adrift and floating to eternal agonies i pious Dr. Barrett, or Dr. Parr. This was the pious appeal of Boyd, D. D., of Richmond. The financial appeal of Boyd, D. D., of Richmond. The limited footing up, read upon the occasion, exhibited fifteen thousand dollars contributed during the year for Southern rescue and salvation, of which sum the South, ardently emulous of Gospel privileges, gave the munificent amount of five hundred and fifteen dollars, showing-with tears we say it-a South which, however willing to be converted, was not will

held its Fifth Anniversary in this city, and Mr. Gerard Hallock again brought out the sacred ledgers. We were not present, but we can imagine the distress and consternation when Mr. Gerard Hallock NO SLAVE-HUNTING IN THE OLD BAY produced the account books. The figures declining to lie, it appeared that the holy moneys had tumbled from Fifteen Thousand Dollars in 1856 down to Ten Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy-one Dollars and One Cent. Here is the mortifying record :

1	1856.	1858.	40.00	
New York	\$3,606	\$3,157	Loss	\$450
Massachusetts	2.715	2,141	Loss	574
Connecticut	1,318	1,528	Gain	210
New Jersey	1,254	463	Loss	791
Illinois	1,098	0,000	Loss	1,098
Pennsylvania	537	0,000	Loss	537
Michigan	182	0,000	Loss	182
Rhode Island	102	147	Gain	45
New Hampshire	19	24	Gain	
All the Southern Stat	es 515	3,067	Gain	2,552

Only one thing is consolatory in reading this dismal record. The South, it appears, is showing a greater willingness to pay its own Gospel expenses, for which we are duly grateful. May we not look forward to the happy time when it will foot the bills of its own salvation, without calling upon the North to furnish it with parsons and prayer-books? Southern Aid Society' has an ugly sound, and rather puts the chivalrous and polished Southern beather upon a level with Kickapoos and Kanakas. heathen upon a level with Kickapoos and Kanakas, which cannot be pleasant to the chivalrous and

On Monday evening the Annual Report was read by Dr. Styles, a jubilant document full of encourage-ment, glossing that unfavorable financial condition in an ingenious manner, and generally putting the best foot foremost. The South is in condition at the unwonted supply of Gospel privileges, no matter whose money may pay for them; 'publicly indorses the Society,' which is extremely kind; 'admires the spirit of the Society,' which is extremely amiable; 'pours forth on every hand the overflow of a grateful and happy heart,' which likewise shows a lively sense of benefits to come. The North, too, is standing firmly by the enterprise, students in Amherst College to the extent of \$10. Old lady in Connecticut to the extent of two gold Three gentlemen have been rash eno more. become Life Members at the expense of \$100 a head. all of which is highly encouraging. The Society has also, being in unusual luck, received the golden opinion and indorsement of the Presbytery of Newark ' and of the ' Fourth Presbytery of the City of be found '-but, they add, New York, and is altogether in a most smiling state—quite basking in the sunshine of Presbyteries. The Colored Population ' is not behindhand in the work, and is very grateful, joining churches upon the right hand and the left, building sanctuaries, giving their money (although where they get it is a mystery), and becoming to an unlimited extent godsober, Christian chattels. Suffering churches in Missouri and Tennessee have their wheels greased, and get into operation again. A suffering colporteur, short of money, receives a providential supply through the Post Office. Everything is going on beautifully; at which we do with our whole hearts rejoice. We hope, however, that these excellent Doctors of Divinity will not polish the chattels to any alarming extent. Let them have their religion We hope, however, that these excellent in well limited doses. Because piety might become so dangerously vital as to affect the legs, and so cause the convert to forget the touching story of Philemon and Onesimus, and, in fact, run away from the radiant gospel privileges of the Southern description, prepared for him by Hallock's money and Dr. Styles's sermon. We hope, too, that in the ardor of turning heathen merchandise into Christian merchandise, the master, the poor, suffering master, will not be forgotten. Liberality should be the word; for if it takes one dollar to convert the chattel, it will certainly take two dollars to convert the

THE NIAGARA'S TRIP TO AFRICA.

The U. S. Frigate Niagara went out of commision Friday, and the crew were transferred to the receiving ship at Brooklyn Navy Yard. The following additional particulars in regard to the trip of the Niagara to the coast of Africa, and the miserable condition of the Echo's negroes, are not without interest. What a frightful experience has been theirs!

said to have been excellent. They manifested the greatest desire to attend to the wants of that unfortunate cargo of negroes, covering them carefully at night, and uncovering them in the morning, like so many children. The crew bore with exemplary pa- imitated. Think of their saying, in one breath, Let tience the inconvenience of the filthy habits of the him who stole, steal no more, but provide things honnegroes. Both the male and female negroes were estly in the sight of all men, -and in the next, welfound, in spite of all precautions, to become so unfilthy, that they had to be penned up and washed with hose, all in a flock, like so many

When they were taken on board at Charleston, the men were terribly emaciated, and much afflicted and then giving the right hand of Christian fellowwith the scurvy, from long use of salt provisions. No suitable provisions had been provided for them in the ship's stores, and the beef and pork sent by some ignorant friends at the North were not very palatable to them. Capt. Chauncey was obliged to get extra that 'many slaveholders give evidence that they love stores with great expedition, and also provide himself with extra medicines. The diet was instantly should be no bar to communion, though the candidate changed from salt to fresh food, and from that time salould express a determination to live and die a the mortality was less. Several post mortem exami-nations, made by order of the Captain, developed he existence of large quantities of worms in the bylies of the deceased. It was noted that several died while in the very act of eating. In general, they remained in a stooping, sitting or crouching position, and would not leave it without being obliged to. Sometimes the more healthy were in duced to dance for an hour or so, but those in the least measure unwell were perfectly helpless and in-Their voracity extended so far, that fights at first often occurred when it was thought that one

received a larger allowance of food than another. On the outward voyage the Captain, being in termined to run further south, and accordingly existence of slavery, and dare to assume to be the steamed up for three days. The effect was wonder- ministers of Him who came to set the captive free about latitude 35, and the mortality increasing, dethem up as soon as the tropical climate was reached. Great difficulty was found in communicating with them; and were it not for one of the crew of the slaver Echo, a Portuguese, named Frank Lee, who was on board the Niagara, this difficulty would have cumstances, to make it a general rule that the sepaproved a serious one. This man was active both ration of parents and children, by sale or purchase, night and day in attending to the wants of the ne groes, distributing their rations and conveying orders then, with an effrontery which it would be difficult to them. He could not converse fluently with them. but managed to make himself understood, and ob tained a command over them which was most invaluable throughout the voyage. It is said that Captain Chauncey was so pleased with the services of this man and his arduous efforts to do all the good in his power, that he promised to intercede for executive elemency should the Portuguese fare hard in his approaching trial at Charleston.

It is positively asserted by those on board the Viagara, that the reports of inhuman treatment of Niagara, that the the negroes which have been made since the return of the Niagara are entirely untrue; that the last was never used under any circumstances as a punishment, and that the negroes were uniformly treated with kindness, some of them receiving food from the captain's table. The story of the woman's being cruelly put in irons arose from the fact, that one the women became convinced that another female was trying to cause her child's death by sorcery. was trying to cause her child's death by sorcery.

This is a common superstition among the Africans, and this woman prevailed upon some of her companions to attempt to throw the offending one overboard through a porthole. They had actually succeeded in getting the poor victim to the side, when the officer of the deek sent for Centain Chauses. ceeded in getting the poor victim to the side, when the officer of the deck sent for Captain Chauncey, who, to quiet the rest, ordered the indignant but misled mother to be secured. She was released on personal piety! Again they say—' We have much ble, The Minister's Wooing, White's Shakespeare, sciousness of well-doing is all the reward that the promise of peaceable behavior.

Niberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, DECEMBER 24, 1858.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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 ing to pay the necessary expenses, or even its fair proportion of them; a South willing, it would appear, to go to Heaven, provided Northern brethren ed liberal, as they give not less than thirteen months on Monday evening last, the Southern Aid Society list needs greatly to be enlarged, and that any cur credit. We hardly need add, that our subscription

STATE!

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

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

Notice. Blank copies of THE PETITION have been forwarded to nearly all the towns and postoffices in the State. But of 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.

POSITION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MIS-SIONS IN REGARD TO SLAVERY.

We venture to affirm that the letters and paper drawn up by the missionaries of the Board, the Prudential and other Committees, and the Board itself, on the subject of slavery in its relations to Christianity, can scarcely be paralleled for their incoherency, contradictory assertions, cowardice, hypocrisy, and religious cant, by any thing known in the annals of European Jesuitism. 'We mourn the existence of slavery, say the missionaries, but we suppose it would be highly unreasonable to expect that we should be able to bring all TRUE Christians to see as we see, in regard to what are the actual requirements of the law of love'-i. e., to see that making chattels and beasts of burden of their fellow-creatures i pieces—amount not stated. 'Gentleman in Maine' and beasts of burden of their fellow-creatures is to the extent of \$10—and nobly wishes they were an outrage and a sin! True Christians, forsooth! igh to Why, even Turks, Tunisians, and Algerines are more enlightened than such. 'We long for the coming of the day,' say the missionaries, ' when neither in the churches nor in the world shall a slaveholder or a slave

In regard to the question of rejecting any perso from the church simply because he is a slaveholder, we cannot for a moment hesitate. For (1) we regard it as certain, that the Apostles, who are our patterns, justify us in departing from their practice in this respect. And (2) our general rule is to receive all to our communion who give evidence that they love the Lord Jesus Christ'in sincerity; and we cannot doubt that many slaveholders do give such evidence.

Nor can we even make it a test of piety, or a con dition of admission to the privileges of the church, that a candidate should express a determination not to tire and die a slaveholder. For while, on the one hand, a determination to hold on to the possession of slaves, from motives manifestly selfish, would indeed constitute, in our minds, an evidence that the heart was not under the influence of the law of love; yet on the other hand, we cannot doubt the sincerity of many Christians, who, while they lament the existence of slavery, are yet fully persuaded that the emancipation of all their slaves, and suffering them to remain in the country, would only be doing an injury to the slaves themselves, as well as to the community at large. And such, not seeing a near prospect of hange of circumstances, can ordinarily have no definite purpose of emancipating their slaves. The pro-priety of receiving such persons to Christian commu-nion depends not upon the correctness of the opinior referred to. It is enough that the entertaining of such an opinion is shown by clear examples to be compatible with sincere piety; and if this be so, it does not constitute a sufficient ground of exclusion from the privileges of the church of Christ.'

Observe-not content with receiving the Cherokee and Choctaw slaveholders into their churches, unhesitatingly, these double-tongued missionaries proceed to justify their conduct by affirming that the Apostles did the same thing in their day. We believe The behavior of the crew during the voyage is the statement to be false; but, if it be true, then we deny that, in a case so dishonorable to Christianity, the Apostles are to be 'our patterns.' No further than they were true to principle are they to be imitated. Think of their saying, in one breath, Let coming to the church those who lived by plundering their bondmen of all their rights, and all their hard earnings! Think of Paul solemnly enjoining the duty of remembering those in bonds as bound with them, ship to those who perpetuated that bondage! Who honestly believes this?

Mark, again, the declaration of the missionaries

slaveholder'! Now see what they say in regard to the buying and

selling of slaves :-· Occasional exchanges of masters are so insepare ble from the existence of slavery, that the churches could not consistently receive slaveholders to their communion at all, and at the same time forbid all such exchanges. We regard it, therefore, as IMPOSSIBLE T EXERCISE DISCIPLINE FOR THE BUYING OR SELLING OF SLAVES, except in flagrant (!) cases of manifest dis-

regard to the welfare of the slave." And the men who thus connive at the horrible traffic in human flesh whiningly pretend to mourn the ministers of Him who came to set the captive free! See, too, what they say in reply to the inquiry, whether they would discipline a member, who, by sale or purchase, should separate husband and wife, parents and children :- It is impossible, in our cir-This man was active both ration of parents and children, by sale or purchase then, with an effrontery which it would be difficult to match on the part of the most abandoned, they

add_ We trust that we shall not, for this, be looked upon as advocates of slavery. We are not so. W Our feelings, our example, our influence are against it But to make the adoption of all our views respecting it, and a corresponding course of action, a test of pie ty and a condition of fellowship in our churches, what the cannot in conscience do. Nor do we believ that we cannot in conscience do. that our northern brethren and friends could desire it if they could see, as we think we see, what must the inevitable result.

