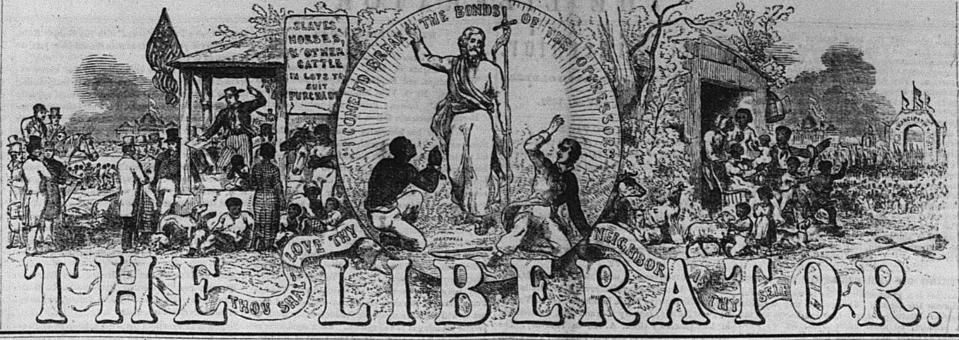
B' Fire copies will be sent to one address for TEN polities, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to refined to the Party,) to the General Agoa.

F Advertisements making less than one square ineted three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. B' The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penyivania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Sowis are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

P The following gentlemen constitute the Financa Committee, but are not responsible for any of the the of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, Ep-MEND QUINCT, SANCEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights ; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, IN PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with helli

The free States are the guardians and essent

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

for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1859.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.]

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 4.

IF There is a queer admixture of assinine stupidiy and pro-slavery malignity in the following article. From the Boston Post

THE RE-ELECTION OF HENRY WILSON. Thope, my dear sir, that we shall all strive to bine all the friends of freedom; that we shall forget each other's faults and short-comings in the past; and all labor to secure that co-operation by which alone the slave is to be emancipated, and the damination of his master broken. Let us remember that more than three millions of bondmen, groaning pader nameless woes, demand that we shall cease to egroach each other, and that we labor for their deterance. —Heary Wilson to Phillips, in 1855.

*Upon the map of North America your eyes will trace, between the tweaty-fifth and fortieth parallel as latitude, no less than fifteen States of the Republic. In those fifteen States there are over four millions of the control of the states there are over four millions of the states there are under the power of In those lifteen States there are over four millions of men held in perpetual bondage, under the power of mercless laws supported by the force of public opin-ion. 200,000,000 of dollars are drained from these unfortunate slaves. From the bended backs of the helpless bondsmen of our country have their masters gained the power, seized and the reins of government."

But my opinion is this-that the men of the North. the men of the free States—no matter to what side or parts they heretofore belonged, must now unite together has shand of brothers—(hear, hear)—that they should so chag together and swear it at the rising of the sun, and the going down thereof, that they will overthrow the dareholding oligarchy in the federal government, take possession of the reins, and save the territory of public forever for the free labor of this counur. - Henry Wilson, Oct. 1858.

It is remarkable that the same Massachusetts, which so long and constantly supported a statesman of such conservative principles relative to the should manifest the same unanimity in supporting a political agitator of such radicalism relative to the nghts that underlie the Union, and the obligations at are found in the Constitution, as Henry Wilson. The great and patriotic labors of the former tended preserve the work of the fathers; the labor of the r tends certainly to the destruction of their

Strange as it may sound, it is for this detestable work of sowing the seeds of destruction-for a reckless war on the South-that Wilson wears his honas In writing thus, we utter no misrepresentation; and to make the words good, we need go no further back than to listen to the sound of his sedition trumpet in the last political campaign-the last laaiding to secure the re-election of the kindred spirit who removed Laring because, Loring executed a law of Congress. Did not Wilson then point out the fifteen slave States on the map, and describe how, in them, over four millions of men ere held in perpetual bondage? Did he not por tray the character of the merciless laws as he had upheld by the power of public opinion? Did he ot work upon Northern audiences by urging that we hundred millions of dollars were drained from the bended backs of these bondmen? Did he not all up 'THE MEN OF THE NORTH, '- THE MEN OF THE things; or, to use his own phrase, this 'oligarchy'? And when, in allusion to some who held that the tattle had been fought and won, did not Henry Wilson proclaim that this Kansas struggle was but the laxington of the contest, and that the Bunker Hill and Tomton, and Yorktown fight had yet to come of? If there be meaning in language, there can be no other meaning put upon such words as Wilson habitually uses, than this: that he would rally the free States of the North into a war of extermination on the slaveholding States of the South; and bence, that he would continue, for purposes flatly unconsti tutional, just such a sectional party as the patriots whose toll and blood made our country, never ceased to deplore—just such a party as Jefferson and Washington feared above all things.

It is with this moral treason upon his lips that

Missichusetts has re-endorsed her Senator. It is no use, and indeed, it is a piece of self-deception, to say that a third of the voters stayed from the polls, and because no party is clean enough for them; that hence, Wilson has not been sustained. According to our polity, those who stay away from the poll sanction what is done by those who discharge their duty as freemen; and hence, it is an unquestionable tact, that Massachusetts has endorsed the course of this Senator, and clothed his voice of war on the sath, and his rank sectionalism, with whatever of duence her majority can give to it. He stands in Smale, an agitator endorsed by his own State. Is this position of rank hostility to the South to ust always here in Massachusetts? What, in the common sense, is there to gain by it? right in itself? Is it the position that the public man of Massachusetts assumed when the work of crating national rights commenced? Did Samuel the men whose names are household words, win their houses by holding up Washington and his Southern ontemporaries as an oligarehy? Why, the very segretion of such a line of conduct in patriots of teer real love of country and comprehensive states—masship, is a libel on their venerated names. They fore true to the interests and traditions of their fathers, they were loyal to the minutest tittle of the rights of their State; but these noble men never oured forth scorn, misrepresentation, foul falsenood, and ensparing abuse on the la on the lands of a Gads-

While Massachusetts thus, through her Legislatire, through a majority of her presses, alas, through come the organs of mercantile opinion in commercial bestong is cheering on a fratricidal and suicidal war the South, a core of good men and true men rein to protest against the unhallowed work. It is allege that they are working for slavery; orking to extend slavery; much less working to the even now ring out these charges are libellers of the noble and only national party. They are workatter by itself and for itself. In this they know they are with the Democratic party, for this is the comer-stone of its domestic policy. It is fidelity to this that enabled us to assume a national name; and the results of this assumption constitute an ever-living, and never-to-be-refuted argument to prove that it is patriotic, by this respect for coopular rights, to a patriotic, by this respect for coequal rights, to rown upon the policy that ministers to local passes and prejudices, and cherish the policy that proos and prejudices, and cherish the policy that pro-oses fraternal feelings between the people and the lates of this Union. This is the ground of the men States of this Union. This is the ground of the men of Massachusetts who protest against the re-election of Williams and American Inches and In Wilson, and the deplorable hallucination that

ion

J.,

he full LAND ussions Rights, con, &c. H. C. oel Tif-Miles e, Mrs. a Farn-

a brought it about.
It is gratifying to think that the national party growing larger every day. Its adherents know the supporters of a sectional party to the reprobation by deserve, and rely on the comprehensive patriotion of the majority of other States to ward from our country the terrible calamity of their success.

lost,' was celebrated at the Revere House, in Boston, last week, by a convivial entertainment on the part of of a ' high falutin' speech, Rufus Choate said-

· He did not favor a premature and unprincipled expansion of territory—though he saw and rejoiced to see that if America continued just and continued brave, and the Union lasted, how widely-to what Pacific, and what tropic seas she must spread, and how conspicuous a fame of extent was spread out be fore her. But when the annexation was made, and the line drawn, and the treaty signed, then he went for her, however ' butted and bounded,' then he kept steady to the compact of annexation-then there was aggression might come! Here you have the Websterianism of Webster.

I cannot trace this great central principle and this paster sentiment and trait which is the characteristic of his whole politics, through the last years of his life, without awakening feelings-some feelings unsuited to the time. I believe, you believe, the country and history will believe, that all he said, and all he did, he said and did out of a 'full heart sline his brightest glory. When some years have passed away, if not yet, that civil courage, that wisdom which combines, constructs and reconciles; which discerns that in the political world. political world especially, no theory and no idea may pressed to its extreme; and that common sense, od temper, good nature, and not the pedantry of logical abstraction, and the clamor of intemperate sectional partisanships, are the true guides of life: and that deemed a gloomy foolishness, refuted by our whole history, that because in this cluster of States, there are different institutions, a different type of industry, different moral estimates, they cant live together, and grow together, to a common nationality, by forbearance and reason; that an onest, just, and well-principled patriotism is a higher moral virtue than a virulent and noisy phiis the true way to serve, God and serve man-these traits and these opinions will be remembered as the oblest specimen of the genius and wisdom of Web-

ster. Better than any other passage, or any other catastrophe, these will be thought most happily to have ' concluded the great epic of his life.' you for them all to his immortal volumes; lasting as the granite of our mountains, lasting as the pil lars of our Capitol and our Constitution.

Among the letters read on the occasion were the following from Senators Hammond and Davis, two of the bitterest enemies of New England institutions, and stoutest advocates of eternal slavery :-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1858. Dear Sir: I am very grateful to you and to those

My duties here, however, so entirely engage all my time, that I must respectfully decliney our invi-

You say that in the Revolution, Massachusetts and South Carolina stood shoulder to shoulder.' It would be well for the world if they stood so now. And why do they not? To have brought about their present relations, one of them must have erred much, possibly both; another age will decide be-

tween us.

Born and bred in South Carolina, of which State my mother is a native, my father is a Massachusetts an-a college friend of Mr. Webster-and descended, I am proud to say, from your earliest Paritan immigrants-in the antagonistic positions of these two small, but noble States. I have personally much to regret—as a patriot, still more. I wish the breach could be filled up and obliterated. If we have done you a wrong, if we have been the aggressors, I think I can assure you that there is not man in South Carolina who is conscious of it : not one who would deprive Massachusetts of a single olitical right-not one who would interfere with ny of her institutions; not one who would thwart in the least any of her peculiar and legitimate interests; and could it be shown that we have done any of these things, not one but would desire to make prompt and ample reparation. If the same spirit animates the people of Massachusetts to the same extent, we may justly hope, that—the deluded falsehoods of political aspirants trampled under footour two States may yet stand ' shoulder to shoulder the pillars of a constitutional Republic, wisely and justly administered for the protection and advancement of all, without special privileges or odow-ments to any section, class or individual, but en-suring to all and each the full development of them I have the honor to be-

Most respectfully, Your ob't servant, J. H. HAMMOND. PETER HARVEY, Esq. Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 2, 1859.

Peter Harvey, Esq.: , My Dear Sir—Accept my thanks for your very kind invitation to a dinner to be given ' in commem-oration of the birthday of Daniel Webster,' and regret that circumstances will not permit me to be present, and to join with the friends of the Consti-

sions manifested to it the sentiment of allegiance. assails the barriers they erected for the protection of anti-American in his feelin rights coeval with and essential to the existence of give him credit for too much shrewdness to believe the Union; when the federal offices have been sought that he would try to revive the anti-slavery cry as an by inciting constituences to hostile aggression, and exercised, not as a trust for the common welfare, but as the means of disturbing domestic tranquillity; economy and philanthropy; and most of those in when oaths to support the Constitution have been England who lauded highest the emancipation of the taken with a mental reservation to disregard its spirit, and subvert the purposes for which it was established; surely it becomes all who are faithful to the compact of our Union, and who are resolved to that they were when in slavery. maintain and preserve it, to forget differences on questions of mere expediency, and, forming deep can raise the voice of sympathy, hope and encouraround the institutions we inherited, stand united agement to Gerrit Smith and his followers, and may around the institutions we inherited, stand united to uphold with unfaltering intent a banner on which is inscribed the conststutional union of free, equal,

and independent States.

May the vows of 'love and allegiance' which you propose to renew as a fitting tribute to the memory of the illustrious statesman whose birth you commemorate, find an echo in the heart of every patriot in our land, and tend to the revival of that fraternity which bore our fathers through the Revolution to

WEBSTER AND HIS EULOGISTS. affectionate memories and aspirations with yours, I The birthday of Daniel Webster, 'so fallen and send you my cordial greeting to the friends of the ost,' was celebrated at the Revere House, in Boston, Constitution, and ask to be enrolled among those whose mission is, by fraternity and good faith to every constitutional obligation, to ensure that, from a conclave of pro-slavery demagogues. In the course the Aristook to San Diego, from Key West to Puget's Sound, the grand arch of our political temple shall stand unshaken,

Very truly, your friend, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

TRACT MEETING IN NEW HAVEN.

A large and highly respectable meeting in behalf of the American Tract Society was held last Sunday evening in Rev. Dr. Cleveland's church, New Haven. The Sharp's Rifle elergymen declined announcing no date so small, no line so remote, that he would the meeting from their pulpits, and in one of their not plant on it the ensign all radiant that no foreign churches a popular young preacher, of the Henry churches a popular young preacher, of the Henry Ward Beecher school, was brought out, and attracted a large audience. But, as we said, it did not prevent a noble gathering in behalf of the American Tract Society. Interesting addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Eastman, one of the Secretaries, and Rev. Dr. Poor, of Newark. Also a few remarks by Rev. Dr. Cleveland, and a brief statement of the finances of the Society, by O. E. Wood, Esq. a member of the Finance Committee. From this stateyear) to the 14th of the present month, exceed those of the corresponding period last year, more than FITTEN THOUSAND DOLLARS; or say \$15,136. The donations were only \$653 less than last year to same date. From all New England, except Connecticut and Rhode Island, the donations were \$425 more than to same date last year,—of which excess, \$300 is from Massachusetts. The donations from the South and Southwestern States are considerably in advance of last year, while those from the West and Northwest (where the money pressure is still severely felt), are proportionately less. The Middle States exhibit about the same results as last year. Hart-ford and New Haven, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts to divert their donations into other channels, are quite in advance of last year. These facts are truly encouraging, and show that the powlanthropy; and that to build and keep this nation er of the Independent Order of Clergymen to damage the Society, is much less than their disposition. They have done their worst-the Society prospers in spite of them. It prospers more with their open hostility, than it did with their pretended friend-

ABOLITIONISM IN ENGLAND.

The Earl of Carlisle, better known in this country as Lord Morpoth, has picked up the now tattered and threadbare mantle formerly worn by Clarkson, Wilberforce, Brougham, and Buxton, and being at this moment out of political employment, like his colleagues of the Palmerston Government, has taken to attending 'Anti-Slavery' Society soirces in his native county, Yorkshire. At one of these philan-thropic gatherings held at Leeds, on the 28th ult. the benevolent but not over-gifted Earl delivered an whom you represent, for your polite invitation to attend your dinner in Boston on the 18th prox. in honor of Mr. Webster's birthday; and for the kind such as the Snevolent but not over-gifted Earl delivered an address, the greater portion of which referred to Slavery in the United States, and the duty of young men in Lies and elsewhere to constitute anti-slavery assurances accompanying it, in which I have full men in Liels and elsewhere to constitute anti-slavery associations, and hold anti-slavery meetings, to aid the abolitionists of the United States in achieving

the triumph of 'their immortal cause.' The young men of the Leeds Anti-Slavery Society were told by his lordship, among other things, that every information that had lately been received from the United States tended to show that a crisis was approaching, if it had not already come; ' that 'the caust of the abolitionists in the United States was making real, palpable, and daily progress; and that it entered into every election of members of

Congress, of Senators, and Governors of States. We believe that in early life, Lord Morpeth was a very indifferent poet, and wrote some exceedingly bad poems, and that more recently he has published a translation in verse of one of the books of the Old Testament, in which the 'poet's license' was pushed very far beyond its legitimate limits. It must have been this same poet's license which his lordship was abusing when he gave the young abolitionists of Leeds the information above quoted. We believe, and we think that it is the general belief in this country, that so far from abolitionism making 'real, palpable, daily progress, 'it is decidedly on the wane. re are a few men in the United States, -certainly there is no party,—mad enough to advocate openly the doctrines of the Abolitionists as understood by Lord Carlisle. There are some, who for selfish pur poses avail themselves of the anti-slavery cry to aid them in attaining power and place; but the masses of the American people, whatever their opinions as to the abstract question of slavery and free labor, are convinced that as slavery is a local institution the States wherein it exists have alone the right to determine whether it shall continue or be abolished

The fact is, we are a very practical people in this country. We are also a really philanthropic people; but we are bitterly opposed to wild theories and bogus philanthropy. With the example of Ja-maica and Hayti before our eyes; with a knowledge derived from actual observation of the practical el Acts of Abolitionism in those two islands,—namely, utter debasement of the negro population, untilled segar plantations, and deserted cotton fields—the American people cannot appreciate the 'sublime notions' of Abolitionism, of which his lordship of Carlisle discourses so fluently, and hence it is that his 'cause' has not made that real progress to which

he fancifully alluded.

The Lucian correspondent of a morning contemporary belaves that the good-natured Earl has been pushed into this anti-slavery movement by Lord Paltution in doing honor to the memory of the man merston and the Cambridge House clique of politi-who won the title of its expounder, and on all occacians, whose game it is to raise an anti-American sions manifested to it the sentiment of allegiance.

