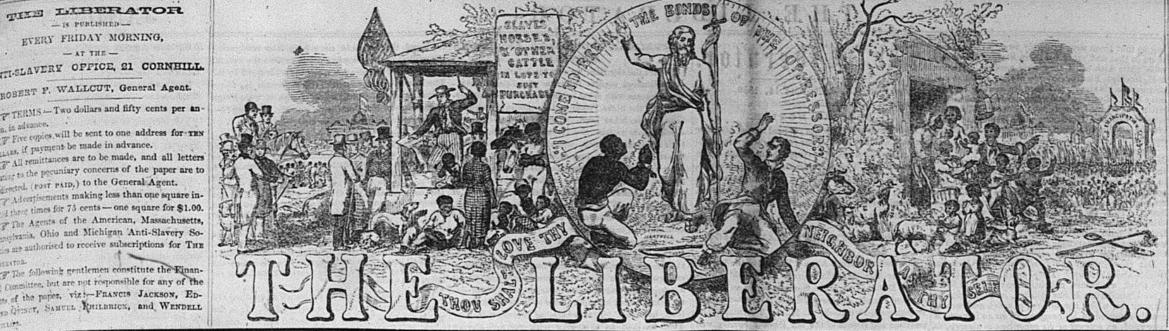
ROBERT P. WALLCUT, General Agent. FF TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per an-

IF Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN gains, if payment be made in advance.

17 All remittances are to be made, and all letters large to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to drested, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. To Advertisements making less than one square inof three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,

OF The following gentlemen constitute the Kinanmittee, but are not responsible for any of the of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ep-THE GENET, SAMPLE RHILBRICK, and WENDELL



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 essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

stables of the institution. . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men un

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our rathers, in

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWIEVED FROM THE

RIGHT. 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 bend 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.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

VOL. XXIX. NO. 2.

# BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1859.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1575.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

# REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the N. Y. Observer. NO FALLING OFF: GREAT GAIN. American Tract Society.

The receipts of this Society for the month of De-misr were \$93,121-85. In nine months ending cember 31, they have been, for publications sold, \$161.127 31, and in donations and legacies, \$70,-107 34, making a total of \$235,028 85—being 317 40 more than in the corresponding month of

Baldes liberal aid in sustaining colportage, and crossing its publications out to the destitute in sarry every State in the Union, and for gratuitous istribution at home, it needs \$20,000 before April at, for the foreign field.

And it must have it. But before making an apeal for more, let us unite in hearty and devout hanksgiving to Almighty God for his wonderful hanksgiving to Almighty God for his wonderful conducts to this institution, during the year. In the of the opposition of radical religious and sec-lar newspapers, in spite of the withdrawal of the bundreds of churches' threatened and perpetrated, a spite of appeals for other Societies' that do not with this, behold what a glorious re-

of of falling off, here is a great and blessed

Dar Societies and Boards behold, admire and In the path of duty there is safety, agh, presperity and victory. Timid friends y faller, secret foes may become open enemies; God is always with the right. Let the Caurch or and know that the receipts of the American ract Sciety, were greater by SEVEN THOUSAND JOLLARS in 1858 than in the corresponding

And now send on the \$20,000 more that the Sobey must have. He who has given fifty dollars to has not given any thing, give quickly and free-

### A SOUTHERN 'SAVAGE.'

Extract of a letter from Col. John H. Savage, of nfence, to Hon. James P. Hambleton !-

It was certainly a great error on the part of the al Sitts to do more than prohibit the slave Is in accordance with the power granted in the estitation to Congress to do this after the year To call it the odious crime of piracy was puting from the truth, and pronouncing an unat more especially against the ancestors of abilitionists of New England, who were, to a greater extent than the citizens of any other naengaged in this commerce.

ave no confidence in any man as the defender athera rights who believes or admits African vitade to be a social, moral, or political evil. - As might a tory be called the friend of our Revoon who believed Republicantism wrong, and dish monarchy a divine right. Such men ought good from among us; their open enmity is far o dangerous' than their pretended support. No maintail be trusted upon the battle-field or elsegunst morals, his country, and his God, and still but wrong pursues, instead of blushing and apolo-Every citizen of the Southern States has a gat to point with triumph to his past history, for our Revolution, no people have enjoyed domes-page, private property, liberty, and personal irity, to so great an extent as the people of the \* Southern cities are in no manner traceable to frican bondage; and of the negro himself it may truly said, that he is never so free as when he is as sevent of the white man. In society, no man absolutely free, but all are called free who enjoy hat amount of liberty most conducive to the g tal welfare. Except as the servant of the white man, the negro has never effected any thing useful norable for himself or the world; he has not and able to establish and maintain a respectable referement of any kind upon any part of the globe; behas neither science, religion, agricultural or me canical arts; he is capable of great manual labor is hot climates, but he has neither the will nor the talent to direct it in the proper channel. The control of the white man is therefore his greatest bless-

It is the policy of England that gives vitality to the slavery excitement throughout the world. Lord rougham said, in a late speech in Parliament, that the United States had no interest in the slave trale, and had not imported either negroes or coolies apost an insignificant fine of one hundred pounds;
yet she phartsaically preaches lessons to the world. claiming her superior righteousness upon this ect, and pretending that our flag is made a cover for the whole traffic. There, is neither truth nor territy in this complaint of English statesmen. aim to promote domestic discord; to prejudice us in the opinion of other nations, and to prevent the further extension of our dominions south of ushope the day is not far distant when the American a ple will decide in their wisdom to inflict upon oglish arrogance the punishment it so well ercs. England sends her voice of wo among the nations to arouse them against us because of negro starety, while her ships are engaged, in accordance or authority, in transporting the Chinese, and other Asiatics, in a mode the most cruel and detestable, for slaves in her own and in the colonies other nations. It is true they are called apprenbut the device-is too shallow; her stat are compelled to admit that it is 'unmitigated sla-ter,' and a moment's reflection will teach us that it is far more cruel than any thing known in the aited States. These men are of a race superior to the negro, and consequently more capable of free-dom, and less fit for slaves; yet philanthropic Enghad places them in possession of men who have nei-ther the interest nor sympathy of the American mater for the life and welfare of the servant.

### From the New York Journal of Commerce MR. BUCHANAN -- THE ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION.

A less patriotic, less enlightened, less resolute President than Mr. Buchanan might have hesitated is then of the clamorous demonstrations of intembrate free-soilers, infatuated abolitionists, and richard democrats, with respect to the most expedi-Annas was presented to him, But with instinctive and wavered not a line in the performance of As with the most extraordinary man of his meration, in the instarks of the United States ank, so with himself, former endeared friendswhose words upon many occasions had been persuathe to his ears-were utterly unavailing to divert his from his purpose. With an unerring aim, he descrained to stifle the fiend-like spirit of disorganisation which had assumed so terrific an aspect. In-

stead of exercising ghosts in his interests, he had man has brain, and uses it, and cultures himself to | "THE SLAVE-TRADE TO BE OPENED. | their crimes, thus showing that to give a negro liv the courage to war against insurgents, covert and a position equal, or superior, to our own, he ought overt. He struck the Topekait's a death blow, to have the credit of it, and the courtesy that beand inflicted a wound upon their affectionate symlogs to it,—and the man who is afraid to accord it pathizers from which they are not likely soon to reto him, through fear of what society will say, is a cover. And the glorious result is, that the measure which was so vehemently assailed as the 'Kansas' And so said we,—as we alighted from the omniwhich was so vehemently assailed as the 'Kansas' And so said we,—as we alighted from the omni-Fraud,' proves to be eminently salutary to the wel-fare of the Union. In that measure, inspired by patriotism and executed in wisdom, a joyous Democracy perceives the fruition of its hopes in the experienced civilian which it placed at the head of the Republic

Anti-slavery agitation has not, in a single in- complishment, a delicate piece of lyrical virtuoism friendly to neither. SPIRIT OF '87.

### SELECTIONS.

THE COLOR OF GENTLEMEN. I've a great mind not to speak to you.'

not good and reputable.'

'I saw you walking, yesterday, in close and ap-

saw me in bad company, remains unproven.
"Black" is hardly synonymous with "bad.";
should put up a box in her drawing-room, where

'I have seen you in worse.'

'Take care, Edward. What do you mean?'

seen publicly disgracing myself by contact with him.

If I must swallow such a black dose, I would keep it, as the doctors sometimes direct their medicines. Save it containing iodine to be kept, in some congenially

dark corner. · Pray, William, where is the disgrace of being seen to treat a gentlemanly person who has a black

skin as a gentleman?" Gentleman! A "nigger" a gentleman! should think you had better emigrate to Liberia at did n't know you had gone clean over to the Amal- negroes can be seen and examined. gamationists.

I beg pardon, William; but you have n't answered my question.'

tleman as a gentlemanly white person?'

'I tell you the idea is absurd.' Still you don't answer. Do you, from your ancient reminiscences as a schoolmaster, happen to re-member Webster's definition of a gentleman?'

'I can't say that I do.'.

ment of such a definition? · He is n't a man.' 'I know that remarkable person who once unrolled a mummy before a Boston audience, with some of his "scientific" friends, and, latterly, the Supreme To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune: Court, would like to make people believe that; yet

you don't believe it, though you say it.'

'You used to teach Physiology, I presume. Let me remind you that the only essential physical difference between yourself, and the person with whom you saw me walking yesterday, is, that there is a little more coloring-matter in the cells on the under side of his cuticle, than there is in the corresponding cells on the under side of your own. You are dark brown in complexion; the granules of your underskin are something more than amber-colored; those of his are a dark copper-color :- that is all the difference between you: You are a " white man," and he is a " negro, " in consequence of it. But are you ready to assert that the mere physical difference of a degree or two in the depth of coloring-matter in se epidermal cells-all other component parts of the animal and mental and moral organism remait - noble example of him who was first in war, first in ing identical between the two-constitutes a differ-

ence as between manhood and beasthood? Well, if a negro is a man, he is n't a gentleman. ' Not unless he behaves like one. If he does, why

s he not?' Society does n't recognize him as such.'

'Society does n't do a great many things it ought.'

not golden.'
Such as it is, we are bound to keep it.'

By what authority?' That of necessity 'So that, in a society of pirates, you would be a

'No; but in little matters like this, we must do as others do."

Suppose yourself in the negro's place,—would it be a "little" matter?" 'You pester me with questions.'

You annoy me with answers. The fact is, Wil-liam, you have been untrue to yourself and your sold by auction at Mount Vernon after his decease better nature in all that you have said. You know by one of the heirs. I suppose one of the emancithat a negro is a man, and may be a gentleman, and just as well as I do. You know that society is mean, as well as wrong, in thus consenting to be unjust to the weak, out of courtesy to the strong. Of course, none of us advocate the superior desirableness of injust as well as I do. You know that society is mean

### PLAYING ON THE BONES. Playing on the bones is ordinarily deemed an ac-

stance, achieved a benign result. It never can in of old Virginian origin—unless a passage in Shakes-this country, for the simple reason, that it is in direct hostile array to the principles upon which our Elizabethan age; "Let us have the tongs and the form of government was established. If it has accomplished any good, that good is to be found in Dieum. But, whether the wonderful digital dexcomplished any good, that good is to be found in the favorable test which it has afforded to the trathfulness of the Jeffersonian axiom—' Error of opinion may be tolerated, while reason is left free to esmbat it.' It certainly seems so. Sober-minded persons north of Mason and Dixon's line, who may have entertained doubts on the subject heretofore, are, as abundant indications show, constantly and rapidly coming to the sound conclusion, that the slaveholder is just as much cared for by the Constitution as the non-slaveholder. The property of the one in a Territory is beginning to be considered by persons so located in virtue of its provisions, as secure as that of the other; and, moreover, that territorial legislation must be friendly to both, or riforial legislation must be friendly to both, or music, oratorical, dramatic, saltatory and symphonie. They have been struck together to our ears in

the eloquence which is graded down to the level of Mason and Dixon's line—below the water-mark of man's inherent dignity and liberty. They have been wrapped in unison with Comedy and Farce, Tragedy and Barlesque; with songs of soul-sinking love, where cuore rhymes to amore, or rampant ec-stacy, where it jingles with furore; with tours de force-phenomenon-Arthur Napoleones-que flights on the grand piano; with M. Musard in every variety Why not ?'
Because I saw you in such company yesterday.'
You saw me in no company, yesterday, that was by good and reputable.'
'You saw me in no company, yesterday, that was by good and reputable.' All these performances on the bones of the parently interested and congenial intercourse, with when the a "nigger" as black as the darkest night, when the for \$200,000, or whatever the sum is. Nay more, moon does n't shine because it can't puch any shine it is recommended that every lady of the myriad through the clouds, and the street-lamps don't shine, out of politeness to the moon.'

Granted. Yet your implied assertion, that you into another performance of this kind; that she into another performance of this kind; that she Black ' is hardly synonymous with ' bad.''

- I wouldn't have been seen in the streets in that and the gentleman may (must) put in a contribution; and the gentleman who pay 250 visits of course would get off cheap at \$250 each for their respective

day's visiting.

This lugabrious Mount Vernon bone-playing now 'I mean, William, that I-have many times met you on Washington Street, walking arm in arm, well pleased, with both gentlemen and ladies, as they are popularly called, of vastly less intelligence and moral worth than the individual whom you are and raise \$200,000 for the purchase. Calculate the sum per head, with the service population left out, and raise it, and let the newspapers be relieved of and moral worth than the individual whom you are pleased to style "a nigger," and with whom you saw me conversing.

'I don't'care if he were an angel. I would n't be seen publicly disgracing myself by contact with him.

> Save it for another reason. The living Washington, it seems, needs the money otherwise the following advertisement from The Alexandria Gazette has no meaning :-

NEGROES FOR HIRE-FIVE WOMEN AND GIRLS AND TWO BOYS. Among the women think you had better emigrate to Liberia at the undersigned, on Monday and Tuesday, the 27th I knew you were a rabid Republican, but I and 28th of December, at Mount Vernon, where the JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

Mount Vernon, Dec. 21-d1w.

Here we have Mount Vernon transmogrified into "What question?"
"What question?"
"Why a gentlemanly negro is not as really a gen-sold out to the highest bidder—the proprietor living on their wages-until they are returned on his hands. Five women and girls are so dealt in by the illustrious descendant of the Father of his Country! Women that cook, and bake, and brew, and do the work of the housewife, and are entitled before God and man to the earnings of their heads and hands, 'Let me refresh your memory: "a man of edu- these Mr. Washington sells out, and pockets the cation and good breeding, of any occupation, '-or proceeds. So, too, "boys" (men) who have an something like that; in short, a man who is reput-equal right to the product of their brawn and their able in character, and courteous in manners, as dis-tinguished from the reverse. Now, where does such ed. Oh, save it, Americans, from further profanaa definition necessarily exclude the negro? Is he not a man? And, seing a man, may he not so culture himself as to come up most fully to the requirement of such a definition? 

On, save it, Americans, not a man, And, along a man, may he not so culture himself as to come up most fully to the requirement of such a definition. 

On, save it, Americans, not a man, and it is not a finite in the second of the s ington, and protect the memory of his revolutionary ancestor .- Tribune.

Sin: In your paper of the 27th inst., you took suitable notice of Mr. John A. Washington, the inheritor of the estate once owned and occupied by the great Washington. It seems that this individual has undertaken to advertise. 'Negroes for Hire. -Five Women and Girls and Two Boys,' and dates the advertisement at 'Mount Vernon,' Dec. 21, 1858. This advertisement is dated at the place where Washington wrote to Robert Morris as follows :-

. There is not a man living who wishes more sin cerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of Slavery '-and to John F. Mercer: 'It is among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which Slavery, in this country, may be abolished by law.'

But, Sir, Mr. John A. Washington is not the only man of the name who has acted contrary to the peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. Judge Bushrod Washington, the first heir who came into possession of Mount Vernon, in a published letter, in 1821, after stating that his slaves had got the idea that, as nephew to General Washington, or President of the Colonization Society, he could not hold them in bondage, he adds : 'I called the ne-Society is my rule. groes together in March last, and after stating to 'It is not mine, nor God's. Its rule is iron, and them what I had heard, I assured them that I had no intention to give freedom to any of them.' Judge,' says William Jay, (Jay's Works, p. 81,) He did indeed shortly was as good as his word. after part with fifty-four of his slaves, but it was not to the agent of the 'Colonization Society, to be transported to Liberias but to a slave dealer, to be shipped to New Orleans.' The bargain was conimated at Mount Vernon, and the poor creatures left the estate, hallowed as the residence of the Father of his Country, for the South.

