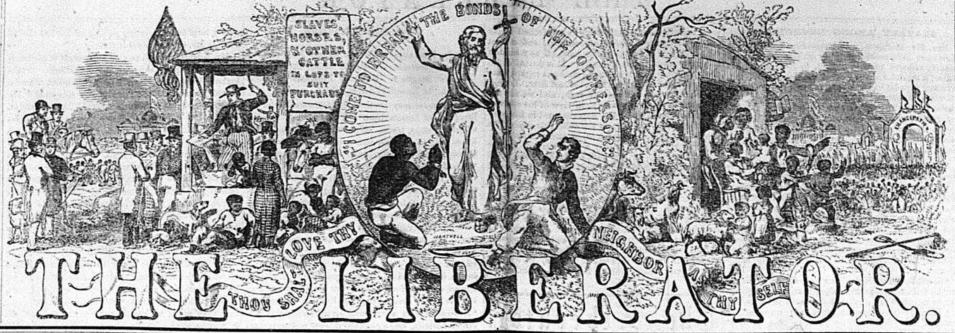
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e directed, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. IF Advertisements making less than one square inarted three times for 75 cents one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Socettes are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finanal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the this of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, En-ECSP QUINCY, SANUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



OVM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

righteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

BIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, 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.

VOE. XXIX. NO. 1. .

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1859.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1574.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Richmond Enquirer. AN ODIOUS AND GRINDING MONOPOLY.

ing of ers ich art id- art id-

Bay where you can buy cheapest! But why should this great truth in politics be confined in its should this great truth in pointies be confined in its stiplication to the productions of the earth and the productions of capital and skill? Why not, in the rarious traffic of man, why not extend it to every thing that is bought and sold? Under the shelterhand of this great principle, the manufacturer cotton cloths is permitted to resort to the markets of the world, in order to provide for his looms the becessary material. He may go to Brazil, and lay this supplies, if his judgment or caprice shall so set. He may go into Algeria or British India, or, hobling the Cape, he is suffered even to resort to
Africa, and buy for this booms from the native miets, and pay for the article with a keg of whiskey, a red jacket, or string of glass bends. This is all perfectly right—the law of nature, adopted and an period by the Democratic party, suffers him to pup the profit of his own fabor and capital, and buy where he can buy cheapest. It does not compel him, nor does it allow the Government to compel him, to deal at a disadvantage, and thus confiscate ne man's interests, that the interests of another may may be advanced. All men and all employats stand on a level in that presence, from the poler on his bench to the curious artificer in brass. aton in the United States is the production of re labor; and the slave, equally as the cotton ich his labor produces, is impressed with the seal perperty, and may he bought and sold. should the planter of cotton be compelled, by

a penalact, to purchase his slaves in the domestic market, whilst the manufacturer of cotton is suf-fered to resert to the universal market for his supthe-to South America, Asia, or even to Africa ? this bringing the producer of American coton in direct competition with the cheap and unonglit labor of other countries. There is no equalthrer does not avail himself of this liberty, it is beage he does not choose to do it; the laws offer no But the cotton planter of the South does not stand

lone-he has tellow-sufferers enough. Would you by a lot of negroes to establish a farm or planta-for in Virginia, you are met full front by the Fedral ramapply, a deep-laid plan established and rain anophy, a despitant plan established and maintained by the Anti-Slavery power at Washing-ton, for destroying slavery here. You may pur-chase, delivered at Norfölk or Alexandia, first-class bands, imported from Africa at \$100 a-piece—such ands as you pay for in the barracoons of Richmond wave or fifteen hundred dollars.

Bat an imperial mandate from the palace of the American Cossars interposes its prohibition, and you are compelled, unless you reliquish your plan fe, to purchase from the domestic slave-br r slave merchant, at that great advance. Why Africa? Why not allow you to buy where a can buy cheapest? Is not this the result of the siness, that the Federal law transfers from your eket to the pocket of another, the difference bereen \$100 and \$1200 or \$1500 ? But why concate and destroy the property, and perhaps the raid of one man, to swell the profits or glut the raice of another? Why take the necessary food in A. that B. may dress in purple and fine linen?

by not apply to negro labor, as well as to the procoon of negro labor, the golden rule of the Viriona Domocracy, Buy where you can buy the cheap-n? Is it because there is an immorality in the lave-trade? If that be true, then, in obedience to e demands of conscience, abolish this abominable brusts itself in view at every corner, and which serected for its convenience many a stately pal-

a Africa are called barracoons.

Or is the slave trade wrong because it nourishes to root, slavery? It does nourish the root of slaty, and, therefore, was placed under an interdict the Anti-Slavery power at Washington; a powwhich, from the first hour of its existence, openly or clandestinely has sought to destroy slavery the South. Many devices have been tried, but one so efficacious as this; for it has cut off the alet from the fountain from which it issues, and sy which it is sustained.

or, rather, palaces, the counterparts of which

Is not the Democratic party of Virginia the avowd champion of African slavery? Has it learned a treable and grow pale at the frowns of Federal Has it forgotten the traditions of its own Why does the giant slumber? es he not break through the spells that now bind bin, and tear away the rude gripe of the Central Power, by which our cherished institution is being strangled in Virginia? BARBAROSSA.

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SATANIC DEMOCRACY. .

The New York Day Book audaciously says :-Meanwhile, the decision of the Supreme Court has torn aside the veil, and placed "Slavery" and "Anti-Slavery," truth and lalsehood, in that open, direct, and irreconcilable conflict, which the repeal of the Missouri restrictions renders inevitable. Kansa may be salstantially disposed of, but the same oblem is to be solved in the Indian Territory, New lexico, Arizona, indeed, on a broad belt of territorrestending to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. ern citizens must have the same protection for their slave property in the common territory, and the simple question for every democrat to ask himself is, whether the Northern people shall be en-lightened on the subject, and be made to understand that "slavery "goes and only goes where it naturally belong, or whether they will continue to blind and delude themselves with the worn out humbug of Territorial S. Territorial Sovereignty, and bring upon their party overwhelming and disgraceful defeat in 1860. raskaism is dead; Squatter Sovereignty is worse than dead-it stands exposed, a disgraceful impos are, let, then, the dead bury their dead; let all st and patriotic democrats rally on the platform the Dred Scott decision, under the standard of the President, who has accepted that decision, and with open and manly front prepare to meet the great

The Day Book makes the following brutal appeal: There are some Efteen hundred negroes in this city is ming-the right, and who will, if they are permitied, exercise the privilege of voting to-morrow.

The fifteen hundred negroes in this city claiming
the right to see the privilege of the multi-

postion before the country on its merits.'

right to vote may, in consequence of the multi-acts of Democratic candidates and the closeness of s vote, control the choice of Congressmen.

'Negroes are declared by the decision of the highest
bunal of the country to be non-citizens. They can
are no received to the country to be non-citizens. have no possible legal right to vote for national of-

We therefore call upon the Inspectors of Elections to reject the votes offered by negroes for members of Congress, and if these officers fail to do their duty, equestion whether the strong-armed and stoutthemselves to prevent such violation of law and de

SELECTIONS.

HARBORING A FUGITIVE SLAVE. We make a fourth extract from the new anti-slavery work, entitled 'Charranooga,' from the pen of him from obtaining the possession of her. a distinguished lawyer in Cincinnati-a work well-

deserving the widest circulation. Richard Rashleigh, the person referred to in this extract, was an English gentleman, who, enamored has a good bill of sale for her. I have seen it mywith Democracy, had located himself in Tennessee.

'Is this Mr. Rashleigh, sir?'

' Yes, sir.' 'Then, sir, I am the Sheriff of this county, and have two writs for service upon you. This, sir, is a wrong. copy of a summons in an action for damages, 'It is, sir. It is tyranny—not law—and every brought by Edward Norton against you for harboring one of his slaves. This writ is a capias on an declaration, or by silence when he ought to speakthis county, for harboring the same slave, and aid-ing in her escape from Mr. Norton. You are my You are indiscreet, said the

Very well, said Mr. Rashleigh, 'I did harbor and conceal the poor woman, and greatly regret that think. The whole affair is disgraceful to a I did not do so more effectually. I am wilfing to pay any penalty that may be inflicted for such an act.

The Sheriff smiled.

the Court.'

'Me, escape, sir? No, sir-no, sir.' 'I know you will not, sir. If you will meet me at nine, to-morrow morning, at the court-house, I will not enforce your further attendance to-day.'

'Enforce, sir!' said Rashleigh, 'these are strange yourn.'

words. I will be at the court house to-morrow at

the time you have mentioned.'
'That will do,' said the Sheriff, 'I shall expect

to the court house. All the people there but one and kill all the white people,'
were strangers to him. He saw a woman seated in 'I have not. The man who says so is guilty of a corner, and thought, at the slight look he gave falsehood.' her, that he had seen her before, but could not remember where. Presently Tom Giles came in and stood by the side of the woman, and Rashleigh remembered that it was his rather bold talk. membered that it was his neighbor, Mrs. Polly Giles. if ever you're caught back here again, we'll hang A young man was walking about the court room you.

Who Mr. Rashleigh thought, perhaps, was an 'Let's hang him now,' said the red-faced man

A young man was walking about the court room who Mr. Rashleigh thought, perhaps, was an attorney's clerk. The young man went on the bench, and the court was opened.

bench, and the court was opened.

'Let's hang him now,' said the red-taceu ma who had locked the door, 'he's only a yankee.'

'Hang him—hang him,' said two others.

'No,' said the first speaker, 'we agreed what is the property of the said two others.

convicted, fined and imprisoned. Another was charged with homicide, and after a short trial acquitted. Mr. Rashleigh was surprised at the verdict, as the evidence of the man's guilt seemed clear. Mr. Rashleigh's case was next called.

ing and concealing one mulatto girl named Huldah

—a slave of Mr. Edward Norton—and aiding in her escape from him. Are you guilty, or not guilty?

We come here to punish you for your free use of escape from him. Are you guilty, or not guilty?

The judge looked surprised. 'Have you counsel, upon men who do so as ruffians.'

facts are stated with substantial correctness in the leave this State forthwith. Are you ready to do so? indictment. I do not deny them. I have done what I certainly will do again in the same circumstances.

Are you guilty, or not guilty?' said the prose-

named in the indictment, who I have never doubted is Mr. Norton's slave. I have often seen her at his house, and engaged in his service. I am ready, continued Rashleigh, to pay the penalty, and as his aid, and Paul Hunter was thrown upon the floor, he said so, he drew from his vest pocket two or three overeigns, which he held in his fingers.

The clerk made an entry of the word ' guilty ' the indictment, and handed it up to the judge.

The judge read the indictment carefully over, and at Mr. Rashleigh. 'Have you consulted

ounsel about this matter?' 'No, sir, I never heard of it until yesterdag. The matter is too unimportant to take advice upon it, and it is undeniable that I did harbor and conceal

The judge paused again, and then said, 'Stand up, Richard Rashleigh."

Mr. Rashleigh arose. 'You have been indicted by the grand jury of this county, and are charged in the first count of the in- they don't care about such things.'

dictment with harboring and concealing one Huldah, a mulatto woman, the slave of Edward Norton, knowing her to be his slave. And in the second count of the indictment you are charged with aiding and abetting in the escape of the same slave from Edward Norton, knowing her to be his slave. You have plead guilty to these charges, and nothing now remains for the court but to proceed to judgment.
We sentence you, Richard Rashleigh, to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary of this State, and to pay the costs of this prosecution.'
'Imprisonment'! Penitentiary!' exclaimed Mr.

Rashleigh, as he fell back into his seat. The clerk called the next case.
The Sheriff ordered 'slience in court,' and the

iailor conducted Mr. Rashleigh to prison. Tom Giles and his wife went home the same day. and the news of Rashleigh's sentence was soon spread over the neighborhood.

Mr. Rashleigh's servants were thrown into the greatest consternation. 'These savage and bloodthirsty Hamericans,' said Thomas Jinks, ' will murder hall of us. This country is not hold Hengland I can tell you, where they would no more think of sentencing a gentleman to the penitentiary for his ospitality than they would for praying to God. This a barbarous and honly alf civilized country, and

I'll get hout of hit as soon as I can.'
They all sat, in the evening, around the fire, and wept for their kind master, and determined to visit him in prison, and then return, as soon as possible, to England. They visited him the next to England. They visited him the next day, and issue as becomes intelligent freemen. The League after he had paid them their wages, they bade him proposes a new policy to the South—new in point of

pursues us with steady and unfaltering pace. All our happiness is blasted in its bud. Oh, how glad-

ly would I lie down in the grave, and let the red arth cover me as a mantle of roses! Paul Hunter could not restrain his indignation. Whenever he met any man in the road, or in the Whic field near the school house, or at church, he was ton Bee.

loud in denouncing the conduct of Norton, and in

his praise of Mr. Rashleigh.

'Mr. Rashleigh,' said one man to him, 'may be right in some things, but he should not have harbored that girl. Shevis Mr. Norton's property, and he had no right to do anything that might hinder · She is not his property, said Paul Hunter, in-

dignantly.

He bought her at auction in Charleston, sir, and

self. 'That may all be so,' replied Paul; 'indeed, I In a few days, preparations were made for the wedding, and on the day before it was to have taken place, a stranger rode up to Mr. Rashleigh's.

have no doubt of it; still she is not and never was bis property. No man can have property in the flesh and blood and body and soul of a human being. God did not make human flesh and blood to be property. 'Then, sir, our whole system of slaveholding is

ndictment found against you by the grand jury of by his precept or by his example-takes the side of 'You are indiscreet,' said the man to Paul, ' such

language cannot be tolerated in this State. 'Tolerated, or not tolerated, I will speak as I

But, sir,' continued Mr. Rashleigh, 'I wish to ment, and, perhaps, fare worse than he does.'

One morning when Paul went to his school, he gagement that must be met.'

gagement that must be met.'
The Sheriff smiled again. There is no darger, and bowed to them, when a low, thick set man, with Mr. Rashleigh, from what I have heard of you, that you will attempt to escape from the jurisdiction of it. The whole group laughed. 'We have you the Court.' . Yes, sir, I am here,' said Paul.

You are our prisoner, sir.'
Prisoner! for what?' 'For making too free a use of that tongue of

'Too free a use of my tongue? I have told no falsehoods about any person.'
Lie or truth, makes not a bit of matter to us. That will do, said the Sheriff, I shall expect You've come among us, and has slandered our institutions, and has been trying to make the niggers rise

You are charged in this indictment with harbor- not treat you so when you come to my native State.

I did conceal her for about a week, said Rash- you have any arms, surrender them at once · I have none-I never carry them-I always look

Young man, do not provoke us. Your insults No, sir, thank you, I do not want counsel. The will do you no good, and much hurt. You must Yes, said Paul, as soon as I shall go to the house where I board, and pay my bill, and pack up my clothes.

We will not allow that. There is something due you for teaching school; we will collect it, and due you for teaching school; we will collect it, and I have just told you that I did harbor the woman pay off the bill. As for your clothes, the suit you have on is plenty good enough for such as you.

Paul's eyes flashed with anger. The red-faced man laid his hands upon him, two others came to they cut into his flesh.

Guilty,' said Mr. Rashleigh as he took his Certainly,' said Mr. Rashleigh as he took his overpowered by greatly superior force-by men halfintoxicated, and brutalized with passion.

They carried him to the border of the State, and dismissed him with fresh indignities, and threats that they would kill him if he ever returned. The men who had conducted him out of the State, shouted as he left them, and Paul Hunter returned to New York, a sadder and a wiser man.

'Don't you think, said one of the men to the others, 'that the people in the Free States will at length resent such treatment?'

No, they dare not do it. One of us can whip four of them-and-so that they can make money-

THE WIND IN THAT HORN. We once knew a man who owned an old French

horn, which he insisted on continually blowing at most unseasonable hours in his lodging-rooms, very much to the discomfort of his neighbors. On on occasion, when appealed to earnestly to desist, and asked why he would keep up such a discordant and disagreeable tooting, he replied, with an injured air, 'Why, the fact is, there is a tremendous quan tity of wind in that horn, and it must be blowed Precisely similar seems to be the feeling of the fire-enters and disunionists of the Buchan an party of the South. They have a disunion horn and keep blowing upon it persistently, as though there were a power of wind in it. The moment on performer lays it down or stops for breath, another takes it up. Within a few days, Jeff. Dayis gave it a terrific blast at Jackson, Mississippi; Gov. Gist of South Carolina next exercised his bellows upon it in his inaugural message, and now one of Yancy' Alabama Leagues takes up the refrain, and pipes out the disunion music, as follows:—

'As we near the yortex of ruin, events will hasten. The insatiate cupidity of the North will brook no re-straint; we shall become the victims of a grinding taxation; or perhaps an edict of emancipation will thunder from the central government, should fanaticism get the better of avarice and the lust of domin Let us resolve, then, to fling all suggestions of submission and compromise to the wind, and meet the after he had paid them their wages, they have a said adieu. In a few days they sailed from New York for England, and landed in safety in their old wisest sons—the policy of firm, united, organized defence; a policy which should never be sacrificed to be said to large the land of liberty forever. Paul Hunter did what he could to console Mrs.

Gilpin and Harriet; but their sorrows were too great to be comforted.

'That old—old curse,' said Mrs. Gilpin, 'still pursues us with steady and unfaltering pace. All And we solemnly believe, that it is only by a well-directed union of the true men of the South, in one shape or another, that we can avert a fate the most ignominious that ever befel a people.'

