WASHINGTON ST., ROOM No 6. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent

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The following gentlemen constitute the Financal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz:-PHANCIS JACKSON, En-OCINET, EDWIND JACKSON, and WENDELL



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLD

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor: 17 the and the control of political of

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all mankind. BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1860. WHOLE NUMBER, 1559

SOUTH CABOLINA PETITION TO CON-

GRESS AGAINST WHITE SLAVERY.

We send you the copy of a petition which will be presented by the people of the cotton States to Congress, should Mr. Lincoln be elected. The criginal is in this city, and will be signed, we better, by every right-thinking man, without exception, when the time comes. Its insertion in your excellent paper will, no doubt, secure for it many

PETITION.

The undersigned, citizens of the cotton States,

respectfully show to your honorable body that, at

the present time, there exists in the States of Mas-mehosetts, Pennsylvania and New York—but more

specially in the city of New York—a great and growing evil, for which, as citizens of this vast con-midated Government, they fear that they, too, must be held responsible to God as well as to man,

and for the eradication of which, at every hazard, they are bound, as good Christians, to strive. Your petitioners mean the institution of 'white slavery,' in its most shocking and repulsive form. Your pe-

itioners have been credibly informed that, in the

above-named places, there are now hundreds of

thousands of the outpourings of the workshops, lazarettos and prisons of Europe, besides their own native paupers, many of whom work from morning until night, and frequently during a part of each

night, for from eighteen to thirty cents, while oth-

ers, unwilling to work for so little or to work at

all, support themselves by begging and stealing, and

east clothing, in the public streets, even in the

resons r on the scaffold; that most of there ari-

happy personne profoundly ignorant of their civil and politics out to, and are even encouraged, from

infancy to the grave, to repudiate the Bible and deny the examples of Almighty God. Of this con-

and have at ways lived among slaves, yet their slaves are by nature of a different and inferior race of men,

for whose lives, health, careful and religious in-

the whose been hearth, careful and rengious in-struction it is and ever has been your petitioners' interest, as it is your petitioners' duty, to care to the utmost, besides which they never can become citizens of this great democratic nation, as well as on account of their color as their interiority; and

they never perish for want of food, clothing, shelter or protection. But the 'white slaves' of the

North are not only not of an inferior caste, but many of them were born citizens, and all of them

may become citizens of this great nation, and in every respect the equals of their masters. Your

petitioners, firmly persuaded that no people who will permit so much wrong and injustice to con-tinue can expect the favor of God, and that in this

onsolidated government your petitioners, as well as

the people among whom it exists, must answer for this crying sin, have resolved most respectfully to

suggest to your honorable body the propriety of crasing this dark page from the history of our na-

Your petitioners further show that one William

II Seward, lately a Senator from the said State of New York, has been holding forth to the aforesaid

white slaves, and sometimes to their masters, that there is, and must always be, 'an irrepressible con-

flict between African slave labor and white labor.

until the former shall be, as it ought to be, extin-

guished in blood; 'but he has falsely assumed that all white labor is free labor—though he well knows

that in no form is African slavery as abject and de-graded as is the pauper labor of his own State; and

he has artfully concealed from the aforesaid masters, while he has made it plain to their 'white slaves,'

that his irrepressible conflict is, in truth, the con-flict between poverty on the one side and wealth on the other, and that to this conflict the Red Republi-

cans of France and the Black Republicans of Ameri-

ca owe their existence; but, your petitioners are willing that he who planted the seed of this agrarian

doctrine in our soil, and the people who have watched the tree in its growth, should be the first to taste

of its fruit. They therefore humbly pray your bonorable body to cause a fair and equal division of

poor man, woman or child to be found among them, and the reproach of 'white slavery' be removed foreer from the skirts of your petitioners. About your right to illustrate, by this equal distribution of

property, the excellence and beauty of Mr. Seward's doctrine, there can be no doubt, now that we live

under a consolidated government, wherein the will of the majority in Congress is the Constitution. Until with your aid we shall have removed this dark

and damning sin from the consciences, as well of ourselves as of our distant brethren of the North, it

will not be either meet or proper, perhaps hardly decent, for us to begin to think of our own offences

(if any we have committed) against morals or re-

Grant us our prayer, which is designed to promote the very best interest of Northern society, and

we will, as in duty bound, ever pray, &c.

Signed already by tens of thousands in anticipation.

SOUTHERN DECENCY.

On Wednesday evening, General Lestic Coombs, of Kentucky, addressed a large audionce in New

York. As he was advocating fusion with his life-lorg enemies, he could not find much to say, but we call from his barangue the following choice bit:—

Then there is Doctor Seward—(laughter and gas of derision)—he has his remedy. He and I

from. Once he supported Gen. Taylor, who owned hundreds of negroes—so many that he could have had a young negro for breakfast every morning. (Lughter.) Now he can risk the happiness of twenty million white men for the sake of three million blacks. Then he could not think of anything of the new Then he could not think of anything.

of the sort. Then we went into Ohio to stump it, but as I thought his speeches a little too rank, I told

out as I thought his speeches a little too rank, I told him he had better go over to Giddings's district, where he could talk as black as he pleased. (Laughter.) And so we gave him a bottle of brandy, and started him up to that district. (Roars of laughter.) I never saw him of but one color in my life—salways pale. And I tell you, gentlemen, never attempt to drink down a rale way. (Greet laughter.)

tempt to drink down a pale man. (Great laughter.)
Take a fellow that shows it like a gentleman, in the
nose, and then you know you have got him. (Boisterous laughter)

terous laughter).

of things, your petitioners cannot well con-for though they die slaveholders themselves,

perish, some for want of bread or suffi-

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

ratm friends at the North :-

CHARLESTON, Oct. 8, 1860.

VOL. XXX. NO. 45.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. cently made a ranting, blustering, disunion speech / at Norfolk, Virginia, of which the following is a

> So soon as the war, already declared against my State and my section, shall be actually commenced by the election of a Black Republican President, I wage no private war. I will take part in no unauthorized foray. I shall first await the action of my own sovereign State. In torturing suspense, I shall wait upon her resolves, and pray God they may be worthy of her example of '98 and '99. And, although I fully recognize the right of a research. although I fully recognize the right of a sovereign State to select secession as her mode and measure of redress for the infraction of the Federal compact, recommend. I am unwilling to yield one right for the sake of the privilege of maintaining another right. I would make no such bargain—no such compromise. I would not yield my right to the Union any more than I would yield my right to my negro property. No! I would keep both the Union and the negro, and fight to the last to preserve and maintain all my rights to both.
>
> As I have said, I will first appeal to Virginia for

thority to fight under her banner. But if Virginia shall not meet the issue, and come up to the mark of self-defence and self-respect, I will look to North Carolina, I will look to South Carolina, to Georgia, to each Southern State in succession, and appeal to each for permission to fight under the ægis of her sovereignty. And I will advise each State not to wait for the example or co-operation of other States. Scale waiting will only produce faltering, and all the delay and confusion of uncertainty. No! Let each State leap at once, for herself and by herself, into the State leap at once, for nersely and by nersely and the contest, and struggle for precedence and pre-eminence in the work of defence.

Any one State, even the smallest, can make the North.

battle and win the victory. And if the unaidedgountlet of war, and levy an army I will enlist in that army, wherever it shall be raised, and we will see then, whether the 'Black Douglas' can execute his threat of coercion. If ever the issue comes, I hope to meet him in the field where the ultima ratio of States is to be tried. And even fighting under the banner of one little State, I will remember that the panner or one little State, I will remember that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. I will remember, too, that Patrick Henry had every loyalist to cry out 'treason' against him in the House of Burgesses; but he seized the old powder magazine at Williamsburg, and dragged even loyalists themselves into the tide of resistance and revolution along with him. I will remember, too, when told that eighteen millions are pressing against our told that eighteen that there was a time, when fire millions, that there was a time, when fire millions. eight millions, that there was a time when five millions of American patriots stood secure, and won the contest against more than fifty—more than a hun-

that it will not cross swords over a sectional line.
No. Our enemies at the North will find our friends there, too; the true friends of justice and right-Northern defenders of Southern rights—and enough in numbers to keep both heads of Northern fanati-cism busied with strife at home; while we; at the South, will have active work to do in waging the war against the Southern traitors in our midst, and at our doors. It will be a neighborhood war, at both ends, and in the centre of the continent. At the North and at the South, it will be a war which will array all the forces of conservatism, all the the fraud of Black Republicanism at the North. It will not be a war of sectionalism or of dissolution, and, once commenced, it must result, sooner or late in the re-establishment of the integrity of the Union and the purity of the Constitution.

In such a strife, and for such a holy purpose, 1 will join the ranks of war, and fight alike against those who would oppress me, and those who would coerce my submission to oppression. I will fight—

'To combat violence, fraud and usurpation, To pluck the spoil from the oppressor's jaws, And keep my country, as I found it-FREE!

JOHN BROWN EXCITEMENT IN BOUTH CAROLINA -- LYNCH LAW THREATENED.

At Clio, S. C., on the 10th ult., two men, named Hitchings, were arrested under circumstances that led to the belief that they were Abolition incendia-ries, and a Vigilant Committee had been organized to investigate the matter. Early the next day, a

ponorable body to cause a lair and equal division of all the property, real and personal, gold and silver, goods and chattels of all kinds, held and owned by the people of the above named States, to be made among them all, so that hereafter there may be no large crowd assembled at Bennettsville, anxiously anticipating the result. Between ten and elever o'clock, the committee from Clio, with the suspected parties, arrived in the Court House Square. The Court was in session. The crowd eagerly passed around to hear the report, which was to the effect that ample proof had been elicited to convict the accused. Upon this announcement, the wildest exaccused. Upon this announcement, the wildest excitement ensued. The cry arcse, 'Hang them !—hang them to the nearest tree!' But moderate councils finally prevailed, and a further and fuller examination was determined upon. Among the papers and correspondence of the prisoners were found invoices, of double and single-barrel guns, pistols, revolvers, bowie-knives, balls, cartridges, caps. powder, shot, &c., to the amount of a little over \$1200, bought by Hitchings from J. Merrin, agent of the Hartlord Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, in New York, on the 30th of July last. Every item was priced, the sums extended, and the column added up; but there was no receipt at the bottom, or ded up; but there was no receipt at the bottom, or indications whether the articles were paid for by note or cash. There were also among the papers, letters of introduction and recommendation to rail-road companies, setting forth that Hitchings was an experienced railroad contracts—that he had had various extensive contracts, all of which he had faithfully and satisfactorily performed. These letters purported to be signed by Railroad Presidents in New York and cleewhere. One was signed by a Mr. Hunt, of New York, a president of some rail-road company.

The two Hitchings are father and son—the former between fifty and sixty years of age—the latter, tions whether the articles were paid for by Then there is Doctor Seward—(inuguier anusigas of derision)—he has his remedy. He and I once stood upon the same platform. We used to stand side by side. But he has now got off the platform. Once he supported Gen. Taylor, who owned bundled at the base outled have

At this point, says another report, Gen. Coombs gare a practical illustration of his remarks, by drinking from a tumbler half filled with a suspicious looking purple liquid, which act caused immense laughter.

THE MADCAP HENRY A. WISE. | across the Plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico, &c., Bombastes Furioso, alias Ex-Governor Wise, has and that the arms and ammunition were intended

for him.

The old man assumes to be as deal and stolcal as and appears to be in great trepldation. on old John Brown's maps. This is a significant

Fortunately, on subsequent examination, the prisoners were liberated, their innocence being clearly es-

THE MINUTE MEN'S PLEDGE. A letter from Columbia, S. C., gives the following as the pledge of the minute men organized there:—' We, the underthe minute men organized there: We, the undersigned, citizens of South Carolina, in view of the signed, citizens of South Carolina, in the decimpending crisis, necessarily incident upon the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency of the control of the contro our section, ourselves, and our best interests, which must come in the event of the triumph of. Northern fanaticism, hereby form ourselves into an associamen;" and do further solemnly pledge our lives, our fortunes and sacred honor, to sustain Southern constitutional equality in the Union, or, falling in that, to establish our independence out of it. The members are requested to wear a blue cockade on the left side of the hat, and procure a Colt's re-volver, a rifle, or other approved fire-arms.

GOVERNOR PETTUS ON BUNKER HILL MONUMENTS AND FOURTH OF JULYS. The Breckinridge States Rrights men of Mississippi had a rousing time at Columbus this week, and Governor Pettus made a rousing Southern Rights speech. The tenor of his remarks led some one to ask him if the Union sh be divided, what disposition he would make of the interest he had in the Bunker Hill Monument? He said 'he would give up his interest to the

"And what," said his interrogator, "with the South's interest in the Fourth of July ?" "WE WILL MAKE A NEW ONE," was the prompt re

lanta (Ga.) Confederacy of the 10th nls. says:—
'We are credibly informed that the Governor of Alabama, in compliance with an act passed by the Legislature, has ordered from Belgium two hundred thousand stand of arms, to be used, if necessary, in ution along with him. I will remember, too, when old that eighteen millions are pressing against our ight millions, that there was a time when five millions of American patriots stood secure, and won the contest against more than fifty—more than a hundred millions!

And when the hour of battle comes, we shall find that it will not cross awords over a sectional line.

The time for debate is past. The South awaits the pending election with concern and anxiety in-deed, but with calm determination not to surrender single one of her rights, or bow the knee to a tyrant majority. The election of Mr. Douglas course, impossible, and so we hope and believe is that of Mr. Lincoln; but be assured that in the event of the success of the latter gentleman, the Union cannot last.—St. Louis Bulletin.

## SELECTIONS.

## SOUTHERN SECESSION.

Republicans have to deal very tenderly with the ot spirits of South Carolina and the beighboring States, but we suppose there is no harm in printing the following, which we find quoted from the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, a good Bell and Everett paper:

'If the people of South Carolina, Alabama, or Georgia desire to second from the Union, in the name of the Constitution, let them do so. Let them form a republic, an empire, or anything else they may fancy. Let them inclose themselves with-in a Chinese wall, if they want to, and here is one who will contribute his mite toward furnishing the requisite rocks. Let them do what they ples Let them do it as they please, and when they please, with one solitary condition, viz.: that their separa-tion shall be final. Their absence would be an in-calculable and invaluable relief to the balance of the people of these United States. We should escape large quantities of quadrennial gas, and noise, and confusion, and stuff.

nd confusion, and stuff.