Recognizing the traffickers in human flesh as true Christians,' and admitting them to the church as brethren beloved, and then declaring of slavery, ' Our feelings, our EXAMPLE, our influence, are against it Is not this the most arrant hypocrisy, and most palpable lying? Yet these missionaries are sustained by the Board at this hour. They further say- We have been and are concerned with slavery in two ways; by employing slaves as laborers, and by admitting them and their masters to the church, as we do other persons [query, pirates?] who give evidence of

evidence of piety, and were received into the church, because the Apostles have set us an example ! For what religious scoundrelism have not the Apostles THE HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF EVIL; with Sugbeen held responsible?

Again they say- As slavery, with various modifications, has, for a long time, had an existence in the Church of God,' &c., though it is not allowed to have an existence in seventeen States of this Union, nor in all the dominions of Great Britain! Still further:

Bible our duties as citizens. It may be deemed our duty by some to adopt a train of measures, which shall eim in their object directly to countervail the anall cim in their object directly to countervall the whole system, and in the end undermine the entire fabric which human legislation has framed in regard such a course. We do not feel that we are required to adopt such a course. Nor do we regard this as our work.— We are not citizens of the nation. We are missiona-ries residing here by the permission of our national Government, and we can be removed at their pleasure. We are, in a civil respect, foreigners and tenants at will under the officers of our Government. The civil interests of this people are not committed to us. Other interests are, and such as are of more value than all civil and political interests combined. example of their devoting themselves to the reforma tion of systematic civil wrongs, although many such existed where they lived and labored. Their practice

existed where they lived and labored. Their practice and instruction have weight with us. Other members of the Church may be raised up to accomplish good to their country as legislators, rulers and reformers.

'We would remark that, in our opinion, this is not the most eligible part of the United States for attempting, at this time, a change in the civil relations of mesters and servents.

masters and servants.'
We should be careful how we risk the spiritual interests committed to us, by attempting to manage worldly ones, which are not given us by the Savior.

Such cant is intensely disgusting, and all the more its slaveholding spirit, as the condition of remaining in their present field of labor. It is not their work to oppose and rebuke organized theft, pollution, murder, -the violation of all the commands of God, and the immolation of every human right, -because they are not citizens of the nation,' because slavery 'exists by virtue of the constitution and laws of the land,' and because 'we are taught in the Bible our duty as citizens'-i. e., not to meddle with what does not concern us! They will not attempt, however indirectly or remotely, the adoption of any measures that might ultimately undermine the slave system, for they are foreigners and tenants at will under the officers of our Government'! Besides, 'the Savior and his Apostles' had nothing to say against robbing a man of all his rights, and their practice has weight with these pusillanimous hirelings, to whom only spiritual interests are committed !

In replying to these shallow excuses and defences of the missionaries, Mr. Treat, in behalf of the Prudential Committee, writes to them :-

'It has given me the highest pleasure, as an ble individual, to bear testimony to the integrity and devotedness with which you have labored, and the signal success with which God has crowned your efforts.

He then coolly proceeds to say-in full view of their recognition of life-long slaveholders and slavebuyers as suitable members of the Christian church-'Thus far, we are perfectly agreed (!) Domestic slavery is at war with the rights of man, and opposed to the principles of the gospel.' If this is so, then the missionaries are bound to bring the gospel directly to bear against so inhuman and heathenish a systemthe very thing they assure the Board they will not do; and still they are retained, and complimented for their fidelity and devotedness !

Mr. Treat understands the art of doing and undoing, at the same moment of time, as well as the missionaries. 'A system of alavery,' he says, 'like that which we are now considering, we believe to be always and every where sinful; but '-now for the back track-' we do not believe that every act of slaveholding is sinful'-O, no! 'A man may have the power to free his slaves, and vet not do it, out of regard to their highest good '! Then man is not endowed by his Creator with an inalienable right to he commands, 'Break every yoke, and let the opthe judge when he will cease to be such, and the ju the actual condition of a slave, according to Mr. T.'s own definition? He says :-

'The slave cannot receive the fruit of his toil, according to the divine arrangement. He can neither enjoy all the rights nor perform all the duties of a husband or parent, as set forth in the Bible. He cannot develop those intellectual powers which, as seen in the light of revelation, are a treasure beyond all price. Above all, he cannot, in most cases, have that untrammeled access to God and his holy word, which is worth more to him, as a lost yet immortal and accountable being, than any thing else."

And yet, slaveholding is not always a sinful act: and though he has the legal power to emancipate his slaves, the master may properly refuse to do so, out of adapted to the wants of the pupils in the Common regard to their highest good '! What incoherency of speech is this!

In concluding his letter, Mr. Treat says :-

'For the members of the mission, those in particular who have long shared in the joys and sorrows of the Cherokees, we feel the highest respect; and in them, as honest and conscientious laborers in the vineyard of our common Master, we have entire confi-And so, as to the 'sum of all villanies,' the Amer

can Board, the Prudential Committee, Mr. Treat, and the missionaries, all unite to 'wrap it up'in deceitful phraseology-affirming and denying, conceding and withdrawing, and playing fast and loose, but ending in sustaining the missionaries in receiving to Christian fellowship the enslavers of God's perishing poor ! We thus substantiate the charge we made against the American Board, at Cortland, N. Y.

Louis Napoleon and the Hayriens in Paris .-Faubert, a young man of color from Hayti, obtained the highest prize-the prize of honor-at the concourse of all the colleges in France, held at Paris. On the reception of this news, the Emperor immediately sent him one hundred and fifty handsomelybound volumes. A company of National Guards were dispatched to wait upon him with a band of music, and he was invited to dine, and did dine with the Minister of Public Instruction, occupying a place between his lady and Prince Napoleon.

Besides this young man, two other young Haytiens took prizes. In a country like France, of the highest culture, where the course of study is severe, and where honor is everything, and the contest for it very great, this achievemen; does credit to the Haytiens.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. In a private note, Miss Sarah P. Remond states that the meeting of this Society on Salem, en Sunday last, was a complete success :- Mr. Pillsbury never did a better work. In the morning, afternoon and evening, he spoke with great ability, and his words will long be remembered by some who listened to them. At the evening session, the Hall was filled. The antislavery friends in Salem were abundantly satisfied. Mr. May was not able to attend, in consequence of sudden indisposition.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for January has come to hand, with the following attractive table of contents:-Olympus and Asgard, Juanita, Left Behind, Coffee and Tea, Men of the Sea, Chicadee, The Illustrious Obscure, 'The New Life' of Dante, At Sea, reason to be grateful that several masters have given | Reviews and Literary Notices. [See advertisement.] true reformer desires for his labors.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

gestions for more Ennobling Institutions, and Phi losophical Systems of Education. By Andrew Jackson Davis. Boston: Bela Marsh, 14 Bromfield street. 1858.

This pamphlet should have received an earlier tice. The following is a synopsis of its contents I. The Unity of Truth. II. The Ante-Human The As a civil relation, it exists by virtue of the constitution and laws of the land. We are taught in the ory of Evil. III. The Inter-Human Theory of Evil. IV. The Super-Human Theory of Evil. V. The Spiritual Theory of Evil. VI. The Harmonial Theory of Evil. VII. The Cause of Civilization. VIII. The World's True Savior Discovered. AX. The Harmonial Cure of Evil. Without going into a critical analysis of the views here presented, to determine how far they are in agreement with our own, we find many valuable suggestions and bold theological heresies,' which will help to break traditional fetters, and aid the cause of free thought and mental independence. We are not able, however, to see the justice or pertinency of blending together, in the same category, 'tyrannical asylums, barbarian prisons, vast armies, temperance alliances, anti-slavery societies, peace conventions, and revival meetings, &c., to be equally ignored, or condemned as 'branch-work among the trees of evil; for between these there is as much affinity as between fire and gunpowder. While we are far from believing that any one reformatory movement covers the whole ground of human redemption, we nevertheless believe that there is necessarily a division of field labor, the result of which is to be, ultimately, an all-abounding harvest of pre-cious grain and good fruits for the race, to the banishment of all want and suffering, and the inauguraabhorrent because it is designed to cover with the tion of the reign of universal harmony. We believe, cloak of religion the most arrant moral cowardice too, in calling things by their right names; and on the part of these missionary Mawworms. They that, if 'the Harmonial Reformer's divine mission is preach the gospel, it seems, not in obedience to the not to impeach, and mutilate, and madden, and decommand of Christ, but 'by the permission of our stroy,' still, no great reformation was ever yet effectnational Government,' and in entire accordance with ed in any land without a concussion of all the elements, and the turning of things upside down.

THE SOCIABLES; OR, ONE THOUSAND AND ONE AMUSE-MENTS. Containing Acting Proverbs, Dramatic Charades, Acting Charades, or Drawing Room Pantomimes, Musical Burlesques, Tableaux Vivants, Parlor Games, Games of Action, Forfeits, Science in Sport, and Parlor Magic; and a choice collection of curious Mental and Mechanical Puzzles-&c. &c. Illustrated with nearly three hundred Engravings and Diagrams; the whole being a fund of never-ending Entertainment. By the Author of 'The Magician's Own Book.' New York: Dick & Fitzgerald, Publishers, 18 Ann Street.

The author of this uncommonly neat and handsome volume says he has striven to make it a handbook of interesting and agreeable amusement for family circles, for schools, for pic-nic parties, for social clubs, in short, for all occasions where diversion is appropriate. It aims to be a complete and perfect repertoire of the Amusements of Home, 'while the greatest care has been taken to exclude every thing that might possibly be objected to by the most rigidly fastidious.' There is no end to the amusing recreation contained in 'THE SOCIABLE.' Its illustrations and explanations make every thing plain to the

PETER CODDLE'S TRIP TO NEW YORK. Comprising a new Game of Literary Puzzles, a new Game of endless Amusing Transformations, and a new Game of Literary Patchwork. Boston: Published by Gould & Lincoln, 59 Washington street.

Games of this character are extremely diverting, both to the young and the more advanced in life. This will be sure to be a favorite one.

HESPER, THE HOME SPIRIT. A Simple Story of Household Labor and Love. By Elizabeth Doten. Boston: Abel Tompkins, 38 and 40 Cornhill-Brown, Taggard & Chase.

The design and spirit of this 'simple story' are of an elevating moral tendency, and calculated to make perverse children good, and good children better. Here merit receives its due. 'The world,' says the excellent writer of it, 'is ever'ready to celebrate liberty! Then God is rash and inconsiderate when the achievements of its conquering heroes, who, according to the conceptions of mankind, are noble pressed go free'! Then every slaveholder is to be and great; but the patient, persevering heroism of bilee may be postponed indefinitely! Now, what is long, is passed by unnoticed. It is not the great and overwhelming sorrows of existence, but the petty, inglorious vexations of daily life, that most severely test the soul's energies.' Let the children become acquainted with 'Hesper, the Home Spirit,'

> ROOK-KEEPING BY SINGLE EXTEN FOR COMMON Schools. Adapted to Payson, Dunton and Scribner's combined System of Penmanship. By L. B. Hanaford, A. M., and J. W. Payson, Principals of the Boston Mercantile Academy. Boston: Published by Crosby, Nichols & Co.

> The almost universal demand for a text-book Schools of the country, in reference to Book-Keeping, will be most satisfactorily met by this lucid exposition of the art. The peculiar feature of this book is, that those portions which are to be written by the learner are engraved in imitation of real manuscript Account-Books. By this means, the mechanical part of Book-Keeping, which is no small part, is taught by example. The style of Penmanship employed is the same as that of 'Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Combined System of Rapid Penmanship, unrivalled for its elegance and plainness. The book gives the various definitions of mercantile terms, with their abbreviations, &c.

WILD SPORTS IN THE FAR WEST. By Frederick Gerstaecker. Translated from the German. With eight Crayon Drawings, executed in oil colors, from Designs by Harrison Weir. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co. 1859.