At a time when partisans avow the purpose to oblegistrate the landmarks of our fathers, and fanaticism
assails the barriers they created for the protestion of than they were when in slavery.

Lord Carlisle and the young abolitionists of Leeds strive to ' invest their utterances with new and un dreamt of responsibilities; 'they may 'pity the slave,' and renew their allegiance to 'the undying cause of freedom,' but we do not anticipate that they will get much by their motion.

Extract from a Mississippi letter :-

'Let me tell you, Abram Pryne, that with one which here during the the consummation of the independence they trans-the consummation of the independence they trans-mitted to us, and the establishment of the more per-tion Yankee north of Mason & Dixon's line; and let feet Union which their wisdom devised to bless their me further say, that if you put your foot on Southto their wisdom devised to bless their me further say, that if you put your foot on South-osterity forever.

Though deprived of the pleasure of mingling my coat of tar and feathers.

LEE H. Repres.

SELECTIONS.

A soirée in connection with the Leeds (England)
Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Victoria Hall, on Tuesday evening, 28th ult. The Mayor (Sir Peter Fairbairn) presided; and on the platform, and in other parts of the hall were the Bight How the Feel of the Presidence; it affected the election of members of Congress, of senators, of governors of States; and might, perhaps, before long, affect even the selection of the President of the Union. (Applause.) Under these circumstances, he did wish that the voice of sympathy, and hope, and encouragement, each of the hall were the Bight How the Feel of the election of members of Congress, of senators, of governors of States; and might, perhaps, before long, affect even the selection of the President of the Union. (Applause.) er parts of the hall, were the Right Hon. the Earl of to Europe and to England. (Hear, hear.) They had already been reminded by the Mayor, that indi-George's, Rev. G. W. Conder, Independent, Rev. J. P. Chown, Baptist Bradford, W. E. Forster, Esq., ing nation of France, that the claims of liberty, D. Lupton, Esq., Edward Baines, Esq. -&c., &c. - which were not treated with inviolable respect in the interior relations of that country—(hear, hear)—might also meet with but scant observance in its ex-Lord Carlisle rose to move the first resolution :-

The Noble Lord, on rising, was received with ve-bement applause, after which he proceeded to ob-serve that he had really hoped his public functions and cruisers of this country ascertaining the bona for the year 1858 had come to an end, but he felt fide character of other vessels—whether they might bound at once to surrender at discretion, when he be engaged under the lawful flag of their country, or received a summons from the Leeds Young Men's were merely piratical and slave-carrying vessels?

Anti-Slavery Society to attend there that evening. That question might, for the moment, be involved in there were various incentives to his attending that some embarrussment, which he should be sorry by meeting. First, there was the locality—the place in which they were assembled—the town of Leeds— which had witnessed and won many an uphill fight but he must say that some of the abolitionists of the in the good cause of human progress. (Applause.) United States themselves in greaking of this question. within had whenessed and won many an upanh aget of the must say that some of the adoltations of the in the good cause of human progress. (Applause.) United States themselves in speaking of this question Next, there were those of whom the Society was last year, and of the part this country had taken, composed, the young men of Leeds. He could not help remembering that the first time he ever address-for the efficient part which Great Britain had always help remembering that the first time he ever addressed any large assembly of his countrymen was in
Leeds, in the Colored Cloth Hall, and that in the
first moments of shyness and nervousness, he was
cheered by some one crying out from the crowd,
Good lad. (Laughter and applause.) Now, he
stood before them a grey-headed man, and he felt
that it was on the young men of Leeds they must
mainly rely for ardor of feeling and vigor of will, in
the prosecution of any great object. Above all was
the incentive arising from the purpose for which the
society was constituted. It was an Anti-Slavery
mankind at large, that, in all the essential questions society was constituted. It was an Anti-Slavery mankind at large, that, in all the essential questions Society, and this he firmly and potently believed to be the most important, the most elevating, and the holiest of causes which could enlist the feelings, the convictions, or the conscience of mankind. (Applauss.) In accordance with that view, he had been asked to move the following resolution:—

The meaning town Faritament, the nation, and society, and that large, that, in all the essential questions relating to slavery or the slave trade, they would be true to themselves and true to the great part which their fathers played in this immortal cause. (Applauss.) In accordance with that view, he had been asked to move the following resolution:—

the meaning town Faritament, the nation, and society, and this properties.

That freedom being the gift of God, it is the inalienable right of every man; that to deprive a man of this right is contrary to all laws, human or Divine; and that therefore we regard slavery as an unmitigated with the laws of sound, which he believed Mr. Babbage had most impressively mentioned in one of his works, namely, that all sound winding fractively instigated in the laws of God, or recognizes the time of the condemnation of every human being who respects the laws of God, or recognizes the time of the condemnation of the world of waters, amongst those where this cause was still only militant, and had not yet become triumphant. (Applause.) There was a sublime notion connected with the laws of sound, which he believed Mr. Babbage had most impressively mentioned in one of his works, namely, that all sound winders are constant. principle of natural justice or the equal rights of man. whatever, even the lightest word which escaped their In those days of his early canvas to which he had the undulations of the air, or whatever medium it

In those days of his early canvas to which he had alluded, animated by the recollection that he was aspiring to fill the start which had been long occupied by William Wilberforce—(applause)—animated by the actual presence and colleagueship of Henry Brougham, who was devoting his great talents (probably then at their highest pitch of excellence) mainly to this great cause—thus animated and encouraged, he called upon the men of Yorkshire by voice and vote to hasten the day when, in their own colonial possessions, the slave should kneel down and thank Heaven for its best blessing, and spring again from the ground syithout a chain and without a master. (Applause.) Well, in a short time afterwards, (the late Mr. Cobbett saying that it was principally in consequence of the fuss made about it principally in consequence of the fuss made about it by the cracked-skull county of York)—(laughter)—
so far as British agency and British participation in this accursed property were concerned, slavery rething accurate the standard of independence, or, to present the reverse of the picture, to the rice swamp, the sugar plantation, and the slave mart, where the slave still toiled and bled, and was sold afresh,—
this accursed property were concerned, slavery received its death-blow. (Hear, hear.) Then our to that still subsisting home of slavery, the accents hands, thanks be to the Almighty goodness, our own of their sympathy with the abolitionists, their pity hands were entirely clean. Why then, it might be for the slave, their allegiance to the undying cause asked, did the young men of Leeds and of other towns feel themselves called upon to constitute Anti-Slavery Associations, and to hold anti-slavery meet-It might not be an imperative duty, but of this he was certain, it was a righteous exhibition of feeling and a graceful act of sympathy. (Applause.)
They were not there to learn how large an extent of
the country of a kindred people in the United States. of America—in how large a portion of that immense continent—slavery still prevailed; they knew it prevailed to an extent fearful to contemplate. He did for property I did not possess, I applied to the propnot affect on that account, however, to draw up any er authority for an abatement in the same. bill of indictment against the American nation; he did not presume to assert that the system was in- had so little respect for justice as to consent, much compatible either with the name of a Briton or the less to insist, that imaginary property should be faith of a Christian. Their own complicity had been too recent to make him feel himself authorised submit to official robbery of the most shameful charto be the person to make that charge, however much acter. In this, so far as the first named official is inherent truth there might be in it. He could not concerned, I was disappointed, as you well know. erase from his knowledge that it was the mother country that originally innoculated her offspring with the pest, and he felt conscious that in early life many of his own acquaintances held property in says, 'I take it that his statement is substantially man. On the other hand, he knew that there were correct.' now across the wide Atlantic a noble brotherhood, aye, and a noble sisterhood,—(applause)—who were Referring to my statement that I declined making straining every nerve; who were devoting time, op- oath or affirmation to the assessor, though giving portunity, and health; who were sacrificing station, popularity, power-nay, who were perilling limb say: and life-who had caught the mantle of our own Clarksons, Wilberforces, Broughams, and Buxtons, and who were entering upon that costly career of tion, he is one of that class of politicians who refuse to elf-devotion and self-sacrifice, to do the same work and achieve the same result. (Loud applause.)

Everything that had recently reached them from the United States tended to show that a crisis was self-devotion and self-sacrifice, to do the same work and achieve the same result. (Loud applause.)

the United States tended to show that a crisis was approaching, if it had not already come. (Hear, hear.) The leaven was fermenting, effervescing fast and hot. The struggle became every day more in-tense, more fierce, more pervading. Had not some of them read lately instances of the treatment of stock, I declined giving my reasons for refusing to slaves which transcended even the usual depths of swear, mainly because it was a matter with which blackness and horror? Had they not seen what was you, as State Auditor, had no business to intermedperhaps a sort of indication still more to be relied dle. The mere fact that I did refuse to swear, was upon, that there had been a convention of the State all upon that point which it concerned you to know. of Maryland, to decree that, after a certain period, If I was prevented by conscientious scruples, it was a matter with which blackness and horror? Had they not seen what was a matter with which blackness and horror? Had they not seen what was a matter with which blackness and horror? Had they not seen what was you, as State Auditor, had no business to intermedperhaps a sort of indication still more to be relied dle. The mere fact that I did refuse to swear, was upon that point which it concerned you to know. all free blacks were to be banished from the State? not for you to decide whether those scruples were (Hear, hear.) When he was in the United States, well or ill founded. If views of policy withheld me, seventeen years ago, he remembered being much it was not for you to judge whether I was mistaken, struck with the circumstance that whereas in this You greatly misunderstand the character of your country the great abolitionist leaders were almost office, if you suppose it confers upon you inquisito-always held in honor and spoken of with respect, rial powers. With the antecedents of those who even by those who might not feel much sympathy come before you, or with their principles or policy, with their views, in the United States he never heard whether peculiar or otherwise, you have nothing the abolitionists spoken of, except in terms of slight whatever to do. Your province is simply to inquire

and of contempt. (Hear, hear.) He imagined that this was now very greatly altered. The abolitionists if so, to redress it. Whether or no you thank me had become in the eyes of their opponents more formidable, if not more acceptable. They excited fear, am sure will be glad I have conveyed to you so dehad become in the eyes of their opponents more formidable, if not more acceptable. They excited fear, hatred, riga, but no longer contempt. (Hear, hear.) Staveholders had attacked his much-valued friend Charles Sumner—(applause)—as he sat quietly and unsuspectingly in his seat in the Senate-house of his country, and nearly took away his life, and then they presented the executioner with votive canes there is set forth a substantially correct. The facts as there in set forth a such as you cannot deny, the statement to be substantially correct. The facts as there in set forth a such as you cannot deny, the then they presented the executioner with yotive canes and commemorative eudgels. Battery, assault, multilation, and murder were indications of hostility, of alarm, and of consternation, but not of indifference and contempt. (Applause.) Depend upon it, the cause was making real, and palpable, and daily progress. (Hear, hear.) It entered now into every phase of public, social, and domestic life; the decisions of the courts of law teemed with it; it was ions of the courts of law teemed with it; it was matter of comment, either as being adverted to or as guage is incapable of being misunderstood or mis-

From the Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle.

BOLD EXTORTION.

To F. M. Wright, State Auditor, Columbus, Ohio

lieved that neither the State nor County Auditor

With the hope of having justice done, I made ap

I have your reply to Mr. Colestock before me

him all the necessary information, you proceed to

'The reason for refusing to swear he thinks it hard-

when it injuriously effects their interests. I therefore

decline to grant any relief. F. M. WRIGHT.

plication through our County Auditor to you. Mr

SALEM, Columbiana Co. Ohio, ?

January 15th, 1859.

being omitted in the teachings of the pulpit: it en tered almost into every election, the great staple of American existence; it affected the election of memor even a Democrat, I might have hoped for justice ; but being neither a Republican nor Democrat, but an opposer of both, 'therefore' there is no relief to be obtained, and 'tis a great piece of 'assurance' to

WHOLE NUMBER, 1577.

Had you possessed a little more shrewdness, you would have endeavored to conceal the motives that influenced your decision, and have at least pretended you were not satisfied with the correctness of my statements; and not have presented a reason so ab-surd, so wicked, so unjust, and so unconstitutional, that those of your Republican friends who have any conscience will be ashamed of their State Auditor, and your Democratic opponents will marvel that so incapable a man was foisted into office. Judge Taney decided that the colored man had no rights which a white man was bound to respect; Justice, and decided that a Disunionist has no rights which a Republican is bound to respect. There is, however, a degree of consolation to be found in the thought that you do not yet occupy a seat upon the bench of the Federal, or any State Court, or even fill the office of Justice of Peace.

You think that Disunionists have great assurance to ask you to do them justice—to equalize or abate taxes wrongfully laid. I believe cels manifest, even yet, some uneasiness at being skinned alive, long as they have been used to the operation; and although the legal rights of Disunionists have been so often denied, let me inform you they have not yet conclud-ed to entirely refrain from protesting against the wrongs done them, nor have they ceased to appeal for redress when there is a reasonable prospect of obtaining it; and much as I may be supposed to deprecate your displeasure, I cannot refrain from writing you this letter, although I fear you will consider it a piece of assurance almost equal to my application for the remission of unjust taxes.

It is very true that Disunionists refuse to adopt for their government, or endorse by their support, any code of laws or form of Constitution, the faithful observance of which would require them to disgrace their humanity, and trample under foot the eachings of Jesus. It is very true they refuse to become parties to a confederacy with slave-claimants, by which the slave is held in his chains. It is true they refuse to sing praises to that 'glorious Union' which has not only sacrificed the rights of the colored American bondman, but has so trampled upon the rights of the whites that men have been driven from the South for holding the sentiments of the Republican party, while the party itself has been evented from forming an electoral ticket in any outhern State. All fulsome panegyrics upon such a Union, all praises of its glory, and unbounded pro-fessions of allegiance and devotion, they leave to the Republican party, whose monopoly of them cannot

Disunionists, however, do not refuse obedience to laws which they consider just and rightcous; but they have no reverence for unjust laws, and no 'respect' for them, although they come clothed with the authority of the National Government. You, sir, I presume, hold with Governor Chase and the Republican party, that Federal laws, 'whether just This position is in accordance with your oath of office; and by swearing to support the United States Constitution, to stand by and see fugitive slaves taken from the soil, and from the protection of the people of Ohio, you possess the power, as you have given the promise to do the work of the slave holder. Embued with his spirit, you make outlaws of all who refuse to take the wicked oath; and when they ask for justice, not according to their standard, but according to the standard of Ohio law, you lecture them with official pertness about their assurance. Disunionists have never consented to your tax

laws, nor to any other of your laws, I may add, though they generally submit without much com-plaint when they are themselves alone concerned. Had they been parties to your governmental contract, there would seem to be more propriety in their keeping silence in regard to taxation, no matter what form it might as ume; but such not being the case, it would be difficult to convince any honest person of average intellect, that it was a piece of surance for them to ask that justice be done them in the apportionment of taxes. But if your position be correct, then every Old School Covenanter in Ohio, every foreigner who settles in the State, and hates slavery here as he did at home, and every Disunion abolitionist within her bounds is open to robery by the Republican party, and when any of apply for redress, the State Auditor stands ready to raise his hands, and exclaim with verdant

I shall not here speak of the claim which your party put forth on the ground of being in favor of might present a strange commentary thereon. Al-though the rate of taxation is high, I made no complaint of assessment upon actual property, but only complained of levying taxes upon that which is imaginary. You refuse me relief because I am a Disunionist, and by that decision you have as unquestionably and as dishonorably appropriated my ney, as did Gibson and Breslin the funds in the State Treasury.

I write you this letter through the columns of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, for three reasons: 1st, be-cause I wish Disunionists to know where the decision of the State Auditor has placed them; 2d, because your Republican friends will be more likely to see the letter than if sent privately, and thus have the opportunity to express dissent from your posi-tion if they feel it; and, 3d, that Democrats may now how far the State Auditor of Ohio transc n his decision the application of the principle laid down by Judge Taney of Washington.

Hoping that in time your actions may assimilate

nore closely to your name, I subscribe myself,

Yours, to rebuke, BENJ. S. JONES

From the New York Independent.

RAREY ON BLINKERS.

Taking up the New York Observer to look at the editor's remarks on President Hopkins's views of the relations of the American Board to the subject of avery, we lighted, in another column of the paper, slavery, we lighted, in another column of the paper, (whether it was a secular or religious column we cannot tell.) on an article concerning Mr. Rarey's views on blinkers. It seems a wonderful discovery that hopes can do without blinkers, or blinders, as we used to call them in New England. The discovery may possibly be extended, and it may yet be found that men as well as horses are quite as safe without blinders, and will remember the safe without blinders, and will remember the safe without blinders. be lound that men as well as horses are quite as safe without blinders, and will run quite as well, quite as intelligently! Mr. Rarey states (according to the Observer.) that the use of blinkers is rapidly disap-pearing in the United States, and predicts increased usefulness in the horse, when this folly of the nine-teenth century is abolished in London. In London, they are taking the blinkers from the

men, and patting them on the horses; in this country, they are taking them from the horses, and putting them upon the area. To go safe and be kept

is unsafe here to propose the abolition of anything.

On the subject of slavery, some of the friends of On the subject of shavery, some of the friends of the American Board think we cannot get along without blinkers. Even side views of the Gospel against slavery they think will startle the whole team from its propriety. It ought to be driven straight in the direction of a pure Gospel, without aiming at any sin in particular, without being permitted to notice any sin in particular, and under the one plain rule of giving no offence anywhere but especially at home; and therefore, in order that it may drive right in the midst of all manner of sin, and not be disturbed by

midst of all manner of sin, and not be disturbed by it, or run against it, all vision but that which is foreign, and in a straight line with the pole of the carriage, must be excluded.