Which gentleman will take the horn next ?- Bos-

From the North British [Glasgow; Daily Mail.

acquainted with the annual congresses of our Ecclesiastical Courts but are familiar with the Parisian Protestan: pastor, the Rev. Dr. Monod. Sure as the returning summer brings the swallow to our shores, so surely do the May meetings burne Dr. Monod to the May meeting to the so surely do the May meetings bying Dr. Monod to Scotland. His story has now been so often told, state of matters in America; but we are especially

ing the perils of the deep, has crossed the ocean in pleading has the sympathy of Scotchmen. quest of the almighty dollar, America is proverbially dangerous to clerical re-are apt to regard a Protestant minister who cannot putations—especially to clergymen in want of cash. denounce Popery in France, or cannot denounce Not that the money is not forthcoming—the cash slavery in America, as more of the dumb dog that can generally be got, only the conditions on which cannot bark than the faithful watchman. it is given are such as often leave an ugly smutch on the palm of the receiver. Many whose reputations were tolerably bright before visiting the Western Republic have returned to Europe rather contami-nated than improved by contact with our 'cousins.'

It is not for us to pronounce any opinion upon Dr. Monod's visits to Scotland. They did, indeed, seem somewhat too frequent to be at all compatible with a very diligent discharge of the duties of the pastorate. It might be also thought that his appeals against Popery had about them a good deal of the ad captandum rulgus. But even should these surmises be acknowledged to have been well grounded, they were but venial errors compared with the crime with which he is now charged. No less celebrated a person than Harriet Beecher Stowe accuses the Doctor of having bowed the knee to the slaveocracy of the South. The Southern planter is so extremely sensitive respecting the peculiar institution, and so often has he had his most sacred feelings shocked by the offensive terms in which Europe talks of his po-sition, that the smallest donation of sympathy from the Old World is thankfully received and generously rewarded. It is possible, indeed not unlikely, that efore visiting America, Dr. Monod's views of slavery were those of an enlightened and christian European

He may not have looked upon it as John Wesley looked, when he described it as the sum of all vil-land through valleys. But this slave line meanders lany; but we are at least entitled to presume it met in the sugar fields and plantations of the South [the his cordial reprobation. The Doctor, however, now sees matters in a different light, the wedge of gold sees matters in a different light, the wedge of gold around the reporter.] And the people living in their has dimmed his mental vision, thrown a shade over different localities and in the Territories must deterconscience, and it would seem he has returned to mine for themselves whether their 'middle bed' is France, not, indeed, an apologist of slavery per se- best adapted to slavery or free labor.' that is not needed—but the apologist of the modes God deliver white man, negro and crocodile, each by which the pro-slavery party in America seek to

ealing the system in its native odiousness.

Mrs. Stowe charges Dr. Monod, while in America, with consorting mainly, if not exclusively, with the pro-slavery party, and with accepting their one-sided epresentations as a picture of the true position of the all-important social question of the United living, will not stand idle and see half the confede-States. What that one-sided view is, we do not require to learn from a French pastor, even though he should happen to be the editor of the Archives du Christianisme. The portrait has been so often be-fore presented by even British doctors of Divinity, hat when we met it in the journal of the French divine, we at once recognised its familiar features. Those who know anything of the state of feeling in the South, are quite aware that the utmost care i exercised to secure that nothing printed upon slave-ry shall circulate in the slave States. Chambers' States. Chambers apers for the People were extensively reprinted all over the Union, but the paper on slavery was supressed. The magazines of Britain are, for the me part, republished in America, but such parts of em as touch the peculiar institution are carefully weeded out. In pursuance of this policy, the Ame ican Tract Society, some time ago, refused to pubish a tract on the duties of masters toutheir slaves ecause said tract, it was supposed, would excite 'the feverish susceptibility of the southern Christians.' Against this flecision, it is known not a ew of the noblest Christian men in the United States protested. The position of parties consequent on this division, Dr. Monod has attempted to exhibit his own journal, magnifying the importance and zeal of the majority, while depreciating the motives and influence of the opponents of the course the society has seen fit to adopt. The apology of Dr. F. Monod shows he has well learned the cant of the pro-slavery party-an odious amalgam of great religious zeal, with great moral turpitude. Much of the force of all replies to such special pleading as has recently appeared in the Archives du Christianisme. was often blunted by the retort that it came from infidel denouncers of the American churches, who, under the guise of sympathy for the slave, sought to nask their hatred of our common Christianity. That convenient apology, which has so long and so often cloaked deeds of darkness, too gross to see the light, is no longer serviceable. Not any of those, whose reputation for orthodoxy is tainted, have now

The authoress of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin ' herself it who has confronted this French flatterer of the slave power. From Mrs. Stowe's reply we glean a picture of things as they are in America, which it may be well Scottish General Assemblies and Scottish Synods should bear in mind when next year Dr Monod gets up in their midst to pour out his bottled

wrath upon the Papacy :-. Lo Dr. Monod only see how this course of silence which he so much applauds in the Tract Society works. He and all the French brethren conjure us in the name of a common Christianity to fight against slave-We try-fight accordingly, and we come to the Tract Society—a great religious organization, repre-senting the religious literature of every denomination n the country, and having access to millions of minds. Will you circulate our protest? say we. Oh no! which shall indoctrinate the rising generation in the evils of slavery and the wrongs of the slave? Oh no, no, no! To be sure, the wrongs of the slaver on no, no, no! To be sure, the wrongs of the slave are dreadful, and we are all strong anti-slavery men, but the topic is so exciting it would ruin our Union. So we go to the Methodist Book Concern—to the Baptist Book Concern, and you get the same story. Then you think you will go to individual men, and you try Dr. A. You tell him stories of wrong and conversion events to reise the

content myself with privately abhorring. Another is BARKSDALE, THE WIGLESS, IAMENT REV. DR. MONOD.

Such of our readers as have had occasion to attend the General Assemblies of either the Established or ganizing, printing, circulating, is left to men who, in the Free Church, or the Synod of the United Pres-their fiere disgust, leave all churches, and denounce byterian Communion, have as a matter of course them, and stand wholly aloof from all religious conseen and heard a little fat grey man vehemently nection, and are called Infidels. This course of silence denouncing Popery in very bad English. Few at all makes such men Infidels by the score; makes them of

that it has long lost its freshness; and though the glad to be able to produce so valuable, because so needful has been generally forthcoming, even beyond unimpeachable, a witness to the truth of what such expectation, it may be presumed that one day the men as Mr. Garrison, and the earnest anti-slavery springs of charity will become exhausted. Whether party of which he is the representative, have so often it was that the late commercial crisis had somewhat frozen the fountains of sensibility, or simply the recommended by Dr. Monod has here received a most dread of lean and haggard times to come, that in- scathing and dignified rebuke. That Rev. gentleduced the Frenchman to turn his eyes from Scotland man will, it is hoped, henceforth better understand to America, we cannot say; but from the journals his position. He may feel assured that the manner of the New World we learn that Dr. Monod, bray- in which Mrs. Sto has dealt with his special men have been accustomed to plain speaking, and

MR. DOUGLAS AT THE SOUTH.

The Mecca pilgrimage of Mr. Douglas, in which he goes South to refresh his faith, and get a new odor of sanctity at the hands of Soule and others of the Priesthood, is attracting attention only as a shrewd speculation in political divinity by a heretofore successful imposter. His speeches for the most part are amplifications of what he said here—a little earmer, perhaps, yet singularly broken at the most important passages. The 'noise and confusion' oc-curs just in time to prevent his committing himself on the matter of 'sectional lines,' 'territorial slave codes,' and 'national domestic tariff policies.' He cannot be heard at those junctures. Thus, at Memphis, he is reported as follows :-

On those sugar plantations, it is not a question between the white man and the negro, but between the negro and the crocodile. He would say, that between the negro and the crocodile, he took the side of the negro. But, between the negro and the white man, he would go for the white man. The Almighty has drawn the line on the continent, on the one side of which the soil must be cultivated by slave laber, on the other by white labor. That line did not run on thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, for thirtysix degrees and thirty minutes runs over mountains femainder of this sentence was lost by the confus

event the touch of Truth's ithuriel spear from re- to take their part after such a fashion. The speech at Memphis may suit the regions and the ideology of the sugar lords and cotton lords of the South but we predict it will never commend itself to the free laboring masses of the nation. The citizens of proposes by his isothermal platform. He may inalge the idea of closing the Southern States against the inroad of free labor, like another Japan; but it will prove a most unsubstantial barrier against the men and migrations of the Anglo-Saxon race. They will suffer no pretended parallel of latitude to be affixed as the limit of their industry. Stupid indeed is that politician who, to conciliate a sickly favor from effete representatives of social aristocracy, is willing to give the currency of his name to such a monstrous policy of repression. Would he build a Chinese wall along the snow line, and keep out all but those who, like himself, 'take the side of the negro'? Pshaw—this is the silliest rhetoric yet uttered! Hearken to it, Mr. Douglas, and know all ye men-worshippers at New Orleans who shout so over these platitudes of his—that Louisiana, your State, is part of this confederacy, won by ' the common blood and treasure,' to which free laborers claim a title in their record of American citizenship, and whither they will go in due season, as fits their interest and employ, without recognizing any isothermal barrier. They march beneath the stars and stripes, with no other passport for their going or coming, and are little likely to heed this new gospel of seclusion for the South, now being preached up by him. It is evident, at least, that he, Mr. Douglas, does not yet know the heart of this great Democratic nation the hive whose swarms are hereafter to fill up the continent with their increase and their conquests .- St. Louis Democrat.

> DOUGLAS IN THE SOUTH. The Mississippian, the leading organ of the Black Democracy in the State, says: ' We have been accustomed to regard Mr. Hunter

> as one of the purest statesmen in the Democratic

ranks, and have often thought of the satisfaction it would afford us to support him for the Presidency; but if it be true that he has consented to such an arrangement as above indicated, to secure the office—if he has sullied his garments with the foul touch of Douglasism—we desire to say now, and with emphasis, that the Democracy of Mississippi will have none of him! The man who is base enough to court the favor of the infamous deserter of his party, and the vile betrayer of its most cherished principles in the time of greatest need and severest trial, is not to be trusted as the leader of the Democracy in the eventful struggle before us. It may be that Douglas and his squad of adherents will thrust themselves into the Charleston Convention, and that they will be able to decide the struggle as they did at the last session of Congress, whe they enlisted under the sooty banner of the Black Republicans; but woe to the glorious old party of the country, and the great interests which are in-We can't, we are anti-slavery to be sure, but we can't, volved in its success, if such should be its fate! At because the excitement would injure our society. We all events, let the Democracy of the South mark to the Sunday School Union, which forms the well the progress of events, and mark well, too, the couthful religious literature of the whole American ambitious aspirants who may be detected betraying Churches. Can we get some books published here, their principles and demoralizing their party by low intrigue and unholy combinations.' The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser quotes the

above, and remarks :-

. We endorse, most heartily, every word of our contemporary's article in regard to Senators Hun-ter and Douglas. No man at present occupies a higher and more commanding position in the eyes of the South than Senator Hunter. He would be a to individual men, and you try Dr. A. You tell nim stories of wrong and oppression enough to raise the dead, and he shudders and turns pale, and then you ask him, will you write or give a public address on the subject? My dear friend, he says, I would be glad to, but I am connected with a Theological Seminary, and if I mix myself with so exciting a topic, it would in a measure involve my institution, and so I must NONE OF HIM.'"

ETH!

The scrimmage between Keitt, Grow, Potter, and fifty other Congressmen, at the last session, in which Keitt lost his balance and fell down, in consequence of hitting somebody's fist, is well remembered. Among the incidents of that fray, it will be recollected that one Barksdale, an obscure member from Mississippi, was suddenly elevated to a place in history, by the little circumstance of his wearing a wig, which abruptly came off his bare poll in the grasp of Cadwallader Washburne. Barksdale, since that eventful night, has been illustrious, and if he lives long enough, will doubtless be immortal; at all events, his wig will, and he may be known in the list of heroic politicians as the 'prince of the power of the (h)air!' Well, Barksdale, the wigless, the illustrious, has had a grief; he has been lamenting; with tears and flooding sorrow he contemplateth the degeneracy of the South, the apostacy of Douglas, and thus bewaileth, in notes as mournful as the voice of a pelican in the wilder-

· Sorrow, shame, tears, for the betraved and humbugged South! The pity of her friends, and the dupe of her foes, she is made to exhibit herself before the world in an attitude so unenviable that it is sickening to look upon, and goes staggering along like a man bereft of reason, and the noble attributes with which his Creator has endowed him, to the cruel destiny which her remorseless and insatiate enemics have declared shall be hers. Christ never poured more bitter tears over the wayward city of his love, than the patriot weeps over the blinded, de-There she stands, besieged by ever-active enemies without—betrayed by traitors within—torn by the dissensions of her sons—the prey of every evil and unclean passion that gets the mastery over men's

What shall be done for Barksdale, the disconsolate? Will not the editors of the Courier write him a letter of condolence? Will not Washburne buy him a new wig ?-Atlas and Bee.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN AND CUBA. From El Diario de la Marina of Havana, December 23.

The resolution taken on the 17th inst. by the Ayuntamiento of this city, at the motion of his Excellency, Conde de O'Reilly, President of the same, deserves that we should consecrate to it some more reflections, although they may be but a mere amplification of the few remarks we were able to make with regard to this matter the day we gave

To us who are accustomed to witness the noble eds of the Spanish nobility, it could not be surprising that the sentiments of our fellow-citizens were aroused against the mad project of purchasing the island of Cuba, and that one of them, distinguished by his illustrious birth and his social po-sition, should be the first to propose to the municipal corporation to bring the expression of their sentiments to the foot of the throne. But as this step has, under the present circumstances, a signification of the highest importance, it is our duty to direct the attention both of our fellow-citizens and of strangers to this subject, in order that the striking contrast between our own national nobleness and foreign greed may be perceived, and in what manner the chivalrous spirit of our nation replies to th mercantile spirit of the American policy, which suggested the text of the last Presidential Message

oncerning this island.

It seems as if President Buchanan had just been orn, when he is speaking so seriously and formally of a matter which even he who is the least familian with contemporaneous history considers impossible; and when he proposes it as so feasible and so plain as to ask for authority to carry it immediately into execution. The disregard for social conveniences, and the respect which nations are bound to mutually observe, mingled with the solemn proclamation the most inconsiderate doctrines relative to international law, will not cause any astonishment to the world, already sufficiently accustomed to beholding similar aberrations in the Cabinet of Washington ; but what must everywhere produce amazement is, that while the historical antecedents of the ouestion are so recent and important, they have already been forgotten in the United States to such a degree that their President dared to renew it, and that their representatives were able to listen to him without ughing at what therein is ridiculous, and without being offended at what therein is scandalous.

Purchase the island of Cuba! The Cabinet of Washington well knows that there is nobody to sell it, and that there is not money sufficient to pay for it. This was the thought of the Spaniards, and these the sentiments of all the sons of this soil from the moment that, for the first time, this idea loomed in the tendencies of the politics of the North. Therefore, when a minister of the crown declared, in the midst of the national representatives, on an that the selling the occasion similar to the present, island of Cuba would be equal to selling the honor of Spain, those words found an echo in all parts of the monarchy as the unanimous cry of all Spanish hearts, and from-that moment they were regarded as the clearest and most precious expression answer to be given whenever such an absurd preject should be renewed. This is the reason wherefore at present, when

President Buchanan wishes to draw it from the abyss where the indignation of our fellow-citizens in both hemispheres had buried it, we have nothing new to say in order to throw it back into nothingness, suffices to hurl against it those very words which many years ago killed it, so that it never will again resuscitate: to sell the island of Cuba would be equal to selling the honor of Spain. Well, the honor of Spain cannot be sold.

The United States are a civilized nation; their public men are regarded as enlightened; their govrnment generally lays claim to discretion and prudence in whatever concerns their interests; t actual President is a statesman, who, in virtue of his talents and his years, could well be rich in experience and discretion, moderate and cautious in his words and his actions. How, then, under such circumstances, is it that that nation and those men have offered again to the world that deplorable example of levity and ignorance? And these expressions; for, disregarding what there is immoral in these propositions, on the other hand they betray only levity and ignorance. To pretend to purchase what the owner is not willing to sell, doubtless is an extravagance; to pretend to buy what is not saleable, is an absurdity; to pretend to buy the honor of a nation, is a repugnant desecra-tion; to pretend to buy the honor of Spsin, is a thing we are unable to qualify, for we cannot find an expression adequate to the sentiment of repulsion it

spires in us. And to that thing which has no name, the Span ish nation has already replied by a cry of general indignation, and with it joins to-day the voice of the Ayuntamiento of Havana, and that of the other municipalities of the island, at the same time that the voice of all people and all individuals in whose veins Spanish blood is running will be raised, in order to solemnly protest against an idea whose mere uttering is for us the greatest of insults.

about Lord Napier, we have no doubt in the world but he entertains the belief that it was dispatched at

once to the Derby administration, and thus laid the

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, JANUARY 7, 1859.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our friends who have not yet paid for the Liberato

for 1858 will bear in mind our rule, by which their pa-

credit. We hardly need add, that our subscription

list needs greatly to be enlarged, and that any cur-

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCI-

ETY.

The twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Massa-

CHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in Bos-

ton, at MERCANTILE HALL, Summer street, on THURS

DAY and FRIDAY, January 27th and 28th, commencing

members and friends of the old Pioneer Seciety will

not fail, we trust, to be present in strength of num-

from every enemy of Slavery, and the most perse-

vering efforts to effect its speedy and eternal over-

STATE!