At every Presidential election, these political filiusters remind us of the poor Frenchman who ooked himself in a room with a rich ditto, and breatened to blow his own brains out, and charge the rich one with the murder, unless the latter gave him, then and there, five hundred dollars. Every our years, these Southern Quizotes swell up with bad whiskey and worse logic, and tell the balance of the people if they don't do so and so, that they (the Quixotes) will secede. Let them secede, and be-blessed. We are tired of their gasconade, their terrific threats, and of their bloody prophecies. They were never calculated for any higher destiny than that of frightening old women and young children. They have been revived and repeated until—to use an expressive vulgarism—they are played out. Their bombast is absolutely sickening.

The two Hitchings are latter and son—the lormer to earn their livelinood? When were the agricultost ween fifty and sixty years of ago—the latter, tural resources of the South more universally deperhaps, about twenty. The elder Hitchings is an veloped? When did the great staple of our section formish a more prolific yield, command more remunmostly in the State of New York. He came to erative prices, and enrich our planters more speedings. mostly in the State of New York. He came to Pekin, Montgomery county, N. C., about 1856, where he has resided since. He was there at and before the date of some of the above letters; and it is known that when he first came, and ever since, he has lived in great poverty. His conduct was so bad at Pekin, as a negro-trader, that he was severely whipped by the citizens of that place some eighteen months or two years ago. After that he left his family at that place, and put up a small wagon-maker's shop at Front College; and at the time of his arrest, was about putting up another little shop of the came kiell, at Clio, in Mariboro District. It is well known, both at Pekin and Floral College, that he had no estemible means to pay for any part of these invoices.

The only explanation littchings offers is, that he has a son whose eccepation is to escort-emigrants from St. Louis, or some other point in Missouri, and look about them.

The New Orleans Picayane of the 8th ult. mys:—

If Lincoln is successful in the electoral college—
which can scarcely be possible—will be not be elected. President by the voice of the people constitutionally expressed—elected, too, according to the ordinary modes of party action and popular voting—peace fully and regularly honored with the office which Washington, Jefferson, and their long line of successors have honored? Is it for this reason that any man at the South proposes to resist? Are we prepared to discount allegiance to a Government whose of unlaterrupted blessings, because at some future of unlaterrupted blessings, because at some future time an act may be committed hostile to the spirit of the Constitution? Will such an issue be one.

The Mayor reported that there had been collected that there had been collected.

The Mayor reported that there had been collected. time an act may be committed hostile to the spirit of the Constitution? Will such an issue be one that can secure for any movement we may commence not only the favorable moral infigence of the world, but what is far more important, the union of the

South itself?

'There is a public sentiment at the South that will forbid success to any movement of this character for this cause, no matter by whom it be originated and favored. The more violent such a movement may be, the less favor would it receive. It would

'It is time that the men of the South began to speak plainty on this subject. The Southern masses meanwhile, with one of his usual lectures as above are not yet ready to imitate Mexico, nor will they, like that distracted people, be put in hostility to the the large number of persons who had contributed to the large number of persons who had contributed to make up the money amid the opposition of the Repopular leader.

### THE YANKER IN THE SOUTH.

The Baltimore American makes the following well-

Probably no animal known to natural history is regarded with such aversion as the Yankee in some portions of the South. The phrase is rarely emblayed in a complimentary sense, or without the ad-He is supposed to have been born in a bed of Wethersheld onions, raised on cathish, trained to sling through his nose, by which he is distinguished from his carnal fellow-men, and taught to amuse his juvenile hours with wooden nutmegs, which are universally conceded to be the chief staple of the New England States. England States. No good thing can come out of shis land; no generosity, no chivalry, no honesty, no frankness. He is habitually mean, calculating, avaricious, and inhospitable.

avaricious, and inhospitable.

Now, it is very remarkable that these portions of the South, where the Yankee is thus regarded, are conspicuous in bestowing upon the despised Yankee nation what would generally be considered the most solid testimonials of good will. They are the chief patrons of the Yankee race; they fill their law, medical, and theological institutions; they pass by Southern cities to give to the hated Yankees their trade; they are the first to go to Yankee springs, and the last to come away; they eat with Yankee forms, dig with Yankee spaces, wear Yankee shoes, sit in Yankee chairs, and are often buried in Yankee coffins. As Brother Jonathan looks more the press, and shows that the party, has surprised many; and shows that the to substance than to ceremony, he probably regards the actions of the Yankee haters as a better index of their feelings than their words. At any rate, we see that he is multiplying his steam connections with them, and drawing them closer to his forgiving heart !: sew I spinisters, shi ! not ship-

ALWAYS TREACHEROUS AND FACTIOUS. It is worth remembering, that South Carolina has never been loyal to the Union. Even before the Union was formed, under the present Constitution, and in the very crisis of the Revolution, South Carolina placed her self-interest before the common interests of the country. When Charleston was threatened by the British under Prevest, her own officers proposed to capitulate to the British upon most ignominious terms. These terms are stated as follows in Gaine's Mercury for July 12, 1779; and after all abatement for the prejudice of the time, it must be admitted that they are most discreditable to

Southern chivalry:—

The following is the proposition made by Colonels Smith and McIntosh to Col. Prevost and Capt. Monerief, at a Conference at Charleston, May 12. nels Smith and McIntosh to Col. Prevost and Capt.
Monerief, at a Conference at Charleston, May 12,
1779: "That Carolina should remain in a state of neutrality during the war, and the question whether Carolina should remain an independent State, or be subject to Great Britain, be determined by the fate of the war."

This proposition shows, in a clear point of view, with what case the people of Carolina can throw off and break their most solemn engagement with the Continental Congress and France, on the approach of real danger, or whenever they think, it will suit the continents, there are great diversities. From the politic and warlike tribes upon

Owing to the kindness of Mr. E. S. Wells, the contributors to the Stout and Hossack Relief Fund were allowed the free use of Metropolitan Hall last evening. The Hall was crowded with men and woevening. The Hall was crowded with men and wo-men of all classes and conditions, but principally with persons who are not politicisms. It is aston-ishing what cowards our leading politicisms are be-coming upon the only question of importance before

ishing what cowards our leading politicians are becoming upon the only question of importance before the people.

Mayor Wentworth made a full report of the money that had been collected, and the means by which is had been raised. He said he had done nothing from the personal friendship or acquaintance with allegers Hossack and Stout, as he had never seen these gradients never seen the end of the money is an about over see them again. He had only done for their impresonment, and did not know as he should ever see them again. He had only done for them what he would have done for any one cles under the same circumstances. He said that Judge Drummond and the Marshal, and the other officers, had only done their duty in the premises and just arantly so they were bound to do, so long as the Frigitive Slave Law, remained the law of the land. He said he would never justify nulliforation or mitel key. They are the duty of all good citizens to they then were the frighting slave Law, while is continued to be the law. Were Slave Law, while is continued to be the law. Were Slave Law, while is continued to be the law. Were Slave Law, while is continued to be the law. Were Slave Law, while is continued to be the law. Were Slave Law, while is continued to be the law. Were Slave Law, while is continued to be the law. Were Slave Law, while is continued to be the law. Were Slave Law, while is continued to be the law and every other law to the letter, but he would me all its obtile influence of the government to repeal all its obtile influence of the government to repeal all its obtile influence of the government to repeal all its obtile influence of the government to repeal all its obtile influence of the government to repeal all its obtile influence of the government to repeal all its obtile influence of the government to repeal all its obtile influence of the government to repeal all its obtile influence of the government to repeal all its obtile influence of the government to repeal all its obtile influence of the government to

The Louisville Journal says:—
The scheme of the Disunfonists is cunningly devised, but we beg leave to suggest that the impositure attempted upon the people is altogether too open and impudent. It pre-supposes on amount of ignorance and gullibility which cannot exist in any intelligent community. ntelligent community. the patronage of the general government in the same The New Orleans Picayune of the 8th ult. mys :-- manner that the corruptions in Cook county had

The Mayor reported that there had been collected \$1,794 16.
This announcement was received with deafening

applause. We never heard old Metropolitan Hall ring so loudly before. All sorts of quaint remarks were made-reach as the following: The party is were made-reach as the following: 'The party is crushed!' Lincoln is defeated!' Long John is playing thunder with us!' Long John has gone over to Douglas!' The Press and Tribune will may be, the less favor would it receive. It would have no foundation in law, it would appeal to no public sense of necessity. It would have no stimulation in the public feeling of positive wrong done, or in the public feeling of positive wrong done, or in the sense, by individuals of actual distress in flicted.

Over to Douglas! The Press and Tribune will abuse him worse than ever now! etc., etc. It was voted that the Mayor appoint a committee to tender the money to the Sheriff, and bring the prisoners into the room. The Sheriff was present, and the Mayor appointed him and Comptroller Ward to additionally the matter. just the matter. The money was paid and the pris-oners sent for in The Mayor entertained the audience make up the money amid the opposition of the Republican leaders, as exemplifying the fact that the masses of the people were always attend of the poliicians in measures of Reform.

The Mayor stated that he had received notice that aimed shot at those Southerners who, dependent on there were sume of morey on the way from various the North for a thousand comforts, are constantly heaping unmeasured abuse on its inhabitants:—

The though the county—about two fundred and fifty dollars of which was from Ottawa, the residence of the county—about two fundred and fifty dollars of which was from Ottawa, the residence of the county—about two fundred and fifty dollars of which was from Ottawa, the residence of the prisoners. He also stated that the prisoners had been also protecuted for the price of the negro, and that what was left, after releasing them, would be placed in the hands of a committee to assist in payplaced in the hands of a committee to assist in pay-ing for the negro, should judgment be obtained against the prisoners for his value. Should the money not be wanted for this purpose, it would be impossible to refund it. He would endeavor to appoint such a committee as he believed would carry out the intentions of the contributors, by aiding in other anti-slavery enterprises.

The prisoners were then brought upon the stage, stated that they were not public speakers, and that they considered themselves powerless to convey to the house the great obligations they were under to

so many Republicans who were afraid it would hart
the party, has surprised many, and shows that the
heart of our Chicago people is right. Hossick and
Stont were sentenced to pay a fine and the costs.
Their fine and costs have been paid. The law has
been complied with—they are free. The Mayor said
he was willing to take all the responsibility of the
matter—so far as hurting the party was concerned.
He did not believe that Mr. Lincoln would get one He did not believe that Mr. Lincoln would get one vote the less for what had been done—nor one vote the more for the cause of Republican doughfaces. He believed Mr. Lincoln would be elected—and that he would be indected to the anti-slavery element entirely for his success. He thought that the timidity, servility and doughfacism of certain professed Republican leaders, unless rebaked, would in the end defeat the mission of the Republican party.

### EDWARD EVERETT ON THE AFRICAN white white BACE. At the anniversary of the Ame

Society at Washington, in 1853, Hon. Edward Everett delivered an eloquent address, in the course of which he said:—

Continental Congress and France, on the approach of real danger, or whenever they think it will suit their private views. Such is the much-boasted virtue and honor of the inhabitants of South Carolina.'—Quoted in Frank Moore's Diary of the Revolution, vol. 2, p. 162.

From the Chicago Daily Democrat.

HOSSACK AND STOUT LIBERATED.

THE PRISON DOORS OPENED!

Owing to the kindness of Mr. E. S. Wells, the contributors to the Stout and Hossack Relief Fund were allowed the free use of Metropolitan Hall last.

Link, upon the whole, all things considered but the street of the colored population of this country and the West Indies, he says:—

I think, upon the whole, all things considered but their process of the colored population of this country and the West Indies, he says:—

country and the West Indies, he says:

I think, upon the whole, all things considered, that they have done quite as well as could be expected; that they have done as well as persons of European or Anglo-American origin would invedone after three centuries of similar depression and hardship. And then after remarking that it was but a very few years, if the time had then coased, when we Anglo-Americans were spoken of by our brettern beyond the water as a poor, degenerate, almost semi-barbarous race, he emphatically adds

superstitions; worshipping idols as cause and few cious as themselves. And us to the foreign slav trade, it is but eight centuries, and perhaps less since there was as much slave trade in proportion since there was as much slave trade in proportion, upon the coast of Great Britain as in the Bight of Benin at the present day. The matter of England eight conturies ago, were bought and sent to the slave marts in the south and west of Europe. As length the light of Christianity shone in the mont, civilization, letters, arts, and by degrees all the delights, all the improvements of life followed in their research. in their train, and now we talk with the utmost self-complanency of the essential superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race, and look down with disdain upon those portions of the human family who have agged a little behind us in the march of civi

He also reminds the President that, twenty-one years ago, you and I saw, in one of the committee rooms of youder Capitol, a native African, who had been forty years a field slave in the West Indies and in this country, and wrote, at the age of seventy, the Arabic characters with the fluency and the elegance of a scribe.

# The following passage, however, is a clincher :-

The following passage, however, is a clincher:

But the question seems to me to be put at rest, by what we all must have witnessed of what has been achieved by the colored race in this country and on the coast of Africa. Unfavorable as their position has been for any intellectual progress, we still all of us know that they are competent to the common arts and business of life, to the ingenious and mechanical arts, to keeping according, to the common branches of academical and professional culture. Paul Cuffee's name is familiar to everybody in my part of the country, and I am sure you body in my part of the country, and I am sure you have heard of him. He was a man of uncommor energy and force of character. He mavigated to Liverpool his own vessel, manned by a colored crew. His father was a native African slave; his mother was a member of one of the broken-down Indian tribes, some fragments of which will linger in the corners of Massachusetts. I have already alluded to the extraordinary attainments of that native African Prince, Abdul Rabhamau. If there was ever a native-born gentleman on earth, he was one. He had the port and the nir of a prince, and the literary culture of a scholar. The learned Blacksmith of Alabama, now in Liberia, has attained a celebrity scarcely inferior to his white brother, who is known by the same designation. When I lived in Cambridge a few years ago, I used to attend, as one of the Board of Visitors, the examinations of a classical school, in which was a colored boy, the son of a slave in Mississippi, I think. He appeared to me to be of pure African blood. There were, at the same time, two youths from Georgia and one of my own sons attending the same school. I must say that this poor negro boy, Beverly Williams, was one of the best schoolars at the school, and in the Latin language he was the best scholar in his class. These are instances that have fallen under my own observation. There are others, I am told, which show still more conclusively the aptitude of the colored race for every kind of intellectual culture.