This is just the book for the boys to read during the long winter evenings-crowded as it is with every variety of incident and adventure, alike amusing and exciting, all the way from Bremen to New York, from New York to the Far West. Its sketches of woodland sports, and backwoods frolics, and perilous rencontres, and hunting anecdotes and experiences, and a thousand other events and vicissitudes, are all drawn to the life.' The narration throughout is simple, familiar, graphic; and the translation is so admirable as to make it seem as if the work must have been written by an English or American, rather than by a German tourist. The Drawings are-1, a rencontre with a wolf; 2, an adventure with an alliga tor : 3, a nocturnal entertainment by a troop of wolves 4, Bruin at bay; 5, the fatal bear hunt; 6, the panther at fault; 7, close quarters with Bruin; 8, the captured Buffalo. The tourist makes an incidental reference to slavery; thinks that 'the treatment o slaves is generally better than it is represented by the abolitionists and missionaries'; but says he has wit nessed 'most heart-breaking scenes' at slave auc tions, where the most sacred ties are torn asunde for the sake of a few hundred dollars,' and 'where the poor creatures stood trembling, following the bidders with anxious eyes, in order to judge in advance whether they were to belong to a kind or severe mas-

We ask for the instructive and eloquent essay on our last page, entitled 'The Conservative and the Radical,' by J. H. Philleo, a careful perusal. The personal reference to us, at its close, is allowed to appear solely that the writer may be permitted to state

BALLIE HOLLEY IN MONTAGUE MONTAGUE, Dec. 16, 1851 FRIEND GARRISON :

As a mere act of just tribute to Miss Halley, as As a mere and to the cause, I would say a fer of encouragement as visit to this place. It was possible, more successful than the first. Notes possible, more successful and the fact that the Onlog minister (settled over the largest society in town) fused to give the notice, and had a meeting of his at the same hour, the beautiful new Town Home n at the same nour, the largest congregation with, it was thought, the largest congregation ever assembled on a similar occasion in Montague.

It seems to me that Miss Holley is one of the an It seems to me the me of t Her Christian gentleness, evident sincerity, and beg Her Christian gentled to her many attractive quality a public speaker—fine voice and manner, high au the Scriptures, in fact, her whole Christian hadas and application of her theme-all these brough bear upon, and consecrated to, such a subject, which in its turn, consecrates them, are admirably calculate to disarm prejudice, win confidence, and produces viction, and combine to make her, it seems to a unique in her department. We feel that she hades us good by her visit, and that we ought to my m

Miss Putnam, too—how could Miss Holley dans more delightful and successful coadjutor! With he mild, persuasive way, indomitable perseverance, in lessness and faith, lady-like manners, refinement at tact, what a talent for opening hearts and panel Some of her conversions and successes of this in have been perfect marvels to the Montaguritta. Am now, my dear sir, they are all on the qui rise and so, if possible, than ever, to see and hear the pieces When shall it be?

> Yours, truly, GREENFIELD, Dec. 15, 1851

MR. GARRISON :

DEAR SIR,-We have had in this vicinity, for is past ten days, Miss Sallie Holley, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. She was 10002. panied by Miss Putnam, who distributed Mr. Stati and Mrs. Follen's 'fanatical tracts.'

Miss Holley has lectured in Montague, Sunderland Greenfield, Deerfield and Rowe, to very good and ences, who listened with great attention. She is noble woman, engaged in a noble gause, and maps. lie speaker, has few equals. Her manners are que and attractive, and her style earnest and improsing and comprehending as she does the true spirit did Gospel, she is well calculated to advocate the me cause of Emancipation. Her mission here has been very, successful, and could she have given in and place two lectures instead of one, I am confident to cause and its advocates would have guised am friends. May she often visit us, for her earnest wen cannot but make us more earnest Abelitiquists.

LETTER FROM DANIEL S. WHITNIT. EDINBURG, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1858. BROTHER MAY: Since I last wrote you, my way has been throng

rather uncultivated fields, and, for the most per i rough that the opportunities for writing har at been good. Sometimes, for several days in sums sion, my valise has lain in the bag rage-room wile was taking pedestrian excursions to such place as fered the best opportunities for meetings. You m judge of the sterility of the places through while passed from the fact, that I only found one peat who took the Liberator, and one who took the Saiard, until I reached Salem, O., since which tim! have been with friends every night, and hope to be until I arrive at my home.

At Quasqueton, Iowa, Mr. A. Crooks, formely i Ohio, did all in his power towards getting a pa meeting. Our meeting followed that of the discussion between the Democrats and Republicans, and though not a large meeting, was yet a very useful one, being enlivened by the attempt of a Democrat to defeal is party in their action upon the slavery question. Is was shameless in his confessions, brutal in his mo ments, and coarse and vulgar in his manner. his he illustrated well, in his own person, many # sentiments, the party to which he belonged. But good service for the anti-slavery cause in stimply a defeace of Democracy.

My next meeting was at Delhi, the county Delaware county, on Sunday evening, Sept. 24. Em the meeting was held in the court-house, and was will attended. The court was to meet the next month and the presiding judge came in. The people send to listen with careful attention, and the next by a column of rebuke appeared in the Democrate village paper. At this meeting, I met with an earnest you man, who invited me to come to his home in Manicello, and hold some meetings in that neighborhal I went accordingly, and held; a meeting at Cath Grove school-house, one at Monticello centre, on & Sand Spring, and one at Hopkinton. The meeting at Sand Spring and Hopkinton were quite well & tended; the others were small gatherings. The meetings were not quite what I had hoped from the representations which induced me to turn user 2 hold them. They were the last in Iowa.

I spent a night with a good friend of our case Galena, who would have been glad of a meeting to the Republicans were afraid to encourage it, and s no place could be obtained without considerable of pense, it was deemed advisable to pass along to For port, and try there. This town was full of Ood Fe lows at the time, and the evenings were so takes that I passed along to Rockford without holder! meeting. At the post-office here, I found that E Swezey took the Liberator, and, after some close leding, I found him in the suburbs of the city. He per me a most cordial reception, and we soon laid plas for holding several meetings in the neighborhad On Sunday, Oct. 17th, we held a meeting at a olds P. M., in the Unitarian church at Rockford De pastor of the church, Mr. Conant, treated me 15 kindly, and did all in his power to aid me in my sion. He is an outspoken anti-slavery man, and sees to be doing a good work in R. On Monday erests, we held a meeting at a school-house in Guiller to ship, and on Wednesday, I went forward to Bell in Wisconsin. After considerable inquiry, I fant one gentleman, Dr. Teal, who has a hearty sympatry for the cause, and after making arrangements is meeting in Beloit for Sunday evening, I waited as to Rockton, and held a meeting there on Friday or ning, and another at Roscoe on Saturday evening both of which I had small, though very attention The meeting in Beloit was quite well attended as diences.

was one of more than ordinary interest.

Yours, fraternally, D. S. WHITNET.

ANTI-SLAVERY POEM DANVERSPORT, Dec. 20, 188.

Mr. Editor, —Brother D. S. Whitney has fared
s with a visit

us with a visit, and delivered his anti-slaver) post to a good audience, with great success. It was not refreshing to us to listen to so excellent an allegation pregnant with the best sentiments, and illustrate the anti-slavery struggle so clearly that the istifes could not but feel the salient points; especially a se know that much poor poetry is made to go down ungenerous hits at self-sacrificing reformers. Whitney delivered it, as Lord Castlereagh world at with a good voice and a good discretion, and there lengthy, the interest never flagged, convincing one that Bro. W. is thoroughly 'posted up.' Seed to him!

See that your name is appended to the pende to abolish slave-hunting in the old Bay State!

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IMPRESSIONS AND GLEANINGS OF CAN-ADA WEST.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: My recent visit to Canada West enables me to concut in the opinion's expressed in the following extract d a letter from that well-known, intelligent and enterrising colored American, William Whipper, who terpesana I have made an annual tour over the western wrince for five successive years, and have been areful to notice the prospective condition of our peopie; and I am confirmed in the belief, that our people; and I all the east are blinded, both by prejudice and ignorance, to the intimate connection which the estlement of colored emigrants in Canada is likely produce on the civil and social welfare of those who remain in the States.

My starting point was Windsor, situated opposite percit. On the evening when news arrived that the queen's message was telegraphed from England, I ess witness to the joyous demonstrations on both sies of the river, bringing vividly to mind that coupat of George Thompson which was displayed in Bos at during the Railroad Jubilee of 1851, prophetic of the 'good time coming,'

. When we shall blend God save the Queen, With Yankee Doodle Dandy.

The late Henry Bibb's Voice of the Fugitive, in the ablication of which the executive talent of his wife ras manifest, aided very materially in developing the haracter of the colored residents in Windsor, Sandwith, Malden, and other portions of Canada.

The meetings held by Miss Watkins in several swaships awakened much interest, and from her interriews with fugitives, she must have gathered nunerous facts for future reference in speech and song. At Maiden, I met a colored Justice of the Peace. Windsor is a large building, the entire erection of which, brick-work and carpentering, was wholly the work of colored men, by whom it is owned, and occupied as a dwelling and grocery-stock valued at

An engineer of one ferry bont and a pilot of another are colored men. One a few years since was a slave on a Tennessee plantation.

There is a large and setive colored population at Chatham, engaged in most of the manual occupations. Several of their most prominent mechanics and professional men were preparing to embark for Frazer River. Several entire streets are occupied with the dwellings of colored freeholders. The largest and best grecery in Chatham is kept by two colored men. one of whom, when a resident in Indiana, in 1850, obtained a patent for a very superior model stove, his

The express agent between Chatham and Windsor s a colored man, as is also the bearer of Her Majesty's mail from Chatham to Detroit. In the United States, he would not (such is the law) be permitted to guide the horses which draw the carriage in which mail-bag is deposited, under a penalty of fifty dollars. There resides here a colored man (J. Madison Belli who is an ingenious stucco worker, a masterbuilder and contractor, and has considerable poetic

The Provincial Freeman, edited by Mary Shadd ary, (author of a useful and interesting work on Canada,) has been for some years published at Chatam. Through this medium and in the lecturing felt she has wielded a large influence for those with shem she is identified by complexion and condition.

The Planet, a weekly, published by Robert Steherson, Esq., opens its columns freely in advocating he interests of the colored people.

Wm. II. Day delivered an oration in the Town Hall at Chatham, which was spoken of in very commentary terms. He is one of the foremost colored pericans-as active in Canada as he was in the ates, in fighting the battles of freedom. We cheerly endorse the following tribute:-

'He (Mr. Day) is a graduate of Oberlin, and, as an shiter, has exhibited a degree of vigor and power arely excelled. He thinks clearly and forcibly, and agoage is not wanted to clothe those thoughts pacefully and elegantly. As an orator, his elocution cellent-his descriptive powers are of a high or-His deep interest in the cause to which his lacors are devoted cannot fail to produce in him an arranestness in its advocacy which is the surest guar-

At the close of my meeting in Chatham, the queson was proposed-How could the colored citizens mported from the United States, viz., colorphobia? After various plans were discussed, the meeting (a very large one) unanimously voted immediately to vithdraw from him their patronage-and they had been liberal ristomers. It is safe to infer, that though he had adopted the Judge Taney idea, that 'colored men have no rights that white men are bound to respect, he has since learned to his cost that the colorel Chathamites at least know how to respect them-

I paid a flying visit to Dawn, the residence of Faher Henson, now travelling through the States as Incle Tom, and obtained a bird's-eye view of Dresen, a thriving settlement, watered by the beautiful Sydenham, which winds its way like a silver thread among the mills and farms, worked and tilled by colred proprietors.

The annual visitation of the Irish Presbyterian deltgation to the Elgin settlement being about to take place, the invitation to meet them was readily ac-

Wm. H. Day, Esq., Dr. M. R. Delany and Architald McKellar, Esq., member of Parliament for Kent Co., and J. Madison Bell-and myself, after a remantic ride, were soon at the settlement, where we were introduced to the delegation, Professor Gibson of Queen's College, Belfast, and Rev. Mr. McClure of Derry, Ireland.

Elgin Settlement covers eighteen square miles in titent, and through the clearings of the grand old woods were to be seen the neat cabins and smiling tirden patches of the self-emancipated settlers. Some are contracted for brick cottages, the clay of the settlement making excellent brick.

The oak timber alone has been estimated at \$57,000; while the maple, beech, hickory and white th are estimated at \$50,000 more. The number of acres cleared and under fence is 1400; 300 are chappel down, and will be ready for crops in the spring; 60 planted with Indian corn, 100 with wheat, 80 with sets, 160 with potatoes, 60 with buckwheat, and 90 with other green crops.

Most of the fugitives arrived here stripped of erry thing but life, and had to work for the money thi paid their first instalment, and the support of themselves and families for the first year—in short, they had they had every thing to do for themselves, and nothing was given them but a fair opportunity to develop

Although ten years were given to pay for the lands, before the expiration of the time, (so the Directors report,) there is good reason to believe that all the will have taken out their deeds. No one will his land; and in proof of the capacity of the settiers, the fact is stated, that much of this land, which had been abandoned by white men as unproductive, how yields large and profitable crops.

In the excellent saw-mill in full operation, one colored man, now deceased, had invested a thousand dellars. With this there is connected a pot and parl ash factory. Sales on the latter average fifty dollars per barrel.