The inventions to gain this purpose in more than one of our Ecclesiastical Corporations are increasing, and some of them are very ingenious, and will be patented. Some of the best of them were the result of much thought in the putting together of some sult of much thought in the putting together of some twelve or fifteen of the best and wisest heads of the country in committee, For example, the plan cut out for the Tract Society to issue tracts concerning the moral duties that grow out of the existence of slavery as an Institution, is a very fine specimen of the blinker. The point of excellence claiming the patent in this case was the exclusion of the ground idea of sin from the mental vision, of course dispensing with the use of the vexatious word sin, whether

sin per se, or merely sin prohibitum.

The methods of the Tract Society, with its books, contriving that men may drive straight through them from beginning to end, as a man of fashio them from beginning to end, as a man of manion might drive a span of horses down Broadway, with-out so much as knowing that such a sin as slavery, or the rebuke of it, ever existed, are good ingenious specimens of blinker. The covering up of the word slavery, because it is no bigger than a sixpence, is a very fine example of the blinkers. Inasmuch as very fine example of the blinkers. Inasmuch as they cannot put their blinkers on their readers, they must put them on their books; there is no alterna-Rlinkers there must be : the world would go insane without blinkers; all eyes would be dazzled without blinkers; the most objuscated steadiest old fogies would become skittish as unbroken colts without blinkers; all our conservatives would startle at their own shadows without blinkers.

Blinkers there must be; you can never tame so ciety without them; you can never subdue the caperings and prancings of free wild 'coursers,' so as to make the highways of trade safe, without them. Nothing is so safe, as when men are harnessed in the domestic institution, moving at the touch of its reins, with their vision so barricaded, that they can see nothing but what is straight before them, and are compelled to walk according to the range of their blinkers, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left.

The expunction, by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of the article forbidding the buying

and selling of human beings as sinful, but not meaning by such expunction to express any opinion in regard to slavery, was a similar ingenious specimen of the blinkers.

The scraping of the slave out of Ary Scheffer's

picture, in order to fit it for the Prayer-Book, was a very remarkable specimen of the blinker. Nothing so effectually blinks a subject as the removal of it entirely out of sight. The scraping out of the text,
Remember them that are in bonds, as bound also
with them, would be the same blinker applied to

the New Testament.

The introduction and adoption, in the General Orthodox Creed, of the article, that slavery is not sin in itself, and that only the evils growing out of it are to be reprobated, answers all the ends of every blinker yet patented. Even as an evil, regarded in this ingenious method, slavery is not malumlin se,

but only mahum prohibitum.

The treatment of slavery as sin only in the concrete, but not in the abstract, or vice versa as sir only in the abstract, but not in the concrete, will answer the same purpose. If you succeed in preventing any definition of slavery except by its evils, you prevent also the condemnation, and have got one of the best blinkers possible.

The adoption of the rule, that in all young men's associations, but especially Christian, no subject whatever shall be permitted to be discussed, concerning which there is any difference of opinion, is a wonderfully decisive and comprehensive method of the blinker. It is as good as charity soup-houses for the poor, to prevent the vexation of individual consciences with the question of their relief by em-

The putting up of a sign-board over the doors of our prayer-meetings, informing the public that no controverted subjects are permitted to be introduced the vagaries of radicalism under the pretence of grace. The removal of each black sheep, as fast as he enters, separating him from the white fold, and carrying him up stairs, is an additional security. The controversy is thus blinked, both in the abstract and the concrete, and the prayer-meeting is rendered as homogeneous and perfect a unity as a piece of concrete spar. There is also this advantage, that the black sheep is carried nearer heaven, and is above the prayers below, even if he be not the subject

Let no man imagine, however, that the blinker is a modern invention. On the centrary, it was pa-tented immediately after the fall, and perhaps the very first example of it, in Cain's hands, was, after all, the most perfect. 'For the Lord said unto Cain, Where is Abel, thy brother? And he said, I know not. Am I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER?' There is a blinker for you, 'as is a blinker'; it can scarcely be improved upon, though there may be great ingenuity in adorning and fastening it.

The re-opening of the slave trade, and its coast-

wise protection, afford a great field for the blinker. The question of the right of search is an admirable political blinker, as good as a hatchway battened down over the whole mischief. The ignoring of a down over the whole mischief. The ignoring of a bill of indictment by the Grand Jury, against the owners and navigators of slave vessels, is as good as Cain's defiance, without its apparent insolence. Nevertheless, as to all modifications of Cain's patent, there are some difficulties. As for example, 'li death, and those that are ready to be slain; if thou sayest, Behold we knew it not; doth not pondereth the heart consider it? And he that keepeth thy soul, doth he not know it? And shall not he render to every man according to his works?

The famous maxim, Our country, right or wrong go it blind! is a thorough specimen of the democratic blinker. A still more perfect example is the assertion of the inherent right of popular sovereignty to do wrong, and the plank in our judicial platform, that black men have no rights that white men are bound to respect. As good as this, and quite a comprehensive, ecclesiastically, is the fundamental plank, or principle, that nothing shall be said against sin, as sin, which does not meet the a bation of all evangelical Christians of every dewhich does not meet the appro-

nation.

The declaration that neither the Tract Society nor the American Board is an Anti-Slavery Society, is another fine specimen of the blinker. It has advan tages even over the original patent; for it blinks the whole subject of slavery in the most perfect and de cisive way. In regard to the American Board, for example, The New York Observer and The Boston Recorder announce this decision as a declaration of independence, cutting off all those thorns in the flesh that have so provoked men's patience, in the shape of pricks and goods from Anti-Slavery radicals. Just as if either the American Board or the Tract Society could have anything to do with slavery in

The recent Report of the Board on the Cheroke and Choctow Missions is a very admirable instance of the practical blinker. When you can blink a difficulty or a sin, by turning it bodily over into other hands, it is out of your jurisdiction: you can never again be twitted with it, or called upon to wash your hands of it.

effort of The New York Erangelist, and of The effort of The New York Erangelist, and of the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, to excuse the crasure of the testimony of God's Word against Slavery, that testimony which denounced it as the guilt of man-stealing, is a capital specimen of the blinker. So was the erasure itself a very curious and perfect specimen of the blinker. Ecclesiastical shall were paper many needed, nor ever more hamily and perfect specimen of the blinker. Ecclesiastical ekill was never more needed, nor ever more happily exercised, in blinking the testimony of God's Word against sin. The explanation of the expunction is not so adroit, being more cumbrous, indeed, than the whole original Assembly's blinker, which was a very composed and compact thing. The Assembly

aged of this observe that I go safe this longs

of 1816 expunged the note against slavery; and simple expunction is the briefest, safest, most executive possible example of the blinker, the least liable to entanglement or misconception, and the least open to question. The Assembly of 1836 though they could improve upon this patent, though wherever sin is to be blinked, who could improve upon silence? There is exceeding great wisdom in silence.

However, some persons will be always tinkering, and can never be persons will be always tinkering, and can never be personaded to let well alone; so the Assembly of 1836 explained that the testimony of God's Word being only in a note, the Assembly of 1794 had no business to put it in 'The Book;' consequently, its insertion was not the work of the I Chursh, assembly assembly with the letter of the I chursh, assembly as the sequently with the letter of the I chursh, as a sequently with the letter of the I chursh, as a sequently with the letter of the I church as the I church sequently, its insertion was not the work of the Church; consequently, neither was its expunction. This is an improvement, blinking the original blinking lips is wise. [Rev. George B. Chrever.]

CUSHING ON THE RIGHT OF PETITION. knowledge could have nerved him to encounter a whole army of aliens, the host of the Black Republicans of the Bay State, on so chivalrous an emprise as he undertook last week. The gallant General, we think, had no chance of crossing swords with the Mexicans when he 'drew the voluntary blade' come what may. The times both demand and enthe Mexicans when he 'drew the voluntary blade in the cause of his country ten years ago. The only opportunity he had of displaying his gallantry, that we remember, was his memorable encounter with the 'Seenoreeta' which left him lying disabled at the bottom of a ditch, like vulgar lood for powder, near Metamoras. It must be a great consolation to near Metamoras. It must be a great consolation to have the bottom of the translation of the speakers, confidently expected, are will be the bottom of the speakers of the speakers of the speakers. William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Ending the speakers of the speaker

his heroic spirit that his paralytic and decrepid old mother Newburyport has chosen him above all her sons to go forth in her behalf to fight the domestic foes to the peace of the land, and to the rightful su-premacy of its natural suzerain. Last year, our readers may remember, he did good service on the same quarrel against the same enemics, and on the same battle-ground. And, now, he has the good fight to fight over again, but against much greater odds than then. But his stomach for it seems as sharp as ever.

The salutary principle which our intrepid states-

dilapidated code of Massachusetts Legislitive customs, was not indeed original with him. But he had seen its wholesome workings in the logocracy at Washington, and, like a faithful son, he eighed to give his native State the benefits of its virtues. It was nothing less than that Golden Rule which the window of the alaysishing concentrating with the wisdom of the slaveholders, co-operating with the patriotism of the Democrats, had devised for giving the Right of Petition a name to live, while they smote it under the fifth rib, which skill may be regarded as the grand arcanum of National Statesman-Street vestry, during the late artificial revival, that ship. A quantity of those nondescript inhabitants of the land, who have no rights that white men are his tongue, or in some way break him down, empty bound to respect, in contempt of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in violation of the peace of the United States, and in violation of the peace and dignity of the same, sent in a petition to the What is this but the spirit that stored the prophets, and dignity of Massachusetts, asking it to do crucified Jesus, put to death the apostles, burnt the Dred Scott decision, whatever they may be. Gen. gated the St. Bartholomew massacre, exiled the Pil-Cushing met these miscreants at the very threshold, tion. The speaker informed him that it was received by the act of presentation, and that the only question was as to which committee it was to be reand raised the question of the reception of the peti-

devoutly as Gag Atherton or Bully Brooks. He he shall rise up no more. When shall he die, and only vindicates the right of a Legislative Body to his name perish? Which said of Jeremiah, 'Come, refuse to receive whatever it doesn't wish to receive. and let us device devices against him; come, and let involves any reciprocal right of a consideration of the thing petitioned for—a right plainly subversive of all legislative independence. Anybody may ask Congress or a State Legislature to do something he wants, but the petitionees may rightly refuse to look hated, proscribed, anathematized by it is the best eviat his request, or to give it a moment's notice or dence of fidelity to God and man, and the highest State, after it has worked so admirably for men,-not until they show themselves to be, by reathese many years in Congress assembled. The sim- son of their faith, beyond the ills that flesh is heir plicity and beauty of this view of this doctrine can- to, -can they or their echoes take up the reproach not be too much admired. It may be briefly illustrated thus: Suppose a man has put certain servants, carefully selected by himself, into a house belonging to himself, to do certain work for his own verse. No-it is not for his 'theological heresies,' or advantage, according to the servants' best discretion his 'pernicious teachings,' that your beloved minister and skill, the employer may rightfully, according to has been stricken down, but for his unwearied zeal Gen. Cushing's views, knock at the door, in a re- and devotion in the cause of mental freedom, of respectful manner, and ask his servants to do a partic-ular piece of work in a particular way. This is his Right of Petition; but, on the other hand, the servants have the correlative right to refuse to listen to vital powers. The blessings of those who are ready the request, to slam the front door in their master's to perish shall rest upon his head '-for who has been Can anything be clearer than that all the duties of and oppressed, the perishing classes of every descripthe servant and all the claims of the master are fully satisfied by this exegesis of their relative bearings? Rio Grande has shown in vindicating the constitu- lame, and a mouth-piece to the dumb. He has done tional rights of Legislatures, and in endeavoring to a mighty work for the enfranchisement of the human persuade Massachusetts to accept one of the choicest boons of national invention, and this in the face of a majority which would have made any other man

look like a fool .- New York Tribune. From the Boston Traveller.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S DEFENCE. himself, in the Independent, against certain censures of his Orthodox brethren, it will, we think, generally be admitted alike by the plain common sense earnest invocations for his speedy restoration to eader as well as the acutely critical mind, that in- health, on the part of the truly noble and good, of all genious and powerful as is the defence in many respects, it is in others inconsistent and contradictory.

One can hardly rise from a perusal of it without a One can hardly rise from a perusal of it without a suspicion that there is insincerity in some portions are learning and scholarly culture, moral heroism of it. A plain Quaker (we take him to be,) in the purpose, spotless integrity of character, active human-New Bedford Mercury, speaks as follows :-

of speaking, when a man has intelligence and power are ordered by the Lord, and he delighteth in his way. of expression enough to make himself understood. Though he fall, he shall not be utterly cast down; How is it that Mr. B, has to explain and defend depravity in his lecture, with no explanation.

Again he is down on it in his newspaper explanation, to disparage or revile him; we know him as one who nimself in two long articles? He is down on total but says:— We believe that there is not one faculty of the human soul that does not work evil, and so repeatedly, that the whole human character is sinful in so much as he is both bated and workless. before God's laws.' Would any one have imagined this from the lecture, or from the rest of the newspaper article? Or could we have expected, in one of a heaven-defying slave oligarchy; by the whole who is apparently so emancipated from old dogwho is apparently so emanded the could Theodore mas, such language as this—'Could Theodore deluded followers; by every wolf in sheep's clothing, by every low demagogue, by every enemy of human Mr. Beecher is an honest man, and a discerning progress; in so much, and more, shall he be loved, seem double-tongued is the next thing to being so; he ought to know also that the true friends of libone; and he ought to know by this time that to he ought to know also that the true triends of ho-eral Christianity are just as opposed to an equivocal position as the bigoted are. Better the bluff winds of Mr. B.'s 'blustering march of controversy' than a coquetting summer day in the midst of March. Better Mr. B.'s gruff 'watch-dog' of orthodoxy, than the same dog wagging his tail at everybody, and running hither and thither, until nobody knows where Tray belongs. A man of Mr. Beecher's pow er should leave no one in doubt or mistake, at any time, as to his real sentiments."

A FUGITIVE SLAVE IN THE WRITE HOUSE. OU Washington correspondent tells a good saying by Thaddeus Stevens, the Republican Representative elect from Mr. Buchanan's district :

A gentleman was referring, in presence of Thad. Sterens, to the possibility of Mr. Buchanan's turning against the South for the purpose of retrieving his lost fortune in Pennsylvania, and asked Mr. Stevens what he thought would be the result. Mr. Stevens replied that there would be no trouble about that, as the South could reclaim him any time under the Fugitive Slave law! The inquirer seemed perfectly satisfied.'

—N. Y. Post.

Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, JANUARY 28, 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 account

The twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Massa Instinct is a great matter. So is courage. Fal-staff knew the former. The gallant and sagacious Brigadier-Attorney-General Cushing knows the lat-DAY and FRIDAY, January 27th and 28th, commencing Indeed, he must know both, for no lesser at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday. The bers and zeal, and in the determination never to turn

his heroic spirit that his paralytic and decrepid old MUND QUINCY, PARKER PILLSBURY, Mrs. CAROLINE M. SEVERANCE, T. W. HIGGINSON, CHARLES C. BUR-LEIGH, CHARLES LENOX REMOND, STEPHEN S. and ABBY K. FOSTER, E. H. HEYWOOD, &c. &c.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLOUT, Rec. Set.

TRIBUTE TO THEODORE PARKER. The morning discourse before the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society, at Music Hall, on Sunday man wished to introduce into the old-fashioned and last, was delivered by WM. LLOTD GARRISON. At dilapidated code of Massachusetts Legislative cus-

answer to the stupid and superstitious, the ferocious Music Hall, and scatter his congregation to the winds. what it could to free them from the effects of the martyrs to ashes, imprisoned Bunyan and Fox, insti-Mary Dyer, upon Boston Common-all ostensibly for ferred to. Against this extraordinary ruling, our and a corrupt church, that had 'stelen the livery of hero appealed to the House, and that body, with the court of heaven, that they might serve the devil hearts as black as the faces of their petitioners, af-firmed the decision of the Chair by a frightful major-ity! So the benighted State of Massachusetts will have to remain a while longer deprived of the gentle He trusted in God; let him deliver him now, if he restraint of the gag.

Our readers must not for a moment suppose that will have him.' Which said of David, 'An evil disthe late legal adviser to the nation denies the Right of Petition. Far from it. He respects that right as he shall rise up no more. When shall he die, and It is not to be supposed that the Right of Petition us smite him with the tongue, and let us not give is the true doctrine of the tribute that can be paid to any one in an evil and cor Right of Petition, which is admitted on all sides to be of the highest and most sacred nature; and it is highly honorable to Gen. Cushing to volunteer to attempt to bestow its inestimable benefits on his na- preachers cease to be mortal, and to die like other

d kick him down the steps into the street. more thoughtful and compassionate towards the needy tion, than himself? In the largest and most practi-So much for the courage which the veteran of the cal sense, he has been eyes to the blind, feet to the mind, on both sides of the Atlantic, in vindicating freedom of conscience, exposing religious hypocrisy and showing what is merely 'transient' and what 'permanent' in religion. His name shall be enrolled, by a grateful and admiring posterity, high upon the list of the world's benefactors, alike in the field of Notwithstanding Mr. Beecher's able defence of humanity and the realm of thought. Wherever ity, consummate ability, and a beautiful life. Let us ' For my part, I cannot honor an ambiguous tone not despair of his recovery. 'The steps of a good man for the Lord upholdeth him with his hand.' We will

· By their fruits ye shall know them. Do me gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles ?- He that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen ? '- Which, now, of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbor unto him that fell among thieves?'

