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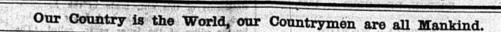
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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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- WILLIAM BLLERY CHANNING.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1573.

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 con-

stables of the institution. . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

FRANING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

BIGHT. 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 look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and

Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1858.

The League of the United Southerners of the city and county of Montgomery, Alabama, have published the following manifesto in the Montgomery Adnertiser, the organ of the disunionists :-The relations between the Northern and Southern States of this Union are assuming, so far as the lat-ter are concerned, an aspect which must excite the ep solicitude of every patriot. Independent con-

federated sovereignties under a common government of their own creation, they have the highest motives for peace, friendship, and the interchange of kind fices; but, unfortunately, the States of the Northrn section have conceived and do manifest a hostility towards those of the South as deadly and implacable towards those of the causcless. Beset as you are as it is unnatural and causcless. Beset as you are by a foe so vastly superior in numbers, animated by a lost for plunder and aggrandizement, together with fanaticism as heartless and criminal as ever stained the pages of history, and employing every means the pages of meany, and the compass your destruction, it behaves you, if you would preserve your rights and liberties, to prepare to meet an issue which cannot be postponed nor evaded.

The League of United Southerners submit to you

the following declaration of their motives, aims, principles, and invite your attentive consideration of policy upon the adoption of which, as we earnestbelieve, hang the interests and destiny of the thern States.

In the Federal Convention which framed the conditation, the question of slavery came up for adjustment. Our fathers made it a question of union or lisunion. Then was effected the first great compromist, and which, in good faith and justice, ought to have been a final one. Had it been adhered to in letter and spirit, we would have been to-day the hapsheet and most prosperous people that ever the sun shoet on. But immediately on the adoption of the Constitution, the restless genius of fanaticism began its work. Congress was assailed by sundry memorials and petitions on the subject of slavery, and from that day to this the North has waged a systematic and a relentless war upon our most cherished

[Here follows a historical sketch of the various shvery agitations and compromises down to the present day, not particularly necessary for the infornation of our readers.]

Such has been the compromise policy. Behold its fruits! The checks and balances of the Constitution sestralized or destroyed—the South excluded from the territories-California and Kansas wrested from her-the slave trade abolished in the District of Columbia—the fugitive slave law a nullity—the Su-preme Court assailed—the churches disbanded nal parties dissolved—a craven spirit of submistion, and a baser spirit of party servility crushing the energies of our distracted section—the North perraded by a hostile agitation, which, for violence and malignity, is unparalleled between friendly States-an open and powerful crusade on foot to dere us of our property, and to elevate the negro to equality with the white man-and the South in opeless minority in every department of the gov-ment depending on numbers—in the Electoral dege, in the Senate, and in the House of Repre-The glittering fruits promised us by the called conservative statesmanship of the past, like he fruits on the shore of the Dead Sea, turn to asher

The great and leading object of the League of Inited Southerners is to induce the South to reverse this policy-to induce her, if possible, to make a stand, and under no circumstances to yield another hair-breadth of her just constitutional rights. For near three score years and ten have we argued, expstulated, implored, compromised. Generations have hard our cause, and passed away, and are monumental witnesses at the bar of posterity of our blelity, our fraternity, and our sacrifices. The accandiated wrongs of the past, and the perilous exigencies of the present, in the opinion of this League, demand that there shall be no more compromises A stern and manly defence would give us strength sad self-reliance, and inspire the respect of our enemies. Concession brings naught but disaster, and uniformly invites new and more arrogant demands. Already does the great triumphant black republican party at the North, which, like Aaron's rod, has ell nigh swallowed all others, marshal its hosts sader a darker banner, and proclaim more direct shemes for Southern spoliation. Having virtually excluded us from the common territory, their wily and unscrupulous leaders, with Seward at their head declare a war of extermination—a war to the knife ipin slavery in the States; and their policy has been accepted by the North. What more, we ask, has the South to yield, unless she is prepared to b provincialized, subjugated and destroyed? Will will infuriated fanaticism stop in pursuit of its ends o reason and weigh nice questions of moral and con-

The demands of Northern fanaticism have ever the first place, it asked the abolition of the We right trade.

yielded it. 2. li demanded the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. We yielded that.

It then demanded the abolition of the inter-Sate state trade. That is yet an open question.

i. It does not scruple to demand the abolition of

ry itself in the arsenals, the dockyarde, and in the District of Columbia. 5. It demands our exclusion from newly acquired

6. It demands our exclusion from all territory. It demands that we shall never reclaim our

8. It demands that no more slave States shall be initted into the Union. 9. It demands that we shall bear a disproportion

the burthens of taxation.

10. It demands extravagant governmental expen-

filars to increase our burthens.

II. And, finally, it demands the utter and total States of slavery in the United States.
No prophet's ken is needed to foresee the terrible

at of the future which will follow, as certain as the aight follows the day, unless the fatal compro-nate policy is abandoned henceforth and forever. Inst, the Supreme Court will be reorganized so present no check to the unconstitutional action a numerical majority—then slavery will be abol-bed in the arsenals, the dockyards and the District Colombia—to be succeeded by a prohibition of inter-State slave trade. As we near the vortex train, events will hasten. The insatiate cupidity the North will brook no restraint; and we shall be a succeeded. ome the victims of a grinding taxation; or, perand, an edict of emancipation will thunder from entral government, should fanaticism get the

PECLABATION OF SOUTHERN INDEDECLABATION OF SOUTHERN INDETHE UNITED SOUTHERNERS' PLATFORM.

THE UNITED SOUTHERNERS' PLATFORM.

The League of the United Southerners of the city
The League of Montgomery, Alabama, have publish
The League promise a new policy to the South—new in point of action, though often recommended, in effect, by her wisest sons—the policy of firm, united, organized defence; a policy which should never be sacrificed to the base behests of party expediency or the delusive promise of temporary advantage. Or-

concerned. We need a sentiment that, scorning all compromises, will not tolerate a resort to legerdemain or subterfuge to save an administration or a political party—and, above all, we need a sentiment that will cheer and sustain our statesmen when they strike beldly for our rights. Had public opinion in the South been thus elevated and enlightened, the policy—all her rights would have been her policy—all her rights would have been secured, and all organization in their defence idle and superfluous. In furtherance of these objects, we have pledged and very large to the munications of such acts on the part of the Federal Government, they will be sadly derelict in their duties to their constituents.

ourselves to make the maintenance of the rights of the South paramount to all party obligations. To confide those rights to the exclusive keeping of any national party is, in our judgment, to betray a confidence bordering on folly. The South must rely on herself; she cannot safely build her castles on the shifting sands of party. Admit that a party may advocate principles which, if carried out in good faith, would insure equal and exact justice to all the faith, would insure equal and exact justice to all the States—yet that party may be defeated, or, if triumphant in the elections, it may experience defections fatal to the successful carrying out of its prin-ciples. What then? Are we of the South, in view of the mighty dangers by which we are begirt, to stand with folded arms unprepared for such emergencies? Such is not the part of wisdom. The League, planting itself upon the Constitution, and demanding the equality of the South interferor with no party which concedes and upholds that equality. it is only when a party ignores or fails in this that we are in antagonism with it, and in that event we hold it to be the bounden duty of every Southern man to trample all party obligations in the dust, when they are sought to be weighed in the balance with the rights and interests and honor of these Southern States.

You are still advised to wait. Infatuated parti-You are still advised to wait. Infattanted parti-san leaders, whose narrow aspirations know no higher chiest then party success on a poble remainded the Abolitionists have brought weak-minded men higher object than party success—no nobler reward than official spoils—would lull the sense of your wrongs, and repress all efforts for resistance, lest they of your Southerners quail under that argument. may be foiled in their petty schemes for personal and party aggrandizement. selfish counsel? Shall we longer delay preparation? Shall we wait till a black republican administration Shall we wait till a black republican administration is installed at the federal capital, till the army, the negro race. They spoke of white men, of European navy, the treasury and the immense ratronage of the blood and descent, upon whom the negro, belonging navy, the treasury and the immense patronage of the government are in the hands of our enemies? It mind that at the time the Declaration was drafted, may then be too late. The very revenue paid by us every colony was a slaveholding colony. Second into the federal treasury will be used to purchase that the Representatives in the colonial Congressions. mercenaries to train the arms of the Union to awe ns into submission.

South, if true to herself, is amply able to maintain her rights. If driven to the necessity, she has the physical resources, the courage and the ip to take her stand among the nations of the earth. And while the League of United Southerners seeks to preserve the rights of the South in the Union, and seriously deprecates the causes which are tending to its dissolution, yet we believe and are free to declare that the election of a man to the Presidency of these United States because of his us and our institutions would evince such a state of opinion and feeling on the part of the Northern States, and would place us in such a condition in this government, as would render any fur ther alliance with them ruinous and dishonorable In that event, in view of the wrongs, insults and outrages of the past, we, at least, are willing to embark our fortunes on the open sea of disunion, and, trusting to the justness of our cause, leave the issue

THOMAS WILLIAMS. T. M. ARRINGTON,
JAMES T. HOLITZCLAW, Committee. J. C. B. MITCHELL, M. L. WOODS, December 10, 1858.

SPIES UPON US. On Saturday last, some of our citizens ascertained hat a secret agent of the Government, sent thither for the purpose of embarrassing the emigration to Nicaragua, had been for some days in our midst.— As soon as this was definitely known, preparations were made to drive the gentleman from the town; but, on inquiry at his hotel, it was discovered that he left for Washington about twelve o'clock in the day. Judge Campbell took his departure on the same day. The secret agent-the spy, who was sent to Alabama, in order to defeat an enterprise for the extension slavery, is called Gen. Wilson; and his residence is that hot-bed of Abolitionism-the State of Ohio. Truly, they are determined to fool us to the top of our bent. It is not sufficient that the Collector of Mobile has instructions to refuse a clearance to It is not sufficient that the Collector all vessels and persons suspected of being engaged in effort to carry slavery into Central America; that an intolerant and persecuting Judge calls a Special erm of Court, with a view of exhausting his lect and his influence in the attempt to defeat the enterprise; that a leading member of the bar should be employed to examine and cross-examine witnesses within the sacred precincts of the Grand Jury room, in order to elicit, if possible, some evidence to taint the character of the emigration to Nicaragua. In addition to all this, a spy from Ohio is sent among us, and he is seen sneaking about the wharves and warehouses of the city, to find outsomething con-traband of Abolition interest and Abolition policy.

sacrificed to the base behests of party expediency or the delusive promise of temporary advantage. Organization is indispensable. Men, separate and single-handed, can achieve but little; it is only by associated and well-directed effort that great objects are accomplished. And we solemnly believe that it is only by a union of the true men of the South, in one shape or another, that we can avert a fate the most ignominious that ever befell a people.

As subsidiary to our main object, and as essential at all times and under all circumstances to the preservation of our institutions, we propose by discussion, by the diffusion of information in regard to our condition, and by all other legitimate means, to elesion, by the diffusion of information in regard to our condition, and by all other legitimate means, to elevate Southern sentiment upon the subject of slavery to a still higher standard. We know that the people of the South, as a body, are sound upon this question; yet we need a sentiment that will regard the invasion of our constitutional rights as the invasion of our households—and will recognize the necessity of sustaining slavery not only where its exist-preme Court, adopting the words of the infamous sity of sustaining slavery not only where its existence is put directly in issue, but where it is remotely General Mora, President of Costa Rica—known as concerned. We need a sentiment that, scorning all the murderer of wounded prisoners—should denounce

In furtherance of these objects, we have pledged sadly derelict in their duties to their constituents.

. SATANIC SPIRIT OF CASTE. Extract from a speech recently made by Stephen

Arnold Douglas to the citizens of New Orleans :-When addressing a large crowd of Abolitionists; I was answered that slavery is so great an evil that their consciences will not permit them to be quiet

created equal, and endowed with inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness then stop and say, does not that declaration tell you that all men are equal? And are not negroes men? And are they not equal to white men? And hence, have they not divine right and inalienable privileges? And how can you reduce them to an inferior position of your Southerners quail under that argument .-Shall we give ear to their laration of Independence declared that all men were created free and equal, they had no reference to the represented a slaveholding constituency. It is clear, then, that as such was the fact, the framers of that immortal instrument would have been hypocrites if the phrases alluded to admitted any other construction. Do you believe that these men were such hypocrites to say their negro slaves were their own quals, then hold them as slaves the balance of their

I spurn, as an American citizen, such an imputation on those glorious sages and statesmen. were speaking of white men, of European origin, not of the negro or any other inferior race. This government was made by white men for the benefit white men and their posterity, to be administered by white men, and none others "Tis true we had among us other inferior races incapable of self-govnt, and dependent on us for protection.

It is the law of humanity, the law of civilization, all the world over, that whenever men, or a race of men, show themselves incapable of managing their own affairs, they must consent to be governed by those capable of doing so. On that principle are established charitable institutions for the deaf, the olind, the insane, and other unfortunates. incapable of governing themselves must be governed by others. According to that principle, race, in all ages, and in all parts of the world, have shown themselves incapable of self-govmoral culture and civilization in the Southern States than in any other part of the world.

From these considerations, I arrive at the conclusion that the negro race is inferior, and, I believe, not composed of elements of governing power under the American system of government.

SLAVERY IS MORALLY RIGHT! Extract from the recent message of the Governor of

Florida to the Legislature of that State :-I think the time has arrived when our people should be a unit in sentiment touching the institution of Slavery, not only as to its expediency, but as to its morality; and whatever may faciliate the at-tainment of this end, I think ought to be encouraged by the Legislature. - Not until within the last quarter of a century had the institution of Slavery been made to abide the test of morality laid down in the precepts of the Bible, and until driven to investigation. Southern men were not disposed to go into it. But after having been violently assailed, and their motives, piety and patriotism rathle nounced, some of the great minds of the South bold-ly took up the subject, and in a masterly yet truthful manner demonstrated from the sacred that Slavery, as it exists in the Southern States, is morally right, and ought to be perpetuated. The spirit of investigation thus awakened resulted in a radical revolution of sentiment in the Southern mind upon the morality of the institution, and thousands became its zealous advocates who had previously en-The Collector of this port is a gentleman of hon-or and integrity, and will discharge his official duty, or and integrity, and will discharge his official duty, even though it conflicts with his feelings and his opinions. Mr. Robert H. Smith, the Assistant Counsel of the United States, will fulfill his obligation to his client, no matter how odious they may be, as becomes a conscientious Attorney. Mr. Requier, the U. S. District Attorney, with a good will, probably, has not the natural sugacity for a vigorous and skillful police agent. Judge Campbell, presiding in the U. S. Circuit Court, does not find the Collector, and the Assistant Counsel, and the SELECTIONS.

SLAVERY-ITS EFFECT UPON ST. LOUIS.

With less than one thousand slaves in a population of 150,000 souls, St. Louis might be supposed o have very little interest in the question of emancipation. But not so. So far as Missouri is con-cerned, she has more interest in the question than any other portion of the State. Not only has she most vital commercial interests affected by it, at home, but her progress is materially dependent on the development, wealth and prosperity of the State at large. The interest is material. What the city of New York, with her market, is to the State, and what the State would be without the city, that St. Louis is to Missouri, and that Missouri i would be without St. Louis. For every dollar added to the capital of St. Louis, another dollar is distributed over the State. Markets created, money increased, taxes paid by St. Louis, are all items der in case of Emancipation, and what the country would be required to entrender, she would get back THE ECHO SLAVE CASE...SOUTHERN AUin good measure, by sharing in what the city would gain therefrom.