THE CAPACITY OF THE NEGRO. The annexed extracts from the editorial columns of the Anglo-Africas, edited and published by Thomas Hamilton, Esq., a colored man, in New York, shows that our black brother of the quill is his white competitors. The first selection is from a leader, pleading for equal and universal suffrage for the black man, which is to be tested by the beliet-box at the coming New York election:

the black man, which is to be tested by the bellotbox at the coming New York election:

If the question were to "rest" to day, and
judgment be demanded as to what form of government affords the largest measures of freedow and
happiness to mankind, comparing the foremost nations of Christendom, Britain and the United States
—comparing wholes with wholes—that judgment
would have to be given in favor of constitutional
monarchy. And why? Destainly not from the inherent superiority of the latter, but because in these
United States the experiment has not been fairly
made; the constitutions, free in sentiment, are not
carried out in practice. Our principles are in advance of our practice. Britain practices are in advance of our practice. Britain practices are in advance of our practice; And every step by which
our practices advance up to our principles is a gain
to human liberty throughout the world. Would
Garibaidi to day be hampered with a crowbed proppet—would Italian liberty be in peril—would Hungarian emancipation be in the womb of time—if the
"American example" had been perfect? Did not
king-graft in Europe receive a release of a century
by the rope which strangled John Brown?

The real question at laste is to try whether universal suffrage, based on manhood, is good or not,
possible or not, and whether a great State like New
York cannot better advance unide a constitution
principles to the very letter in practice, by making,
in a word, the government grow out of and dependent upon the whole of the people governed.

Adam Smith never discussed a correct principle in
hetter language than the above—Norristeen Re-

Adam Smith never discussed a correct principle in better language than the above. Norristown Re-

## DOWN WITH THE DARRY OF

At a Democratic meeting in Shookan last Tuesday night, the Hon. Mr. Westbrook, of Kingston, made the following remarks: "The only argument advanced by the Republicans is "Freedom, Freedom, Darky, darky, darky, dirky for dinner, they have a darky for breakinst, darky for dinner, darky for supper, and darky for bed fellows." At a late hour in the evening, this gentleman salled for a vote on the 'nigger question,' with the following flourish of rhetoric: "I say, down with the darky. All who are in favor of putting down the darky manifest it by saying Aye." So the crowd of these or four hundred persons shouted Aye, to the great gratification of the Hon. Ex-Congressman, who called for the vote. The next morning, the wife of the Democratic landlord at whose house the meeting was hold, advised the hottler, who is an honest and intelligent colored man, not to increase Mr. Westbrook's horse. If, and this humans and spirited lady, Mr. W. wants to put down a mose that is down so low now that it is trodden in the dust, let him wait upon himself. The sponshes of Mr. Westbrook will undoubledly increase the Republican vote in Uleter County, but no thanks in him. He seeks to elevate hunself upon the pentium of the slave. He would air the humanity upon the human saction block. Down with the darky. Why put him down? Recourse he is black? Did not door create him so? Is color a wine? Ment he he past down because he is infentor to Mr. Westbrook? Could Mr. Westbrook put Free Douglan or Campub Ward down because he is infentor to Mr. Westbrook? Mondo Mr. Westbrook put Free Douglan or Campub Ward down he may because of the slave? Ment he he past down because he is infentor to Mr. Westbrook?

WESTERN OPERATIONS.

The responsibilities of those who are laying the foundations of a new State, both personal and public

SPRING Date, Codar Co., Love,

NO DESCRIPTION WITH SEATURE

WEGRO EQUALITY?

The strongest argument used by Democrats against the Republicans is, that they are in favor of 'no-gro equality.' Let us look at the matter, and see o are in favor of this doctrine, and who are its practical devotees. In New York, the negroes vote under a Democratic provision. In Maine, they vote under a constitution passed by Democrats. In Oblo the same. Why don't the Democrate tell the people of these facts when they talk of negro edity ? Again, we have a high Democratic p dent for carrying out the doctrine. Richard M.
Johnson, once a Democratic Vice President of the
United States, had a negro woman with whom he
lived and acted the part of the husband, and he brought up their offspring as fathers usually do their children. In the South, there are several hundred thousand mulattees. It is a noted fact that, down there, i. Black Republicans, are very scarce, and Democrats are very numerous. A little mathematical calculation will solve this problem. Why don't Democrats allude to these facts when they talk of nigger equality '?

But, laying aside this, what great damage results to the people of the States where the negroes are allowed to vote? The government goes on just the same as it does in States where they do not vote. The fact of their being allowed to vote does not go to show that the white man makes them his equal.

It does not follow that the most degraded white man who is allowed to vote, becomes your equal by so doing. Equality in society rests upon and ent basis—that of moral and intellectual attainments. The man of high morals and great intellect cannot be made equal to an ignorant white man, or negro either, and the converse of this proposition is equally true. It is not the dignity with which you clothe a man that clevates him. A slave, though kept in pomp, though clad in gold, though surfeited with bonors, would be still a slave. But with this matter we have nothing to do. The ques-tion of negro suffrage is not before the American people. The Democracy wish to urge this question upon us for the purpose of diverting the public mind from the true issues. The question for the American people to decide, is not whether a white man is superior to a negro, or whether a negro is inferior to a white man; but, whether the blasting institution of alexer shell. man is superior to a negro, or whether a negro is inferior to a white man: but, whether the blasting institution of slavery shall be extended by the arm of the Federal Constitution into all the States and Territories. With the question of negro suffrage, the American people have nothing to do. That subject belongs to the States, and they alone must regulate it.—Muncie Courant.

### NEGRO EQUALITY.

Lossion, in his speech at Chicago, on the 15th lit. commession upon the Declaration of Independence as follows:—

'All men equal! How? What is the use of this magpie chattering about negro equality? How are men equal? Are they equal in avoirdupois weight? By that test, I would have at least forty pounds more of rights than Judge Douglas. (Great laughter.) Equal in muscular activity—nervous power? No; not equal there, for I could wrestle power? ANO; how equal there, for I could wrestle the Judge down. (Benewed laughter.) Equal in intellect? No. Equal in moral and emotional sus-ceptibility? No. Equal in symmetry of form? No. Equal in beauty of complexion and fair propor-Equal in beauty of complexion and fair propor-tions? No. How are they equal? All men are equally entitled to life, to liberty, and to the fruit of their own honest toil. That is what it means. (Much enthusiasm.) And these Democrats, in appealing to men's prejudice against the colored man, which is universal, are attempting to unloose this Government from its old granite moorings, and set us adrift to be guided by the miserable dwarfed idea. that all British subjects born on this side of the water are equal to all British subjects born on the other side of the water. (Laughter.) I deny it, I repudiate it, I trample it beneath my feet, even as they do the holy Declaration of Independence. I go back to the bottom of it. That is what they call my radicalism, because I go back to the root o the thing. They call me very hard names. They say I have horns. Perhaps it is because I gore them

I know very well that the African race, as a race, is not equal to ours. I know very well, as a matter of fact, that, in regard to the great overwhelm-Tty, t overnment may be considered se, a Government for white men; but I say that the theory of our Government, contrary to the old theory of despotism,—that kings rule by right divine,that all men are equally entitled those natural rights which the common God and Father gave them by an inalienable title. And when Democrats come chattering their miserable onseense about negro equality, I am not going to be driven from this everlasting foundation of human freedom. I will not give up the glorious Declaration of Independence, which comes to us baptized in the blood of the purest patriots that ever lived, because there is a lived to be the present patriots that ever lived, because there is a miserable prejudice against the colored man. I will not do it. I call up here the colored man. I will not do it. I call up here the shades of the mighty dead—Jefferson, Washington, Franklin and Jay. I array them against the modern Democrats. I hold the doctrines they held—I defend the principles they advocated and struggled for, not with the ballot alone, but in a fiercer strife, with the man holder field the shade and holder field the shade in the same and holder field the shade in the same and holder field the same shade in the same and holder field the same shade in the same and holder field the same shade in the s with bayonet and bullet, fighting, bleeding and dying in the sacred cause of universal liberty and the equality of man. (Applause.)

## AN AMUSING CORRESPONDENCE.

AUBURN. Oct. 15, 1860. Mr. F. Douglass :- Dear Sir-I take the oppor tunity to address you a few lines as follows. I have been informed that you had an onely daugter and that you desire her to marry a whight man; where upon you giv \$15,000 or \$20,000 dollars to any re speciable whight man that would marry her and cherish her through life. If there is any truth in this report, P. S. let me know and I will marry your daughter on these conditions, and will endeaver to make wealth account. or to make myself agreeable

Yours respectfully To F. Douglass. CHARLES HAPP. Direct to CHARLES HAPP, Auburn, N. Y.

CHAS. HAPP, Esq. - Dear Sir, - You are an entire stranger to me, and direct me to no one from whom I can learn your real character and responsibility. This, if no other difficulty existed, would seriously embarrass me in making a favorable answer to your proposition. You should have at least given me one nce. The fact that you have not done so, with other circumstances connected with your letter, makes it doubtful whether I could honorably accede to your proposition. You date from Auburn, and tell me to direct to you at Auburn, but do not name the street. Pardon me for regarding this as a suspicious circumstance. You may be an immate of the State Prison, or on you way there fact which you see would interfere with the fulfilment of your part of the proposed bargain, even if I could faifill the part you amign to me. You want \$15,000 or \$20,000. This is a common want and you are not to blame for using all honorable means to obtain it. But cander requires me to state, that if you were in circy respect a suitable parson to be bought, for the purpose you name, I have not the amount to buy you. I have no objec-tion to your complexion; but there are certain little ion to your complexion; but there are certain little for to your complexion; but there are certain little scales of grantess and spelling, as well as other little points in your letter, which compel me to regard you as a person, by education, manners, and shortly on as a person, by education, manners, and shortly scholly unfit to associate with my daughter in any scholly unfit to associate with my daughter in any scholly unfit to associate with my daughter in any scholly whatever. You evidently think your white chart white it don't dispute it; it is probable of great white. I don't dispute it; it is probable of great white. I don't dispute it; it is probable of great white as commend you sufficiently to inbest tang quality can commend you sume on so black a negro as myself to a Respectfully, If to accept you as his soft in-law, Respectively, PREDERICE DOUGLASS.

tomor in a street tower in its tower-

The Liberator

NO UNION WITH STAVESOLDERS BOSTON, NOVEMBER 9, 1860.

PRESIDENTIAL AND SPATE BLEOFIONS

On Tuesday last, the Presidential strappies as been consist on with so timeh and and the Dingle, to the Presidency, by the fol-LINCOLN, of THE

For Lincoln and Han Pennsylvan Ohio New Hampshire Massachusett Rhode Island New York

[California and Oregon yet to be heard from.] For Bell and Boerett.

For Breckinridge and Lane. 3 Florida 10 Mississippi Delaware South Carolina Arkaneas Missouri

> For Douglas and Johnson F 000 !!! - 000 !!!

In this State, the vote for President stood as follows : -- Lincoln, 104,467; Bell, 22,017; Douglas, 34,007; Breckinridge, 6,072. Lincoln's majority over all, 42,301. For Governor, the vote is, Andrew, 101,802; Lawrence, 23,079; Beach, 34,094; Butler, 5,791. Andrew's majority over all, 38,838. The Republicans have elected their entire State ticket, and overy candidate for Congress save Anson Burlingame, in the Pifth District, who is defeated by William Appleton, the Fusion candidate. It is alleged, and doubtless with truth, that the defeat of Mr. Burlingame was effected by fraudulent votes in Ward 1. Boston, and it may turn out that this, the only fly in the Republican's pot of ointment, is an interloper, and their victory be yet made complete.

PENNSYLVANIA A. S. SOCIETY.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of this Society was held in the Town Hall, Kennett Square, Chester County, commencing on Thursday, Oct. 25th, at 11 o'clock, A. M .- James Mott, President of the Society, in the chair. After some encouraging preliminary refollowing committees were appointed :-

Business Committee-May Grew, Mahlon B. Linton, Simon Barnard, Robert Purvis, Oliver Johnson H. P. Grozier, Lucretia Mött, Thomas Whitson, and Sarah Pugh.

Finance Committee-Chandler Darlington, Alice Jackson, E. M. Davis, Samuel Pennock, Joseph A. Dugdale, Isaac Mendenhall, and Abby Kimber.

Nominating Committee-John Cox, George Atkinson, Sarah Barnard, Edwin H. Coates, Jolly Longshore, Stephen Smith and Rebecca Plumly.

The following resolutions were offered, and, after discussion extending through five sessions, adopted ;

1. Resolved, That we regard with great satisfaction the agitation that is now rocking the country to its centre on the question of slayery, confident that its effect will be such an enlightenment of the public mind and change of the public heart on that momentous issue, as must eventuate in the overthrow of the aystem

2. Resolved, That in the action of the various ecclesiastical bodies of the North, we see indubitable evidence of the power with which the anti-slavery sentiment of the country presses upon them, sometimes extorting from them faint and unwilling testimonies against slavery, and sometimes eliciting hearty denunciation thereof; and that, in the course of such clergymen as Dr. Cheever, we see indications of s regenerated and purified Church, against which Anti-Slavery Societies can have no controversy.

3. Resolved, That as long as the fugitive bondman may be recaptured and re-enslaved on Pennsylvania prohibition, in reference to public speaking, for some soil, Pennsylvania cannot be called a free State; and time to come; hence I must again disappoint my that, for the honor of our Commonwealth, for the Pennsylvania friends-most deeply to my own regret sake of justice to the slave, for the love of the abso- and loss, for their magnetic presence is ever most de lote Right, we will earnestly strive to obtain from lightful and strengthening to my spirit. I can only our Legislature the enactment of a law which shall beg to be affectionately remembered to them all, and protect the personal liberty of every human being invoke upon their deliberations the blessing of the on its soil, when that liberty has not been forfeited by crime.

4. Reselved, That one of the most important signs of the times which the last year has developed, is the sympathy with John Brown, which has extensively pervaded the North, and found expression in the pulpit, on the platform, and through the press; indicating that, whatever theories men may hold respecting State rights and constitutional obligations, there lives and burns in the Northern heart a genu- me through the streets, and who made the most deaine admiration of heroism, and a genuine sympathy perate efforts to take me where they could apply a with the victims of oppression.