ABOU BEN ADHEM. Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!) Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace, And saw, within the moonlight in his room,— Making it-rich and like a lily in bloom,— An Angel writing in a book of gold. Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold. And to the presence in the room he said,
What writest thou? The vision raised its head, 'What writest thou?' The vision raised its head, And, in a voice made all of sweet second, Answered, 'The names of those who love the Lord!' And is mine one?' said Abou. 'Nay, not so,' Replied the Angel. Abou spoke more low, But cheerly still, and said! 'I pray thee, then, Write me as one who loves his fellow-men.' The Angel wrote, and vanished. The next night He came again, with a great wakening light, And showed the names whom love of God had blest; and to! Ben Adhem's name led all the raise. And to ! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest. I leave this congregation to make the person

marker of comments, orders as bulley adversal to cross groups is subspaced to subspaced

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS PAINE, Author of 'Common ye even so to them.' Sense, 'Rights of Man,' 'Age of Reason,' &c.

Of the tens of thousands of individuals who have been manly courage and conscientious integrity. led to attribute every thing of evil to him, and who The common charge, that he was a man of gross scribe and pharisee, and the nominal church. Unlike another. Let justice be done to his memory. those who said of him of old, We have heard his blasphemy, what need have we of further witnesses?" they have only heard of the blasphemy of Thomas Paine, through the most prejudiced sources, and dare not or will not investigate for themselves the truth or precise meaning of the allegation. Such conduct is as cowardly as it is unjust. It is the spirit of modern, not of primitive Christianity.

Of four lives that have been published of Paine, not one is now extant in the United States. The first was Prayer; The Desire to be Good; Little Mary; Harry by 'Francis Oldys,' alias George Chalmers, written in Marshall; Wishes; The Golden Rule; Let me hear London in 1792 for political purposes, in a standerous the gentle Voices; Filial Duty; Unfading Flowers; spirit, at the instigation of Lord Hawksbury. This The Dream; Evening Hymn. It will prove a very soon passed into oblivion. The second was by a po- acceptable gift-book to children. litical renegade appropriately named Cheetham, (cheat 'em.) whom Paine scorchingly rebuked for the deser- WOMAN'S RIGHTS --- A GOOD DONATION tion of his principles, and thereby incurred his deadly trade ' of all who have sought to blast the character of cause. Paine. The third life was written by an excellent | Gov. Wisner of Mich., in his late message, insist intentions, he was not the man to do the subject of his have. Horace Greeley thus speaks of it: lish readers. The present life of Paine, by G. Vale, remarks he says :-

'We are not about to write a eulogy; to enhance greater virtues or less vices."

for North America; his residence and exertions in end cannot this country during the revolutionary war; his return to Europe, and his exertions in France and England during the great French revolution and revolutionary war; and his final return and residence in the United | Carolina, it was first States till his death. He came to this country in 1774, by the advice of Dr. Franklin, who was at that time in England, and who had the sagacity to perceive his talents as a writer, and to appreciate his zeal in the cause of liberty and equal rights. As soon as he landed, he became the bold and cloquent advocate of

late as January, 1776 -None talked of independence, but a few of no weight in society; as none of the leaders would risk an object alone worth fighting for. This pamphiet effected wonders: it overcame difficulties apparently insurmountable, for it removed prejudices, generally a hopeless task: it convinced the people that the British constitution was not the best that could be, and that a government of kings, lords, and commons, to heaven? A Christian Church! Na might not be the essence of all that is excellent in gogue of Satan—a cage of unclean birds. each; but that the union might retain much that was bad in each : he satisfied the people of the disadvantages of carrying on war with a government whose authority was acknowledged : and he about it; and each seemed surprised that he note: had not had the same thoughts, so clear did the pro-The boldness of the language, indeed, slarmed those

My Dear Friend WM. Lloyd Garrison: ions; and some ludicrous scenes occurred. The people, indeed, were not prepared; they read first a declaration of independence, and he produced the

Mr. Vale pertinently adds :-

use this expression, while individuals only know the origin of it. Yet the fact of this expression being thus handed down, even in spite of the personal prejudices against the man, clearly shows the impression this well-timed pamphlet must have made on the na-

Historical truth demands the acknowledgment. that to no writer, at that eventful period, was this country so indebted for its independence as to Thomas Paine; nay, on such isolated events are mightiest consequences often dependant, it is very doubtful whether that independence would then have been attempted, had it not been for his patriotic appeals and the inspiration that pervaded his writings; yet who ever sees or hears his name honorably connected with that memorale struggle, in any celebration thereof? And why this injustice? It is because he was the And why this injustice? It is because he was the consistent and courageous advocate of religious liberty, of mental as well as political independence, of the supremacy of reason as against theological dogmatism and priestly imposture. It is because he dar-ed to read and judge the Bible as he read and judged rich reward in heaven, I remain, any other book, and to reject the popular Protestant idea of its infallibility and plenary inspiration. Had he been silent on those matters, and submissively conformed to the prevalent religious opinions of the age, he never would have been held up as a monster of iniquity, nor been forgotten as among the foremost in and throughout the revolutionary struggle. But he could not stifle his own convictions, nor play the part of a dissembler. To quote his own words:

mentally faithful to himself. Intidelity does not consist in believing or disbelieving; it consists in professing to believe what he does not believe . . . When a man has so far corrupted and prostituted the chastity of his mind as to subscribe his professional belief to fessing to believe what he does not believe . . . When a man has so far corrupted and prostituted the chastity of his mind as to subscribe his professional belief to things he does not believe, he has prepared himself for the commission of every other crime. . . I have a laways strenuously supported the right of every man to his opinion, however different that opinion might be to mine. He who denies to another this right, makes a slave of himself to his present opinion, because he precludes himself from the right of changing it. The most formidable weapon, against errors of every kind, is Reason. I have never used any other, and I trust I never shall. . . I believe in one God, and no more;

These are noble sentiments, worthy to be recorded in letters of gold, and perfectly in accordance with the interrogation of Jesus, 'Why judge ye not of yourselves what is right?'—with the spostolic injunction, and he has nursed and buried our friends and kindred. [Great emotion and general sensation.]

tion, 'Prove all things'-and with the Golden Rule, Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do

We are by no means endorsing all the views ex-With Critical and Explanatory Observations on his pressed by him in his writings, but only maintaining Writings. By G. Vale, Editor of 'The Citizen of that he has been cruelly maligned and most unjustly the World.' Boston : Printed and published at the treated, - we believe mainly, if not exclusively, on ac Boston Investigator Office, by J. P. Mendum. 1859. count of his theological non-conformity. Whatever No writer has been more venomously assailed, or may have been his error in this particular, he was no more unrelentingly aspersed, than Thomas Paine. dissembler or time-server, but ever set an example of

never mention his name except in derision or abhor- intemperate habits, has very little of truth in it; and rence, probably not fifty have ever had either the if it were wholly true, it would only show that he courage or the fairness, even if they have had the op- was at last overcome by the universal custom of the portunity, to read his writings, or learn the facts of times, in company with many eminent statesmen, his personal history. With them it has sufficed that politicians, and divines, and not as a legitimate conhe stands branded as an 'infidel' by chief priest, sequence of theological opinions on one side or

> SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATED BY MORAL AND RELIGIOUS STORIES, FOR CHILDREN. By Mrs. M. L. Willis. New York: Published by Joel Tiffany, for the use of Sabbath Schools, 1859.

This is an excellent little work, in spirit and execution, inculcating the best moral sentiments and the noblest acts. We give the table of contents with great pleasure :- The Little Peacemaker; The Child's

A donation of five thousand dollars has recently enmity. It abounded, of course, in false allegations been placed in the hands of Wendell Phillips, to be and bitter calumnies, which have been the 'stock in used, principal and interest, for the Woman's Rights

and amiable Quaker, named Rickman, 'who was to that the women of that State ought to have the same Paine what Boswell was to Johnson.' With the best right to an education at the State University, that men

parrative justice. The fourth, written by T. W. Sher- . The Normal School, of course, welcomes to its man, of London, though incorrect on some points, was halls young women as well as young men; the Unithe most reliable, but too exclusively adapted to Engthe most reliable, but too exclusively adapted to English readers. The present life of Paine, by G. Vale, lish readers. The present life of Paine, by G. Vale, is unquestionably the most authentic of the whole Wisner in his late excellent Message. I think I am series, written as it is in a calm and sober spirit, with correct in stating that the Faculty of the University evident care and candor, nothing extenuating, and setting down naught in malice. In his introductory protracted inveterately. In fact, when it is conceded that the education of youth of both sexes in the same class at a Normal School is proper and unexceptionhis virtues, or to suppress his faults or vices. Paine able, it is manifest that there is no remaining ground was a part of human nature, and partook of its imperfections; and our purpose is fairly to represent him as he was; but the greater rart of Mr. Paine's life is required to insure the inevitable result. At present as he was; but the greater rart of Mr. Paine's life the proposition of the anti-Progressives is that a Fewas public, and as such we know of no man who had the proposition of the anti-Progressives is that a Fewas public, and as such we know of no man who had male Department be added to or created in the Uni-His natural life is distinctly marked into four periods: his history in England before he embarked such a proposition is made on the side of the past, the end cannot be distant.

> SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE. At a recent meeting of the Rocky Creek Baptist Church, in South

· Resolved, That we do not oppose the existence of Slavery as we have it among us, but are willing to defend it with all the means that God has given us. It was next

' Resolved, That to bring untrained Negroes from Africa, and land them upon any portion of the soil of South Carolina, for the purpose of making slaves of American independence; though, (says Mr. Vale,) as them, meets our unqualified disapprobation, and we will oppose it with all the legal means within our power.

Whoever can reconcile the logic and morality of their popularity in supporting what appeared hope-less: yet Jefferson, Franklin, Patrick Henry, and absurdities and contradictions, however monstrous these resolutions will be competent to reconcile any others, evidently wished independence; but this could only be supported by the unanimity of the body of the defend Slavery as it exists at the South, with all to defend Slavery as it exists at the South, with all At this period of excitement, anger, and fear, Paine published his 'Common Sense;' and boldly proposed independence, as the best means to get out of the difficulties into which they had now plunged; and as rental tie, and committing every conceivable outrage upon human nature! Will water baptism, even though 'full many a fathom deep,' wash out the guilt of such a Church, or secure to its members a passport to heaven? A Christian Church! Nay, a 'syna-

AN ANNUAL REMEMBRANCE. Our old and tried friend, PHILIP SCARBOROUGH, Esq., of Brooklyn, Ct. whose authority was acknowledged. and he opened to them the resources within their power, and hinted at the possibility of getting foreign help as an independent nation. He produced, what his writings Slavery Bazaar in this city, to help the cause along. generally did produce; a change of opinion. The pamphlet was read from North to South; everybody He accompanies his gift, this year, with the following

BROOKLYN, (Conn.) Jan. 23, 1859.

who are in the habit of understanding for other peo-ple: they had no objection to it themselves, but they thought the people not yet prepared for such opin-lone, and some ludicrous scenes occurred. The one mite to carry on the great movement, and 'feed people, indeed, were not prepared: they read first from curiosity, and then became convinced. Paine the lamp' which is now burning to light up the absolutely produced the events he sought. He wanted world. God speed the day when the black man, as well as the white, shall be liberated in mind and body; when no one shall have a desire to oppress his brother man; when a universal anthem shall go up to the 'The impression which the first number of the Father of the human race, that there are 'none t Crisis' made on the public mind is evident by the very first sentence being handed down already to two generations, as a sort of watchword: 'These are the should like to be with you on the day of the 'Soiree,' TIMES THAT THY MEN'S SOULS; yet the dastardly enmity to Paine has suppressed the author. Thousands

are held so dear, and hear those elegent voices plead
are held so dear, and hear those elegent voices plead are held so dear, and hear those eloquent voices plead the cause of the oppressed of all lands; but my age, and its numerous cares, must be my apology for not being present.

Truly yours, for the oppressed," PHILIP SCARBOROUGH.

SEND IN THE PETITIONS !- Already, a large number of petitions, most respectably and numerously signed, have been sent to the Legislature, praying that body to recognize the right of every fugitive slave in this State to his freedom. There are many others yet to be forwarded. Let there be no unnecessary delay. Here is a brief but excellent letter received by our friend Francis Jackson :-

· To Mr. FRANCIS JACKSON:

Your servant in Christ, Signed,) JOSHUA HUDSON. (Signed,)

THE NORPOLK MARTYRS. Thirteen of the Philadelphia physicians and nurses who fell victims to the fever at Norfolk in 1855, in the cause of humanity, have been disinterred, and removed to Philadelphia for burial. Religious services were holden at St. Stephen's on Tuesday, at which Rev. Dr. Ducaciet, "It is necessary to the happiness of man, that he be (formerly of St. Peter's in Salem,) made a feeling and eloquent address.

is Reason. I have never used any other, and I trust I never shall. . . I believe in one God, and no more; and I hope for happiness beyond this life. I believe in the equality of man; and I believe that religious duties consist in doing justice, loving mercy, and endeavoring to make our fellow-creatures happy.' leavoring to make our fellow-creatures happy. has been sent on here with these bodies, though a

These are noble sentiments, worthy to be recorded slave, by his master, and he shall go back to Virginia

A GOOD MAN CALLED AWAY.

MY DEAR GARRISON:

I have just received a slip, cut from the Detroit Tribune of a few weeks ago, containing a notice; the death of William D. Cocrnan, late Principal the Commercial College in Detroit; a man when a has long been my privilege to count among my land valued personal friends; a friend also of freed a h manity and justice, and an carnest worker in ther manity and jurice, the mistake not, have had was acquaintance with him as a co-worker in the Ass. Slavery cause, perhaps enough to be able to best les timony with me to his sterling worth, as modest are was genuine. I hope you will agree with me the the departure of such a man from the earthly sees of his beneficent activity and varied usefulnes is a occasion for a word of tribute to his memory, in the Liberator. It is, I think, about sixteen years since first, to

tour of lecturing for Anti-Slavery, I shared his hear pitality, cordially tendered for my work's sake 'wi from that time-how long before I know not be house has been open to the laborers in that cause, wi he has been ready, whenever opportunity and ability occurred, to serve it with hand and head, and her and purse. Not agreeing with yourself or me in every question of means and measures, he was sell h hearty sympathy with us as to principles and an (and mainly as to measures too,) and was ever proto welcome and to aid us whenever we sought along ing from the people among whom he dwelt; and me and again have I been favored with substantil to kens of his lively interest in our enterprise. Duly appreciate his fidelity to its claims, and the ever man and cheerful services in which it was exhibited, w must remember how much the prosperity of sph . business as his must have depended on the farming regard of his fellow-citizens, and how unpopular among them were the cause he was promoting to those advocates of it with whom he openly coperac Without ostentation, his Anti-Slavery faith and were were also without concealment, where, if barely to be known as the friend of the unpopular right was town it, it was also to risk sharing its unpopularity. The notwithstanding this, his College was flourishing and successful, is a testimony to the respect and connected which his frank integrity and manly independence and his eminent qualifications as a teacher in his chose department, had won in a community in which is sentiments on anti-slavery-and, I may add, on other reforms-were very far from finding general fare As the Tribune says, the was in all his acts thorage. ly, conscientiously honest. This fact was specific impressed upon the mind of every one with when he came in contact.' Such a man not only must, of nonnecessity, be true to his anti-slavery conviction, h could be, without losing the esteem of those who be not share them. In other fields of benevolent effort, also, he later

diligently. In the words of the Tribune's obitum. tit was in the private and associate efforts male is relieve the distress of the poor, the "sick and in mion," that his character took on its brightest hor. He was a member of the Visiting Committee of the Young Men's Benevolent Society for the rast less years, and never were the often laborious dates if such a member more faithfully performed. Ilea were spent by him in tramping from one sens i want or thriftlessness or vice to another, and listeners to the various tales of need or wo, and hours more we consumed in devising means to alleviate distract providing labor and other means. And all the wa done while the claims of his business pressed me him unremittingly. For nearly or quite two years! was in the habit of visiting that very uninviting at well-nigh deserted field of religious effort-the jal Regularly every Sunday he was to be found distrinting tracts among prisoners, and counselling them a to their course. In these and in other ways he wa constantly engaged in doing good, literally keepig his left hand's work a secret from the right hand. are persuaded that there will be not a few to rise w and call him blessed in the great and final day." Liberal in his own religious views, and charitals toward the differing creeds of others, he sought to make his profession of religion not so much in west and ritual forms as in life; with what success, the istimony given above will partly show.

I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of addiscin an extract from the letter in which I received the in cut from the Tribune. It is from one who has keen our departed friend longer and more intimately tim.