Every Missourian is justly proud of our busine joyed, it is a question if St. Louis ought not to-day to have been much further advanced than she is.— Seated at the centre of the great central valley, near where its life-veins meet, at about equal disthe Southern gulf and the frozen North, below the point where the cold seriously interferes with labor and business, and above the point which marks the visits of the epidemics of the South, nature evidently selected her location for the great business centre, and seat of the queen city of all the inland country. But, with all our local pride, it cannot be claimed that such is yet St. Louis's position, nor can it be denied that her advantages have been long known. She is not yet the first city of the West. Cincinnati and New Orleans are before her; Chica-Cincinnati and New Orleans are before her; Chicago is close behind her. Nor has her progress been the most rapid; Chicago, for her age, has outstripped her. Other towns and cities in free States have and are doing the same. It may be the growth of Chicago and other places North has not been as healthy; that the capital of Eastern cities has been poured into them on speculation, leaving them greatly dependant on foreign control; a trailroads have given them that impulse which St. Louis is yet mainly to receive the the aunoricity of her location is such as to secure her the ultimate preponderance. All this I believe. But it only goes to show the advantages which freedom gives to places for which nature has done less. That capital should seek them, and railroads first reach them, is the necessary result of free labor enterprise. It is to Cincinnati and New Orleans are before her; Chica- actually refused to indict them, and had assum largely participated in free State trade; that she is vers, disembarking their freight at Charleston. eriority, and boldly avowed free soil sentiments

State cities grow with or rather after the business This tells a tale of public spirit and enterprise which has an important moral. the atmosphere of slavery has never been congenial ment of a slave code in the territories. Northern to the growth of cities. Look along the Atlantic Presidents have so long truckled to the impudent coast for proof; and why should we look for in- and unreasonable demands of the South, that she land commerce to vary in its results from that of has come to regard herself as Supreme Dictator, the sea-board ?

consult and propitiate. She has to shape her sails rich scope of country, which belongs to freedom, whose patronage is all important for her to secure. the most of whose business, on account of its prox- at defiance, and tramples the Constitution beneath imity, she is at all events secure, her eye rests upon her feet? territory almost boundless in extent, just opening up to civilization, which she has marked for her own, and whose business, if her brightest anticipations for her natural position will insure her all she desires and expects from the patronage of the rival States, which are to grow out of the they will be to Missouri. But will it do to trust to She must expect a struggle for the possession as mastery. She will have rival towns and and the mastery. She will have rival towns and cities a plenty in Kansas, in Nebraska, in Iowa, in She is a slaveholding city. They will be free. Slavery is jealous of freedom. Freedom is must expect to encounter in favor of rival interests and against herself. She will have no mean adversaries to contend with. When she looks to the North, and beholds the triumphs which free labor has failed to do, she will understand what reliance Both should warn her of her danger. She must remember, too, that natural advantages. afforded by rivers, are not now of that first imporward their iron arms to embrace that business which St. Louis is now looking to for much of her future

plete success in manufacturing is impossible. St. Louis has made a fair beginning towards success, by discarding slaves, and investing the capital which she has to invest in labor—in the labor of free white men. So far, all well. But something more is necessary. The same cause must be pursued in the regions whence she draws her materials, or she is cripgions whence she draws her materials, or she is crippled in the very beginning of her undertaking.—
The work in all its departments ought to more on uniformly and harmoniously, otherwise confusion and derangement are at all times liable to rise. Unity of sentiment is equally essential, and how can this be expected to exist, if the city adopts free labor, and the same presentially articles are and the and thereby becomes practically anti-slavery, and the country adheres to slave labor, and thus continues

pro-slavery?

But I think I have said enough to establish that, while our proud city has the promise of a golden fu-ture, its realization must be labored for, and labored for in the right way, and that none have reason to take as deep interest in the question of Emancipa-tion in Missouri as the citizens of St. Louis.

DACITY.

The Grand Jury of Columbia, South Carolina, Every Missourian is justly proud of our business reported, on Monday last, that they had found no metropolis, and points to her progress with exultabili against the crew of the captured slaver Echo.

And yet, with the advantages she has entry of the captured slaver Echo.

The Echo, it will be remembered, is the slaver which was caught by a.U.S. Brig, some months since, with a carge of three hundred negroes on board. Her crew, after murdering about half of tance from Eastern and Western mountain chains, test to market. They were captured in the very two thousand miles apart, and from the waters of act, and lodged in Charleston jail, while the negroes them by suffication and starvation, were taking the the Southern gulf and the frozen North, below the were sent back to Africa in the steam frigate Niag-

the necessary result of free labor enterprise. It is to and international treaties may be set aside by a couple of dozen South Carolina jurymen, we may vantages of a free city—although upon slaveholding look to see the re-opening of the piratical traffic in soil—that she is upon the border; that she has its most brazen and atrocious form, by fleets of sla-

herself almost destitute of slaves; that many of her sagacious citizens have discovered the secret of su-same spirit which demanded the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; which clamored for the Atherthat much of her past and present success is attri-butable.

It is a notable fact, that free State cities are gen-erally built in anticipation of business, while slave ty; which caused the Dred Scott decision to be promulgated; which gave success to the English Bill It is equally a fact, that in Congress, and which now calls for the establishment of a slave code in the territories. Northern The situation of St. Louis is peculiar, and I can which are as old as the Government itself. Every safely add, precarious. She has two interests to term, during the last twenty years, that she has consult and propitiate. She has to shape her sails been granted an inch, she has taken an ell. She (and sales) to meet two opposing breezes of public opinion. She is seated upon a slaveholding promShe has failed in nothing, except in forcing the ontory, projecting into and surrounded on three sides English Bill upon the people of Kansas—a failure by free soil, around which the waves of free labor that was due to the fact, that the day upon which and progress are beating with most astonishing strength and rapidity. She looks on one side to the day on which the Missouri election was held, and East—across a narrow belt of water, on a wide and the ruffians of the Missouri border were wanted at home, and could not be in two places at the sam whose patronage is all important for her to secure.—
On two other sides, North and West—after passing over a comparatively narrow range of slave soil, of the most of whose business on account of its north.

What course the general government will pursue in this case remains to be seen. Judging from the the future are to be realized, she must make her own, and if it does, the issue between the North and the and all of it destined to be free soil. It may be that South will be more distinctly presented than it ever sure her all she desires was before. The signs of the times—among which the result of the Echo case is prominent—all point se Territories, for rivals to a direct battle between Freedom and Slavery, and warn us that the contest is near at hand. To our crossed in 1860. We do not see how the struggle can be longer delayed, and the South might as well understand, first as last, that the North is ready for b. Slavery is jealous of freedom. Freedom is her. We are not among those who are afraid of the bugbear 'Disunion.' To all intents and purposes, nkees are untiring. All that men can do with the North and the South are already sundered. No Yankees are untiring. All that men can do with money, with labor and with mind, upon a soil where all can be employed to the very best advantage, she more effectual than it now is.—Syracuse Journal.

A slave that can hoe is excellent. A slave that can sow is delightful. A slave that can reap is adwhat weapons freedom will arm the foe. When mirable. A slave that can gather into barns is a she turns to the South, and beholds what slave labor treasure. A slave that will not run away is indeed she can repose upon the resources which slavery can from the cat and the paddle up to the vendition his wife and children, is an Abrahamic model. Here one would suppose the catalogue of slavist virtues might end, unless we added to it that dubitance they once were, but have become secondary. ous virtue of fecundity, upon which decency will Science has almost vanquished nature. Railroads, not permit us to dilate. But what will our readers in nearly all respects, more than supply the places say to a Slave figuring in the light of an Inventor? of rivers. Folly aware of this, Chicago, Keokuk, Of an Inventor of 'a useful agricultural machine'? Burlington, and Dubuque are busy stretching west- Of a 'machine' so useful that it promises to be ofitable? And what will our readers think of the St. Louis is now looking to for much of her future botherations, dilemmas, obfuscations, and general dependence. Rivals still farther westward will redependence. Rivals still farther westward will repeat the same policy. In this contest, would the absence of all prejudice on the slavery question be of no account to St. Louis? Would not having but one interest to serve and propitiate, instead of two, be of some advantage? Would not emancipation in Missouri, in few words, be St. Louis's strongest lever of success?

In another was investigat served the question of the Patent Office when a Chattel to the Pate In another very important respect, the question of emancipation becomes quite as vital to the interests of St. Louis. She aims to be a manufacturing city. Nature has surrounded her with the materials.—Much of her prosperity depends upon her success in this particular. If she succeeds in this, she has a home reliance, and can live and prosper, although much of her foreign trade might be cut off.

I have shown what the history of the whole country proves, that in a slave labor community, com-

or its business, and pointedly declined to issue any Letters Patent whatever, thereby establishing it as a fixed fact that no 'nigger' could invent anything. In this way was the negro of Mr. Oscar J. E. Stewart, who had blundered upon 'a useful agricultural machine,' treated. Oscar J. E. Stewart could not stand this. Oscar J. E. Stewart considered that he had a right not marrly to the brains but to whate had a right not merely to the brains, but to what-over came out of the brains of his private and per-sonal nigger. So Oscar J. E. Stewart petitioned the Senate that, if the Patent Office would not, could not, or should not, issue a patent to his ingenious nigger,' it might be compelled to issue the patent to him. The petition was received, and the report says that it was appropriately referred. We have tried pretty hard to make out what an appropriate reference would be. Was it to the Committee on Agriculture? Or to the Committee on Claims? to the Committee on Ways and means? We shall watch this case for Mr. Oscar J. E. Stewart, and he shall have the benefit of our assistance. He shall have the hard cash for his 'nigger's' brain shall have the hard cash for his 'nigger's' brain work as well as for his 'nigger's' handicraftiness, and much good may it do him.—New York Tribune.

DEMOCRATIC PIETY.

The Barnstable Patriot hates anti-slavery people as the devil is supposed to hate holy water, and consequently is out with a flaming appeal to the sectarian prejudices of many good people against the peculiar notions of Garrison, Parker and Phillips. Now Parker is not half so great an 'infidel' to the Now Parker is not half so great an 'infidel' to the reception of all Christianizing influences as Mr. S. B. Phinney is. Parker gave Ellen Crafts a Bible, when he married her, for her spiritual guide, while at the same time he put a pistol into the hands of Henry Box Brown, to protect him from the grasp of the slave-hunter. Mr. Phinney, on the contrary, supports a party who uphold a system making it criminal to teach black children how to read the Bible. What is an 'infidel'? It is this, according to the popular estimation: 'I believe certain Bible. What is an 'infidel'? It is this, according to the popular estimation: 'I believe certain doctrines: If you deny them, you are an infidel.' Now Parker denies a good deal that most people firmly believe: hence he is called an infidel. On the other hand, Parker believes a good deal that most other people deny: hence he calls them infidels to his belief! And so each party is 'infidel' to the other. That is all this cry of infidelity amounts to. Mr. Garrison is a practical Chrisamounts to. Mr. Garrison is a practical Christian—the trouble is, he believes in imitating the Savior so closely, that it is difficult for people to Savior so closely, that it is difficult for people to follow him—hence a cheap way of getting over the difficulty is to cry 'infidel.' As to Mr. Phillips, he is a member of the strict Orthodox suclety. He belians the Ct.—to should make war against the control of the find and all unrighteousness. His brethren do not find it for their interest to keep up with him, so they sometimes call him 'infidel,' though a purer-hearted man does not live. ed man does not live.

It is very common for one Christian sect to call another infidel—the Turks call all Christians 'infidels'—but it amounts to nothing. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.'—Provincetown Mirror.

SECONDING THE MOTION.

The Democratic papers of the country are already heartily seconding the fillibustering motion of President Buchanan, as set forth in his late message. Away on the prairies of Illinois and Wisconsin, where they ought to love freedom too well to join in or approve any such piratical scheme for the extension of slavery, the Democrats are ready for the work. Thus the Madison Argus and Democrat says: 'The necessity of acquiring Cuba has been ade more manifest, year by year, since the subject was first brought to the attention of the country. The U. States could well afford to pay \$200,000,000 for the island.' This snug little sum the Democrat thinks can be paid, and we shall be all the richer Such sort of Democratic economy is just on a par with that Democratic love of liberty which holds slaves, trafficks in slaves, extends slaveholding territory, and justifies such villanies from the Constitution, the Bible, the ledger, or whatever is thought to be most sacred in the eyes of unprin-

cipled party and power.

This unscrupulous Wisconsin Democrat (a good sample of its type all over the nation) thinks the President 'sound,' too, on the Mexican question. Our only course is to take security from Mexico for what her citizens owe us while it is within our reach. Mexico has plenty of land. Slaveholders want it, the government can steal it, and the De-mocracy is willing and ready to aid in the piracy. So, what with stealing Mexico and buying Cuba, the slaveholders are in fine feather with their prospects .- Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MR. CRITTENDEN IN NEW YORK.

Senator Crittenden, from Kentucky, stopped awnie in New York on his way to Washington, and being waited upon by a party of Silver Gray Whigs and Know-Nothings, made a patriotic speech, in which he revealed his anxiety to be President of the United States Leaves and the United States Leaves and the United States Leaves Leave while in New York on his way to the United States by vehemently protesting that he was not a candidate. His self-abnegation and love of country were proclaimed with Pecksniffian unction. His anxiety to restore the Government to its pristine purity was most touching. And how did he purpose to do it? Why, by putting down the anti-slavery agitation, of course, Hear him:

You need not ask my counsel as to what is necessary to be done. It is true that this irritation should cease; that people should pause and take breath; that parties should see what way they are drifting. What is the result of all this agitation—I will not mention its name? I am sick of this negro question—sick to the very heart, and I would to God that we could go back to the days when our forefathers lived together in peace and harmony. What is the result of this agitation? A united people divided, and a sectional line almost severing the Union. And with that sectional line comes sectional strife, and sectional enmitties of the bitterest character, that must ultimately end in disaster to the Union, unless her patriotic and conservative some come to the rescue, and calm the trou-

Mr. Crittenden would stop this dreadful agitation. not by removing the cause, but by making the Northern people so indifferent to the crime of slavery that they shall not care to make any protest against it. this idea of 'primitive simplicity and virtue' is, after all, a state of moral rottenness, in which the people shall care nothing for the wrongs of millions of their fellow-creatures or for the principles of human liberty'—New York A. S. Stenderd liberty!-New York A. S. Standard.

THE SLAVE TRADE RESUMED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Notwithstanding the act prohibiting the sale of slaves in the District of Columbia, a disgraceful auction scene of this character has recently been witnessed in Washington. Some days ago, an advertisement appeared in the National Intellig stating that, on a certain day, ten slaves would be sold at auction, in front of the City Jail. But in consequence of the stir made by the announcement, the sale took place within the walls of the jail. This jail, with the ground on which it stands, is Federal property. Each chattel, as it was offered for sale, Slavery Bugle.

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gered so long that the poor woman, from fatigue and excitement, sank exhausted to the ground. There were quite a large number of persons present at the sale, and though efforts were made to pre vent the attendance of any but bona fide purcha there were some who came from pure curiosity to see the modus operandi of a slave auction. Let see the modus operandi of a sl these who imagine that the slave trade is abolished in the District think of this fact, and remembe that the slaves were brought up from a Maryland estate to be sold in the National Metropolis.—Anti-

SCANDALOUS USE OF THE WASHINGTON JAIL. The following advertisement appeared in The Star, recently:

By A. Green, Auctioneer. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—I will, in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court for the District of Columbia, sell at public auction, on Friday next, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, a. m., in front of the jail, to the

highest bidder, for cash, viz:
One negro woman and three children, one negro woman and three likely boys from 14 to 19 years of age. ABSALOM A. HALL, 'Administrator of Jacob Hall.'

We neglected to attend the sale, but we have witnessed enough of such scenes to satisfy us that the exposure of two mothers and their offspring upon the auction-block, must have afforded rare fun to the auction-block, must have afforded rare the traffickers in human flesh. The anguish of the heart-broken mother at the thought of separation from her little ones, the vague terrors of the chil dren, and the enforced silence of the aggrieved but indignant father, was a spectacle to put fiends in good humor.

But we quete the advertisement in order to draw attention to the use which is made of the Washington jail. This jail is built by the United States Gov ernment. The money which it cost came, for the most part, out of the pockets of the people of the North, who have abolished or excluded Slavery from their territories, and who wish, as far as practice ble, to wash their hands of it. But even if the case were otherwise, and supposing that all the States of the Union were slaveholding, what right have pri vate individuals to use the common jail as a ware house for their human merchandize? A mule-driv er would not be permitted to stable his mules in th Federal jail; a wheat-grower would not be permit ted to make a barn of it; then, where do slaveholder get his authority for using it as a slavepen? Is property in Slaves so much more sacred than property in mules, or property in wheat, that it should be entitled to this extraordinary privilege? -National Fra.

#### From the Ashtabuta Sentinel. THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Horace GREELEY & 'Co:, the proprietors of this well-known paper, have issued a circular addressed to "Earnest Républicans," asking for an extended circulation, and giving as a reason why such extend-ed patronage should be bestowed upon them, that they wish to influence, in advance, the election of 1860. Now we would say a word to earnest Republicans on this subject also, and ask them to inquire claims thus arrogantly set up, for further extended circulation and increased influence over the minds of the people of the West. The Tribune has been circulated all over the Western and Northern States, in a ruinous competition with the local press—especially that portion of it supporting Re-publican principles—and has not only injured their circulation, but overshadowed their political influence. That local press has pursued the most liberal and self-sacrificing course of advertising and puffing towards the *Tribune*, because it was deemed an efficient means of disseminating free principles. Its policy was usually right, and it has generally used the great advantage of its wide circulation for the promotion of Republicanism. We now find it pre-suming upon this widely extended influence to dictate to the Republicans an abandonment of their cause, and offering to dicker them off to their ene-Republican press, we have recommended and encouraged it. But this recommended and solved us from any custom obligation of the king; and a solved us from not hesitate to warn our readers that they bestow their patronage upon a most unworthy object, and are most egregiously sold, when they subscribe for the New York Tribune, with any view of promoting the cause of Republicanism: We make no objection to any one's taking it. That is their right. But it is our duty to tell them not to trust it. We do not fear that intelligent Republicans will be deceived by it; but there are those who are inclined to come into the support of our cause, who, on seeing what the Tribune advocates, will be misled as to what Republicanism is, or dismiss any idea of uniting with us, r disgust at what the paper will represent We therefore say to our friends, look at the Tribune, and see what it is, and proposes, before you recommend it to others. Those who are ready to disband the Republican party, and give up the anti-davery struggle, will be well suited with it.