And this is not all. I was told at Alexandria, in

by one of the heirs. I suppose one of the emanci-pated slaves of Washington became a purchaser of one relic, for the gate of the avenue on the Mount timate association between black and white, as a melancholy facts in relation to Slavery at Mount general thing; but we do urge, that when a black Wernon were included in the 'Mount Vernon Papers.'

into Southern States is likely to occupy the attention of Congress upon the resumption of the session. Several members, as I learn, are to bring it forward in the form of resolutions of inquiry. The facts of the case, so far as officially known to the Executive, will thus be elicited. In one of Mr. C. L. Lamar's letter to Secretary Cobb, he stated that it was his intention to violate the law prohibiting the slave trade, relying upon the public sentiment of the

South for his justification.

It has been stated in a Southern journal, upon authentic information, that the parties engaged in the recent importation of Africans, as slaves, would multiply. We do not exactly see what increase an unitiply. avow and justify the act. The examination of witnesses, pending in Savannah, may also elicit such facts as will reader it necessary for the United States

District Attendance in the industrial multiplying has to do with the annexations Cuba, Mexico, Central America, &c., since, within the industrial and multiplying has to do with the annexations of the industrial and multiplying has to do with the annexations of the industrial and multiplying has to do with the annexations of the industrial and multiplying has to do with the annexations of the industrial and multiplying has to do with the annexations of the industrial and multiplying has to do with the annexations of the industrial and multiplying has to do with the annexations of the industrial and multiplying has to do with the annexations of the industrial and multiplying has to do with the annexations of the industrial and multiplying has to do with the annexations of the industrial and multiplying has to do with the annexations of the industrial and multiplying has to do with the annexations of the industrial and multiplying has to do with the annexations of the industrial and multiplying has to do with the annexations of the industrial and multiplying has to do with the annexations of the industrial and multiplying has to do with the annexations of the industrial and multiplying has to do with the annexations of the industrial and multiplying has to do with the annexations of the industrial and multiplying has to do with the annexations of the industrial and multiplying has to do with the annexations of the industrial and multiplying has to do with the annexations of the industrial and multiplying has to do with the annexations of the industrial and multiplying has to do with the industrial and multiplying has to do with the industrial and multiplying has to do with the industrial and multiply industrial and multi District Attorney to bring the subject before a grand jury. In the first place, it may be impossible to obtain an indictment from the grand jury, as was lately the case at Columbia, in the matter of the Echo. But should a bill be found, and a trial take constitutional, no one can suppose that it will ever

The amount of the matter is, that those of the Southern States that may choose to be supplied with slaves from Africa will be so supplied, any law of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. The slavers only take the hazard of arrest on the high seas"by United States cruisers, and of being carried into some Northern port, where, possibly, the parties arrested might meet the penalty of the law. The Federal government cannot control juries in the South anymore than they could in the North. It may be believed that the United States Fugitive Slave act cannot be executed in some parts of the North, and not long ago a case occurred in which the extradition of a foreign fugitive from justice

was forcibly and accessfully resisted.

That the African slave trade will be opened is just as certain as that they will find a ready sale in South. We have seen that Northern enterprise has been extensively engaged in the slave trade between Africa and Cuba, and there is no reason to doubt that it will brave all dangers, if a slave market be opened for it at the South. There is scarcely a doubt that this subject, in its various bearings, will occupy much attention in Congress, and furnish new issues for the coming political struggles.

### THE GAME TO BE PLAYED. The Washington correspondent of the New York

ndependent says :-

'I have it from good authority that the slavetrade, in a more extended line than the narrow decks of the noted Wanderer admit, is in full blast. And it will go on. Southern officers will command our naval vessels along the coast where the traffic is carried on and the cargoes landed, who will not sacrifice the precious (?) lives of the scoundrels who run in the cargoes. Grand juries will refuse to indiet, and at the proper time the case will be carried has no right to interdict the accursed trade. It belongs to the States. This will be the gist of it. Now mark the prediction.

Is not Congress to blame? Ought they not to ossess a conscience as tender as the President's, and ote him a million dollars as earnest money to Spain for the purchase of Cuba, so that this awful trade can be stopped? Not that a million would buy the coveted island, or fifty, or even a hundred times that amount; but if poor old bankrupt Spain should refuse to take the million, we could then declare war, and wrench the island from her possession. Four slave-representing senators would then quietly slip into their places, while a couple of years' protec-torate over the two Mexican states would fit them for admission into the Union, and four more senators from the sunny, slave-breeding, slave-trafficking of the Missouri invasion—many of its members being South. A delightful little game, based upon such South. A deignitud interegant in the game of the slave-trade. Should not the nation, as a submit to the Lecompton Swindle. In the Congression of the slave-trade. body of Christians, sing pæans of praise for the gift of such a President?

There are moves upon the political board yet unthis country as a trumpet-blast arouses a war-horse for the battle. We shall wait, and watch, and make note of their progress. Of one thing your readers may be assured. Everything that the slave interests of this country can get with safety to themelves out of this smitten Administration before it expires, will be obtained.'

# SOMEWHAT POINTED.

Courier and Enquirer's Washington correspondent

the energy it displayed to take one single fugitive were taken in the act; could not the government find a case, and its savage vindictiveness in the other, sug-gest a painful doubt of its impartiality, and presents a contrast which will not be favorably regarded by the Christian and civilized world."

From the experience we have had, since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law in 1850, of catching runaway negroes in Massachusetts, when single and alone, we can imagine what a hubbub would have been made had some Yankee fitted out a clipper, other local matters, should be left to the unbiassed landed in some Southern port, stolen some three hundred states, brought them to Massachusetts, and declared them free. The Union would have been menaced with speedy dissolution. The marines would have been ordered from the Navy Yard, cannon loaded with ball and canfister would have been non loaded with ball and canfister would have been loaded at the corners of our streets, chains would placed at the corners of our streets, chains would have surrounded the Court-House, and our military would have been ordered on duty. Yet we have be-fore us an example of a South Carolinian fitting out a slave vessel in a Southen port, which vessel sails to the coast of Africa, steals a cargo of native Africans, lands them in the South, hurries them to the interior of South Carolina, and sells them into bondage, they and their progeny forever. This is done in violation of our treaty stipulations, in violation of the laws of Christian nations, in violation of our own laws, which declare the traffic piracy; and yet what is done? Do any of the Union-saving journals of the North speak in particular condemnation those curious to find illustrations of the blinding of the act? Not at all. Nor has the administration done aught to hurry the pirates to answer for yet striking examples.—Kansas Republican.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore erty is a crime, but to turn pirate and make negror has the following in regard to the slave trade: un has the following in regard to the slave trade: slaves is not worth giving heed to. How long our nation be thus disgraced?—Boston Atlas. Sun has the following in regard to the slave trade:

### MANIFEST DESTINY. Senator Douglas, in his speech from the balcon

of the Everett House, undertook among other things the championship of the doctrine of Manifest De tiny, that is to say, of the manifest destiny of thi nation to annex and swallow up all its neighbors. To give a sort of religious sanction to this doctrin -a very favorite style of argumentation in thi country, being employed also in defence of Slavery the slave trade, and the rum trade-Mr. Dougla carrying out this command. Surely Mr. Dougla does not intend to inculcate that every man with large family, or who hopes to have one, is justific by this scriptural injunction in breaking into his neighbor's house, seizing his goods, and thrusting place, the jury, perhaps, may not convict the de-lendants. As to any opinion from a United States them only in the condition of domestic servants. Court that the law prohibiting the slave trade is una There is, indeed, another Scriptural injunction which seems to us much more appropriate to this point, and one of such urgency and solemnity as to find its place among the Ten Commandments. Mr. Douglas will find at the end of the Decalogue, 'Thou shalt not covet anything that is thy neighbor's.'

As to Mr. Douglas's pretence that ' the weak and feeble powers adjoining us in America are our natural allies, and that we have a greater interest in them than any foreign power — an interest that they should have a firm and stable government' such an assertion, if sincerely made, only proves Mr. Douglas to be sadly ignorant both of history and the philosophy of politics. Just so Persia claimed to be the natural ally and protector of the feeble Greek States on her border, perpetually disturbed as many of them were by intestine commotives. Just so England claimed to be the natural ally of Wales, Ireland and Scotland. Whereas every well-informed person knows, both from reason and experience, that great and powerful States bordering on weak ones are the natural enemies of the latter-always seeking to swallow them up-and, so far from having an interest in the stability of their government, always seeking to interfere to stimulate rebellions and internal dissensions. That is what all our Ministers have constantly done in the case of Mexico and Central America, and that is what our people have long done and are now doing in the case of Cuba. It would be just as reasonable to say that the wolves prowling round a sheep-fold are, by reason of their contiguity, the natural protectors of the sheep. The natural allies of Mexico and Central America and of Spain, so far as Cuba is concerned, are Great Britain and France, those being the only Powers able to keep American Statesmen like Douglas, Pierce and Buchanan, and American fillibusters like Walker, from eating them up .- N. Y. Tribune.

# PRESIDENTIAL FALSIFICATIONS.

One would think the President lived in total to the Supreme Court, and there decided that Con- darkness, without the pale of newspapers and Congressional investigations. He alleges, first, that the ogus Legislature was a ' rightful authority.'

2d. That the law calling the Lecompton Conven-tion was not denied to be fair and just in its pro-And 3d. That the Lecompton Constitution sub-

mitted . the slavery question to a vote of the people within the meaning of the 'Kansas and Nebraska

Let us consider these propositions, for around them, in fact, clusters the Kansus embroglio. 1st. We believe the law and rules of evidence are

not yet annulled, even in favor of Executive distortions. It is as notorious and unalterably true, that the Legislature whose 'authority' the Mer terms ' rightful,' was the fruit, the wicked product, known residents of Missouri-as that President Bu chanan removed Secretary Stanton for refusing to sional archives there is a mass of testimony on that point-and within a stone's throw of the President's Cabinet councils—as conclusive and certain as any der consideration, which, if determined upon by the powers that be,' will rouse the anti-slavery men of sas it would be difficult for the President to find one man, be he Democrat or Free State, who would dare deny the fact that the first Legislature of Kansas was elected, and held its session, in direct and hostile opposition to the people of Kansas. It was not theirs. It belonged to a band of roving bullies and ruffians. Its authority was that of brute force. Its existence was the product of Federal bayonets and loaded cannon. Its pretended laws were treated by SOMEWHAT POINTED. the people as empty chaff, reft of legality and want-ing in even the force of law.

The following pungent remarks of the New York outer and Enquirer's Washington correspondent 2d. The law calling a Constitutional Convention

on the case of the Wanderer are well put:—

'The present attitude of the government on this interesting question seems to be this: It deprecates the revival of the slave trade with Africa, but confesses itself impotent to execute the laws prohibiting it. But it is quite remarkable that this confession of imbecility is not preceded by any actual efforts to vindirect the law. Does not man doubt that the 400 in the law is the law itself was an abortion of direct the law. was 'denied' by the people of Kansas to be 'fair Does any man doubt that the 420 justice, because it appointed bogus sheriffs and slaves of the Wanderer can be followed up to the plantations where they are now worked, and identified, if the government put forth but a tenth part of Men. prominent in Kansas from its first settlement mitted from the registry, because they were lave from Boston ? And so of the slavers in the Echo, Free State men ; besides, no attempt ever was made to register nineteen counties. Not denied to be fair? Why, there isn't a border-ruffian in Kansas Judge Loring to take cognizance of their case, if it fair'? Why, there isn't a border-ruffian in Kansas desired to do it? Its paternal indulgence in the one from Gen. Eastin down, but that would laugh the President in the face, if he should repeat that to him! The Missourians openly exulted in the sure prospect they had of making Kansas a slave State in spite of the Free State men.

3d. The Kansas Act purported to leave the 'peo-

ple free to form their domestic institutions in their own way.' Its spirit, as expounded by its authors, people, under the pointed bayonets of the usurper and tyrant, Louis Napoleon, whether they would be governed by an Emperor or no, was the freest of choices, compared with the vote on Lecompton. By no possibility could the people, under the Lecompton Constitution, free themselves from slavery, save by a

revolution. The President grossly, and in the face of the most onclusive testimony, misstates the whole history of our Kansas affairs. Happily, the intelligence of the American people cannot and will not be misled by it. His Message will find its place in the national archives, and in after times will be looked upon by those curious to find illustrations of the blinding. those curious to find illustrations of the blindi

A MAN SELLING HIS OWN DAUGHTER The peculiar horrors of the system of American but seldom come to the knowledge of the people of the North. We read in Southern papers of the sale of negroes, and the price at which they were knocked down, but none can know the misery and anguish that attend these every-day occurrences. A moving incident came to our knowledge last week, which we lay before our readers. We

suppress names, for reasons obvious to every one.

Near Louisville, Ky., lives a planter of wealth and standing. He was the possessor of a hundred negroes, and he was noted for his thrifty, moneymaking disposition. He had never been married, and was an incorrigible bachelor of fifty. His house was managed by a young lady about twenty, his daughter by a quadroon, whose complexion was lighter by far than his own—and in whom the negro blood was scarcely visible. The mother died ten years ago, leaving her daughter with its father's solemn promise that she should be educated, and should live as a free woman, rather than as a slave, and that she should pass as his daughter, as she was. The planter gave this promise because he had been really attached to the dying woman, and was greatly attached to her and his beautiful child. And so she grew up, radiantly beautiful-receiving a reasonable education, all that her father could give her, and in time took the management of his household. She never knew that there was any negro blood in her veins, and never dreamed that she was a slave.

Last fall, a series of misfortunes overtook the planter. His house burned down, and in it the notes, books and papers that composed a large por-tion of his fortune. His crops failed to a great degree, and some heavy speculations in which he was engaged resulted disastrously. Added to all this, he had lost heavily at play, the besetting sin of Southern gentlemen, and had completely exhausted all his ready means, and found himself in the terrible situation of having more money to pay than he ould possibly raise in a given time.

He applied to his attorney for counsel in his extremity. The attorney, after examining the situation of his affairs, advised him to sell off a portion of his negroes. The planter objected strenuously, first objecting to the sale of negroes, and secondly, that his force was barely sufficient to work his plantation. But, after full deliberation, he found this to be the only alternative, and sorrowfully consented. A list was made out, and every head that could possibly be spared was put down. After all was done, and the most favorable prices for them, the aggregate fell five thousand dollars short of the

The attorney remarked quietly that he had not included all that could be spared.

'I have put down all I can dispense with,' replied

the planter.
'I do not see Mary, your housekeeper's name, in
the list,' replied the lawyer. 'She, if offered to the
right person, would make up the deficiency. I
would give that for her myself.' And the eyes of

the lecherous brute sparkled with unholy passion.

At any other time, the planter would have taken the suggestion as an insult, but necessity is a hard master, and he grasped at the idea, and before an hour the transaction was closed. It troubled him not a little to disclose the matter to her, but the fear of bankruptcy and ruin drove him to it. The poor girl's horror and distress may be imagined. She had known nothing but happiness, and now was to be plunged into the deepest and most he less misery. She had been sold, and was then the property, soul and body, of one who purchased her for the gratification of his beastly lusts. The idea was too horrible, and she swooned, remaining

lmost delirious for several days. There was another upon whom the intelligence came with crushing weight. A junior partner in a produce house in Louisville had frequently visited he planter's house on business, and struck with the beauty and intelligence of the supposed daughter, had become enamored-and after prosecuting his suit a proper time, had declared his passion, and inknown to the father, the two had betrothed themselves. As soon as possible after her father had told her her fate, she dispatched a messenger to him, stating the facts, and imploring him to save her om the doom that awaited her. struck at the intelligence that his affianced bride was a slave, and had just been sold to a fate worse than death, like a true man, he determined to rescue her. That night he saw her, and a plan was formed

The day she was transferred to the possession of her purchaser, they fled, and in due time arrived at Cincinnati, where they were married. Our hero obtained an interview with one of the agents of the Underground Railroad, located in that city, who immediately telegraphed instructions to the different agents along the line to keep strict watch, and woman-catchers were on the watch, at any point, to telegraph back, and give the fugitives timely notice, that they might leave the train. According ly they started, purchasing tickets for Crestline.

In the meantime the lawyer, as soon as he discovered his loss, had commenced active measures to recover it. He had no difficulty in tracing them to Cincinnati, and none whatever in ascertaining that their destination was Crestline. But having arrived several hours after their departure, he was obliged to content himself with telegraphing to Crestline to the proper officers to arrest them at that place But, unfortunately for his prospects, the intended arrest got wind, and when the train reached Gallion, two citizens of that place stepped into the car, and a conversation of a few moments ensued, in the low-est kind of whispers, at the close of which, the four left the car. A carriage was in waiting, and in two hours the fair fugitive and her husband ciled in the house of one of our whole-souled farmers, pear Bucyrus, who has long taken pleasure in helping fugitives on their way to the Canadian Canaan When the train, in which they embar'ted reached Crestline, the officials were unutterably chagrined at not finding the fugitive, and more so when they learned that she had been within four miles of them.