Our company were constantly discovering new spects of interest in their walks and rides through the Settlement; and on reaching the cabin of one has, (from the primitive trellises of which hung luxwious grape vines,) a man who, when an American tare, was deemed unable 'to take care of himself,' to found that he had prepared a bountiful dinner, very article of which was his own free home pro-

made frequent occasion of comment and compliment, while they practically testified that he knew exceedingly well how to take care of a large number in addition to himself.

Another man, who had absented himself from Virginia, presented me with some large green tobacco leaves and an ear of corn, both of his own plantingtelling me that at the time he was getting ready to! leave his self-styled owner, he was loading a vessel with grain, counting the bushels by kernels of corn, a portion of which being in his pocket on reaching Canada, he had rejoiced in the opportunity of transplanting them to free soil.

Another emigrant from the same State we accosted at work on his lands. He has a son, aged 16, at the jury. Settlement school, who (with another lad) was study-

This school has become so much superior to the one which was mostly attended by the white children of Buxton, that the latter has been discontinued, and the school at Elgin Settlement is attended not sage of his bill, in which he said that he had associated the school at Elgin Settlement is attended not sage of his bill, in which he said that he had associated the school at Elgin Settlement is attended not sage of his bill, in which he said that he had associated the school at Elgin Settlement is attended not sage of his bill, in which he said that he had associated the school at Elgin Settlement is attended not sage of his bill, in which he said that he had associated the school at Elgin Settlement is attended not sage of his bill, in which he said that he had associated the school at Elgin Settlement is attended not sage of his bill, in which he said that he had associated the school at Elgin Settlement is attended not sage of his bill, in which he said that he had associated the school at Elgin Settlement is attended not sage of his bill, in which he said that he had associated the school at Elgin Settlement is attended not sage of his bill, in which he said that he had associated the school at Elgin Settlement is attended not sage of his bill, in which he said that he had associated the school at Elgin Settlement sage of his bill, in which he said that he had associated the school at Elgin Settlement sage of his bill sag of Buxton, that the latter has been discontinued, only by the children of the settlers, but also indiscriminately by the white children of Buxton.

Besides this classical school attended by about nine-Besides this classical school attended by about nine-ty pupils. there are two other District schools com-About noon to-day, I was walking down Pennsylva prising about the same number. Some who have been trained here are now usefully employed as hand, saying, 'How do you do, Mr. Montgomery?

Christiana strike for liberty.

men displayed a rare adaptation in their selection of presented it at me. As I had no weapon of any kind, topics and the manner of presenting them—aiming to impress upon their audience, most of whom they knew to have been victims of American clauser. knew to have been victims of American slavery, a missile, had got to such a distance that it was useles desire for that knowledge which is the power to to pursue him. make all men free. Each awarded words of commen- Three persons, William Couch, Manus Couch, Thomas Kelver, who were witnesses of the transactions. dation for what their eyes had seen, and their ears tion, confirm the above statement in every particular who had delegated them the gratifying results of without speaking. These papers and the assault. Monthly the showest speaking. their observations. These remarks were interspersed with entertaining historical sketches. Professor Gibson culled some incidents from his recent visit to cred last exening before the Fraternity Association, at Rome; described the Vatican, and his impressions of Washingtonian Hall, on the Causes and Character of the Pope; also, the ascent of Mount Blanc. He the French Revolution. The lecturer was PARKER gave some facts in the history of the Waldenses and their persecutions, and traced resemblances of local volumes and pamphlets on this subject had ever been position and circumstances between theirs and this penned. We have not room for anything like an ex-Elgin Settlement.

of the 'siege of Derry,' his native town; and both speakers united in congratulating Rev. Wm. King.

With two privileged classes,—the clergy, and the nowho has guided this Settlement to its present prosperous condition. Mr. King was originally a slaveholder in Louisiana, but obeyed the Scripture injunction to let the captive go free; and is here solving what is degraded by ignorance, haggard with want, and deyet considered by some a problem, whether the colyet considered by some a problem, whether the colored people are capable of raising a self-sustaining and came because it must. The description of the poverty and degradation of the common people was and progressive race. Mr. King was the original thrilling in its pathos, and stirred the hearts of all present. Mr. Pillsbury maintained that the Revolution of the common people was thrilling in its pathos, and stirred the hearts of all present. Mr. Pillsbury maintained that the Revolution

iting some of the prominent buildings, including the Mr. P. said, 'Let this nation be warned in time !spacious Cathedrals. Parliament was not in session, day after day as if God had no ear for their cry, or but the politeness of officials in several Departments thunderbolt for their deliverance, the efforts of good contrasted signally with the treatment that would be men and devoted women to rescue the slave from meted out to colored American visitors in the capitol wrong, and the land from wrath, have ever been op-

completion, are richly worth a long visit of inspection. . The style is Norman, with some resemblance in | with a massive Norman tower in the centre, 120 feet December 18. in height. One of the architects very kindly explained to us many of its beauties. The building will cost Tuesday, we are happy to say, was well attended, £75,000, and, when finished, will furnish educational though the most inclement evening we have had for facilities to students without cost. The halls of stat-uary in the Model Normal School building are a impressive lecture it was, except to the few who stuffed their ears with cotton before they reached the est express their fellings concerning a white store- most attractive resort of visitors. Every character hall, or (as one lady present informed us was her case) at all prominent in mythological, classical or modern | were tired of so much travel. - Hyannis Messenger. fame is here to be seen in bust or statue.

Dr. A. T. Augusta is a graduate of Trinity College, a member of several literary societies, proprie- cle of the 16th inst., learns from reliable authority, tor of a Medical Hall, and in other respects is a representative colored man.

Indeed, there are quite a number of progressive colored men in Toronto, who, by their mental powers, steamboat, from some point near Savannah. Sales of moral worth, professional and business attainments, as also their social position, are daily elevating the gusta Dispatch has the following : character of their brethren, and thus offsetting the aspersions of those few white men who, like Col. Prince go consisted of 420, and that not one of them died or in his efforts at disparagement, have out-Heroded the Wanderer acted only as a decoy boat, and that the Herod, rivalling even the colorphobist in the nomi-vessel that brought them is at large. Citizens of our nally free States of the North. There are some (not city are probably interested in the enterprise, and many) colored persons in Canada, who, in various those brought up the river are supposed to be their ways, yet voluntarily foster exclusive colored institu-

The mass of colored people in the United States repudiate, and very justly, too, the scheme of the American Colonization Society; yet many have been for paid \$250. He is a stout boy about fourteen years world in which their individual fortunes may be im- this morning to see the distinguished visitor. proved, and thus, through a reflex influence, promote the elevation of those who remain at home to fight hand to hand with our common enemy, Slavery. But be this as it may, our opinion is decidedly in favor of the emigration of colored men of character. enterprise and means (if they leave the States at all) to Canada, in preference to any other place; the reasons for which are obvious to all who remember the millions now in chains in the United States. and who, before the expiration of many more years, must be in Canada, twenty-seven thousand have persistently refused the charities formerly dispensed from the use. Remember, that the naturalization act now adare now cheap, and that to those who propose settling, extraordinary inducements (in some instances, donations of lands) are made. Remember, that Canada is destined to support an immense population of hardy and happy freemen, and that the sentiment of reports the proceedings in the yacht Wanderer affair, hardy and happy freemen, and that the sentiment of the more numerous and better portion of the inhabitants is that 'the preservation of her good name demands that Canada should continue to be a land of genuine freedom, and the City of Refuge to the oppressed man of color, where he can fearlessly breather tended some negroes at Jekyl Island; that they appeared to the oppressed man of color, where he can fearlessly breather tended some negroes at Jekyl Island; that they appeared to the oppressed man of color, where he can fearlessly breather tended some negroes at Jekyl Island; that they appeared to the oppression of the o the air of freedom.'

Of course, I do not entertain for a moment the idea of a general emigration of colored Americans from the States. Such a movement ought not, will not, ever happen; but I felt free thus to express my opinion, though what has been offered is more outline than detail.

> I remain, faithfully yours, WILLIAM C. NELL.

TP VERMONT.-Rev. R. N. Johnston, of Topsham, Orange Co., Vt., is an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Those in that vicinity, desirous of his services as a lecturer, will please address

The resolution before the South Carolina Legislature, denying that Congress has the power to proANOTHER FIGHT IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, DEC. 18.

A difficulty occurred between two Congressmen fesses. English and Montgonery, on Pennsylvania

Avenue this morning.

They happened to meet for the first time this session, when Mr. English extending his hand, said, 'How are you, Mr. Montgomery?'

Mr. Montgomery withheld his own hand, and uttered an insulting expression, something like—'I don't speak to puppies.' speak to puppies.

Whereupon Mr. English struck him a severe blow over his head, breaking his cane to pieces, and knocking Mr. Montgomery into the gutter, but not entirely

Mr. Montgomery, rising, hurled a brick at Mr. Eng-

lish, striking him on the boot, but doing him no in-Mr. Montgomery denies the accuracy of the

elegraphic report of this brutal assault, and says :-I have not spoken to English this season, or taker any notice of him when we met, as we have occasion ally. The reason is, that he made a speech to the ated with me and other anti-Lecompton Democrats only to find out our plans and defeat us.

From that time I have looked on him as a treach nia avenue, and had crossed Fourteenth street, when I saw English coming towards me, holding out his teachers.

The delegation expressed great satisfaction at the varied exercises of the pupils.

In the evening, we met a crowded audience in the chapel, the bell for which was contributed by the colored citizens of Pittsburgh, We here had an introduction to William Parker, hero of the Gorsul.

Christiana strike for liberty.

he struck me.

He exclaimed, 'God damn you! I'll teach you to Remarks were made by several; but, as was most fitting, the larger portion of the time was devoted to addresses from the Irish delegation. These gentle-

heard, while visiting the Settlement; and stated how their hearts would be made glad again on reaching the room since, attended by a physician. Mr. English has been held to bail for the assault.

THE RENCH REVOLUTION. A lecture was deliv-PILLSBURY, of Concord, N. H., and his address was as tended sketch of the lecture, and can only say, in Rev. Mr. McClure gave a very interesting account French nation, for a century preceding the outbreak, brief, that the lecturer found, in the history bility,-corrupt and corrupting, owning two-thirds of the estates of the kingdom, and living at an expense of between five and six hundred millions of francs per lirious with despair,-the Revolution was a necessity, Our sojourn at Toronto was during the busy days just preceding the Provincial Bazaar in the new Crystal Palace; but the chance was improved in visof the United States. Our longest tarry was in the Library rooms, containing 47,000 volumes.

The new University buildings, now approaching God may be preparing a more awful chalice for our

The lecture was an exceedingly interesting and inoutling to the 'symmetry more identical with Ro- structive one, and was listened to with evident pleasmanesque.' The main frontage is about 300 feet long, ure by quite a large audience.—Boston Atlas and Bee,

THE WILD APRICANS.-The Augusta (Ga.) Chronithat about two hundred and seventy Africans, a por tion of the cargo of the Wanderer, plantation in South Carolina, two or three miles below that city, on the Savannah river, having been brought there a few days previously, on board a

We learn, on good authority, that the original carshare of the spoils, and have been distributed on their plantations. It is quietly hinted that this is the third cargo landed by the same company during the

last six months.

One of our citizens has brought a slave from the years turning their attention to various parts of the old, and considerable curiosity has been manifested The Columbus (Ga.,) Enquirer says :

One of the negroes from the Wanderer was brought to this city on Monday, by a gentleman who obtained him from the lot carried up the Savannah river. He is represented to be a likely and very tractable young

Another paper of the same city, the Dispatch, says : The question has often been asked, what practical good can result from the agitation of the revival of the slave trade? We point to this cargo of sturdy laborers, delivered from the darkness and barbarism of Africa, to be elevated and Christianized on our soil. free. Remember that of the thirty thousand fugitives point to the price paid for this jolly son of the jungles, and compare it with the exorbitant prices paid for the fancy and less valuable negroes here. And we claim States, preferring rather to tax their own brain and to flow in upon the South from the fearless advocacy that these results are the beginning of the blessings muscle for the development of that manhood, for of the revival of the slave trade by one or two indewhich they anticipate, sooner or later, finding ample pendent presses in this State and South Carolina.—
use. Remember, that the naturalization act now admits of aliens becoming citizens after three years' res- South will make it the right arm of her legitimate tion of a foolish law, but the day will come when the idence in Canada. Remember, that desirable lands commerce. And then there may be some chance even for us poor editors to own a sooty skin or two. Who knows?