It is just the paper they want. It would suit the Fillmore men of 1856, well; but its plans and schemes of truck and dicker for mere success, and its shameless proposition to set all principle aside, in the contest of 1860, are things only to excite the indignation and contempt of every live Republican.

We will not not merely denounce the Tribune, but we quote from its columns, that the reader may see and judge how justly we condemn its course. On the 4th page of the Weekly Tribune of the 18th, is an editorial article in which the Tribune responds to a proposition of the Louisville Journal, for uniting all the Opposition in 1860, which is to adopt some-thing like the Fillmore plan of 1856. The Tribune thinks that might be a little more than the Republicans would be willing to concede. But the editor

Let us state on our part, what we think the Republicans would generally be willing to concede, for the sake of harmonizing and securing triumph to the

Opposition.

We propose that the Republicans, as the larger section of the Opposition, be permitted to name one of their number for President, to be sustained by the of their number for President, to be sustained by the entire Opposition, while the American and National Whigs propose the Vice President. The ticket thus formed shall be supported by the entire Opposition, each party and each State making its own platform, and none being committed to any but his own doctrines or propositions, and the United Opposition to be designated "Republican," "American," "Union," "People's Party," or whatever else its voters in any locality may choose.

We suggest this first, because it is the basis on which the late beneficent triumph in Pennsylvania was achieved. There the Opposition was heartily combined on a negative platform and a union ticket, headed by John M. Read, who was notoriously a Reheaded by John M. Read, who was notoriously a Republican pure and simple, and a very earnest one.—
The Tariff question was a powerful element in the canvass; but nobody pretended that Mr. Read was personally a better Protectionist than his opponent, Judge Porter. In the North and West, the Opposi-Judge Porter. In the North and West, the Opposi-tion tickets were generally designated Republican; in the South and East, they were known as "Peo-ple's:" but the name was of no consequence. Suf-nce it that the State was carried throughout, by ma-Orities ranging from Twenty to Forty Thousand. The next Presidential election may be carried as sweeping-ly and in the same manner. Why not?

ly and in the same manner. Why not?

But suppose this fair and conciliatory proposition prove unacceptable, we suggest another, which would be heartily acceptable to us, and which, if satisfactory be heartily acceptable to us, and which, if satisfactory to the other wing of the Opposition, we would hearti-ly urge upon the acceptance of the Republican party

-namely:

'Let the other wing of the Opposition name the
President, conceding the Vice President to the Republicans, with this single condition, agreed to on all publicans, with this single condition, agreed to on an hands and proclaimed to the public, that the Adminis-tration thus formed shall do all in its power to confine

tration thus formed shall do all in its power to confine planery within the limits of the existing Slape States.

Is this asking too much? Consider that we propose no party Shibboleth, no profession of faith. We not fer no warfare upon any States or their rights—no assent to a Républican creed, but simply the exercise of whatever power the President may have to keep the Territories—as Jefferson proposed and Washington approved—sacred to free labor everinger.

Is there, then, a sincere desire on the part of the Americans and Old-line Whigs for a union and consequent triumph of the Opposition? Their response to the above suggestions will go far to determine this question.

Now we ask any living Republican, especially he be an old anti-slavery man-what he thinks o this? Here is a direct offer to sell out. We will

be no profession of faith or party Shibboleth—no as- fetings from angry waves and adverse winds? for sent to the Republican creed??

was authorized to make the offer. Well, there are a few thousand Republicans in each State, perhaps a hundred thousand or so, who have a way of their own about this, and will not wait for the response; nor will they ask Mr. Greener whether it suits his And wouldn't the thing work beautifully too!

Fancy the Opposition in the Southern States swearing that they were the only true friends of Slavery, and their moderate men imploring us not to distract the Opposition by our anti-slavery speeches and papers, the dough-faces in the North acquiescing and agreeing not to agitate, while the locofocos would be jeering us, for a set of gagged. be jeering us, for a set of gagged, cowardly dogs, that dare not even whine when whipped into quiet. Oh! what a figure we should cut in the eyes of honest men !-- the few whose pity would reach us be-yond the contempt we would merit, and with which an 'earnest Republican' ought to view us! Are any of the Old Anti-Slavery guard, who stood by the cause when it was martyrdom to do so, any they felt that 30,000 votes for liberty were worth casting into the face of the tyrant, ready for this? We wait for 'their response which will go far to de-

The New York Tribune has justly earned a right to be called the Tinker instead of the Tribune, as its energies have been for a long time mainly employed in tinkering up a party whose great purpose shall be to overthrow the present democracy, and whose great merit shall finally be that it has overthrown it. Its intense zeal in this respect with reference to a State ticket in New York, is not forgotten. Fortu nately, it was not successful, and as a consequence, an out-and-out thoroughly Republican administration was chosen. It was more successful in several of the congressional districts, having accomplished by the aid of Republican votes the election of some half-dozen Congressmen who will probably be found among our most virulent enemies when a crisis arit has now turned its attention to tinkering on a chanan. First it says:

termine this question.

· We propose that the Republicans, as the larger tire Opposition, while the American and National Whigs propose the Vice-President.'

Or second, the Republicans not being permitted to name the Presidential candidate, it proposes to

Let the other wing of the Opposition name the President, conceding the Vice President to the Republicans, with this single condition, agreed to on all hands and proclaimed to the public, that the administration thus formed shall do all in its power to confine Slavery within the limits of the existing Slave States.'

And then, as if trembling lest the Republicans which in 1856 carried Maryland, and has been growing weaker ever since, it says, 'Is this asking too much?' Is the Tribune clear demented? Has it a union between the incongruous elements of Re-publicanism and Americanism was absolutely necessary to success. It was not successful in patching up such a union, and the result proved that the great body of the Americans did not want any union. They were Republicans, and were willing to support blican candidate without concession, and did Why so, and elected him by a handsome majority. is this not palpably and plainly the best plan for the future? Let the Republican party nominate Repub lican candidates. All Republicans will support such The policy of the Tribune is ridiculous, and would prove fatal. To conciliate the contemptible faction which has pot principle enough to be Republican, nor courage enough to be any thing else, it proposes to sacrifice, as it inevitably would, the whole west, and we believe its own State beside. Will the philosophics of the monsense?—Milwaukee Democrat.

# IS IT ACCOMPLISHED?

The New York Times, whose editor wrote the address to the people of the United States upon the During some further conversation the captain remark-organization of the Republican party, now says that ed that he had made up his mind to blow the nigfulfilled—Kansas is saved to Free White Labor—the ger's ' brains out, if any one came on board to molest people are very generally settling down upon the rational basis of Popular Sovereignty for the Terria a nigger.' Judge Russell remarked that he would be tories, and as all interference with actual slavery in little better off by returning to the South, as it was a the States would be horrid and shocking, all further hanging offence here to shoot a white man. agitation should be suppressed and amicable feelings Captain didn't continue the conversation, and the between the North and South be cultivated! The Times is one of the influential organs of the Repub party soon left. lican party! Behold now the culmination of this trashy, compromising policy! Where else should it end but in hideous popular sovereignty—blank pro-slaveryism? And how inevitable this conclusions of the colored man escaped, as alleged, upon a plank, during which he suffered no little in the water, his hands and feet having been frozen. On reaching pro-slaveryism? And how inevitable this conclusions on the colored man escaped, as alleged, upon a plank, during which he suffered no little in the water, his hands and feet having been frozen. On reaching shore, he was well cared for by his friends. The nesion of the Times! What substantial issue can a party have with slavery while positively disclaiming wish to disturb or interfere with such slavery How very ludicrous and ridiculous the idea-if one pondering upon the warmth of his own reception when will but stop to think of it—waging war with some-thing that we would not interfere with! fighting something that would shock us to see meddled with! Is it not time for this skirmish with shadows to cease? How long shall pro-slavery leaders and demagogues, like Henry J. Raymond of the Times and the like, lead astray and befool the anti-slavery masses? No doubt that hosts of good, ever-hopeful anti-slavery men, delighted with the growth and local successes of the Republican party, have been local successes of the Republican party, have been anticipating that the good work was at last about being accomplished, that victory over slavery was even at the doors, that a great, long wished for triumph was soon to be ours. But Raymond—the leader Raymond, says that the programme is filled out and the work is done! Done, and not a shackle. broken! Done, and not one poor bleeding bondman bleeds a drep the less! Done, and the slave power constantly growing in strength—constantly doing its terrible work of death and destruction!

The conflict is between Freedom and Slavery. The one or the other must be exterminated in this nation. The wisest statesmen the country has produced, from Jefferson to Seward, have declared truth. The one constantly does and must interwith the other. We fear to be 'radical when we have the most radical of foes to contend Against such a foe, no opposition but that of The work of the abolition is of the slightest avail. pro-slavery party is to abolish Freedom. So it should be the work of the anti-slavery party to abolish slavery .- True American.

In looking over a copy of the Geary City (Kansas) Era, published in June last, we observe the following editorial article, which, on account of its just and manly spirit, we transfer to our columns with

### great pleasure. FREEDOM!

In another column will be found the resolutions adopted at the Free State Convention held at Troy last Saturday. If those resolutions are to be considered hereafter as embodying the sentiments and ed men. While at Holmes's Hole Capt. B. went forming the platform of the Free State party, the ashore and purchased a pair of irons to keep the slave junior editor cannot longer act with that party, excepting so far as its efforts are for the prevention of the establishment of slavery in Kansas, as the word slavery is popularly construed. We are opposed to the principle of slavery, as well as the institution, second resolution of the him to enjoy it. three is as decidedly pro-slavery, to our mind, as any one ever adopted in a Southern convention. For is it not practically denying the humanity of the Negro, yea, placing him below the level of the brute creation, to forbid him coming within the limits of the new State of Kansas, on which thousands of dolthe new State of Kansas, on which thousands of dollars, and thousands of human lives have been spent and sacrificed, for the now empty word, Freedom? The speechless brute can go where he chooses, but the Negro, a human being, because he has a darker skin than his aristocratic white brother, must be designed from entering the State, or if he is in, from barried from entering the State, or if he is in, from having a value in saving what laws shall be made for having a voice in saying what laws shall be made for his the through the months from his arduous and him to live under. Is this Freedom? If it is, then the world has as yet but seen the sunny side of slatery! Was it for this that the once glorious Free State party was organized? for this that noble men

Then notice the areacity of the thing, as exhibited in the last paragraph. 'Their response will go far to determine this question,' as if Mr. Greener Freedom for the white man, but Slavery for him Freedom for the white man, but Slavery for him whom Nature has seen fit to clothe in darker ain! We can see the aristocratic man who wrote that second resolution, struggling in the deep water in which be unexpectedly finds himself, imagining him-self to be as big a fish as any in the water, but we can see him only as a poor Wrigly-ng worm

The 'junior editor' of the Era is EARL MARRIE. The following is the odious resolution which elicits his merited rebuke, and which was offered by Mr. Wrigly, of Doniphan :-

Resolved. That we are in favor now, as heretofore of excluding the negro race by law from Kansas soil, and are in favor of making Kansas a free white State for free white inhabitants.

# Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 31, 1858.

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

### ESCAPE OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE FROM . VESSEL IN BOSTON HARBOR.

The city was not a little electrified vesterday.rives, and for whose vagaries the Republicans will be says the Boston Atlas & Bee of Wednesday morning. responsible. The State contest having been settled, hearing that a fugitive slave had made good his escape and was on his way to that land of freedom-Canada. national scale. It suggests two foundations on which it thinks a party could be cobbled up, that would keep its legs long enough to overthrow Bu- Purrington arrived at this port from Wilmington, N. C., on Monday. While lying in the Narrows, Sunday night, a negro slave had secreted himself on board section of the Opposition, be permitted to name one of the ship, and was not discovered until some way on their number for President, to be sustained by the enthe passage. Upon finding him on board, the captain determined to carry him back, and spent about a week in attempting to beat into Wilmington again. Head winds prevented him from returning to that port, and he next tried to put into Norfolk, Virginia.

He was also prevented from reaching there by head winds, and accordingly sailed for Boston, his destination. The vessel experienced a hard passage, and last week was obliged to put into Holmes Hole, where she lay several days weather bound. While she was lying there, the Captain sent information to the owners in have not conceded enough to this wonderful party this city Messrs. Adams & Williams, that the fugitive was on board, and expressed his determination to send the slave back, adding in effect that he would shoot become a monomaniae on the subject of tinkering and cobble-house parties? We should suppose its him away, or the negro himself if necessary. The the first man who came on board the vessel to help late experience in New York would have been of some fact of a freedom lover being on board soon spread use to it. There it started with the proposition that abroad in our city, and parties immediately interested themselves in behalf of the fugitive. A writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Russell of the Police Court, and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Francis O. Irish, and at 6 o'clock, Monday evening, Mr. Irish, accompanied by Judge Russell, together with about a dozen of the Judge's friends and a posse of harbor policemen, proceeded down the harbor on board the William Purrington, which was lying near Lovell's Island, for the purpose of removing the slave. candidates, and if there are not enough Republicans. The party was also accompanied by one of the owners in the country to elect the ticket, let it be defeated. of the vessel, who went down for the purpose of restraining the captain from any acts of violence.

They made known their errand to Captain-Bryant who gave attentive ear. He replied that there was no runaway 'nigger' on board his vessel, but that a nigger' was found stowed away after feaving Richday last, when he was suddenly missing, soon after coming to anchor in the Narrows. The captain presumed the fellow swam ashore with the aid of a plank, which was also missing from the deck of the vessel.

The colored man escaped, as alleged, upon a plank during which he suffered no little in the water, his cessary preparations having been made, he proceeded to Canada. In the mean time the captain is no doubt he goes South. According to the mate of the brig, the vessel left the river on the 4th inst., and on the morning of the 6th, during the mate's watch, a negro wa found stowed away in the steward's pantry. He was ordered out, and asked where he came from, and to whom he belonged. He replied that his name was Philip Smith, and that he belonged to the widow Smith. He said he had been on board the vessel ter days when discovered, having visited the brig when she was loading in the river, and hid himself in the pantry on board. The mate immediately told Captain Bryant of the presence of the slave, when the captain gave orders for the vessel to return and land the ne gro. They bore up for Norfolk with a S. W. wine and had got within five miles of that port, when the wind changed to N., and blew a gale which drove the vessel far out to sea.