5. Resolved, That while we hail, as a token of greatly improved public sentiment; the existence of the Republican party of the United States, and while we rejoice to see men coming up into it from the other political parties, we protest against the inconsis tency of Abolitionists giving it their support; first, fugitive slave, and, second, because the Presidential nent actors therein have been called to their final accandidate of its party is heartily opposed to the political enfranchisement of colored men, is in favor of a fugitive slave statute, and though he has very distinetly made up his mind that Congress possesses the constitutional power to abolish alayery in the District of Columbia, yet is not in favor of such aboof the slaveholders of the District.

century of anti-slavery labor has confirmed our faith slavery. The opinions of a vast multitude have bee in the principles on which our enterprise is founded, in the wisdom of the measures by which we have dom. The conflict between free institutions and sought its accomplishment, and in the certainty of slave institutions is seen and acknowledged to be irits final triumph; and that, thus confirmed and repressible—not of man's devising, but of God's or strengthened, we commence the labors of another year in abounding hope that, at its close, we shall rejoice of every effort of political cunning and religious sorce-

7. Resolved, That in the death of Theodore Parker, litical forces of the North and of the South ; and the American slaves have lost a faithful friend, and though it relates, ostensibly, solely to the question of the Abolitionists a valuable condjutor, whose great the further extension of alavery, it really signifies a intellect, and large heart, and tireless energies, were much deeper sentiment in the breasts of the people devoted to the cause of philanthropy, and were ever most promptly given in the service of those who, by into more decisive action.

reason of their suffering or their wrongs, most need.

So far as the South is concerned, she has appare ed sympathy, protection, or championship,

Oliver Johnson, Chandler Darlington, Edward M. ities, not only as perpetrated upon her dehumanized Davis, Mahlon B. Linton, Thomas Garrett, Anna B. slaves, but as inflicted upon Northern citizens and Davis, Mahlon B. Linton, Thomas Garrett, Anna E. Dickinson, Robert Purvis, Edwin H. Coates, Eusebist Barnard, William Thomse, Celeb Jackson, and Dr. Stebbins. Some of the speakers professed to regard the U. S. Donatitution as an anti-divery instrument.

—[what in absurdity in view of its history, and of its requesterent construction and administration by the nation ever since its formation it and so, objected to the fifth resolution. Dr. Stebbins was voluble in his denunciation of the Anti-Shashry movement, and fauntation of the Republican party. [For a full veto enterty requests, and the rotters a cores, fireway, washing property of the original policy and the contract of the contrac

ble and di Capt. Ichn Brown. We make the following it, relative to political action:—
spontion of this Committee on the questioning candidates for office is not a doubtful rivers of the Constitution and its requirement.

oppression, insquitous in its parties, and in its remain-disastrous, they examed by word of any become parties to its obligations. Intending, as often as occasion may require, to sld the fugitive in his escape from alsvery, they cannot, expressly or by imp very, they cannot, expire who spure the yoke, and rise of all men everywhere who spure the yoke, and rise of the recovery of their liberty, they cannot state pledged, in the intent and meaning of the phrase pledged, in the intent and meaning of the phrase pledged, in the intent and meaning of the phrase pledged, in the intent and meaning of the phrase pledged, in the intent and meaning of the phrase pledged, in the intent and meaning of the phrase pledged, in the intent and meaning of the phrase pledged, in the intent and meaning of the phrase pledged, in the intent and meaning of the phrase pledged in the intent and meaning of the phrase pledged in the intent and meaning of the phrase pledged in the intent and meaning of the phrase pledged in the property of the property equal distribution of political rights, they can understood as agreeing to an a which, in the most important features of the govern-ment, one class of citizens have three-falls, more of privilege than any other; especially when that class are the owners of alares who use their extra power for the perpetuation of their system. As a matter of conscience, therefore, of personal honor, and of selfrespect, the members of this Committee, and those whom they represent, cannot, by overt act or implied admission, come under obligation of support to the Constitution. Neither can they take any active part in the politics of the day, or be numbered among the recognized supporters of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. Holding, as they do, that the Federal compact is an infamous bargain, binding the free States to the support of slavery, the only daty they recognize in regard to it is that of laboring for its an nulment. They cannot vote or take an active part politics until that compact is either dissolved, or s construed, by authority recognized to be competen as will give their suffrage, in the eyes of the world the unambiguous meaning of a vote against als

But, these considerations apart, there are other ar guments of great weight against supporting for Pres dent the Republican candidate in the pending crisis. His past course in the matter of a Pugitive Slave Law; his present readiness to return the escaping bondman; his avowed willingness to discriminate against the black man in the award of political rights and his declared hostility, except in a continger cy not probable, to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia-are facts, which, in the estimation of discriminating minds, disqualify him for the otes of uncompromising Abolitionists.

But, having said this, it is due to truth and candor to admit that, as between him and his opponents, and on the issues involved in the present contest, marks by Lucretia Mott and J. Miller McKim, the the election of Abraham Lincoln will be a great and encouraging triumph. It will mark a hopeful epoch in the progress of our cause. It will show, that amid all the corruption and demoralization that have prevailed, the nation is not totally deprayed; that the predominating feeling in the country is in favor of liberty, assuring us, at the same time, that this feeling will in due season ripen into a conviction that will brook no further compromises with slavery. Regarding the matter in this light, we shall hall the election, should it take place, of Abraham Lincoln, as a most gratifying occurrence.

> From the administration of Mr. Lincoln, as distin guished from his election, we are warranted in entertaining no confident hopes. His election, as the act of the people, so intended, will be a demonstration in favor of liberty; his administration, as the action of an individual, so constrained by the oath of office and surrounding circumstances, must be a continual support of slavery. Let not, therefore, any satisfaction here expressed be understood as based on expectations of what will be done by the incoming national administration."

LETTER FROM WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. The following letter was read to the meeting by Mr.

McKim :-Boston, October 11 1860 MY 1) EAR FRIEND: Since I promised to attend the anniversary of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society at Kennett, I have been suffering from a severe at tack of bronchitis; and though at the present time it is considerably mitigated, I am under positive medical

Infinite Pather. Twenty-five years ago this evening, I was in a cell in the Leverett street jail in this city-a device of the city authorities to save my life against the murderous designs of an infuriated mob of (so called) gentlemen of property and standing, on account of my anti-slavery principles. Previous to my imprisonment, I was in the hands of the rioters for a time, who tore the clothes from my body as they dragged coat of tar and feathers, and commit such other outrages as their ungovernable malignity might suggest. Rescued at last, by the Mayor and his posse, it was deemed indispensable to my personal safety to commit me to prison! This was the only governmental protection that was vouchasfed to me. You remember all the circumstances of that memorable event. because such support involves a pledge to return the and I need not repeat them. Nearly all the promicount, but the sacred and glorious cause which they madly attempted to overthrow is now shaping the destiny of the nation.

So far as the North is concerned, a marvellous change for the better has taken place in public sentiment in relation to the anti-slavery movement. The struggle lition, excepting with the consent of a large number for freedom of speech and of the press has every where been fought, and the victory won. A genera 6. Resolved, That the experience of a quarter of a enlightenment has taken place upon the subject of essentially changed, and secured to the side of free dering and it is deepening in intensity daily, in spite in its success, as we rejoice to-day over the results of ry to effect a reconciliation. The pending Presidential election witnesses a marked division between the po-

of the North, which, in process of time, must river ly waxed worse and worse grown more an Those who participated in the discussion were Lu-cretia Mott, J. M. McKim, H. P. Crozier, Mary Grew, ity and flendish malignity, until her crimes and stroc-

question, there was one so carsically and inaccurately worded that he was able to confine it without telling a direct falsehood. So, with characteristic craft, he proceeds to use the verbal vantage ground thus gained to make the impression that the substance and meaning of the article in question were unacound.

I propose to show, by an examination of Dr. Bascon's defence, that it wasta merely against the form of the careless and equivocal expression to which it replies, and that Dr. Bascon's action in The American Board's has always been a maintenance. ns of the particular article in

careless and equivocal expression to which it replies, and that Dr. Bacon's action in The American Board' has always been a maintenance of the complicity of that body with alavery, and a series of dishonest attempts to evade or discredit the charge of such complicity.

The Reformed Dutchman's article, headed 'More Consistency'—while it shows very justly that Dr. Bacon and others have countenanced and sided complete to the Consistency in the Edward of the Bible our duties as citizens. It may be deemed our duty by some to adopt a train of measures which ahall aim in the Bible our duties as citizens. It may be deemed our duty by some to adopt a train of measures which alall aim in the Bible our duties as citizens. It may be deemed our duty by some to adopt a train of measures which all aim in the Bible our duties as citizens. It may be deemed our duty by some to adopt a train of measures which all aim in the Bible our duties as citizens. It may be deemed our duty by some to adopt a train of measures which alall aim in the Bible our duties as citizens. It may be deemed our duty by some to adopt a train of measures which all aim in the Bible our duties as citizens. It may be deemed our duty by some to adopt a train of measures which all aim in the Bible our duties as citizens. It may be deemed our duty by some to adopt a train of measures which all aim in the Bible our duties as citizens. It may be deemed our duty by some to adopt a train of measures which all aim in the rich whole system, and in the end undermine the entire fabric which human legislation has framed in retrain the Bible our duty by some to adopt a train of measures.

It may be deemed our duty by some to adopt a train of under the whole system, and in the end undermine the entire fabric which human legislation has framed in retrain the Bible our duty by some to adopt a train of under the whole system, and in the end undermine the entire fabric which always of the whole system, and in the end under of the whole system, and in the end under which a

Bacon and others have countenanced and sided complicity with slavery in the American Board while they discountenanced and opposed such complicity in the American Tract Society—uses the incautious expression that these same persons 'are opposed to resolu tions about slavery' in the Board, and in their own church bodies. I have designated by italies the word which fitted this expression to be triumphantly pounced upon by Dr. Bacon. He proceeds to say :-

For myself, the affirmation that I am opposed to resolutions about slavery in the Board is ludicrossly false. Was I opposed to resolutions about slavery in the meeting of the Board at Brooklyn fifteen years ago !—or in the meeting at Hartford six years ago !—or in the meeting at Uties five years ago !—or in the meeting at Uties five years ago !—or in the meeting at Detroit two years ago ?—or in the meeting at Philadelphia one year ago !—or in any other meeting of the Board since I became a member of it?

Let us see what account the Annual Reports of the Board give of Dr. Bacon's action at the five meetings which he thus triumphantly specifies. 1. The meeting of the Board at Brooklyn fifteen

years ago '-namely, in 1845. At this meeting, a report, covering eight closely printed octavo pages, was made by Dr. Woods, of Andover, and eight others, to whom, the year before, had been given the consideration of sundry memorials on . the existence of slavery among some of our missionary churches."

This report admitted (p. 68) that slavery was existing in the Cherokee and Choctsw tribes when the missionaries entered on their labors there; that, (notwithstanding the opportunity thus given of preaching against slaveholding, from the beginning of their labors, as a sin against God and man,) they had received slaveholders into their churches, as Christians, indiscriminately with others; that, at the time of this report, fifteen slaveholders were connected with the Cherokee, and twenty with the Choctaw missionchurches; and that, 'in regard to the kind and amount of [public] instruction given by the missionaries in relation to slavery,' there is a substantial agreement among all the missionaries in the following testimony given by Rev. Mr. Byington (p. 59): We give such instructions to masters and servants as are contained in the epistles, and yet not in a way to give the subject a peculiar prominence. For then is would seem to be personal, as there are usually but one or two slaveholders at our meetings."

In spite of the avowal of these disgraceful facts i regard to the missionaries, and their action, Dr. Woods and his Committee proceed to declare (p. 61) that these missionaries have been faithful in their work'; and they close their report without recommending the slightest change, either in the course of the missionaries, or in the course of the Board with regard to them; a report which was, in effect, giving he memorialists against slavery ! leave to withdraw. without even the courtesy of a direct answer.

This report, with a motion for its adoption, and several motions for its amendment, were referred to a sa a Christian people, and their churches, to which of Hartford, (afterwards the zealous defender of alavery in the American Tract Society) and Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, were the first named members.

This Committee recommended the adoption of the

report without amendment'; (p. 62.) UC The question was taken by year and nays. The affirmative vote of LEONARD BACON is recorded with that of Nehemiah Adams and others, and the record

concludes (p. 63) with this statement :unanimously adopted.' So much for Dr. Bacon's action at Brooklyn sabout

slavery.' 2. The meeting at Hartford six years ago

namely, in 1854. At this meeting, the portion of the Prudential Com-

mittee's Annual Report relating to the missions to the Choctaws, Cherokees and Dakotas was referred to a T. Dwight and Dr. Bacon. Their report praised the faithful labors of the missionaries, (p. 23) and recommended the passage of the following resolution, (p. 24) which was discussed, and finally adopted, by the city a month ago, I find no particular action of Dr

On turning to the Annual Report for 1848, presented at a meeting held in Boston, we find that the refers, to prove that in the 'American Board' he was between Rev. Dr. Treat (one of the Secretaries of the Board) and the Choctaw and Cherokee missionaries, and with equal clearness, that Dr. Bacon's action, in which the latter thus candidly describe their proslavery position.

Extracts from the letter of the Cherokee missions. ries on slavery, signed by Elizur Butler, Moderator, and S. A. Worcester, Clerk:-

and S. A. Worcester, Clark:—

'In regard to the question of rejecting any person from the church simply because he is a slaceholder, we cannot for a moment hesistate. For (1) we regard it as certain that the Apostles, sale ner our patterns, did receive slaveholders to the communion of the Church; and we have not yet been able to perceive any such difference between their circumstances and ours as to justify us in departing from their practice in this respect. And (2) our general rule is to receive all to our communion who give evidence that they love the Lord Jesus Unrist in sincerity; and we cannot doubt that many clareholders do give such evidence. that many elassicators do gree rack evidence.

Nor can we even make it a rest of piety, or a diston of admission to the privileges of the Churchat e annitate should express a determination to the greekeless. Sets Annual Reg

6, p. 98 Geometrical exchanges of the strictman of bless General exchanges of masters are so inseparable from the existence of stearry, that the churches contend not consistently receive abreholders to their communion at all, and of the same time forbid off such as changes. We regard it, therefore, as increasure to

is proper for us to inquire now the san the LORD IN OLD TIME WERE TAUGHT BY THE LORD IN OLD THE WEEK TAVEST BY HIM. AS

The committee (to whom was referred the corre pondence containing the letters from which the above extracts were taken) declared that these letters breathe an excellent Christian spirit ; and at their recommendation, the Board left the whole matter in the hands of the Prudential Committee, under whom these missionaries continued to pursue precisely the same course, without reproof for the past or new instructions for the future.

Such was the action of 1848, to which Dr. Bacon' report in 1854 refers with strong approval. 3. The meeting at Utics, five years ago -namely

At this meeting, the shameful document calle the Goodwater statement'-a series of articles by which the Prudential Committee united with the Cherokee and Choctaw missionaries in an agreement that slaveholders might still be admitted to the mis sion churches—was approved by a special committee and adopted by the Board. But the Report does not show any particular action of Dr. Bacon at this meeting, either for or against slavery.