· I have known Mr. Cochran more than twenty mo. and can truly say, a man of like worth I have to known. Could I feel assured that my life had a pressed any soul as his has mine, in that deep spet faith in the possibility of human excellence, land at its close bless God with fervent rapture in mot-

I will but add an expression of cordial sympatry with the afflicted family; the wife no way unvuly of such a husband, and no less devoted in hear mi life to the same noble objects which engaged his terest; and two fine boys of goodly premise; let a inherit-if a scanty portion of this world's godthe priceless legacy of honest pride in the menor, an incentive to noble emulation in the example, pol an enduring blessing in the still living influent of him whose departure they bewail. C. C. BURLEIGE

We had not the privilege of an intimate st quaintance with Mr. Cocuran, but we know enough of his history, spirit and character to enable us to edorse the feeling tribute which our friend Mr. leleigh has so justly paid to his memory. The deal of one so upright, so humane, so true to an enlightes. conscience, so ready to bear the cross for righteeness sake, is a serious lose in any community. Neverthe less, it is soul-strengthening to know that

'No power can die that ever wrought for Traffi reby a law of Nature it became, And lives unwithered in its sinewy youth, When he who called it forth is but a name

Thou art not idle : in thy higher sphere Thy spirit bends itself to loving tasks, And strength, to perfect what it dreamed of her. Is all the crown of glory that it asks.

Farewell! good man, good angel now! this hand Soon, like thine own, shall lose its cunning too.

Soon shall this soul; like thine, bewildered gail.

Then leap to thread the free unfathomed blut.

When that day comes, O, may this hand grow col Busy, like thine, for Freedom and the kight;
O, may this soul, like thine, be ever bold
To face dark Slavery's encroaching blight!

To his beloved and estimable wife, we profer to heartfelt sympathy .- [Ed. Lib.

WHAT THE TIMES NEED. Extract of a letter from our estremed friend, Be A. BATTLES, of Bangor :-

* The times need more carnest labor and men " reserved consecration. Slavery is growing least and more audacious; and it sometimes seems! though the public conscience is getting deller si harder. The impudence of Buchanan and Doubt is shameful, but the lukewarmness of the Repul cans is quite as much so. There is but one issue make. We must beard the lion in his detslave must be set free. If we ever meet with a success, it must be under this banner, else weshalf go down together. Trusting in God, I will hope that the victory will be with those who love the right What a calamity to Boston to lose the label Mr. Parker! How many prayers will be heated

for his recovery! May they be answered! STAMPEDE. A few nights ago, some half dem

slaves, belonging to Mrs. Barnes, Oliver Jacket and others in and about Morgantown, Va., rkn of well the underground railroad."

assessed but not be tong for gallering to missing and to horse, we also also

MRS. SCRANTUM'S HEALTH.

FRIEND GARRISON: My sympathies have been unusually moved by a consideration of the very precarious state of 'Mrs. Scrantum's health and general functions, as detailed by her so pathetically to 'Miss Verne' on the last page of the Liberator of January 7th. And as my page and pity flowed out together, I could but suspert that the poor woman was not a reader of the Liberator, for had she been, she could not have failed to have seen and read those blessed little notices and districted commendations or puffs, that are so curidistrictions of the second state of the second as well as among its notices of anti-slavery meetings and secretes, that she who runs may read, of those rations and wonderful medicaments and nostrums that will so magically and successfully cure all the ills that gas in general, and poor Mrs. Scrant um in particular, part to. Pray Mr. Garrison do send the poor old lade the Liberator, that she may thereby learn the sage virtues of the various " Pectorals, Cathartic Pila, 'Oxygenated Bitters,' Balsams,' and other pundrants, that it so frequently and ably portrays to the unwilling vision of its readers; and using thereof, the may get relief from her dyspepsia, her cough, and ponal and nervous complaints, with all her other besching ills; and healed, invigorated and rejuvenated. the old lady may become a blessing and joy to herself and the enduring Mr. Scrantum, and other friends and sympathisers. J. A. H.

RIMARKS. We accept, in good part, this witty threst, as it does not jar (J. A. H.) our feelings in the less, knowing as we do that our correspondent is one who is strongly disposed to . throw physic to the dogs, even if he die for it. In extenuation we beg leave to say, in the first place, that we do not hold ourselves reparable for what is said, by way of advertisement, in our columns, in favor of any medicine, any more than we do for the opinions and sentiments of our correspondents. In the second place, it does not follow that, because there is such a thing as quackery, every kind of medical preparation, not sanctioned by the pocheal fraternity, must be put down in that category. In the third place, we cannot accept the mere ipse out of our friend 'J. A. H.' that the medicines we advertise are mere 'humdrums'; especially when their efficacy is attested by multitudes of well known responsible and highly respectable persons, under their own signature. If he has tried them, and found them unavailing, it is competent for him to testify to that extent, and nothing beyond it. But he has not ding this; he begs the question by assuming that they must be worthless nostrums, because the market a flooded with such. In the fourth place, we can steak favorably of Ayer's ' Cherry Pectoral,' and Wistu's Balsam of Wild Cherry,' because we have tried them both personally and in our family, and derived benefit from them, and we have no doubt that thousands of others have been relieved by their use; though nothing is better established than the fact, that what will benefit one person, will not always prove equally efficacious in every other case, even in the same disesse; and therefore a universal and infallible panacea a doubtless an absurdity. Every case has its peculiar occomitants, while the general results may be very favorable. As to the 'Oxygenated Bitters,' we have never tasted them; but we know a number of gentlemen who have certified to their excellence, whose veracity we cannot question, and who would never desiznedly lend their names to sanction a worthless postrum. Finally, we are as much opposed to quackery, 'scientific' or otherwise, as 'J. A. H.', and shall never allow any preparation to be advertised in our columns which we know, or have good reason to believe, is a mere catchpenny affair.

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P. S. Our facetious correspondent recom mends us to send a copy of the Liberator to the afflicted old lady aforesaid, so that she may be apprised of the that she had not received any medical treatment, on be restored to health, if she can only be induced to try a little ' Cherry Pectoral,' &c. ?- [Ed. Lib.

SLAVERY IN MISSOURI. Sr. Louis, (Mo.) Jan. 10, 1859.

for Abolitionists. Having been made the thorough fare for Kansas emigrants, and being so nearly surrounded by free States, the spirit of freedom is considerably infused in many parts of Missouri. Let the agitation be brought here. Let freedom-loving emigrants from the East settle on this soil, and sere many years, liberty will be proclaimed to a hundred thou-

As yet, the anti-slavery feeling is very much like milk and water, and very little milk, too. The talk is merely political-there is no Humanity in it. 'The blasks are a nuisance,' they say; 'they are unprofitable; we must get rid of them; they must be sent to Africa or to Yucatan, This is Black Republican antislavery. Not many actual slaveholders will say as

St. Louis has her slave pens and slave auctions, and her papers advertise . Negroes wanted, and . Negroes for sale'; yet there are so many non-slave-owners here, that it produces a spirit of toleration, at least to 'prudent' abolitionists. The majority of the colored people here are 'free

negroes, who pay each \$10 license for the privilege of living in the city.

Yours, for the good time coming,'

LECTURES OF HENRY C. WRIGHT. BRO. GARRISON: NEWBURYFORT, Jan. 24, 1859.

Yesterday, H. C. Wright lectured to the people of this place, in the afternoon, on 'What shall I do to be saved?' -showing that if we would be saved from our sins, we must study the laws of God as written on our hearts and bodies; and, by following out those laws, we shall be saved from the wrath to come. In the evening, he spoke of the location and employment of man after death; and said the more interest he felt here in the happiness of his fellowman, the more interest would he feel after he left the body; and his spirit would hover round and utge to good deeds those he left behind. In his remarks he was very clear, and his words commended themselves to every man's conscience. He had a good audience; and while some went to hear, expect-

than those who oppose him. Some of his old Orthodax friends were pleased to see him, while others said, He hath a devil, and is mad; why hear ye him? We hope soon to have him with us again. Many more will go and hear him when he comes again. llundreds in turn are sick and tired of the 'chips and porridge of sectarian theology, and are longing

ing to see a beast with seven heads and ten horns,

they went away, in many instances, pleased with the

man, and well satisfied that he uttered more truth

he something better. Yours, in haste. R. PLUMER.

RIGHT OF ROBERT BURNS. The centennial anreary of the birthday of Robert Burns was comacrated in this city, on Tuesday evening last, by 1 - Boston Burns Club, by a banquet at the Parker House, at which speeches were made by Gov. Banks, Mayor Lincoln, Ralph Waldo Emerson, N. P. Willis, Hen, Josiah Quincy, Jr., Hon. George S. Hillard, Sidney Webster, Esq., Lord Radstock, and others: and an original poem read by James Russell Lowell, the from J. G. Whittier, and one by the Autocrat of very brilliant occasion.

LETTER FROM ANDREW T. FOSS. Nova Joe Davis Co., (Ill.) Jan. 12, 1859.

DEAR FRIEND MAY : Since I wrote you, I have held a series of meetings in Sterling, in Palmyra, in New Genesee, and in Union-Sterling, in Palmyra, in New Genesee, and in Unionville. In Sterling, our meetings were well attended, and considerable interest was manifested. The religious denominations are, throughout the West, much less interested in anti-slavery than when I was in the less interested in anti-slavery than when I was in the less interested in anti-slavery than when I was in the perhaps, be interested to hear of a new feature which less interested in anti-slavery than when I was in the country two years ago. The revival of a pro-slavery religion last winter has sadly demoralized the people. The voice of humanity is drowned in the din and clatter of the sects, contending for their creeds and forms. The Anti-Slavery cause has tested the religion of the land, and shown it to be utterly worthless, for any purpose of moral reform. A legion of devils possesses this poor world. War, Slavery, Intemperance, Avarice, Superstition—the meanest devil of them all—are rending the garments, and tearing the flesh of this demoniac world—and does the Church call upon them to come out? No! but she Church call upon them to come out? No! but she Church call upon them to come out? No! but she Church call upon them to come out? No! but she Mr. Davis wrote to Cleveland for a warrant for th fraternizes with them, and casts the sanctity of her mantle upon them; and while the spirit of Jesus wise: About 1 1-2 o'clock on Friday last, Mr. Lincoln calls upon them to come out, the Church, in the language and spirit of these demons, cries, 'Let us dealy one of the children cried out with terror, (for language and spirit of these demons, cries, 'Let us alone; what have we to do with thee?' She has taken her stand with these powers of evil, and in antagonism to the eternal principles of right and truth.

Well, let these demons and their potent ally—the

There was a knock, the door opened, Mr. Davis and Well, let these demons and their potent ally—the Church—rave and foam; their doom is fixed; the 'Your name is Lincoln?' abruptly said the official. potent voice of truth bids them come out, and the 'It is.' 'Ah! you are just the man I want; I've whole crew will have to make a speedy exodus. In got a warrant for your arrest; so come along. Sterling there are a number of good friends to our cause. Jacob Powell paid all the expenses of our meetings there, and also made a donation to the cause.

Sterling there are a number of good friends to our cause. Jacob Powell paid all the expenses of our meetings there, and also made a donation to the cause. Shall make no resistance; I shall of course go with Also Joseph and Eliza Brown are among the best you; you need not put these things upon me. Henry and Clark Powell, with the plea was of no avail. The official could not put these things upon me. their companions, are always forward and active in the opportunity for revenging the fright he had got at Wellington. So, kindly giving his captive permission to say a few words to his school, he drove off with his cient workers in the good cause. Wm. E. Lukens prisoner in chains; and that prisoner an unoffending and family-old and tried friends of the cause-are here, and always ready to give effective aid. Samuel

In Palmyra I had two good meetings. There are none in this town who adopt our motto of 'No Union were the manacles unclassed till the prisoner had with Slaveholders.' I was taken to these meetings by my good friend Henry S. Powell, some six or

Here live John and Emily De Garmo. No truer Here live John and Emily De Garmo. No truer

Presently, the prisoner made an effort to communifriends to the slave, and to the Garrisonian idea of cate with personal acquaintances in the city; but the duty and obligation to him, are to be found, or to be desired. My stay with them was very happy. Some of the Methodists were much filled with wrath as the pro slavery character of their miserable, idolized church was exposed. Their ravings, however, only added interest to the meeting by way of variety and

ings not as full as they otherwise would have been. share the official's triumph. Some of us wonder that we did not think of making some recompense for the The meetings here were holden in the Wesleyan chancl. The meetings here were holden in the Wesleyan chapel. protection he enjoyed at our hands, when his soul In criticising the other denominations, these people shivered before popular rage which his complicity showed very marked approbation of my most severe with kidnapping roused, by hastening to Professo Monroe, whether he was asked to do so or not, and denunciations of their spirit and position in relation to slavery. I asked them if they desired or expected, because I was in their house, and enjoyed their hospitality, that I should, out of courtesy to them, hospitality, that I should, out of courtesy to them, leave their sin unrebuked. There was a very decided negative to this inquiry. I then stated the fact that the found. Now, if manacles and imprisonment in a the Wesleyans fraternized freely with the Episcopal Methodists, who are notoriously a slaveholding body; and also with other pro-slavery bodies of professing Christians. I stated that this they would not do with Universalists, or with persons of known immorality. magic virtues of the various balsams, &c. advertised Even Spiritualists had been shut out of the house, therein. The suggestion is a benevolent one. He and only gained admission by a young man breaking therein. The suggestion is a benevolent one. He and only gained admission by a young man breaking ous and expensive anusements. I promise you, sir will recollect that Mrs. Scrantum told Miss Verne it open; that even the Wesleyans did not treat that the fire which this outrage has kindled in Lorain slaveholders and their apologists as they do those account of the expense. Who knows but she may yet whom they regard as hereties or immoral persons. I will do these people the justice to say, they bore these criticisms with Christian temper, and in the main did not deny their justice. One of their number said, their minister did not preach on anti-slavery he had scarcely heard him allude to it ut all. So far as I am able to observe, this sect is fast losing the anti- Wellington had a festival-a dinner, at which a num-You know this is a great State of border ruffians slavery life which brought it out of the Methodist last week. The Divine blessing was invoked by the sad slaveholders. But it is now an interesting field Episcopal Church. My way was prepared before me; and I was most hospitably entertained by L. C. Camp- gentlemen invited, but detained from attendant bell, who was formerly a Congregational minister, but samples of the spirit pervading this remarkable gathwho now, with his excellent companion, is doing very

> its excellent spirit. My last address in Unionville was before a literary Society. The gentleman who was under engagement to speak, kindly gave way, and the Society invited me the surest support of government; and never more to address them, which I was glad to do, as it gave me the opportunity of speaking to a class of persons which otherwise I could not have reached.

For a fortnight past the weather has been tolerably good, and our meetings have been very successful, but there are signs of breaking up, and I fear I am

again to be stuck in the mud. The West, in regard to money matters, is in a deplorable condition. They feel the pressure now much more than last year. Sueing, foreclosing, mortgages, ed by justice and the Constitution.

6th. The alien and sedition law of 1798 and the fugimore than last year. Sueing, forecosing, were yet,) trust deeds, going into chancery, and (worse yet,) trust deeds, going into chancery, and (worse yet,) tive slave act of 1850—Alike arbitrary, undemocratic, and unconstitutional. As did the one, so may the and unconstitutional. As did the one, so may the for this cause. There are many that would do, if it liberty and State rights, which centralizing power has were in their power. I feel quite sure that if there wantonly violated. were money in the hands of the people, I could get many subscribers for our papers. As it is, it is nearly

useless to make the attempt.

The wheat crop was to many of the farmers scorse than a failure. Many would have done better to have burnt their crop upon the ground, as it did not pay the expense of harvesting. The oat crop was nothing; and potatoes little better. I have not, for some days, enjoyed the luxury of a poor potato; and the prospect is dark enough for enjoying the pleasure of a good one. The corn crop was only middling. On this the farmer was dependent for raising money; and the result is, that corn is being pushed into market much earlier than usual. The wheat is now nearly all out of the country, and by next June the corn will nearly all have gone forward. The result will be, that prices will go up to a high figure; but the

the coming season. The reasons are two. First, the farmers are much discouraged by the uncertainty of this crop. Secondly, there is not seed wheat to be had for more than a very limited sowing. If the same of the same of the reasons are two. First, the farmers are much discouraged by the uncertainty of this crop. Secondly, there is not seed wheat to be had for more than a very limited sowing. If the same of the reasons are two. First, the farmers are much discouraged by the uncertainty of this crop. Secondly, there is not seed wheat to be had for more than a very limited sowing. If the season should prove favorable, there will be an immense corn ctop, as every body seems determined to go into this branch of farming.

If some way could be devised by which the proer, and this army of 'middle-men,' who are making splendid fortunes out of the toil of the sweating millions, could be dispensed with, it would be an incalculable blessing to the world.

But perhaps this is not in place in the report of ar anti-slavery agent; so I will forbear.

I am now with our good friends J. P. Harriman and family, formerly of Danvers, Mass. I have held one meeting with encouraging success.

Yours, truly, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent.

A slave, named Milford, was burnt to death by the Breakfast Table, &c., &c. It was, of course, a a mob, in Alabams, during the last week in December, for the murder of his master. Horrible!

THE SLAVE-RESCUE CASE IN OHIO-Arrest of the Student Lincoln in his School-Letter from Prof. Peck, of Oberlin.

From the Columbus State Journa

OBERLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1859.

least resistance to the writ which had been served. 1 ought to say that the valiant official did not get away Albertson and family are also hearty workers in the until the outraged children had launched at him

Anti-Slavery cause. Besides these, there are many young people who show hearty sympathy in the great work of human redemption.