After being knocked about in the gale for three days, it moderated, and they again bore up for the southern coast, and made Cape Charles, but could not reach Norfolk on account of the head wind. Although the captain was very desirous to land the negro, as he wished to escape being made amenable to the laws of North Carolina in carrying away a fugitive slave, yet he was compelled by head winds and a scarcity of provisions, to relinquish his object, and accordingly put away for Boston. The vessel arrived off this harbor Sunday night, and while coming up she went ashore on Lovell's Island. While the vessel was ashore, and before sunrise, the slave jumped for the land, and before he was missed, he had made good his escape from the island, by hailing a passing sloop, which took him on board and brought him up to the city. The trip was both vexatious and expensive. Instead of a week, the vessel was twenty days on the passage, which increased her expenses about \$200. The crew of the vessel was made up entirely of color

safely. telligent, and has a love for liberty that will enable

MAY THEY HAVE A PROSPEROUS VOYAGE!-Amor beloved and tried friend, and earliest of coadjutors take one officer, and they—(that is, in any group of odds and ends)—may take the other—for the sake of and fearless women came amidst dangers and hard-success—either way, as may suit best. There is to

### NOTICE TO INDIGENT PERSONS. TWO DOLLARS AN HOUR!

We clip the following item from the Evangelist of the 2d inst. In it, the rule which has always been given in the exhortations of revivalists, and the publications of the Tract Society, for the acquisition o loaves of bread, legs of mutton, shirts and pantaloons, blankets and overcoats, is directly applied to the acquisition of money :-

A SPREDY ANSWER. The Observer makes the following statement: 'A few days ago, Mr. L., a missionary laboring in this city among the Jews, received five dollars to be given to a certain poor man whose case had come to his knowledge; the poor man is a minister of the gospel, but reduced to great distress. Mr. L. found him in Amos street, in a state f much suffering, and handed him the money. The of much sunering, and nanded nin the motion.

poor man was amazed and speechless, for a few moments, but reaching to a little book, he took it up, and opened to a record he is accustomed to make of particular exercises of his mind, a sort of journal, particular exercises of his mind, a sort of journal, and showed Mr. L.— what he had written that very morning, viz., 'Spent two and a half hours in earnest prayer for free dollars.' 'And now,' said he, 'here it is, the Lord has sent it.' In the morning he prayed, at night he received." The people who give credit to the numerous

and Observer, and in the book lately published by the editor of the latter paper, called 'The Power of Prayer,' may now be expected to buy little blank books, and open debt and credit accounts with the Hearer of prayer. Very few business transactions pay so well as the one above-mentioned. Although those who employ large numbers of workmen, and obtain a profit upon the labor of each, may grow rich faster, there are few persons whose individual efforts, even confined within the ten hour system, can gain twenty dollars a day, promptly paid at evening. Indeed, the terms in which Rev. Irenaus Prime speaks (Observer, Dec. 2d,) of his collection of answers to prayer above-mentioned, seem to authorize the expectation that this work also can be performed by deputy: in which case the price of pious negroes at the South will probably rise to a very high figure. Unbelieving slaves may continue to work upon cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco; but those who have faith can be set about a far and to toil that another may reap the fruits. The law master. And, equally of course, the pious slave (hav- requests its mother to singing been taught that his master holds him by authority derived from God) will use his faith as readily as his hoe to produce five dollars, or any other sum which his master may command. Irenœus positively assures us that 'the Lord will give his praying people whatsoever they ask in faith.' . And Irenœus has contended too long and too strenuously for the rights of his dear slaveholding brethren to deny them this amount of patriarchal privilege. Accordingly, five dollars may henceforth be considered an appropriate object of prayer by the faithful, South as well as North; and a prompt remittance of the sum prayed for may be expected with the same confidence, and from the same quarter, as the capsizing of a sail-boat, the up-blowing of a steam-boat, or the smashing of a rail-road car, in which a Sabbath-breaker takes pas-

Although Ireneus, and the priestly and Levitical writers of such books and articles as we have mentioned, deserve nothing better than contempt and ridicule, we may properly call upon the honest and earthings :-

1. Even the heathen who wrote the fable of Hercules and the wagoner could see and teach that we probably fictitious, as nineteen-twentieths of such prayer to these purposes is to misuse and desecrate it! they may expect the supply of their material wants in answer to prayer, without work-and, moreover, may expect that any particular item of their material wants which they may designate in believing prayer (as five dollars, a ton of coal, or a double-milled blanket) shall be promptly furnished them-is to practise upon them an infamous imposition. Yet such is the lesson inculcated by the Observer and Evangelist in the paragraph above quoted; and revivalists generally, and the manufacturers generally of that class of pious books which 'Irenaus' has just given to the public, mislead their pupils in the same direction, if not to the same extent.

2. To pray for such things as these, holding the idea, and making the claim, that believing prayer is for, is deliberately to undertake the supervision of that perfect love, guided by perfect wisdom, which is already directing and controlling our affairs. The story of the parson who, after making various suggestions to the Infinite Father of what ought to be done, added, as the conclusion of his prayer- We do not presume to dictate, O Lord, but merely to advise'is fairly surpassed by that representative of the dark recommends that men should dictate to God as well as advise Him. The true reverence, the true piety, the true conformity of ourselves to God's will would lead us rather to feel assured that His arrang for us are already what they should be in the Repartments which are beyond our control, and to co the remainder of our affairs-the departments which he has put into our hands by giving us powers suited to manage them-by working, and not by begging .-C. K. W.

AN EXTRA NUMBER. In consequence of the present year having come in on Friday, and also terminbe glad to start with a reinforcement of new subscribduce persons in their locality to subscribe for it?

PORTRAIT OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON. We referred. admirably engraved and highly satisfactory lithographic portrait of Mr. Emersop, just published by C. H. Brainard, 289 Washington Street, Masury's Photographic Gallery. We again call the attention of the numerous admirers of this deep thinker to this portrait, believing they will be gratified to procure it. Price \$1.00.

PLEDGES to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, made in January last, for previously to that time, are now due. Their early payment requested, and may be made to SAMUEL PHILBRICK Treasurer, or to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent, 21 Oornhill, Boston.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HANDROOK OF STANDARD OR AMERICAN PRO-NOGRAPHY. In Five Parts. By ANDREW J. GRA-HAM, Conductor of the Phonetic Academy, New York; and Author of 'Brief Longhand,' 'A System for the Rapid Expression of Numbers, etc. New York: Andrew J. Graham, Phonetic Depot, 80 Madison street. pp. 866. Price, \$1.00. The author of this work is a widely-known and

ery skilful Phonographic Reporter and Teacher, who has embodied in it the fruits of a careful and thorough investigation of the principles on which Phonotopy and Phonography are based, and of many years experience as a reporter. We regard it as by far the most complete and comprehensive work on these subjects that has yet been published. The five parts into which it is divided are-1. An Introduction to Phonotopy and Phonography. 2. The Compendium of Standard Phonography. 3. Phonographic Reading Exercises. 4. Phonographic Writing Exercises. 5. The Phonographic Orthographer; an Expositor of Principles for the Ascertainment of the best Phonographic Outlines. The matter embraced in these several parts is presented in a clear and intellistatements of this sort, made in the Evangelist gible form, and with a careful adherence to scientific principles. The student of Phonography will find in them all that he needs, so far as any book can give it, to perfect himself in the art; while to the advanced writer, and even to the experienced reporter, the information and suggestion with regard to the best methods of attaining speed and legibility of writing will be found to be of great service. 'There is nothing without labor,' and the art of reporting, like any other valuable art, is not learned in a day nor a month but, by the aid of this book, with time and patience,which, the Eastern proverb says, 'turn the mulber ry leaf into satin,'-the student may hope to attain degree of skill that will abundantly repay him for his efforts. To all interested in the subject, we heartily commend this volume.-Y.

THE FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC FOR 1859. This Almanac is published by the American Tract Society at New York, and is unexceptionable in regard to its typographical execution and pictorial illustrations. more profitable employment. The laws of slavery un- Of course, its pages are filled with those abstract and doubtedly allow the godliness of a slave, as well as sentimental pious homilies, which may be published any other of his qualities, to be worked up into great as inoffensively and safely in New Orleans as in New gain for his master. The Supreme Court of North York; and, of course, there is not a word to be found Carolina declared (in 1829) not only that the end of in it whereby even the existence of slavery in this slavery was the profit of the master, but that the slave country is hinted at. What is it to the American was doomed, in his own person and his posterity, to Tract Society, if a vast system of organized robbery. live without the capacity to make any thing his own, pollution, barbarity, and all-conceivable injustice and wrong, exists at the South, and demands universal of South Carolina says that slaves shall be adjudged acquiescence and support? Are not its victims inigin law to be chattels personal in the hands of their gers'? And what rights have they, which such a owners to all intents, constructions and purposes what- Society is bound to recognize or respect? And are soever. And the law of Louisiana says that the slave not the floggers of women, and the traffickers in fecan do nothing, possess nothing, nor acquire anything male virtue, and the plunderers of cradles, and the but what must belong to his master! Of course, the destroyers of the marriage institution, and the specufaith of the slave, and its fruits, belong to his master ! lators in human flesh, excellent 'evangelical' Chris-Of course, the prayers of the slave, and his prayers tians, and do they not help to sustain the Tract Socifor any specified object, may be commanded by his ety with the price of blood? On page 20, a little child

· Shall Jesus bear the cross alone, And all the world go free? No; there's a cross for every one, And there's a cross for me

And there's a cross, too, for the American Track Society-it is to sympathize with the enslaved, and enforce the divine command upon the consciences of the enslavers, 'Undo the heavy burdens, and break every yoke,' [leave not one unbroken]—but the Society is governed by such a mercenary, cowardly, strain-outa-gnat-and-swallow-a-camel spirit, that it will not even look at the cross, except to trample upon it. On page 28, the ' lion-like Luther ' is eulogized for

his moral heroism in posting upon the door of the Castle church, at Wittemberg, on All-Saints'-day, Oct. 31, 1517, his famous ninety-five theses against indulgences.' What has the craven Tract Society gences' of Rome! What are they, even as described and exaggerated by the most rabid dissenter, compared with the profligate and brutal ' indulgences' granted nest people whom they are misleading in regard to the by the slave system, in reproof of which the Tract Sofunction of prayer to take serious note of these two clety voted to say nothing? Out upon such hypocrisy! On page 34, 'a gentleman' [name not given, and

should do for ourselves the things which God has stories are relates when and where he-what? degiven us the power to do, and not lazily leave the tools frauded his neighbor, acted the pickpocket, hardened heathen could see that it would be a perversion and but-took 'his first plate of chowder'! He went an abuse of prayer for a carpenter to pray for a house from the country to the city, (then a young man,) and instead of building one, or for a farmer to pray for a crop one Sunday was persuaded to go down the harbor on instead of ploughing, sowing and reaping! To apply a pleasure-excursion. 'A lovely day it was-a day inviting people, especially poor clerks scho had been pent To teach men and women who are honestly and ear- up in close counting-rooms, to air and exercise outside nestly asking what God would have them to do, that the city.' But, though all Nature thus held out its beautiful attractions, it was the first day of the week; and for 'the poor clerks,' and others similarly 'pent up,' six days out of seven, to think of getting a little fresh air and exercise on that day outside the city. -was it not a flagrant sin, well-calculated to destroy their souls, though it might prove the life of their bodies? But this anonymous story-teller says that he yielded to the temptation, jumped into the boat, and went down the harbor. 'The church bells grev fainter and fainter '-a very natural effect of getting farther and farther away-church bells that summe the people to attend those synagogues ' where the gos pel is dispensed with.' 'As their sound died away in the distance, I suddenly seemed broken off from God, (!) and father and mother, and all sacred to be answered by the gift of the very thing asked things (!) The beauty of the day was lost upon me, and darkness came up between me and the sun' (1)-So much for doing on one day of the week, what it is well-pleasing to God to do on any other day-name ly, seek innocent recreation, fresh air and exercise after days of unremitted confinement by toil! Most extraordinary moral phenomenon, certainly! What else? 'My companions were merry; but I, I could not forget it was the Lord's day.' The Lord's day ages who makes up the pages of the Obserper. He Is not every day the Lord's? 'I looked into the water, and in its depths I seemed to read, "Remembe the Sabbath day to keep it holy." This must have been an optical illusion or mental hallucination ; for aside from the fact that the water on that day must have presented a natural appearance, this self-accusing gentleman is challenged to show where in the Bible (his only authority in this case) the first day of the week and the Sabbath are declared to be identical .-Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy ' may be found in the Decalogue, but not in all the New Testament; with this addition, ' for the seventh day is the Sabbath.' If the 'depths' rebuked this self-convicted transgressor, it must have been for what he had ating on Friday, our subscribers will receive fifty-three done on the day previous, and not for what he way numbers of the Liberator, (instead of fifty-two, as then doing! But he persists in his delusion :usual,) in one volume. With the new year we should took a fishing-rod, but only fished up "broken Sabbaths,"-[a mere "fish story"]-a cloud gathered in ers, our list needing to be greatly extended. Will the west, and I could see in the crinkled lightnings (1) the friends of the paper make an earnest effort to in- "broken Sabbath, broken Sabbath," That was red-letter day,' with a vengeance ! The company a last landed; the chowder was made, and pronour excellent; but the remembrance of his transgression week or two since, in commendatory terms, to an this pious gentleman says, 'forever spoiled the tast of chowder for him! This is scaly piety. We will venture to assert that, if this unknown 'gentleman

> Of course, there is nothing in this Christian Al manac in opposition to the war spirit or system; or the contrary, special care is taken to record the present state of the army, navy, militia, and marine corps without dissent. On page 30, 'the Praying General Havelock' is held up to admiration and imitation, be cause, while engaged in his murderous Affghan campaign, and during the siege of Jellabad, the invaria-

be not a myth, and if he happened to be at the anni

versary of the Tract Society in New York last May

he voted to suppress all reference to the subject of

bly secured two hours in the morning for reading the Scriptures and private prayer ! Did he read the Scriptures and pount? And did he pray, Porting Sermon on the same as the forgive those who tropes against us ? Relentlessly engaged in prosecute one of the most unjustifiable, sanguinary and extens one of the most organism an oppressed as plundered people, 'is it any wonder,' says this Chris plundered people, that he was raised up [i. e., God-to. pointed] as a deliverer to our people, almost like one of pointed as a delivered, seeing he spent two houners morning in devotional exercises?

On page 47, Rev! Dr. Hodge is quoted to thing feet, with reference to the Bible-The denial of ter. feet, with reserver.

bal inspiration is the denial of all inspiration, is the bal inspiration is the doctrine. The assertion is a false as it is foolish, and makes hodge-podge of inspin

On page 59, a list is given of the anniversaries as On page ou, a state of sundry Charitable Societies, &c. In by officers of southern Aid Society (Satan in angelie gui is, of course, recorded; and, of course, the Manach. is, of course, records, Society is not recorded, So, a New York, record is made of the S. A. Shiety, dile New York Colonization Society, and of the America and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, but not of a American Anti-Slavery Society, which, being a 'infidel' Society, could not properly be added to the catalogue.

THE BOSTON ALMANAC. Brown, Taggard & Cha have published the Boston Almanac for 1859. Its uniform in style with those of former years, and the is sufficient to say of it to warrant its sale. The usual Business Directory, political tables, and other valuable reference matter will be found in this are. ber. It has, in addition, an account of Harvard Us. ber. It man, it was the President, and illustrate with views of its principal buildings. The impresments in Franklin street are also given. In adding it contains an account of the Back Bay improvement. prepared, we understand, by Charles Hale, of the Advertiser, one of the Commissioners. Croby Nichols have it for sale.

THE LADY'S ALMANAC for 1859, published by Shepard, Clark & Brown, of this city, is a beauth pocket companion, tastefully compiled, and elegany printed and illustrated. So, also, is THE JUNE ALMANAC for 1859, by the same publishers. Ette of them will make a very useful and acceptable New Year's gift. All the juveniles will be much please with the one designed for them. It is full of velexecuted pictures, and has a blank less for ever month in the year, for daily memorandum, as well a entertaining and instructive reading.

for January, 1859, published by Hickling, Svn ; Brewer, is characterized by its usual pithy advicent quaint good sense. ONE HUNDRED COMIC SONGS. Music and Work.

THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC, No. LIVIN

To which have been added many valuable Copyright Pieces. By G. W. Turner, E. T. Bates, and other Boston. Published by Oliver Ditson & Co. A few of these songs are legitimate, but theme

of them are silly, and in bad taste. Of course, the criticism does not apply to the popular aim to this the words are appended; nor have we any objects to any amount of humor and mirthfulness, within the bounds of propriety.

Mrs. H. B. Stowe's graphic article, What in be done with our Charley! which appeared some im since in the New York Independent, and has found's way into almost every other paper in the country, is been put into the form of a beautiful gift-book, acompanied by appropriate illustrations, and also servi other admirable stories. Phillips, Sampson and C4 are the publishers. Let every Charley have any of it-and Charley's parents also.

# ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The Essex County Anti-Slavery Society bells quarterly meeting at Lyceum Hall, in Salem le 19. The President, Charles Lenox Remend and the meeting to order, and made some approxima-Committees on Business and Finance were spot-

ed, after which, Parker Pillsbury addressed in meeting with his usual eloquence and power. & Daniel S. Whitney then delivered an excellent you efforts of the American people to crush the Africa race. Adjourned to meet at half-past two, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Met agreeably to spectment, some two or three hundred persons being preent. The meeting was called to order by the Search ry, and Mr. Remond delivered an earnest and elegant address.

Mr. Joseph Merrill, of Danvers, made west is and sensible remarks. Mr. Merrill is one of the ms. prompt and efficient men to be found in the Social-He is always at his post, and could we be farm with half a dozen such devoted men, the Essex Comty Anti-Slavery Society would never flag till it as sion is completed.

Mr. Pillsbury and Miss Remond addressed the audience, and the meeting adjourned to meet star

past six in the evening. EVENING SESSION. The President called the mering to order, and read a letter from our, excelet friend, Francis Jackson, and made some fitting " marks to about six hundred people—the hall best well filled. Mr. Pillsbury, Chairman of the Busines Committee, presented a series of resolution, and

made a powerful speech, which had its effect. Mr. John A. Innis, of Salem, took some excepted to what was said about the Republican party, al undertook to defend it.

Mr. Remond replied.

Mr. Pillsbury and Miss Remond made a fer # marks, and then the meeting took a vote upor the resolutions which were presented by Mr. Pilbert. and they were adopted. (See below.) The mental then adjourned. A collection was taken up in the afternoon at

evening, which amounted to \$20.25. Thus rold the day, with good success.

Our thanks are due to the family of Mr. Remail for the liberal provision made for those who that from out of town.