.The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, respect-

fully ask you to enact that no person, who has been

held as a slave, shall be delivered up, by any officer

or court, State or Federal, within this Commonwealth,

to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes

'service or labor' to such claimant, by the laws of

Notice. Blank copies of THE PETITION have

been forwarded to nearly all the towns and post-

offices in the State. But if any friend of its ob-

ject has failed to receive a copy, another will bj

sent, on application to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Corn-

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. The Legislatury

convened on Wednesday, and was duly organized,

The Senate was called to order by Mr. Robinson of

The House was called to order by Increase Sumner

Wm. Stowe of Springfield was unanimously elected

After the transaction of some unimportant busi

ness, both branches adjourned to attend the annual

Gov. Banks will deliver his annual message this

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON NON-SUITED. The suit

brought by Passmore Williamson of Philadelphia,

against Judge Kane for false imprisonment, in a case

of alleged contempt in not producing the person of an

escaped slave, was terminated without trial by the

suit against Judge Ellis Lewis, then Judge of the

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for refusing his ap-

Miss Holley. In a private note dated Florence

(Mass.) Dec. 25th, our friend, E. H. Hammond, says

Our friend Seth Hunt, writing from Northampton

made were evidently very good. We hope we shall

UNPRECEDENTED Success. We are glad to learn

that the Atlantic Monthly is meeting with great

favor from all sources. Though the publishers printed

nearly thirty thousand copies of the January number,

this large supply was nearly exhausted on the very

when she again goes to Florence.

frequently have her in this region.'

entertaining and instructive.

Clerk of the House.

sermon.

of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :-

FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

Further particulars bereafter.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Rec. Sec.

tailment of it is most undesirable:

The

Liberator

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Thereby the President of the Union, and those of his political partisans who suggested to him such an extravagant idea, will learn the difference that exists between a country whose venerable traditions make of its sons so many noblemen, and another in which, to all appearance, it seems its inhabitants live only the material life of greedy merchants. They think that with their gold they will be able to buy even the honor of others, and we believe that the smallest atom of our honor is infinitely more precious than all that material prosperity accomulated in their hands either by hazard or by

Let the United States know, once for all, the question is not of a country they are longing for, splendid and fertile, whose treasures its inhabitants are working out under the shield of their government and their laws. The question is not of that commerce which in intelligence and activity is not behind that of the most advanced people; the question is not of the advantageous position of this island, nor of the material improvements which have been introduced here as the monument which its government has erected to itself of its envied pros-perity. If the question were of that alone, those who look at things through the prism of material interest would perhaps consider us as hyperbolical when we declare that there is not money enough to

buy the island of Cuba.

It is not that, no, of which our kings, our governments, our Cortes, our statesmen, and even the humblest of our fellow-citizens, are thinking, when that pretended purchase they consider as an insult, and that sale they regard as an infamy, are spoken of. If they believe thus, it is because the question is of Spaniards who are born in Cuba-brethren of those who are born in the Peninsula, sons of the same parents, participating in the same glories, educated in the same civilization, in the same creed and in the same customs; and that blood has no price, that civilization is not marketable.

The first to protest against the manifestations of the Message are the sons of Cuba. For us this i very natural. How are they to suffer themselves to be outraged, when the question is to buy them as if they were vile merchandise? But to the North American politicians, this must be somewhat significant : and, therefore, we advise them to meditate on the manifestations made by the Ayuntamiento of Hayana, and of others of this island, concerning the last Message of the President, until to them will be united the indignant voice which will be raised in the mother country against a project which i such a manner attacks its honor and dignity.

PROTEST OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF HAVANA. [Translated for the New York Herald from the Diario de la Mu-

The Honorable the Ayuntamiento of the City of Havana By the authority of his Excellency the Captain General of the Island of Cuba, the following certified copy of an address by the Honorable Ayuntamiento, addressed to her Majesty, our Queen, in reference to the recent message of the President of the United States, and more especially in relation to that part of the same which refers to the project of purchasing this island, has been ordered to be printed.

LUCAS ARCADIO UGARTE,

Havana, Dec. 21, 1858.

THE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

Lady-The Corporation of Havana has not been able to read, without the utmost surprise, the late message of the President of the United States, in which the insulting and degrading idea is suggested and proposed of purchasing the Island of Cuba by the United States. This idea we regard as being doubly insulting-first, to the dignity of the nation and next to the natives of the Island of Cuba, who are thus regarded as a gang of slaves, who, it is supposed, may be bought and sold like any private property.

All Spaniards residing within the terrritory of the

Island constitute an integral part of the nation, and Cuba is a province of the Spanish monarchy just the same as Castile, to which the wise laws of the Indies made her equal. The shame of being sold is insup-portable to citizens who have always regarded themselves as an integral part of the nation which has assimilated them to itself forever, which has given them its customs, its religion, and which has transmitted to them the beautiful language of Cervantes. The Spanish government, no doubt, has not listened to a proposition so degrading and so derogatory to its honor. Nevertheless, the first and chief corporation of the Island considers itself called upon to lift up its voice to the royal throne of your Majesty, when it beholds this disgraceful proposition brought forward, which is an insult to the civilization of the glorious age in which we live. It is indeed a proposition which, while it is accompanied with a contempt and disregard for all the recognized and acknowledged principles of international rights and associations? is brought forward with the view of satisfying the cupidity of speculators and the interested aspirations of a neighboring people. It is a proposition brought forward for the purpose of in-sulting and disgracing a nation eminently sensitive point of honor, a nation which beholds the banners which wave ever it crowned with glory, a pation possessed of an infinite series of great and glorious historical recollections. Lady, at one period of the last century, the Eng-

lish government obtained possession of Havana, and this Corporation never for a moment removed its m towards the throne of your illustrious grandfather, until it succeeded in obtaining permission that King Carlos the Third should give up, in exchange for the capital of Cuba, the laurels and acquisitions he had gained in Portugal. When at that period the Earl of Albemarle desired that we should submit to do homage to the King of England, the Corporation of the capital resisted and opposed his pretensions, netwithstanding the fact that eign general presided at the time with full authority over it and its deliberations.

Cuba, O Lady, is still the same province of Spain

that it always has been. It will forever, as it does now, reject and repel all foreign domination.

Let the government of your Majesty understand this. For the sake of the honor of all parties, then, will the wishes of the people of Havana be satisfied. Such are, lady, the desires of the inhabitants of the capital of the island of Cuba; and the corporate body which represents the wishes of those inhabitants has come forward without delay in its lawful capacity, to lay-their wishes before the throne of ur Majesty, being most anxious to present to your Majesty some testimonial of the indignant feelings with which the perusal of the message of the President of the United States has inspired them.

God save the precious life of your Majesty many

The Chief Chamber of Havana, Dec. 17, 1858. At the royal feet of your Majesty we subscribe

our names. Jose Ignacio de Echavarria, Gobernador Presi

El Marques de Aguas Claras, Alcade 1st. El Marques de la Real Campana, Alcade 2d. El Conde de O'Reilly, Regidor. Pedro Regalado Pedroso, Regidor. El Conde de Santovenia, Regidor. Rafael de Toca, Regidor. Nicolas Martinez de Valdivielso, Regidor. Narciso Foxa, Regidor. Gabriel de Cardenas y Cardenas, Regidor. Jose Silverio Jorrin, Regidor. Pablo de Arrieta, Regidor. Francisco Jose Saravia, Regidor. Gabriel Lopez Martinez, Regidor. Miguel Kessel, Regidor. Nicolas Lopez de la Torre, Regidor. El Marques de Prado Ameno, Regidor Francisco Campos, Sindico 1st.
Antonio Bachiller y Morales, Sindico 2d. LUCAS ARCADIO DE UGARTE, Secretary. Havana, Dec. 21, 1858.

From the Prensa de la Habana.

It is hardly necessary for us to remark that the above memorial is the genuine and unanimous expression of the feelings of all the population of the island of Cuba. This is proved by the number of signatures which, in so few hours since the document was published, have been affixed to it, not only in the Chambeac but in the feel to have in the Capitular Chamber, but in that of the Alder-men. No other result could be expected in a case of so much importance; and in view of such an unmis takable demonstration, we do not believe that the slightest doubt can be entertained in regard to the sentiments of a people who esteem their their honor before all else that they hold most dear.

Certainly the President of the Union cannot calculate upon the support of France in the renewal of his proposition to purchase; at least, so we infer from an article entitled 'Europe and the United States,' published in the Patrie, of Paris, on the 9th of November last.

SLAVERY AMONG METHODISTS.

some zealous mountebank who has practised tricks Rev. Mr. Matteson, a corresponding Editor of the Northern Independent, recently addressed a letter of inquiry relative to this subject, to Rev. A. C. Atwater, a minister of the Providence Conference. Mr. Atwater says he has spent six months travelling in Missential Simon Pure Prophet and Secr. Young, at all events is a secretion, man and was recommended. inquiry relative to this subject, to Rev. A. C. Atwater, a minister of the Providence Conference. Mr. Atwater says he has spent six months travelling in Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, and making inquiry on this subject. His letter, published in the Northern Independent, is dated South Manchester, Ct., Oct. 6, 1858. Speaking more particularly of the Border (or mission) Conferences, he says:—

' Among many things learned in that examination, the following facts were fully demonstrated :

'First—That the Methodist Episcopal Church North, in the slaveholding States, and in the mission Conferences referred to, both as to ministers and employed in this country; and as his State loses members, were as strongly pro-slavery as the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Both, with equal sensitiveness, repudiated the idea of being abolitionists, or of having any sympathy with an abolition Church, or of desiring to have the slaves enjoy Mr. Sumner before leaving England.—Washington 'Secondly-The fact of owning slaves, of living

on the toil of unrequited labor, is not the slightest bar to membership in any of our mission Churches. 'Thirdly-That it is a great and uncalled for waste of missionary money to keep men in those Mission or Border Conferences, preaching an emas-culated Gospel, silent upon one of the greatest sins upon which the sun shines; building up pro-slavery Churches to head off the spirit of anti-slavery, which has become so strong that it threatens to give this monster sin no longer a baptized place in the Church. The heathen are calling in vain for the word of God, while thousands of money are turned aside to cherish and make strong the pro-slavery interest in the

Church. · Fourthly-Should a census be taken by our pers must be cut off, if payment be not made befor Church of the number of slaves held by her mem- February 1st. These terms must indeed be accountbers, (as there ought to be, and which could be done ed liberal, as they give not less than thirteen menths with little trouble,) it would greatly astonish those who, without having examined this subject person-ally, honestly believe that the instances of slavehold-

ing are very rare among our members.
Sympathizing with you in behalf of the oppressed, and earnestly desiring that our sacred missionary money may no longer be turned aside from promulgating a free Gospel to aid one that is bound, and offers chains to the colored man, I remain, fraternally A. C. ATWATER.

MORE LIGHT SHINING ON THE PANDE-MONIUM OF METHODIST SLAVEHOLD. at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday. The

Dr. Havens, Editor of Zion's Herald, gives to his readers the following extract from a private letter he bers and zeal, and in the determination never to turn has just received from a friend in Maryland. He back from the cause of freedom, cost what it may, and the M. E. Church, with quite refreshing plainness.
When Methodists will talk of the intense wickedspeaks of the bloody crew who has got possession of come what may. The times both demand and enness and meanness of slavery, in the plain open style that John Wesley did, an important point will be gained towards getting rid of it.

If those men in the M. E. Church, who maintain

that slaveholding is 'constitutional,' had two or three of their 'little children' in the fangs of some Maryland Methodist Gorsuch, Reese, Pattison or Hardcastle, they would light a magazine that would NO SLAVE-HUNTING IN THE OLD BAY blow all ' Borderdom ' down to Cape Horn, rather than strike hands with such profaners of God and To the Honorable Senate and House of Representativ man .- True Wesleyan.

"Dot an I or cross a T." on slavery, and the long hypocrisics of the slaveholder in the church will be torn off by-themselves, and they will show themselves as verily pro-slavery as their "dusky sister's" sons. Anti-slavery on the part of slaveholders is a monstrous hypocrisy—such is my charitable opinion from long acquaintance and observation. Ask Pat-tison or Hardcastle, both Methodist members of the late Slaveholders' Convention, and they would say one of the Slave States of this Union. they were " anti-slavery " as to the abstract sentiment; but as to the practical, they would enslave 25,000 free blacks if they could to-morrow, and become joint proprietors of the whole lot, and even sell any surplusage South.

• Even now we have more law than is observed;

" buying and selling " slaves, wholesale and retail, is now a fact among us, notwithstanding the law hill, Beston. Voters and non-voters, men and wo-against the traffic. True, the gift of an inch in men, are desired to put their names to the petition slaveholding has fulfilled the old proverb, and an ell without delay. is taken-the crime and folly are in giving the inth.

I agree with you that the prohibition of slavehold-ing by law would set us right before the world, and we could carry ultimately our standard, not only over Borderdom, but beyond the line of division between us and the Church South. But a chameleon Berkshire, and was organized by the choice of Hon. church which should stand anywhere, or nowhere Charles A. Phelps of Suffolk as President, and Sterather, and whose variations would make it 'all phen N. Gifford of Duxbury as Clerk. things to all,' would be a disaster on the Border greater than the annexation of all Borderdom to the Church South. If we are to lose the Border, we had by a constitutional and unqualified prohibition of 202 votes. Fifteen (Democratic) votes were given the medium: slaveholding; then we would reconquer it, and move for Caleb Cushing. beyond its limits. The first shock in this case send most of the Border from us, but the refluent wave' would bring it to our wharf for permanent anchorage. There is anti-slaveryism enough to create that 'refluent' current, I verily believe, though not enough to make them adhere, in case the rule prohibiting slaveholding were put in. The stewards, leaders, trustees—the men in power—are day. slaveholders to a great extent, but the vast majority are not; a minority are downright anti-slavery in are not; a minor as sentiment, and would secretly rejoice that the church had come back to the administration of their father's days in the church; for it is known that in all Maryland the slaveholder was, if then admitted into the church at all, admitted but to hear his practice preached against, and the whole current of church | death of Judge Kane. Mr. Williamson also brought nfluence was against him in the business. But in every county in Maryland, and in every charge there would be those who would be troublesome to the goers off; and many of the churches on the Eastern plication for a habeas corpus. This suit was recently shore of Maryland could not be gotten from us even tried before chief Justice Lowrie, at Nisi Prius. in the lower circuits bordering on Virginia. 'The The Court, after hearing all the plaintiff's evidence, sooner the better,' I think, is the sentiment of the directed a non-suit, on the ground that the habeas true anti-slavery men, as to plain prohibition in the

Discipline of the practice of slaveholding.

Now, Doctor, I am in favor of withdrawing the execution of final judgments after trial, but only to Now, Doctor, I am in favor of withdrawing the sanction of our religion given to slaveholding. It warrants of arrest, issued before trial. It seems to be has that sanction I believe now in all portions of the settled that a Judge has no right to allow a writ of Their ad- habeas corpus, where it appears on the applicant's church where slaveholders are admitted. mission is indeed all that is necessary to give it the own showing, that the prisoner is legally imprisoned benediction of the church; nay, to give and take the under the sentence or judgment of a Court of compeunder the sentence or judgment of a Court of compesacrament on the church's fealty to the institution. tent jurisdiction, as was alleged to be the case with The hands of our members are full of blood on the Border; we "strike hands" with them in covenant Mr. Williamson. engagement, and thus strengthen those blood-stained hands in their iniquity. I should not wonder if the book above, where records are kept, would show for this Conference year in the bounds of the Conference within which I live, that several hundred slaves had been sold to slave-traders, many of them Episcopal that Miss Holley legtured twice on the previous Sunthus sold members of the Methodist Church, and the sellers of these hundreds are preach- day in that place to full houses, and with great accepters, exhorters, and various other official and private ance. All present expressed their highest gratificamembers of the church. I doubt whether there is tion. She will be greeted with a hearty welcome one preacher now on our slave territory who would administer the discipline for selling a slave. The attempt to do it, says one, would render him useless to the slaveholding portion of the population, if it underdate of Dec. 31, says- Sallie Holley spoke also did not cause his ejectment from the church. It is in our Town Hall on the evening of the 17th inst., and thus we hold the slaveholding Christians to our although the audience was small, the impressions Methodism. Alas! for the church of Wesley! Alas! for the religion of Jesus!

The following gratuitous, malignant and brutal attack upon Mr. SUMNER, by the Washington Union, the organ of the national administration, is a fair specimen of the spirit of that detestable sheet :-

MR. SUMNER'S RECALL OF LORD NAPIER. It may be a little painful to go through the sacrifices of martyrdom, but it must be delightful, subsequently, to enjoys its rewards and distinctions. In this way a very weak man is often transformed into a very great man-a mere pretender is invested with several thousand in press, which will be ready in a qualities of head and heart-a costumer of few days, and with their present facilities they will words is turned into a philosopher—a retailer in literary antiquities is crowned and decorated as a literary antiquities is crowned and decorated as a lone from statesman and orator. We have been led to record these reflections by observing in the most diluted and all parts of the country, have averaged more than frothy of the Republican press a statement that Mr. one hundred a day, for some time past. -Mrs. H. B. Senator Sumner, who represents the Old Common-wealth in nearly all the abolition societies of Europe. mensely popular, as indicated by the success which had induced the London cabinet to recall Lord Napier from Washington on account of the supposed leanings of the latter towards the institution of American slavery. We are not about to deny the truth of the story as it is told. It occurs to us, however, and we may as well publish it, that Mr. Nowever, and we may as well publish it, that Mr.