After a lapse of two weeks, they ventured a move, d went to Detroit by the way of Sandusky city, and without accident reached the Canadian sh where they can snap their fingers at that freedom which sells woman for a price. They are now resid-

The father is irretrievably broken up, not withstandng the sale of his own daughter, and as for the lawyer who purchased her, we have lively hopes of reading, ere long, an account of his hanging.—Bucyrus

# FOR OPINION'S SAKE.

Rev. Mr. Basset is a Congregational clergyman in Washington, lately from Ottawa, Illinois. He is an carnest, pipus and able man. In his new home he is, we believe, much beloved by his congregation and greatly respected by all who have come within the sphere of his influence, for his manliness and Christian virtues. In making up a list of the resi-dent ministers we that city, one of whom, by resolu-tion of Congress, is to open the House with prayer at the commencement of every morning session, Mr. Basset's name has been omitted. Mr. Bassett has

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Let it be hereafter understood that no man who does not believe that black men are merchandise, that black parents have no right to their children, that black women are the mere conveniences of the white man's lust, that slavery is the highest development of Civilization and Christianity, and that anti-slavery views are but another form of infidelity, has, in the opinion of Congress or the dominant therein, no right to pray at all, or, if praying, no right to be heard of men! The day—thanks to Christianity and true Democracy, which is but Christianity and true Democracy, which is but Christianity reduced to politics—in which men of Mr. Bassett's stamp may be heard in the National Legislature, is not far off; and woe be to the pro-slavery Democracy if their prayers are answered!— Chicago Tribune.

### From the Milwankee Democrat. A BAD SHOW FOR SLAVERY AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

A report not long since was made to the Legisla ture of South Carolina, showing the births and deaths and population of that State, for the year

Free	Births.	Deaths. 2,917	Increase.	Total Population. 283,523
Slave	14,292	8,77,0	5,522	384,984
Excess	9,564	5,858	3,811	101,461

This is a very startling exhibit, particularly whe is added to it, as stated by the Missouri Democrat, the fact that for thirty years in South Carolina, the white population has not increased at all; it having been, in 1828, within a very few thousands of what it is in 1858. The slave population already exceeds the free by over one hundred thousand; the birth of slaves compared with whites is as 3.08 to 1, in favor of slaves, more than treble-the deaths of whites coming much nearer comparatively to the number of births than among the slaves, and the excess of whites probably migrating to other sections. What is to become of South Carolina in the future, if this state of things goes on without interruption? In thirty years longer, by the same process, South Carolina will have no more of a free population than she has now, and will have more than three quarters of a million of slaves, or three to one of the latter compared with the former. We don't ask if it is probable, but we ask if it is possible to keep an element of that strength in subjection under such circumstances. And when we consider that a condition of slavery is necessarily a condition of ignorance and brutality, a nursery of the very worst passions of human beings, the situation of whites amid such an element can be imagined much better than described. That a servile insurrection, with all its horrible results, is certain to overtake South Carolina at no very remote period, in case her policy and that of the Government is not changed with reference to slavery, is just as certain as the rising of the sun and the going down thereof, for the latter is not more an inevitable result of fixed and immutable law than is the former. And, although South Carolina may just now fur-

nish the most startling and significant figures on this question, yet it only proves that she is a little nearer the realization of the condition which pertains to the law of slavery, but which can by no possibility escape any nation or people who practise and tolerate it. It is not the climate, nor the soil, nor anything peculiar about South Carolina, which produces the state of things disclosed by these figures. It is the condition of slavery within her borders, and wherever that condition exists, the results must be experienced. Nature corrects the unhealthful exhalations of the atmosphere by the violence of destructive storms; and for the concentration of the noxious gasses and confined fires of earth, she has provided earthquakes. Not more certainly for the vicious moral conditions instituted by men, and persevered in by them for the gratification of the baser passions of life, has she instituted those bloody revulsions with which the pages of history are filled. From bad to worse is the inevitable law of all bad relations or institutions which are tolerated. But the total destruction of the race is not in the economy of Providence. He has instituted means by which evil, that, unchecked, would bring segregation and annihilation to the race, shall be arrested. These means, when humanity fails, and refuses to accept those freely tendered of a peaceful and harmonizing character, are sure to force themselves on attention, in convulsion, bloodshed and destruction. The French revolutions were not more inevitable from the excesses and tyrapnies of the French rulers and nobles, than is an apple to fall to the earth when rottenness detaches it from the parent bough.

### From the Cleveland Leader. THE NEXT CENSUS.

Some of the Southern Members of Congress urge that the next Census shall be confined simply to an enumeration of the people-that the important information and statistics gathered by the censustakers of 1850 shall be ignored by the census-takers of 1860. The Albany Journal in its terse way puts the real objections of the Southern Members into a paragraph, thus :-

The census is not a gratifying document to the Slaveholder. He reads there that Free States are thrifty/and prosperous. He reads that his own acres are barren. His harbors deserted. His churches of atunted growth. His schools decaying. His Colleges feebfe. His Factories scanty and poor. His Shipping nowhere. His paupers abundant. He reads how the finest tropical regions coming under his reasons. finest tropical regions, coming under his sway, remain swamps and wilderness, while under the magic hand of free industry, rugged Northern deserts blossom the square mile. He reads ugly facts under the head the square mile. He reads up to the leads of persons unable to read and write. He reads there, in short, how he is smitting his own land with a curse, while his neighbors are crowning theirs with a bless-ing. And what is worse, all the world reads it there, ell as he. He has good reasons for not wanting another census printed!

The contrast presented by the census of 1850 in the States of Michigan and Arkansas illustrate forcibly the Southerner's objections to any thing beyond a bare enumeration, or even that, if the Constitution did not require that the people should be numbered every ten years. Michigan and Arkansas were ad-mitted into the Union in 1836. Then Arkansas was the most populous. But in 1840, Michigan had outstripped her Southern sister. The census showed a population of 212,267, all freemen, in Michigan; and 77,639 freemen, 19,935 slaves, in Arkansas. Arkansas continued to lose ground each day, and in 1850 Michigan numbered 509,374, all freemen; Arkansas 162,797 freemen, and 47,000 slaves. In 1820, Michigan then a Territory, was behind the Territory of Arkansas about 6,000; in 1850 she was ahead 267,497. The census of 1850 will show still greater disparity in numbers.

Other census statistics are equally humiliating to

a people 'ardent as a Southern sun can make them.' The census of 1850 shows that while in Michigan 97 to every one hundred can read or write, one in every Arkansas adults cannot read or write. In 1856, Michigan had 20 patents issued on new inven-tions. Arkansas not one. In 1850 Michigan had fifty-eight newspapers and periodicals, with a circuthan three millions; Arkansas had but nine, with a circulation of about three hundred thousand. Michigan had 900 miles of Railroad in 1850; Arkansas none. Michigan's annual product amounted to \$10,000,000; Arkansas to but \$600,000. Census statistics are great bores to Slave Representatives.

# THE FREEWILL BAPTISTS.

"The simple fact is, that the Freewill Baptists have no churches in the slave States, and of course have no trouble about slavery.'—Zion's Herald.

The editor of the Herald must be very ignorant of the history of our denomination with respect to the Slavery question, or else he designedly misrepresents us. The truth is, we once had numerous churches and ministers in the Slave States; but virtually withdrew from them, and erased them from our withdrew from them, and crased them from our Register nearly a quarter of a century ago, because we believed it wrong to recognize persons as Christians who were guilty of practising what John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, pronounced the sum of all villances. In 1839, Dr. Housley, a sum of all villantes. In 1835, Dr. Housley, a slaveholding divine from Kentucky, appeared at our General Conference held in Ohio, entrasting us with great carnestness to receive him and his slavehold-ing brethren in Kentucky into our connexion, assur-

ing us that there were probably twenty thousand or more in that and other Southern States, who would soon unite with us, if they were received. He was told, in effect, kindly, but plainly, to go home and emancipate his slaves, and then we would gladly receive him. But this he declined doing, and his peceive him. But this he declined doing, and his petition was rejected, simply because we could not fellowship him as a Christian, while he claimed property in his brother man, whom God had created

equal with himself.
Since that time, we and other members of ou denomination have received letters from ministers in the Southern States, agreeing with us in doctrine, in which they have urged us to abandon our opposition to slavery, stating that if we would do so, we might soon become popular and numerous at the South. Phis, then, is the reason why we have no churches in the slave States: we turned out what we bad, apd have refused to receive any more, because we cannot conscientiously fellowship slaveholders as Christians, nor withhold our opposition to slavery.

But the editor of the *Herald* says we have no

trouble about slavery.' Here, again, he is in error. We think we hazard nothing in saying, that there is no denomination in our country, in proportion to its numbers, which has suffered so much and been so greatly retarded in its progress, so far as increase is concerned, on account of its opposition to slavery, as

the Freewill Baptist.

In addition to our loss of members at the South, by the rejection of slaveholders, we have met with great opposition at the North, and foes have some-times been of our own household; especially was this the case in the earlier years of the anti-slavery enterprise. At that time, the great majority of our male members were connected politically with what is termed the Democratic party, which was then, as it is now, in affinity with the slaveholding oligarchy of the South, and under its control and management, though this was not so manifest then as it has been since. . Many of our members, therefore, and among them not a few of the most influential ministers and laity, did not at first approve of the anti-slavery course of the Star and the denomination, but came out decidedly against it. The consequence was that there were much contention and division among us. War was declared against the Star, and efforts were made to reduce its circulation, with too much success, for a time. For this purpose, and to endeavor to prevent the spread of anti-slavery sentiments among our churches, ministers traversed the States of New Hampshire and Maine, attending our Quarterly and Yearly Meetings, visiting churches and prominent ministers and brethren, everywhere denouncing and opposing the anti-slavery course of the denomination and the Star. Politicians of the domi nant party joined in the cry against us, and used incorporate our Printing Establishment and Home Mission Society, while similar favors were freely accorded to other denominations. A viscor freely acstarted, to assist in this work, particularly to curtail the circulation and counteract the influence of

have encouraged divisions in and secessions from our churches of members who were disaffected from this A few days since, Francis Jackson, Esq. (whose of the Herald much in his efforts to make up an ing written beneath it :anti-slavery reputation for his denomination.

We have stated above some of the troubles which our anti-slavery course has brought upon us. We might add to the list many more, but these are sufficient to prove that our anti-slavery has not been, as leading men in all parties have admitted .- Dover (Freewill Baptist) Morning Star.

# REV. THEODORE PARKER.

[Boston:correspondence of the Dedham Gazette.]

I do not remember to have seen such a turn There have been ly of the abuses of society, and did not scruple at personal allusions; uttered some words of hearty States and State forces, commendation of Hon. Horace Mann, whom he contrasted not very favorably with an eminent contributor to the New York Ledger, and affirmed that he would rather be for a short time like the Rev. Mr. Barnard, of Warren st. Chapel, than to possess all the wealth of Augustus—meaning thereby, as it is supposed, not Augustus Cæsar, but a certain other Augustus, who has lately occupied no enviable position in the public mind. Mr. Parker has a way of speaking what he con-

siders the truth as regards public men, living and dead, which in this age of puffery and shams is peculiarly refreshing. He is now in the midst of analyzed the character of Washington last week, and week's lecture was devoted to John Adams. The result is a finished picture of each of these venerated patriots, whose faults are not concealed or obscured, and excellences heightened, until the submen: but a faithful representation of them as they legged bloodhound, 'he is not yet so far gone in de with those errors and frailties which are inseparable from humanity, and which endear those I do not mean to assert that Mr. mon brotherhood. Parker's estimate of character is invariably correct : he is as likely to be swayed by prejudice as another; and, indeed, there is an apparently unnecessary exhibition of Adams's weakness, in one or two instances ;—yet the principle he has adopted is a good one, and its faithful observance would be more likely to strengthen than otherwise our admiration of the of common sense and discretion as of heroism.

### A PILL FOR DOUGLAS. The editor of The Jackson Mississippian thus wel-

comes Senator Douglas to the South · Covered with the odium of such detestable here

sies-stained with the dishonor of a treachery without a parallel in the political history of the country —fresh from the warm embraces of Seward and Greeley and Giddings—this man has dared to present himself in the South, to look her honest sons and daughters in the face, and to ask their hospi-We would not arouse the violent passions We would stay the avenging rod of justice tality. rather than the chivalry of the South should be tarnished by a single rash or unseemly act; but yet, if smarting under the keen sense of cruel wrong—if guaded by the conviction of outrageous injustice, she were to welcome her betrayer " with bloody hands to an hospitable grave"—the gibbet or the faggot there would be a strong array of irresistible facts in the case to extenuate the act.

# CUBA.

The Charleston News regards Mr. Buchanan's uban policy as 'the policy of the South,' adding :

. The safety of our slave institutions, the strength-Southern military and naval defences, 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."

# Liberator

BOSTON, JANUARY 14, 1859.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

### MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCI-ETY

The twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Massa CHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in Boston, at MERCANTILE HALL, Summer street, on THURS-DAY and FRIDAY, January 27th and 28th, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday. The members and friends of the old Pioneer Society will not fail, we trust, to be present in strength of numbers and zeal, and in the determination never to turn back from the cause of freedom, cost what it may, and come what may. The times both demand and encourage the boldest and most explicit testimonies from from every enemy of Slavery, and the most perse vering efforts to effect its speedy and eternal over-

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Rec. Sec.

# SHALL MASSACHUSETTS BE SLAVE-

HUNTING SOIL P stave, or making slave, God save the Com-

In the Liberator of the 17th ult., we stated that a printed letter had been sent to every clergyman in this State, as far as known, by the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, asking his countenance and aid in obtaining signatures to the following petition :-

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 office or court, State or Federal, within this Commonwealth

luded to declares. 'is a duty which may most fitly be the Star, encouraged and sustained in part by the enforced from the pulpit, with all boldness and fidelmoney and patronage of prominent politicians of the party alluded to. A number of churches and ministers finally withdray from the decay for the d ters finally withdrew from the denomination—other bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the churches were greatly reduced in numbers by the withdrawal of niembers—ministers, in not a few instances, were persecuted, and had their limited salastances, were persecuted, and and their limited sala-ries reduced—others were obliged to leave their churches, and seek new fields of labor—and for seve-of slavery to the people of Massachusetts, by compact ral consecutive years our numbers decreased.

Our churches and ministers are still suffering in many places on account of their opposition to slavery; and we are sorry to say, that we have the best reason for believing that in some instances ministers of the denomination of which the Headth is the country.

Our churches and ministers are still suffering in all the commands of God, whose will should be obeyed at all hazards.' All this is self-evident morality—in of the denomination of which the Herald is the organ accordance with the dictates of common humanity-

cause, in order to increase and extend their own de-nomination. There are two or three cases of this-kind not a thousand miles from Dover, the particu-lars of which, if divulged, would present some ministers of the Methodist denomination in no envisible therefore unquestionably transmitted by the clergy-light before the public; and would not aid the editor man to whom it had been addressed, with the follow-

The writer cannot put his own name to this peti tion, nor ask others to do so, because the sixth article and is not now, merely an empty profession, as the of the Constitution of the United States requires the Herald intimates. And we rejoice to know, that our labors in this cause have not been in vain, but have oath to supportsaid Constitution. As that instrument produced much fruit. We have borne our full part, through our pulpits and press, in effecting the change in public sentiment which has dethroned the Massachusetts Legislature to enact a law contraslave power in many of the Free States, and kept vening such provision would be to petition them to slavery out of Kansas; especially is this the case as it respects the States of New Hampshire and Maine, deprayity as to commit so great an importality, what ever may be the case with Mr. Jackson and his associates. The writer is firmly convinced that one wh is so lost to all principle as to solicit another to take a false oath, or to violate his oath, is prepared for any villany to which his passions may prompt him. The writer is also of opi the church-going people as on the first Sabbath of the new year. The day was cold, but bright and rality or religion of undertaking to remove one crime clear, and the sidewalks were so thronged as frequently to obstruct their passage. There have been no very noticeable sermons reported in the papers, if we except that of Rev. Theodore Parker, which attointerfere with the Federal Courts, and that while tracted an immense audience at the Music Hall. he feels a due degree of humanity for the slave, he This discourse was one of that class of efforts which feels equally bound to exercise humanity towards the have gained for Mr. Parker the most of his popularity with the mass of his hearers. He spoke boldmight be taken by a collision between the United

Yours, for integrity, the slave, and the white man · I will be a swift witness against the false swearer.'