The arest completed, Davis proceeded to lodge his prisoner in the jail of your city, which was twelve miles distant. On the way, he was several times been taken into the interior of the jail, and introduced to Marshal Lowe. Then, when Lowe had sufficiently seven miles, and brought back to his hospitable home cach night.

In New Genesce, we had a good series of meetings.

In New Genesce, we had a good series of meetings.

No truet

The Garmon No truet

thence to its destination after he should be mile away.) But, though in bonds, the captive was hon we always put on sackcloth and ashes when we acknowledge it,) from our place. As he was 'in cahoot In Unionville I spoke five times. A part of the time the weather was exceedingly cold, and the meettelling him of the plight a neighbor was in.

Not to dwell on further particulars, I may say tha the prisoner was kept with no food till the next morn at 3 o'clock, when Lowe started with him for jail are not singular treatment for a man who is on his way to be discharged on his own recognizances, and whom the attending officer had reason to suppose would be so discharged, then I am altogether mis

taken.

And I am still more mistaken if Davis and Lowe do not find, before they get through with this matter that kidnapping in Ohio and all its adjuncts are seriwill not go out till an effort has been made to teach these arbitrary and insolent officials that freemen know what their rights are.

rights are.
Respectfully, yours,
H. E. PECK.

FELON FEAST! AT OBERLIN

The thirty-seven indicted rescuers of Oberlin and ering, we give the regular toasts as published. There were also several pointed volunteer toasts and speechearnestly the better work of humanity. They take es, which in tone ring like the metal of '76. and read the Liberator, and are deeply imbued with

1st. The inalienable rights of man-Founded in Nature as constituted by God, and well recited by our Fathers in the Declaration of Independence.

2d. Good will to man—The best bond of Society; happily developed than when at the call of the weak and oppressed, it resists the tyranny of wicked rul-

3d. Loyalty to God, and loyalty to human govern ment when it is loyal to God—the Patriotism which inspired our Fathers, and which shall prompt us and our children.
4th. Personal Sacrifices-The seed of to-day which

brings the harvest of the morrow.

5th. The sovereign authority of the State, and the voice of the people—the refuge of American citizens

of the day. There are a few that will do a little for Anti-Slavery; but it is little indeed that can be had lution, which shall restore the doctrines of personal

It is not often that men under indictment for a high misdemeanor, meet and invite their friends to a dinner party. Significant, if one looks at it with open eyes, is this demonstration against the execution of the infamous fugitive slave law.

> HIGHWAYMEN AND BRAVOS. [Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.] " WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1859.

The intestine strife which is rapidly rending in pieces the Democratic party broke out with great virulence in the secret session of the Senate yesterday.

Mr. Hale was in the chair, and a discussion arose upon
the merits of some nominations to office which had
been sent in by the President. Mr. Pugh of Ohio denounced the President with great bitterness, accusing him of insincerity and insolence, and declaring that he meant to oppose and thwart him whenever and when ever he could.

Mr. Douglas spoke in the same strain, stigmatizing

farmer, whose sweat and toil have produced the crops, will not be benefitted by the rise, as the grain will be in the hands of the speculators.

There will be comparatively but little wheat sown

subdued and successful rebel, and that neither the President nor his Senatorial followers could put him If some was could be devised by which the pro-ducer and consumer could be brought nearer togeth-ducer and consumer could be brought nearer togeth-this stage of the affair, Mr. Hale, the Chairman, called the disputants to order, kindly suggesting, in his facetious way, that the harmony of the Democratic party would not be promoted by such displays of fra-

party would not be promoted by such displays of fraternal affection.

The war of words still continuing, Mr. Jefferson
Davis at length interposed, and sternly rebuked the
scolding Senators. He told them they were talking
like highwaymen and bravos —I give you his exact
language—and that their conduct was shameful, and
disgraceful to the Senate. This brought them to sheir
senses, and they subsided into silence.

This scene is said to have been the most violent and
indecense that has ever occurred in the Senate even

indecorous that has ever occurred in the Senate, even in secret session, where the proceedings are accompanied always with great freedom of manner and of language—the Senators lighting their cigars, and talking guage—the Senators lighting their cigars, and talking and discussing in the free and easy style of an afterdinner conversation.

to not savely repaired with and a property of the

DOUBLE MURDER BY A HORSE THIEF.

(From the Lawrence (Kansas) Republican, Dec. 31.1 'Information reached us this morning, of the shooting and killing, by a horse thief, of Samuel Stewart, and Reuben Palmer, of Bidorado. Both were Free State men. They were pursuing a horse thief in the Cherokee Nation, when he turned and shot and killed both. - Topcka Tribune.

We hope that the above may prove untrue. Sam we nope that the above may prove unitue. Samuel Stewart was one of the noble men who stood by the cause of Kanas in its darkest hours, and most deadly perils. He was one of the prisoners confined at Lecompton for about six months on the false charges which served as a legal basis for the arrest and imprisonment of so many of our best men. Of late he has made his home at Eldorado. He was a worthy member of the Leavenworth Constitutional Conven-tion, and, if the above account should prove true, his untimely death will be deplored by all who knew Since writing the above, we have learned further

particulars of this affair, which unfortunately leaves us but little room to doubt that Mr. Stewart has been killed. It seems that he and his companion had over-taken and arrested the horse thief, and were return-ing with him to Eldorado. They supposed they had thoroughly disarmed the villain, but it seems that he had a revolver secreted upon his person which they did not discover. While stopping at a hotel on the road, the thief asked Mr. Stewart to call the landlord and they would have some fun. Stewart, not suspecting, stepped to the door, and hardly cleared it, pecting, stepped to the door, and hardly cleared it, when the wretch drew his revolver and shot Mr. Palmer, killing him on the spot. Steward heard the report of the pistol, and immediately sprang to the door, but, as he opened it, the villain shot him also, killing him instantly. The affair has caused the greatest excitement at Eldorado, and a man called Hillebrand, supposed to be implicated in the affair somehow, has been whipped, and driven out of the country. Mr. Stewart leaves two orphan daughters to mourn his sudden and terrible death.

FALSEHOOD REFUTED.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: As a native of the Island of Jamaica. I bee to state that the assertion of a writer in Wisconsin, signing himself Ogden Barrett, and quoted by you, that he has seen negroes in that Island, whip in hand, driving their women to fetch all the coal for the apology of an exaggeration. It is pure invention American steamers there, has not even the equivocal The penalty in Jamaica for assaults on women and children is hard labor in the Penitentiary for any term not exceeding six months, on conviction before any two magistrates, not to mention the more summary application of Lynch law which assaults of so publie and aggravated a nature—savoring, as they would, of the days of slavery—would be sure to draw down on the fools who should dare to make any such demonstration as that mentioned by the veracious Mr

S. B. SLACK, late of The Jamuica Press.

PRESIDENT POLK'S SLAVES ON TRIAL-A NEGRO Insurance furnishes the following account of a novel slave trial in Tallahatchie county :-

'The case of the State against Giles and Emanuel, slaves belonging to Mrs. James K. Polk, of Nashville, was the last case of importance upon the State docket, and elicited much discussion from the bar, and feeling from the community at large. The defendants were charged with 'a conspiracy to make insurrection,' an offence under our law punishable with death. The evidence showed that the overseer, a timid man, and afraid of the negroes, was in the habit of calling upon his associates to assist him in correcting them; that upon one of such occasions, they resisted him and his friends, and apparently with concerted purpose.

Our State declares the term insurrection to mean an armed assembly of slaves or freeholders, or both, having intent to resist or subvert lawful authority. Judge Fisher, the counsel for the defendants, contended with great force that it charged no legal because the authority to be resisted or subverted must be governmental authority-that is, the power of the State itself; that the term lawful authority does not mean such authority as that of the master over his slave; and, although the law sanctions and regulates this magisterial authority, it is but an authority de-rived from a domestic relation—not the creature of the law, but existing independently of it. This view was not, however, sustained by Judge Cothran, and the case was submitted without argument to the jury, who found the defendants guilty as charged. The case being one of life and death will, doubtless, be appealed; and, as the question to be determined is on of novelty and great importance, the bar look forward with much interest to the decision of the Appellate

REVOLUTION IN HAYTI. The schooner North Wind. Capt. Higgins, from Gonaives Jan. 1st, reports that a revolution broke out in Hayti, Dec. 22d, between the Haytien Government and a party of Republicans headed by General Goffard, one of the Haytien Generals. He took the city of Gonaives, and was pro-claimed President. He entered the city with only four men. The inhabitants are joining Gen. Goffard wherever he goes. Aux Cayes, Jaemel and all the South have declared in his favor. Capt. Higgins passed St. Marks on the night of January 1st, and saw horses, wait and tend, chop wood, or work on a farm. the place in flames, on account probably of a division of opinion of the inhabitants (St. Marks is a small fortified town). Goffard was to enter that place on that day, and probably did so, but met with some opposi-tion from a party of Solouquo's adherents.

HAYTI.-In an article on the insurrection in this | The announcement of this dispensation of Provi sland, the New York Herald says the area of the dence will convey sadness to the hearts of a large cirisland, the New York Herald says afte area of the dence will convey sadness to the hearts of a large cir-island is about 29,000 square miles, one-third of which is comprised in the empire of Hayti and two-thirds in the Dominican republic. The population of Hayti is 650,000, and that of the republic of Dominica 150,000, and that of the republic of Dominica 150,000, and that of whom are of African descent, and the second of the same second of the same second of the same second of the same second of the dence will convey sadness to the hearts of a large cir-cle, to whom the deceased was endeared by a combi-nation of qualities, both of head and heart, which shone out in his beautiful and consistent daily life with rare brilliancy. remainder of the Spanish and Indian races. The capital of the republic is the city of St. Domingo, built by Bartholomew Columbus, brother of the great discoverer, in 1496. The army numbers about 12,000 he ascended the platform of man's estate. The few men, while that of Solonque is as large as 20,000; and years that he served as assistant School Teacher in he has a navy composed of four small vessels and one steamer. The climate of the island is one of the most delightful in the world, the soil rich and the sceners superb; but its productiveness has declined under the serable and corrupt rule with which it has been afflicted; the export of coffee and tobacco has faller off almost to nothing, and sugar is actually imported from the United States into a country where it once formed a rich and abundant crop.

A THREATENED CUBA MASSACRE. - The Havana correspondent of the Charleston Mercury states that the slaves, as usual at the close of the New Year holidays, took possession of the town, and there were rumors that they intended to close their jubilee by a general massacre of every white person they found on the streets. The Captain-General, however, had the city police and military paroles instructed, resulting in th arrest of some 200 of them armed with long blade and sharp pointed knives. A hardware merchant has also been arrested for selling them the weapons.

of the United States vs. S. M. Booth of Milwaukee, Wis., is now before the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington. Mr. Booth was prosecuted for rendering assistance in the escape of a fugitive slave, and the Supreme Court of Wisconsin decided that the Fugitive Slave Law was unconstitutional, and discharged brief indeed, compared with the usual allotment of the U. S. Supreme Court, and the Washington correspondent of the Tribune says:

Attorney-General Black delivered in the Supreme Court to-day an elaborate article on the famous Milwaukee Fugitive Slave case. The government wishes the United States Supreme Court to reverse the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, pronouncing the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional, and dis-Supreme Court to take cognizance of their decision that the Fugitive Slave Law is unconstitutional. Mr. Black talked of attaching the Wisconsin Judges for contempt, but said that the government would magnanimously refrain from doing so.

CAPTURE OF SLAVES ON THE AFRICAN COAST. A letter from Havana to the Savannah Republican says:

'The schooner Kate Ellen, which formerly hailed from Portland, and was partly owned by a person named Johnson, at Matanzas, at which port she fitted out some little time since, has been captured by a British cruiser on the coast of Africa, having been detected in being engaged in the African Slave Trade. The brig Rufus Soule, formerly of New Orleans, which also fitted out some time since, at Matanzas, was captured on the 11th of October list, off Caye Beney, on tured on the 11th of October last, off Cape Bengy, on the S. W. coast of Africa, by the British steam cruiser Viper. The Rufus Soule had her slave deck fitted, and was to have embarked her living cargo on the night of the day in which she was captured.

Prescribe (Mar) 4sq 16, 1899.

UNDERGROUND: They run to Abolition, color and Underground Railroads in Syracuse. They have in that city the principal depot of the Underground Road. They help keep the road in order. On the 25th and 26th inst. they were expected to come together at the house of the Rev. Mr. Loguen, colored, and help sustain him in his operations for the relief of fugitives passing through the city. Mr. Loguen 'keeps the depot.' As if some attraction were necessary to bring the people of the Salt City together, it is advertised that twenty escaped fugitives will be at Mr. L.'s on the 26th, to show the people what sort of creatures they are. Mr. Loguen has assisted between one and two hundred persons in their escape from Slavery during the past year.—Utica Observer. UNDERGROUND: They run to Abolition, color and

There was a striking spectacle afforded to the street public of Washington, near the Baltimore rail-road depot, Friday. A string of slaves, with a white man at their head, loaded pistol in hand, and another the rear armed in like manner, marched from sor private slave pen to the depot to take the cars fo Baltimore, where they were to be sold. Shame !

NEW YORK STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION.

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

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

Let the friends of impartial freedom, throughout the State, spare no efforts to render this Convention such, in character and influence, as the exigencies of the cause demand. Give, if possible, your personal presence, your friendly counsel and co-operation. Let every county in the State be represented by one or more delegates.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, PARKER PILLSBURY, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, OLIVER JOHNSON, AARON M. POWELL, and other speakers will be in attendance.

The Convention will be held in Association Hall; the opening session, on Monday evening, at half-past 7 o'clock.

The Question Settled !- Those eminent men, Dr. James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and Dr. Hughes Bennett, say that consumption can be cured. Dr. Wistar knew this when he discovered his Balsam of Wild Cherry, and experience has proved the correctness of his opinion.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON will read a Lecture on 'Culture,' on Sunday morning next, Jan. 30, at the Music Hall, before the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak as follows, In Clinton, (Lyceum lecture,) Friday, Bolton, Clinton, Saturday, Sunday,

Lancaster, Monday, "31. Leominster (Lyceum lecture,) Wednesday, Feb. 2. SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massausetts A. S. Society, will speak at

Sunday,

SPRINGPIELD .- PARKER PILISBURY, ST Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in HAMPDEN HALL, Springfield, on Sunday, Jan. 30th, afternoon and evening.

TW WANTS A SITUATION .- A widow lady

wishes to get a situation to wait on a lady, or to work as seamstress in a respectable family.

Apply at this office, or at 6 Stillman street.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE FUGITIVE.
A young able-bodied Fugitive, from the South Apply to R. F. WALLCUT, Anti-Slavery Office, 21 ornhill, or by letter to FRANCIS JACKSON.

DIED-In Salem, (Mass.) January 20th, Joseph H. PUTNAM, aged 33.

with rare brilliancy. His mental and moral characteristics gave, in early life, a promise which was abundantly realized when Boston, his native city, contributed to develop a prom inent trait in his character-a love of that order which is 'Heaven's first law.'

Two years since, he returned from a successful bus iness sojourn in Australia; and his family and friends indulged the fond hope of long basking in the sunlight of his genial society; for home and friends were to him a golden link of associations, the severing of which was indeed the pang that laded heavily the word, 'Farewell!'

Yet, in view of his approaching dissolution, h gathered inspiration from his chosen words- Fortitude and Resignation.' His soul abhorred meanness and duplicity in every

phase, in condemnation of which he was very outspoken. To the anti-slavery cause he gave an intelligent and

unwavering support, being one of those model colored Americans, whose theory is hatred of oppression, and whose practice coincides there with.

He was an obedient son, an affectionate brother, a faithful husband, a kind father, and to his friends as steadfast as truth itself. His mission on earth was Harmony Grove, and his soul revels in 'Love, Rest, and Heaven.

We have known the deceased friend, to who the above tribute is so justly paid, from his early youth up; known him to esteem and admire him fo charging Booth on a habeas corpus. No one appeared for Wisconsin, as the Supreme Court of that State does not acknowledge the right of the United States development, his brilliant promise; and it is hard to part with him at a time like this, at so early and un expected a period.

"Early hath the spoiler found thee, Brother of our love! Winter's frozen earth around thee, And its storms above !

And its storms above:
Evermore that turf lie lightly,
And, with future showers,
O'er thy slumbers fresh and brightly
Blow the summer flowers!

If the spirit ever gazes From its journeyings back;
If th' immortal ever traces O'er its mortal track ; Wilt thou not, O brother, meet us-Sometimes on our way, And, in hours of sadness, greet us, As a spirit may?

In Philadelphia, Jan. 17, Joux C. Hanson, of Tren and all because an executive training has embled

TO DVSPEPTICS

And all who suffer the tortures which the disease inflicts, in one form or another of its many phases : Cure yourselves permanently and speedily by using

The Oxygenated Bitters.

The ' Weekly Novelette,' of Sept. 18, says: Dyspepsia is one of the prevailing diseases of our country. This is owing both to climate and the almost universal habit of eating our meals too rapidly to admit of proper digestion. But, in spite of these adverse circumstances, this disease, even when it becomes chr nic, disappears rapidly by the use of the Oxygenated Bitters, which have been found to prove an infallible remedy.