Sumner, if he has given currency to the report, as we have no doubt he has, is destined to survive the last man in the United States who entertains the least respect for his judgment, and the least possible doubt of his insanity. We see almost every day

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWELVE MESSAGES FROM THE SPIRIT JOHN QUINCY Marsh, 14 Bromfield Street. 1859.

mind. In order that the reader may see the great three. similarity between Mr. Adams's handwriting in the On page 304, Mr. Adams says that on his entrance messages are written through the hand of the me- style :dium, Mr. Brigham has caused to be fac-similed the autograph of Mr. Adams, written for Mr. B's daughter at her request in 1845, and the first brief commu--nication from Mr. Adams, through the medium, also to Mr. B's daughter, to a r with a paragraph taken from the work, showing the handwriting in which all the original manuscripts were written by Mr. Stiles. An autograph of Mr. Adams's mother, through the same medium, and also that of Washington, are also given, and are very striking.

Mr. Brigham says that Mr. Stiles is a respectable, unassuming young man, of only common-school edistic powers. Mr. Brigham adds :-

of 1854. He came to my house to hold a circle in th evening, and a number of personal friends were present by invitation. On seating ourselves around the table the medium was soon influenced to make a prayer, and, immediately after the prayer, was influenced to write, and the very first communication written out by him there was one purporting to be from a brother of mine, who died in 1818, which commenced as follows:

"DEAR BROTHER JOSIAH :- I am very glad, after the lapse of many years, to be able to communicate to you. I am glad that you feel an interest in the cause of Spiritualism, for it is a beautiful theory, which, when you can believe with sincerits, cannot but help to smooth the declivity of life. It is doubly sweet to me to communicate to you, because I do it under the roof where my spirit took its flight from the things of

"WINSLOW BRIGHAM." This last sentence struck me very forcibly; for truly it was in the house where I now live, and in which I then lived, that my brother died; and this fact was wholly unknown to the medium, as was also the fact that I ever had a brother by that name.
On the 9th of July following, being Sunday, the

nedium was again at my house. My daughter, Mrs. Bexter, was also at my house. I went to church Church South. If we are to lose the Border, we had better shove it into the bosom of the Church South of Charles Hale as Speaker. He received 185 out of meation, addressed to my daughter, was written by

'My friend, put this autograph with the one I sent at your request.

'To MRS. ELIZABETH A. BAXTER, FROM JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.'

This was the first time Mr. Stiles was ever controlled ferred to by Mr. Adams was written for my daughter, at her request, in November, 1845. knew nothing of the autograph, or that there was any such in being.

My attention was attracted to the mechanical style

of address and signature, it being precisely in the form which it was the custom of Mr. Adams to use in addressing individuals to whom he sent his published culogics, orations and addresses. He was kind enough to send me quite a number of them as they were pub-lished, and in every instance they were addressed in the same form, in his own handwriting, -that is, the relative position of the names to the word "from." On the same day the following communication was written, addressed to me :

"FRIEND BRIGHAM: I have worshipped in the same church with you. I have heard words of wisdom and

truth from the same lips.
"Quincy gave me birth. I love her, not only in corpus act did not apply to cases of commitments in the past, but also in the present; love her for the bright deeds that cluster around her; love her for giving to the world men that breathed true patriotism and liberty into it,—a Hancock, a Samuel Adams,— to speak not of my venerated father. John Quincy Adams."

Both the above communications were written in a tremulous hand; the last of which also struck me with peculiar force, as we had for more than thirty tremulous hand: the last years worshipped together in the same church, Quincy, under the ministry of Rev. Peter Whitney Emperor of China, or the man in the moon. v. William P. Lunt. I speak of the above communications, because I consider them strong tests of the spiritual presence and identity of my brother Mr. Stiles, Mr. Brigham and Mr. Putnam, we feel and of John Quincy Adams.

house in Quincy.

prefatory remarks, Mr. Putnam says-

ing of a tremulous old man. The second draft contains nearly an hundred pages in the style of the old nam-as follows:man, though here it is more regular and firm than in the first; also, six pages in a more round and firm trammelled, hopeful Piety and Philanthropy. It is hand, which are signed "A. (Abigail?) Adams," and frank, and, for those who have already risen high four hundred pages, is in the neat and elegant hand of Mr. Stiles when writing for himself.

Each of the four varieties is, throughout, distinctly

marked and well defined, giving prima facie evidence that four distinct penmen contributed to the work. Inquestionable testimony, however, declares that all these varieties came through the same fingers.'

Mr. Putnam professes to be satisfied as to the suthenticity of this work; though in it he thinks 'Mr. Adams only at intervals shows himself fairly; he gets mixed up, diluted; and yet the production, essentially, is from him. . . Some passages are little betnear to being wearisome repetitions; yet very manymost-of the paragraphs are lively and interesting, is thus attending the enterprising publishers' efforts while not a few rise to genuine eloquence, and will John Quincy Adams furnish the account here published?' Mr. Putnam positively affirms, 'He did.' Commencing a new year, and a new volume of And he adds- Those who need the proof are referred to the book itself as containing strong internal evidences, while the prefaces furnish a few of the external. We have here a spirit's autobiography covering cellent book for every family.

a very brief but interesting portion of his life above.' Such is Mr. Putnam's conviction.

Mr. Adams professes to give an account of his inter-ADAMS-through Joseph D. Stiles, Medium, to views in the spirit-land with John Hancock, Wash-Josiah Brigham. Boston: Published by Bela ington, Lafayette, Major Andre, Benedict Arnold, Joseph Warren, Patrick Henry, John Adams and Ab-Whatever may be thought of the quality of the igail Adams, (his father and mother,) James Monroe, literature of Spiritualism, the quantity of it, in the Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Adams, Isshape of essays, tracts, volumes, journals, &c., pub- rael Putnam, and many others. The volume is to a lished within the last half a dozen years, indicates considerable extent occupied with addresses and rea wide-spread curiosity, and that the organ of mar-sponses from these individuals. The damaging fact vellousness has been excited in every direction to an is, that these are all expressed in the same fanciful extent hitherto unparalleled. Here is another vol- and imaginative style, as unlike that which characume to be added to the long catalogue, and to run the terized the writings of those strong and comprehensive gauntlet of criticism, according to the bias of each re- minds, when in the flesh, as possible, and are maniviewer, and his disposition to treat it with fairness or festly the emanations of one and the same mind. To contemptuous ridicule. It makes 459 large octavo believe them to have been dictated by the persons pages, and its mechanical execution is handsome and referred to must require extraordinary faith, and to us attractive-printed as it is on very legible type, lead- implies the loss of sound critical judgment. The ed, and on good paper. The circumstances pertain- external evidences in favor of the super mundane ing to its authorship are so peculiar as to challenge origin of this volume are certainly striking and unique; special examination. These are briefly narrated in but if these are not sustained by its internal evidences, the Preface by Josiah Brigham, Esq., (to whom these __nay, if they are positively disproved by the latter,_ Messages' were addressed,) a very respectable citi- then they are of no special weight, however difficult zen of Quincy, and a personal friend and acquaint- it may be to account for them. It is not necessary ance of Mr. Adams. The 'Twelve Messages' were either to deny the fact of Spirit agency in general, or written out in manuscripts, at various times, at his to impeach the honesty of the medium, (which we house, and at the house of his son-in-law, C. F. Bax- believe to be above suspicion,) to question, doubt or ter, of Boston, during the last four years, through deny the pretensions set up for this work. On a canthe hand of Joseph D. Stiles, medium, when in an did and careful examination of its contents, we must entranced state, and who, at the time of writing them, express our surprise that so acute and intelligent a was unconscious of what was being written. What is mind as Mr. Putnam's feels justified in making the most extraordinary is, 'the whole was written in an unequivocal declaration, that 'John Quincy Adams almost perfect fac-simile of that peculiar, tremulous did furnish the account here published." Where is handwriting of Mr. Adams in the last years of his the internal evidence of this? We see none whatever, earthly life, -a handwriting which probably no man For, no matter who professes to speak - whether Adliving could, in his natural state of mind, so perfectly, ams, (father or son,) or Washington, or Benedict Arimitate, and which is wholly unlike the usual hand- nold, or Martin Luther, or Samoset, or Pocahontas, writing of the medium.' This statement we can au- or any other spirit-the language, the ideas, the imthenticate, having carefully examined the manuscript aginative style, are the same, and therefore absurdly some time since. Mr. Stiles had never seen even so at variance with individual character and personal much as the autograph of Mr. Adams. To be emidentity: showing the organ of ideality of the medipowered to write several hundred manuscript pages, um to have been affected abnormally, perhaps by a in close resemblance of the peculiar chirography of self-induced magnetism, or an external force not yet that venerated statesman, is as remarkable as it is understood. We might sustain this charge by extendinexplicable by any recognized law of the human ed quotations; but we can find room for only two or

last years of his earthly life, to that in which these to the Spirit-land, Washington addressed him in this

· Exalted Inhabitant of the Spiritual Country: Subline are the teachings and exhortations which the immortal children of heaven have warhled forth to your ascended spirit. Gloriously beautiful are the golden thoughts they have sprinkled in your spiritual pathway, and inlaid in the unfolded affections of your earth-liberated soul! · Bright and fragrant are the flowers of love and

affection they have wreathed in precious garlands around your immortal brow, gladdening your neworn nature with their sweet and delightful redolence. Upon you have descended their beneficent counsels and benedictions, like the gentle droppings of summer dews on the thirsty earth. · Sublime, O Developing Spirit of Heaven, has been

ucation, with no pretensions to more than common thy introduction into the Land of Joyous Memories capabilities. He is a printer by trade, and worked at and Delights! In the Halls of thy country, where, that business until he perceived he possessed mediumm Duty's Post to an elevated office in His Celestial 'My first acquaintance with Mr. Stiles was in June Republic, still to labor for Humanity and Truth !" Washington must have grown strangely sophomor-

ical since he left the body, if he is the author of an address like this! Now see how much like this is the address of Na-

poleon to Mr. Adams :-

'Exalted Spirit: My Heavenly Father has permitted me, in common with others of His immortal children, to congratulate you on your glorious exit from the fading things of earth to the divine glories of the Upper Sanctuary. In the Halls of your country, where you have so often plead the dearest rights of fallen, crushed humanity,—where the generous sympathics of your soul have been manifested in behalf of pathies of your soul may been had your spirit cale the your oppressed brother man, —did your spirit cale the walls of time, to expand, in subline beauty, beneath the elevating influences of a higher and holier exist-

Not much resemblance here to Napoleon's letters,

addresses or despatches while in the body! Next, see in what style Joan of Arc speaks :-

'Unfolding Star of Light and Wisdom: I am and beauty in thy pathway of progressive spirit-life, and to crown thee with this Aureola,—the unmistakable evidence of angelic affection,-presented to thee in behalf of the inhabitants of heaven, who have watched thine unfaltering devotion and constancy to the eternal principles of Truth and Justice, and un-wavering confidence in God, in every hour of darkest

trial and discouragement.
Bright Star of Hope and Promise: be still? Beac n-Light to thy country, that it may be led away This was the first time Mr. Stiles was ever controlled from the dangerous rocks of political animosities and by John Quincy Adams to write. The autograph restrices; a pilot who will steer its noble ship of state o'er the tempestuous waves of slavery and oppression into the Harbor of Peace, Universal Liberty and Love, where the storms of inharmony cannot reach."

> It is still the same fanciful form of thought and expression! 'Every dish tastes amazingly like gruel.' Finally, see what Mary, the mother of Jesus, is made to say to Mr. Adums :-

> 'Immortal Spirit of Truth and Intelligence : Nobly hast thou performed thy Father's work on earth.
> Bravely hast thou contended for Universal Right,
> battling in the warfare of freedom, and in every cause
> which had the good of mankind for its object. Receive, O brother, from thy Heavenly Father, the recompense due thy exalted deeds! Receive, from the lips of angels, a glorious welcome to their congenial society, and blessings on thy ransomed spirit. Enter still the vineyard of thy Master, and faithfully work in the boundless field of Truth and Salvation Walk humble with thy God, and invite thyself to a closer walk with Him through thy ennobling labors of love.' Now, he must be blind or deluded, it seems to us,

> who dees not perceive that such coincident addresses are the products of the same mind; and that neither Washington, nor Napoleon, nor Joan of Arc, nor Mary, the mother of Jesus, had any thing more to do with their dictation or transmission than the present

While, with unfeigned respect and good-will to Any one wishing to look at the original manu- spiritual origin of this work as preposterous and decripts can see them by cailing at Mr. Brigham's lusive, we are nevertheless highly gratified with its many excellent and fearless sentiments on the subject This volume was prepared for the press, under of slavery, war, the rights of woman, universal rethe supervision of Allen Putnam, an esteemed citizen form, and everlasting progression-sentiments which of Roxbury. 'at the request of Mr. Adams.' In his are dear to us, and we believe 'worthy of all acceptation'-sentiments which are redolent of peace, puri-. The appearance of the manuscript confirms all that ty, benevolence, justice, the love of man and the love Mr. Brigham has said in reference to it in his preface.

of God—making the volume, in this respect, worthy

The first draft is nearly all in the apparent handwrit
of the commendation bestowed upon it by Mr. Put-

four pages of a still different chirography, subscribed of and receive its washington;" while the remainder, some will prove elevating and helpful Godward. It pleads earnestly for freedom of all kinds and for all men, godly virtue of forgiveness more distinctly and forci-bly than I remember to have known it inculcated in any other work whatsoever.'

STREET THOUGHTS. By Henry M. Dexter, Pastor of Pine Street Church, Boston. With Illustrations by Billings. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co. 1859

Mr. Dexter says, that having become early impressed with the sentiment, 'He who goes about among men with his eyes open, will learn something ter than commonplace and prosy; others that come better than the lore that is hidden in books, conse quently crowded thoroughfares have become favorite thinking-places with him; and as his parish and pulpit are well up toward one end of Washington street command general admiration.' To the inquiry, 'Did and an editorial chair far down toward the other, he has not been, of late years, without abundant opportunity to gratify his taste in this particular. He ha written a very interesting little volume, containing fifty-two short pieces on as many different topies, each one very graphic, and the whole constituting an ex-

THEODORE PARKER'S LECTURE ON WASHINGTON.

When, nearly two years ago, on the birth-cay a When, nearly two Mr. Parker preach a serge on the life and character of that distinguished man, on the me and continued it, as we had sign; was especially gratifying to find it, as we had sign; ed, an impartial delineation of character, not a neg ed, an impactor discriminating criticism, not the so eulogy, a justry the work as a 'Mount's end the se paper. We were rejoiced, though by no means paper. We were rejoin who had so effectively attacked, to see the man who had so effectively attacked prised, to see the file ideal ideal in the partments, raising his voice again idolatry in other ary that popular error which has idolized Washington and clearly exposing both the blunder and the cra which that great man committed in continuing which that great that publicly joined in the solen declaration that liberty is one of the inalicals rights of humanity.

In our notes of that sermon, taken at the time, a and the following passages :-

The acceptance of the U. S. Constitution, while secured suited to advance the cause of liberty, rail seewed suited to advance the cause of liberty raily gave that cause a deadly wound, by incorposing with it the support of slavery. Of all those we, by signing that instrument, aided in this recognized of slavery as a thing proper to be continued unto law, I blame Franklin and Washington mest, would sooner have cut off my right hand than give s signature to that Constitution.

· Washington was born a slaveholder, and married slaves. Although he joined in a resolution states the slave trade, and offered to LaFayette to join Ea the slave trade, and slaves, he continued a slavebol er through his life. He even tried to recover fa tive slaves from Florida, and directed the se one of his own in New Hampshire, " if it could be de without confusion or popular tumult." death were his slaves emancipated. This slaveholds was the greatest blot on Washington's character The true way to honor him is by avoiding he

faults and correcting his errors.

On hearing the lecture (entitled . Washington, the Man of Integrity,') recently delivered by Mr. Pubr. in the course of 'Fraternity Lectures,' it was g grad disappointment and grief to us not to hear the alors ideas and expressions reproduced, but in their steal the following, which seem, to our recollection or rectly reported in the Atlas of the 29th ult.

Speaking of the 'religious character' of Washing ton, and of those things which evince such a chareter more surely than regular attendance on sensor and sacraments, Mr. Parker said :-

· Above all, I find it in his relation to the ration greatest crime. He was born a slaveholder, he vu brought up with slavery all about him, slaves fell to by marriage, the entailed property of his will Washington wished to get rid of it, but rould at. The African slave trade was thought as hoperable at dealing in land, cotton, wheat or oil. Washington always disliked slavery; thought it wrong, with

· He sought to promote the emancipation of all the slaves in Virginia. This could not be done. At last by his will, he set free all his own bondmen, he deliverance to take place at the death of his wife-e-could not before; and he charges his executors to the that this clause respecting the slaves be religiously fulfilled, without evasion, neglect or delay. Her was superior to his age; here I find proof of his his gious character. If Christianity be more than cas d the humbugs imposed upon a groaning world, it is because it teaches a religion which consists in parts the natural love of God, and morality, the natural keeping of his laws; and if piety and morality benligion, then who shall dare to charge Washington with lack of Christianity? 'In him there is no unsound spot, save his with

and that is hardly unsound—rath t a protubries, than a weak spot. There is not ing little or non in his character. The whole is clean and presentable.