> PROCEEDINGS IN THE YACHT WANDERER AFFAIR on Saturday. The prosecution was vigorous, the District Attorney, Ganahl, being assisted by Henry R Jackson, Esq. The prisoners were defended by Messrs. Lord and Owens. Two witnesses, Dr. Ha peared to be freshly imported, and were unable to un-derstand English. Mr. Maboy testified that the Wanderer had no appearance of being a slaver. The prisoners were remanded for further examination.— A large number of witnesses have been subprened from different parts of the coast of the State. trial will probably occupy many weeks. It is generally admitted that the Wanderer brought no Africans. but that the ship which did bring them was scuttled

SERIOUS EXPLOSION AT LOWELL-TWO MEN KILL--A fatal accident occurred at Lowell at a little before 8 o'clock, Monday morning. The large picker building on the Massachusetts corporation took fire in the lower story, and the flame rushed like a flash of lightning to the upper (fifth) story, where a ter-rific explosion, that was heard throughout the city, took place, blowing out the solid end of the wall of the two upper stories, and killing two men and seriously injuring several others. The victims were Irish operatives. It is feared still another man is killed. Whether the explosion was caused by a leakage of thon-a fact which the company of fourteen hibit the slave trade, was lost by a vote of 25 to 13. gas, or otherwise, was not known.

Taxarion without Representation. We present below a protest which Dr. Harriot K. Hunt has made on paying her taxes. We admire the spirit with which she maintains what she regards as her rights. It must be confessed that it is far easier to laugh at her must be confessed that it is far easier to laugh at her argument than to answer it; for women, it must be admitted, are represented in our Legislature very much in the same way that our ancestors were in the British Parliament. But the hardship of taxation without representation is not peculiar to woman. Minors of twenty years must pay a tax, but they cannot represent the perfect of the same transfer that the with persons who move from one town to another, and with unnaturalized foreigners. Suffrage in this country is by no means universal among the male members of the community. But there are few who are not liable to be taxed.—Boston Journal.

To Frederick U. Tracy, Treasurer, and the Assessor and other Authorities of the City of Boston, and the Citizens generally, and the Legislature in particular: Every year since 1852 I have, on payment of my taxes, protested against the injustice of governing wo-man without her 'consent,' of compelling her to sub-mit to 'taxation without representation,' and I again

repeat my protest.

The position of woman in our republic will yet be presented before our Courts, and this of compulsory taxation must be met.

When our fathers protested against the enforcemen of the Stamp Act, they were answered by Great Britain that they were virtually represented. What was their historic reply? Woman protests now against the like injustice, and receives a like answer. History will record her triumph, also—for the principles of the two protests are identical, and the victory of the one. Is prophetic of the other.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HARRIOT K. HUNT.

32 Green street, Boston, Dec. 6, 1858.

THE ATTEMPTED KIDNAPPING CASE IN CANADA. There is no longer a doubt but the colored people of Chatham, Canada, by their prompt action prevented a free boy from being sold into Slavery. The Detroit Advertiser of the 27th says:

The mother of the colored boy who was taken from the possession of his pretended master, was in this city yesterday with her son. She resides in Patterson, N. J., of which place her son is a native. She brings the most indisputable evidence that the boy Jacob is her son, and is of course free. There is no doubt, therefore, that it was the intention of Merwin to take him to St. Louis, and sell him as his slave. He claimed him as such wherever he went, and when the boy was rescued from his hands, he was on his way to

BEECHER ON SLAVERY. Mr. Beecher yesterday forenoon announced that the subject of his evening discourse would be, 'Slavery as one of the Burdens of Society -a continuation of the morning's discourse- lighted, till they feel the obligation to feed the lamp; and remarked that all who did not wish to hear must stay away. The effect of this notice was to draw to-gether, last evening, an unusual crowd even in this always crowded house. A large number went away without even finding entrance to the church, and all available standing room inside was occupied. Mr. Beecher treated the question of Slavery in its moral, social and national aspects, and his discourse contained much that was new and instructive. The burden ed much that was now and instructive. The burden of dishonesty, of vice, of crime and its consequences — the burdens of taxation upon the honest and virtuous in society—were also dwelt upon with the peculiar force of Mr. Beecher's best style.—N. Y. Tribune of

Gov. Perry, of Florida, sent in his message to the legislature of that State on the 29th ult. It is confined mainly to State affairs. He recommends the exemption of one or more slaves from executive attachment or legal process, when owned by a resident of the State. He argues for the morality of slavery as well as for its expediency. He does not approve of zine of the agitation for a renewal of the slave trade now unlawful, and its advocacy is impolitic. He anticipates New England, and a speedy anxiety on their part to engage in the 'horrid but lucrative traffic.' Mean-while he recommends Southern States to bide their time.

THE LITTLE PILDRIM, published at Philadelphia. and edited by Grace Greenwood (Mrs. L. K. Lippin-cott.) is a journal which we can most cordially recommend to parents throughout the country, taste, elevated in moral principle, and spiced with the fun, wit and humor which make the genial companion and the loved friend. The name of the editor is itself an ample pledge for the three g's, genius, goodness, and grace.—N. Y. Christian Inquirer.

Wisconsin.-The Legislature of Wisconsin is re-

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE. - Senate - Republicans, 24; democrats, 8. House-Republicans, 60; demo-crats, 22 joint ballot-Republican majority, 54. A Inited States Senator is to be chosen in place of the Hon. Charles E. Stuart, Douglas democrat.

The Republicans of Madison and adjoining counties, in Kentucky, have presented to Cassius M. CLAY an elegant hickory cane, cut upon Kentucky soil. The cane was mounted with a gold head-piece, inscribed: "Presented to C. M. Clay by the Republi-ems of Kentucky, 1858." On the cane were cut the initials of the thirteen original States on thirteen knots with silver plates. On the sides of the headpiece was engraved the following distich :

"To C. M. Clay, the poor man's friend, Who said, "Killi me, but spare my men."

Samuel E. Sewall of Boston, F. P. Blair, Jr. of St. Louis, and Cassius M. Clay, propose to raise by subscription \$16,000, for the purpose of circulating 100,000 copies, in pamphlet form, of Helper's work, entitled 'The Impending Crisis of the South,' a work especially adapted to do good at the South.

A free negro woman, living on the free side of the Ohio river, induced ten slaves to attempt an es-cape from their master, agreeing to ferry them across the river; but the negroes missed the place of rendezyous, and were in consequence overtaken and recap-tured by their owner, who would otherwise have suffered a loss of \$8000 or \$10,000. The woman, who had crossed to search for the party, was also captured, and lodged in jail.

I' Since the commencement of ocean steam navigation, the following vessels have, according to the New York Herald, been lost: 1. President,

Never heard of. Columbia 3. Humboldt, City of Glasgow, Never heard of.
 City of Philadelphia, All hands saved. 6. Franklin, A few only saved. Arctic, 8. Pacific, Never heard of.

9. Lyonnais, 10. Tempest, A few only saved. Never heard of. 11. Austria.

Cæsar,' said a planter to his negro, 'climb up that tree and thin the branches.' The negro showed no disposition to comply, and being pressed for a reason, answered, ' Well, look heah, massa, if I go up dar and fall down and broke my neck, dat'll be a thousand dollars out of your pocket. Now, why don't you hire an Irishman to go up, and den if he falls and kills hisself, dar won't be no loss to nobody.'

Daniel Forbes, of Buckland, Mass., has taught writing and district schools over ninety terms. He has a record of the names of all the scholars that have ever attended his schools, the place and date of birth of each, and the time at which each one entered the

BURNING OF THE QUINCY SCHOOL HOUSE. Th Quincy School House on Tyler street, above Harvard street, a large four-story brick structure, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in one of the upper stories, and from first to last, raged in defiance of the efforts of the enginemen. Indeed, all they could do was to 'play' until the flames descended to them. Their machines were unequal to the effort of reaching the third and fourth stories. A steam engine, early on the ground, might have saved the city thirty thousand dollars. All the school-books, &c., were burned. The fire did not extend to the dwellings adjoining .- Boston Courier, Saturday.

During a donation party meeting in Union Hall, Warren, Mass., Wednesday evening, last week, the floor of the hall gave way, precipitating at least a hundred persons into the store below. Almost all sheec suffered sprains or bruises, and several were more seriously injured. Mrs. Calvin Cutter had her ankle broken, and was very badly scalded by the up-setting of a boiler of water near which she was standing. A Mrs. Weaver was taken nome insension, and died at 2 o'clock the next morning, without having recovered her consciousness. It is thought she died of fright. She was 62 years of age. The accident was occasioned by the recent removal of a supporting par-

SAVANNAH, DEc. 18. The Republican of this morning says that the yacht Wanderer was seized by the U.S. Marshal at Brunswick.

The barque Ardennes, previously arrested at Jack-sonville, Flo., on suspicion of being a slaver, has been

THE FINANCIAL ANTI-SLAVERY FESTI-

DEAR SIR: In answer to the many inquiries con stantly 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 deter-

That all our friends everywhere are requested 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 o other engagements; (respecting the day-arrange ments, further notice hereafter;)

That all who are prevented from being present in person, especially friends from the South, are entreated to accompany their subscriptions by a short letter, that may give information and encouragement to their Northern coadjutors in this great work of national progress and improvement :

That, while renewing the invitation to all, this oceasion, as an opportunity 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 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 have annually spent will be a clearer gain than the whole through the former circuitous channel.

Dyspepsia and Consumption .- Which of these dis eases occasions the victim the most saffering? The Dyspeptic will say the former. It is, therefore, consoling fact, that Oxygenated Bitters cure this most distressing complaint.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ANGLO-AFRICAN MAGAZINE. The subscriber proposes to issue on the 1st of Janu

ary, 1859, and monthly thereafter, an octavo Maga zine of 32 large pages with the above title. Its object

To examine the population movements of the color ed people. present a reliable statement of their religiou

condition, of their moral and economic statistics.

To present a statement of their educational condition Of their legal condition and status in the severe To examine into the basis on which rest their claim

for citizenship of the several States, and of the United To present an elaborate account of the various books.

pamphlets, and newspapers written or edited by color ed men. To present the biographies of noteworthy colored

men throughout the world. On the condition and prospects of PREE colored men by common assent, rest, in a great degree, the condition and prospects of ENSLAVED colored men. Hence, beside the intrinsic interest which attaches itself to a magazine with such scope and information, the aid of all who wish to advance the great cause of Immediate Emancipation is carnestly solicited for its support. TERMS-One Dollar per year, payable invaria

The January No. will contain an accurate and beautifully executed portrait of ALEXANDER DUMAS, a copy of which will be sent to any address on the receipt of Fifteen Cents. THOMAS HAMILTON,

48 Beckman Street, New York. Post Office Box 1212. Editors friendly to the enterprize will please give the above an insertion.

WORCESTER SOUTH .- The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery 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, STR PHEN S. FOSTER and other speakers are expected to attend. EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President. REV. N. R. JOHNSTON, of Topshara, Vt., an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society,

will lecture as follows: Wells River, Monday evening, Dec. 27. Tuesday " Wednesday " Lower Waterford,

PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at NASH-UA. N. H., on Sunday, Dec. 26, afternoon and eve-

IF SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massa. chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture a GRANTVILLE on Wednesday evening, Dec. 29. IF HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in

Plymouth, afternoon and evening, on Sunday, Jan. 2.
Subjects—What shall we do to be saved in this state?—The existence, location and occupation of Man, after he leaves the body. IF MR. and MRS. CHARLES SPEAR will de

liver addresses in Warren Street Church, next Sun day evening, appropriate to Christmas and the Ob jects of their Mission in behalf of the Criminal. POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

Dr. Symington Brown's new lecture, entitled Chemistry no Mystery,' is now ready for delivery be fore Lyceums, &c. References.—Wendell Phillips, Alderman Wight nan, 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

similar situation, or otherwise, where he could make

himself generally useful.

A colored lad, well disposed and ambitious to ex-

cel, desires a chance to learn a good trade.
Enquire of WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. November 29. SITUATION DESIRED-for a colored girl.

aged 13, recently from the South, and now under guardianship. She has some knowledge of house-work. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. MARRIED-In New Bedford, Dec. 2, by Rev

Wm. Jackson, Mr. WM. H. SADDLER to Miss HARRIET ANN DICKSON.
In this city, 19th inst., by Rev. Theodore Parker. Mr. REUBEN BATES, of Hanover, to Miss HULDAH A. BRETT, of East Bridgewater.

DIED In this city, Dec. 7, Miss PHENE JACKSON aged 60. The deceased from early life within a few years, lived as a domestic in the old Boston family of Madam Turell and her descendants; and endeared herself to them and a large outside circle, by a rage combination of excellent traits of character, which led her promptly to respond to every demand of duty or affection.

Her remains were deposited in the family lot of the late Rev. Frederick T. Grsy et Mount Auburn. N.