Here is patent clerical piety !- quite a match for that of those murderous Scribes and Pharisees who preferred Barabbas to Jesus, and who solemnly averred in regard to the latter, . We have a law, and by that law he ought to die !' Rather than nullify the law his blood be on us, and on our children!' What is the Divine command, . Hide the outcast, bewray not culiarly refreshing. He is now in the midst of those lectures upon the great men of the American Revolution, which he had engaged to deliver before thee, be thou a covert to them from the face of the the Fraternity Association of his own church. He spoiler, compared to the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States," which (as the writer asserts) 'REQUIRES THE SURRENDER OF FUGILIVE

This conscientious accomplice of slave-hunters says ects assume the aspect of demigods, rather than that, while he is ready to act the part of a twopravity (!) as to ask that perjury may be committed who possess them all the more to the generation of for he is firmly convinced that whoever will do this, to-day, as in them is recognized the mark of a commies of Jesus had bound themselves by an oath to procure his crucifixion-would the oath have been binding, or better kept than broken? More than forty men conspired against the life of Paul, and bound themselves under a great curse that they would eat nothing until they had slain him'-would it have been villanous to implore them not to execute that really great men of history. Cromwell's famous oath? According to this anonymous writer, every saving, 'Paint me as I am,' was as much the dictate wicked and murderous oath should be kept-for 'he wicked and murderous oath should be kept-for 'he does not understand the morality or religion of undertaking to remove one crime by committing another equally bad '11

It is not true that the petition asks any man to take a false oath, or to violate any oath or promise that is morally obligatory. It only asks that the fugitive slave may find succor and protection among us, and the will of God be done; and if this can be done only by breaking an impious oath, let that oath be broken Every true moralist will agree with Shakespeare, that

# 'It is a sin to swear unto a sin, But creater sin to keep the sinful oath.'

The petition has been numerously signed in vari ous parts of the Commonwealth. Thank Heaven! From clanging forge, from humming mill, from workshop and from loom, From ploughing land and ploughing sea, from stu-

dent's lonely room, They're coming with the will in their eyes, the Puritan-hearted men,— At sound of their footsteps the blood shall rush to

Freedom's cheek again ! They're coming but to speak one word, they're coming but to say, --

East and West,
We will not help you bind your slaves! In God's
name we protest!"

MESSAGES.

acy, then see with what boldness it will act with ref- to this significant panegyric as though it were a sign erence to the Slave Power and its intolerable aggres- of a change of heart on the part of Mr. Cushing ! !sions!' Such has been the enticement held out to Referring to the message, he says :-Abolitionists to join the Republican ranks, eschew | . It is worthy of remark, that, at the conclusion

ter States which cherish systems of labor (!) differing wool' over the eyes of this correspondent. It is not from her own.' That means, of course, that New Mr. C. who has 'raised the peaceful flag of truce to York has had no sympathy with the anti-slavery the Governor, but the Governor who has propitiated movement as such, 'disclaiming (as she does) all Mr. Cushing by removing 'Mordecai from the king's right or wish to interfere with the domestic concerns gate.' No wonder the message is equally acceptable of any community outside of her own limits.' The to the Boston Post, which also expresses much gratifoulest and most brutal oppression ever known is thus fication with it. Silence on the slavery question gingerly designated as a 'system of labor,' and a all that the South desires. Gov. Banks, in being sifeelings of those Southern 'brokers in the trade of therefore it is the Post and Mr. Cushing are so abundblood'! All that Gov. Morgan says, however, is true antly satisfied! in regard to the feelings and 'conservative attitude' of the Empire State on this subject; but it is to her condemnation, not her credit, as he seems to regard gregation assembled, as usual, at Music Hall, on Sunit. Her relation to the South, through the Union, is that of an accomplice in crime. She allows the slavecatcher to make her soil slave-hunting ground; she erable Samuel May:agrees to a slave oligarchy in Congress, based on an erable Samuel May:—

To THE Congregation at THE Music Hall:

Well-survey AND TONGREGATION AT THE MUSIC HALL: in readiness to obey the summons of the National Ex-ecutive to march her citizen soldiers to the South, for ter 4 o'clock, I had a slight attack of bleeding from the suppression of any slave insurrection which may the lungs or throat. I intended to preach on the re the suppression of any slave insurrection which may require such a measure. No wonder she has 'no ligion of Jesus and the Christian Church; or the Superiority of Good Willto Man over Belief in Theological Vancies. I hope you will not forget the contribusion for the poor, whom we have with us always. I it be true that 'she insists on her right to maintain, do not know when I shall again look upon your wherever the issue shall be legitimately presented, the superiority of liberty over slavery ? Does she love mercy, and walk humbly with our God, and His not stand condemned out of her own mouth? Of what value is her testimony under such circumstances? What is that but an India-rubber conscience, which is 'bounded by thirty six degrees thirty minutes, north latitude'? How does it happen that liberty-loving New York has no issue to make with slavery-loving Carolina, or any other of the fifteen slave States? Is it not because she is in league with them all? She has already swallowed the camel— why should she strain out a gnat? 'No sophistry has sufficed,' says Gov. Morgan, 'to blind her to the fact, that the establishment of slavery upon territory hitherto free, would be a calamity and a wrong, for which not only the handful of settlers who had already drifted upon the soil of such territory, but the whole American people who permitted such establishment, would be justly held responsible.' And, pray, what sophistry has sufficed to prove the establishment of slavery, in one half of the Union, by the consent and co-operation of 'the whole American people," perfeetly justifiable? By what rule of morality, by what consideration of justice, or by what principle of humanity, is 'a calamity and a wrong ' in a territory, neither calamitous nor wrong in a State? Well may the South sneer at the North, and charge her with gress hypocrisy, in making a distinction so absurd, based upon nothing better than imaginary and conventional border lines!

Gov. Morgan says- Every American must, in his heart, desire either that slevery should or that it should not be extended into our federal territories.' Unquestionably! But when he adds- Each has a right to proclaim and act upon his choice '-he violates the truth, and concedes what may not be granted to any man, or body of men; because no man can have a right to declare either for the extension or the existence of slavery in any part of the country or the world. What next? "If the deliberate sentiment of the people, constitutionally expressed, SHALL FAVOR SLAVERY EXTENSION, New York will submit, as she has always submitted, to decisions fairly made, which contravene her convictions or her What is this but the avowal of the most profligate sentiments in behalf of the people of New York? What is it but to encourage and stimulate the menstealing extensionists of the South to plant slavery in all the territories-being assured that, if successful, their transcendent villany will cheerfully be submitted to by the Empire State- for 'she has never faltered in the work of submission, 'nor sought re-dress in acts of nullification, nor in threats of disunion' !- she wages no war upon the institutions 'nor the interests of her sister States '! What is it but Linley. to rule God out of the universe? 'If the deliberate sentiment of the people shall favor slavery extension'-favor the commission of the bloodiest crimes and the most heinous sins, ad infinitum-humane moral, Christian New York will say 'Amen!'though the command of God is, 'Break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free.'

So much for the Republican Governor, Edward D. Morgan, of New York-for whom nearly all the colered property voters in that State cast their votes, on the ground of doing something 'practical' for the odious and unjust property qualification which is required of the colored citizens of the State! What do We shall sec.

Ohio, a distinguished leader of the Republican party. prominent colored writers and speakers in the country. What does it say about the present attitude and avow- The present number is very creditable, and contains ed designs of the Slave Power? Nothing. What the following articles:-1. Apology-Introductory. does it recommend by way of manly protest and un- 2. Alexander Dumas-with a fine lithographic porflinching resistance? Nothing. And why this omin- trait of this renowned colored author, by Sartain. 3. ous silence at a time when the loudest remonstrances Civilization: its dependence on physical circumstances. and the strongest appeals are needed? Is it because 4. Attraction of the Planets. 5. Blake, or the Huts a Presidential election is pending, and Gov. Chase, of America. 6. Mrs. Partington and Mrs. Freshingaspiring to be the Republican candidate, deems it good ton. 7. Colored American Patriots. 8. Selected policy to let his moderation be known to all men on Items. Terms, one dollar a year, in advance. All that he may thus secure a nomination? Here, too, is the message of Gov. Banks, elaborate

in its details, watchful of the material interests of Massachusetts, excellent in many of its suggestions and gubernatorial chair for the last twenty years, we be- converts than dollars lieve no message has been sent to the Legislature, ent, it is not only inexcusable, but highly reprehensiwhole matter of slavery. Is the solution of this crim- taste for facts-facts both grave and humorous-on inal silence also to be found in the approaching Presi- mighty theme, may pay for the lecture what they dential election? No wonder that, at the conclusion of the delivery of the message, that oily-tongued, political Ignatius Loyola-that treacherous betrayer of the honor, interests, rights and liberties of the people of the Commonwealth-that unscrupulous panderer to the Southern lords of the lash, ' Hon, Caleb Cushing,' was so delighted to find it 'silent as the grave' on that even under the ribs of death,' and make the dumb to kindly responded to such a call. We are now supplied

REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS AND THEIR cry aloud, that he could not refrain from embracing the earliest possible opportunity to express the general . When the sky falls, we may catch larks. . When impression of gratification made upon his mind by it. Republicanism secures the reins of political suprem- The Boston correspondent of the Worcester Spy refers

Abolitionists to join the Republican ranks, eschew their non-voting theory, and show themselves to be 'practical' in their opposition to slavery! Well, New York, Ohio and Massachusetts are Republican in politics, and we have before us the recent messages of their Republican Governors to the Legislatures of these States. What do they say by way of protest, what do they counsel as to action, in behalf of freedom and free institutions?

First, as to the message of Gov. Morgan, of New York. The concluding portion of it briefly alludes to the slavery question, after this fashion:—'The State of New York,' it says, 'has consistently maintained a conservative attitude with regard to those of her sis-

a conservative attitude with regard to those of her sis- Mr. Cushing has advoitly succeeded in 'pulling th domestic concern'! How very regardful of the lent at this time, is virtually playing into her hands;

ILLNESS OF REV. THEODORE PARKER. A large con

WELL-BELOVED AND LONG-TRIED FRIENDS come faces, which have so long cheered my spirit when my flesh was week. May we do justly, and blessing will be upon us here and hereafter, for His Infinite Love is with us forever and ever. Faithfully, your friend, THEODORE PARKER.

The Atlas and Bee says that the sensation of grief excited by the reading of this note was general and profound. Very many eves were dimmed with tears. for although the withdrawal of Mr. Parker from his public ministrations had not been altogether unanticipated by those who had been acquainted with his feeble state of health for some time past, yet it had been hoped that no difficulty so serious as that announced in the note would arise.

After the reading of the note, a meeting of the parish was held, at which, after remarks by severa gentlemen, it was voted to continue the salary of Mr. Parker for one year, at least, with the understanding that he would take a respite from all public duties for that period. The subject of continuing public worship by that Society at the Music Hall, or elsewhere, was referred to the Standing Committee, with full powers to take such action as, in their judgment, may seem wise and expedient. A vote expressive of the deep and heartfelt sympathy of the Society with their pastor, was also unanimously passed.

We understand it is the intention of Mr. Parker go to some one of the West India islands as speedily as possible. What thronging fears, anxieties, hopes, and benedictions will go with him! If life is in noble thoughts and beneficent deeds, what longevity has already been attained by this remarkable man!

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE. The numerous admirers of hose sweet minstrels in the cause of Freedom and Humanity, the Hutchinson Family, will deeply regret to learn that the leader of the band, Judson J. Hutchinson, was found, on Tuesday evening last, about half past six o'clock, suspended by the neck, in an unfinished house, owned by his brother, at High Rock, Lynn. When the body was discovered, life was extinct. The cause of this act of self-destruction was doubtless insanity, as he has for several years past ly made, which contravene her convictions of her interests, however disappointed by any lawful action of the constituted authorities of the United States !! was one of the most gifted in song. Alas! for this sad termination of his earthly existence!

New Music. Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washing ton street, have just published the following pieces of

Silver Rells. For piano, by Albert Jungmann. New funny and free Translation of Verdi's La Tri viata, as sung by Piccolomini, Giuglini, and all other Inis. Adapted by H. Walker.

Under the Linden. New Ballad. By George The Green Trees whispered low and mild. From

Longfellow's admired Poem, 'Voices of the Night. Composed by John Blockley. Eveleen Lamore. Ballad, written by Mrs. S. C.

Hall. Music by Wm. R. Dempster. Papageno. Polka, for piano, by Ludwig Stasny. The Spell that hath bound me. Ballad, writter by George P. Morris. Music composed and sung in

his Popular Entertainment, called 'Songs and chit chat of travel in many lands,' by Stephen Massett. Harp of the wild Wind. Words by Miss Mary cause of freedom, and obtaining the repeal of the Bradford. Music composed by Orramel Whittlesey. THE ANGLO-AFRICAN MAGAZINE. We have receive they find in the message, as pertaining to their own ed the first number (for January, 1859) of this new

rights? Nothing! Will the present Republican Le- monthly octave of 32 pages, which is to be devoted to gislature now in session at Albany do any better? the cause of the colored population of the United States, and, we understand, edited by Dr. J. McCune Here is the message of Gov. Salmon P. Chase, of Smith. Its list of contributors will embrace the most the all-absorbing question of the times, in the hope communications should be directed to Thomas Hamilton, 48 Beekman Street, (P. O. Box 1212,) New York.

# TOBACCO!

DEAR SIR.-I have now and then given a lecture recommendations, but-without one syllable in it re- to Lyceums on the History and Poetry of Torac specting THE GREAT ISSUE which cannot be in- | co. . Partial judges have thought it both amusing and nocently shirked, and which must be met as becomes instructive, and have awarded to it the rare characfreemen! Not a word! not a suggestion! not the teristic of making a greater dent on the habits of remotest reference! No matter who has occupied the gentlemen than on their purses, or of making more

Permit me to say to your readers, that when curwithout containing some expression of sentiment on rent lectures, like pleasing corruscations, shall leave this subject, till now. However this may be-for we our skies, I shall be glad to give this lecture wherever have not time to verify our impression by a careful invited, with the hope that its more humble lightning examination - surely, at a crisis so awful as the pres- may strike somewhere, and leave a dent that is visible. Ladies, whose friends love 'the WEED' a little bet ble, on the part of Gov. Banks, thus to ignore the ter than they love them, or gentlemen who have

> please-I ask no more. Fitchburg, Mass., 1859. GEO. TRASK.

Supplied. We acknowledge our indebtedness quite a number of our subscribers for promptly re turning to us copies of the Liberator of Dec. 24th, make up a serious and inexplicable deficiency of that subject, which, of all others, might well 'create a soul particular issue. It is not the first time they have

REPORT FROM THE LECTURING FILL HUBBARDSTON, Jan. 5, 181

Perhaps you may be willing to vacate a rethe Liberator by inserting a few jottings from itineracy in the abolition field thus far.

The meeting in the Orthodox church of this to was very fully attended. Two of the cleryter Rev. Mr. Allen, the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Mr. Mr. the Methodist church, were present, and took par

the discussion. The audience at Westminster was quite le-The Rev. Mr. Ames, Orthodox, who evince in interest in the Anti-Slavery movement, rame is opened the meeting. I am under obligations for it hospitality of Mr. George Miles and Mr. John He wood, also to Mr. Josiah Puffer, for his generous ertions in behalf of the cause.

I spoke at Gardner, South and Centre, in the R. Messrs, Ashley's and Healy's churches, both of wh were present and participated in the exercises. To reluctant soil had just been so thoroughly broken by Mr. Pillsbury's renovating plough, that the so team which followed was well-nigh lost in the to rows. It is to be hoped that the field mice, had done squeaking, were not unduly consoled by a treatment as a novitiate could administer. Mr.A. Bent, a burning and shining light in this region, will out regard to time or trouble, made arrangements! these meetings. To him, and also to John Edge Esq., I am indebted for a very pleasant entertain while there. A passage home was freely furnish me by Mr. Rufus Warren, who, with his estrate charming wife, is a new recruit to the aboli ranks. • \* At Rutland, the people exhibited much intens. ranks.

the meeting. Rev. Mr. Baylies, Methodist, real gave me the ear of his congregation, and pledged desk on future occasions. The Abolitionists · forget not the assembling of themselves togeth An Anti-Slavery Society has been formed, and here lar sessions and discussions are held. It is 'a nity on a hill.' I have been repeatedly welcomed to a homes of Esq. Flint and J. E. Estabrock, in the le ter of whom the readers of the Liberator will renize one who fires such admirable poetical rack from the heights of Worcester North. The meriat Barre was held in the Town Hall, in foul work, with fair success, notwithstanding a leading mind of the Methodist church, who professes to be an in Abolitionist, gave out in advance that I should jure the cause of religion,' and that 'he would erro me with all his might.' Dr. A. A. Howland, O. dox, and Rov. Mr. Kimball of the Free Church to dered their cooperation. Mr. - Rice kindle , unteered to take me to the next town

The audience at Florence was quite as larry their small house could welcome. I am the sol of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hammond, who give abundant proof of their willingness to do good 'unto all me especially unto those who are of the horsehold a faith, for my pleasant stay at their home. Also Mr. S. L. Hill for a passage thence to Northams

In Princeton, my native town, Jesus in the sim could not be heard at his own altar. The Orthoda church, with which it has been my privilere at pleasure to be associated more or less in the Sablari chool and missionary enterprises, the moment it va known I was an Abolitionist, slammed its dar has face, while it allows South-side Adams to preach its pulpit, and break bread at its communion to Notwithstanding these facts, its pastor, who men the Anti-Slavery cause as . the fly upon the ea wheel," the bark of the little dog in the street, he has a right to say he is anti-slavery, and nob has any right to deny it.' Still, the attendance the hall was good, the contribution the largest I ha received in any one town yet, and some, I ho 'such as shall be saved,' were awakened to the and action in this holy enterprise. Verily, thewer moves, even in Princeton. That 'beek like t whisper of the Swiss walking up and down his ve ley, will bring down the avalanche ere log. Mr. C. Davis, a young man who stands firmly in his or shoes, and thinks for himself, rendered much much ance in getting up the meeting.