From the Publisher of a weekly sirculated Magazine. MESSES. S. W. FOWLE & Co: I have taken three bottles of the Oxygenated Bitters, and have derived great benefit from their use. I have been much troubled with Dyspepsia for several years, and found nothing that afforded me any relief until I used the Bitters. I most cheerfully recommend them to all who are afflicted with this troublesome and stubborn

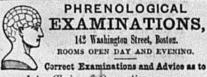
JAMES ROBINSON, of the 'Student and Schoolmaster.'

From Gen. A. C. Donge, our Minister to Spain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18. DR. GEO. B. GREEN: DEAR SIR-The Oxygenated Bitters with which you were so kind as to furnish me, have had a most salutary effect in my case. I was troubled with Dyspepsia for four years, during which time I tried many remedies, but never met with any so good as your Bitters. I am now in the enjoyment of good health, and I hope and believe that all who use the Oxygenated Bitters will find them as serviceable as I have found them.

With high respect, your ob't servant,

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Our method is original and very peculiar. We 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 never assign lessons to be committed to memory, but our pupils give their own thoughts in their own words, and go to their books as they go to the table for the food they need and crave. To a great extent we have won 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 reular, believing ou

human progress, and that others desire to aid such an Institution.

With the donation received we shall found a Juvenile Library, and we invite donations of juvenile and scientific books and periodicals, and especially of tools and specimens for a Geological Cabinet. We shall welcome pecuniary aid in any form. If ten persons would take scholarships for one year, it might double the practical value of the labors of five teachers.

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general care. We need a Matron who knows she has ove enough to soothe the troubled spirits of children, and strengthen their good resolutions.

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

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POETRY.

For the Liberator TO THE DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA. Ye daughters of America, This far-famed happy land, Ye who in pleasant circles shine,

And round the fire-side stand-Ye who are on Ambition's mount, With laurel on the brow; Ye who within the costly fane In worship meekly bow-

Ye who have graced the college halls, And won an envied name ; And walk with agile step the path That leads to wealth and fame-

Ye who beside the bed of pain Display your love and skill, And in the dangerous, dying hour Your sacred trust fulfil-

Oh, let the prayer your sisters breathe, In brutish Slavery's mart, For freedom and a happy home, Reach and enlist the heart. Oh, think while you with all most dear

Have naught to cause a sigh, The cursed law of slavery Dissevers every tie. The mother's heart, however black, Is loving as thine own ;

And lustful man, in pride and power, Heeds not the hapless moan. Then, woman, act for the oppressed, Thou hast a strength untold;

Then up, and for thy kindred speak In accents strong and bold. In God and on thy strength rely, And even in halls of State.

In no far-distant, future day, Thou shalt for truth debate. Wherever man may nobly stand, There is the station too:

Oh, then like woman may you act, Be noble, great, and true! Manchester, Jan., 1859.

MARION.

Her dark eyes were so beautiful, her face so radiant And round it fell, in clustering curls, a wealth of

Her voice was oh, so musical, her smile so very bright.

And you'd think she lived in heaven, that made her eyes so light. Revealing life so rich within you longed and prayed

God's glorious truth, that brings on earth a heaven

within the mind.

THE REFORMER. Calm, and earnest, and unshrinking, In his study, lone and still, Sat a great reformer, thinking Of the past, and promise drinking Of the future's good and ill.

Mild of mien, and strong of spirit, He had scorned deceptive arts : Fashion swaved him less than merit, And the fame he would inherit Was the love of honest hearts.

He had met the world's derision, But he yielded not to fear; For the soul-inspiring vision Of the future's bright elysian Filled his noble heart with cheer. What to him were idle praises,

At the sacrifice of right? What were Fortune's ruddy blazes, Or the throne which Triumph raises, Coming with a ban and blight?

As his inspiration bore him Through the flight of future years And a halo circled o'er him Bright as Heaven's arched bow appears.

Perfect freedom of opinion Blessed the glorious coming time; Virtue held supreme dominion, And fair Truth on airy pinion Soared in majesty sublime.

Thus comparing Past and Present With the Future's destiny, Home still made his pathway pleasant, While he sheltered king and peasant With his broad philanthropy.

And at each successive viewing Of the shifting scenes of life, He was ardently pursuing Truth and goodness, and renewing Strength to conquer in the strife.

From the Independent Democrat. TO JOHN G. WHITTIER. BY SILAS KETCHUM. Bard of the North ! we hear thy strain

Ring o'er our rugged Northern clime,

Whose ever great and noble hearts With warmth beat back responsive time. The Laborers hear, and from the field And workshop rises high thy name; For honest men rejoice to give

To well-earned worth the meed of fame. Along these valleys, hills and streams That gave the noble Indian birth, Peals the loud note to tell our race

His untold dignity and worth.

Friend of the Bondman ! as the rock Beneath the sledge's blow will give, So walls and chains, beneath thy words, Give way to let the victim live.

Friend of Humanity! from age To age shall all revere thy pen, As working out God's noblest law, Or serving God in serving men!

Measure and verse are to thy words As wings are unto eagles given ; As volume to the mountain stream, Or speed unto the bolt from heaven.

Brother, go on ! the field is large, The world is sick, and groans with pains Deceit and Crime are nursed by law, And bondmen clank appealing chains.

The day demands an Arm of Iron. A Heart of Love, a spirit strong. To build for Mercy, Truth and Right A throne upon the tomb of Wrong. Amherst, Dec. 22, 1859.

MUSIC. How soft the music of those village bells, Falling at intervals upon the ear In cadence sweet! now dying all away, Now pealing loud again and louder still, Clear and sonorous as the gale comes on. With easy force it opens all the cells Where mem'ry slept. Wherever I have heard

A kindred melody, the scene recurs, And with it all its pleasures and its pains.

The Liberator.

Our community is passing through a most healthy excitement. The self-styled Evangelical sects, with efforts to prove the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures. This absurd and injurious claim has been met ing warm in theological circles.

Of course, the platform, ruled by ministerial authority, has been foreclosed against all honest liberals. his compositions. Our work of investigation has been outside, and proved effectual. Last Sunday evening, at the request of its flight, and for one hour and a half the lecturer, by time. close logic and acumen, instructed us in the true merits of the Bible.

I am happy to say that a synopsis of this lecture is will make it a pamphlet of great value.

Next Sunday evening, Parker Pillsbury is to give us his lecture on the French Revolution. The object of this is to meet the current clerical argument, that the Revolution in question was the sole result of infidelity. We hail the present agitation with joy, believing that right and humanity have much to gain. · Thrice is he armed

'Thrice is he armed Who hath his quarrel just.' G. W. S. Milford, Jan. 17, 1859.

We are obliged to an unknown correspondent, MULATICO, for translating the following sketch of the life of a black man of great musical genius, which has recently appeared in a Paris journal. It will be read with interest and pleasure.

> Translated for the Liberator. CLAUDE BRINDIS DE SALAS.

It is impossible to observe without admiration of the fact, that those men who have realized great his assistance! What wonderful courage! What things on the stage of life, and have surpassed their new law will be enacted against prison-keepers when contemporaries, have all been-or, at least, the greater they murder the inmates is very uncertain. We see part of them-of obscure origin. It were useless to that when the matter of killing the poor negro constop to cite examples in support of a matter so well vict in Auburn, by showering to death, was brought known, and to enumerate them in this short article up, it was decided that this horrid act was an error would be to annoy the reader unnecessarily. It is in of judgment! Wonderful! I suppose they said, it is this manner, without doubt, that nature wishes to only a negro! When the murders happened in our demonstrate to the world, that to her alone, and not to human wisdom, is due the existence of great men. She, beginning to exercise her power at a period of What a mighty difference between murdering a keeplife when this wisdom can do nothing, obliges us to er and murdering a convict! Even the New York admit that all is her work.

in which he was born, and the epoch, ought un- vict life should be cared for! What a magnanimous doubtedly to be classed with those men who have distinguished themselves for good actions, and whose the mantle of charity over the prison-keeper who delife, as will be shown in this narrative, may be considered an example of what a combination of good uniformly kind in his deportment, and industrious in luck and talents may accomplish.

The family of this person consisted of his parents and several brothers, all of pure black African origin, but living in a state of respectable industry to which this race may attain. In the year 1800, Claude titutes and all, will have to wait awhile before they Brindis was born in Havana, and nature, already pre- can have their thirst slaked for blood at the foot of paring for him a station attained only with great difficulty by persons of his class, permitted, a few days present. Legal murders are not very fashionable just after his birth, that his mother should have the honor now. There are probably three things that will never to be chosen nurse to the most excellent Count, Don occur again in Massachusetts. There will never again Jose Maria Chacon, head of one of the most illustri- be a woman or a boy hung, or a public execution. So ous families of Cuos. On account of her good con- much is granted. Another wonderful thing! even duct, she had previously been employed as wet nurse Gen. Cushing, last winter, introduced a bill defining to a brother of the first-born of said house of Chacon. murder, and dividing the crime into two degrees. This double foster-brothership, the great retirement Now nobody suspects Gen. Cushing to be a in which the nobles of Havana were at that time yet it is remarkable what strange instruments the educated, and the good character of the son of the Lord makes use of, that even this man should have nurse, attracted the attention of his excellent foster- been induced to endorse a bill which will really do brother; and from that moment, he and his mother more to abolish capital punishment than the labors became the recipients of the greatest kindness and fa- of philanthropists for years! We hardly dare to whisvors, corresponding with the patriarchal character of per this, for fear the General should learn that

years of age, when, in view of the great taste he manifested for music, they placed himns a pupil in the Academy of the distinguished Professor, Ignatius Calvo, his worthy emulation of the not less celebrated Thomas Alarcon. As the pupil advanced in his studies. he distinguished himself as a singer, and the excellence of his voice was such, that he was in demand at all great festivals, and was asked, as a great favor, that his voice might be heard, as 'his treble was unequalled.' At that time, the island was governed by his FRIEND GARRISON: Excellency, the Marquis of Somervelos, who had to It is to be regretted that our excellent friend Higassist at a feast in the convent of Our Lady de Mer- ginson, in his remarks at the recent meeting in Wor cedes, and where, delighted to hear so fine a voice, he cester, did not give the name of the crawling reptile took pains to inform himself about the circumstances whose relative and manager contrived to wriggle itof the singer, when he desired to see him. Now be- self into his anti-slavery presence with the insulting The Governor showered eulogiums and favors on him; due from friend Higginson to the Spiritual papers and tal amount of the donations made by his auditors.

faculties; he was familiar with dancing, and for a as upright vertebrates. Now, if I have been deceivlong time a director in and teacher of this art to the ed, I desire to know it, and I will shake the thing most distinguished youths, including the families of from my hands as quickly as it is said that Paul shook the Governors. He even eclipsed professors of greater the viper from his, and for the same reason.

appeared as leader of a large and select orchestra. but I have no idea of supporting a Spiritual paper that His first step then was to offer his services to his dis- dares not say that its soul is its own, in the presence tinguished protectors, who gave him the appointment of slavery, that bloated pet of both Church and State of musical director at the grand entertainments of his in our besotted republic; neither would I sustain the Excellency, which post he filled till the termination of the Count's administration.

In 1837, he was elected musical conductor at a great banquet given by the garrison in honor of his Excellency, Michael Tacon, Governor of the island There he demonstrated the extent of his knowledge of his art by playing his first composition, which was so well received by all present, as well as by Tacon, that To the Editor of the Liberator : the latter selected him to direct the band on the occasion of the dedication of the flag of the Havana regiment: and at that of the inauguration of the Place of Arms, he paid him the same compliment.

When the Marquis of St. Philip and St. James complimented Gen. Bertrand with a ball, which was attended by a great number of foreigners, noblemen, Brindis, as usual, attracted universal attention; and truth that friend Higginson should give, through the authorities, in a word, by the elite of Havana society, General Ulloa, of the marines, gave him charge of the orchestras during the royal feasts celebrated at the the mouth of him who would speak for the poor and majority of Queen Isabella II. In short, the fine down-trodden. I would not trouble you with this, character, engaging manner, and elegant air, united but the cause of truth demands it. with the talents of this negro, made him an indispensable auxiliary at every entertainment given by the Sobility and gentry. He even experienced the hap-

whom he had inscribed his exquisite compositions, The Corporation of Havana submitted him to a rigorous examination, from which he came forth . Maestro ADIN BALLOU ON THE INSPIRATION OF Composer and Musician. His compositions were popular in Havana, and foreign papers even noticed them

Brindis was, besides, director of the orchestras of various Philharmonic and dramatic Societies, and the sid of some would-be liberals, have instituted a figured at the principal concerts; obtaining from the course of lectures on the Inspiration or claims of first honorable mention-as he also did from one of the Bible. The resident ministers, and some of their the greatest Professors of the island, Mr. Roffdin, for ministerial brethren from abroad, have put forth their having distinguished himself at a musical concert composed of nine orchestras.

We will not conclude this sketch without saying in meetings of lively discussion. The pulse is beat- that Brindis served his Queen as sub-lieutenant in the (now extinguished) colored regiment of Havana, and that he dedicated to her a richly bound collection of

His absence of eight years from the island did not obliterate from the minds of his friends the rememnumerous citizens, Adin Ballou, of Hopedale, gave a brance of his good qualities and talents. On his relecture on the Inspiration of the Bible. It is needless turn from the province of Merida, where he gathered to say that the subject was elucidated in a clear and not a few laurels, he met in Havana a great many masterly manner. All who are acquainted with Mr. friends; and if it is true the great and rapid progress B. know his ability and honesty of purpose. It was a which the opulent capital of Cuba daily makes atgreat success. Never was our spacious Town Hall tracts to it talent of every kind of the highest order, packed closer with patient and gratified auditors. it is also true that that does not prevent Brindis from And, as a matter of regret, we mention the fact that again filling a respectable station, and acquiring the hundreds were unable to find room even to stand, title of sympathetic friend and persevering person We took note of time, not impatiently, but to regret by which he is generally distinguished at the present

This sketch has two objects. 1st. To inscribe remembrance from this land to the man who contrib uted to make our youthful days pass pleasantly needless, since in a few days it is : be issued. The 2d. To verify the assertion with which we prefaced care and precision with which Mr. Ballou has written it, respecting the great results which are almost alout his views on the important question of Inspiration | ways obtained, even from the most barron natures, by civilization, education and protection.

SABINO LASADA. (Signed)

CRIMINAL PAPERS. NO. III. BY CHARLES SPEAR.

THE GALLOWS.

Since my last paper, the Governor has commute the sentence of Jones of Springfield, and thus settled the whole matter, probably concluding that he was not well enough to be hung! Ere this time, he is laboring in the State Prison, with the sad prospect of a life-imprisonment. There are now about thirty criminals under a life-sentence in our Prison. The next step probably will be so to modify the law that no execution will take place, save on those who commit murder in the prison. The Governor's message looks that way. The Warden is afraid, though he has a plenty of guns and revolvers, and can at any moment order the marines from the Navy Yard to State Prison, the whole country was in arms, ready to kill the culprits on the spot, without judge or jury! Journal of Commerce, with all its horror of broaching Claude Brindis de Salas, if we consider the place the 'negro question,' ventured to say that even conhis habits! But, enough. Massachusetts is not to be disgraced, at least at present, by another execution. The abandoned and criminal population, and the evangelical supporters of the gallows; clergy, pros-

for once he had pleased even the philanthropists; for The little negro was a trifle more than fourteen he is such a perfect hater of human flesh when connected with crime, or when in black, that he would bring his whole legislative power to repeal any act that favored either. Well may the philanthropists well known in Cuba for his musical talents, as also for Whall, on the Boston Common. The death-warrant was signed by John Hancock-we trust with not quite so bold a hand as that which headed the Declaration of Independence!

INFORMATION DESIRED.

gins the true epoch of the musical triumphs of our proposition pendent from its proboscis, for our friend to hero. The community, or the largest part of it, en- write spiritual articles for its benefit, provided he deavored to get an introduction to the young singer. could do so, and 'say nothing about slavery.' It is advised him to continue his studies with diligence and their patrons, to make the name of the thing whose constancy; gave him a gold coin valued at seventeen manager had the meanness to approach him with such dollars, and offered him his protection. Friendly and an insulting proposition, as public as the fact itself. enthusiastic gifts from others followed on that, to I have taken a Spiritual paper published in Boston for Brindis, memorable day, and he returned home with several years, and among other pleasant things cona sum amounting to nearly a hundred dollars-the to- nected with its perusal, I thought I had discovered in its chief editor at least, some evidences that he be-Nature did not confine Brindis to two talents - two longed to a class of beings known among naturalists

I confess to a considerable degree of confidence in Hardly was Brindis out of his boyhood, when he the facts, phenomena and usefulness of Spiritualism; Liberator, should it become thus craven-hearted and cowardly ; a contingency, I trust, which is among the things impossible. Let the paper be named.

Yours, for whatever is good, wherever found, E. W. TWING.

Springfield, Jan. 17, 1859.

In your paper of Jan. 14, it is reported of a meetin held in Worcester, that T. W. Higginson said that he had been solicited to contribute to a Spiritual pa per, with the provise that he should say nothing on the

subject of slavery.

Now, I am a subscriber to a Spiritual paper, but do not, knowingly, intend to uphold any wrong, come what will. I therefore feel it due to the cause of Liberator, the name of the paper which would gag

Yours, for the redemption of man, S. MITCHELL.