If these statements are different from a 'Mount Vernon sketch,' (in that the latter does not object a slavery at all,) they certainly differ quite as mut from an anti-slavery statement! Those who do object to slavery, and yet wat a

keep the character of Washington entirely free from reproach, have often said that the slaves which were called his were in reality his wife's, and that thenha he is not to be censured for the continuance of the bondage through his whole life. But Mr. Parker can hardly say this, after having bestowed emphatic praise upon Samuel Adams for promptly denying and setting at nought a similar claim of 'right of property' mais by his wife. When Samuel Adams came home as evening, (said Mr. Parker, on another occasion,) !s found a negro woman-sitting by the kitches in When, on asking, 'Who is this?" his wife told his · It is a slave that neighbor So-and-so has given and the stern democrat said- When she passed over any threshold, she became free ! ' And Mr. Parker prised this as the evidence of ' integrity character '-of a character 'clean and presentable Why should we demand less of Washington? Why should we allow Washington not only to keep his wife's slaves in bondage, but to hunt her estagelfagitive? How can Mr. Parker say- In him there a no unsound spot, save his wrath'! An offence and

be named in comparison with his slaveholding! But we are told in this very lecture that Washington was 'born a slaveholder.' If he held slave ! a claim independent of his wife's (so-called) project, what is his excuse for not emancipating them! lile always disliked slavery-thought it scrong, wickly, why did he not emancipate as soon as he came of age Why not when, as Chairman of the Committee that drafted the ' Fairfax Resolves,' he expressed the wall to have an entire stop put for ever to this wicked, cruel and unnatural work '? . Why not when he wrote to LaFayette, in reference to his emancipating of slaves, . I should be happy to join you in so relie a work'? Why not when he became the President of a nation that called itself free, and when his etample, calling the attention of the whole world a once to the evil and the appropriate remedy, weal have had such efficient and salutary power? Alu! was there indeed no spot in him except his wrath?

'The people are his monument,' says Mr. Parket. The connection in which he says this, in control with the passages above quoted from the sermon at omitted from the lecture, is well fitted to fill us with surprise as well as grief. He says-

· I think better of mankind because he lived, esriching the earth with a life so full of humanst. Shall we make an idol of him. Worship him with huzzas on Fourth of Julys, and stupid rhetoricits rest of the year? Shall we build him a great moth ment, and bottom it in a slave pen? They may do who like. His glory is already writ on the c nent! More than two hundred places bear his rame He is entrenched in the great earth works of Andre ca. The people are his monument.

Is it not a slaveholding people who are his more ment? A people bent on extending slavery as well a continuing it? A people who choose, one Preside tial term after another, that executive officer sid shows himself most ready of the candidates to dothe will of the slave power? If, in addition to this little monument of brass, an obelisk of stone is to b erected to him, where could it be better bottome. than 'in a slave-pen' ?-c. K. W.

PORTLAND CONVENTION. We come a slight error of date in last week's notice. Institute of the 10th and 11th, it should have read 11th and 12th. As the days of the week were correctly girth. (Tuesday and Wednesday,) we hope no one will be misled.-M.

HELP THEM ALONG. Two young colored as (Matthews & Watson) have established themselve at 235 Hanover street, as dealers in watches, jewelf, silver ware, fancy goods, &c. They also repair watches and jewelry. They are well recommended, and deserve encouragement. .

By an unfortunate oversight, the number of the Liberator for Dec. 24 so far fell short that we were unable to supply a considerable number of our subscribers. We shall feel greatly obliged to as one having a copy of that date, and not intending file it, if he will send it to us by mail or others is. Direct on the wrapper— Liberator, Boston, Mass.

A remark of yours in the last Liberator is likely to lesi abelitionists astray, as to the real character of a cortain P. Beverly Randolph. It is unfortunate that Dr. Grandin should have brought him so conspenously, before the public. My account of him in Unca Convention, last September, was given in for Liberator of October 1st, in these words :-

A colored man was there, a Spiritualist, who re d in the name of Randolph; and who claimed mediate descent from the eccentric sage of Roa-mediate descent from the eccentric sage of Roa-te. John Randolph may have been the father; but surely he would now be ashamed of such a son percrava a colored man, woman or child, who so I need saw a colored man, woman or child, who so nearly proved the oft-heard assertion, that the colored rate are all only for slaves. He said slavery might be an evil, but that radical auti-slavery was a sample of the colored rate of the colored sample of the col such greater peil. Such was a sample of him. Of hears, the rowies cheered him loudly, which he

The performances of this 'descendant of Pogahatts, recently in Boston, have not changed my

You say of him, in the last Liberator, that he . prooses to lecture on Temperance and Anti-Slavery in this State, and you hope he will be permitted to speak

But you also say, (which I regret,) that 'his remmendations are such as any young man, white or lack, might be proud of."

You may know some of the men signing these mounts, who, to me, are strangers. I only know ernt Smith of them all ; and, after seeing and knowing the persons, black and white, male and female, who were parading their credentials over Great Britain, while I was there, also signed by Gerrit Smith, and which were used most atrociously to your disadvanjage, personal and particular, as well as to the detriment of our noble and holy enterprise, I came to the determination to doubt every body recommended by him, and to class him or her, no matter who it might be, with the very worst foes of the Anti-Slavery cause. Such is my determination still.

P. Beverly Randolph has the right to lecture when bow and where he pleases. But I shall be unwilling to have abolitionists give him or accept him as curreasy, till he is much better recommended than by Gerrit Smith, or else has shown himself to far better advantage than he did at Utica, or more recently in Boston. And as for the list of Utica endosses, though I know some excellent abolitionists in that city, I do not see the name of any one of them appended,

of Randolph personally and privately, I know nothing, and say nothing. But, in all his appearture and performance that I have witnessed, he is certainly open to the very severest of criticism and wassie. And, after all the deceit, imposition and outrage which have been practised upon the abolifamists, by base persons of all colors and both sexes, and some of them boasting and exhibiting, on both side the Atlantic, certificates of high character and worth from Gerrit Smith, it does appear to me the time has come for us to be a little more wary, and much more outspoken, both for ourselves and for the sake of our friends abroad. .

A gentleman in England showed me a list of ten called men, most of them ministers, who had called a him, or been his guests, who were well recommended by the enemies, not the friends of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and Charles L. Remend and W. W. Brown were the only two, he said, who dil not prove themselves base maligners of yourself and the Anti-Slavery cause. And his list of white impostors was also long, and not less disgracefal. Our excellent and long-tried friend, Sarah P. her experiences, with, or in consequence of, the omnierrence of these two classes of persons.

PARKER PILLSBURY. REMARKS. (We oerthinly have no wish to screen Mr. Randolph from any) censure he may deserve. What we said of his continuates was justified by them -that they were 'such as any young man might be proud of.' How far they are really deserved is another and a grave consideration. If Mr. Pillsbury's report of Mr. R.'s remarks, and behavior at the Utien Convention be correct, (and we are assured it is, from another source,) then the latter is unworthy of any inti-slavery engouragement. Surely, Mr. Smith could not have given him such a recommendation, if he had heard hint avow his preference for slavery over mys, the letters of recommendation given to certain prisons who have gone from this country to Engand, by Mr. Smith, have been used against us persmally, and to the injury of the American Anti-Slavery Society; but we do not believe he gave them for any such purpose. But why he has not protested against such a misuse of his name and influence abroad, having been repeatedly apprised of the fact. if remains for him to explain. We are not ready to assume that whoever is recommended by Mr. Smith is therefore to be regarded as . the worst enemy of the Anti-Slavery cause '-for lie is quite as likely to be

imposed upon as others .- Ed. Lib.

LECTURE BY WENDERL PHILLIPS, Esq. Mr. Philhis delivered a lecture on Wednesday evening of last week, in the Tremont Temple, before the Mercantile Library Association, on 'Theory and Practice.' It was a talk about Boston men and things, and so was specially designed for this locality, though very much of it was, like the almanaes, 'calculated for any meridian. The speaker commenced by referring to a recent lecture in the same Hall by Hon. Horace Mann, on the influence of the educated classes upon the country, remarking that that gentleman seemed to have forgotten or overlooked the influence of the useducated, by college, common sense of the masses. He rindicated their title to respect and consideration, as the class on which, by our theory of government, est civil institutions rest, and then proceeded to speak of some points in which Boston had made progress, during the last twenty years, in the direction of her heavy-referring especially to the treatment of the now afforded to woman for intellectual culture. He hen reversed the picture, and showed wherein our practice was in conflict with our theory. The treatment of witnesses by lawyers, the insults and innnuendoes to which they subject females who are called upon the stand, was referred to in terms of severe reuke; the inconsistency and injustice of the proscription by which the colored man and the Irishman are excluded from the jury-box,, clearly and forcibly pointed out; and then Mr. Phillips referred to the Pather which exists here in Boston of the leading members of the Suffolk bar and the Judges dining egether at stated intervals, and said he was astonishthat the impropriety of this had not been seen angled, and the custom abandoned, for it was manestly impossible that a judge should hold the scale issue exactly even between a lawyer with whom and been on terms of familiar intimacy the night are, and one whose position barred him from such good fellowship with the bench. This conduct was alrested with that of the English judges, who are spons lest even the suspicion of partiality should atach itself to them.

Mr. Phillips concluded with an earnest appeal to People to correct these abuses, and conform their ratice to their theory. 'If,' said he, 'the educated asses are, as Mr. Mann says, the Moses and Aaron of seneration, let them prove their title by leading, following the people.' The lecture throughout vas characterized by that sustained elevation of senthent, carnestness of manner, and fertility and appo-Series of illustration which ever mark Mr. Phillips's latform efforts, and gave great satisfaction to a large

ANNIVERSARY SERMON BY REV. DR. CHANDLER ROBBINS.

At the Second Congregational Church in this city, (Bedford street,) as we learn from the Boston Journal, the pastor recently delivered a discourse on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his setoccasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his set-tlement. He reviewed the years of his ministry, and gathered together in an interesting manner the re-gathered together in an interesting manner the reminiscences natural at such a time. We refer to the occasion, however, because, if the Journal rightly reports, Dr. Robbins advanced a position against which. as we believe, no possible protest can be too strong and emphatic; and we desire to make ours in the fullest manner. 'He said' (we quote the Journal, and believe its report is reliable in the case) 'he doubted the right of any minister, on the holy Sabbath, and in the church of God, to discuss those exciting questions upon which men differ in their political cregds.' A sentiment, we hesitate not to say, which trikes at the very root of all that is great and bins occupies the position fairly covered by this statement. For what is covered by it, or rather, what is not? According to it, the members of a congregation have only to differ, with regard to any subject, in their political creeds, and straightway that subject is from the salesrooms of Mr. George Wylly, and has removed from the pulpit and church, and becomes entirely forbidden to the treatment of the minister. No servant of God, no minister of the religion of or to stoop to such unworthy compromise. Indeed, it is a plain notice to all worldly men, to all selfseekers, to all the enemies of righteousness and puriany exciting question, and thenceforth the pulpit of Saturday afternoon Mr. Wylly informed the Depuis to be dumb. We see not why, in this easy and simple way, God himself, as well as all his laws and commandments, may not be shut out of the mod-sible for him no longer. In, the face of this warning, ern church and pulpit, and a poor worthless image of the boy was allowed to remain on the premises, no His divine majesty and perfections set up in its place. effort was made to render him secure, And we confess to an inexpressible astonishment that the lessons of twenty-five years have not taught a the lessons of twenty-five years have not taught a ten confess to an inexpressible astonishment that the lessons of twenty-five years have not taught a ten confession. We make this statement by authority. If this be a specimen of Federal efficiency, we would advise the Government to professed minister of Jesus Christ, that he has no nol pros all proceedings in the case at once, and save right to suffer any subject to escape his vigilance or itself a fruitless expense.'

The Swannah News says: his treatment, which has to do with the sovereignty of God's law, with the rights of every one of his children, or the wrongs which one portion of them to the office of George W. Wylly, Esq., where he held inflict on another. If the pulpit is to preserve the respect which any now feel for it, or to regain that which it has deservedly lost, it must not be by prof-fering its readiness to let any crime, injustice or hy-porrisy go scot-free, but by calmly and always vin-dicating the supremacy of Right over Wrong, of Conscience over Selfishness, of God's laws over man's, tors were unable to select him from other darkies, naand of Truth over all the falsehoods and shams which tive born, in the same room.' the cunning or cruelty of man can devise.

Other points in the above report of Dr. R.'s discourse call for remark. But at present we will not to the city by Police Officer Gordon, and who was enlarge further than to ask, where and when should supposed to be one of the recent importation, had disappeared from the office of Mr. Wylly on Saturday every complexion, circumstance and condition be discussed, -or, rather, presented in accordance with after Mr. Wylly had left his office, two white men. the laws of God,—but in 'the church of God,' (if it be really such,) and 'on the holy Sabbath,' (a mischarge of the premises, called from the window above. nomer for Sunday, for which Dr. Robbins is not perhaps answerable,) if that really be regarded as God's that was Mr. Wylly's office. Receiving an affirmative time in an especial manner ?- s. M.

PULPIT TESTIMONY.

The following extract is from a sermon preached on the last Sunday of the year, by Rev. F. Frothingham, to his Society in Portland :-

'And now the Slave Power, with honeyed words of peace upon its lips, is opening an agitation deeper up stairs. The supposed African was awakened and hemond, will find one of the severest drawbacks to
the enjoyment of her visit to Great Britain will be,
and more fatal to the Union, the peace of the world,
the enjoyment of her visit to Great Britain will be,
and the well-being of mankind, than any yet attempted. It has issued its programme, which, under a thin disguise, is the dismemberment of Mexico, the acquireligion, but) of the slave trade.'

the year has produced-

And what say the two great political parties, it must be admitted, in the cells of the jail. which represent the people, to this appalling wickedness? The one is busily preparing itself to do the op-

AN IMPOSTOR.

SYRACUSE, (N. -Y.) Dec. 10, 1858. To the Editor of the Liberator :

DEAR FRIEND-I wish you would do us the favor to publish in the Liberator a portion of the statement of the accompanying circular. This Mr.-Professor-Dr. Brown is really doing the Under-Ground Rail-Road much harm, Yours, truly,

SAMUEL J. MAY.

From the circular we extract the following :-

'The undersigned, citizens of Syracuse, having served upon several planters in Georgia, suspected of long interested themselves in behalf of suffering having purchased portions of the cargo of Africans strangers in Syracuse and vicinity, while in their lately introduced into that State, with a view to emtransition state from bondage to freedom, take pleasploy them as witnesses in the legal proceedings now ure in stating, for the satisfaction of a generous publie, that this class of our fellow-beings are promptly entertained and safely conveyed to their permanent of the slave trade, has now changed its mind. It is the U. G. R. R. for Central New York

We are sorry to learn, from various directions, that gross imposition has been practised upon the public one William Brown, of S an Agent for the . African Aid Society, which Society has no real existence in Syracuse, but is a mere sham. Mr. Brown is not authorized by either the colored people or their true friends to act in their beeffecting no good in this quarter, where

e is known as an impostor.

He has evidently collected large sums of money, according to his own showing, both in the State of York and New England; and we are yet to learn reestablished in the French Colonies. colored man and his friends, and to the advantages that he has done, or honestly intends to do any good ry has spread the rumor among the blacks that, just

with said money.
We therefore faithfully warn and caution the public against his glaring impositions. This deceiver sometimes passes as Professor Brown, and again as ... Under the influence of this supers sometimes passes as Professor Brown, and again as Doctor Brown. We are not awage of his having done the laborers are of course less regular in their work, or undertaken any permanent good to the refugees in Canada. For information in that land of refuge for hunted fugitives, we can and do with confidence refer Mr. Hiram Wilson of St. Catharine, and Rev. Dr. Willis of Toronto.

JAMES FULLER. SAMUEL J. MAY, P. DICKINSON, WILLIAM E. ABBOTT MONTGOMERY MERRICK, THOMAS G. WHITE. LUCIUS J. ORMSBEE. ABNER BATES.

Syracuse, Sept. 10, 1858. This is to certify, that the " African Aid Society at Syracuse, to which William Brown was Agent, was abandoned or dissolved more than a year previous to

JAMES CHANDLER. One of the officers of said Society. Syracuse, Sept. 8, 1858.

on the 10th ult. Benjamin Bannekar, a slave in Maryland, was possessed of more than ordinary abilities. He calculated an Almanac, which attracted good deal of attention, and led to a correspondent between him and Thomas Jefferson when Secretary of State.

Bannekar was invited to consult with the Committee on laying out the plat for the City of Washington.]

Quite an excitement was produced at Atlanta, Geo. on Thursday, on account of the arrival by the Georgia Railroad train of forty negroes, said to be direct from Africa. They were under the control of Mr. Thack Brodnox, who informed the editor of The Atlanta Ad-

train for Montgomery, Ala.

The Montgomery Advertiser of Saturday says: 'The arrival in this city, yesterday, of some thirty six native Africans, created no little curiosity and some excitement. They were a fresh importation, beyond doubt, and are extremely deficient in know ledge of the English language. They left here las evening, down the river, on the steamer St. Nicholas. We know nothing of their destination.'

The Covington (Ga.) Times of the 23d inst, says: 'A car-load of Africans, about fifty in number. passed up the Georgia Railroad this morning on the 7 o'clock train. This lot of negroes is a portion of the cargo brought from Africa by the Wanderer, and landgood and manly and soul-saving, in religion or in They are fine-looking negroes, and seem to be hardy We are very loth to believe that Dr. Rob- and healthy. The lot consists of men, women as children.

The Savannah Republican of Dec. 27, understands from the United States Marshal that the African boy names of the perties who engaged in the rescue.

The same paper of the 29th has the following:

There are one or two facts connected with the Jesus Christ, can feel willing to be bound in this way, African boy that should be known to the public. He was taken by the United States Marshal on Saturday morning, from the barracks to the salesrooms of Mr. George W. Wylly, where there were no means for securing, in case of an attempt at rescue, his only tempt would be made to abduct the boy, that the place offered no security, and that he (W.) would be respon-

> · The negro boy, supposed to be one of the cargo of ited him, and found a boy, apparently about 13 or 14

The same paper of the 25th inst, says :

· We stated yesterday that the African boy brought

We learn that on Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, reply, they stated that they wished to lodge the negro which they had with them for the night. Sim

came down and opened the door.