MOSES WRIGHT, Sheeter

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved. That chattel slavery is celinested in whips and chains, its yokes and thumb-screek, paddles and branding-irons, its drivers and bisso hounds, its scourgings and mutilations, its blood persecutions and horrible cruelties, its shoptist the marriage institution, its licentiousness, its state tic assumptions of power above all that is called God. its devilish nature and accursed sim, its through perjuries and shocking blasphemies; and the state growth and constant expansion of a system is free ful are demonstrative proof that to his astica and justly applies the description of the Rophet. The feet run to evil, and they make haste to shed in more blood.

Resolved, That the Anti-Slavery enterprise a political strife about slavery extension into Kana or elsewhere, or the acquisition of territory for the nefarious purpose; it is not a repeal of the Fuguer Slave Law, or restoration of the Missouri Compression it is not the abolition or prevention of the slave train foreign or domestic; nor yet a reversal of the Dra Scott decision, or any other merely political of its porary expedient to modify the slave system, she continuing to lend it every constitutional support long as the Southern States shall choose to con it; but it is, instead, a bold, fearless and dete

Whereas, one of the readlest means to resist it is the machinery of the State Government; and, Whereas, according to all precedent before and sine 1;89, the acquiescence of the people, under any act of Government, gives to it the force and sanction of law

pe, whose purpose is to uphold and extend slavery

Resolved, That we urge Massachusetts to assume ney attribute of unlimited sovereignty necessary for effectual resistance to the Slave Power; and, as a first greet that no fugitive slave shall ever be surgep, to character limits, and no man shall, within Her limits, be put on trial as to the question whether te is or ever has been a slave.

Resolved. That false, corrupt and cruel as are ou politics, our religion, as a schole, is far worse; and weak, wicked and despicable as is the Republican party, and deserving only of contempt, it nevertheles does send more alarm and apprehension through the ranks of Southern despots, than all our churches, ministers, revivals, and religious machinery put to-

> LETTER PROM PRANCIS JACKSON. Boston, Dec. 15, 1858.

DEAR SIR-I thank you for your kind letter of invitation, to attend the meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society, on the 19th instant.

It would give me pleasure to meet with the Abolitionists of Essex, but my health is delicate, and I am obliged to be cautious and unexposed, at this season of the year.

I am glad to hear that our petitions, prohibiting siare hunting and kidnapping in Massachusetts, are being so numerously signed.

Hunting fugitive slaves must cease. Union or r Union, Massachusetts must be brought back, at least, to the love of liberty she started with in '76, when very many of her towns unanimously voted to urge on the Continental Congress to strike for Independence; and when that glorious Declaration proclaimed that 'ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL, there was all but universal rejoicing throughout her borders .- There were not so many tories in all Massachusetts then, as there are now in State street, and its few adjoining streets.

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Senator Seward, in his late speech at Rome, N. Y. alluding to that class of men among us at the North my, They are within our reach, and within our power :-- our fathers dealt summarily with them-confiscated their estates, and sent them to the British Goverament, which they had so faithfully served. What do you say, fellow-citizens? Shall we send the retainers of slavery, whom we detect among ourselves, to the slave States-commending them to their patrens for plantations, with an adequate number of

Disregarding the self-evident declaration of 1776 receated in her own Constitution of 1780, that . all men are bern free and equal'-Massachusetts did, in 1755, in the face of those most solemn and truthful declarations, deliberately enter into a conspiracy with the Southern States of the Union to help them, and she has actually and constantly helped them enslave millions of innocent persons. Her glorious declarations for Liberty in 1776 and 1789, and her infamous acts for Slavery ever since 1788, show her inconsistency, her injustice and her cruelty towards that poorunfortunate, helpless, and unoffending people.

God save the fugitive slaves that come within her borders, whatever may become of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

help to create a public sentiment that will redeem Massachusetts, and make her a fit abode for those. and only those, who love liberty, and hate slavery. FRANCIS JACKSON.

# A FINAL CORRECTION.

We have already published two or three letters from Dr. D. S. Grandin, frankly and fully acknowledging his unfortunate error in mistaking Mr. P. BEVIELY RANDOLPH for an officious colored trickster, (also named Randolph,) who, some time ago, made himself conspicuous at W. W. Brown's meeting at Potland. A few days since, Mr. P. B. Randolph called upon us, and to satisfy us beyond all doubt that a grievous wrong has been done to him, placed in our hands numerous highly creditable certificates as to his character and ability, of which the following

Mr. P. B. Randolph has been personally known to me for many years. My relations with him have been intimate; and I desire to say of him, as I do with great pleasure, that he possesses remarkable abilities, which, in the face of immense discouragements, have been interested.

have been remarkably cultivated. He has a laudable ambition to occupy some field of labor which shall be worthy of his capacity, and give fair scope to his intellect; but the slight taint of African bland in him. rican blood in his voins has proved to be and is an effectual barrier to the attainment, in almost all dictions, of positions of honor, trust and distinction, which few men are better qualified to fill.

He is an original thinker, a logical reasoner, an eloquent speaker—has a memory that forgets nothing; and if he could obtain service in the ranks of the Temperance cause, or other kindred movements of the day, or could be aided to take the field in behalf of his best of the could be aided to take the field in behalf brethren in the Free States, (which he desires do.) I have no doubt he would not only acquit himcredit to his friends, but be of great serice to the cause he may thus advocate.

A man having the inherent ability and versatility which distinguish Mr. R., yet who, by our social laws, is so effectually shut out from most fields of honorable flort, has large claims upon men who can really aid him. I ardently hope he may find such, who will ecure to him the opportunity he seeks. L. M. TAYLOR. pectfully

Utica, Nov. 5, 1858. The following gentlemen of Utica join in the above atimonial:-H. S. Nichols, H. P. Perry, W. P.

Peret, W. B. Taylor, A. J. Watts.

Mr. P. B. RANDOLPH: Ретеквово', Aug. 29, 1858. DEAR FRIEND-I have heard you deliver a discourse on Intemperance, and one on Slavery. They were characterized by your remarkably original, strong and fruitful mind. I hope you will be frequently invited to speak on these important subjects.

Your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

In addition to the above letter, Mr. Smith gives dr. Randolph the following general certificate :-The bearer, Mr. P. B. Randolph, is endowed with electual powers. I have heard his public

afrocacy of Temperance and Freedom. His speeches abounded in original thought and beautiful imagery. GERRIT SMITH. Peterboro', Oct 31, 1858.

These are recommendations of which any young man (white or black) in the land might be proud. Mr. Randolph proposes to lecture on temperance and anti-slavery in this State, as a way may be opened, ad we hope he will be permitted to speak for him-We deeply regret the mistake made by Dr. Grandin, but our readers now understand how it hap-

PENNSYLVANIA A. S. CONVENTION. duties and responsibilities which their increased intel-

high degree successful. The elements were against tention in the papal dominions, by the authority of us for the first two days, but the friends of these in. that government, is a cheering sign of progress among stitutions—for such they have become—not being of the nations of the earth, and a legitimate cause of the fair-weather type, this did not make much, if congratulation to the friends of freedom; but that it

The only drawback to the pleasure and complete. success of the Fair was the non-arrival of the English things. A small box sent to Mr. Kell from Southampton was the only contribution from the other side and crew of the slave-ship Echo; the successful landof the water that has reached us. We have letters ing, in the State of Georgia, of a cargo of imported containing invoices of goods sent from Bristol, Leeds, slaves; the impunity and even eclat which have at-Dublin, Edinburgh, and perhaps other places, but not tended the repeated public attempts made by the Filbeing shipped in season, they have not yet arrived. libuster Walker and his buccaneer associates to con-The good-will which prompted their contribution is quer territory in Central America, for the use of slamost gratefully appreciated, and the things contrib- very; the persistent attempt made by the Federal uted, themselves, if they reach us, will not be lost to Executive, by force and fraud, to fasten the slave systhe cause; but it is a pity that they had not either tem on Kansas; the recommendation in the recent been forwarded by steam-packet or shipped in time Presidential Message of appropriations to compensate to put their arrival beyond contingency. At this sea- the owners of certain self-liberated slaves known as son of the year, there is apt to be a prevalence of head- the 'Amistad Captives,' and for the acquisition of winds, and this year particularly all our vessels are Cuba, and for the establishment of the so-called 'promaking long passages.

On the whole, however, our Fair was a most gratifying success. The net proceeds will not be less than year, it is expected that they will reach a good deal our government is at present constituted and adminhigher figure, and measures are already in contemplation to make this expectation a reality. With the pose; and so long as the people of the North concede co-operation of our English friends, on which we are to them the power, they make themselves guilty parhappy in being permitted to count, there can be no ties to its exercise, and may justly be held accountadoubt of this end being accomplished. Good articles, ble for all the base uses to which it is put. of British manufacture, whether the product of public workshops or of well-directed private skill, are ful benisons on the donors.

The Convention, like the Fair, was very satisfactoresolutions expressive of its views and feelings. [These resolutions are given below.]

Two others were presented, but were not acted himself, and understood to be, a son of Senator Hammond of South Carolina. It affirmed that ' Congress had no right, under the Constitution, to declare the slave trade piracy.' Mr. Hammond made a speech, not distinguished by the ability which marks his father. in support of his views, but his resolution was not seconded. The other resolution was by Joseph Bar- strumentality; nor, so far as its counsels shall be ker, which also, being without a second, and being offered at the close of the meeting, when there was no by men who denounce as extravagant 'ultratime for debate, was the subject of no action. It was ism' the obvious truism that slavery and free-

"That the conflict between Freedom and Slavery, and between Good and Evil generally, is a game of chess, and the reformers and obstructives are players, and that reformers act wisely in regalating their moves according to the moves of their antagonists.'

The discussions of the Convention turned almost wholly upon the resolution referring to the Republitaining unjust and unfounded implications. The men who denounced as 'ultraism' the statements of Governor Seward, and commended the conservatism of itself blind enough to the plainest distinctions to cans, and would have no influence with the party. The Republican party was an anti-slavery party; the American Constitution was an anti-slavery document; if Gov. Seward should be a candidate for the next Presidential term, he will be triumphantly elected. &c. &c. To this it was replied that the resolution neither expressed nor implied anything that was not justified by the facts. The party, according to its own platform and official statements, was not opposed to slavery, but to the extension of slavery, and that in a particular manner; its character, judging from the men who controlled and spoke for it in the Fremont campaign, was such, whatever hopes might be entertained complished its mission. in regard to it, as to warrant no confidence; and the ator Seward should be the candidate for the next Pres- her borders. idential term, it would be time enough to quote the fact in proof of the party's soundness."

The speakers on the Republican side were Wm. B. the other side were Robert Purvis, Dr. Smith and J. stance as follows:-M. McKim. The debate was animated, but without acrimony.

Topics embraced in the other resolutions afforded matter for remarks, though they occasioned no controversy. The President of the Convention, E. M. law prohibiting the surrender of any human being claimed as a slave on the soil of Pennsylvania. Davis, made a very good speech, suggested chiefly by Senator Hammond's address and the comments on NO SLAVE-HUNTING IN THE OLD BAY it by the Northern press. Lucretia Mott, Dr. J. B. Smith Wm. Wells Brown, Henry Grew, Dr. Rock, Robt. Purvis, and J. M. McKim spoke on the prospects of the cause, and a good deal of information in this regard was drawn out, which seemed highly gratifying to the people.

# RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by the Anti-Slavery Convention held in Philadelphia, Dec. 15th, 16th and 17th, 1858.

Resolved, That American slavery has been proved, by the discussions and developments of the last twenty-five years, to be a system of unmixed and unmitigable wrong, not only destructive of the happiness offices in the State. But if any friend of its oband best interests of those whom it most immediately ject has failed to receive a copy, another will bj concerns, but immeasurably injurious to the whole nation, and a curse to the continent on which it is tole- hill, Boston. Voters and non-voters, men and worated.

Resolved, That a system so hideous in its enormi- without delay. ty, and so far-reaching and malignant in its influence. calls for the execration of all honest men, demanding that every one having virtue enough to despise fraud, loathe rapine, or abhor blood,' should condemn throw.

greatest) of the slave system is, that it disgraces us among the nations of the earth, proving us, out of our own mouths, and by our own deeds, to be a nation of political and religious hypocrites, utterly unworthy the reputation we once enjoyed, and eminently deserving the reproach that is now accumulating vgainst us.

Resolved, That, as Pennsylvanians, we have especial reason to abhor, and labor for the overthrow of American slavery, inasmuch as, by its close proximity, existing as it does in three adjoining States, it has corrupted our political merals, and perverted the tone of our public sentiment; as it has taken away the crown once worn by this Commonwealth as a pioneer in the cause of freedom, and made us a bye-word and a hissing for our base subserviency to the slaveholders; and as it has chosen, as a fit tool for its purposes, one of our own citizens to enjoy the unenviable honor of in that section of Maine will, we hope, not fail to lend being its Chief Executive, and linked the name of t the strengthening influence of their presence. Pennsylvania with a Federal Administration, the his-

tory of which must ever be infamous. Resolved, That we rejoice in believing that our be- siastic meeting held at Columbia, Miss., to consider loved Commonwealth is becoming heartily ashamed the subject of rendering material aid to Gen. Walker of the part she has heretofore taken in the support in carrying out his Southern emigration scheme in and spread of slavery; and our confident hope is, Nicaragua. Several other similar meetings are also that as her people become enlightened on the subject, announced. It is said the sympathy of Mississippi is

The Philadelphia correspondent of the National ligence will show to devolve upon them.

Anti-Slavery Standard, under date of Dec. 20, says:

Resolved, That the sense on produc inti-Slavery Standard, under date of Dec. 20, says: Resolved, That the sensation produced in Burope ... We have held our Bazaar and usual simultaneous and in this country by the abduction from his parents, Anti-Slavery Convention, and both have been in a in Bologna, of the child Mortara, and his forcible deany, perceptible difference. The spacious hall in is nevertheless deeply mortifying to us as Americans which the Fair was held was largely visited every to know-as has been intimated in the covert phrase day, and in the evening was crowded. The Conven- of official circumlocution-that this government dare tion, which was held in the afternoons, was also well not intervene even by word against this outrage, lest it should bring upon itself the jeers and derision of the whole civilized world

Resolved, That the refusal by a Grand Jury of Columbia, S. C., to find a true bill against the captain tectorate ' over the Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua, are facts which, besides proving that it is the earnest and active purpose of the slave-drivers to ag-\$1500, and probably will be something more. Next grandize and extend them, clearly demonstrate that as istered, they have the power to accomplish their pur-

Resolved. That the constitutional compact which binds the North to the South, by virtue of which slasure to command not only ready purchasers, but grate- very is maintained and extended, is and can be of no rightful obligation upon the people of the free States; first, because of its inherent turpitude-no oath or ry to those who had the responsibility of getting it promise to do an immoral act being morally lawful or up. It adopted, nem. con., on the first vote, a series in any way binding-and, second, because the party of the other part have repeatedly violated and do systematically disregard its conditions; and that a further acquiescence in its demands by the people of upon. The first was from a young man representing the free States will argue not only a gross degree of moral depravity, but the most inexcusable political fatuity.

Resolved. That while we regard the existence of the Republican party as a sign of anti-slavery progress, indicating a wholesome change in public sentiment, we can have-no confidence in it as an anti-slavery in controlled, if they should be controlled at all dom cannot co-exist without exterminating conflict in the same country, and who at the same time commend a thoroughly pro-slavery speech of a South Carolina Senator as praiseworthy conservatism, can we cherish a well-grounded hope that it will exert even a limited usefulness.

Resolved, That, as Pennsylvanians, we protest against the attempt, by certain politicians of this can party. This resolution was objected to as con- State, to put the question of a Protective Tariff on a level with that of Human Rights; and that we do not hesitate to affirm that any party that shall prove Senator Hammond, it was said, were not Republi- adopt that sentiment, will prove thereby that it has no claims on the support or countenance of the friends of impartial liberty.

Resolved, That the denial by this State of the right of suffrage to a class of her citizens, otherwise duly qualified, on account of their complexion, is an outrage on republicanism and a disgrace to the people who tolerate it, and that until this proscribed class are reinstated in the possession of the elective fran chise, and relieved from the disabilities to which they are now subject, the citizens of the Commonwealth will be justly chargeable with recreancy to humanity and decency, and this Society will not have fully ac

Resolved, That Pennsylvania ought to be free soil men who denounced Senator Seward's speech, &c., to every refugee from oppression, whether he comes were unfortunately persons of much more influence from the clutches of a European despot, or escapes the in the party, as the past had proven, than were our bloodhounds of Southern slaveholders; and that this good friends who here repudiated them. The anti- Commonwealth owes it to humanity and justice, to Men and Women of Essen, sign the petition, and slavery character of the Constitution was a doctrine honor and consistency, to secure by legislative enthat served a good purpose in debate with abolition- actment the personal liberty of every human being ists, but it was unknown to the party; and when Sen- not charged with crime who may seek a refuge in

Resolved, That, in order to secure the legislative action here indicated, this Convention recommends the circulation for signatures, and the presentation Thomas, W. S. Pierce and Joseph Barker; those on to the State Assembly, of a petition in form or sub-

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the State of

# STATE!

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

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

Notice. Blank copies of THE PETITION have been forwarded to nearly all the towns and postsent, on application to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornmen, are desired to put their names to the petition

A GOOD EXAMPLE. Rev. D. C. EDDY, pastor of the Harvard Street Baptist Church in this city, and formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives in it, and do what may be in his power for its over- this State, has promptly appended his name to this petition, adding this remark at the bottom- It gives me much pleasure to sign the above. D. C. E.'-Resolved, That one of the evils (by no means the May every other clergyman, and every citizen, in the Commonwealth, 'go and do likewise.'

> EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR: For three months past, there has been a prize held up for the one that would commit to memory and recite the most verses of the Bible. Last Sabbath, the prize was awarded to little LUCY THACKER, one of the colored children of H. W. WARREN,

Pastor of North Russel Street Church.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS. The members of the Sci ciety and friends of the cause in Worcester County will notice the call for the Annual Meeting in Worcester on Sunday, the 9th January.

A Convention, which will doubtless prove at important and interesting one, is to be held in Portland on the 10th and 11th of January. Our friends

Southern papers contain accounts of an enthuthey will prove themselves fully adequate to all the fully awakened in favor of Gen. Walker and his plans,

THE LIBERATOR.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 27. The Jefferson City Exc Sr. Louis, Dec. 27. The Jefferson City Examiner learns from a reliable source that Fort Scott, Kansas, on the night of the 5th inst., was attacked by Capt. Montgomery, at the head of 200 men, and the town taken. When the Examiner's informant escaped, five or six persons had been killed by them. The object of the attack, it was presumed, was to release one of Capt. Montgomery's men, who was confined there under an indictment for murder. It was feared the town would be entirely destroyed.

town would be entirely destroyed.

A dispatch from Kansas City, says the Harrisonville (Mo.) Democrat of the 25th, states that on last
Thursday, a band of thieves and assassins from Kansas Territory entered Vernon county, (Mo.;) and killed David Cruse, and stole a lot of cattle, 20 horses, and I negroes. About the same time, Capt. Brown and If negroes. About the same time, Capt. Brown and Montgomery entered Missouri on the Little Osage river, and stole a negro woman, and took Mr. Larned prisoner, carrying the latter into the Territory, but releasing him on the following day.

An express train had been sent to Gov. Stewart, of Missouri, for assistance to protect life and property.

FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT IN WESTERN IOWA. —Nebraska being a mere Territory, the Constitution of the United States, according to the Dred Scott decision, authorizes the holding of slaves therein. On the strength of this, a Mr. Nuckolls, a Missouri slave-holder. the strength of this, a air Aversons, a absolute said holder, removed into that Territory with a number of 'chattels,' and established himself at Omaha, which is on the opposite shore of the Missouri River from Iowa. These 'chattels,' finding the land of freedom so near by, crossed the river one day into Iowa, which as the world knows, and as its progress proves, is a very good Free State. At last accounts, Mr. Nuck-olls had not heard of his escaped 'niggers,' but was awfully excited, as also were some seventy-five others of negro-driving propensities at Omaha, who threatened to cross over into Iowa, and take summary vengeance upon the Free-Soilers of Tabor, a Yankee town on the other side, whose people are charged with having coaxed off the negroes, and with harboring them. There is great excitement both in eastern Nebraska and in western Iowa in consequence of these liberty-seeking 'niggers,' and Mr. Nuckolls is tremendously furious. Look out for 'wars and rumors of

the other day, an account of the escape of certain slaves held in Nebraska, from their pretended owner, one Nuckolls, of Omaha, and the organization of a party of Nebraskals to pursue them into Iowa. The following from *The Omaha News* of the 16th is the latest, on this subject, that has reached us. We need not say that The News is an organ of the National

The Excitement Continues-The Fugitives heard from-Swamped in an Abolition Hole.—The escaped servants belonging to Mr. Nuckolis, to whom we referred in our last issue, have been heard from. They are known to have been enticed away, as we suggested in our last issue, by a white-livered abo-litionist, and have been concealed among their abo-lition friends in the little abolition hole of Civil Bend, about eight miles from Nebraska City, on the Iowa side. A skiff was borrowed, and they were taken across the river the evening of their escape, one week ago last Thursday night. Several men have kept vigilant watch during the week; but by considerable management and skill in changing their quarters, they have thus far eluded discovery. Yesterday morning a man came to the river, and hallooed across that the fugitives, under an escort of thirty armed men, had een transported to Tabor, another abolition hole a few miles distant. About seventy-five men went across yesterday, determined to get the negroes. Up to the time of writing, the party have not returned. Nebraska City to be Sacked.—We learn that the abo-

litionists of Tabor have passed a resolution declaring enza, bronchitis, &c. This remedy is Dr. Wistar's their intention, as soon as the river will do to cross, to come over and sack Nebraska City. We suggest that the river will now do to cross, and that they had better come over and try it.

### 'Come on, ye cuffies all.'

FROM WASHINGTON. We take the following from the New York Herald's correspondence :

· Some highly interesting facts relative to the slave earn, collected by Capt. Chauncey of the Niagara, on his recent visit to Africa with the negroes retaken from the slaver Echo. I am told that the Secretary of the Navy was furnished with an ac-curate list of all the slavers on the coast, their rig and manner of altering it, the appearance of the slave dealers, their favorite haunts, their manner of disquising hemselves, and a mass of general and useful informa-

tion on the subject.

The 'voluntary emigration' scheme of the Emperor of the French will also, I think, receive some wholesome ventilation, if the dispatches of Capt. Chauncey are made public. I am told he brough proofs that well a known French vessel on the African coast has been caught in the act of shipping a load of these voluntary emigrants, and that the bill of sale for one of them, at a fraction over twenty dollars, is actually in the possession of some one, to be used as evi-

PAYING IN SIMILAR COIN. The fugitive slave res-South. In Huntsville, Ala., last week, J Carter was arrested on a requisition from the Gover-nor of Pennsylvania, and handed over to three Philaphia policemen. Several friends of Carter, hearing armed, and, taking him from the officers, rode off with There were about two hundred citizens present, who seem to have sided with the prisoner, as such threats were made against the Philadelphia officers as induced them to take shelter in the house of a citizen until they could get off on the cars. The citizens countenanced the rescue on the ground that the Northern States would not allow similar process to requisition of Southern Governors, as in case of fugitive slaves.

AN OUTRAGE. We learn from a letter received by Richard H. Garrigues, Esq., last week, from E. A Malory, Memphis, Tenn., that Amos Timmons, a col ored man, formerly of this place, now lies confined in the jail of that city, on the charge of being a fugitive slave. He is described as being about twenty-six years of age, of light brown color, near six feet tall, and weighing not far from one hundred and eights pounds. Mr. Timmons is well known to many of our citizens—was born and raised but a few miles from Salem, and so far as we know, always bore a favora-ble reputation for honesty and industry. Probably, ut knowing that he violated any law whatever he went, we understand, as a boat hand, to Tennessee, and being a stranger, it was enough to induce some The law of slavery, asking for no other evidence of crime in such a case than suspicion, throws him into prison, and, contrary to all rules of jurisprudence, justice or common sense, presumes him guilty until he, confined in a dungeon, over a thousand miles from home or friends, proves himself innocent. Esq. Garrigues immediately forwarded, on receipt of the above information, papers clearly establishing his free-dom; and we suppose if he ever has the good fortune to get out of the clutches of the vampire, he will not throw himself into the monster's way .- Salem again throw himsell (Ohio) Republican.

Our waters yesterday, in charge of the United States officers, and is now lying out in the stream. She is a beautiful vessel, and her tall masts and keen looking hull show that she would be hard to catch in a charge of the United States will be held in the city of Portland, on Tuesday evening, and Wednesday, day and evening, Jan. 10th and 11th.

PARKER PILLSBURY and CHARLES I. Pa A rumor was current on the Bay yesterday, and by many believed, that 50 Africans, of the recent imporhad been arrested on a plantation up the river, and taken in charge by the United States Marshal.-Savannah Republican.

DEPARTURE OF A NOTORIETY. The somewhat noto rious Captain Townsend of the alleged slaver barque, Echo, who has been confined in the Suffolk County Jail for several months, awaiting decision as to the jurisdiction of his case, left Boston on Monday in charge of two Government officers from the South, to be carried before the authorities at Key West, that being the Judicial District which the U.S. brig Dol-phin first entered after the capture. Deputy U.S. Marshals Freeman and Carleton are the officers who accompany Captain Townsend.

MURDERERS IN THE STATE PRISON. McNulty makes five persons from this vicinity who have been sent to the State Prison for life, for murder, viz.: Peter York, colored, sentenced some fifteen years ago. Davis who killed his sister in Charter street: Winslow Davis who killed his sister in Charter street ; Win Eddy who killed his dissolute wife, and McNulty Dutee, who shot his paramour at the West End, died in prison. Wilson, who murdered a fellow convict at the State Prison, is also confined there for life.

It is stated that colored students are now at tending the exercises of the Yale Medical School.— Journal of Commerce.

These colored students are two young men from Liberia, and they had been refused admittance at Pittsfield, Mass., and also at a Medical school in Vermont.

The Professors at Pittsfield were willing to admit ee Professors at Pittsfield were willing to admi

THE FINANCIAL ANTI-SLAVERY PESTI-

To the Editor of the Liberator. To the Editor of the Liberator.

DEAR SIR: In answer to the many inquiries 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.Con versazione, Commemoration, World's Conventioneither of which it may be called, since it will, in it 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 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 guest the risk of remaining in their street dress in a warmed and lighted apartment;

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

That all who are prevented from being present 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 occasion, as an oppertunity for subscription merely, is exclusively commended to those who have never habitually subscribed elsewhere; to those who are just beginning to appreciate the importance of the cause that has done so much for their benefit, without their having, as yet, made a pecuniary contribution to promote it; to those whose political path it has lighted, till they feel the obligation to feed the lamp , to those who have hitherto contributed by purchase and who are now relied upon to continue their aid by donation, in the assurance that half the sum they may have annually spent will be a clearer gain than the whole through the former circuitous channel.

VERMONT .- Rev. R. N. JOHNSTON, of Tops ham, 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 him, as above.

Found at last, a remedy that not only relieves, but cures consumption and its numerous satellites, which revolve about it in the shape of coughs, colds, influ-Balsam of Wild Cherry.

A letter for C. C. Burleigh is at this office.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ANGLO-AFRICAN MAGAZINE.

The subscriber proposes to issue on the 1st of January, 1859, and monthly thereafter, an octavo Magazino of 32 large pages with the above title. Its object

To present a clear and concise statement of the condition, the past history, and the coming prospects of the colored population of the U. S., free and enslaved To afford scope for the rapidly rising talent of color ed men in their special and general literature.

To examine the population movements of the color

d people.

To 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 several To examine into the basis on which rest their claims

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-

To present the biographics of noteworthy colored men throughout the world. On the condition and prospects of FREE 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 earnestly solicited for its support.

TERMS - One Dollar per year, payable invariably in advance. The January No. will contain an accurate and beau-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

WORCESTER SOUTH .- The Annual Meet

ing 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, STE THEN S. FOSTER and other speakers are expected to at-tend. EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings West Duxbury, Sunday, Jan. 9, all day and eve

ning.
Subjects.—Man's Demands God's only Commands. The bearing of man's life in the body upon his life out of the body.

PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, may be expected to cture as follows : Rockport, Manchester, Sunday, Jan. 2.

Monday, '

pected to be present.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massa-husetts Anti-Slavery Society, will give lectures as Sunday, Jan. 2. Hopkinton, Tuesday, " 4. Thursday, " 6. Southboro'. Framingham, Thursday,

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LECTURES. Dr. Symington Brown's new lecture, entitled Chemistry no Mystery,' is now ready for delivery be ore Lyceums, &c.
REFERENCES.—Wendell Phillips, Alderman Wight man, Rev. Thomas Starr King, Dr. J. V. C. Smit

PLACES WANTED.

A colored man, who has for many years been em-ployed as porter in a wholesale store in Boston, and has good recommendations, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation, or otherwise, where he could make imself 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.

GIVE HIM A CHANCE.-A young colore carpenter wants immediate employment. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. Dec, 31. taren, of the Court Fedr. Whe works and the

NOW READY.

The Atlantic Monthly FOR JANUARY, 1859.

THE Publishers take pleasure in announcing that THE MINISTER'S WOODNO, a serial story by

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

Tans. \$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 subsequent number.

CLUBS .- For Ten Dollars, the Publishers will send

the copies of the Aprantic for one year, the subscri-bers to pay their own postage.

Clergymen, Texchers 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 personally. DANIEL HITCHINGS.



Correct Examinations and Advice as to 1st. Choice of Occupation. 2d. Health, Habits and Diet. Matrimonial Adaptation.

Children - their management Choice of Help, Clerks, &c. 6th. Self-Improvement in general. Mar As a matter of convenience, Daguerrectypes may be sent us by mail, and a written description will be returned at our regular price.

CLASSES are in operation during the Fall, Winter, and Spring. Students can enter at any time, and be theroughly qualified for PRACTICAL EXAMINES.

LECTURES. Invitations to lecture in any of the cities, towns, or villages of New England, before Lyceums, or otherwise, will be considered, and when practicable accepted.

BOOKS on Phrenology, Physiology, Water Cure, and to Natural Sciences generally, including all of Bower
fells' publications, at wholesale and retail.

IMPROVED PHRENOLOGICAL BUST

> D. P. BUTLER, (LATE POWLER, WELLS & CO.)

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHER-RY. Ballou's Pictorial 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 Com plaints, make use of this unequalled malady."

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

From the Rev. Henry Wood, formerly Editor of the Congregational Journal, Concord, N. H., more recently American Consul at Beyroot, Syria, and now Chaplain in the Navy. CONCORD, N. H., March 2.

MESSES. SETH 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 and, judging from the inefficiency of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of Wistar's Balsom of Wild 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

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., BOSTON. and for sale by dealers in Medicine in nearly every town in New England. Dec. 23-4tis

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

THE ESSENCE OF SCIENCE; Or, THE CATE-CHISM OF POSITIVE SOCIOLOGY AND PHYSICAL MENTALITY. By a Student of Auguste Comte.

This is the most original and PRACTICAL Sociolo-

gical work ever written. It exposes the fountain-head of all Utopianism; drags charlatanry from its refuge in high places; shows how to displace chimeras by realities; how to perfectly satisfy man with nature, and fully answers the great question, 'If you take away my religion, what will you give me in its stead? One handsome volume, \$2mo., cloth gilt, 60 cents; or 37 cents in paper covers. Mailed, postage free.

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

# TWO FREE LECTURES

EVERY WEEK. AT LINDEN HALL, 16 SUMMER ST., BOSTON,

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

On THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, to Gentlemen and Ladies, and on FRIDAY AFTER-NOONS, at 3 o'clock, to Ladies only. The other Physicians, Invalids, Parents, Teachers, Guardians and Philanthropists will find science, common sense and medical skill illustrated and applied to the wanta

of each and all.

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

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

IMPROVEMENT IN CHAMPOOING AND HAIR-DYEING.

MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Madam Car-rens and the public, that she has removed to 323 Washington st., and 20 West st.; where will be found her Restorative, the most celebrated in the world, as

it prevents hair from turning gray, and produces new in all diseases of the scalp. She stands second to none in Hair-Dyeing and Champooing. Ladies waited on at their residences, either in or

out of town.

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

New House and New Furniture.

LANDON HOTEL, NEAR RAILROAD DEPOT,

RUTLAND, VT., Was opened Monday, December 6th, 1858. A. LANDON, PROPRIEROSS. Governs the untertaged whole,

Jant management For the Libers CHRIST, ON HIS LAST JOURNEY TO JE-Our gracious Lord, what courage equalled his!
He loves the home where played his infancy,

The flowery vales, the streams, the lakes, the hills Where in fresh youth his footsteps often strayed, And where, in years mature, on his great miss He travelled daily; and the Savior goes Patient, unshrinking, to a cruel death.

How every scene reveals some incident. Some homely feeling, some warm friendly tie, Some tender, generous action, high resolve, Or still communion with his Father's spirit! Here he withdrew from crowds, eager to hail Him king, and to be led against the Romans; Here pallid sickness watched to meet his eye; Here patient poverty, here the opprest, The erring, the repentant, learned to hope, Learned that this unkind world was not their all; Here mothers brought their babes for him to bless; Here, faint with toil and hunger, he declines To work a selfish miracle, but waits
Until his friends grive; here he reproves
The insidious tempters, who would see some act Of his miraculous power,

He passes on ; Delaying but to heal, to teach, to comfort ;-He passes on to death, unselfish still. How gently he prepares his followers' minds For the dread hour, so fast approaching now ! How calmly reasons that it must be so, That he mist die, to prove death cannot hold The immortal soul a prisoner; but that he, Man's archetype bhall soon from douth arise To describe (life: T'Oh, most important act! · I walk to-day—to-morrow, journey on, Until Jegusalem, the place of doom To Israel's prophets, shall receive me also!'
Not for his own approaching death he mourns. But for the city of his patriot love, The shadow of whose doom he sees steal on.