NOW READY, The Atlantic Monthly

FOR JANUARY, 1859. THE Publishers take pleasure in announcing that 'The Ministeries Woolng,' a serial story by

Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE (begun in the December number,) will be continued through the present volume. It is not necessary to be peak the public attention for an author so univerbespeak the public attention for an author so univer-sally known and appreciated. The scene of the novel is laid in New England, at the period immediately following the Revolution, in which the author will have full opportunity for the display of her varied

TERMS.—\$3.00 per annum, or 25 cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the Publishers will mail the work to any part of the United States, prepaid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first or any subscription number.

CLUBS .- For Ten Dollars, the Publishers will send ve copies of the ATLANTIC for one year, the subscribers to pay their own postage.

Clergymen, Teachers and Postmasters will receive

the work for Two Dollars a year.

Booksellers and Newsmen will obtain the terms by the hundred, etc., upon application to the Publishers.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. 13 Winter Street, Boston.

Something New!

THE Subscriber, having invented a new, and, it is believed, much superior MOWING AND REAP-ING MACHINE, with a simple but sure RAKER attachment, wishes to find an honest man with the necessary means to patent and introduce the same to the public, for which a liberal share will be given.

None other need apply.

Further information may be had by addressing a line to Winfield, Herkimer county, N, Y., or calling DANIEL HITCHINGS.

TONE 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. Sixteen pages of fine and beautifully printed illustrations are given in each number of the Magazine.

Two pages of finely executed, original humor-

s illustrations also embellish each number. Over twelve hundred pages of reading matter per annum, for the unprecedented price of one dollar!

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

In all respects it is fresh, and what it purports to be, the cheapest magazine in the world.

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

seventeen years' experience on the Boston press.

137 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 propri-etor, as below, shall receive the Magazine for one

year; or any person sending us five subscribers and five dollars, at one time, shall receive the sixth copy ratis.

A new volume is just about to commence.

M. M. BALLOU, Publisher and Proprietor, No. 22 Winter Street, Boston, Mass.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHER-RY.

Ballou's Pistorial of 29th July says- Realizing the true sense of responsibility attaching to the Editor and Publisher of a widely circulated journal, we should deem it little less than a crime to recommend any medical compound, the real value of which we could not conscientiously endorse. This balsamic compound has become a home fixture; and all persons who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their Coughs, Colds, Bronchial or Pulmonary Complaints, make use of this unequalled malady.'

The following Certificate from a distinguished gentleman is equally conclusive :-

From the Rev. Henry Wood, formerly Editor of the Congregational Journal, Concord, N. II., more recently American Consul at Beyroot, Syria, and now Chaplain in the Navy.

Concond, N. H., March 2. Messas. Seta Fowle & Co.: Gentlemen-Two years ago, a sudden and violent attack upon my lungs confined me to my bed for several weeks, and, when I recovered, I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was often unable to sleep or rest upon a bed at night. The suffering was extreme, and, judging from the inefficiency of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Cherry, without confidence in its efficacy, I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one bottle was used up. Sympathy with my fellow-sufferers induces me to make this public statement, and to recommend the article to others similarly afflicted.

With respect, yours, truly, HENRY WOOD.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the

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Ol 6m

For the Liberator. GOD IS ONE. God is One, all nature showeth : Smallest atom, vastest sun In the universe that gloweth,

Alterroclaim that God is One. As exact and vast creation Proves one Author formed the whole, So the light of Revelation Shows one all-pervading Soul.

POETRY.

See the Hebrew Leader, standing With God's love inscribed on stone List his voice, in tones commanding, Hear, O Israel! God is One!

All the prophets, too, as reaching Century after century on, Pach-aucceeding each, are teaching God is One. His name is One. Hear a voice than their's more glorious, Hear God's best-belovéd Son, Christ, o'er sin and death victorious 'Father! Thou art God alone!'

God is One. No vain endeavor Of weak mortals in their pride Can his unity dissever, Can his attributes divide. JANE ASHBY. Tenterden, (England.)

For the Liberator. THE HAPPY AND CONTENTED SLAVE. . The slaves at the South are a most cheerful class of people.'-South-Side View of Slavery. I saw a noble-looking man

As one would wish to see; A princely mien, clear, open brow, And fair white skin had he. They said the blood of a patriot.

A hero brave and true. Who lived and strove for Freedom's cause. His fettered limbs flowed through. That cultured brain was not his own,

A master owned him, body, soul, A slave in Freedom's land. I thought a noble soul like his Would burst through every tie That bound him, to another's will-

Nor yet his skilful hand;

He said he was a happy man, Had no wish to be free: Oh! what a pang his happy words And cheerfulness gave me!

A freeman live, or die.

I cursed again the hideous thing, I'd not known half its ill, That in his soul this Nature's king Could love of freedom kill.

RIPLEY BARTLETT.

From Friends' Intelligencer. THE BATTLE-FIELD. Whence come wars and fightings? '-JAMES IV. 5

There was tumuit and there was din, There was Satan and there was sin : There was groaning, and there were fears; Orphans' sighs and widows' tears; And there was cursing, and piercing cry, And Despair's last rending agony; And there were vultures, and worse than they, Hovering to gorge their human prey. Where were such sights, I pray thee tell, Where was on earth so fierce a hell?

There where you warriors, armed and steeled, Are cheering their troops to the battle-field ; There where famed statesmen, and poets, I ween, Declare 'tis a proud and glorious scene.

But was there found in that brilliant day

The heart to feel or the lip to pray,

The accents of Heaven, or the look of love, The Prince of Peace, or the Holy Dove? I say not what passes in secret souls, For dew-drops may fall where thunder rolls; But I saw them not in the haggard cheek, I heard them not in the dying shrick : I marked them not in the frenzied eve They calmed not the shouts of victory; They were lost in the yells of frantic breath That peeled to the heavens for triumph or death ; They echoed not in the cannon's roar; I traced them not in the seas of gore ; I marked them not in the battle's rush, The oath and the groan, and the life-blood gush; They flashed not bright in the bayonet's gleam, Or there where the tattered banners stream To rally the young and the proud and the brave To the murderous charge that digs their grave. I judge not my neighbors' heart or lot; They might be there, but I saw them not.

Men said that noble and great was War; That patriot virtues yoke his car; And that nought is so generous and bright to see As a hero fresh from victory. I viewed e'en the solemn and sacred tomb Emblazoned with sword and battle plume; And in God's own temple, flaunting high, The captured banner and panoply : And all did tell me how pure the flame Whence strife and war and fighting came.

Yet they came, said a wise and holy page, From lawless passion and guilty rage; And, truth, when the field of blood I view, Methinks that such sacred word is true; That the bad was there, and the good forgot; At least, if 'twere there, I saw it not.

> From the Anti-Slavery Bugle. BURY ME IN A FREE LAND. BY PRANCES ELLEN WATKINS.

You may make my grave where'er you will, In a lowly vale or a lofty hill; You may make it among earth's humblest graves, But not in a land where men are slaves. I could not sleep if around my grave I heard the steps of a trembling slave; His shadow above my silent tomb Would make it a place of fearful gloom

I could not rest if I heard the tread Of a coffle-gang to the shambles led, And the mother's shriek of wild despair Rise like a curse on the trembling air.

I could not rest if I heard, the lash Drinking her blood at each fearful gash, And I saw her babes torn from her breast, Like trembling doves from their parent nest.

I'd shudder and start, if I heard the bay Of the blood-hounds seizing their human prey; If I heard the captive plead in vain, As they tightened afresh his galling chain.

If I saw young girls from their mothers' arms Bartered and sold for their youthful charms, My eye would flash with a mournful flame, My death-paled cheek grow red with shame.

I would sleep, dear friends, where bloated Might Can rob no man of his dearest right; My rest shall be calm in any grave Where no man calls his brother a slave.

I ask no monument, proud and high, To arrest the gaze of passers by; IAll that my yearning spirit craves s-bury me not in the land of slaves. The Liberator.

EXTRACTS FROM A LECTURE ON THE CONSERVATIVE AND THE RADICAL, BY J. H. PHILLEO.

. . That the progressive development of the human mind is a want of its nature, an imperative demand of its very being, and, therefore, absolutely essential to its welfare, is beyond all question or cavil. Check its progress, and you forbid its growth ; forbid its growth, and you dwarf its powers, and bind it with the everlasting chains of darkness and error. It was made to unfold, expand and improve its powers; to live and move and have its being in the fathomless depths of the great ocean of eternal progress. Else its high hopes, its holy aspirations, its deep longings after what of knowledge and virtue it does not possess, its instinctive desire to break away from the present and look into the face of the future, are cruel mockeries, and God made a fatal mistake in planting principle. Sitting in its easy chair, it thinks not of them in the constitution of the mind. But conservatism is the natural enemy of human progress. Everlastingly does it labor to block the wheels of the car freighted with the highest hopes, the purest desires, the deepest longings, and the imperative de-mands of the human soul. In all past ages of the world has it labored with the almost ever-enduring energies of a disembodied spirit to obstruct the intellectual and moral progress of the race. And even now, in the most enlightened and progressive age the world has ever known, beneath the shining of the broad light of the afternoon of the nineteenth century, is it chaining the mind and paralyzing the energies of men, as with the influence of a waking night-Again, institutions are the natural outgrowth of

ideas. The institutions of society always correspond to the ideas of the people. Like the weathercock they but indicate the direction of the wind. As material nature and the laws of mind indicate the character and design of their great originator, so do the institutions of society indicate the intelligence and moral character of the people. Do you wish to know the ruling sentiment and character of any nation of people on the globe, consult their laws and institutions. Is a government oppressive in its characterdoes it write laws upon its statute-book to oppress the poor-does it wield its powers to enslave and degrade the weak-the ruling portion of the people of that government are tyrants in principle. Does a religious organization write out articles of faith, setting limits to free thought and free expression,-thus denving the cardinal principle of the Reformation, viz., the right of private judgment in matters of religious faith,-and visit the offender with excommunication and reproach in this world, and threatened damna tion in the world to come, the weight of influence in that body is narrow-minded, bigoted, and intolerant Do social and educational institutions close the door in the face of a man because he is humble and poor, or because he came into being with a 'skin not colored like our own,' the hearts of those who give direction and character to those institutions are poores than the condition and darker than the skin of the man they exclude. This principle is of universal application; it holds good in all ages and in all circumstances. The institutions of society are the fruit of its ideas. As the fruit is, so is the tree. Thorns do not grow on grape vines, nor figs on thistles. Hence, as the world of intelligence opens before the mind, as the mist of ignorance and selfishness clears away, and the ideas of the people become more enlarged, and their thoughts and sentiments become purer and more refined, their institutions correspondingly change and improve. The notion, then, of opposing an improvement of the institutions of society is equivalent to opposing the culture and improvement of its mind and heart. Hedge up the way to improved institutions, and you block up the channel to improved ideas; for what a man may not realize and apply, he will care little to know. Is a vessel sure to be wrecked, the owner will care little to launch it. If he may not launch it, he will care little to build it. Take from the artist his pencil and canvass, and the image of beauty that he would transfer from his own soul to mels of sect, with which we have so long bound the that canvass will die in its conception, and fade away from his mind. So, if society may not stamp its enlarged and improved ideas on its institutions, it will tumbling beneath the well-directed blows of the recare little to make the improvement. It is on this former. The Church, the holy evangelical Church, is principle of change, succeeding change that we have in danger. Our party, too, is in danger. Already come up on our slow and toilsome way from the dark ages to our present state of civilization and refinement. And the march of the human race has been rendered thus slow and toilsome by the mighty influence every where arrayed against practical progress. The breaking away from the old in favor of the new, has ever been like the separating of the soul from the body. In every age, the masses of the people have clung to poured out on the foul altar of Moloch, this peaceold forms and usages as with the grasp of a drowning man. The lever of popular sentiment has ever been vigilantly plied to keep the world from moving.