No sooner had the men entered than, according to Simon's story, one of them presented a pistol at his head, assuring him that if he made any noise or resistance he would blow his brains out. They then commanded the terrified Simon to produce the African stranger, who was asleep up stairs. Simon's fears leaving him no option in the attention of Simon till his companion and his

were out of sight:

The African when brought to the city was in delisition of Cuba and perhaps Central America, and, bespind these, ghastly and frightful, the revival (not of
components of the class trade.) And after spoaking of the various indications which up of Mr. George W. Wylly, where every necessary attention was given to his comfort. The body (if not the life) of the negro would have been more secure,

The Edgefield Advertiser says: . We have not seen them. But they have been pressor's work; the other, just beginning, sleepily, to seen, as we are informed; and the strange circumperceive that the whole land must be free or enslaved, stance is an undisputed reality. Much mystery enis willing to make capital out of the slave's wrong, be knows (or will allow that he knows) either who brought these Africans here, or to defy the vigilance of the Government officials, who are on the alert to discover the authors of the whole transaction, and the exact nature of the transaction. There was a talk of some being sent toward this vicinity—have you seen them? "Have you seen the Africans?" is now as frequent a query in Edgefield as "have you seen the Blacksmith?" is in the advertising columns of some Northern journals. And this question is frequently followed up by another, viz. : Would you buy them, if you could get them cheap? There's the rub. On one side stands capidity, beck-

THE WANDERER'S SLAVES. The Montgomery Daily Advertiser is informed that subpornas have been pending in reference to that importation. The Advertiser, though formerly an advocate for the revival refuge in Canada, under the faithful and efficient convinced of its error; and it is now satisfied, 'after management of Rev. J. W. Loguen, General Agent of mature and careful consideration, that the revival of the African slave trade, instead of being the salvation, would be the ruin of the South.

oning to the bargain; on the other the laws of the

country denouncing a heavy penalty upon the offence.

From the Propagateur of St. Pierre, Martinique, Nov. 12, (says the Tribune,) we translate :-

'The complaints of the planters, especially in centre and north of the island, have been louder than he pretends to have his seat of operations, and where usual for the fortnight past, so many of their hired negroes have refused to work. Forgetting the first article of the Senatus Consultum of May 3, 1854, which solemnly declares that 'slavery can never be as the comet of 1846 was a sign of their approaching liberation, so the comet of Donati menaces and pre-

as we have said, less submissive to discipline, impo-lite even toward employers, who have had to take them before the judges to teach them the absurdity of believing this, and to compel them to fulfil their engagements, while the priests, on their part, are chid-ing them for their lack of confidence in the declaration of the Emperor, and endeavoring to oppose their

consciences to their superstitions.

• Unfortunately, the appearance of the comet coincides with the census of the plantations and the industrial establishments, ordered in 1855. All the heads of agricultural or industrial establishments being required to fill up the blanks furnished them by the authorities, giving the name, age, sex and the number which they bear, have been obliged to question the blacks to get these facts. This circumstance has fortified the general belief in this gloomy presage. a great many of the blacks have refused to give any answers, and as the employers have no compulsor power, they had to state the refusal on the blank.'

Young Men's Lyceum.-The lecture before this BENJAMIN BANNEKAR.

Association, last Wednesday evening, (says the Barre Gazette of the 31st ult.,) was by E. H. Heywood, Benjamin Bannekar was celebrated in Philadelphia alism. It abounded in rich thought well uttered, and well-directed thereof. and well-directed thrusts of keen satire at the reigning follies and vices of both Church and State. The delivery was eloquent and without notes; and the audience testified its appreciation of the entertainment, by repeated demonstrations of applause.

> DEATH OF JUDGE PHELPS OF CONNECTICUT. New Haven papers announce the death of Hon. Charles B. Phelps, Judge of Probate for Litchfield county, and formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, of Connecticut. He died very suddenly.

New ORLEANS, Jan. 1. The correspondent of the

Associated Press sends the following, dated Belize, The Schooner Susan was wrecked on the Glovers, a coral reef sixty miles from Belize, on the morning of the 16th. The passengers were saved, but the ves-sel is a total loss. Capt. Maury endeavored to charter another vessel to carry his fillibusters on. Gov. Seymour tendered the British steamer Basilisk to convey the passengers to any Southern port of the United States. An American captain circulated prejudicial reports, but the Governor chose to regard them as shipwrecked citizens of a friendly nation, and offered every assistance. The passengers will return to Mo

The British war steamer Basilisk arrived in Mobile Bay this morning, from Belize, Honduras, with one hundred shipwrecked passengers of the schooner Susan, who were taken aboard on the 26th, by order of the Governor of Belize, and treated gentlemanly

by the British officers.

The passengers have since arrived at Mobile. On landing, a procession was formed, and the Nicaraguan flag hoisted. Capt. Maury was called out, and made, a speech to the crowd. There is much excitement.

More Horses for the British Turf .- Robert Harlan, a colored man, an excellent judge of horses, and a first rate trainer, has purchased two of the best going horses in Kentucky, at high prices, and will take them to England in the spring, to contend for the honors of the turf. The names of the horses are · Des Chiles' and · Cincinnati.'

Ira Aldrich, the African Roscius, is playing at St. Petersburg, receiving for each representation \$300. He lodges at the government expense, and has an equipage at his disposal during his stay in the im

IF Mr. E. Meriam says, that during the past year. o far as he has been able to learn, fifty-three perso have been killed by lightning, and sixty-eight in jured. There are also three accounts where it is re-ported 'several persons were killed.' Thunder and lightning storms occurred on sixty-one days in the three summer months.

Decease of a well-known Citizen .- John Hancock, Esq., son of Ebenezer Hançock, and nephew of the revolutionary patriot John Hancock, died at his residence in Beacon street, a few days since, after a brief illness. He was in the eighty-lifth year of his age, and until within a short time had enjoyed robust

The family of Thomas Chism, in Perry coun

ty, Ind., consisting of himself, wife and three children, have all died within a week; and the family of Mr. Ham, consisting of seven, are also dead, by a sudden swelling and inflammation of the throat Baltimore, Jan. 3 .- A large and enthusiastic meet g of the friends of Senator Douglas was held at the

Gilmore House to-night. A committee was appointed to make preparations to receive him, and to tender the hospitalities of the city. Reception of Senator Douglas. Philadelphia, De ember 31 .- Extensive preparations are being made by the friends of Senator Douglas for a reception on his arrival here. The City Council have tendered him

the use of Independence Hall to receive his friends. At a station on the Ohio and Central Railroad last week, two men, named Almond and Speck, and a woman named 'Widow Pepper,' were tarred and feathered for immoral conduct. The persons who did the deed are being tried for 'riot.'

The North and South Carolina Conferences the M. E. Church South have both voted in favor of through representatives in attendance, and members expunging the anti-slave trafficking rule from their discipline—the former unanimously, the latter by

Immense Legacy to Yale College.—Henry L. Ellsworth, by his will, has given all his large property, except \$100,000, to Yale College. It is estimated that the College gets \$700,000.

Important Orders sent to Capt. McIntosh.—The sew York Journal of Commerce publishes a despatch received from Washington by a gentleman of that city, which states that orders have been sent to Capt. McIntosh not to allow any foreign fleet to interfere with the fillibustering schooner Susan, but to resist

White Man Sold .- Charles Yates, who for years past has been an exceedingly dissolute character in this city, was sold on Saturday, in front of the court-house, under the vagrant act. One dollar was all schemes of slave propagandism by those 'in authorithat was paid for this unfortunate specimen of the ity, were never more threatening, bold and defiant. Caucassian race .- Louisville Courier, 15th ult.

Killed on the Track .- George Black and his wife came along.

The San Francisco Chronicle estimates the cost of the Fraser river gold fever to citizens of Califorof the Fraser river gold lever to citizens of California at \$13,650,000, against returns of about \$100,000 PARKER PILLSBURY, Susan B. Anthony, Oliver in gold dust, saying nothing about the lives lost, hopes Johnson, Aaron M. Powell, and other speakers will DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERents-the bones bleaching along the banks of the Fraser, or reposing in the depths of the ocean, while the tearful eyes of mothers, sisters and wives the opening session, on Monday evening, at half-past grow weary with vain watchings for the return of 7 o'clock. those whom they may never see again.

An Havana correspondent of the Savannah

trial of Montalembert are forbidden to enter France. attempts to cure this disease.

The Charleston News regards Mr. Buchanan's uban policy as . the policy of the South,' adding-The safety of our slave institutions, the strengthen ing of Southern military and naval defences, the interests of our commerce, and the increase of the South in the Union or out of it, will be promoted by the acquisition of Cuba.

The New Orleans True Delta contains a glowcity. It also nominates him for the Presidency, and proudly refers to its course 'long before the concoction of the Kansas swindle entered into the weak brain of the Wheatland sage.' Well, the signs of lively times ahead are multiplying fast.

The N. O. Picayune laments the continual At North Dennis, Mass., impering with slaves. It says :-

. The disappearance one after another of valuable female servants affords evidence of the existence of an extensive organization to protect and aid those who may seek it. Free papers are manufactured, and false certificates of birth furnished, and perhaps other means exist of interfering between masters and their servants.

Following Good Advice. - Some pious people holding prayer meetings in the county jail, with a view of converting the prisoners. On Wednesday last, a Mr. Hamblin, who 'led in prayer,' earnestly exhorted the prisoners to flee from the wrath to come.' That night, six of them followed his advice, and broke jail! A reward is offered for their recapture. It is not certain that the praying and exhortations helped them out of jail, but it is quite certai that praying won't fetch them back.

An immense fire recently occurred at Valparai so, doing damage to the amount of \$3,000,000; insurance, \$1,726,000. The fire originated in the Union Club, and burned the entire range of buildings from the Passage Edwards through the Plaza del Cliden to the Luetrada de San Juan de Cios. Some firemer were lost, and a number of persons seriously injured.

Recantations from Spiritualism are being noticed in those papers which have opposed Spiritualism as a hopeful sign. The backsliding Spiritualists say that it is a humbug and delusion, and they always knew it to be so. We were thinking whether these knew it to be so. We were thinking whether these fellows has not cheated the public as long as they could make it profitable one way, and are now to try the other tark. Dr. Hatch is reported to have made seven thousand dollars through the mediumship of his wife; and now, being separated from her, and that means of gain being cut off, he proposes to show up the 'humbug,' and get seven thousand more out of the other side if he are "Necharaged Herald". the other side, if he can .- Newburyport Herald.

What Bonner the Great Is .- In a letter to the American Presbyterian, Bonner, of the New York Ledger, states that he is of Scotch-Irish descent, and a trustee in the Westminster church, (Dr. McCartee's.) New York. He also says, 'I have taken, what is unusual in a publisher, paid for, the Pres-

CHRISTIAN EXAMINER.-The January number this most excellent publication was issued on Saturday. Its contents are: I-The Moravian Brethrer IV-Carlyle's Frederic. V-The too Religious. VI

DIED-In the city of New York, Dec. 27, Rev.

Dr. Furness and Dr. Bushell-a question of Words and Names. VII.—Review of Current Literature.

JEHIEL C. BYMAN, of Middletown, Ct., in the 69th year of his age.

THE FINANCIAL ANTI-SLAVERY FESTI-

To the Editor of the Liberator.

DEAR SIR: In answer to the many inquiries constantly made of the friends of the cause, showing how much the public mind is interested respecting the Financial Anti-Slavery Festival, Soirée, Anniversary Reception, Convention, Drawing-Room, Council, Conversazione, Commemoration, World's Conventioneither of which it may be called, since it will, in its nature, be all these-will you kindly allow me through your columns, to say that it will be held a the Music Hall, Boston, WEDNESDAY, January 26th, day and evening.

That all our friends everywhere are requested to give the pleasure of their company; That no entrance fee will be permitted, the only

offerings to the cause desirable on this occasion being those, whether great or small, that free-will makes worthy of it :

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

That cloak-rooms will be arranged to save the guest the risk of remaining in their street dress in a warmed and lighted apartment;

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

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

That, while renewing the invitation to all, this oceasion, as an oppertunity for subscription merely, is exclusively commended to those who have never ha bitually 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.

NEW YORK STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CONS VENTION.

The Third Annual Anti-Slavery Convention, for the State of New York, will be held at ALBANY on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 31 and February 1 and 2, 1859.

This Convention, held under the auspices of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and of annual recurrence, is important, not only for its local effect, but of the Legislature, is designed to reach all parts of the State. At no previous period since the commencement of the Anti-Slavery struggle has there been a more pressing need of united, carnest and untiring effort for the immediate and entire abolition of chattel slavery. While the great question, in some of its aspects, is now more widely and earnestly discussed than heretofore, it is also true that the aggregate number of slaves was never before so large, and never so rapidly increasing : that, besides the revolting features of slave-breeding and the inter-State slave trade, the African slave trade is now virtually reopened; that heroic fugitives may still be hunted with impunity, and their friends persecuted, fined and imprisoned on the soil of New York; that the

Let the friends of impartial freedom, throughout the State, spare no efforts to render this Convention were instantaneously killed on the Hudson River Railroad, near Tarrytown, on Thusday evening, Nov. of the cause demand. Give, if possible, your person-25th. They were returning from a prayer-meeting, of the cause demand. Give, if possible, your personand were walking upon the track when the train al presence, your friendly counsel and co-operation. Let every county in the State be represented by one or more delegates.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS,

be in attendance.

Why will you suffert-Dyspepsia is a brief, but Republican says that up to the present time there have been landed in Cuba no less than 31,689 Coolie affect the stomach, liver, and, in fact, the whole system. Until Dr. Greene discovered the Oxygenated All English papers containing reports of the Bitters, medical science had exhausted itself in vain

> 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.

The monthly report of receipts of the Treasurer ing account of Senator Douglas's reception in that of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, for December, is received, and will be given next week.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Collections by Parker Pillsbury, in December. Harwich. Essex county meeting, Nashna N. H.

Sarah S. Russell, Roxbury, 200 (FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer. 200 00 WORCESTER SOUTH .- The Annual Meet

Luther Melendy, Amherst, N. H.,

Following Good Advice.—Some pious people in ing of the Worcester County South Division Anti-Sta-Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., have recently been very Society will be held at WORCESTER, at Wash-BURN Hair, 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

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

PORTLAND .- An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in the city of Portland, on Tuesday evening, and Wednesday, day and evening, Jan. 11th PARKER PILLSBURY and CHARLES L. REMOND, or

behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society, are expected to be present. HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in Middleboro', on Sunday, Jan. 16, all day and eve

Subjects .- What shall we do to be saved? The existence, location and occupation of man in his dis-

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massa chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the Vestry of Rev. Mr. Hall's Church, in DORCHESTER, on Sunday evening next, Jan. 9, at 7 o'clock.

GIVE HIM A CHANCE,-A young colored carpenter wants immediate employment. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. Dec, 31.

MARRIED-In Portland, Me., Dec. 31, by Rev. Amos G. Beman, Mr. BENJAMIN DUTTON, of Boston to Miss Amanda E. Scott, of Portland.

NOW READY, The Atlantic Monthly

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

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

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

CLUBS .- For Ten Dollars, the Publishers will send five copies of the ATLANTIC for one year, the subscri-

bers to pay their own postage.

Clergymen, Teachers and Postmasters will receive the work for Two Dollars a year.

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

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

JAMESTOWN INSTITUTE.

In May last, we opened our School with only one pupil as boarder, and no prospect of a second; with no expression of confidence in our peculiar method from any one, and without counsel or aid. We have now twenty-eight pupils in the family, four Assistant Teachers, a Matron, and a lady to superintend the wardrobe of the children. We daily receive letters of inquiry from all parts of the co try-more than we can properly answer. Each month our family has been larger than the preceding, and as happy a family as we ever saw together. Each week we have promise of more, and a GREATER WORK OPENS BEFORE US THAN WE CAN POSSIBLY PERFORM

Our method is original and very peculiar. We never reward merit nor punish transgression, but have more confidence than ever that the rank weeds. infest the moral character of children will wither and die in an atmosphere of love and purity. We never assign lessons to be committed to our pupils give their own thoughts in their own words, and go to their books as they go to the table for the food they need and crave. To a great extent we have won the from mere PLAY to amusements that develop as well as entertain. The sexes associate with a freedom, purity and beauty we are proud to have observed and examined.

A few weeks ago, a stranger whom we had never

before seen, called on us and carefully inquired into our method, and we have just received his 'Christour method, and we have just received his "Christ-mas gift' of \$100, as an expression of his appreciation of our plan and method. This led us to publish this circular, believing our movement to be demanded by human progress, and that others desire to aid such an

With the donation received we shall found a Juvenile Library, and we invite donations of juvenile and scientific books and periodicals, and especially of tools and specimens for a Geological Cabinet. We shall welcome pecuniary aid in any form. If ten persons would take scholarships for one year, it might double the practical value of the labors of five teachers. More than all, we need an energetic and loving man to unite with us in this work—a manly man,

who can relieve us of all duties except the school and general care. We need a Matron who knows she has ove enough to soothe the troubled spirits of children. and strengthen their good resolutions.
S. Albro, Esq., of Buffalo, and A. E. Newton of

Boston, have spent some time with us, and know something of our plans and purposes. Our patrons George Kellog, 8 University place, New York City.