Such is true beroism; not that svoked By sympathy of numbers, when, amid Embattled ranks, the soldier rushes on To victory or death. How every thought, How each best feeling of the human mind Bows to our Lord, bows to that truest hero! Honor and reverence, gratitude and love Are his by truest right, who for man's sake Went calmly, cheerfully to shame and death !

Such was the Lord and Judge of all mankind, Whatever rank or color. Master, slave, A like must stand before his judgment seat. Rejolce, ye poor oppresséd ones, rejoice ! He, now your judge, himself has felt oppression, Has borne the heavy load that bows ye down, And feels a brother's sympathy with sorrow. Rejoice, ye noble hearts, who follow him, Taking your cross, patiently bearing it, 'Mid scoffs, and sneers, and poverty, and toil, Until ye free the slave, or Christ's own voice Welcomes ye through death's portal to his rest! Rejoice ye, also, in his sympathy, His, who stood lonely, nobly 'gainst injustice: Yet was he not alone; he, ever conscious Of his great Pather's presence, feared not men. Tenterden, (England.)

PUTTING THE BABY TO SLEEP. In Dr. Holland's new poem, 'Bitter Sweet,' Ruth k neels by the side of the cradle, and thus beautifully soliloquizes :--

· What is the little one thinking about? Very wonderful things, no doubt. Unwritten history! Unfathomed mystery! Yet he laughs and cries, eats and drinks, And chuckles and crows, and nods and winks, As if his head were as full of kinks And curious riddles as any sphinx Warped by cholic and wet by tears, Punctured by pins, and tortured by fears, Our little nephew will lose two years!

When the summers go; He need not laugh, for he'll find it so! Who can tell what a baby thinks? Who can follow the gossamer links By which the mannikin feels its way Out from the shore of the great unknown, Blind, and waggling, and alone, Into the light of day? Out from the shore of the unknown sea, Tossing in pitiful agony-Of the unknown sea that reels and rolls. Specked with the barks of little souls-Barks that were launched on the other side, And slipped from Heaven on an ebbing tide! What does he think of his mother's eyes? What does he think of his mother's hair, What of the cradle roof that flies Forward and backward through the air? What does he think of his mother's breast-Bare and beautiful, smooth and white, Seeking it ever with fresh delight-Cup of his life, and couch of his rest? What does he think when her quick embrace Presses his hand, and buries his face

Deep where the heart-throbs sink and swell With a tenderness she never can tell, Though she murmur the words Of all the birds— Words she has learned to murmur well? Now he thinks he'll go sleep ! I can see the shadow creep Over his eyes in soft eclipse, Over his brow and over his lips, Out to his little finger-tips! Softly sinking, down he goes! Down he goes! Down he goes! See! he is hushed in sweet repose!

BUCKLE'S BELIEF. This is the creed,-let no man chuckle,-Of the great thinker, Henry Buckle: I believe in fire and water, And in Fate, dame Nature's daughter; Consciousness I set aside-The dissecting-knife's my guide. I believe in steam and rice, Not in virtue, nor in vice; In what strikes the outward sense, Not in mind or Providence; In a stated course of crimes, In Macaulay and the Times. As for Truth, the ancients lost her-Plato was a great impostor. Morals are a great illusion, Leading only to confusion Not in Latin nor in Greek Let us for instruction seek; Let us study snakes and flies, And on fossils fix our eyes. Would we learn what we should do, Let us watch the kangaroo; OTO 1 Would we know the mental march, It depends on dates and starch. I believe in all the gases Carbon animates ambition, Oxygen controls volition; Whate'er is good or great in men May be traced to hydrogen; And the body, not the soul,

Governs the unfettered whole.

PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON: ble Letters which we give below, from two estimable in declaring that all men are created equal, lost ladies, in regard to the purchase of Mount Vernon, sight altogether of the negro and the woman, and

VALLEY FALLS, 26th 11th mo., 1858. To Asnx Wagaron, Chass, Vice Regent for Rhode Island of the Mount Vernon Association:

My Dear Mrs. Char.—Thy very earnest invita-tion to me to become one of the Lady Managers, for Rhode Island, of the Mount Vernon Association, lies before me. In justice to myself and the principles which govern me, and to the sincere regard which have for the moral welfare of my native State, especially that portion of it which is represented by wo-men, I feel called upon to give thee (as briefly as

possible) some of the prominent reasons why I have no 'zeal,' no 'energy,' no 'enthusiasm,' to devote to the acryice which is thus proffered me.

The cries of four millions of slaves, crushed beneath the iron heel of this wicked nation, are ever reminding me that the principles of freedom and self-government that the principles of freedom and self-government that the principles of the server commenced that structure c ment, upon which our fathers commenced that strug-gle for independence, which resulted in the formation of this co-called Republic, have been continually violated, since the day when those asserters of the answer your letter in love, but as briefly and plainly rights of man assembled to organize their institutions. Failing to embody those principles therein, they cast away the glorious opportunity, such as was never before offered to a deliberative assembly, of tians; that your church was the embodiment of founding a nation in justice, humanity, and rightcoursess. And so the plague-spot which they left
unremoved has spread its baleful influence, until,
a more thorough study of the teachings and life from being partially a just and freedom-loving people, of Christ, I think I have good and sufficient reasons this nation has become so morally diseased, that not one foot of all its broad lands can be found on which more Christian in character (taking the precepts and the stripped and bleeding victim of its oppression, the life of Christ as a standard) than is the organifleeing, panting fugitive from the prison-house of zation of Odd-Fellowship, or Sons of Temperance American slavery, can stand erect and claim his and that you, taken individually, are no more Chrisrights as a man; not one door, even among those pro- tians than some so-called pagans or heathen that fessedly consecrated to the worship of the All-Father, could be mentioned, who lived and died hundreds of can be opened for his protection, but in violation of years before the birth of Christ. Space will forbid the laws of the land. If the estate of Mount Vernon my giving but a few of the many reasons for such has any moral value, it is because of the struggle for conclusion. liberty with which it is identified, How can the wogle, when, with their consent, and approval and aid,

Oh, tell me not that the decay of Mount Vernon is a national disgrace, when, in the eyes of the world, and fighting upheld and zealously supported in your and of Heaven, we present such a spectacle of iniqui- pulpit, while practical non-resistance was denounced ty! It would be a far nobler purpose than the purchase of Mt. Vernon, and it is one required of us by practised it as unchristian in character and heretical in every principle of the Christianity we profess, to labor with unceasing devotion to crase from the national escutcheon this foul blot, compared with which the decay of that spot sinks into utter insignificance. And, as every step in the right direction leads us to the next which duty requires us to take, the women of this land, thus working for the oppressed, would find that their own position in the body politic, disfranchised, subordinate, is one wholly at variance with the theory of self-government, and that we have a work to do for woman in this country and the world, to restore to her that freedom and equality to platform as man. Yet it has been assailed again and which, as a human being, she is justly entitled, but again in your pulpit, and such teachings swallowed as which have hitherto been wrested from her; and, without which, our boasted Republicanism is an entire

When these victories have been achieved, those uccessfully

- with the crime And folly of an evil time.'

he nobler, and the only sure way to aid in immortal- trees." ting the achievements of the great and the good, is hey were governed, using only

- the weapons God has given, The light, the truth, the love of heaven.'

ELIZABETH B. CHASE.

SENECA FALLS, Aug. 27, 1858. dary Morris Hamilton:

he 24th inst., inviting me to become one of the 'Ludy out to me, had I not returned to 'our Father's' house, lanagers' of the Mount Vernon Association.

rike the chains from every slave! Go, give your maritans the mad-dog cry of 'infidel and traitor.' others their rights to personal liberty, to their chilthe first elements of a pure Democracy are found anting in the administration of our government toay, let us rather restore the glorious spirit of the evolution, than the frail walls that sheltered Washgton in his last retreat.

Have the women of this nation ever yet taken in the ure temple of Liberty, whose foundations he laid in affering and blood !

Five hundred thousand dollars to restore Mount rave, self-reliant, independent, and virtuous, wisdom ad equity will govern its councils; for the mother's very where perverted from its legitimate channels, y mind vacillates between admination for her selfscrifice and pity for her ignorance. She sews pinushions to educate poor and pious young men for the inistry, when she can scarcely read and write herelf; she helps to build and decorate sacred temles, though she labors at fifty cents a day; she enows colleges where she is forbidden to enter. Yes! uch women as Elizabeth Blackwell, Harriet Hoster, Maria Zakrzewska, may travel up and down the ngth and breadth of the land to beg admission into hose colleges which woman, by tax and bequest, has elped to build and sustain; and yet, ever and anon, ich women give large sums of money to those very astitutions that thus rudely shut their doors in the aces of our young women of genius. Woman builds beervatories, that scientific men may study the seavens, while she herself has never observed the tail

even, of the Great Bear. She works and pleads in

most pathetic tones for 'bleeding Kansas,' whilst the very men whose suffering she bravely shares deny to. her the right of suffrage—deny the sacred principle of '76, that 'Taxation and representation are inseparable.' She labora hard to restore Mount Vernon, We rejoice to place on record the two admira- and forgets that the good old Revolutionary Fathers. pronounced all those laws and statutes, which they repudiated for themselves, wise and good for their mothers, wives, daughters, and slaves.

What work so becoming in the slave as escape from the land of bondage? What duty so imperative on woman as to educate, elevate and dignify her own sex? Until we give to the world freedom, and a new

elsawhere, No. 20 of Yours, respectfully, 11 of ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL Toleno, (Ohio,) Dec. 22, 1858. To the Paster and Members of the First Congregation

or Orthodox Church, Upton, Mass. I recently received a letter from you, through you Committee, inquiring after my Christian welfare, and asking me to state my views and feelings' in regard to my connection with your church. I shall

When I joined your church at twelve years of age I innocently supposed you to be a company of Chris-

Firstly. I believe that peace, love to enemies, formen of this nation talk of commemorating that strug- giveness of injuries, good for evil, and practical non-resistance are essential elements in the spirit every sixth woman in the land is liable to be sold on and teachings of Jesus; but I find you uphold and the auction-block, and is often so sold, for the vilest practise litigation, retaliation, blood for blood, life for life, and war with its many preparations and necessary concomitants. I have repeatedly heard war as infidel in its tendency, and those who believed and faith. I have repeatedly seen your minister, as well as the legal voters of his 'flock,' deliberately step up to the ballot-box on election day, and there take (through their votes) the oath of allegiance to a confessedly war-making and war-practising government.

Secondly. I look at the Woman's Rights movement as one of the main pillars in the edifice of Christianity, having for its object the severing of the galling chains which superstition and ignorance have placed around the neck of woman, allowing her to stand on the same social, intellectual and political a sweet morsel by the church. Paul has been made to supersede Christ, and his bachelor divinity has been quoted till one would almost suppose that the reformatory world would come to a stand-still, as did who wish to commemorate the deeds of the past by the sun at the command of that fighting man of pensive display will have found that there are God (?) Joshua, to give the clerical pigmies a suffireater heroes, more self-sacrificing workers for Hu- cient amount of time to collect all their forces, that nanity, than Washington himself,-moral heroes, they might at one fell swoop' as fully avenge themvho, in a bloodless warfare, have battled bravely and selves on their enemies as did Israel, and as deliberately despatch every woman who has sufficient courage to lift her voice for her own down-trodden sex, or for bleeding humanity in any form, as did Joshua his but, for myself, I believe that the more useful, and five captive kings. 'And he hanged them on five

Thirdly. The Anti-Slavery movement, having in sact out, in our own lives, the principles by which view the emancipation of four millions of human beings, now held as chattels and marketable commodities, I think is one of the leading features of the Christian religion; and any person called Christian is For these reasons, and some others, I must return misnamed, and his profession a sham, however loud thee the package thou has sent me, subscribing and long his prayers, unless he is found bearing antiyself, meanwhile, thine for the overcoming of all slavery fruit. By their fruits ye shall know them. Though I have looked anxiously, for twenty years past, to find such fruit hanging in rich clusters from the overshadowing tree called the Orthodox church of Upton, yet I have found none, and I verily believe that my hungry soul would long since have starved on the stale, DEAR MADAM,-I have just received your letter of creed-dried husks which were so plentifully thrown and there found a tree, called by you 'infidelity,' Gladly would I aid a work in which noble women bearing that most beautiful, rich, sweet and nourishel such enthusiasm as the purchase and renovation ing fruit, the Fatherhood of God, and the Brotherf Mount Vernon seem every where to call forth. hood of man.' While the anti-slavery Samaritans ut, most respectfully do I decline the honor you have labored hard and faithfully, and often beyond ffer me; for every energy of my body and soul is their strength, to help millions of human beings fallledged to a higher and holier work than building en among thieves, who have stripped them of every conuments, or gathering up the sacred memories of right, robbed them of body and soul, and not only left them half dead, but actually murdered thousands So long as the Constitutions and statute laws of ev- of them inch by inch, I have not only found you y state in this Republic are in direct antagonism to barring your pulpit against them, but have seen you is immutable truths set forth in our Declaration of journeying, not down to Jericho, but up to the 'New adependence, let not the recreant sons of the Revo- Jerusalem, in religious fellowship and political contion cross with impious foot the thresholds of Mount nection with these same man-stealers and murderers, ernon. Monticello, and Faneuil Hall, lest the ghost- being careful as you journeyed on, (drawing tighter y indignation of Washington, Jefferson, and Adams and tighter your sectarian robes about you,) to often would haunt them with the cry of Liberty; 'Go! turn back to sound in the ears of the despised Sa-

Fourthly. I have found you, as a church, hanging en, property and homes! Go, give to every like a mill-stone about the neck of every reform, no tizen of this Republic, black and white, male and matter how much impregnated with the beautiful smale, the right of trial by a jury of his peers! Let teachings o Christ; therefore I believe, with anotho citizen be taxed without representation! So long er, that the object of your church organization is to perpetuate the stereotyped ideas of the past, and that no man as a member of your church, or any church can entertain and propagate any new and progressive idea without disturbing the whole body, and subjecting himself to its misinterpretations, malignity and injustice; consequently, all who would seek the true and idea of Republicanism? If so, let us unitedly, elevation and progress of man must, in imitation of bor to make our present experiment successful and Jesus and all reformers of the past, come out from iumphant. What mightier monument can we raise all churches, and free themselves from the gags and the memory of Washington than to complete the fetters such bodies must, in self-defence, impose on freedom of thought and speech.'

Fifthly. I look upon your creed and ceremonies and your reverence for days, seasons, houses and ernon! Use it rather to educate the daughters of books, while you overlook the sacredness of humaniis Republic. What the mother is to the family, is ty, and uphold the enslaving, shooting and hanging oman to the nation. If the women of a nation are of man, as pharisaical, which Christ utterly and plainly condemned.

Finally. I have given you a few of the many rea reatness speaks forth in her sons. When I look sons for concluding that the Christ of your church round and see how the enthusiasm of woman is and the Christ of Calvary are direct opposites; that your pro-slavery, war-sanctioning, man-hanging vengeful, angry God is eternally antagonistic to 'Our Father' of the boundless universe, and I repudiate the worship and deny the existence of such a God outside of your imaginations. These being my views, so far as they go, I have but one course pursue. I conscientiously and considerately with draw myself (if I have not already been excommuni cated or suspended, as others have been, for thinking the anti-slavery cause more worthy of support than a pro-elavery church) from your church, bidding you a friendly farewell, and praying that we all may grow in wisdom and love as we grow in years, and be brought to see and fully understand that

Progression is the order of God,
Throughout the vast concave of space;
True progress in wisdom and love
Must save each one of our race. L. L. RUGGLES.

CRIMINAL PAPERS, NO. L. BY CHARLES OF EAR THE GALLOWS

Parket Gannson; I have been long thinking that interest for many years. At present, I have no medium of my own, though I trust the time will come at the same time, the death of it. I mean the subject of Capital Punishment. No work on Prison Discipline which excludes that, will ever have any life. None that includes it will ever have an extensive patronage; for both Church and State will be ject, and you know the result.