But still the world goes round and round, . And the genial seasons run,
And ever the right comes uppermost, And ever is justice done.

far behind us. Shall we go back to those ages? Shall we turn away from the bright sunlight of the opening future, to the starless midnight of the gloomy past? Shall we refuse the beautiful garb the future promises for the cast-off garments of by-gone ages? Or shall we stand still and stagnate? Shall we imitate the men of those ages in their efforts to keep the world from moving? Shall we cut loose the expiring progressive in its development; that man is governed present from the living future, and bind it with indissoluble bands to the dead and buried past? So which move in accordance with laws which are fixed thinks Conservatism; so it has always thought. Tell and perfect in themselves, he moves and acts, designs us of the reformation, waged on principle, one that and executes, in accordance with his degree of develhas struck at the foundation of hoary and deep-rooted opment; that this degree of development depends wrongs, that the conservative spirit in society has not upon his opportunities and disposition for improveopposed, from the outset, with all the energy and ment; and that existing institutions must of necesmalignity of its indolent and craven nature, and sity change, and give place to those of a different yielding only at last, when the forces arrayed against character, in order to represent his improved idea. it have become too powerful to resist. . . . With a Hence, the notion of preserving any thing of human skull too brainless to perceive that the institutions origin against change or decay, the attempt to clothe which it so much loves, and to which it so fondly the present with power to legislate, politically, reliclings, are founded in that very progress which it is giously or socially for the future, or to allow the past summoning all its powers to oppose, that these insti- to govern the present in any of those particulars, is a tutions contain less of error and more of truth than denial of the universally admitted fact, that society, those of other ages, only in proportion to the utter though an improvement on the past, is still in a rude disregard that has been paid to its own cowardly and uncultivated state, and a practical recognition of clamorings; with no desire for improvement or good- the Popish doctrine of human infallibility. Impress will towards the perishing portion of mankind, it un- the public mind of to-day with a feeling of sacred blushingly sets its face against every thing that pro- reverence for the institutions of to-day, and very little poses a change. In love with the old, because it is improvement will be made by the present generation. old, evermore putting its hand to the plough and On the other hand, impress the public mind of tolooking back, its confidence in the wisdom of the day with an utter disregard of those institutions, past equalled only by its distrust and dread of the only so far as they represent its highest idea of truth isting institutions, it clings to them with the giant energy of despair. Point to the existing government as tained will become the superstition and barbarism of the stronghold of despotism, beneath the ponderous the next. wheels of whose political Juggernaut the mangled forms of millions made in the image of God lie crushed and bleeding, before whose official minions defenceless humanity is fleeing, with the speed of a hunted deer, for a thousand times more than life; of its highest conception of abstract truth. . . Standpoint to the existing Church, with its form of godli- ing on the admitted ground, that 'man is more than ness, but wanting the power thereof-with its wordy institutions,' it demands that they shall so far recogpraise of God, while it consents with the outrager of nize his superiority, and keep pace with his progress his defenceless children—with its pious round of pom- as to fairly represent his highest idea, and serve hi pous and dignified ceremonies, and its utter want of best interests. When they fail to do this, they are to vital piety and practical reform—with its ready fel- be remodelled and improved; and when they delibelowship of earth's greatest felons and criminals, who have wealth and influence, while it casts from its embrace the common sinner, as a vile and polluted thing ; tear off the superficial covering, and reveal the dark spirit of complexion and caste, which give character ters of community are continually casting up mire and direction to existing social and educational insti-

rights and relations of humanity, and demand a reform; and though the wrongs against which you con-tend may tower up heaven high, and throw their lark shadows on all the land, Conservatism will forthwith assail you on every hand, filling the ears of the community and drowning your voice with its constant and silly cry of 'fanaticism,' 'heresy.'

Are the institutions of to-day an improvement on those of ages past and gone? In some respects, at least, they are. In spite of the conservative and compromise influence, the world has made some progress since the first chapter of man's history was written. To whom are we indebted for this progress? Surely not to those who have labored to crush the rising spirit of free inquiry, lest it should disturb the existing order of things; but to the few bold spirits who. in each succeeding age, have fearlessly launched their Mayflower on the hitherto unexplored ocean of re-

Again, I have said that the conservative element selfish and narrow in spirit, as well as false in noting the changes that have from time to time come over the spirit of the world's dream, nor of ascertaining the causes that have produced those changes. No no; it enjoys the blessings that have been secured by the scarred heroes who have sustained the burther relish to think of allowing its quiet to be disturbed for the good of others. But when a few brave laborers in the great Temple of Humanity have, at the peril of reputation, liberty, and often life itself, succeeded in laying the foundation of a better state o things, when the work is accomplished and the danger past, and its own rotten fabric begins to totter and crumble to pieces, for want of moral power to hold it together, then, indeed, it manifests no little activity in securing for itself an easy position on the new platform, and again basely contents itself with enjoying the fruits of others' toil.

The conservative spirit, as manifested in society, i also characterized by a foolish and extravagant fear, a constant and cowardly dread of every thing like revolution in society. And though the world is on vast field of almost constant revolution and change. and though all the light of virtue, science and religion that now shines forth beyond that of the dark ages is the manifest result, yet does this false spirit perseveringly declare that all revolution and change are for the worse. It has no faith in the triumph of truth over error, when opposed to numbers, but sees desolation, bloodshed and death in every attempt to better the condition of mankind. No matter what may be the existing state of things-Truth may have fallen in the street, and the doors of council and sanctuary may be closed against equity-the dark clouds of superstition and bigotry may envelop the world in death-like gloom-the free and glorious gospel of a world-wide humanity may be chained to the car of a cast-iron creed, and made to embrace the narrow purposes of a sect-bound Church-its simple yet sublime truths may be wrapped in the fathomless mysteries of a brainless and soulless theology, and its peaceful and reforming spirit hid from a sin-cursed world beneath the massive folds of heartless form and unmeaning ceremony-Christianity may be trifled with, insulted and abused, reproached and wounded in the house of its friends-Humanity, the only sacred thing on earth, to enlighten, purify and ennoble which all else is but means, may be neglected and forgotten, or trampled under the iron hoof of remorseless oppression - corruption and selfishness may brood like the darkness of midnight over the world, and justice lie bleeding from a thousand stabs -yet no sooner does some self-sacrificing friend of trath and justice put forth an earnest effort in behalf of a higher order of things, than this craven spirit sets up a howl of alarm that is answered by a score of kindred spirits from every quarter of the globe. The party spirit, the popularity-loving spirit, the time-serving spirit, the sectarian spirit, and the mob-spirit, all unite with the conservative against the friend of God and man.

There is a lion in the way. The opinions of our enerable fathers are in question. The long-cherished doctrines of our creed are attacked. The tramworld, will be broken asunder. The walls of separation between the evangelist and the heretic are already are large numbers leaving our ranks, inspired by the spirit of revolution. Our political fabric will be overthrown. Our civil institutions will be destroyed. Blood will flow as the result of this agitation. Down with the agitator! Down with the heretic! Down with the fanatic! But, strange to tell, when the blood of the faithful martyr to the cause of truth is loving, tender spirit loses all its horror of bloodshed and carnage. When Christ was nailed to the rugged cross, and scourged and buffeted by an infuriated mob; when Luther and his coadjutors were excommunicated, proscribed, persecuted and derided; when modern Abolitionists were hunted, imprisoned, whipped and slain by the soulless worshippers at the shrine The dark ages are, in some respects, at least, left of human slavery, Conservatism either joined in the war-cry against them and triumphed in their fall, or coolly pointed out the victims to the vengeful perse-

cutors and murderers who were thirsting for their The Radical idea every where recognizes the allimportant fact, constantly overlooked or denied by the Conservative, that human nature is imperfect and by motive and not by force; that, unlike the planets, coming future, and, regardless of the character of ex- and goodness, and the highest forms of civilization

. . . The Radical spirit is characterized by never-failing faith in the right, and an unyielding desire to unite the practical with the ideal, to make the institutions of the times the practical embodiment rately aim to make war upon his rights, or hold his development in check, they are to be overthrown and trampled under foot. With the voice that cries Peace, when there is no peace, when the turbid waand dirt, the bitterness of the stream every where tutions, and speak of change; assert the natural testifying to the uncleanness of the fountain, it has

no sympathy. Closing its car to the syren voice of that this act, occurring after the middle of the nine every temporizing expediency, it lays hold of ac- teenth century, should in some way be placed upon knowledged principles, and demands their immediate record for the benefit of posterity. He did not know and unconditional application. It is generous and in what way this would be best accomplished, but self-sacrificing in spirit, because, forgetting present would suggest the appointmen of a committee to reease and comfort, it labors at its own cost to throw off port at a future meeting. the load of crime and wretchedness that presses suffering humanity to the earth. And when success finally crowns its efforts, when, as the result of its in- P. Wooton be a committee to report as suggested. domitable bravery and perseverance, victory perches upon its standard, when the new idea rises into the ascendancy, and the voice of the multitude is heard proclaiming in its favor, it leaves the fruit of its toil to be gathered and enjoyed by offices, and, girding itself for the new conflict, presses on to the application of the principle at another point; thus practically exemplifying the sentiment of the poet, when he Then to side with Truth is noble, when we share her

wretched crust, Ere her cause brings fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just.

Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward

Doubting in his abject spirit till his Lord is crucified, And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had

It is essential to an advanced and improved state of things, because the application of new and higher forms of truth is ever dependent upon its exercise. Whatever of credit attaches to institutions essentially improved, in any age of the world, is due to the Radical. Every thing back of the radical principle is of the nature of compromise with wrong, which must, in the nature of the case, tend downward and backward, instead of onward and upward.

The Radical idea, pointing evermore to principles which, having their foundation in the nature of things, can never fail, can never blast the hopes or disappoint the expectations based upon them, becomes the beacon-light of the world, the guiding star of the age, the great law of moral and spiritual attraction, by the power of which the community is gradually drawn upward, in spite of the conservative and compromise influences every where pressing upon it. Hence the ceaseless, though gradual, inclination of the world of mankind to the right, unaccountable on any other supposition. For the mass of men are not reformers. They never lead in an essential, vital reform. They always follow it,-frequently at a great distance, it is true, but still they follow. They yield, all unconsciously to themselves, to the great central attraction of the radical truth proclaimed among them. The radical principle is, moreover, the controlling principle in society, the master-spirit in the world of mind. Never yet did it fail to accomplish that whereunto it was sent. Never yet did the sun shine on its final defeat. Ever in a despised and persecuted minority, in point of numbers, yet, by its own inherent power paves the way to the actual recognition of its idea, and moulds the world to its will. The stone rejected by the builders in one age, becomes the head of the corner in the next. The radical truth proclaimed by single voice in the wilderness of error, which, on its first proclamation, is every where reproached and derided, in after times is proclaimed from the housetops and glorified by the multitude.

Truth for ever on the scaffold, Wrong for ever on the throne-Yet that scaffold sways the future, and behind the

dim unknown Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch

The secret of its wondeful power to succeed against force and numbers, to triumph at last over the combined influence of the wealth, the talent, the learning and religion of the world, is that it presents the a contest the heart and conscience, the sympathies the constant infraction of this law. and affections, the hopes and aspirations of humanity of that age. Point to the record of virtuous fame, preserved from among the rufhs of the past, and the critical bigots and petty priests. names you find recorded there, in characters that shall never be effaced, are the names of the radical men of their day. Jesus was the most radical man the world had ever known-so radical, indeed, that the men of his generation would not suffer him to live; and now, that name, then every where made a by-word and a reproach, is, for the same reason, held Paul said, compared with spiritual exercises; but embraced of Christ is the name. The moral plummet and thankful piety, and a more amiable and effective never had a glimpse of the form of his great and free may seem, the Morrissey fever has seized some good society to stamp his name upon all succeeding ages. themen and Christians, they suggest, or profess

though the spirit of Popery has by no means let go soon study the art of poisoning with a view to selfits hold on the Protestant mind, enough of the beauty defence. Long may it be before the members of of his idea has been revealed to render his name im-mortal. William Lloyd Garrison, by his devotion to head, may be seen engaged daily in the exercise of mortal. William Lloyd Garrison, by his devotion to pounding one another to prove the toughness of the inherent and essential rights of humanity, in option their fibre, their wind and power of endurance, &c. position to forms and ceremonies, creeds and govern- There is bodily labor enough that has some use in it. ments,-time-honored and held sacred by a corrupt Let every man and woman feel that interesting work and profligate generation,-has well earned the repu- of some active kind is as universal and important a tation of standing foremost among the most radical duty as interesting praying. We live here as in a men of the present hour. And never was the name large hospital, for want of locomotion in the open of Jesus more odieus to the Jews than is that of Gar- air and wholesome food in our houses. We are the of Jesus more odieus to the Jews than is that of Gar-rison to the Americans, and for a similar reason. The tensively sick as well as our bodies—of course they Jewish mind could not understand and appreciate the are, because our bodies are sick. Have we not all world-wide philanthropy and self-sacrificing spirit of sorts of whims and fancies proverbially? Is not No-Jesus; hence they put him to death. The American tional the epithet of Boston, as Superb is of Genoa, mind cannot appreciate the mighty moral purpose and and Beautiful of Naples, &c. ? What can we do to broad philanthropy of Garrison; hence they would and soul? Breathe God's free air and take exercise put him to death, were that the present mode of dis- Throw but a stone, the giant dies.'-Boston posing of those of whom the world is not worthy.