My appointments at Leominster, Centre and North were made by Mrs. F. H. Drake, of whose experdevotion to the slave, and abundant and continu sacrifices in his behalf, the readers of the Libra need not be informed. Rev. Mr. Barker, of the Is tarian church, and his accomplished lady, gov : their hearty support and God-speed. The Met and Orthodox ministers refused even to red that tices, the former giving as his reason that I was the ing God's time '-to remember those in bank # bound with them.

The meeting at Stirling, though not vers fally st tended, comprised some earnest souls. Mr. Chris Breck, one of the 'Old Guard' in this vicinity, ha nished valuable aid without solicitation. Rev. Mr. Robbins, Baptist, opened the exercises, and show by his remarks, both in public and private, that h felt keenly the wrongs of the slave, and the burn ating and guilty position of the Church as he of pressor. Charles T. Mirick, Esq., a promising real man, in full sympathy with the Abolition movement took a lively interest in the occasion, and tenter me the hospitalities of his home then and therealte Mr. Thomas, of Oakdale, furnished his hall within charge, saying he had christened it Freedom Hall for such purposes. The Orthodox minister of live ton gave up his usual Sunday evening services in half of the slave. The attendance at these plats was very fair. The meetings were called and provi ed for, at the expense of much time and travel. Mr. Thomas Martin, of West Boylston, one of En kiel's 'gap men, who, though an Englishman, born into the Anti-Slavery Church, has grown grace and in the knowledge of the truth, since ! coming one of the 'Lord's sacramental host,' ab are yet to trample all oppressions in the dust in And ica. The ardor with which he espouses the rays humanity, and the prophetic attention with which h and his devoted wife anticipate the wants of the guests, will not soon be forgotten by those whose pur ilege it has been to share the comforts of their hard

My meeting at Holden was called by Mr. Mass Smith, an Abolitionist, the living epistle of whose in s so well known and read of all men in his hist that a pro-slavery D.D. persisted in giving the neget as 'Mr. Smith's meeting, -anti-slavery, probably being a term not familiar to a congregation what pastor endorses the American Tract Society. lar J. H. Tilton, Baptist, gave me his presence, his pubcipation, and a kindly entertainment at his out

The Rev. Charles Kendall, Orthodox, of Peter ham, is thoroughly in earnest in his anti-slaver, " fessions. Though it was a dismal stormy night, church was well filled. The lecture brought and Republicans to their feet, and resulted in quality lively discussion. I am indebted to Mr. O. S. Best. ham for making this appointment and all the accepsary arrangements.

My audience at Baldwinville consists of the sexta and a lantern. The evening being exceedingly propitious, and other meetings occurring at the safe time, we concluded to leave off before we best The attendance at Templeton the following night and very good. Rev. Mr. Adams, Unitarian, and Ber. Dr. Sabin, Orthodox, were both present. Mr. Les. ard Smith generously provided for me in public and in private at this place.

Rev. Samuel May, Jr., your indefatigable Gesen Agent, whose heart and hand and buse are ever open to the call of humanity, has rendered me much aistance in getting up these and other meetings which mention has already been made in the Libr

So far as I can judge, the petition against the retain

On mitte tem., officer The S. Ma Moses M ing re 1. 1 nance ry, it 2. North

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of fugitive slaves will be quite generally signed in many of the towns that I have visited. Some tremhate at the word 'treason,' but many are longing for ble at the schance to be traitors to a slaveholding government. My own feelings, as well as the peerless examples of algity to principle with which I have met in my select anti-blavery experience, compel me to say a work in respect of the social position of many Aboli-Schools relative to Church and State. I do it the more readily, since, not long ago, I myself was standing by and 'consenting' unto their persecution. To er all one's political ties at a single stroke, to cut ose from the Church, with all its hallowed associapost, to confer not with flesh and blood, in order be true to Jesus in the slave, is no trivial task. Wast Dante found written over the Inferno-

All hope abandon, ye who enter here 'has been terribly true of the Abolitismist in regard to exist favor. Many, like Nicodemus, will go to Jesus by night, but few can profess him before the world. Not who cry 'hosanna' in the streets of Jerusalem Most ward of your Lord upon Calvary. I rejoice that is many have had strength to go without the camp, learing his reproach, to take the part of religion and source against apostate religious and political instinions. Of that humble but courageous spirit, 'upby a before God and downright before men, of that impartial philanthropy which embraces all mankind at the sky enfolds the earth, of that heroic and saintrathesion to principle, which will not be dissevered from its object but by calamity or death of have never met such illustrations before. It is the old martyr sprit, the real Puritan fortitude, which, but for these, would have become extinct among us. Verily, they have their reward. Despised and rejected of their can, they have meat to eat the world knows not of.

For whom the heart of man shuts out. Straightway the heart of God takes in

It seeds no uncommon foresight to discern that these lated and reviled . Comeouters, are the .ten men who shall save their city."

Yours, for the war,

WORCESTER SOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society was held at Washburn Hall, Worcester, on Sumlay, Jan. 9th. The meeting was sailed to order, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by the Pres-Mest, Effingham L. Capron.

W. L Garrison read portions of the fifth and afteenth chapters of Exodus. These two portions of Scapture history, when thus read in connexion, preented a very striking contrast, and constituted a mos appropriate and instructive elesson for the day': and, showing the prostrate and suffering condition of the oppressed children of Israel, ground into the dust be the exactions of their task-masters, and ready to fel and fall in their excemity of despair, -next, the thumphint song of that same people, as they marchel, a great host, out withe land of oppression, and loked back upon their pursuers overwhelmed in utter

Opportunity for prayer, vocal or silent, was af-

On motion of Samuel May, Jr., Voted, That Commuzes of Business and Finance, and a Secretary pro On motion of Abby K. Foster, Voted, That these

micers be nominated by the Chair. The President accordingly nominated the follow

ine and the Society confirmed the same :-On Businers-W. L. Garrison, T. W. Higginson,

S. May, Jr., S. S. Foster, P. Pillsbury. On Finance-Daniel Sr. Whitney, Sarah E. Wall, Moses Smith, Abby Kelley Foster.

Secretary pro tem .- Samuel May, Jr. Mr. Gamuson presented for discussion the follow-

1. Resolved. That so long as the religious countetance and influence of THE NORTH is given to slavere it is ofterly in vain to expect its overthrow, or that a true work of Repentance can be done in the South. 2. Resolved. That the so-called Churches of the North, with a few exceptions, still are, what for twento years they have been, 'The Bulwarks of Ameri-

2. Resolved, That, among those guilty churches, those of Worcester and vicinity, whether Trinitarian or Unitarian. Evangelical or otherwise, which, for so enslaved, and utterly dumb as respects God's laws against oppression and the oppressor, are pre-eminent, and are consequently, in the strictest sense, the ene-

mics of God, and Christ, and Humanity.

4. Resolved, That we accept the taunting admonitio of Southern slaveholders, . Mind your own business! -and it is our business, and the business of the people of the Norsh, to see that we neither oppress nor

consive at oppression, that we reduce to practice the self-evident truths' of the Declaration of Independence, that we . hide the outcast and bewray not him that wandereth,' that we make our soil free to every fugitive slave who stands upon it, and that we cleanse carselves from all blood-guiltiness. 5. Resolved, That it is the wildest incoherency, on the part of the South, in one breath to charge us of

the North with meddling with that which does not concern us, and for which we are not responsible; and in the next, to remind us of the proslavery guarantees we have given her, and insist upon our fulfilling tham to the letter-requiring us to allow the slave-hunter to seize his victims in any part of our Northern domains, -- to recognize slave property as valid as any other property in all the territories of the Union,-to perpetuate a slave representation in Congress,-to guarantee the suppression of every slave insurrection, even by the strong arm of the natimal government, if need be,-to consent to the sion into the Union of as many slave States as can be created, and however created, - and to aid in the extension of slavery by the acquisition of new territory, obtained whether by purchase, bribery, perfilly, invasion, or conquest.

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6. Resolved, That it is the rightful business and imperative duty of the people of the North, without delar, to withdraw themselves from their present allithee with the Southern traffickers in human fleshto praclaim the Union between the free States and the slave States at an end, and to take such measures for the formation of a Northern Union as shall be in accordance with the principles of justice, humanity,

and impartial liberty. Parker Pillsburr addressed the meeting. He

commented on the fact, that the Spiritualists of Wortester, also ordinarily held their meetings in the same hall where he was now speaking, and who profess to be tail-slavery, were, with very few exceptions, absent from this anti-slavery meeting. He glanced at the condition and growth of the Spiritualists, and institoted a pretty searching inquiry as to the influence of this 'new sect' upon the Anti-Slavery movement. Where, he asked, are the Spiritualists of Worcester?

A Voice. Half of your audience are Spiritualists. Mr. Pillsgrav. I doubt it not; perhaps three quarters are. And yet I may still ask, as was asked Tone of old, 'Were there not ten cleansed? but there are the nine?

Mr. Gangison did not rise to call Mr. Pillsbury to etder, but to suggest that we should apply to Spiritulum precisely the same rule that we apply to other teligious bodies, and no other. If there is any proof of a pro-slavery attitude or action in Spiritualism, let is be known, and the rebuke duly administered. He tal closely observed this question, and he found among latelligent and cool-judging persons a difference of a; some think that the influence of Spiritualim is favorable, others that it is unfavorable, to the Now in of anti-slavery. Let us have all the evidence

who had been warmly interested in the Anti-Slavery cause, had, since their conversion to Spiritualism, en-tirely forsaken anti-slavery, and claimed that Spirit-the aid of an armed police—i. e., by swords, guns, end of the law for righteousness.

Mr. Garnison proceeded. He referred to the ed is alm the same.

marks which had been made on Spiritualism. The laws as he understood them, or as the majority of theory of the Spiritualists was, that every Spiritualist voters, or the court, or somebody else, understood ought to be a good man, and a true reformer, in every them. His invariable, and, in my opinion, only just direction. In the infirmity of human nature, this was noble and manly answer was, in substance, (viewed not always the case. Mr. H. wished also to state a from my standpoint)-I will execute the laws as fact, which showed, he thought, as Mr. Pillsbury had understand them. I will recognize and execute n said, that a real danger did threaten the Spiritual decree as law which sanctions slavery or slave-huntmovement. The fact is this: among the Spiritualist ing, or any thing which I deem unjust and inhuman papers and publications is one,-he would not name As Governor of New York, I shall be guided only and to have the largest circulation of any. He had God, as I receive and worship Him, as I do, as a pri recently been invited to contribute to that paper, but vate man, and not by God as he is understood and with the proviso that he should say nothing on the worshipped by slaveholders and their allies, or by subject of slavery!

one of the leading Spiritual papers, which he had felt guided by my opinions as to what is just and equita obliged to place, and had placed, in the Liberator's ble, and as conformed to what I deem the will of Refuge of Oppression, together with other pro-sla- God, and not the will of the Legislature, the Court very matter.

nate officers for the ensuing year :- Samuel May, Jr., execute what, in my judgment, is law, not what is Abby Kelley Foster, Adeline H. Howland, Benjamin deemed law by Congress, by the Legislature, by the P. Rice, Esek Pitts, Alfred Wyman, Sarah R. May, Court, nor by the majority of the voters. What I Rufus Rockwood, Sarah F. Earle.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON. The Committee on Nomination of Officers reported as follows :-

President. EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON.

field; Moses Sawin, Southboro'; ADELINE H. How- streets to run down with blood. LAND, Worcester; ADIN BALLOU, Milford; CLARK Is not this a fair and just statement of Mr. Smith's ALDRICH, Unton: Moses Buffum, Oxford,

Treasurer-SARAH E. WALL, Worcester. Auditor-ALPRED WYMAN, Worcester. Secretary-WILLIAM A. WILSON, Worcester.

H. Crane, Sarah Folger Earle, Worcester; Abijah his letters and speeches, as corrected by himself, and Allen, Esck Pitts, Millbury; E. D. Draper, Milford; I can come to no other conclusion than this, that if, Samuel May, Jr. Leicester: Maria P. Fairbanks, as Governor of New York, he were invested with the Millville ; Nancy B. Hill, Blackstone ; Sylvester C. power of the sword, he would use it only to execute Fay, Southboro'; William Donne, Charlton.

These were unanimously approved, and declared to

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., spoke in an earnest and forcible manner in support of the first three resolutions.

W. L. GARRISON spoke of the false religion of the lished triumphantly in the New York Observer, that the American Tract Society had received a larger contribution to its funds, during the past year, than ever before. He spoke, at length, of the ruinous influence slavery is exerting all the world over,-hardening the hearts of our own people, and of the foreigners who come among us; crushing out the hope of a free and republican government for the people of other lands. He made a stirring and effective apof other lands. He made a stirring and elective appeal to all present to make no compromise, in the regard to this matter.

HENRY C. WRIGHT. least particular, with the slavery, or the pro-slavery, of the country.

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER said her principle was to attack the enemy nearest to her. The churches, orthodox or heterodox, have no representatives here. thodox or heterodox, have no representatives here.

The Tract Society, and Board of Missions, were not here. The Democrats—not here. She must speak line, in the neighborhood of Little O-age, have been to the Republicans present; to the members of that arranging to run away from their masters, and, with party who made one of the earliest Mexican fillibusters (Col. Fremont) their leader; to those Republi-

Mrs. Foster was succeeded by Parker Pillsbury, who occupied the time till four o'clock; when the meeting adjourned till seven in the evening.

any who were not members of the Society to partici- other property to an unknown amount. making a strong and eloquent spe ech, and, according to his custom, visiting the Republican party, its influ- Mr. David Cruse, and stole a negro, and while doing ential members, and the church, with the severest this, he very naturally endeavored to defend himself

When Mr. Pillsbury had concluded, Mr. Garrison took the platform, and spoke for nearly an hour in brutally shot down in the midst of his family, and left an eloquent and forcible manner, in criticism of the to welter in his blood, while the robbers and murdervarious political parties and their platforms. He said the next platform of the National Democratic party will advocate the application of the principles of the Dred Scott decision to the free States, by which slaveholding will be tolerated as constitutional all proclivities, were ordered to leave; among the rest, a over the Union, same as the holding of any other Mr. Bloomfield, a citizen of Missouri for the last other claimed property; and will also advocate the repeal of the law prohibiting the African slave trade; and also favor the annexation of all the rest of Mexico and Central America to the Union, after converting it all into slave territory, by importing slaves there, &c. The Republican party Mr. Garrison thought (on account of its compromising spirit) was not a great way in advance of the Democratic.

He urged an immediate dissolution of the Union as the great remedy for existing pro-slavery evils. The iniquitous provisiors of the Fagitive Slave Law were dwelt upon. He advocated the passage of a law here similar to that in Vermont, where the slave, the moment he reached her soil, whether a fugitive or brought there by his master, was declared to be free as long as he remained there.

When Mr. Garrison had concluded, the resolutions were adopted, and the Society adjourned.

The collections by the Finance Committee amount-EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON. President.

WM. ALEX. WILSON, Secretary.

JUSTICE TO GERRIT SMITH. Boston, Jan. 7, 1859.

My FRIEND,-In the Liberator of to-day is a line from you, heade ! Injustice to Gerrit Smith.' What you deem 'injustice, and a standerous denunciation He has two sons, men grown, who, if they have not made good their escape, have shared the fate of Baily. from a letter of mine in the Liberator of Nov. 12:-

But his (Smith's) error is in seeking to get possession of the sword and purse of the State, that he may compel all the people into subjection to what he deems just and right. He would be invested with power to force upon all his convictions of truth and sees and worships Him. His conception of love, of Kai truth, of hamanity, of God, he would enforce upon run the State, at the point of the bayonet, and by cannon

You say, 'if Mr. Wright has any grounds for the above assertion, it is but right that I too should know it.' Certainly you should: so should all who honest ly and earnestly labor, as does Mr. Smith and his friends, to base governmental institutions on principles of equal and immutable justice and right.