4. The meeting at Detroit, two years ago'-name ly, in 1858.

Dr. Bacon was chairman of the Committee on th Choctaw and Cherokee missions. In his report, he refers to the proceedings of the Board at Hartford, in 1864, [above described,] as perfectly satisfactory; refers to the remonstrances which members of the Board have offered from year to year against slavery as the unceasing embarrassments and perplexities connected with the missions in the Indian territory; and ends by craftily suggesting, as an ultimate reme dy for these embarrassments and perplexities, that perhaps these slaveholding churches may, in future years, be found to fall more appropriately under the Home Missionary than the Foreign Missionary department. This report was accepted, and the subject of slavery was accordingly hushed up for another year 5. The meeting at Philadelphia, one year ago -

namely, in 1859. In the course of the year preceding this meeting the Prudential Committee had taken Dr. Bacon' hint about the unceasing embarrassments and perplexities connected with the missions in the Indian territory, and had decided to discontinue the Choctaw Mission. This decision they communicated to the missionaries, quoting Dr. Bacon's sentence abovementioned as a foreshadowing of their intention, and speaking of the embarrassments and perplexities' as

the principal reason for this summary action. In closing their report upon the Choctaw Missio after announcing its discontinuance, the Prudential Committee say- Whatever may be said of Indian missions, in the general, this is no failure'; thus

aveholders are freely admitted, as Christian churches At the Annual Meeting in 1859, the special committee to whom this portion of the Prudential Committee's Report was assigned differed in opinion respecting it, and brought in two varying recommendations, which caused a prolonged discussion. While the question on the minority resolutions was pending, Rev. Dr. Cheever proposed, as an amendment and addition to those resolutions, a clause, proposing that As no person voted in the negative, the report was of the Board, an immorality, inconsistent with mem the holding of slaves be pronounced, in the opinion bership in any Christian church. This amendment was laid on the table by unanimous vote; after which it was voted to adopt the Report of the Prudential Committee, thus approving their discountenance of the Choctaw Mission, and their assignment of 'em barrassments and perplexities' as the reason.

I see in this Annual Report no mention of any Committee of seven, the first two being Dr. William in a taking of year and nays upon some subordinate action of Dr. Bacon in regard to slavery, except that, point, his name is again found voting upon the same side with Dr. South-Side Adams.

6. Finally, in the last Annual Mosting, held in this Resolved, That the Board acknowledge, with gratitude to God, the wisdom and fidelity with which, so Iar as appears from the documents submitted to them, the Prudential Committee are advising and directing the missionsries among the Choetaws, in conformity with the principles asserted by them in their correspondence with those missions, reported to the Board in 1848. Bacon in regard to slavery, except his threat of call-While the resolution thus proposed by Dr. Bacon, holding Cherokee nation a Christian people, disand adopted by the Board in 1854, plainly approves missed from the official charge of the Board because the wisdom and fidelity manifested in a certain cor- the purpose of the Board in regard to them is already respondence between the Prudential Committee and satisfactorily accomplished—and assisting also, by his their missionaries in 1848, it leaves entirely in the silent vote; in the unanimous reflection of Dr. Southdark (as it was designed to do) what the purport, and Side Adams and his pro-slavery colleagues on the Prudential Committee.

Such is the record to which Dr. Bacon himself not opposed to the passage of 'resolutions about slavewhen he has acted, and his quiescence at other times, have uniformly tended to encourage and fortify the complicity of the Board with slavery; and that he has done his utmost, in all ways, to avert and to nullify those 'embarrassments and perplexities' which the Board suffered from the remonstrances of Dr. Cheever and a few others of its members, against its pro-slavery position .- c. x. w.

STATE ELECTION - VOTE OF BOSTON. 383 482 166 266 137 438 266 1110 198 468 466 728 170 878 505 520 813 990 260 672 441 858 876

foundations or a surgely enforced or deeply felt. It has seems reasonable to suppose Iowa as destined, one day to exert the most commanding influence of my into exert the on the Union. What Virginia has been Lowe may be. Its agricultural resources are beyon any State lying East of it. Its soil has no repen on the globs. In richness, Illinois may be its equal, but the extremes of drouth or its opposite will affet them very differently: Either extreme will affect lis.

mois far more than this State. Where I now all to rain, has fallen to affect the wells or springs for a whole year. And yet the crops are truly lexurise. I saw the best of wheat sold the other day for sing cents the bushel; and corn can be had in cargon to

fteen cents.

But the peculiarly hard times, during the two lay years, have made havor of many high hope and the prospects. The final result, however, will be goodvery good. Whoever is compelled to sell eighty atm of his farm to pay for the other eighty, will doubles be enriched by the change. Nature probably laghest any child of hers, who expects to grow rich by bey. ing large extents of Iowa prairie, and then morres. ing it to ensure payment. She probably never in tended soil or sunshine to be held as properly; and a cosp de soleil' by too much of the latter is only a parallel to an excess of half-worked land, and more gaged for security besides, That is a 'coup de ad' and often proves fatal. And it is a fearful evil here, at the present time.

the result is disastrous every way. Rosds, bridge and all such improvements are hindered. Education suffere; manners, morals, all virtues, public and private, are sadly affected; and so Anti-Slavery, and other

Progressive Platforms, share in the general calmity. And yet the people are really desirous for the proclamation of the gospel of truth. I never addressed more attentive audiences than in this State. A little 'border ruffinnism' here, last night, is the only exception. Even Republicans, who would vote for Lincoln though a Virginia gallows impended our them, are yet regretting that my stay is so short,

After all, it is doubtful whether, with our present field forces, we shall act wisely to attempt much on this side of the Mississippi. We may setter our word and work too widely for the highest general good. When will the Lord of the harvest and forth laborers equal to the demand?

Spring Dale is celebrated as the military renderyous of the Harper's Ferry Host, and their West Point Academy during the last winter before their conquest of the . Old Dominion. I have just come from the house and the rooms and the parade ground where they spent the winter of 1857-8, and am now writing in the cosy little home of the noble mother of the brave young Coppies a gentle, quiet little Quaker woman as the world often sees. Barelay is at home, and suffering most severely from an old complaint—the asthma. At times, he is compelled to sit up day and night. The last night was an isstance, and a severe one.

Mrs. Coppie was a widow in Ohio, almost twenty years ago, with five small children. For several years she supported them by teaching school. When the eldest was seventeen, she removed to this then almost unknown region. But disease and death persued her here; and when the noble Edwin suffered his martyrdom, two only remained. But the fath and fortitude of the mother still survive. May the live to see her highest hopes realized, and the death of her beloved boy gloriously avenged, in the total downfall of American Slavery !

My labors in Iowa are necessarily limited. love City, Muscatine and two or three other smaller places, are all that remain to visit this year. ' Then the Conventions at Mendota, Illinois, and Adrian, Michigan, will close this campaign.

PARKER PILISBURY.

REFUGEES FROM ARKANSAS AND TEXAS. What shall I say for the victims of oppression from Arkansas and Texas!!

The southern counties of Kansas were poor enough, God knows, from the entire destitution of crops, this season, and could hardly sustain themselves. But now there are thrown upon them hundreds of families, white and colored, who have only recently escaped the land of blood and white with their live! Friends of the oppressed! what shall be done! Our people there assure me they would sladly divide their bread with them but they have none to divide! As appeal came up to me to-day from them in the sinple language - We hear you are a friend of the oppressed. What shall we do! Go back we cannott's the grave-stay here, we starre. Is there my help for us? I have sent them some temporary sid; and I echo now their voice to our eastern friends-What shall they do ! They ere victims of oppression, no more belonging to Kansus than to Massachusetts or New York. But they are our brethren. They have, in the midst of a perverse generation, stood up for man-claimed their inalienable rights-made insecure' the chains of oppression ! They now, to-day, stand erect on free soil in God's own image! What shall they do? Their persecutors show us that they bore a faithful testimony for the right. Are not surpected of crime. Their offence is, not bowing to playery La they the

The colored portion of these refugees ' might have chosen masters, and gone into slavery. we are told and been well cared for. But it must be borne in mind that for them to go into slavery is to go into endless servitude-for them and for their posterity; there is no end to it-no year of jubilee-no freedom when baptized and taken into the Church! O, this interminable servitude is a condition darker than death !- more damning than perdition ! for death and the grave are not without their hopes. Lights tron the curtain's edge of immortality are seen to penetrate their darkness, and bid the sleeper wate, and live, and hope I-and perdition, with its unvielding grasp, has no claims upon a man's posterity. The child may follow the condition of its mother, is Southern parlance, durante vita. But it does not, thank God, throughout its immortality.

I say again, what shall be done! Having come v out of great tribulation, will no hand succor them? Having planted themselves upon this soil, which we have been obliged to make free by the blood and teurs of four years' struggle, must they have no nourishment in the inclemency of their first winter! The firm and stately trees of a New England village, which now stand erect, delying the winds of a hundred winters, were once slender shrubs, and tied to a dry post for support; and what shall these oppressed ines, who have toiled a life long in the sun, have to eling to, during a winter more rigorous than they ever knew? If they can now be supported, they or their children will one day rise up to bless the hand that early held them, and may become the shining menuments of a higher civilisation! I herewith commend them to those who, when I say bread, will not give them a 'stone,' and when I ask for meat, will not give them 'a serpent.'

I have to-day sent them a few things, such as I had; But the slow ox has to tread the weary way to them, 140 miles! I encouraged them to come again in two or three weeks. Shall I have wherewith to give? Shall 100 free firesides be made cheerful this winter by the kindness of our friends? Of course, I shall wait anxiously for a response.

Yours, for all men in sorrow. S. C. POMEROY.

Atchison, K. T., Oct. 31, 1860. EF Contributions may be sent to Dr. Wans, Engrant Aid Office, 3 Winter Street, Boston. ASE HANGING IN TEXAS - A NORTHERN NAN AND WOMAN HUNG.

eder will remember that a few weeks of the authority of a letter received at that Dr. Shreeves and Mr. Foster, with its, had been warned by the ruffiams who in Texas to leave that State, and were makitions to return to Illinois. On Thursday ident of Texas, well known h. Byber, a resident of 1 exas, was known are citizens as a dealer in cattle and horse, that State, and brought to the friends the melancholy intelligence that Dr. Mrs. Foster had fallen victims to the m their ho

by their persecutors, and Dr. Shreeyes

of the Dr. Shreeves above referred to, and of the Dr. Shreeves above referred to, and doubt as to its authenticity. He says Mr. as friend and neighbor of his uncle's, and

mantance of fifteen years standing.

mantance of fifteen years standing.

meters have been received from Dr. Shreeves or

meter for eight weeks, by their friends at Fair
mercumstance of fearful portent, as heretofore refreumstance of fearing portent, as heretotore, are been prompt correspondents. At no pre-

now upon the authors of this enormous bestow upon the authors in the construction which their guilt deserves, see dedunciations which the Lord, and these ruftice is mine. saith the Lord, and these ruftice is mined escape the malediction which Can a wanderer and an outcast upon the earth, , will remark, by way of explanation, that Dr. his connections at Fairview, was in favor nd was preparing to make investments left this State, he was a Doug-The only ground for disturbing him was and a Northern man, and coming from a section white labor is respected .- Canton (Ill.)

Viscer's Linearty of Spreech. Hon, W. L. Yan-er at Fancuit Hall, was asked if a man from the just could go South. He replied, 'Yee, if you mat to there to steal our niggers!' During the most teat, a book agent was arrested in Alabama

dence to convict him of tampering with slaves, but he is from the North, and engaged in selling a a from the North, we have a right to sus-oblished at the North, we have a right to sus-m of being an Abolitionist, and we therefore and, in order to guard ourselves against posenger, that he be immediately conducted by

ad others of the Bell-Everett parts, who believe trunts of cotton, say that they can go South, if the Lafe of Christ and the Now Testament, the little of Christ of any of the slave States except of the military for so doing !- Atlas.

citizens of the place. hair is involutious. The Express says

ottens of the counts all members of our Coun-iert, were found hung to the public square of this Various are the conjuntaries as to the causes of feet that they were members of anty Court. In saying this, we must here enlaration that we know of no conduct of ens which deserved such a severe penalty. It is add the presence of the Chief Justice could have and them from such a fate. As we will hereafter that more of this matter, we withhold comment un-

st betober 18th, published at Galveston, has a letter from H. W. South, dated Waxahaskie, Texas, Octor th. 1860, stating as follows: Mr. Bowley was brought back to Fort Worth, and on the 13th of Septemer, 1869, was hung on the same limb of the same tre on which Mr. Crawford had been hung before. The letter found near Fort Worth, and published in for learn touch mean range, was certainly addressed to ker. Mr. Bewley. It is further said here, that the su-in-law of Mr. Bewley, Rev. Mr. Willest, has been ken in Missouri, and is now on his way back to Fort ure of information is by letter from the eastward to a gentieman in Fort Worth. The information in rela-tion to Mr. Bewley is true.

POTERNMENT AND THE MISSIONARIES. The Watch has and Reflector says that Mr. Jones, a Baptist misclude slavery, bigamy and concubinage from their communion. They have never been anti-slavery their churches. The Watchman asks, under what trucks of an Indian treaty, or under what ant of the attend legislature, peaceable citizens and worthy minuters of the gospel, pursuing their work in a stretty legal way, are interrupted in that work, rudely separated from their trusting flocks, driven from the homes, and called to endure not only the virtual con-heation of their worldly catate, but the undoing and laghting of the labor of years?"

EXPUBLICANS IN VIRGINIA .- The Wheeling (Va.)

To see some of the letters we get is enough to make a man's heart grow sick within him. To see freemen, michled, beseeching us to burn their letters as soon wired, and not let their names be known, for fear of mary to their persons or property at home, is humili-sing indeed. Yet this is the case even here in wea-ters Virginia. We get letters almost every week an-suring us of the deep sympathy of the writers with the Republicans, carnestly expressing the hope of the election of Luncoln and Hamlin, and yet containing the cautions miturely not, to let the names of the the cautious injunction not to let the names of the writers be known, if we should see fit to publish any

A FRIGHT IN ARRANSAS .- The Governor of Arkansee Elias N Conway, has issued a proclamation to the billion of the State, directing them to 'prepare for trouble and danger. In this remarkable horemor Conway expresses the singular belief that the period the South comes, not from the North, but from the machinations of Great Britain. Ile says :-

it is my opinion that the British government is he real author and matigator of the mischief and out-lages perpetrated against the slave States, and that it is the duty of our Federal government, and of the pa-trone people of the United States, to hold the Brilish forement responsible for disturbing the domestic tranquillity of the United States.