J. Seymour Brown, 112 Lex. Av. -M. S. Roberts, Esq., Pekin, Niagara Co., N. Y, Dr. C. Parker, Fredonia, Chaut. Co., Dr. J. F. Carter, Laona, J. G. Rood, Esq., Brigham, " David McWethy, Wethersfield Spring, Dr. S. R. Mettler, Hartford, Conn. Asa H. Rogers, Esq., Waterbury, " .

Wm. Ritchie, Esq., Springfield, Mass. Amand S. Brett, St. Louis, Mo. William Paul, Esq., Peru, Ill. L. McCormic, Esq., " Dr. J. F. Weeks, Mrs. H. Whitehead. "

Jesse Blinn, Esq., Rockford, Ill.*
J. M. Sterling, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
C. J. Fox, Esq. Foxburg, Forest Co., Pa.
Louis Belrose. Philadelphia, Pa. We refer inquirers to any of the above, but more

especially to the school and family, where we shall welcome the most careful inquiry and the most faith-O. H. WELLINGTON.

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 gen-

tleman 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. Messas. Sern Fowen & Co.: Gentlemen—Two years ago, a sudden and violent attack upon my lungs confined me to my bed for several weeks, and, when I recovered, I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was often unable to sleep or rest upon a bed at night. The suffering was extreme, and, judging from the inefficiency of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being per-suaded to try a bottle of Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry, without confidence in its efficacy, I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one botthe 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 cover.

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

TWO FREE LECTURES

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

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

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

Physicians, Invalids, Parents, Teachers, Guardians and Philanthropists will find science, common sense

and medical skill illustrated and applied to the wants of each and all.

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

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.

John Quincy Adams.

JUST PUBLISHED, by BELA MARSH, 14
Bromfield Street, Boston, in one large handsome octavo volume of 459 pages, 'Twelve Messages from the Spirit John Quincy Adams,' through Joseph D.

Stiles, Medium, to Josiah Brigham, Quincy—written in the peculiar handwriting of Mr. Adams.

This unique work contains the autographs of Mr. Adams, Mrs. Abigail Adams, and George Washington—first, as recorded by themselves when in the body—and second, as written by them through medium is to prove the second of the second o

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POETRY.

VOICES OF THE DEAD. I hear them-yes, I hear them oft, At the morning's early dawn ; As the lingering darkness fades away, And day-light stealeth on; As I rouse me from my slumbers, Still reclining on my bed, I hear them softly whispering,-The voices of the dead ! My labors I renew;

I hear them when, with limbs refreshed, Ere yet the gentle morning ray Has sipped the evening dew; While yet the distant beauteous hills Are skirted o'er with red I hear their cheerful accents then,-The voices of the dead ! I hear them in the music

Of the feathered songsters then, As they warble forth their little notes In every glade and glen; And through their gentle influence My thoughts are upward led, And I raise my soul in praise with theirs,-The voices of the dead !

Above life's noise and din; For they speak not to the outward ear, But to the ear within : My daily toils are lighter made, And many a care has fled, When I have heard some note of cheer, From voices of the dead !

I hear them in my busy hours,

I hear them when, by passion urged, I soil my soul and lip By some unkind, impatient word, In thoughtlessness lot slip; And many a hasty, angry word Is hushed ere it is said, By some kind note of warning from These voices of the dead !

I hear them in the music Of the ever gentle breeze, That fans me in the summer hours, Or plays among the trees; Each flower and leaflet, vine and blade, Around my pathway spread, Seems laden with their music soft-The voices of the dead !

I hear them in the tempest, Or in the winds that roar, Amid the tall oak boughs that grean, As storms their fury pour; But driving snows, or rains, or winds, That sweep around my head, Can never drown these voices still,-These voices of the dead! I hear them where, in boyhood's years,

So thoughtlessly I strayed By babbling brook, in meadows green, 'And in the forest's shade ; Each cherished haunt reminds me of Some loved one that has fled, And each dear spot is vocal with These voices of the dead ! I hear them in the music of

The living :- tones that thrill My very soul oft come from those Who linger round me still : And as I hang upon the notes Which seem by spirits led, I seem to hear in harmony Sweet voices of the dead!

I hear them when, as day goes out, I watch the sun's last ray, And gaze upon its holy light As it slowly fades away; 'Tis like the light which plays around The good man's dying bed, And I seem to hear these voices then,

These voices of the dead ! I hear them as, at twilight soft, My cares and labors o'er. I sit me down to rest awhile

Before my cottage door; As stars come twinkling, one by one, Along the azure bed, I seem to hear sweet music from These voices of the dead !

I hear them when each little star Appears in all its might ; When in the eastern sky is seen The lovely Queen of Night; Each has a tale, it seems to me, Of loved ones that have fled, And with their light is borne along These voices of the dead !

I hear them as, upon my bed, I lay me down to sleep, Some vision of the past, perchance, Will o'er my memory creep; Some strange, mysterious influence weaves A curtain round my head. And I dream of hearing music from These voices of the dead!

And thus, in all the walks of life. In action or repose, The steps of each lone traveller Are watched where'er he goes : And when the touch of death, at last, Shall snap life's brittle thread, Our voices, too, will minge with These voices of the dead !

East Princeton, Nov. 29, 18581

For the Liberator. PRAYER OUR GREATEST PRIVILEGE. Why call we prayer a duty? 'Tis the cry Of weakness to the strong; whether it be The shrick of agony, the moan of pain, Or the lone aspiration of a sigh. Each is unconscious prayer, a call for help, Nature's appeal to nature's great Creator, Which will not be represt. We owe to God Thanksgiving ; that is duty-but to pray, To ask for help, for blessings-that a duty! Oh, heavenly Father! do we call it duty, When wrongs oppress us, when cares bow us down, When agony rends our weak, shrinking frames, Duty, to ask of Thee relief, or strength To bear? Prayer is a PRIVILEGE; how great, Let the bereaved, the sufferer, the opprest Declare : ask them if prayer be a duty, And they will tell thee 'tis their dearest comfort To kneel, and in the ear of their kind Father Pour out their troubled hearts, till meek submission Like that of Christ, says, 'Not my will, O God!'

Submission to God's will is duty, is Acknowledgment that he is wise and good; Patience is duty, as the outward sign Of the heart's meek submission. But to pray, A weak, created being to petition The Author of the universe, the unseen Almighty, for ourself, or for our fellows, What an inestimable privilege!

Father ! we thank thee that thou dost permit Thy creatures this vast blessing, this great proof Of thy kind sympathy ; that Thou dost stoop Thine unimaginable greatness so, And let the bond of prayer unite us to Thee.

JANB ASHBT.

Tenterden, (England.)

The Liberator.

ITEMS FROM MANCHESTER, N. H. A Democratic Mayor-A Republican, but not an Anti-Slavery People-Colorphobia -Mr. Foss on the Common-A True Minister.

MANCRESTER, N. H., Dec. 21, 1858.

EDITOR LIBERATOR: As the husbandmen who formerly tilled the sandy plains of old Derryfield were poorly paid in the fall, so, under our more modern name of Manchester, we allow laborers in the various fields of moral reform to reap their meanest harvests here. We are a strictly ried our city elections on that issue. But some of rum trade to notify dealers when their premises were to be searched, so that, in all our three hundred drunkard manufactories, in full blast every day, no evidence can be had of the working of the machinery. To cap the climax of temperance operations here, the rum party, which is some hundreds in the minority, has been permitted to elect its Mayor- fit body to fit head.' The present Mayor elect, Capt. E. W. Harrington, has for twenty years been one of our thrifty grog-sellers, and his name is still over the door to one of the subterranean passages through which men skulk in and out of the main hall of ruin.

I have never heard of a temperance meeting being held in a church here; but suppose the reason is, that all the evenings are taken up with conference, church, and straw hats with india green ribonis onto the same all the evenings are taken up with conference, church, and braver-meetings, and other soul-saving machinese the dore. Her gowing was skander-sentid herself to the dore. ery, so as to leave no room or time for works of moral reform. As for anti-slavery, it is but little thought or talked of here. We are satisfied with being Republican; that is the end of our duty toward the slave. We saw with terror how near Kansas came to found me at fust if yu had cum sooner." Sez she slave. We saw with that blighting institution; we "Air yu a man?" Sez i, "i think i air, but i being cursed with that blighting institution; we shuddered as we thought of the miseries to be endur- you dowt it-you may address Mrs. A. Ward, Baled by the nborn slaves of Kansas; but with Henry Ward Beecher we can say, that we will not oppose the weight of our little finger against the rights of slaveholders in the old States.

This is largely a Republican city-but we are down on color. Send us a Jim Crow performance by white leesed myself from her iun grasp. She agane clutchmen with faces covered with charcoal, and we give it a full house; but when a company of real colored not know?" sez she. "No marm," sez i, "a men and women give a concert here, we stay at home, dosunt." Sez she, "Listen, man, & ile tell ye and they are not able to pay expenses. This was the For years ive yearned for thes. I knowd thow wast case a few weeks ago, when Mrs. Fisher, of Philadel-in the wurld sumwhares altho i knowd not thy phia, was here. But worse than the neglect of the public was the insult to her by Mr. Norris, of the City Hotel, who requested her not to come to the table with his boarders and other guests. As soon "i think it is a darn site two mutch." "Hast thow as this was known to Mr. Farnsworth, one of the ed- not yearned fur me?" she yelled, ringin her hands itors of the Daily American, Mrs. F. and friends were like a femaile play actor. Sez i, "not a yearn." Bi this time a grate krowd of free lovirs had kollectid invited to his house, where they remained during lithis time a grate krowd of free lovers and kontent around us, & they all kommensed fur to holler their stay in the city. This single act of his is worth "shame," "brute," beast," etsettery, etsettery. more to humanity than all the political leaders he has I was jest as mad as a Martch hair. written during his editorial life. He will have the pack of ornery critters go way frum me & taik this thanks of all good men for it. thanks of all good men for it. The last, and perhaps the best anti-slavery meeting

public of our city commons. Hundreds turned out, fiance. partly to hear, and partly from the novelty of the illegal. I think yure affinerty business is cussed meeting; all that were passing on the sidewalks turned nonsense, besides bein outrajusly wicked. I pored in and joined the throng, and all listened attentively for nearly two hours to one of Mr. Foss's most cloquent pleas for the slave, and his withering denunciations of the upholders of the crime of crimes, slavery. He spoke of his labors for the church during a quarter of a century, comprising the best part of his life; and of his determination to spend his few remaining years for man. But it would be doing him It's nothing but ache with me from morning till injustice to attempt, after so long a time, to give a re- night. I'm all run down. I don't have any kind port of the lecture.

ministers of a dead religion. Rev. S. S. Hunting, I can't hardly walk about the house. I stagger who has lately become paster of the Unitarian Society here, is interested in the great questions of the day. In the pulpit, he is as bold, as liberal, and as radical as Theodore Parker; in consequence, he is increasing in popularity every day.

J. M. II. Yours, for the right,

ANTI-SLAVERY TREAT IN ROWE.

ment and illustration that none could gainsay .-Men who have always been quarrelling with antislavery were struck dumb, or only opened their lips in commendation of his remarks. It is some ten duing eloquence.

The next evening, he addressed a much larger audience, after a lecture from Miss Sallie Holley. Miss Holley gave us a good lecture, fitted to produce a deep interest in her subject. I trust these lectures that he don't realize more about it. He don't think heard them with deep interest.

Very little anti-slavery work has been done by agents in this county. During the period of almost one all the time, it costs so much. And then, besix years since I came into this county, I have not sides, I don't think any thing can cure me. I'm known of lectures being given in half a dozen towns. most done with this world. I told Mr. Scrantum, Pray let us see the agents of the pioneer Society this morning, that I should not be surprised if I oftener in this port of the State; yea, verily, let us did not live three weeks. see the pioneer himself, when summer has clothed our hills with verdure and beauty, and the fresh air Yours, as ever,

Rowe, Dec. 28, 1853. J. S. LINCOLN.

INJUSTICE TO GERRIT SMITH. SHED'S CORNERS, Madison Co., N. Y., ?

I have just noticed, in the Liberator of Nov. 12th, would enforce upon the State at the point of the bay- another.

onet, and by cannon balls and bomb-shells."

rit Smith; honestly made, no doubt, but how our my other troubles. rit Smith; honestly made, no doubt, but how our friend's notions of Mr. Smith came to be twisted into such a shape is past all my imaginings. I am no man-worshipper, and would do no more for Mr. Smith than for Mr. Wright in disabusing your readers of a than for Mr. Wright has any grounds for days of the same grounds for th false impression. If Mr. Wright has any grounds for down, you see. It seems as though I wasn't worth the above assertion, it is but right that I too should know it, that I may modify my estimate of Mr. Smith; if he has not, he should be prompt in making

Smith; if he has not, he should be prompt in making

bute in his reference to the anti-slavery spirit of Central New York, and to the growing disposition to protect fugitives. Mr. Smith is the man who places the freedom of even the poorest black baby above all considerations in favor of the great American Union; and whether Mr. Wright is aware of it or not, let me assure your readers that to the influence of Mr. Smith's many years of arduous and self-sacrificing labors in behalf of Afric's down-trodden children, Central and Western New York owe the position which has won the eulogies of Mr. Wright.

Yours, truly, A. HOGEBOOM.

FREE LOVERS.

A stroke of satire is often far more effective than temperance people, and for some years past have car- the gravest argument. The following is an extract of a letter in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, purporting the officers have always been friendly enough to the to be written by an itinerant showman, who called one day upon the communists of Berlin Heights, Ohio :

. Hear i am at Berlin Hites among the Free Lovers. arrove hear last Toosday and bitterly doo i cuss the Day i ever sot foot in this retched plase. I hearn tell of these Free Luvirs for sum time & i thawt ide cum and see what kind of kritters they was. I pitcht my tent in a field near the Luv Kure, as they kall it & unfoldid my bannir to the Breese. Bimeby the peple kommensed fur to pour into my show & begun for to kongratterlate myself on doing a stavin bisniss. But they ware a ornery lookin set, i must say. The mens fases was all kuvered with hair & thay looked harf starved to deth. The wimmin was

wus nor the men. They were trowsis, short gownds and straw hats with fadid green ribbins onto them, lusly short & her trowses was shameful to behold. Sez she "Ar, kind it be? yes, tis troo, O tis troo! Sez i, "15 sents, marm." Sez she, "& so ive found yu at larst—at larst, O at larst!" Sez i, "yes yu has found me at larst & you wood hav dinsville, Injimny, postige pade, & she will dowtliss

give you the required infurmashun." Sez she, then yu air what the world cawls marrid?" I sed, "yes marm i r.' The eksentrie female then grabd me by the arm & sez she in a wild voise, "yu air mine, O yu an mine!" "Szarcely," sez i as i reed me by the arm and sed, "yu air my affinerty." Sez i, "what upon airth is that?" "Dost thow mus Ward and ime in the show bisnis. I pay my The last, and perhaps the best anti-slavery meeting we ever had here, was held by your faithful agent, A. T. Foss, last September, on the largest and most dont go in fur settin the laws of my country at de-

I aint in favur of privatearin or nothin else 4th my indignation in this way until i gut out of breth when i stopt. I took down my tent and shall

MRS. SCRANTUM'S HEALTH.

How do you do this morning, Mrs. Scrantum? O, dear, Lord knows I'm feeble enough. I don't e many well moments in the course of a year. of an appetite. All kinds of victuals look the same Before closing, I must mention the fact that we have in this city a live minister of a living Christianity. He is a great rarrity in these days of fossilized become of me. I don't seem to have any strength. wouldn't think they could sit up or keep off from their beds a single minute of their lives, if they felt as I do. But somehow or other, I manage to keep about when nobody else would. But I can't stand it always. I shall drop into my grave from this kitchen floor, and then some one else will have to do

But, Mrs. Scrantum, I shouldn't think your work need to be very hard, with only your husband, little Charlie and yourself to cook and do for.

On the 15th and 16th of December, the people of O, you don't understand any thing about it, this place were richly entertained with any slavery child. It's the care, more than any thing else; lectures, full of undiluted truth. Friend C. C. Burthough, sake's alive, there's enough to do always leigh, after a walk of more than twenty miles, through I hadn't ought to have any thing to trouble me at leigh, after a walk of more than twenty miles, through all, when I'm so feeble. My nervous system is all melting snows, over this mountainous country, gave us a lecture on the 15th. He unfolded the nature and tremble. I'd give any thing in the world if I was fruits of slavery, and showed up the exceeding sinful-ness and vileness of the system in a full tide of argu-My constitution is all broken down. I ain't what I used to be, years ago. My lungs trouble me greatly of late. It is hard work for me to speak at all. Haven't you noticed that my voice was weak? No. ma'am.

Well, that's strange. My voice ain't much what years since I have heard him on this subject; and it used to be. My left lung is in a terrible condi-those ten years have only added power to his all-sub-tion. I told Mr. Scrantum, this morning, that I couldn't stand it this way much longer; but he don't seem to notice much about me. I s'pose it's because I've been feeble so long. I don't think he means to be unkind to me, but I tell you what it is, it seems hard sometimes, when I feel so dreadfully, will advance our holy cause in this place, for many I'm sure, what a terrible state my nervous system

Why don't you have a doctor, Mrs. Scrantum? O, a doctor, dear; why, I can't afford to have

O, yes, I'm all run down. I've had the neuralgia shocking, of late, in my head, face and neck. from the mountain ranges is most refreshing to city I've been almost crazy with it. But then, I seldom complain. It does no sort of good. The only way in the world is to bear it, I tell Mr. Scrancum I think, sometimes, if I could only go out into the air like other folks, I might feel better. But I have the rheumatism so awfully in my limbs that I can't walk with any kind of comfort. I have to content myself with looking out, though it seems a little

Why don't you ride out, Mrs. Scrantum? I have just noticed, in the Liberius C. Wright. It dare speak of it. And then, Mr. Scrantum never amounts, in my opinion, to an outrage upon our illustrious friend, Gerrit Smith. The object of this writfeeble I am, and thinks that I never grow tired of ing is to call on Mr. Wright, through the Liberator, to either retract or prove the assertion in question.