The following is Mr. Smith's theory of governmen as I have received it from his lips and pen-at least, so far as your charge of injustice against me is concerned.

He asked the people of New York to make hir Governor of the State. To induce them to vote for him, he told them, honestly, frankly, and in a manly way, what he would do, and by what principles he should be ruled, as Governor, should they think best to make him one. Among other things, he said, in

ABRY KELLEY FOSTER said that in Worcester many, ho had been warmly interested in the Anti-Slavery and laws, as I understand them.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN GEOR- abod Nichols.—The funeral of Rev. Ichable (GLA)

The Columbus (GLA)

ualism was all that was necessary, and, in itself, the cannon balls and bombshells in the hands of what he would call 'an armed police.'

The State has organic and statute laws. The sole and Scripture history which he had read, and showed how single object of a Governor is to execute those laws, and strikingly pertinent it is to the present actual condi- by so doing to restrain wrong and execute right. tion of our nation. The nature and spirit of the op- But these laws must be interpreted. As Governor pressor are always the same. The hope of the oppress- Mr. Smith must have executed his own interpretation or that of another or others. By his constituents, he T. W. Higgisson commented briefly on the re- was called upon to say whether he would execute the now, which claims to be at the head of them all, by justice, truth, right, equity, or, in other words, b any body else. Or, in other words, as Governor, Mr. Garnison said that there had been articles, in shall do what I deem right and just. My will, as or the people, must be my law of life as Governor, as The following were chosen a Committee to nomi- it is my law of life as a man. As Governor, I shall deem to be law, I shall execute, if need be, at the point of the bayonet, and with cannor balls and bombshells; and what others deem law, if it would consign the poorest black babe in the State to-slavery, and authorize slave-hunting and kicnapping, or even permit these outrages, I would trample beneath my feet, and prevent such unjust laws from being ex-Vice Presidents-Josian Henshaw, West Brook- ecuted in the State, even though I should cause the

theory of a 'righteous civil government, so far as his rule of action as Governor is concernet, and as to the means by which, in case of necessity, he would enforce that rule? I have heard him speak repeated-Executive Committee-Abby Kelley Foster, John ly on this subject during the past ten years, and read what his own soul decided to be law, and to prevent the execution of any enactment of the Legislature or decree of the Courts which he deemed a violation of law. Mr. Smith regards nothing as law, to be observed by him, whether acting as a man or a Governor, which, in his judgment and conscierce, is opposed land, and commented at length on the fact, as pub- to justice and equity, or to what he receives and wor-

> I think that Mr. Smith would admit that he does accept the substance, if not the wording of the two positions I have attributed to him. If he does, I think I have just grounds for saying of him, as a Governor of New York, or as an aspirant for that office, every word I have said in this letter, or in the one from

which you quoted. At a future time, I shall have a further word in

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat THE TROUBLES IN SOUTH-WEST MISSOU-RI AND SOUTHERN KANSAS.

to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hick-lan, had crossed over to Barnesville, Bourbon councans who are swearing to uphold the present Union ty, Kansas, under the pretext of selling prooms, but with the slaveholders of the South. ions. On Monday night, the 25th inst. a company of about twenty or twenty-five made their appearance at the houses of Mr. Hicklan and haze Larne, from each of whom five negroes were taken, five of whom, in the care of Mr. Hicklan, belonged to the EVENING. The President repeated the invitation to Lawrence estate. They also took horses, mules and other property to an unknown amount. While this pate in the discussion of the resolution. No one vol-unteering, Parker Pillsbury again took the platform, on the south side another and more revolting scene was being enacted.

but could not discharge his revolver, owing to the fact that one of his little boys had tied a ribbon around the cylinder, so that it could not revolve. He was ers made off with their booty and crime.

As a very natural consequence, this produced an intense state of excitement in Missouri. Runners

eighteen years, and a wealthy farmer and trader. He had taken a very active part in the overthrow of the pro-slavery party at the last August election, and in denouncing the Chouteau murderers, and the murder of Mr. Pope, near Pappanville last June. This had

ry, freated them, and application there act, and who now acts as a chief promoter in the deeds of crime which are now being perpetrated.

Mr. Bloomfield had been frequently ordered and advised to leave during the week, as the Missourians were collecting around Fails to the number of several day morning last, when a pro-slavery friend came and urged him to depart instantly. While conversing with his pro-slavery friend, stating that he meant to remain as long as life lasted, his friend informed him that Hamilton had already killed a Mr. Baily, and was on his way with a hundred and forty men to kill him. Mr. Bloomfield had been working, and had his coat off. Looking up, he saw a mounted party approaching around his barn, about two hundred yards distant, and had only time to slip on his son's shoes, while his daughter threw him his coat, as he leaped over the fence and made his way to the woods. After pursuing his way for a mile or so, Mr. Bloom-field obtained a horse of a friend, and reached this place yesterday morning, and in the evening learned that every thing that Hamilton could lay his hands upon had been given to the flames, probably to the amount of \$15,000. He has about five hundred acres of land, and about \$1800 in cash, buried, which he

thinks the ruffians cannot reach.

What has become of his family he does not know.

On his way to the town, Mr. Bloomfield learned that Montgomery was arming to repel the invaders, and was confident of his ability to overthrow Hamil-- I learn that Mr. Baily was a peaceable citizen, and

was wholly guiltless of stealing the negroes the Mon-day preceding, and had even gone so far as to go into as, a short time previous, and help to capture a runaway negro. Both parties are arming themselves, with the avowed purpose of fighting it out to the bitter end. It is said that there are already fifteen hungred Missouri-

ans collected in the vicinity of Fails, with the avowed purpose of invading Kansas. I think it is not probable that half that number will collect.
How many men Mongomery will be able to collect, it is impossible to conjecture, but probably three or indred.

It is not probable that the killing of Cruse was premeditated; but finding himself attacked by rob-bers, he resisted, as was natural, and as he had a right to do, and that he was shot down remorselessly by the field who had attacked him.

I have yet to see the first Free State man of posi-

I have yet to see the life recorded most con-tion in or around Osawatomie, who does not con-demn, in the strongest terms, any going into Missouri or committing depredations. Some are of opinion that it was done in retaliation for the repeated outrages suffered by the people of Lynn and Bourbon counties at the hands of those across the line.

What will be the upshot of this affair it is impossi-

ole new to foresee, but if Hamilton should get the upper hand, the most fearful consequences will follow.

the first particulars that have reached us of the ca-tastrophe to the passenger train from Columbus to Macon. The accident occurred about 5 o'clock in the

way, precipitating the whole train into the swellen. The negro was taken to Troy, and confined in jail, angry stream below. It was quite dark, and the rain The affair caused much excitement in the county, and was falling in torrents. The engine immediately sank to the bottom, and one car was thrown upon it in the stream.

'The scene was truly smalling. The passessor.

'The scene was truly appalling. The passengers, half awakened from sleep, found themselves enclosed within the narrow limits of a car, struggling for their lives. It is not known whether there was a window up in the car or not, nor can the passengers who were saved or rescued give any account of their manner of escape. The stream was sufficiently deep to hide the car had it sunk, and the height of the bridge from the water (30 feet ordinarily) was so great as to cause the car to turn over in the swollen torrent. There were about twenty-three persons, including the engineer, firemen and brakemen upon the train. Of this num-ber, fourteen are known to have found a watery

grave.
\*It is supposed that some of the bodies have not yet

been recovered.
'The passenger car floated down the stream, and, coming in collision with the wagon-road bridge, some fifty yards below, the latter was forced to give way, and both car and bridge floated about one mile below

the scene of the disaster.

'Dr. Phillips, of Putnam county, saved his life by clinging to a tree, half a mile below the bridge. While thus hanging to the tree, he rescued a negro boy floating near him from an untimely death.

A negro man belonging to Mr. Mustain, of this city, also saved the life of Mr. Grammell, (supposed ime,) the railroad agent at Howard's station.

of Mr. Grammell's ribs was broken.

'Mr. Snell, the Conductor, had his nose broken by

e fall of the car, though saving his life.
The bodies of the lost cannot be brought now the city, as the creeks are so swollen and the bridge so impaired by the recent heavy rains as to render the running of the trains a dangerous experiment. Of the number saved, all are more or less injured. The ladies were all lost.

REINHART LYNCHED .- Le Seur, Dec. 28, 1858 .-About 10 o'clock on yesterday morning, a mob of thirty or forty men, mostly hailing from Rice county. arrived at Lexington, and demanded the keys of the ison in which the murderer Reinhart was confined. The efforts of the Sheriff and his Deputy to preserve the dignity of the law were in vain, and the jail was scon opened. The poor wretch, inspired with the strength of a desperate man, tore his right hand free, door. Being a tall, muscular man, the lynchers, for a while, dared not enter. After a short consultation, they tore down the gable end of the log jail, and assailed him in the rear. Finding all hopes of resistance vain, Reinfart lost all heart, and fell upon the oor in a fit. Taking the senseless body in a sleigh, the whole party proceeded out of the village, a mile and whalf, and attaching a rope to his neck, threw it offerings to the over a tree, and hauled him up. The neose was not those, whether tight, and the lynchers lowered the body to adjust it worthy of it; more securely. Reinhart now came to his senses, sprang to his feet, and earnestly asserted his perfect suffocence of the murdered Bodell. Seeing that their ears were closed against his entreaties, he changed his quest, a bystander was called on to pray, and after a hort prayer, the murderer was again hauled up .-Minnesota Statesman.

STATISTICS OF THE YEAR. By railroad accidents in the United States in 1858, 103 persons were killed, and 229 were injured.

By steamboat accidents, on the lakes and rivers in 1858, there was occasioned a loss of 364 lives.

The losses by fire in the United States in 1858, ex-

cluding all losses less than \$10,000, make an aggregate of \$12,000,000.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia for the year

1858, was 10,902, showing a decrease of 48 from the mortality of the previous year.

The St. Louis Democrat contains a statement, carefully prepared by a gentleman conversant with the sub- that may give information and encouragement to their the principal disasters that have occurred on the Western rivers during the year 1858. The fol-lowing is a recapitulation of the details given:-

Steamboats sunk, - - - 47 " burnt, " exploded, Estimated number of lives lost by those disasters, 259

A SLAVE HUNT. Greene county, in Pennsylvania, is For instance, in the Greene County Republican we

town on yester-lay morning, consisting of three men have annually spent will be a clearer gain than the and two women. About 12 o'clock, the owner, and whole through the former circuitous channel. his hired company, consisting of twelve or horsemen, arrived in hot pursuit after them. They in company with the Sheriff and several of our citi zens, pursued on, but as we go to press before they have returned, we cannot tell whether they have captured the poor fugitives or not.'

Brutal Assault .- The Hon. L. D. Campbell was assaulted on the night of the 4th instant, and very seriously injured. He was on his way from his office to his room, in Hamilton, Ohio, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, when he was approached from behind, by some unknown person, and struck down with a slung-shot, or some similar instrument. He did not recover consciousness until about 3 o'clock; lying in the street some two hours. His injuries are very se rious, the skull being broken in. On the 6th instant, it is stated that he conversed rationally only at inter vals, his mind wandering most of the time.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 11 .- More Slavers Discharged -A private despatch from Charleston says that the cases of the crew of the Ketch Brothers, charged with slave trading, were taken up in the U. S. District Court to-day, and the Grand Jury ignored the bills of indictment against them.

CHESTER, Orange Co., N. Y., Jan. 10 .- Two mer to be from Poughkeepsie, were instantly killed by the express train, while crossing the track this evening, at this place. Their bodies were horribly mangled.

A letter from Rome in the Independence of in has just been published in that city, but that the Protestant sentiments expressed in the work have been changed into Romish ones. Thus, the reason assigned for the cruel whipping of. Tom by the ferocious Legree is, that Tom believed in the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception !

Some of the Georgia and Alabama journals call M Strakosch a 'Kansas shrieker,' insinuate that he gave concerts in aid of the Free Soilers in the Territory, with his opera troupe.

More American Slavers Captured .- A letter from Havana states that the schooner Kate Ellen, formerly of Pertland, and brig Rufus Searle, formerly of New Orleans, have both been captured on the African coast

Slave Insurrection .- The Memphis Appeal of the 17th ult. gives an account of a recent insurrection on the slave plantation of Col. Dandridge, of De Soto county, Miss. The negroes numbered nearly one hundred, and they were so violent that the owner and his overseer were obliged to take refuge in the house, and har the doors.

A Double Tragedy.—In Barry county, Michigan, a existence, location and occupation of man in his disfew days since, a singing-master had a difficulty in his school with some rowdies, and dismissed his school. As the master was going out, one of the rowdies stab-bed him dead on the spot. A young man caught up a stick, and, striking the assassin a blow, killed him The funeral of a little girl in the care of th

Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the mean-time, while one of the Sisters was arranging something day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was granging something
about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for
a drink of water. It is supposed that she was in a
man, Rev. Thomas Starr King, Dr. J. V. C. Smith. trance, and nothing but rain averted from her the horrible fate of being buried alive. Both branches of the Legislature on Saturday

last made choice of Hon. John Morrissey, of Ply mouth, for Sergeant-at-Arms, in place of Benjamir Stevens, the incumbent of the office for the past quarter of a century.

'The two trains, the one from Columbus and the other to Macon, had passed at the station, and the former was passing over a bridge at Randall's creek, fifteen miles from this city, when the culvert gave way, precipitating the whole train into the swollen, angry stream below. It was quite dark, and the rain. The series was taken to Troy, and confined in fail.

O, Accursed Rum!—John H. Warland, well known in Claremont and all over our State, as one of the best political editors in the country, is now in the nsane Hospital at South Boston, the victim of intemerance. What a sad commentary have we here upon the effects of rum-drinking! Ultimate wretchedness nd ruin are as sure to follow it as darkness and gloom re to follow the light of day. A more lovely comanion and a more interesting family never gladdened the heart of man, than were once in the possession of our old friend and associate.—Claremont (N. II.) Ad-

Another sad accident resulting from the proice of leaving children alone in a house, has occurred it Fostoria, Penn. The mother went to the stable to milk her cows, and while she was gone, her three children, who had been locked in, set the house on fire, and were all burnt to death.

Mortality of Boston for 1858 .- The exact number of deaths in Boston for the year 1858 was 3840, a decrease of 128 from the year 1859. A considerable number of aged people, principally females, have died during the year, and one person is stated to have reached the advanced age of one hundred years.

IF M. Ballogh, a Hungarian, asserts that he ha managed to square the circle, and he has just sent copies of his work on the subject, which contains nuenna and Paris, and to the heads of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford.

THE FINANCIAL ANTI-SLAVERY FESTI-VAL.

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 hrough a heavy gyve of iron, and seizing the leg of a nature, be all these-will you kindly allow me, cast iron stove, stood at bay with his face towards the through your columns, to say that it will be held at 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 offerings to the cause desirable on this occasion being those, whether great or small, that free-will makes

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 tone, and declared his readiness to die. At his re- inscribed with the name and address of the person presenting it, will insure a cordial reception;

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

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

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

That, while renewing the invitation to all, this occasion, as an oppertunity for subscription merely, is 9 exclusively commended to those who have never habitually subscribed elsewhere; to those who are just a value of property by the same, \$1,924,000 beginning to appreciate the importance of the cause \$25,000 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 becoming famous as the scene of slave-hunting expeditions from Virginia; and citizens join in the chase lighted, till they feel the obligation to feed the lamp; with great alacrity, as if they delighted in the sport. to those who have hitherto contributed by purchase, and who are now relied upon to continue their aid b A Chase .- A party of runaway slaves passed near donation, in the assurance that half the sum they may

> A Startling Truth !- Hundreds die annually from neglected coughs and colds, when, by the use of a single bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, their lives might be preserved to a green old old age.

> TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts, from December 1 / 1858, to January 1, 1859. From Weymouth Female A. \$. Society, to redeem pledge, \$30 00 Also, donation, 57 00-107 00 Rec'd from C. C. Burleigh, for collections :-At Southampton, 59e, Montgom

Knightsville 2 42, S. Worthington West Farms, Northampton, 60c, Middlefield 29c, Smith's Hollow 32c, West Cumming- . ton 1 14, Hawley 35, Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for collections :-

From E. D. and Anna T. Draper, Hopedale, balance of pledge, Geo. and Hannah B. Draper, do. to redeem pledge, in part, W. M. and M. A. Dutcher, do. to redeem pledge, Joshua Perry, Hanson, 5, at Harwich 13 82-163 82 meeting 8 82, Rec'd from W. L. Garrison, for collec-

tions at Cummington,
SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treas. Mass. A. S. Society. Brookline, Jun. 1, 1859.

PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the concerts in aid of the Free Soilers in the Territory, American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at NA-and desire that a license be denied him to perform TICK, on Sunday next, 16th inst., afternoon and E. H. HEYWOOD will speak on American Sla

> very as follows :-West Brookfield. Saturday eve'g, "Jan. 15. Sunday, day and eve'g, "16. Monday eve'g, "17. Warren, Ware, Brookfield. Thursday eve'g, North Brookfield. Sunday

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

MILFORD.-PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agen of the American A. S. Seciety, will speak at Milford, at the Brick Church, on Sunday evening, Jan. 23.

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LECTURES. Dr. Symington Brown's new lecture, entitled

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

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE FUGITIVE .-A young able-bodied Fugitive, from the South, wants a place. He can take care of cattle, drive Let The Florida Legislature has repealed the law horses, wait and tend, chop wood, or work on a farm. providing for the incarceration of free negro sailors Apply to R. F. WALLCUT, Anti-Slavery Office, 21 while their vessels are in port.

# JAMESTOWN INSTITUTE

N 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 re-ceive letters of inquiry from all parts of the country-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 OFENS BEFORE US THAN WE CAN POSSIBLY PERFORM

ALONE. never reward merit nor punish transgression, but have more confidence than ever that the rank weeds that 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 memory, but our pupils give their own thoughts in their our pupils give their own thoughts in their cwn 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 them 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 'Christmas 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 Institu With the donation received we shall found a Juve-

nile 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.

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, Freadnia, 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. J. L. McCormie, 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.

Jamestown, N. Y. Jan. 1, 1859.



Correct Examinations and Advice as to Choice of Occupation. Health, Habits and Diet.

Matrimonial Adaptation. Children — their management. Choice of Help, Clerks, &c. Self-Improvement in general.

As a matter of convenience, Daguerrectypes may be ent us by mail, and a written description will be returned

CLASSES are in operation during the Fall, Winter, and Spring. Students can enter at any time, and be thorand Spring. Students can enter at any time, and be thor-oughly qualified for PRACTICAL EXAMINER. LECTURES. Invitations to lecture in any of the cities, towns, or villages of New England, before Lyceums, or otherwise, will be considered, and when practicable

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IMPROVED PHRENOLOGICAL BUST

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

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHER-

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

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

HENRY WOOD. None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the

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

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In thy nature bears her part? Seest thou not that what degrades her. Puts all womanhood to shame? If thy sister be a chattel, Thine own nature is the same

They are daughters of thy Father; Sisters, they, of Christ thy Lord : Mightier who, than God, their Father ? Who makes void thy Master's word?

Rouse thee, rouse thee, Southern Lady ! Listen to that whispering voice, Pleading for thy outraged sisters-Make the 'better part' thy choice.

Free them from their cruel bondage, Thou thyself wilt be more free; Raise the 'chattel' to a woman, Nearer angels thou wilt be.

Tenterden, (England.) From the Salem Observer THE ANGEL'S VISIT. BY CHARLOTTE L. FORTEN.

Twas on a glorious summer eve. A lovely eve in June,-Serenely from her home above Looked down the gentle moon,-And lovingly she smiled on me, And softly soothed the pain-The aching, heavy pain that lay Upon my heart and brain.

And gently 'mid the murmuring leaves-Starce by its light wings stirred, Like spirit voices soft and clear, The night-wind's song was heard; In strains of music sweet and low It sang to me of Peace,-It bade my weary, troubled soul

Her sad complainings cease. For bitter thoughts had filled my breast, And sad, and sick at heart, I longed to lay me down and rest,-From all the world apart. · Outcast, oppressed on earth,' I cried · Oh. Father ! take me home !-Oh, take me to that peaceful land Beyond the moon-lit dome !"

On such a night as this,' methought, 'Angelic forms are near, In beauty unrevealed to us, They hover in the air. Oh, mother, loved and lost!' I cried, Methinks thou'rt near me now, Methinks I feel thy cooling touch Upon my burning brow.

Oh, guide and soothe thy sorrowing child,-And if 'tis not His will That thou should'st take me home with thee, Protect and bless me still ;-For dark and drear had been my life, Without thy tender smile, Without a mother's loving care, Each sorrow to beguile.

I ceased !- then o'er my senses stole A soothing, dreamy spell, And gently to my ear were borne The tones I loved so well,-A sudden flood of rosy light Filled all the dusky wood, And, clad in shining robes of white, My angel mother stood.

She gently drew me to her side, She pressed her lips to mine, And softly said, ' Grieve not, my child, A mother's love is thine. I know the cruel wrongs that crush The young and ardent heart, But falter not, keep bravely on, And nobly bear thy part.

For thee a brighter day's in store, And every earnest soul That presses on, with purpose high, Shall gain the wished for goal. And thou, belov'd, faint not beneath The weary weight of care Daily before our Father's throne I breathe for thee a prayer.

I pray that pure and hely thoughts May bless and guard thy way,-A noble and unselfish life For thee, my child, I pray.' She paused-and fondly bent on me One lingering look of love, Then softly said-and passed away-. Farewell! we'll meet above." I woke, and still the silver moon

In quiet beauty shone; And still I heard amid the leaves The night wind's murmuring tone; But from my heart the weary pain Forevermore had flown ;-I knew a mother's prayer for me Was breathed before the throne.

THE LIGHT AT HOME. The light at home! how bright it beams, When evening shades around us fall, And from the lattice far it gleams, To love, and rest, and comfort all; When wearied with the toils of day, And strife for glory, gold or fame, How sweet to seek the quiet way Where loving lips will lisp our name, Around the light at home!

When, through the dark and stormy night, The wayward wanderer homeward flies, How cheering is the twinkling light, Which through the forest gloom he spies! It is the light of home. He feels That loving hearts will greet him there, And safely through his bosom steals The joy and love that banish care Around the light at home.

The light at home! how still and sweet It peeps from yonder cottage door, The weary laborer to greet, When the rough toils of day are o'er! Sad is the soul that does not know The blessings that the beams impart, And lighten up the heaviest heart Around the light at home.

SLEEP.

Come, sleep, O sleep, the certain knot of peace, The baiting-place of wit, the balm of woe, The poor man's wealth, the prisoner's release, The indifferent judge between the high and low. With shield of proof shield me from out the prease From those fierce darts Despair at me doth throw; O, make in me those civil wars to cease: I will good tribute pay, if thou do so. Take thou of me smooth pillows, sweetest bed; A chamber, deaf to noise, and blind to light; A rosy garland, and a weary head. And if those things, as being thine by right, Move not thy heavy grace, thou shalt in me Livelier than elsewhere Stellar's image see.

# The Liberator.

MR. EDITOR: aged man, whose mind is comprehensive, yet acute; familiar with the profoundest questions of speculation, yet intensely practical; a friend of the slave, and an equal sympathizer with the human race; whose philanthropy is not a misguided enthusiasm, and whose principles of action and reform are based and the stavel text of Revenue and text on the eternal truths of Revelation. Unsolicited by see is recommended by some enemy of mankind in the writer of the letter from which the following are

God has made man, and made him for himself. To Adam, God gave dominion over the brute creation, and to him he gaye to eat of the fruits of the field. But where is the right of domination of the self-important, strutting slaveholder over his fellow, his equal? Rights of the 'buyer and seller'! Suppose you inherited a slave. Your father bought him of A., A. bought him of one who had captured him in the wilds of Africa. Now, you have the right of the breeder should be satisfied. However, it cannot robber, and that only. Will you try titles with God, the proprietor?

THE SLAVEHOLDER GOD'S RIVAL. Here stands the slaveholder, full of great swelling Here stands the slaveholder, full of gleat words, assuming the prerogatives of Jehovah. The dutles which the slave owes to God and to man he dutles which the slave owes to God and to man he helping the ladies who have undertaken to buy out Mr. John A. Washington at precisely forty times disregards. He snaps asunder the dearest and most sacred ties of social life. All must be sacrificed to the sacred ties of social file. All files. The slaveholder will and pleasure of apostate man. The slaveholder that will put Washington any higher in the opinion of the world than he stood before. At least, it thorities in one kingdom. Are not the demands of seems odd that he should think to elevate his hero slavery supreme? Does not the slaveholder withhold by depreciating the other three great men of the slavery supreme? Does not the slave to promote his selfish ends, eighteenth century. One would have thought that the Bible from the slave, to promote his selfish ends, by silencing the voice of conscience, and smothering ing the claims of his rivals for the admiration of that moral sentiment which God has implanted in the

GOD, THE SLAVE'S AVENGER.

Christ, God manifest in the flesh, He will sympathize with the weeping captive. He will pity the bereaved mother, as, with agonies and yearnings unheard and untold, she listens to the voice of the military genius, or with Peter for constructive and vender, saying - One thousand dollars bid -once, in which the world will compare them. He had twice, last time—a faithful servant, a good Christian military skill enough not to stand in the way of the (Christ's image.) Will humanity do this? Will blockheads, the North ministry sent over, defeating Christianity? Will Christ approve of it? Though themselves; and after that was done, he had prin Revelation is replete with warning and instructions ciple and common-sense enough to avoid breaking on this subject, we no more heed the lessons which his head against a Yankee crown and sceptre. His on this subject, we no more heed the lessons which God would teach us than did the children of Israel, who refused to hear him, and 'pulled away their National existence, without the ludicrous extravashoulders, and stopped their ears, that they should not hear; yea, they made their hearts as an adamant of such drafts on posterity for glory in his behalf as stone; therefore came a great wrath from the Lord of the amount of funds actually on hand to satisfy THE DUTIES OF MINISTERS.

Will the Lord's ambassadors uphold slavery? They and no more. Future ages and foreign nations will who are sent to preach the gospel, to bind up the not forget, though Mr. Everett has remembered to broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, do so, that the hero of the war for liberty was sup-will they forbid men to be instructed and read the ported all the time he was fighting its battles by the Bible, lest they should learn their rights and duties, and run away? 'The priest's lips shall keep knowl. allowances for him, as for the other great men Mr. and run away? 'The priest's lips shall keep knowledge, and they (the people) seek the law at his mouth. But ye are departed out of the way, ye have laborers that reaped down his fields not much more caused many to stumble at the law, and been partial in creditable than Marlborough's keeping back their the law'—(leaving out that which would displease pay from his soldiers, and that this inconsistency of when faithfully preached.) Again, the church of the American hero was at least as bad as the drunkliving God is called the 'pillar and ground of the en bouts of Peter, and the bad verses and even the living God is called the 'pillar and ground of the truth.' She holds this position only when engaged in maintaining the truths of Revelation. How important that doctrines be preached and understood, in Parker—and that of the last historian of Frederick, order to apply and enforce the duties! How little is said to have, astonished an American by a said of man's total depravity, and how little and poor a distinction is made between natural and moral abil.

Surveyor of Roads, but a vera weak Oliver! a distinction is made between natural and moral ability, and how much of works by way of justification! What the sinner does by cooperation with the Holy Spirit in regeneration, while he is declared to be dead spirit in regeneration, while he is declared to be deal to all moral action, acceptable to God. Such preaching robs Christ of his due, destroys the efficacy of his stalment for the purchase of that estate, of some sufferings, his expiation is needless, and his death in \$55,000, begged from the people of the United vain. The song in heaven must be, instead of 'Grace, grace unto it,' Half to God and half to us.

Yours, &c.,

States, and who is in the expectation of receiving \$150,000, is still so poor that he advertises five negro women and girls and two boys for hire, appli-Yours, &c.,

We publish the above by request, although its doctrinal points would seem to make it more appropriate for the columns of an avowedly orthodox religous journal than our own; but the theological student to whom it was addressed, acknowledges with feelings of mortification that he has not been able to procure its insertion in any such journal !- [Ed. Lib.

### CRIMINAL PAPERS-No. II. BY CHARLES SPEAR.

THE GALLOWS. In my last, I alluded to the case of Jones, now under sentence of death in Springfield, and stated that the Governor and Council could not decide whether the culprit was sane enough to be hung. A similar case once occurred in South Carolina, with regard to visit to Mecca, and kiss the holy stone. They are the sanity of a man, in order to render him a fit sub-beginning to inquire whether Washington may not be better honored by learning and imitating his virject for the gallows. It was finally decided, on the morning appointed for the execution, that the man was too sick to be hung! In the same communication from Charles Sumner for my Prisoner's Friend, he recommended that chloroform be administered famous events in our history have occurred, by to the criminal; and, surely, if the simple object be suitable monuments, but we have little sympathy to get the criminal out of the world, the easiest and with the sentiment that calls for the purchase o gentlest method should be employed. There is, too,

admirably in the play of 'Measure for Measure' :-Abhorson. Is the axe upon the block, sirrah?

Clouen. Very ready, sir. Barnardine. How now, Abhorson? What's the Abhor. Truly, sir, I would desire you to clap into news with you?

your prayers; for, look you, the warrant's come.

Barnar. You rogue, I have been drinking all night; I am not fitted for it.

Clo. O, the better, sir; for he that drinks all night, and is hanged betimes in the morning, may sleep the sounder all the next day. sleep the sounder all the next day."

The clown talks with the condemned, and says-Your friends, sir; the hangman: you must be so-

Really, what a farce is this whole matter of hanging! What a disgrace to humanity! The Com- him the words of the witty poetmonwealth had better extricate itself from the whole dilemma by an entire abolition of the law. Already, Louisiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Rhode Island, Louisiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Rhode Island, Washington before his mirror eighty-seven time, have wiped from their statutes this odious law. I before ever delivering it in public. Every intonation, trust that another session of our Legislature will not every gesture, every pause and period, are the repass, without seeing this truly Christian work accompass, without seeing this truly Christian work accom- sult of plished.

Take away the gibbet, towering overhead, Terror is not wanting, give us love instead!
Scatter forth these thousands—what came they to see
God of sacred mercy! can such horrors oe?
Making murder holy with the light of day,
Mocking earth's Creator by the foul display.
Ye have raised the gibbet—O, for him who bled,
Dash the fabric down, and raise the Cross instead!

Within a few days, and since Mr. Spear's article was written, the Governor and Council have commuted the sentence of Jones to imprisonment for life, tion of an angel, and the bloodless constitution in close confinement.—[Ed. Lib.]

Mr. Everett himself.—Boston Olive Branch. in close confinement.-[Ed. Lib.

THE MOUNT VERNON PURCHASE. [Boston correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard.]

A happy New Year to you and to all your readers LETTER FROM A LAYMAN

Over Eighty Years of Age, to a Student in a N.

E. Theological Seminary.

And, especially, to all your subscribers! For, as Lord Byron well distinguisheth, a purchaser is 'still gentler' than a reader, however gentle. I hope you have a better day, at least better walking, than we MR. EDITOR:

It does one good to come in contact with a very than us. If the walking be no better with you than the writer of the letter from which the following are extracts, I send them to you for publication.

P——, Vt., Jan., 1859.

'THE BUYER AND SELLER.'

DEAR SIR:

'He that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hands, he shall surely be put to death.'

God has made man, and made him for himself. To in a very painful sense of the word. I think it case in which a forewarned sufferer would be perfectly justified in providing himself with a good supply of counterfeit money to meet such a humbugious demand. I never thought before of the legitimate uses of bogus bills—as every thing is said to have some proper use—but now I see that they are the preordained currency in which such demands in the behalf of the Mount Vernon slavethat any of the fair Knickerbockers can be so beside themselves, so bereft of reason and self-respect, as to fall into the trap laid for them by the Misanthropist and Misogynist from whom this truly fiendish sug-gestion proceeded. the value of the fifty acres he proposes to sell them, but I cannot think that his style of eulogy is the one

he would have made a greater hero of him by exaltmankind, and then showing he was head and shoulders above them. Not writing bad poetry like Frederick, not getting drunk like Peter, and not peculating like Marlborough, are excellent negative virtues, but what though? Even Mr. Everett, I think, is not guilty of the absurdity of comparing Washington with Frederick or Marlborough as to gance of excessive laudation. Indeed, the tendency them. And the result will necessarily be the strikforced labor of slaves. Posterity will make all due

THE MOUNT VERNON ESTATE.

Mr. John A. Washington, the proprietor of cation to be made at Mount Vernon, ' where the

negroes can be seen and examined.'

If it had been made a condition of the sale, that he should emancipate the negroes who have supported him in idleness all his life, and make a comfortable provision for the remainder of their existence out of the \$200,000, we don't know as we should have had so much objection to this Mount Vernon scheme. We think the collection of money for it is beginning to be pretty up-hill work, and we doubt whether if Mr. Everett lives to the age of that famous negro who was once a body slave of Washington, and who dies every year or two, he will see the successful consummation of his Quixotic enterprise. The people are getting tired of it. The papers are getting tired of it. Everybody is beginning to ask what good is to be accomplished by reviving the superstitious sentiment of reverence for particulor lo-cations which belongs to past ages—the same which leads the devout Catholic to visit the holy places at Jerusalem, or the devout Mohammedan to make a tues, than by cutting canes from his estate, or by gaping at his tomb. We Americans and Protestants are no believers in the efficacy of relics and shrines. We are willing to mark the spots where

Mount Vernon. We are inclined to think, therefore, that the some very ancient authority for giving an anodyne to Mount Vernon crusade has reached its climax, and eriminals. It was practised among the Jews, and that, with the \$50,000 he has already received, eked had the sanction of the women of Jerusalem, as seen in the account of the crucifixion.