To A fusion document has been distributed in New Jersey in order to get up a panic. Its contents are thus described in its heading:

THE SOUTH IN REVOLT.

GEN. BICKLEY MARCHES UPON WASHINGTON. SCOTT ORDERED TO COMMAND THE ARMY OF TH NORTH.

GOV. WISE ASSASSINATED! SECRETARY CORB ARRESTED FOR TREASON. John Minor Botts at the head of 7000 men, to prote Washington.

The Zion's Herald says that the Southern Methodist papers have nearly all come out decidedly against the election of Lincoln, and even resort to the blackguardism of the lower order of political papers, railing calling the Republicans "Black Republicans," &c.
Only one of them thus far has declared in favor of
distance in case of Lincoln's election. The Northern reigious papers mostly, as usual, have nothing to say about mete partisan politics. Truly religious people (esys the Herald) will generally vote right on a question involved.

ginning to get some account of the Southern recoil of the the disunion agitation. Our stock markets may be the sensitive, but the negto market is quite as much so, of a though the fluctuations are not discerned in a single morning. But sharp eyes are seatching is, and its tendencies cannot remain long annoticed. Here SATA ST

"Virginia is stready having a forestance of what is to come. We understand, from reliable authority, that No.1 negroes have already fallen more than 25 per cent, and second and third-rate hands from 30 to 50 per cent. What has prediced this sudden decline? Does not every man serval a glance that it is the ery of disuation raised by these notion planters, producing a feeling of uncertainty—a want of confidence in the holders of alave property? Yes, Virginia is now being bled to the time of thousands of deliars, to enrich those who by their clamor about disunion have designedly created this panic."

The Dichmond While endorses this atstement, in

mond market—the largest slave market in the Union-some three or four hundred dellars within a very short

opportunities of knowing what they are talking about.

And they will continue to depreciate, unless a stop is put to the threats of disunion by the Breekinridge lenders. OUTRAGEOUS CASES OF KIDNAFPING IN ILLINOIS alayes.

AND IOWA. It is pretty well settled that Jerry Boyd, a decent colored man of Galena his wife, daughter, and a hitle white girl who lived with them, were induced to leave their home by a great scoundrel, whose name is supposed to be Wilder, under promise of a good situation on a farm in Iowa, and that getting them into Iowa, his gang murdered Jerry for the sake of the money he had with him, and them sold the colored woman, her daughter and the little white girl is driven from the place of his nativity for no better into leavery in Missouri. The suspicious have been reason, probably, than for subscribing for some North-OUTRAGROUS CASES OF KIDNAPPING IN ILLINOIS

negroes, resident of Illinois and Iowa, ought to be inquired into by the State authorities, and we trust that a well-directed investigation will be instituted at once, by which the fate of these colored people and New Orleans Bulletin publishes a plan for a provision of the little white girl may be discovered, and the less transaction brought to punishment. Certain it is, that such high-handed proceedings ought not to be allowed to go on in a free State with impunity.—

ANOTHER COOLIE TRAGEDY. Another Coolie trag-edy has taken place on board the Spanish ship En-cernacion. She left Macao Roads on the 2d inst., carnacion. She left Macao Roads on the 2d inst., and a few days after leaving, whilst the crew were washing the decks, the Coolies rose and rushed into They wounded the captain severely; but in the meanwhile the crew came aft, and a fight ensued. The interpreter and one of the crew, as well as 75 of the Coolies, were killed in the fray. The captain and 11 of the crew were also severely wound-ed, and are at present in hospital at Macao, whither the ship put back. We may mention here, with reference to the Coolles rising on board the American ship Norway, that it was afterwards found out that a plot had been formed by a large number of the Coolies. perfore going on board to take the ship. For this purpose, they had taken compasses and various implements on board with them. It was also their intestion, in the event of success, to have taken the ship to Cochin China, and sell her to some Chinamen there. It is too much to be feared that many of the Coolie revolts have arisen from a similar causes. -China Mail, Aug. 16.

Maryland, formerly the land was held in large tracts, by great slaveholders. Of late, however, some having died and others grown poor, or failed, the land has, to a great extent, passed out of their hands, and has been bought up by small farmers from Pennaylva-The result, as shown by the census returns, is, that during the past ten years, the population of the county has increased forty five per cent., and its property nearly quadrupled in value! There is not proba-bly another district in the whole of the South that can begin to show such a result. And this is plainly attributable to nothing but the advantages of free other district near there, in Not one! These facts are beginning to open the eyes, and mouths too, of the people. They cannot help seeing these results, and they naturally inquire what

from Col. Lewis Washington's nouse at the date of the family the Harper's Ferry affair. He spoke to the family concerning this relic, and went on his way to Kansas, ton Mercury that Alabama is divided. There will When he returned from that part of the country to be a large party in our midst who will, under the shall be a large party in our midst who will, under the shall be a large party in our midst who will under the shall be a large party in our midst who will under the shall be a large party in our midst who will under the shall be a large party in our midst who will under the shall be a large party in our midst who will under the shall be a large party in our midst who will under the shall be a large party in our midst who will be a large party which when the large party which will be a large party which which which whi When he returned from that part of the country to New York, he found at his residence a mysterious and which had excited no little apprenentation. The box should turn out to be an infernal machine. The box of the Douglas and Bell factions, and will also carry was found to contain the pistol spoken of, and this off from the Breckinridge party all of the foreign vocations. has now been restored to its rightful owner.

respondent of the New York Journal of Commerces months longer.

atates that the Government of Liberia has refused to An IMMENSE I receive the recaptured Africans who were sent to that tire American plants. Colony from Key West, and who were captured by Colony from Key West, and who was a super super allude to the subject, has companied at Monrovia in August last.

Knowles, of Philadelphia, (whose death in the week Knowles, of Philadelphia, (whose death in the The number of Africans thus landed is about twentyfour hundred. The American Colonization Society
have a contract with the Government to take charge
of all the Africans for one year, for the compensation
of one hundred dollars a head. But there is some
trouble with the Liberian Government, which refuses permission for the negroes to remain in its territory, or under its protection, without the same comtory, or under its protection, without the same comtory, or under its protection, without the same com-pensation which the Colonization Society is to re-ceive. The Colonization Society will endeavor to arrange the matter by compromise.

of the 'Revelations.' Horrible and loathsome as the subject is, it appears to be here dissected with a steady hand, without regard to any consequences that may would provide a negro to sweat for him.' result from personal disclosures. Seldom do we find such a compact view of a subject, in every detail, as North Carolina, says of an effort to organ this little book presents. It ought to go into the hands of every mit-slave-trade man, North or South. -Provincetown Banner.

Rocks flow like has stones, torenes noursneed like tomahawks, and those who had neither went in on their muscle, striking out wildly from both shoulder and hip, making the Blood fly at every blow, and often felting the recipients to the earth. The Douglas men, however, showed their discretion by a hasty retreat, smidst the cheers and jeers of the Breckinridge men. Neither party had much to brag of, for many on both sides were covered with blood, had noses smashed, teeth knocked out, and several had faces

MR. HILLARD ON THIRD PARTIES. In 1849, Mr Hillard, in a speech in the Whig Convention, (which, by the way, Resolved, That we go for the abolition and exclusion of slavery wherever Congress has jurisdiction,) gave utterance to the following sentiments with regard to third parties. They are as true

SENTENCED TO THE CHAIN GAMO.—Richard White a suspected Abolitionist, has been sentenced to the chain gang for four months, at Petersburg, Virginia, for insulting ledies in the street.—Recently he was driven out of Terboro, N. C., for tampe

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says of the disunion conspirate

Their plan is to betray the South into rebellion, by It is also almost certain that a colored woman and a colored man, who have been missing from Dubuque since this prowling Wilder had left there, were absince this prowling Wilder had left there, were abducted in the same manner, and are probably now in clicted by their several Legislatures, and upon this slavery.

These high-handed outrages, committed upon free negroes, resident of Illinois and Iowa, ought to be negroes, resident of Illinois and Iowa, ought to be inquired into by the State authorities, and we trust

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE SOUTH. coundrel or scoundrels who are guilty of the heart- circulated through the South some months ago. The scheme is to secure, if possible, a peaceable separation from the Union, and equal division of all the Territories, and for this purpose it recommends the immediate formation of a great Southern perty.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN? - New York, Oct. 29th .-A Washington dispatch says that Governor Letcher of Virginia reports that four batteries will be at Richmond this week, and that nineteen companies of caval

KANSAS. - The Kansas land sales are not to be post poned, the interference of the Secretary of the In-terior having been refused. So, in addition to the horrors of a famine, the people of Kansas are to be exposed to the loss of their homesteads, from lack of means to bid in their claims. It would be suppose that Kansas had suffered sufficiently at the hands of the last two administrations, but Democratic hatred of a free and unsubdued people overrides every did

Punished For Cruelty to a Slave. — A man named Mitchell, overseer for F. George, near White-ville, N. C., convicted of causing the death of a negro by whipping, has been sentenced to be branded, and to serve six months in prison.

EXECUTION OF A SEAVE. - Pelix, a slave, sixteen eighteen years old, was executed on the 12th ult. at DeKalb, Miss., for the murder of Green Bishop, of Lauderdale county, his conviction having been had in Kemper county by a change of venue. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 3d .- The report, that

seventy-four buildings on the Cherokee neutral land were burnt by order of the Indian Agent Cowan, has been confirmed. New ORLEANS, Nov. 3d .- The whole number o

persons killed by the explosion on board the steame H. R. W. Hill, on the 30th ult., was 39; wounded from 15 to 20. DANBURY, Conn., Nov. 3d .- A fire in New Milford last night, destroyed ten buildings, including the bank, the Housatonic House, six stores and two dwel-lings. The fire had not been subdued this moraing.

Loss heavy. A letter from Texas, dated Hill County, Octo ber 1st, 1860, says:-

. You, no doubt, hear a great deal about the Aboli-WASHINGTON'S PISTOL. The Washington Star says that Thaddeus Hyatt, proceeding to North Elba for the purpose of distributing some money to the family of John Brown, was there waited on by many persons, one among whom spoke of a certain pistol in the possession of some member of the family. Inquiring into the matter, he became convinced that the weapon referred to was one of a pair once belonging to General Washington, which had been taken from Col. Lewis Washington's house at the time of ble of.

New York, he found at his residence a mysterious box, which had been awaiting him for some time, most abject submission. This party will be led on by and which had excited no little apprehension lest it able and eloquent men. It will combine the strength and a large proportion of the merchants and trading majority now, but doubts whether they will be tw

> AN IMMENSE BLUNDER. Half Europe, and the en-tire American press, so far as it, has had occasion to allude to the subject, has confounded Mr. Sheridan short time ago, with others, by the American Bank Note Company, in connection with work in process of execution for that government, as lately noticed in these columns. We understand that the presses, ma-chinery, &c., were forwarded by another vessel. Mr. Knowles was a man of middle age, a worthy me-chanic, and has left a wife and three children in Phil-adelphia.—New York Journal of Commerce.

cy have been indulged in by the unfortunate author view with Adam when he sent him adrift from the the 'Revelations.' Horrible and loathsome as the garden, telling him that in sorrow he should eat his ject is, it appears to be here dissected with a steady bread earned by the aweat of his brow, but that he

The Daily Progress (Bell) printed at Newbern North Carolina, says of an effort to organize a branch of the South Carolina Minute Men, "The attempt proved a miserable failure. This is as it should be, and we rejoice at it. South Carolina may plot to break up the Union, but North Carolina never.

(No. 38, Sept. 16th.) the following article, which will doubtless interest many of our readers :-

. The Subscription in Favor of John Brown in the United States — Hayti Vindicated. — We find in the Tribune of July 28th, a letter from Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, relative to the subscription opened in the Uni-ted States in favor of the widows of John Brown and ted States in favor of the widows of John Brown and the other martyrs to the cause of liberty who fell at Harper's Ferry, or were executed at Charlestown, Virginia. After having paid the costs of the trial, and other expenses, there remained in the hands of the Committee \$6,150. In this sum is included \$2,600 which was collected by Mr. Hyatt, who had conceived and executed the project of selling the photographs of John Brown at \$1 each. More than 3,000 copies were sold, leaving a profit of \$2,600. The sale of Redpath's Life of John Brown permitted the Committee to realise \$1,800. It is, therefore, only \$1,700 which the subscription has obtained, without any material advantage in sompensation to the denorm. Still more: of this \$1,700 a certain amount was raised ments with regard to third parties. They are as true now as the:

In our country, there could be but two great parties—one; that of progress, and the other, that of repose. Any third party which may arise is placed in a dangerous position, from the tendency which would continue to accompany it to barter its votes and influence to either one or the other of the two prominent parties, and at last blandly yield itself to their proposals, and be absorbed by them.

Terial advantage in compensation to the donors. Still more: of this \$1,700, a certain amount was raised limited selection to he loctures of Mr. Wendell Phillips. Without any advantage of this inic—without profits on photographs, or books, or lectures—Hayti has contributed, spontaneously, three times as much as the United States, and in proportion to the population more than thirty times more! What will the New Orleans Creecest, and other journals, now say of the "poor, lary, ignorant asgress" of Hayti. We shall see i

The Empress Bugenie, since the death of her distor, the Dundess of Alba, has absolutely refused a receive company or be seen in public.

Ballie, recently gave a party on the completion of her one hundredth year. She has resided near London for ment years, and enjoys excellent health, and apirits. Her faculties are quite vigorous, and she still pursues her literary gleanings. Her liabits, though necessarily rethring, are cheerful, for her bysakfast-table would be incomplete without the morning paper, and she speaks of the friends of sixty years ago with a treatness of memory that is truly surprising. Miss Agnes Baille, sister of the late Jos

surprising.

15 Ches. Dickens's story, 'Hunted Down,' which the London Critic pronounces a feeble emanation, had a six months' run with us before it was printed in All the Tean Round. It occupied precisely ten pages in that periodical, and as the author is said to have received \$5000 for it, from the Ledger, it netted him \$500 per page. Reputation is money.

and on leaving inscribed on the visitors' register.
Jane Franklin with her best wishes for the success
of the Woman's Library.

forty bushels of apples from one tree. He had the currosity to count the number of apples in one peck, and found 190, making 760 in one bushel, and comequently 80,400 grew upon the tree.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says .number of Southern gentlemen have already per sonally paid their respects to Mr. Lincoln, and en-tered freely into conversation with him respecting the views that will control his administration in case of his election to the Presidency, and that the noble frankness and patriotism of the man, and the innate conservatism of his mind, have won for him their respect and admiration, and their assurances of confidence and co-operation.