The statement is this:—'But his [Smith's] error is in secking to get possession of the sword and purse of the State, that he may compel all the people into as Mr. Scrantum does, I should be happy. But it's as Mr. Scrantum does, I should be happy. But it's ing is to call on Mr. Wright, through the Liberator, staying in the house. I find it hard work to sit all subjection to what he deems just and right. He no use. I can't rest, and so I lay and toss and toss would be invested with power to force upon all his about upon my bed, wishing for morning. And convictions of truth and right, and compel all to see convictions of truth and right, and compel all to see and worship God as he sees and worship Him. His brings on the head ache, and so there it is, there don't seem to be much rest for me in one direction of

I should think you would read a great deal. Now, friend Garrison, do you endorse such a sentiment as this in regard to our friend Smith? Something whispers me that you do not. I admire and love Henry C. Wright, but I also love truth and justice I have had such an inflammation in the eyes. I was almost blind last summer for three months, and since that time I've been pretty careful. I tell Mr. Scrantum, if I could only have the use of my many and the summer for three months, and since that time I've been pretty careful. I tell Mr. Scrantum, if I could only have the use of my tice. The above is a slanderous denunciation of Ger- eyes as I used to, I wouldn't mind so much about

The above statement, from such a source, has pained me exceedingly. Mr. Wright pays us a just tri
tim so feeble. I seldom speak of my feelings to any one; but I do assure you, Miss Verne, that I am ed me exceedingly.

PIETY OF CHATTELS !

The following extracts are taken from the New York Coserver. If the piety of these slaves is what it is here represented to be; if, as we verily believe is true of many of them, they are 'the Savior's poor'; what shall be said of those who hold them in slavery? who insist upon the rightfulness of self-

Its is a Virginia pastor, and he has often told me that the most delightful meetings he ever enjoyed are among the slaves of his own congregation. Their simple, earnest prayers strike right into the heart, and they often combine with simplicity a great deal of originality, and beauty, too; as, for example, when, as he told me, a poor slave among his congregation prayed, the other day, that the Lord would snuff the candle of love in their hearts.

On Sunday marriage pastor, and he has often told me for finance should be emancipated within the delay of six months. Three Commissions have been appointed to carry this order into effect: one, for the workships and peasants of the Government of Moscow; the second, for those of the circumspection of Orenburg; and the third for the Oural.'

Nor Responden To. The Mobile Register calls upon the South to resist the insulting invasion of

On Sanday morning, notice was given in the Presbyterian church in this place, that there would speaker's words, as he endeavored to explain to them what it was to believe in Christ!

During the continuance of the services, I could not, for the life of me, keep my eyes off one poor old negro, who sat a very short distance from the pulpit, and who, though clothed in the very humblest garb, and with a face as black as soot, yet wore about his features such a look of heaven, as he rolled forth his melody of song, that I felt a most irrepressible desire to come down and clasp him, up to my very heart. I have got that face hung up in the picture gallery of my soul, and when I get to heaven, I hope to see the original there again.

Believe me, there is an amount of good going on among these colored slaves of Virginia, which some of us Northern people little dream of They are the Savior's poor, and he who does a little amongst them will wear as bright and glorious a crown as he who does much elsewhere.

THE BIBLE IN THE NEW YORK SCHOOLS. The uneasy spirit of Protestantism is again manifesting itself in the city of New York. On the 8th inst., the Board of Education had a long but fruitless discussion on the subject of requiring the reading of the Bible in the public schools.

Mr. Neilson said he wanted the question defini-tively tested. He knew that the effect of a Bible though it was not read. Some time ago, it was tated that the practice of reading the Bible in the hools was all right, except with the Jews. In rder to satisfy himself on that point, he had called pon several prominent Israelites, and had learned rom them that they had no objection to their chilren reading the moral precepts of the New Testanent-its history or its narratives; that they were atisfied they could take care of them on doetrinal oints at home; and that they had no objection to he Bible's being read every day. And now, he ad yet to hear from any respectable Roman Cathd, and then if there were any who were not satised, they could sue out a mandamus.

ny disclaimer. But when he says he has heard no espectable Catholic object, he only proves that his understand. They do not know that their version try are getting out a version more favorable to their peculiar views than the old Protestant version.

Singular Security. A Southern gentleman, hard up, advertises as follows in the St. Louis Republican: they commit when they read to Catholic children the Protestont version, as the word of God. It is a give the above woman as collateral security, and her most insidious attack upon their faith, made at a period of life when the judgment is wholly inade- is paid. Address box 1813, P. O.' quate to discover the fraud. The Catholic scholar is compelled to listen, in short, to that which, out by wounding the conseneces of the young? This admontement that the ergo of slaves, brought by view of it was not taken by any speaker in the course of the debate, though something was kindly said, to the effect that it was not right to wound the feelings of Catholic parents.—Boston Pilot.

'This act has been done by a combination of many the feelings of Catholic parents .- Boston Pilot.

'THE HISTORY OF PROSTITUTION.' A work with this title, by Dr. Sanger, is noticed by a correspondent of the Christian Intelligencer, who says—

or the first families in Georgia and South Carolina, from purely patriotic motives.

'They ask for a suspension of public opinion until their motives can be explained, and their arguments heard in defence of it.

There are a half-dozen solemn facts in that extraor

country town and farm-houses, it ought to be known by every wretched girl who meditates a life in the He instances the following featful catalogue of evils: brothel, that the average duration of the abandoned woman's life in New York is just four years!

It requires only that brief space of wild revelry, champagne-ing and carousing—of drink, degradation and disease—to reduce a beautiful girl of eighteen into a loathsome corpse, flung out to the corruption of a 'Potter's field.' It ought to be known, too, that the most of these wretched women are badly educated—theroare a few exceptions; but Dr. Sanger tells us that education is at a low standard among them.' Ill-treatment, by parents and husbands, sent one-tenth of this army of vice gather round every face on the portentous question brothel, that the average duration of the abandonand husbands, sent one-tenth of this army of vice gather round every face on the portentous question into their wretched calling. But the saddest fact of of slavery, appear to me to have assumed more terriall, and the one most disgraceful to our Christian fying, increasing, and menacing proportions." civilization is, that full one-fourth of the lost women of London and New York were driven to the streets | RECEIVED HER FREEDOM. About two years ago,

sharp necessity had forced her to such a condition, of her servitude were excited, and she instituted pro sharp necessity had forced her to such a condition, be now in the chambers of the courtesan! Nor will tanswer for us to labor for the lost woman's recovery by Magdalen Asylums, &c., until we have labored harder to save the daughters of poverty from being lost through actual lack of daily bread. Employment at fair remuneration will do more to rescue in season those for whom the vortex of the brothel is yawning, than all the Magdalen Societies in exhausting agas him complete ownership of the trial took place last week, and the following facts appeared: Dilcey, when a child, was bound by her mother, a free woman, to Mr. B. Newkirk, until she should attain the age of twenty-one years, leftore Dilcey was transferred to W. J. Mulford, in whose service she continued for several years, and to whom (1853) she 'sold her indentures.' Believing that this transaction gave him complete ownership of ell in season those for whom the vortex of the most season those for whom all the Magdalen Societies in existence; for while those Societies afford occasional the few, the other method will insure for \$600 to Mr. C. R. Coverneil, by whom she was

volume, that there are 7850 in New York. Just think of two townships as large as Kolokoke, populated by these miserable Pariahs of society! If they were placed in a line side by side, they would extend two miles and four hundred yards! They would form a solid procession from the City Hall to Fortieth street. They would fill five hundred of our ordinary omnibuses; and of all this fearful array, it would be seen that nearly one half are under twenty years of age! How many of these will ever be saved from the pit? This is a question that curdles our very blood; for the gate which these under the many of the gate which these under the saved from the pit? This is a question that curdles our very blood; for the gate which these under the saved from the pit? The gate which these under the saved from the pit? This is a question that curdles our very blood; for the gate which these under the pit? This is a question that curdles our very blood; for the gate which these under the pit? The process of the yellow fever in that city, related to him by one of the Methodist pastors:—The preacher was called a few days since to attend the preacher was called a few days since to attend the preacher was called a few days since to attend the preacher was called a few days since to attend the preacher was called a few days since to attend the total of a young man. Before his sickness, he was a stout, buoyant, manly youth. He was from the state of Maine, and had been here but a short time. He was attacked by yellow fever, and soon died, with no mother or relative to watch by his bed-side, or to soothe him with that sympathy which none dles our very blood; for the gate which these un-side, or to soothe him with that sympathy which none happy creatures pass through is a gate that seldom but those of our own dear kindred blood can feel opens but one way. They that go in thereat go out or manifest. He died among strangers, and was but no more forever. Thus far, not one courtesan in ried by them. When the funeral service was over twenty has been reformed.

tacking Hiram Powers, whom it accuses of being a violent Abolitionist. The Delta has a correspondent who is solicitous to be informed whether Powers, brought tears. the Abolitionist, has received an order from Govern

THE EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA. The I regret it exceedingly.

You are very kind; but it's no use, I'm almost through. Good morning! [With a snuff and a sigh.]

Good morning, Mrs. Scrantum!

THE EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA. The Emancipation of the protect themselves against the emancipation of the protect themselves against the emancipation of the serfs, who have received notices to quit. The result has been a great number of lawsuits, which have have been decided in this sense; that cultivators cannot be availed from lands which they have cleared, nor be expelled from lands which they have cleared, nor from those which, from their origin, have been con sidered as peasants' lands, and of which they should have the right to claim the full property, at the moment of the general emancipation

ment of the general emancipation.

A dispatch from Warsaw announces that a separate project for the emancipation of the peasantry in Poland is about to be presented by Prince Gortschgkoff,

in slavery? who insist upon the rightfulness of sening the father from the son, the mother from the
daughter, the children from the parents? or those
who justify these acts? Will not the Judge regard
the enslavement of such as done unto himself?

'Iko is a Virginia pastor, and he has often told
to the mines placed under the direction of the Minister of Finance should be emancipated within the delaw of six months. Three Commissions have been

upon the South to resist the insulting invasion of their rights and licerties by President Buchanan, in his efforts to stop the fillibusters. The South Caroli-nian says:—'When did ever the South claim that the Prestyterian church in this place, that there would be a service for the blacks in the afternoon. Accompanied by brother Sloat, the estimable pastor, we went around to the meeting, and it was a meeting to remember till a man's dying hour. How sweetly their songs of praise went into the ear, and down into the chambers of the heart! How, in reckless adventurers about Mobile and New Orleans their prayers they are seemed to take hold of the very their prayers, they seemed to take hold of the very horns of the altar! One man prayed that the whole that this is in any respect a Southern measure; it is town of Liberty might be converted; that there might not be a single soul left to Satan; and prayed, too, as if he believed the Logd intended to do it. liver the South from the day when it will become its special champion. Such sentiments do not look as if special champion.' Such sentiments do not look as if there would be any very great response to the Mobi-

> AN IMPROPER GRAND JUROR. L. D. Boynton was one of the Grand Jurors who indicted a score of per cons residing in Oberlin Ohio, for aiding in the rescue of a fugitive slave. During the investigation or since, it has come out that this man Boynton sent his son, a boy of twelve years of age, to hire the fugitive to go to his father's to dig potatoes. The fugitive got into the buggy, when the boy drove him into the clutches of the Slave Catchers! That Grand Juror should receive some fat office from Buchanan.

> NEGRO EQUALITY IN VENEZUELA. The Caracas correspondent of the New York Herald writes that Gcn. Castro, whose better half is a fair specimen of the African race, has appointed Lucio Siso, a colored gentle-man, Secretary of the interior. In the Sonate, House, State Legislatures, &c., one-third of the members are negroes; but this is the first instance, either in Column bia or Venezuela, that an Ethiopian has been selected by the Chief Magistrate to be a member of his Cabinet.

LARGE SALE OF SLAVES. Col. Abraham Van Buren, of Columbia, S. C., recently sold to Col. Elisha Worthington, of Chicot county, Arkansas, his whole plantation of slaves, numbering 210, for \$147,000. tively tested. He knew that the effect of a Bible or an average of \$700. The terms of the payments merely lying upon a scholar's table was good, alterest from date. Col. Van Buren is a son of Ex-President Van Buren, and married the daughter of Col. Singleton of South Carolina, Mrs. Van Buren

is, a State next door to hankruptcy, is Chairman of Finance! Mr. Clay of Alabama, an inland lawyer from a State that never builds a ship, is Chairman of Commerce! Post-Offices and Post-Roads are assign-ed to Mr. Yulee of Florida, who gets his letters by bridle paths through swamps! The Federal Capital to Mr. Brown of Mississippi, which threatens to dissolve lie an objection to the reading of the Bible in the chools. He believed the resolution should be pass-who makes it a crime to teach the Bible! Gen. Davis. who makes it a crime to teach the Bible! Gen. Davis, I, and then if there were any who were not satis-ed, they could sue out a mandamus.

As to Mr. Neilson's declaration, that the Jews

Mr. Green, who was elected by Border Ruffians, is re willing to have the Bible, including the New made Chairman of Territories !- Albany Evening lestament, read, we are not called upon to make Journal.

South of the Snows. President Buchanan is in equaintance among that class is very limited in-leed. He would have to seek far and long to find to the South of the snows. A cold spology to the equaintance among that class is very limited in-deed. He would have to seek far and long to find an intelligent and respectable Catholic willing that his children should be taught to regard the spurious Protestant version as the Word of God. Herein lies the difficulty which honest Protestants do not understand. They do not know that their version

wishes to borrow about five hundred dollars, and will

THE WANDERER'S CARGO. The Edgefield (S. C.) of a school, he would not listen to, for fear he was Advertiser contains the following 'authoritative' ancommitting a sin. He is made to participate in nouncement concerning the Africans brought over in what he regards as a sin. What kind of education the Wanderer:-

is this? Is it not an education which commences 'MR. EDITOR,-Please insert this as an authorize by wounding the consciences of the young? This announcement that the cargo of slaves, brought by

of the first families in Georgia and South Carolina

There are a half-dozen solemn facts in that extraordinary work, that all Christians, both of town and country, ought to look in the face.

As the 'houses of pleasure' in New York—for this is the modern name for what Solomon called after reading, on a late occasion, his lecture on his 'Travels in America,' added a few extemporaneous to the effect that matters have rapidly grown

and brothels by destitution! The terrible alternative has been starvation or—hell!

How many a virtuous reader of these lines, now safe in virtue, because safe in competence, might, if Precederly to the lew, the other method will insure for \$600 to Mr. C. R. Coverneil, by whom she was prevention and safety to the many.

You ask, perhaps, how many there are of these lost women? I learn from Dr. Sanger's accurate of the woman, and she was accordingly set at liberty. Volume, that there are 7850 in New York. Just — Richmond Whig.

and the strange friends who had ministered to him were about to finally close the coffin, an old lady wife.

The New Orleans Delta contains an article at. stood by stopped them, and said, 'Let me kiss him

Frau Ida Pfeiffer's 'Journey to Madagascar' will quite certain, in this connection, that if Government be published, according to the last will of the late never employs a great artist until it finds one who is a partisan of slavery, it will never employ one at all. Rio Janeiro, a highly esteemed planiste.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

produce the most effectual alterative that can't made. It is a concentrated extract of Para sec. made. It is a concentrated extract of Para sera parilla, so combined with other substance of an greater alterative power as to afford an effects antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted that one which will accomplish their cure may be that one which will accomplish their cure may prove of immense service to this large class of our pound will do it has been proven by experiment or many of the worst cases to be found of the 60low, ing convenients.

many of the worst cases of the complaints; ing complaints; Scropula and Scropulous Complaints, Early TIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PROPING BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALE HILL, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT REEUM, SCALD HEAS, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCHEIL DISEASE, DROFSY, NEURALDIA OR THE DOUDCHEEL, DEBILITY, DYSPETSIA AND INDIGESTION, EXTREE LAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed to complaints grising from Lag. whole class of complaints arising from larger

whole class of companies along from Myram of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promote of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that see that the blood at that see that the blood at the second promote the second promo foul humors which tester in the utood at that session of the year. By the timely expulsion of the many rankling disorders are nipped in the but Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, put themselves from the endurance of foul empioes and ulcerous sores, through which the system will and ulcerous sores, through which the system and strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the tory by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitical blood whenever you find its impurities burning through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or lores cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and slap gish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foal and sing-gish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foal and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be m wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered

or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much the regutstion of accomplishing these ends. But the weight has been egregiously deceived by preparations of a has been egregatury decerved by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtus that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretchding to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Saraparilla or any thing else.

During late years the public have been midely

by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of E1-tract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, litter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and chest. Still we call this compound Sarsapariila, and intend Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intent to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the mans from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has titues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to the content of the system. to directions on the bottle. DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

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not do more than assure the people its quality is long
up to the best it ever has been; and that it may be relat
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gical work ever written. It exposes the fountain-ball of all Utopianism; drags charlatanry from its refer in high plants. of all Utopianism; drags charlatanry from its refer in high places; shows how to displace chimers! I realities; how to perfectly satisfy man with nature and fully answers the great question, 'If you nit away my religion, what will you give me in its stell.' One handsome volume, 12mo., cloth gilt, 60 cents; g 37 cents in paper covers. Mailed, postage free.

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