The Anti-Slavery enterprise, to the working out of which Garrison has given the energies of his life, as did Jesus to that of Christianity, is emphatically the allowed in the theological institutions is thus graphiradical movement of the age. Nothing, since the cally portrayed by Rev. H. W. Beecher : days of Christianity, has ever struck so near the heart of a corrupt order of things. Nothing has ever logical seminaries is a mere form, to say nothing of so fully exposed the hollow pretensions of a guilty nation, or laid bare the hypocrisy of a time-serving and profligate Church. Hence the odium every where cast upon it; and, unless all human experience where cast upon it; and, unless all human experience will wear the Presbyterian handcuffs, Baptist, Me is a dream, all history a lie, the day will come when the dist, Episcopal, or other evangelical handcuffs the name of Garrison will be honored-not deifiedas the name of Jesus is now honored, and the Anti-Slavery enterprise shall be ranked among the greatest reforms of the world, and universally regarded as one of the grandest triumphs of the radical idea.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION OF WILLIAM COATES.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Boon ton, N. J., assembled at the house of William Coates on Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1858, to witness the sale of said Coates's household goods by Giles Romine, constable, by virtue of an execution against him, obtained under a charge of laboring on Sunday, at which time and place were sold to the highest bidder, one table, one looking-glass, and one large chair-

W. P. Wooton was appointed Chairman, and John Grimes, Secretary.

The Secretary then stated to the meeting that this labor done on Sunday. It seemed to him like a revival of the old days of ecclesiastical despotism, when men were burned at the stake for their opinions and him any further, be fully vindicated. for the utterance of a scientific truth; and he believed event .- Chicago Press & Tribune.

It was then resolved, that J. Grimes, G. M. Ely, M. Evarts, William Phillips, Richard Foster, and

The meeting then adjourned to hear the report of said committee at a public meeting in Liberty Hall on Friday evening, Nov. 26, 1858.

Liberty Hall, Friday evening, Nov. 26-W. P. Wooton in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. The committee previously appointed reported as follows:-

Whereas, on the 17th day of November, 1858, a portion of the household goods of William Coates, in Boonton, (N. J.,) were sold at public sale by the constable, to satisfy an execution for fine and costs for a little honest labor done on Sunday by William Coates, whose conscientious convictions are, that it does not dishonor God nor injure man to do good on the Sabbath day; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with friend Coates in this manner; that we feel the injury done o him as an injury done to all of us, and consider this act of taking a poor man's goods from him, for such cause, an outrageous encroachment upon the inalienable rights of man, and is in perfect keeping with the ecclesiastical cruelty and intolerance that have always oppressed humanity and disgraced the world.

Resolved, That we consider it dishonoring God and outraging humanity to take from a poor man his goods and comforts, under a pretence that he has violated law by laboring on Sunday.

Resolved. That the fundamental law of New Jerey guarantees to all men freedom of conscience and reedom of speech in religious matters, and therefore wen under the highest loss of our State, we claim the right to worship God according to the dictates of our own consciences, and not according to the dictates of bigoted, selfish, and tyrannical priesthood.

Resolved, That the persecutors of friend Coates, in lecting him (whom they charge with no other offence) as the object of their indignation, while numerous other persons, including church members, in better circumstances, are doing the same things every Sunday, and whom they dare not meddle with; and while profane and obscene vulgarity, rowdvism, drunkenness, savage fighting, and other nuisances, stand out in hold relief, even on Sunday, unrebuked by legal process, betray the meanness of cowardice, or the hatefulness of spite, or both.' Resolved. That according to the honest conviction

of our minds, under the teachings of the book of Naand energy, constituting itself the majority in fact, it ture, and with the approbation of Jesus, Paul, and many other good men in all ages, we consider all days alike; that the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath; that no one day is more holy than another; that the days all belong to God alike, and that we never dishonor God or man by honest industry on any day of the week. Resolved. That we have no more respect for the

bigoted intolerance that wilfully misrepresents and slanders us for our opinions, than we have for the same spirit when it broke men upon the wheel, and burned them at the stake. Resolved, That opinions are not manufactured com-

modities; that they are convictions of the mind based upon evidence; that they spring from the operations of natural and unchangeable laws, and are not to be received or rejected according to the whims and caprices, prejudices or interests of men. Resolved, That no one portion of mankind has any

claims of truth, -unwelcome, unpalatable, perhaps, right, never has had, and never can have any right to but still essential truth,-which, being adapted to the manufacture opinions or creeds for the observance of natural wants, desires and instincts of human nature, any other portion of mankind, and we firmly believe commends itself to the hearts and consciences and all that nine-tenths of the cruelty and injustice that the better feelings of men; and to whichever side of have cursed the world in all ages, have sprung from

Resolved, That we will live true to our convicincline, the scale will eventually turn. Again, the tions, in obedience to the plain teachings of God, and radical principle has, in every age, numbered among the instincts of our own natures; and will fight its advocates and defenders the most illustrious men manfully for the truth as it is revealed to us, disregarding the sneers, dictations and threats of hypo-

P. WOOTON, Chairman J. GRIVES. Secretary.

Boonton, (N. J.,) Nov. 26, 1858.

BODILY EXERCISE.

Bodily exercise profiteth little, it may be, as in greater esteem than any other man under heaven. they may assist one another very substantially, and It is true that about all that the Christian world has the athletic spiritualist will breathe a more genial of society comes very far short of sounding the mighty philanthropy, than if he disdained the thought of having a body, and desired to be pure spirit before depths of his philosophy. Even the most enlightened having a body, and desired to be pure spirit before Heaven is ready for him. But let us not go into portions of mankind, a few individuals excepted, have spirit, even in their dreams. Still, enough of the influence of his great and true life has been retained in noble art of self-defence must be practised by gen-Luther was the most radical man of his time, and hough the spirit of Popery has by no means let go kill the monster hag that rides us so pitilessly, body Christian Register.

DIRECTLY TO THE POINT. The liberty of opinion

'Hence, I say, that liberty of opinion in our theo the thumbscrews of criticism by which every original mind is tortured into negative propriety. whole boasted liberty of the student consists in a oce of chains-a choice of handcuffs-whether he Hence it has now come to pass that the Ministry themselves dare not study the Bible. Large portions thereof are seldom touched. It lies useless or if they do study and search, they cannot show their people what they find there. There is some-thing criminal in saying anything new. It is shock-ing to utter words that have not the mold of age upon them.

Mr. Douglas goes back to the United States Senate, although repudiated by a majority of the people of Illinois. Time alone can demonstrate what line of policy he will pursue. Should it turn out, as we believe it will, that, to regain his former statu in the estimation of the South, he will stoop lower than ever in subserviency to its behests-that he wil support a foreign policy adapted to their wisheshat he will strive to elevate fillibusterism into the dignity of a national pursuit—that he will go to all conceivable lengths to favor the work of slavery extension, both on the soil we now own and on that which he will aid to wrest from other powers-that he will vote for a federal slave code for the Terriwas the first instance that he had ever witnessed, or tories, or indorse some subsequent decision of the that had ever come to his knowledge, in this State, of Supreme Court adverse to his theory of unfriendly selling a poor man's goods, because of a little honest legislation '-should he do one or all of these things, then will the wisdom, the firmness, and the patriot ism of a majority of the people of Illinois, clared on Tucsday last their unwillingness to trust

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored in produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para San. parilla, so combined with other substances of sall greater alterative power as to afford an effective for the diseases Sarsaparilla is required. 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 or many of the worst cases to be found of the follow.

ing complaints : — Schofulous Complaints, Erry, Schofula and Schofulous Complaints, Erry, Schofula and Schofulous Complaints, Eathern and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Phylin Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheem, Scald Hing Syphilis and Syphilite Affections, Meeters. Disease, Drofsy, Neuralgia on Tic Doulouser, Debility, Dyspresia and Indicestion, Evippelas, Rose on St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impulia OF THE BLOOD.

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whole class of complaints arising from INTERI or THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expet he foul humors which fester in the blood at that sales on 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, was themselves from the endurance of foul eruption 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 by an alterative medicine. Cleanse put the vittate blood whenever you find its impurities burding through the skin in pimples; eruptions, or strength in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul and your feelings will tell you when. Extrawhen 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 so worms, and the great machinery of life is disordered. wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputs tion of accomplishing these ends. But the weld has been egregiously deceived by preparation of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtae that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else. any thing else.

During late years the public have been mixed by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Et-tract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of the have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often as curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter as 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 chest. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the mass from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has ritues which are irresistible by the ordinary rm of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle. DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.
Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

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 exvariety of Innac and Long Company, that it is ex-tirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of a virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has far been in constant use throughout this section, we see not do more than assure the people it quality is key up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be made on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Aver's Cathartic Pills, · POR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dystery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Fia, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Disease, Lite Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rhem, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Fill, and for Purifying the Blood.

aPurifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive at take them pleasantly, and they are the best aprincia the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price, 25 cents per Pox; Five boxes for \$100.

Price, 25 cents per Pox; Five boxes for 1400.

Great numbers of Clerkymen, Physicians, Sixtemer, and eminent personages, have lent their names to crify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedes, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our Anguest Almanac, in which they are given; with alse fall descriptions of the above complaints, and the treinest that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with the preparations they make more profit on. Demail Angues, 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 em

LANDS FOR SALE.

LARGE number of parcels of land are berely A offered for sale to persons of liberal and releast tory ideas and tendencies, sympathizing with the fatdamental principles and general objects of the Hope dale Community. These parcels, lying in and entiguous to the Village of Hopedale, Milford, Mas. and constituting a part of the original Commun.

Domain, are of different sizes, ranging from 190 3 twenty acres, and present a good variety of tilligen pasturage, together with some woodland-most if the tillage being under a high state of cultivates and are designed either for simple building lots, or he small farms, as may suit different classes of purchers Upon some of them are pleasant dwellings, and testments in the village may be rented by those suppared, to buy or erect buildings. In the immediate vicinity there is a Foundry, suitable shop-room power, and an unoccupied Mill-privilege, restrict the location a favorable one for Mechanics citig is commenced as continues a human and associately in the continues of continues a human and associately in the continues of continues a human and associately in the continues of continues a human and associately in the continues of continues and associately in the continues of the continues and associately in the continues of the continues and the continues are continued as a continue as a commence or continue a business, and especially is those who may desire to combine with their use avocations such horticultural employment as britte pleasure, or profit may dictate. Persons also of him ry inclinations and pursuits may obtain that quet in tirement and the opportunity for active, out-out for active, out-det manual or other exercise necessary to the highest of fulness and success in their chosen field of labor. any or all of the class to whom the lands are deed, who may desire for themselves and families the perior moral and social influences of Hopedale, or the may wish to secure for the desire of the desires. may wish to secure for their children the advastigation of the Hopedale Home School—a flourishing Insite tion of much excellence, both in its general charger and in its methods of instruction, designed to tid it the attainment of a thorough, symmetrical, and protical Education-will find here unusual inductors for making themselves a Home.

These lands are within two miles of the Miles Station on the Boston and Worcester R. R. by shid communication may be had three times a day and Boston and the principal thoroughfares of New Est

Prices reasonable, and terms of payment suited in the circumstances of any honest, industrious, econor

For further particulars and all necessary information, inquire of cal family. Hopedale, Milford, Mass.

HOPEDALE LANDS OPENED FOR SETTLE MENT.

We bespeak attention to Br. E. D. Drager's alest

tisement as above, offering for sale sundry parera d Hopedale land. Some two years since, when most d the Joint Stock Property of the Hopedale Community was individualized and divided among the stock-bit was individualized and divided among the stock-base ers, a large portion of the Community Demain was legitimately into the private possession of Br. Drife. He has recently caused his lands to be survered in homesteads of from two to twenty acres each, with homesteads of from two to twenty acres each, with view to offer them for sale to persons friendly not distinguishing principles, who may choose to settle a our midst. We hope that a goodly number of sizes our midst. We hope that a goodly number of sizes cherishing a general sympathy with our properties of sizes desiring to give their children the advantages of sexcellent select and common schools, will available. desiring to give their children the advantages of excellent select and common schools, will avail the selves of the new opening. Seeing that we must be disappointed in not realizing the Unitary social rangements, the anticipation of which originally stracted us hither, the next best thing is, to see a god tracted us hither, the next best thing is, to see a god a Neighborhood built up as circumstances will size. We are therefore pleased with Br. Draper's new play of offering small howeverteads for sale to our friend of offering small homesteads for sale to our fin scattered abroad. May the movement be cros with success. - Practical Christian.