The Louisville Journal says that Hon. John M. Blliott said at Sharpsburg, 'If any man calls John C. Breckinridge a Disunionist, I will stain the earth with his blood.' Mr. Breckinridge has since gone to the mountains, and carried Elliott along with him, He is evidently taking the necessary precaution against being called a Disunionist.

aint a mind to go where she is a mind to, she may stay where she is, if she doesn't want to, subject to the decision of the Supreme Court, and of the people of the Territories, when they is agreed on that p'int.
It was taken as satisfactory by his audience.

An Alabama paper expresses its belief that Mr. Yancey's whole political life has been a curse to the country. We believe so too. We don't wish Yancey dead, but we are sorry his mother didn't refuse to have his father. Mr. Yancey never stood upon a We presume he platform that we could approve. will till he is about to be hung.

number of passengers on oard the Lady Rigis, at the time of her loss, has been underrated. In consequence of conversations had with several of the survivors, the Press is confirmed in the belief that there were fully 500 souls on board the ill-fated week el, and that consequently nearly 400 were lost. A Rhode Island paper does not believe the

rumor that thirty members of Congress will resign, if Lincoln is elected; the unbelieving paper cannot think that these gentlemen will permit the Union to burst up, and owe them \$1500 each; and adds that patriotism is not as dead as that yet.

a monthly Journal, which promises to be of real utility in suggesting the means of physical exercise and muscular development. It cannot be denied that the existing race of men and women have degenerated in physical strength, and that a majority of the town-bred women, especially, are invalids. Whatever, therefore, may tend to improve this state of things, is to be welcomed. Dr. Lewis's paper is atyled Lewis's New Gymnastics for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, and Journal of Physical Culture, is published at 20 Essex Street, Boston. Price, \$1.00 per annum, in advance.—Presincetows Basner.

manimously adopted, at the concluding lecture of wery Office.

Mrs. S. H. Young, M. D., of Lowell, delivered in Mercantile Hall, in this city, on Friday and Saturday ING MACHI

· Peeling sensible that the lectures to which we have

fore,
Resolved, That the thanks of this audience be presented to Mrs. Young, for the valuable Physiological sented to the present the p and Anatomical information which we have so pleas-antly received. And, in view of the limited notice of her lectures just delivered, and the desire manifes that more may share the benefit of her valuable in-

Resolved, That Mrs. Young be invited by the ladies ent to repeat her lectures now delivered in con-

ture on the Structure and Functions of the Lungs and Skin; and on Monday evening, Nov. 12, on the Nor-yous System. These lectures will be illustrated by Diagrams, Skeleton, and a partial dissection of the largest life-size Prench Manikin, each evening.

Admission to each Lecture, 25 cents.
Boston, Nov. 2.

LECTURE ON THE ART OF PRINTING. LET The undersigned would respectfully give no-tice, that he has prepared a Lecture on 'The Early History of the Art of Printing,' and would refer, by

DEDICATION AT HOPEDALE. The by DEDICATION AT HOPEDALE.—The new Meeting-House, just erected at Hopedale, Milford, Mass., will be dedicated with appropriate religious services, on Thursday, Nov. 15. There will be three sessions of public exercises, commencing respectively at 10 o'clock, A. M., 2° N., and halfpast 6, evening. The occasion is expected to be one of unusual instruction, interest und gladness. Our sympathizing triends, scattered abroad, who can make it convenient are respectfully invited to particle with m in the entertainments of the occasion.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

Housdale, Nov. 8, 1860.

LT LITTLE CHILDREN can be furnished with board and kindly cared for at No. 1 Newland (out of Dedham) street, Boston, by Mrs. J. M. SPRAE.

MICHIGAN ANNUAL ANGI-BLAVERY CON

ricende of immediate and un on in La Salle and adjoining as Convention at Mendota. in many one conversion and of the mass impor-tant to the cause of humanity and freedom aver held in Illinois. All persons, without distinction of sect, party, complexion or sex, are myiged to attend. Among the speakers will be Parker Plinbury of Boston, Rev. C. B. Campbell of Howe, E. R. Brows, Eq., of Pooria, and A. J. Grover, Eq., of Essistile Admission to the day, sessions free, to the arening sessions, a fee of ten cents will be charged to defray expenses. E. Singing by Mr. Campbell, with Mel-odeon accompaniments.

WORCESTER SOUTH A. S. SOCIETY.

CW A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massach

Sunday, Nov. Tuesday, " 13. Wednesday, " 14. Yarmouth Port. Thorsday, Centrevillen of the Priday, who was 16. Hyannia, Sunday, 4 18.
Browster, Tuesday, 4 20.
Dennis, Wednesday, 5 21. Bast Donnis, Description Thursday Harwichens at mends Sundaying last

West Bridgewater, Friday, Andrew Nov. North Abington, Sunday afterneon, Bast Sunday Wednesday every Thursday Thursday Sunday, N Wednesday, Thursday, Monday, ones suff of his

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.—The Sixteenth Course of Lectures before the Female Anti-Slavery Society, comprising eight in number, will be delivered on successive Sunday evenings, at Lybeum Hall.

The introductory, by Rev. Jams Fareman Clarke, of Boston, will be given on Sunday evening, 25th inst., at 7 o'clock. Admittance; 6 cents.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture at Cummington, Man, the second and third Sundays 11th Also-in Willimantio, Ct., the Inst Sunday, or 28th

F ANTI-SLAVERY WORK IN NEW YORK. —An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at Holland Patent, Oneida Co., on Saurday evening and Sunday, Nov. 10th and 11th. Speakers—Rev. Berial Green, Aaron M. Powell, and Susan B. Anthony.

H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak in Warren, Tuesday evening, Nov. 20 Wednesday " 21 Thursday. " 22 Ware, N. Brookfield, Thursday, Priday. Sunday afternoon and eve'g, "

LYCEUM LECTURES .- Dr. JOHN S. ROCK prepared to deliver the following lectures before 1. The Unity of the Human Raves! 14

WANTED-A situation by a colored lad, 17

EF EMPLOYMENT WANTED ON A SEW

FMRS. M. B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fifteen years experience in the Homospathic treatment of diseases, offers her professional services to the Ladies and Children of Boston and vicinity.

\*\*References.\*\*—David Thayer, M. D.: Luther Clark. References.—David Thayer, M. D.; Luther Clark, M. D.; John M. Tarball, M. D., Boston. Eliphalet Clark, M. D., Portland, Me.
Rooms No. 34 Bowdoin and 10 Allston streets.

DIED-In Boston, Oct. 31, Mrs. Sanan Bennett of New York, aged 68. To sign of the same was

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL HARRINGTON.

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Nov. 9.

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IMPORTANT PACTS ABOUT THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

INTERESTING TO ALL INVALIDS HREE-FOURTHS of all the sicknessing in this world are the result of does a physical system, consequent upon a walliest condition of the natural forces.

shole system suffers, and mores are weakened, applied, all the natural powers are weakened, cometimes to sidegree which brings on entire pation of the physical and mental forces, follows every imaginable complaint, all arising, belows every imaginable complaint, all arising, beer, from a deterioration or bad state of the bases. From a deterioration or bad state of the bases. tion. Weakness of the Samuel Organs, for and discusses of the famule system gener complesses accompanied by seeakness or physical and mental energy. In all the PERUVIAN SYRUP has affected the taking cures, and the great servet of the wo success is, the simple fact that it at once supp deficiency of that indispensable ingredient, I the Blood.

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It is pronounced by the most intimate friends of Mr.
P. the very best likeness for which he ever sat. It will be drawn on stone in the very highest style of the lithographic art, and copies will be furnished to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR BACH.

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Written with a freshness of style, and vigor and independence of thought \* • An important contribu-tion to that branch of social science in which its au-thor is laboring. —Norfolk County Journal.

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Oct. 26.

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and Annual Course of Lectures will com-LECTURERS. WALTER BURNHAM, M. D., on Practice of Medicine

and Surgery.
SUSAN R. CAPEN, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of

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Oct. 6: handed a students will apply to Dr. W. S. Brown, 15 Congress Street; Boston.

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By the Author of What Cheer? The Ghost-A Christmas Story/ &c. Herein may be seen noble chivalrye, curtosye, hu-manitye, friendlynesse, love, friendshype, cowardyse, murder, hate, vertue and synne. Doe after the good, and leve the evyl, and it shall brynge you to good fame and renor

This is the most brilliant novel ever written in America. At is of an anti-slavery character, and altogether the most fascinating story of the kind yet published. I volume, 12 mo. Ready first of November.

ra w Mrg. Aribber en 11 HALF-BATTLE WORDS FROM THE-ODORE PARKER

This volume will contain some of the most salent passages to be found in Theodore Parisarie, Sermons, and also extracts from his famous portusitures of char-acter, such as Channing, John Quiney Adams, Gen-eral Taylor, Daviel Webster, Washington, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, R. W. Bmerson, Hum-

Embracing the tributes to his memory, by Emerson, Phillips, Garrison, J. F. Clark, W. E. Channing, May, Alger, Belcher, Frothingham, Conway, Higginson, Wheelock, Charles Sumner, G. W. Curtis, &c., with a biographical sketch.

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WOULD inform the public that he has taken a most commodicus mansion in Pedragonal, Milton, (seven miles from Boston on the Providence railroad,) Where he is proposed to give Hydropathic und Gameiganthic treatment. Est Discusse of Affinelies specially attended to Office in Boston, 12 Abort

entiting subscribers to Fleetwood's Life of Christ, subshed by a Northern publisher. After the arrest, we placed under examination of a number of the ministers of Christ, lawyers and doctors. rejet was drawn up, adopted, and published in the papers, setting forth the ground of their action We have examined this man's case. We find no

Messis, Pro-slavery Curtis, Hillard, Steven-

MEN LANCHED IN TEXAS. - In addition to the ats of Irachings in Texas, we have the In Thursday marriage the 2d inst., four respect-

Listher developments shall put us in possession the facts connected with this melancholy affair. Mr. Bewier. - The Texas Christian Advocate

socary to the Cherokees, has just been ordered by a government agent, who claims to act by the express order of the administration, to leave the Cherokee country, and the other Baptist missionaries have returned intumations that they must follow. Their only effoce, it is stated, consists in their efforts to exrepresentations. They have attempted no general cru-side against the institution of slavery as it exists in the Cherokee nation and in the Southern States.' They have merely refused to admit slaveholders to

Negro Insurractions in South Carolina, Alabe

THE OTHER END OF THE PARIC. We are just be- Tate

The Richmond Waig endorses this statement, in all its parts, and says:

Slaves have depreciated in value here in the Richmond market—the largest slave market in the Union—with entioning negroes to run away. He was discounted in the country feel, charge the largest slave market in the Union—with entioning negroes to run away. He was discounted in a corn-crib, about six miles from Endorse-reid, as we are informed by many persons with full Chicot (Ark.) Press, Oct. & M.

Dishard White

into alavery in Missouri. The suspicions have been reason, probably, than for subscribing for sen confirmed by a letter received by the little white girl's mother, a Mrs. Goodland, at Galena, from the

nurdered Jerry Boyd's wife, stating that they were near St. Joseph, Mo., in the hands of slave traders,

Cal Lawis Washington's house at the time of ble of

THE RECAPTURED AFRICANS. The Washington cor-

REVELATIONS OF A SLAVE SHOOLER.—R. M. De-Witt, New York. Price 25 cts.—A thrilling book, and so far as we can judge, quite free from exaggeration. It purports to be the confession of a person whose whole life, from boyhood, was passed either in Africa or in voyaging to and from that country to this continent, as a slave-trader. A comparison of the statements made in this narrative with known facts regarding the traffic in slaves, shows that no flights of fancy have been indulged in by the unfortunate author, view with Adam when he sent him adrift from the

POLITICAL Row AT St. Louis. — The meeting of some Breckinridge club men with some Douglas civil guards, was the occasion of a bloody fight in St. Louis the other night. The Democrat says:

· Rocks flew like hail stones, torches flourished like

Lady Franklin visited the rooms of the Wonan's Library in New York, a few available

William R. May, of Pomfret, Conn., picked

A Douglas speaker at Syracuse was asked to define Mr. Douglas's position upon the Slavery question. Said he, Mr. Douglas believes that if Slavery

The Milwaukee People's Press thinks that the

PRISTOAL CULTURE. Dio Lewis, M. D., has started

Mns. Young's Lecrones. The following remarks and resolutions were offered by Mrs. E. H. Cobb and copying. Inquire of R. F. WALLCUT, Anti-Sla-

nexion with her usual course. Summer street, Friday evening, Nov. 9, at 7 1-2 o-clock, on the Circulatory Organs, with the Dissection of the Heart—showing its Auricles and Ventrules.—Also a description of the Microscopic formations in the Blood. On Saturday evening, Nov. 10, she will lead to the Circulatory of the Microscopic formations in the Blood.

These lectures are designed for both sexes.

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Hon, STAPRAN H. PRILLIPS,
WANDEL PRILLIPS, Esq., Boston;
Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMS, Boston;
Rev. James W. TROSCIPON, D. D., Jamaics Plain,
CHARLES W. FELT, Salem, Mass,
or at 45 Court Street, Room No. 20, Boston.

ANTICSIE VERY CONVENTION

Mendots; Oct. 25, 1860. ) nd es no

The quarterly meeting of this Society will be held it West Brookfield, on Saturday evening and Sanday Remoon and evening, Nov. 17 and 18. SAMURE MAY, Jr., H. FORD DOUBLASS, E. H.

Harwoop, and others will be present.

JOSIAH HENSHAW, President.

JOSIAH A, HOWLAND, Socy. nti-Slavery Society, will speak at research restant Sandwich, Barnstable,

H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak at

North Oxford, Priday, WM. WELLS BROWN will speak at the following places: 1 10 7 7 11 673 Peltonville, Pembroke, (Merritt's Hall.) N. W. Duxbory, (Bool. ? worth's Hall.) V. Medway, E. Walpole, Thursday, Priday,

CAROLINE BALCH, Rec. Sec. Balem, Nov. 8, 1860.