My intention is to write under the head of CRIMI-NAL PAPERS. The articles to be short and direct. I have much to say, and I know of no medium more free than the Liberator. My first article will be on ated nearly opposite to each other. the Garlows: beginning with showing how the Commonwealth stands at the present moment.

tenant Governor. He was for a short time an Epis- No. 48, which he did, and she entered it and re copalian priest. He stole the robes of the clergyman, and tore the cushions from the altar. He was sent to and tore the cushions from the altar. He was sent to enjoy a little nap after her long walk, never dream-the Connecticut State Prison. His time expired. He ing she was in the wrong house, for the reason that became a pedlar; murdered a man; was tried, and the apartment happened to have the same position, condemned to be hung a year and a half ago. He and furnished very much like her room at the has appeared at times idiotic or insane. The Governor and Council have found it difficult to decide his fate. Our laws make two exceptions in regard to the infliction of the penalty of death; insanity and preg-infliction of the penalty of death; insanity and preg-The man must be in his right senses; or, in sancy. The man must be im his right senses; or, in the other case, it is possible that the hangman might murder two instead of one ! The great difficulty now is to determine whether the culprit is crazy or a fool! In either case, the council do not like to recommend another legal murder. Several journeys have been made to Springfield by the members of the Council, moved his garments and crept into the spacious and doubtless they have enjoyed the hospitality of our friend Trask. I know something of that myself, being always welcomed to his table. He always says, better than to be a hangman! What is to be done? The Commonwealth is in a ridiculous position-actually debating whether the man is well enough to be hung. Think of our Republican Governor and his nine Councillors sitting cosily at the fireside of our friend, after a the dessert,) whether to imbrue their hands again in eagerly, 'What is the matt the blood of a brother, as if the blood of McGee was the blood of a brother, as if the blood of McGee was not enough to shed in one year! Death, you know, bride had awakened about midnight, and putting released the other State prison convict. Here is a her hand over for her husband, it fell upon the Inernor sits in the midst of his family at Waltham, and you been all this while?' ernor sits in the midst of his family at Waltham, and then have some pious friend of the Governor steady like Lord Tinsel, that he had 'made a small mistake his hand while he signs the murderous instrument of death. Then quickly up with the scaffold, send for madame, you're in the wrong bed.' the hangman and the priest, (Dr. Cheever would perhaps do the praying,) and send the culprit home to his Maker, all recking with blood, but not more guilty, if so much as those who coolly murdered him. Then how appropriate the sarcastic words of the

After the rope has been severed in twain, Home go the people, and joyfully sing, Heaven will rescue whom the gallows has slain! Does the clergyman settle the thing? Home go the people, and talk of it all, Children in nursery, servants in hall; Bun hangs the cat in the manner he saw Hung at the gallows God's image—Hurrah!

> From Hall's Journal of Health. HOW TO GET SICK.

R. H. M. writes :- 'I slept in a room one night which had been washed out during the day, and was not quite dry. I awoke the next morning with a sore throat, which has continued ever since.' The result is, he has had to abandon his theological studies, and place himself under treatment, after

laving lost two years' time.

H. M. writes:—' I went to sleep in a warm day on the top of an ice box, and have never been well

He shortly after died of consumption. T. H. took a very severe cold; conversation was laborious, but he had an appointment to preach, and felt as if he must fulfil it. He made the attempt. but the utterance was attended with a pricking pain in the throat, and then a dull hurting came the throat, with subsequent 'hemming' and fruit-less 'clearing.' He was permanently disabled.

A modest man walked until quite fatigued, and

a lady who opened a window to get some fresh air for herself. He soon became chilled, and was ill for three weeks.

H. P. got up at night, and hoisted the window to 

ediately took off his coat and hat, and sat in the open window, looking out upon a beautiful garden, over which the ocean breezes came to fan him. Before he was aware of it, he was chilled. was attacked with inflammation of the lungs, and

A delicate young lady, an invalid, a patient of ours, in an excursion with several others, was 'over-taken' by nightfall, and by a young gentleman. They were in a boat, and the boat was in the mud, the tide having gone out on a visit to the sea, and 'there they were,' a mile from shore, and several miles from their home; that mile was extraordinarily long and short. Only think of it! A whole mile over a Jersey flat! covered with water, mud and bulrushes, carrying in his arms a young lady of eighteen, with one of the sweetest voices, faces and Where bright ideals shone, and all the heart had hoped eighteen, with one of the sweetest voices, laces and forms to be seen in or out of Jersey. Bespattered with mud, dripping with fog and dew and slush, steaming with perspiration, and wearied with hunger, thirst and fatigue, delighted and excited by the novelty of the thing, they reached home at midnight. The next day she 'didn't have anything the matter with her at all!' Why? She had taken lessons of us. Instead of pulling off her bonnet and shawl, and sitting in a cool place, or instead of undressing at once, and thus letting the air check the perspiration, she went into a warm room, closed the doors and windows at the same moment, laid aside the garments one by one, at intervals, and when cooled off, in the course of half an hour, retired to sound sleep and a healthful awakening.

Another man rode three miles with a little child

sleeping in his lap, which, pressing against his stom-ach, caused dpusual warmth there. It was a chill, ach, caused drusual warmth there. It was a chill, raw, November evening. In walking a hundred yards to the house, the child moving slowly and wind blowing, the whole abdomen was chilled in a moment. The next morning he awoke with the ominous parts of peritoneal inflammation, which is often fatal in three or four days.

A man had sune accounts to draw off in midwinter. It was a cold night. He was greatly interested; time went, and the fire too. He felt a little chilly, but thought he would soon be done; that it

chilly, but thought he would soon be done; that it was not worth while to rebuild the fire. It was near one o'clock before he left for home, and he reached it most thoroughly chilled. Next morning he had pruemonia, and never got well.

Remaining at rest for hours in a cold room in raw cold, damp weather is enough to kill three men out of four, by bringing on congestion of the lungs, Iung ferer, or inflammation of the lungs. Clergymen and lawyers often sacrifice their lives by speaking in warm rooms—the body debilitated by the effort, the skin in a state of perspiration, the lungs all heated up—and thus hungry, tired and depressed in body and mind, go out into the cold air to ride or walk home—and to die in the very bloom of health and manhood.

PRIZE DANCE. The Horicon Argus says that a

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec. 12. A Nocturnal Comedy of Errors-A Young Wife in an Extremely Embarrassing Situation, and her Deliverance Thence.

Some days since, a young couple, who had newly eneal vestments, came from their home I would prepare a few articles for your excellent pa-per, a peper to which I have looked with the despest of the supposed-to-be delicious period known as the honeymoon, and placed themselves under the charge honeymoon, and placed themselves under the charge of the proprietors of the Spencer House. They ther sallied forth to witness the beauties and peculiarities when I shall again continue my own periodical. Sin-of the Queen City, and do, as brides are ever wont gular enough that that which was the life of it was, a quantity of the little business embraced in the erm 'shopping.' They were gone several hours and did not return to the hotel until sundown, quite and did not return to the hotel until salice of the fatigued with their exertions. The bride, Mrs. R., then found that she had forgotten some articles indispensable to her toilet, and unwilling to disturb her husband, who she knew must be weary, slipped against it. You have always been right on this sub- out while he was down stairs, and went up to Fourth street to get the diminutive bundle. She was successful in her search for the store and the article, but on her way back, mistook, from her ignorance of the city, Main Street for Broadway, and the Madison for the Spencer House, which are situ-

Mrs. R. went into the hotel, and thinking it look ed rather different from the other, asked one of the waiters she met in the hall, in rather a low and in THE CASE OF JONES. This is the name of a crimi-nal now under sentence of death in Springfield, the residence of our good friend Eliphalet Trask, the Lieu-tive. She then ordered him to bring her the key to moved her bonnet, shawl and other portions of he attire, and crept between the sheets of the bed to

Instead of taking a 'little nap,' she fell into a profound sleep, that continued hour after hour until eleven o'clock, at which time she was disturbed by

town in Indiana, who had been to the theatre and become a little intoxicated, went to the Madison and wishing no one to see his condition, walked up to the room without a light, and fortunately or unfortunately, found the door unlocked. He entered who lay near the wall.

How long the two reposed there side by side, with being always welcomed to his table. He always says, only a foot of space between them, all unconscious Here comes the FRIEND or SINNERS! How much of each other's presence, is not exactly known, but

was heard in the apartment, from which female screams issued wildly, piercingly and ceaselessly.

The hotel was in an uproar; proprietors, clerks, waiters, porters and guests, dressed and half-dressed, were at the door of forty-eight' in a few minutes, blocking up the entrance and asking each other. good dinner, discussing, (not over the wine, but after blocking up the entrance, and asking each other the descrit) whether to imbrus their hands again in eagerly, 'What is the matter?' 'For God's sake

singular state of things. I should recommend that dianian's face, and the soft, warm touch aroused a physician be stationed at the cell of Jones, and to him at once. He did not understand it exactly, feel his pulse, and, at the first really healthy throb, to Mrs. R. said: 'My dearest husband, where have

In the wrong bed—horror of horrors, thought the bride. What would her liege lord—what would the curious world say! And Mrs. R. screamed terribly, and sprang from the couch just as her companion did the same. He was fully as much alarmed as she, and entreated her to give him time, and he would leave the apartment, although it was the one he had engaged-he'd make oath to that.

Scream, scream, scream, was the only reply to this kind proposition.

kind proposition.

'My God, madam, don't yell so! you will wake the house. Be reasonable; I swear it's only a mistake. Have some thought of the consequences. I don't want to hurt you; I swear I don't. You'll get me shot, and yourself—well, I won't say what.'

The screems ingressed and the room Indicate. The screams increased, and the poor Indianian, expecting every moment to see a pistol thrust in his face by a jealous husband, turned pale as death, which he expected, and resigned himself to his fate.

Just at this juncture, the throng outside presented itself at the door, and beheld Mrs. R. cowering in one corner, exercising her lungs magnificently, with a sheet wrapped over her form and head, and the

Indianian in the middle of the room enveloped in a coverlet, and ejaculating: 'My God, madam, don't!'
The junior proprietor, Dr. Cahill, saw there must be some mistake, and requesting the others to retire, called the merchant out, went with him into another room, and there learned the whole story. The Doctor then sent one of the ladies of the hotel to Mrs. R., and the entire affair was explained, greatly to her relief, though she was overwhelmed with con-

fusion at a circumstance that might have ruined her reputation forever. Under the escort of the Doctor, she was conveyed to the 'Spencer,' where the husband was found pacing the corridors with frantic mien, and half crazed with grief at the mysterious disappearance of orspiring freely, entered an omnibus, and sat next his wife, whom he believed had been spirited away by a villain, or murdered for her jewels, in this ' in-

fernal city,' where, as he expressed it, ' they would kill a man for a dollar any time.' look at a burning house; the cold air darted in on the unprotected body, just from a warm bed. A with happiness at her discovery like a child. He was melted twelve months, illness regulard in decrease. with happiness at her discovery and recovery, and told her he had scoured the city for intelligence of her whereabouts in vain. He had nearly given up all hope of meeting her again in this world, though as he, growing poetic in his joy, phrased it, she had, thank Heaven, returned to him like an angel from another sphere, and made his

Paradise in the Eden of her love. The bride told the bridegroom a story as near the truth as she could, which, like most women's histories, designed to shelter themselves, was a model of ingenuity and a miracle of art-without exciting the Othello in his bosom; and with a thousand thanks to the Doctor, whom the Benedick seemed somehow to regard as the deliverer of his consort, they bade

him good night, Was pictured to the spirit's searching eye.

We make the following extracts from Dr. O W. Holmes's article in the last Atlantic Monthly :-

—Go to the Bible!—said a sharp voice from a sharp-faced, sharp-eyed, sharp-elbowed, strenuous-looking woman in a black dress, appearing as if it began as a piece of mourning, and perpetuated itself as a bit of economy.

You speak well, Madam,—I said;—yet there is room for a ploss or comment.

room for a gloss or commentary on what you say.

'He who would bring back the wealth of the Indies must carry out the wealth of the Indies.' What you bring away from the Bible depends to some extent on what you carry to it. Benjamin Franklin!
Be so good as to step up to my chamber, and bring
me down the small uncovered pamphlet of twenty
pages which you will find lying under the 'Cruden's
Concordance.' [The boy took a large bite, which left a very perfect crescent in the slice of bread-and-butter he held, and departed on his errand, with the ortable fraction of his breakfast to sustain him on

Here it is. 'Go to the Bible. A dissertation, etc., etc. By J. J. Flournoy. Athens, Georgia. 1858.'

Mr. Flournoy, Madam, has obeyed the precep which you have judiciously delivered. You may be interested, Madam, to know what are the conclu sions at which Mr. J. J. Flournoy, of Athens, Georgia, has arrived. You shall hear, Madam.—
He has gone to the Bible, and he has come back from the Bible, bringing a remedy for existing social svils, which, if it is the real specific, as it professes to be, is of great (interest to humanity, and to the to be, is of great interest to numarity, and to the female part of humanity in particular. It is what he calls trigamy, Madam, or the marrying of three wives, so that 'good old men' may be solated at once by the companionship of the wisdom of maturity, and of those less perfected but hardly less engaging qualities which are found at an earlier period of life. He has followed your precept Madam; l

hope you accept his conclusions.

The female boarder in black attire looked so puz PRIZE DANCE. The Horizon Argus says that a prize dance came off in a saloon at Beaver Dam, aled, and, in fact, 'all abroad,' after the delivery of Wis., between an Irishman and a mulatto girl. The girl danced seven hours, and the Irishman eight, winning the prize—\$10.

The religious currency of mankind, in thought in speech, and in print, consists entirely of plans ized words. Borrow one of these from another has guage and religion, and you will find that it leas all its magnetism behind it. Take that famous word. O'm, of the Hindoo mythology. Even a priest as not pronounce it without sin; and a holy Pedi would shut his ears and run away from you in her ror, if you should say it aloud. What do you am for O'm? If you wanted to get the Pundit to led at his religion fairly, you must first depopular this and all similar words for him. The argument for and against new translations of the Bible raby turns on this. Skepticism is afraid to trust its trust in depopularized words, and so cries out against a sey translation. I think, myself, if exercises turns on this. Skepticism is afraid to trust its trust in depopularized words, and so cries out against a set translation. I think, myself, if every idea our best contains could be shelled out of its old symbol, as put into a new, clean, unmagnetic word, we should have some chance of reading it as philosopher, a wisdom-lovers, ought to read it,—which we do not a second now, any more than a Hindoo care. wisdom-lovers, ought to read it,—which we do not and cannot now, any more than a Hindoo can not the 'Gayatri' as a fair man and lover of trut should do. When society has once fairly disched the New Testament, which it never has done yet, a will perhaps crystallize it over again in new form of language.

I didn't know you was a settled ministrees

— I didn't know you was a settled ministered this parish,— said the young fellow near me.

A sermon by a lay-preacher may be worth listening to,—I replied, calmly. It gives the paralles of thought and feeling as they appear to the observe from two very different points of view. If you have to get the distance of a heavenly body, you have that you must take two observations from disastering the parallel of the p that you must take two observations from distant points of the earth's orbit, -in midsummer and nig points of the earth's orbit,—in midsummer and nike winter, for instance. To get the parallar of handle enly truths, you must take an observation from the position of the laity as well as of the clerg.—Teachers and students of theology get a certain lock certain conventional tones of voice, a clerical pit, a professional neckcloth, and habits of mind as professional as their externals. They are scholarly many and know well enough what the fessional as their externals. They are scholarly be, and read Bacon, and know well enough what 'the idols of the tribe' are. Of course, they have the false gods, as all men that follow one exclusive all. false gods, as all men that follow one exclusive al-ing are prone to do. The clergy have played to part of the fly-wheel in our modern civilination. They have never suffered it to stop. They have at ten carried on its movement, when other none powers failed, by the momentum stored in their nabody. Sometimes, too, they have kept it likely their vis inertia, when its wheels were like to go the bones of some old canonized error into ferring for the soil that yields the bread of life. But is mainspring of the world's onward religious men-ment is not in them, nor in any body of men, is me tell you. It is the people that makes the degrand not the clergy that makes the people. Of comthe profession reacts on its source with variable of ergy. But there never was a guild of dealer or company of craftsmen that did not need a the

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla A compound remedy, in which we have labored to

produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sunparilla, so combined with other substances of all greater alterative power as to afford an effectin antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is winted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, ed that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of or afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this con-pound will do it has been proven by experiment or many of the worst cases to be found of the follow ing complaints: —
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This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that seson of the year. By the timely expulsion of the many rankling disorders are nipped in the bel Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, par themselves from the endurance of foul eruptus and ulcerous sores, through which the system all strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assed to do this through the natural channels of the boty by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitated blood whenever you find its impurities busing through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sees cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and star gish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is for gish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is but and your feelings will tell you when. Even when no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy but health, and live longer, for cleansing the blad. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be a lasting health. Sooner or later something must properly the sound of the sou wrong, and the great machinery of life is disorders

or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much the rest Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much the restriction of accomplishing these ends. But the wall has been egregiously deceived by preparations of a partly because the drug alone has not all the winter that is claimed for it, but more because many proarations, pretending to be concentrated extract of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla y thing else.

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