The great poet has hit off this whole matter most admirably in the play of t Measure for Measure:

The great poet has hit off this whole matter most miserly existence on the estate of his ancestor, whose name he disgraces, and to leave the same encumber-ed, or unencumbered, as the case may be, to his heirs .- New Bedford Republican Standard.

# EDWARD EVERETT.

Mr. Everett is a man of fine talent and extreme culture. But he is not a man of genius; he is not a statesman; nor even an orator, in the first sense of the word. He is not a man of the present, but a man of the past. He takes kindly to the company of Horace and Homer, but he is out of place among the great men and the great questions of to-day His back is turned towards the future, his face to good sir, to rise and be put to death. . . . Pray, wards the sunset of the old classic age. He lives in Master Bernardine, awake till you are executed, and memory, not imagination or aspiration. He is a smooth writer, and a graceful gesticulator: therein consists his merit as an orator. Although by some he is accused of having no heart, others apply to

"He has a heart, and gets his speeches by it." It has been said that he rehearsed his oration on

is more like a cold, pale, classic ghost, returning to dwell among us. If there is blood in him, it is certainly not very warm. You look in vain for any generous, impulsive heart, in his deeds or words. All is chisseled in marble. What is he doing for Washington, but turning him into a stony statue of a god? If we are to believe this timid conservative, we shall no longer look upon our great national hero as a robust man, of naturally violent passions, subdued by his masterly will, although sometimes bursting forth in volcanic fire; but as an impossible being, at once great and faultless, with the disposi-

MR. GIBBONS ON BANKING.

THE LIBERATOR.

The Christian Examiner, for January, makes the following notice of the capital work by J. S. Ginnows, Esq., entitled 'The Banks of New York, their Dealers, the Clearing-house, and the Panic of 1857, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York :-

He is a very bold man or a very foolish man who reads an uncertified book on banking, for it seems reads an uncertified book on banking, for it seems to be one of the mysteries of that mysterious servant, money, that nobody knows anything about it. Nobody can tell, for instance, or even make a respectable guess, as to the amount of gold and silver now in circulation in the world;—a fact which must certainly be very near the centre of all financial speculations. The books on banking, indeed, are almost all written by some person who is looking through a very small key hole, and, like all such observers, wants to persuade us that the world he looks upon is the whole world. This is the reason why cautious readers of good sense shun these books. why cautious readers of good sense shun these books, as we have said. But whenever any man, on any subject, will tell the exact truth, as to what he has seen and done, and will be good enough to tell it without any of his own speculations, the world is a direct gainer by so much treasure fished out of the mud, and placed on the rocks so high that no one need dive for it again. It is our pleasant duty to say that Mr. Gibbons has done this very thing. We have been bold enough to read his book, and we must report to more prudent or timid persons that it is a book of facts of the most curious character, such as nobody has written down before; and 'that such as nobody has written down perore; and that it keeps very thoroughly clear from the slimy, watery, dogmatic guessing, which have given char-nater to most of the books on banking. In a word, we certify this check. Here is told, in very drawe certify this check. Here is told, in tely dis-matic style, the actual story of what these bank people do, every day of their lives. There are even excellent little sketches of the way they look when they are doing it. So completely is the detail wrought out, that young men entering on the bus-iness of banking will here get the best hints they can find in print as to some of the nicer details of the business they have to learn. And the whole community of readers, while they will run through the book with the same sort of interest with which they would look through the ledger of Sinbad the Sailor, or the day-book of the Slave of the Ring, will pick up a good many practical hints as to their own methods of the present of the sail of the own methods of transacting business, which will b valuable to them, and to the banks too.

to show that the banker and his customer meet on clean birds '? And this is a Christian nation! equal terms, that the bank is not a superior power, and that both dealers and officers need to be reminded of this. We conceive that the book will be of great value ir teaching this lesson to both parties. We doubt if master-bankers generally understand that that uppopularity, which they must know hangs over their institutions, springs, in large measure, from the impertinence of the boy-clerks whom they have to employ in subordinate positions. All large corperations suffer in the same way. The more insignificant the duty of some barrow-man at a railroad freight-station, the more apt is he to assume what he thinks the airs of the proprietor of millions. Now, to the public, the railroad is represented by its humblest porter on as many occasions as it is by its accomplished president;—and the bank, by its humblest runner, as often as by its careful cashier. The impertinence or lordliness the one rankles as long as that of the other; and, when the monent for retaliation comes, is visited, however unjustly, by a summary vengeance. Mr. Gibbons has tone a great deal, in this very entertaining volume, to ameliorate such relations, often and foolishly tostile, between the bank officers and the community of their patrons.

There is included in the volume a very careful

and clear account of that wonderful agency, the New York Clearing House, compared with whose transactions Sinbad's and Aladdin's are child's play It will be entire novelty to most readers. It is quite evident, that, in this agency, we have an entirely new feature in the finance of this country, whose power, perfectly legitimate and simple, we are but beginning to comprehend. The author, with great good sense, traces to some misconceptions of its regular and ineritable daily processes that vertigo, or paralysis, or stroke of sudden lunacy, which over-whelmed his colleagues, the New York bankers, a year ago last October, under which they overwhelmed for a year the regular and irregular commerce of That delusion will never be explained, probably; but in such suggestions as are here, have some hint of its origin, and some slight hope that it will not quite so easily return.

The fresh narrative style of the best part of this

book is so tiking, that we excuse the carelessness of language which makes some of the speculative pas-sages a little unintelligible.

CHARACTERISTIC FUSTIAN.

Prof. Brittan, in giving an account, in The Spiritual Age, of his visit to Central New York, says :-

Genesee county, N. Y., and the neigh of Byron Centre, I met with several excellent friends, him prominent before the people. and became somewhat enlightened respecting the celebrities in that region. Among the latter, I must briefly notice one whose claims to public attention have never escaped his own remarkable powers of observation. Reference is had to Rev. Dr. Cox, who presides over the Female Institution, at present mown and distinguished as the Ingham University.' The Doctor is a pompous and clumsy angler among the streams of popular favor, and he is apt to lose his halance and pitch into the tide whenever he feels a nibble. He takes special pains to inform that when he went to England, he had the distinguished honor of being presented at Court, and that it became necessary for him to procure a Conrt costume before he could be admitted to the Royal Presence. He then proceeded to his instructive application, by telling them that in like manner it would be necessary for every one of them to be provided with a suitable dress before they could hope to appear in the courtly throngs that surround the Divine Majesty.

The distinguishing characteristics of Dr. Cox appears in his resulting style which is illustrated in the

vine Majesty.

The distinguishing characteristics of Dr. Cox ap-

and nominally classic village of Attica, in the Spring got into desc steers? Jes look at Darb, now, a pul-of 1835. In April, 1837, it was established in Le lin' again Buck, and tryin' to twis' his tail round Roy, in its present tasteful and ornate location on the toder way! Do b'leve in my soul dem steers knows bank of the river; and on the orient side, where residences, gardens, serenity, and the immediate beauty of Trigon Park in front imports a staid and tranquit and business of the place being sited in the western section.

Whether such a place year of the place being sited in the western section. . . Whether such a plenary crea-

imperial nation, for the nurture and accomplishment of our daughters, we stay not here to inquire.

It is quite possible that some of the younger pupils in the Ingham University may mistake the above for a specimen of fine writing; but we never even imagined that the Reverend head of a professedly literary institution, who, in the name of his country, had been permitted to appear among intellectual people at a foreign court, would ever indulge to the possible of the possible that some of the younger pudate! I thought somethin' must be de matter; I'll fix you now, me boys—you see ef I don't.

Pretty son he was off his seat, and had them disengaged from the cart, but without removing the yoke. 'Gee up dar, Buck! I'll drive you round to de oder side, and den we'll see what you gwine to do wid your tantrums when de boss's looking at me from the cart.' in such senseless grandiloquence, and amuse himself if om the fence yander! with such tawdry descriptions at home. The Lord Chancellor's American guest moves in the literary after arranging them head foremost in propria forma. exhibits the turkey's tail in his cap. It is well that the author of the extract did not stop to inquire whether 'our imperial nation' has another similar institution. There is scarcely room for two such to flourish on the same continent; and if there were, it would be difficult to find another man uniting was no better this time than before. He drove

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

of Divinity in a batch. If our Divinity is not at its last gasp, it is certainly no fault of the colleges.

I know something about the way these degrees are conferred, of which you may take the following a conferred of which you may take the following as a conferred of the colleges.

examples. A college is raising the wind by impor-tunate mendicancy. The Rev. A. is pastor of a congregation with half a dozen rich men in it. The Rev. A. has printed a Thanksgiving Sermon, and knows as much Theology as he imbibed in listening six months to the prolections of the Doze. six months to the prelections of Dr. Dozy. So, in consideration of his minent attainments in Divine cience, the Rev. A. is made a Doctor of Divinity,

science, the Rev. A is made a Doctor of Divinity, and forthwith sets to work helping to squeeze the said half dozen sponges for the college's good.

The Rev. B. pastor of the church in Leatherhead, is somewhat shaky in his position. Sundry uneasy brethren desire a change. So very intelligent a congregation as Leatherhead's requires a minister of higher distinction, Friends of the Rev. B. pull certain wires; the Trustees of Gingerpop University become impressed with his merits, and he is duly authenticated a Doctor of Divinity. The Leatherhead brethren either find his sermons greatly imhead brethren either find his sermons greatly im-proved, or some other congregation covets the Rev. Doctor for pastor, and give him a loud call, which,

after much deliberation and prayer, he accepts.

The Rev C. as a pis aller, is chosen President of Log College, near the head waters of Missouri River. To match his honors with his fortunes, Clodhopper College makes him a Doctor.

The Rev. D. is local agent of the—

Said Society holds its annual meeting one year in the Rev. E's parish, and makes the Rev. E. one of its Rev. E's parish, and makes the Rev. E. one of the corporate members. The Rev. E. is also one of the Trustees of Clodhopper University aforesaid. To return the compliment, the Rev. E. at the next anniversary of Clodhopper, procures the Rev. D. to be made Doctor of Divinity.

Here are four clerical noodles made Doctors of Di

vinity, each of whom fats on the honor, and takes care never to miss a chance of having his name in print, with D. D. after it. These are representative cases. Nine in ten of the paltry degrees conferred by our small colleges are for value received, or to be received, or by virtue of strenuous petitioning or sagacious log-rolling.

### 'A CAGE OF UNCLEAN BIRDS.' The New York Herald (which, in this case, has n

motive for exaggeration) gives the following description of Congress. What has the nation, or the cause The writer says, in his Preface, that he is anxious of bleeding liberty, to hope from such 'a cage of un

The spectacle that is presented in our Congressiona essions is one that stinks in the nostrils of the whole country. Time is frittered away with an incessan wrangling that is disgraceful to a deliberative as-sembly. Language that would be expected from only the lowest lips of society is continually heard upon its floor. Scoundrel and liar are among the frequent epithets applied by members to each other; and when their lungs tire with vituperative repetition, a fisticuff fight in the aisles and open space be fore the Speaker's chair is brought in as a relief Out of doors, the scene is no better. Canes are broken over each other's heads, brickbats are thrown, and pistols are not unfrequently resorted to. These are the day-time occupations of the mem bers. If we would follow them into their nightly haunts, scenes still more disgusting would meet out view. The riot and filth of the roaring debauch would be the most venial, and from that through every act of unbridled license, ending in the gan bling house or brothel. Their course of life would disgrace the occupants of our penitentiary, while those of our New York penitentiary at least have the merit of earning their living by their labor, which is more than can be said of the members of Congress.

In this disgraceful picture no distinction of par ties can be made. All are alike in the glackguard-ism, corruption and ruscality. It is not the discus-sion of the public business that gives rise to these scenes, but it is the constant quarrelling, intriguing, cheating and lying that are carried on for private and political purposes. Every man has his blustering and shoulder-hitting partisans at home to reward, or defend his own views of personal advancement; his particular political clique to advance, and some ambitious aspirant for the Presidency to help force ambitious aspirant for the Presidency to help force upon his party. With some, the motive is power; with others, money; with others, again, fear of exposure; while not a few are only obeying their own vile instincts. In this way the power of the country is weakened, the revenue squandered by millions the government discussed and the years. lions, the government disgraced, and the people plundered. The President may do his duty, but insustained as he is by Congress, he can do nothing. He has not the power to act; and we have already seen, even in the last sesion, how impossible it is to get Congress to do anything effective. The request for power in the cases of our Central American and Paraguayan difficulties was first refused, and the last only granted at the last moment. In fact, every man, instead of being actuated by a sincere desire to advance the interests of the coun-On the eccasion of my recent visit to Le Roy, try, seems to be under a constant fear that somebody et a chance to do something that will make

OBLIGED TO BE RIGHT. As good a colored story as we have had for many a month comes from an Augustan correspondent in

Simon had long aspired to the easy and dignified office of carter or ox driver. Often had he looked with envious eye upon the favored Jef, as scated upon the pole of his cart he drove whistling along, the impersonation, in Simon's view, of the tru the people, wherever he may be called to speak, that he has been to Europe—the second time—and that he was introduced to the Lord Chancellor. On one occasion, when about to commence a prayer meeting, it is said that he prefaced his opening petition by assuring the poor sinners who listened to him, that when he went to Fugland, he had the distinguished by the condendation of the true of t

pear in his peculiar style, which is illustrated in the following extract from one of his annual reports.

Speaking of the University at Le Roy, he says:

It was first begun in the vicinal, and beautiful, better. Why, 'pon the face of the yeath, what's continuous and scientific jerks at the line, and artistic flourishes of the whip, resulted no better. Why, 'pon the face of the yeath, what's continuous and scientific jerks at the line, and artistic flourishes of the whip, resulted no better. Why, 'pon the face of the yeath, what's

they were not accustomed, and that he must disen-

arena with such a peculiar majesty of speech and they came out exactly in statu quo. 'Lor a massy,' manner as must inevitably impress the young peo-ple from the rural districts, while he flourishes his in' about, drivin' you roun' de wrong way! 'Pears rhetorical feathers with as much grace as a native like I aint got good sense dis mornin' some how

such a rare and peculiar assemblage of powers as would be required in the supervision of 'such a second best. 'Well, now,' said he, 'dis is a purty spot o' work, aint it? Dat Jef's done somethin' to dese steers! Sho'se your born, hese done somethin to dese steers!

The oxen had by this time got turned with their heads toward the cart, and were standing at the Six: I observe by the papers that the time has come round when the colleges are inflicting the degree of Doetor of Divinity on the usual number of ministers whose heads stick up by ever so imperceptible a degree above the general brotherhood. It may be safely assumed that some forty colleges in all parts of the country will create three Doctors of Divinity apiece—one hundred and twenty Doctors. Heads toward the cart, and were standing at the end of the pole, waiting the result of their driver's meditations. Carefully reconnoitering their respective positions, he seemed to be suddenly inspired with a project which must succeed in spite of fate. The reader shall have the benefit of the train of reasoning: 'Dere dey stan's, Buck and Darb, boaf of 'em lookin' dis way'; Buck on de right han', and Divinity apiece—one hundred and twenty Doctors.

So, now, my chilluns, I reckon I'm gwine to fix you.
I'm gwine to jes' drive you up to de cart 10%, and
den I'm gwine to make you turn your heads toder
the dis way: and den you is.

den I'm gwine to make you turn your heads toder way, and your tails dis way; and den you is 'blerged to be right, whedder you will or no?'

I have always regretted that this brilliant scheme was never fully tested. It was but half executed when the boss came up, and made him take off the yoke, and change them. What the result would have been had he been left to himself, admits of dis-

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla

have been had he deen television, however, to say that cussion. It is due to Simon, however, to say that many years of profound meditation have but seried to confirm him in his original conclusion that they'd

been 'bleeged to been right .- Harper's Manan

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

ing complaints: —
Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Erup. TIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PINPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAT, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULDURETY, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIEL. LAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Investig

whole class of complaints arising from INTURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of feul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the 'natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the viting by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sors; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and slag-gish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is fool. 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 no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.
Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputs

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

During late years the public have been misle

by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Ea-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 ac curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter ad painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and chest Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intes to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has vir-tues which are irresistible by the ordinary ran of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete cradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle. PREPARED BY

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