THE LIBERATOR.

WOMEN AND WORK, by Barbara Leigh Smith Bodichon, with an Introduction by Catharine M. Sedgwick,' is the title of a neat and sensible little

English public, require some modification to meet the wants of the American people.

We are at a different stage in civilization—in a different position. We have different modes of education, different modes of life, and far different pros-We are not consolidated by stable laws, by usage, by hereditary customs, by inexorable preju-dices; in short, we are still plustic, and fusible, while, for any great change, they must pass through the process of re-casting. Therefore we have an the process of re-casting. Therefore we have at ensier work, if a wider and more solemn responsi These truths have induced me (at the earnest so

licitation of a friend,) to write a short preface to the admirable Tract of Madam Bodichon, not, certainly, in the expectation of enhancing its intrinsic worth, but affectionately to ask my country-women to con-sider the value of her theory, and to make some sug-gestions as to its adaptation to our wants.

It is the Christian theory of our social organization, that no class among us is condemned to perpetual labor, and none. (like the English Aristocracy) exempt from it. Labor—work, should, therefore, have no plebeian brand among us. Qualification for work should be the stamp of citizenship—the badge of nationality. Our women of every class have a right to this qualification. They are not to be resolved into non-entities, and to have no more effective existence in the republic than the Mahometans allow to their women in Heaven. There is no country in the world where the muta-

tions of fortune are more certain, and so sudden and pervading as in this. Gold mines are discovered in newly acquired regions. Inexhaustible mines of coal are found in our sterile mountains; lead mines crop out into gold, and the enterprises of commerce crop out into gold, and the enterprises of commerce and the audacities of speculation convert the poor man of this year into the possessor of a palace or a principality of the next. From like causes spring a series of unforeseen failures and sudden disappointments. What security is there against them? and how is this security to be attained?—Only by qualiments. What security is there against them, and how is this security to be attained?—Only by qualification for work for which the wants of society will afford a market.

destiny of our women, they should be prepared to make that destiny endurable to themselves and others. Madame Bodichow maintains that it does not be attained?—Only by qualification of the security is there against them.

their becoming, by some improbable and fatal reverse of fortune, Teachers?

And how are they qualified for this high office which implies a divine mission?—By their home education?—by the instruction they receive in the schools?—by their devotion to that instruction?—by the lives they lead in the interim between school-days and received in the interim between school-days and received life or the fived gradition of single. She sets forth the happiness of 'leaving this world a little better than we find it;' and she shows that new fields of labor are opened to women. 'The harvent is plenteous, as yet few reapers have entered in.'

Mrs. Fry, Florence Nightingale, Miss Dix, and many other noble women have led the way to volundars and received life or the fived gradition of single. (not) blessedness?

Are young ladies (tadies par excellence,) qualified in any one branch of education for professional the sick and in prison.' They are exceptional charTeachers? Do they study the science and art of music, and all its delicate attributes? Do they attempt to master the science and practice of drawing? tempt to master the science and practice of drawing? The control of the study any one foreign language as a future professor should? Do they aim to make themselves mistresses of their own language?—good mathematicians—accurate grammarians—skilful chirographers, or even (though last, certainly not least,) good world.

We are ready to reproach the Romish religion with its errors: let us not forget the example of its readers? And above all, do they endeavor to perfect themselves in the calmness, gentleness, and patience sential to the vocation of a Teacher?

The heart of the Protestant world has been stirred essential to the vocation of a Teacher?

and richly trimmed dresses, and other drawing-room gear, into whose hear it seidom seems to enter that education consists in any thing beyond exile from a bave shrunk from no climate, nor noisome den, not beautiful education consists in any thing beyond exile from not bound by vow, have endowed and sustained hose luxurious homes, and gliding and dedging through tiresome lessons.
We believe that the education (so called) of the

we believe that the education (so called) of the daughters of our farmers and mechanics is not better hand of woman. The rich woman with her wealth, conducted. We know that it is common for them to (which is one of her talents,) is bidden to it; and be spared from household labor by unwisely tender the large class of women who must or should work mothers, and that the money spent in their education for their living—who can no longer spin or stitch, is devoted to obtaining a smattering of accomplish-

parent and child to consider the chances against the provision. Marriage may come, and a life of pecu- their own forecast. help-meets. If they could not earn bread, they could make it. If they did not comprehend the y did not study political economy, and algebra, knew the calculation by which the penny saved

. The gentle wife who decks his board.

In giving the reasons that restrain men from marrying at the present day, and thereby diminish the chances of this absolute provision for women, we beg not to be misunderstood. We would not restrict women to the humble offices of maternal existence. The best instructed and most thoroughly accomplished women we have ever known have best understood and practised the saving arts of domestic life.

If parents, from pride, or prejudice, or honest judgment refuse to provide their daughters with a profession, or trade, by which their independence may be secured; if they persist in throwing them on one chance; if the daughters themselves persevers in trusting to this 'neck or nothing' fate, then let them be qualified in that art and craft in which their grandmothers excelled, and which is now, more than the procedure time they are stated by the procedure of the speakers desired the memorial to contain matter than procedure time. dition. Never by women in any civilization was cal in their views, but were not sustained by the this art so needed, for never, we believe, were there majority of the delegates. Most of those who spoke,

for that condition, and be assumed to give her house, where a white person is a party to a suit, injustice to edicate her children, to nurse her sick, and to had been done to both whites and blacks in numerproductive partner, and as radame Bouchard as lattees.

The Thirteenth Article of the new Constitution of the husband.

but secure to him the salety, observed and living within his means.

If she be a qualified housewife, the great burden, perplexity and misery of house-keeping, from the rising to the setting sun, from our Canadian frontier to far South of Mason and Dixon's Line, will be we will not say overcome, but most certainly greatly effect anything in reference thereto. They thought that while they were taxed to the full extent of their recurriery means to support the government.

Overcome it cannot be while the present imperfection of domestic service exists. It is a rough saying, but true, 'We must take the bull by the horns' We must fight the battle. We must accept God's appointment. We must, year after year, receive into our families demi-savages—foreign people, ignorant of our modes of life, grown up in habits adors to them. We must skilfully teach, firmly disappointment. We must skilfully teach, firmly disappointment.

done, we must see them pass off into their vocation, married life, and take to our homes a new raw force! We know nothing of Southern life from observation; but we have no reason to believe that the Southern mistress of slaves has an easier task than the matron

Sedgwick, is the title of a neat and sensible little pamphlet, just published by C. S. Francis & Co., 554
Broadway, New York. Below we give Miss Sedgwick's Introduction.

Religious works and moral essays written for the English public, require some modification to meet the wants of the American people.

We are at a different stage in civilization—in a way of a different stage in civilization—in a stage of the content of the calculations of their parents when they have transfer them to their husbands for support and ex-

emption from work.

But these hard tasks are in the future of every American married woman. Work in this form is her inevitable destiny. No amount of fortune, no contrivance of tenderness can secure her from it. It is not, then, true wisdom to fit herself for her work Ought she not to study the domestic arts as lawyers and doctors study the sciences of law and medicine?

We do not limit our suggestions to the young women of the luxurious cla our farmers and mechanics are not brought up in the steps of their frugal grandmothers. Their parents strain every nerve, not to qualify them for produc-tive labor—but to enable them to dress showily, or if they fail of marriage, to half educate them for the genteel business of teaching.
We have limited our remarks mainly to the domes

tic education of expectants of marriage. We believe there are very few of our young women who are not within this class, and with them, as it seems to us, this great reform is needed. The administration of her family is the work before her. We are not among those who claim or desire the right of suf-frage for women.* We believe that her exemption from direct political duties is a privilege and blessing to her. But we also believe that, unlesss she be qualified by training and study for the government of her family, we shall continue to hear from one end of our broad land to the other the continual wailing and complaining of young wives, wearied worried and worn by cooks, nurses, and house-maid as incompetent as themselves; and continue to see husbands obstructed, teased, disappointed, accept ing life in a boarding-house as a retuge from ho which their young dreams had glorified with domes tie happiness, found too late not to be the

· Bliss that has survived the fall.'

We have endeavored to show that if marriage is the afford a market.

Is there any reference to this qualification in the education of the daughters of 'rich parents, beyond a faint and indefinite reference to the possibility of their becoming, by some improbable and fatal response of fortion. There improbable and fatal response of fortion There is a superior of the superior of fortion There is a superior of the su

ays and married life, or the fixed condition of single tary and beneficent work, fitted for women of education and refinement who have the great heart and Are young ladies (ladies par excellence,) qualified sanctified courage to leave luxurious homes to visit

with its errors; let us not forget the example of its

Alas! these questions are sadly answered to us by most of the young girls whom we have seen sent to boarding-schools, with huge trunks filled with rich have visited prisons, have trained poor children, have shrunk from no climate, nor noisome den, nor

-work-houses, prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries Many parents will reject Madame Bodichon's ex- and hospitals are open to them. They should be at hortations to provide their daughters with a profession, or trade, with which they may meet the exigencies of life. They expect their daughters to perceptions, ready sympathy and patient endurance marry, and thus be provided for—the daughters to reaching is now almost the only employment that But it may be well for both our young women are educated for, that comes withonsider the chances against the in the range of their parents' ambition for them, or iary adversity, or a widowhood of penury may fol-women who have no taste for teaching, and no natu-women marriage may not come at all. As civiliza-ral fitness for it. There are many branches of prolow—or marriage may not come at all. As civilization (so called,) goes on multiplying wants, and converting luxuries into necessities, the number of single women fearfully increases, and is in greatest proportion where there is most refinement, whereby women are least qualified to take care of themselves. In the simple lives of our ancestors, men were not branches of productive manufactures attainable to these, which are petent sales women and shop-keepers. They may be printers, watch-makers, engravers. The schools of design are open to them, and offer to them many because of the simple lives of our ancestors, men were not branches for it. There are many branches of productive manufactures attainable to these, which are suited to them. They may be made perfectly competent sales women and shop-keepers. They may be printers, watch-makers, engravers. deterred from marriage by the difficulty of meeting the expenses of their families. Their wives were endowed with genus and perseverance, they may endowed with genius and perseverance, they may follow in the footsteps of Angelica Kaufman, Rosa Bonhenr, Harriet Hosmer, and Madame Bodichon rights of women,' they practised her duties. If herself, to high achievements in sculpture and paint-

We do not wish to see women lawyers, or divines, is the penny gained Instead of waiting to be served by costly and wasteful Milesians, they looked they can be the ministers, messengers and servants of Christ, in prisons, hospitals, and in all charitable bread of idleness.' The Puritan wife did not ask her institutions. The experiment of Elizabeth Black-husband to be decked in French gauds, but was truly well and her coadjutors in New York has been so modestly prosecuted, that there are many who are how completely they have demonstrated the adaptation of the healing art to women, and their superior qualifications for the administration of hospitals and dispensaries.

> . This is to sanction political injustice, and usurpa tion of power by men over women .- [Ed. Lib.

CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN

The convention of the colored men of Indiana, dgment refuse to provide their daughters with a which assembled in this city on Tuesday afternoon, at any preceding time, the necessary and bounden ter foreign to the purpose which the convention had duty of every American wife, whatever be her con- in view on assembling. They were extremely radisuch obstructions to prosperity and comfort as exist however, thought a half loaf was better than no And how are the young bread, and that it would not be wise to ask for too

women of the luxurious classes prepared to meet
them? How are the women of the middle classes
fitted to overcome them? and how are the poorer
class trained to rejoice in their exemption from them?

If a parent looked forward to provision by marriage for his daughter, he should at least qualify her
for that condition, and be ashamed to give her to
word once.

The principal object of the convention is to petition the Legislature for the passage of a law making
closed persons competent witnesses in courts of justice. They insist on such a measure as a matter of
equal justice to all classes of persons. Under the
law debarring negroes and mulattoes from testifying
where a white person is a rarty to a wit, injustice train her servants—the inevitable destiny of American housewives. If she can do all this well, she is a law were given. White persons, it was contended, productive partner, and as Madame Bodichon says, suffered by it quite as frequently as negroes or mu-

her husband.

It may, or may not be the duty of a mother to educate her children in the technical sense. But if her husband is straining every nerve to support his It was said that Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky family, it would be both relief and help if she could save him the immense expense of our first rate schools, or the cost of a governess. It she be skilled laws preventing the emancipation of slaves within in the art of nursing, she may stave off the fearful her limits. Indiana, through her constitution, says in the art of nursing, she may stave off the fearful bill of the physician. If she know the cost and necessary consumption of provision, the keeping of accounts, and, in short, the whole art and mystery of domestic economy, she will not only preserve her husband from an immense amount of harassing care, but secure to him the safety, blessing and honor of living within his means.

If she he a qualified housewife, the great hurden.

rerse to them. We must skilfully teach, firmly discipline, and patiently bear with them. We must do this for the love of God and our neighbor—and for self preservation; and when this, perchance, is olis Journal.

FUNERAL OF JUDSON J. HUTCHINSON The funeral of Judson J. Hutchinson took plus at Lynn, Tuesday. A correspondent of the Jessel

. His name is linked in memory by the golden this name is linked in many hearts all over the land enain of includy with many hearts all over the lad. His work is done. His song has ceased, and how the snows of the winter cover his form, and memory a-calls while friendship and sympathy cherish the true and noble heart that has stilled its beat force; ANTI-SI

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Good Sumter of Hon, A. Ivy, with two negations, for thirty do-een of the eight water solu-many as brought fourteen

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and noble heart that has stilled its leat foreer.

A nature touched to finest issues treads it day pathway quite near the borders of mental diseas Genius and insanity seem sometimes to be nearly allied. I would offer neither eulogy or unfeeling this cism, yet, as a friend, say what I feel, that a two heart, which beat in strong pulses of love for the suffering and oppressed, should have the benefit of charity and kind remembrance, as one not to be judged by the common rules we apply to those who current of life runs at a lower level.

His remains were taken to the Granie seemans.

His remains were taken to the Granite State is His remains were taken to the Grante Sate, is loved so well, as the home of his childhood, and the inspiration of his song, there to be buried with in fathers at Milford. Throngs of people came year, the state without a support the said of the state of the said of the s day to mingle their silent sympathies with the an day to mingle their sucht sympathies with the service of the bereaved family, and the faithful and true wife who has clung to Judson in well and so, and watched him as she would a child for year, when clouds were passing over the sun of his menu.

ing the country for miles around, and saw what le loved so well, and beheld upon the walls the picture he loved to gaze upon, among them that of Wendel Phillips, Parker, and other men of mark, we not read out on the very walls and landscape some page of his deepest and truest life. Pitying hearts and strong hands have done the

offices of charity, friendship and love; and one to of true melody is hushed now, All the day before he died, he was singing a tim

which commences thus-· Hark, I hear an angel sing; Angels now are on the wing; And their voices singing clear, Tell us that the spring is near.

Appropriate religious services were performed by friend, the Rev. M. W. Willis of Nashua, Win rendered the service peculiarly affecting was the ting ing by the Hutchinson family, as it were, then quiem of the departed brother. whose life was a song, should have kindred was linger in solemn echoes around his grave.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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

TIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, POPUR, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HELD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCTELL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOUGGERS, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, EXCEPT-LAS, Rose on Sr. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from slaveum

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 sales of the spring to the spring of the spring to the spring to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that sales of the spring to the spring son of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bul Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, sare themselves from the endurance of foul eruption and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitisted blood whenever you find its impurities busing through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sers; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and slag-gish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it a feat, and your feelings will tell you when. Everyber no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleaning the blod 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 wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputs

has been egregiously deceived by preparations of a partly because the drug alone has not all the wind that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extract of it, contain but little of the sixtee of Secondary But lit any thing else.

During late years the public have been midd by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Ex-tract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar., Most of thes have been feared, when the dollar. have been frauds upon the sick, for they not eny contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often to curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become has become synonymous with imposition and cless. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall resene the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has vi-tues which are irresistible by the ordinary ran of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete and interior from the system secure their complete cradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS.
Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

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

Aver's Cathartic Pills,

Costiceness, Januackee, Dyspessia, Indication, Dysectery, Foul Stomack, Erysipelas, Heistack, Link Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Link Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salk Ram, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

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

Price, 25 cents per Pox; Five boxes for 51.09.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statemen,

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statemet, and eminent personages, have lent their names as co-tify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedis, let our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our ANNICAS ALMANAC, in which they are given; with also fill descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with either preparations they make more profit on. Demaid AYRR's, and take no others. The sick want the led aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

THEODORE METCALF & CO., BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING,

BROWN & PRICE, Salem; H. H. HAY, Portland; J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. II.

And by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine etts MPROVEMENT IN CHAMPOOING AND

HAIR-DYEING. MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Madam Carrons and the public, that she has removed to the Washington st., and 20 West st.; where will be forst washington st., and 20 West st.; where will be forst it prevents hair from turning gray, and produces her it prevents hair from turning gray, and produces her in all diseases of the scalp. She stands second in one in Hair-Dyeing and Champooing.

Ladies waited on at their residences, either income

Ladies waited on at their residences, either inch Out of town.

Hair dressed in the latest style. She can reight the first people in the litest style. She can be the first people in the cities of Boston, Provident. Worcester, and elsewhere. Come and try for learning selves.

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