1. 'The Lights and Shadows of African Life.'
3. 'Woman the Intellectual Equal of Man.' Please address Dr. J. S. Rook, 83 Souther street

ING MACHINE.—A young lady, skilled in the use of Graver & Baker's sewing machines, wishes recening sensible that the lectures to which we have mow listened are of great importance to woman, and recognizing subjects so important to her being, and realizing the great obligations under which we are leid by Mrs. Young, for the very interesting, impressive and instructive manner in which these subjects have been presented to us by our worthy lecturer; therefore,

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ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR propositions, theological, moral, historical and speculative, each proved affirmatively and negatively, by quotations from Scripture, without quotations from Scripture, without comment; em-bodying most of the palpable and striking self-con-tradictions of the re-called inspired Word of God. Third edition. Price 16 cents, post-paid. Eight

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statements of the persons cured.

Eveny Invalid snould mean tense Faces, and avail himself of herself of this invaluable remedy.

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LADIES' MEDICAL ACADEMY. 274 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. THE Second Annual Course of Lectures mence on Thursday, Nov. 8, 1860.

WM. Symmyon Brows, M. D., Surgical Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica.

SARAN W. SALISHVEY, M. D., Anatomy and Hygiene.

HARRINGTON; A Story of True Love.

Pew deeds are equal to his words. His prose was a half-battle. [Jean Paul Richter on Martin Luther. One volume, 12mo.

This volume will contain some of the most ballent.

boldt, &c., &c. [To be issued immediately.] III. THEODORE PARKER: STATE OF THE MEMORIAN.

Was limited for the the world to be not be a second

Thy see a scotter, and the water a see a Thy HISTORY OF SLAVE INSURERChow, down out an TIONS. ..... If a said a By T. W. Higginson.

DR E A ETTREDGE

PORTRAIT OF ME

AGAIN Por the Liberators Walter St. LINES, On the Departure of the Prince of Wales from As ca, Oct. 20, 1860. The ships are gathered on the shor The waiting crowds are met, The last farewells at last are o'er, And dumb the last regret; Farewell, Prince! for another land Recalls thee to her side, And claims thee with an eager hand, Heir of her power and pride! Thou goest; 'tis well. At last thine eyes'

Have seen this land of ours; Have reed the mystic charm that lies In her young, wakening powers.

At last, thou well canst know her heart, Her glory, and her fame : Ah! one word more, before we part How shalt thou know her shame? The shame, that o'er our age must fling A stigms from the past, The worst that tyrants' hearts could bring, The deadliest and the last! While all around seems bright and fair, In Freedom's rising ray, Bound Slavery only breathes despair,

That will not pass away! Man has tried many things to make Life bitter to his kind ; Crushing, with fagot and with stake. The empire of the mind : Immuring, in the withering gloom Of convent and of cell. Hearts, that must bear their living tomb Till death shall break the spell.

But this is over: and we boast A truer, nobler time, Leading, with Freedom's radiant host The onward merch sublime : We boast that Earth's long night is o'er. That day is breaking now : Is it a day that flings once more Old shadows on her brow?

Or is it that our land alone In all the earth remains Deaf to her captives warning groun, The clanking of their chains? If it be so, then what a doom Must darken o'er her life! How deep must grow the midnight gloom Of horror or of strife!

Young Prince ! thy path seems bright and fair As earthly path can shine; Millions of hearts may witness bear The love that shall be thine; Yet, then all other gifts above. Upon thy bended knep. Beyond her power, or fame, or love, Thank God thy land is free !

Adieu ! Perhapa, in other years. When Sin's enchantment flies, Through the dark mists of sheme and tears, A truer life may rise; The seales that blind our eyes may fell Our falsehood turn to truth. And England see our land recall The promise of our youth ! Montreal, Oct. 27, 1860.

> For the Liberator. 'TIME TO FORGET. BY AUGUSTINE CALDWELL.

· While the Prince of Wales was at Bunker Hill, he made a pleasant remark to President Warren as to the object of erecting the monument, to which the President made an appropriate reply. The Prince cordially observed, "It is time to forget these old

Forget? and what shall we forget? The worthy sires who, side by side. Dared to avenge their country's wrongs, A nd in her service bled and died?

Forget? and what shall we forget? The mother, who, with tearless eye, Could bid her son go boldly forth To win the victory, or die?

Porget? and what shall we forget? The clear, wild song, that rung so free O'er laughing dale and rugged hill, Proclaiming loudly-Liberty?

Porget? ah, have we not forgot That once we felt the galling chain, And crouched beneath the tyrant's gaze, And poured our sad complaints in vain? If we remembered, could we see

A brother trodden in the dust? Uphold the laws that keep him there? Unblushingly proclaim them just?

O, let us gird the armor on; Kindle anew the altar fires; And prove ourselves, in all we do. As worthy of our noble sires!

Then willingly will we forget The hate we bore our father-land : But God forbid a suffering one Should ever lack our helping hand !

For the Liberator.

LINES, (1) On receiving from Mr. Futnam a Daguerreotype the late Theodore Porker Grand I' and ' magnificent I' These were the word

That rose spontaneous to my lips, when first I saw that wondrous head so full of power-So full of intellect and moral strength. Thou didst not rule a kingdom; but thy throne, Unsceptred king, in many a willing heart Was placed. Yet the the world-known mighty one For learning, wisdom famed, paid homage to thee, No child would shrink in terror from that face, No weeping mourners feel 'twere vain to seek A brother's sympathy in their affliction; And, mong the laughing fire-side group, need none Pear thy stern frown would check their harmless mirth.

Thou wast, and art, and will remain a rower; Thy pen a sceptre, and thy voice a call-A trumpet-call, onward and upward ever; Onward and upward! Onward through the world, Raising the fallen, strongthening the weak, and lead-

And upward, high as human intellect,-Rich, noble gift of our kind Parent's love, Can soar and soar; and as it gains new heights, Bees grander, vaster heights for ever rise, Till, where enthroned in love and power, reigns The Great All-Parent Tenterden (England) U.IOV JANA Askar.

CHARITY. If he one generous act performed on earth 1 If to one noble thought he e'er gave birth ; If one kind word, to suffering weakness given, Fall front his lips as samma fall from heaven.

If e'er his aye one pitying tear distilled.

One throb of sympathy his heart has thrilled;

If he hath howed beneath the chattening rod. If he hath borred beneath the chastening rod, Forgive the weekness of a child of God ! Spare, spare the follies of an erring brain ! Judge not his faults—he has not lived in vain!

-Wm. Winter.

# THE LIBERATOR.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE PUGI In the Liberator of Oct. 19th, I see a full encount of the proceedings in the trial of John Hossek at Chicago, for adding the encape of a fugitive slave, and, among them, the Contence of Judge Drummond, in which the prescention and conviction a vindicated. I have no comment to make on the va-ous fallscles in this Sentence, which have been ful the Fugitive Slave Law. In all the judicial charges ed, the Judges have never drawn the authority o Congress to legislate on the subject directly from the words of the Constitution, seelf, but have always rested their decisions on the judgments of form Courts, on the opinions of eminent statesmen and legislators, which, they say, has settled the question ;

tory to any persons but those trained in the Law. We have now, for the first time, (to my knowledge,) reason, irrespective of authority, for the action of Congress on the subject. After attempting to show that the provision in the Constitution for the delivery of persons escaped from service included slayes, the Judge says If, then, this be so, and words can be used so as to express a meaning in the case contemplated, an obligation was imposed somewhere, and the authority of Congress to inflict a penalty on any one who interfered by violence with this right of the claimant thus guarantied by the Constitution, and sought to be enforced under the warrant of a Commissioner, is as unquestionable as its authority to inflict a penalty for stealing a letter from the mail, or for a violation of the revenue law.

This short argument is full of fallacies. The first is a petitio principii. Thetrue question is not, whether Congress-admitting the right to make the lawhas authority to enact a penalty for its violation, for this is not disputed; but whether they have authority to make any law on the subject of escaped slaves; and this, instead of being shown, is simply assumed True, the Judge says-'An obligation was imposed somewhere -meaning, undoubtedly, an obligation to carry out the provision of the Constitution; but, instead of showing that this gives the authority to make the law, he derives from it only an authority to inflict the penalty-a plain non sequiter.

But I will suppose that the Judge meant to imply that the 'obligation' imposed somewhere authorized Congress to make the law, as well as to punish its violation; and now let us try that question. It plainly assumes that Congress is obligated to legislate on any provision of the Constitution for the fulfilment of which no other power is appointed, whether expressly assigned to that body or not: but, I would ask, where is the ground for that assumption? Can any line or word be found in the Constitution requiring or authorizing Congress to assume the carrying out of any of its provisions where power is not expressly granted to it? On the contrary, the 10th Amendment says- The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people: and this logically comprises provisions of the Constitution which are not delegated powers, as well as subjects not mentioned in that in-

Many of the false judgments of the Federal Courts depend upon a conception of the character of the Constitution, as a compact, which, however cherished by most of the Judges and statesmen of the land, every intelligent citizen, who attentively examines it with a view to the question, will perceive to be erroneous. It is usually understood, (or rather assumed without thought,) that every clause of the Constitution indicates a grant of power to the Federal Government; but wherever an authority is delegated to any department of that government, the word ' power' is always carefully used : 'shall have power to'-is the constant phrase. Other provisions of the Constitution, consisting of regulations, duties, prohibitions, guaranties, &c., do not imply, and do not seem intended to imply, a power of enforcement by Congress or the Executive. It is no argument to the contrary to say that there must be a power of enforcement somew here, or these provisions would be useless; for they will necessarily be enforced by the Federal Courts, in each case as it arises. The express grant of powers to Congress, being all found in one Section of the Constitution, (Art. I. Sec. 8,) it seems evident that this Section was designed to comprise them all; and by converse inference, to withhold the power from all other clauses. If, therefore, no mention is made \* LIBERTY OR DEATH! -- OR, THE SLAVE of the restoration of fugitives in that Section, and no power expressed in the clause of the Constitution providing for it, the inference is irresistible, that power is not granted to Congress to legislate on the subject, and shortly to be published by Thayer & Eldridge,

ply the authority. 'An obligation (says the Judge) was imposed somewhere ; and if he meant that the it is a work of thrilling interest and of the most fascifulfilment of the constitutional provision was of necessity assumed by Congress, because there was no other means provided for it, he entirely ignores an important department of the Government. In the Article of the Constitution on the Judiciary, among the cases to which the Judicial power shall extend, (Art. 3, Sec. 2.) are those 'between citizens of different States.' The claim for service of the citizen of one State on the citizen of another State, who harbors or facilitates the escape of a person alleged to owe such service, is a case of this kind; and the claims of an escaped slave has only to arrest and light, a negro man, in coarse plantation clothes of important department of the Government. In the claimant of an escaped slave has only to arrest and light, a negro man, in coarse plantation clothes of bring him before any Federal Court, who, by this clause of the Judiciary Article, is thus empowered to tore, feebly shaking his bare head, to keep off the determine whether such service is due or not, and, swarm of insects that tormented him. This was determine whether such service is due or not, and, and, and if in the affirmative, to remand him to the claimant of his services. There is not the least need of legisla-were firmly lashed together—the knees drawn up to tion; no word of the Constitution requires such legislation; and Congress, by making a law for the purpose, encroaches on the province of the Judiciary, on whom the obligation is really imposed, and takes away the jurisdiction of a legitimate Judge, transferring it to a Commissioner, unknown to the Constitu-

Another error also pervading the minds of our Judges is, that they are morally obliged, by their oath of office, rigorously to adjudge the execution of any constitutional law, however unjust or inhuman that constitutional law, however unjust or inhuman that used from time to time, and, of late, dreadfull law may seem to them. We often hear confessions of He had learned to read and write a little before regret for the unjust judgments they consider themhad come to the plantation, and a week before the
selves obliged to give. If we were to carry this
maxim to cases of extreme injustice in the law, they would probably repudiate it stithout hesitation; they would refuse to enforce a law to rob a shipwrecked alien, or burn a religious heretic, even if antherized by the Constitution and a state of the constitution and the state of the same of the s

Wiesenster, (D. G.) Sept. 28, 12:303—Having bare.

ne can see implements adapted to every ursuit. In locking over the models, one is alm pent westwome days and elections alghts, and often very often, his pecuniary reward has been but a delusive vision—his hopes killed by stupid knaves, within without the since,

Among the rejected as ingenious and useful as their more fortunate neigh bors, and the tear of sympathy started while think ing of the blasted hopes and chilling wants of their worthy progenitors. But they did not entirely lose their reward—love of their favorite pursuit cheered them onward, and Truth can never die.

I passed around and within the costly pile of marble and granite, erected to the memory of the might varrior and slaveholder, and although not finished its own weight is crushing the solid marble back its original dust. The monument is only about 160 feet high-600 being the height designed by it fathers. I was informed that money enough had been given to have built two or three of the like deign, but this is silent through lack of funds.

The 'White House' is a respectable building out wardly, but is not so fine a structure as I had supposed is to be. The Treasury is a very large build ing, in close proximity, not entirely finished, where apacious office-holders bleed the public purse. I notice the City Hall is hung with mourning-for what, I cannot say. It may be that the office-holders and slaveholding thieves anticipate their doomdoubtless some kind of a voice from the Toombe.

I visited the Capitol buildings, where small politi cal blackguards hold their midnight orgies, filled with spiritual filth within, and carnal weapons without Among the objects which attracted my attention, within the rotunds of the Capitol, is the statue of George Washington, taken during his lifetime; and doubtless correct. The statue shows a man of mighty muscular development, very large self-esteem, firm ness and basillar organs, with comparatively small inellectual and moral faculties. No moral reformer's regalia consists of awords and daggers, neither does heir property consist of the images of God. Let not the one good act in the life, or death, of George Washington be forgotten—the emanelpation of his

In looking down the vista of time, when the intellectual and moral faculties are developed, I see that mighty changes are here to take place. This statue of George Washington may be removed for that true patriot and hero, minus his carnal weapons, John Brown's; and, finally, when the national conscience is sufficiently enlightened, John Brown must make -! This must be so, for Truth is immutable, and Justice eventually certain.

The hideous images in front of the Capitol, with plifted tomahawks and other carnal weapons, will be rechisseled into gods and goddesses of Love and Freedom, covered with white-winged birds of purity and olive branches of peace. The pure white marble will reflect the rays from the Sun of Righteousness the millennial morn will have come.

In coming from New York here, I saw many po litical displays-none for Douglas. The demented Bell-Everetts had a great torch-light procession at Philadelphia on the night of the 25th. Public sentiment is stronger in this place for Lincoln than for Douglas-in fect, the 'Little Giant' is a stench in the nostrils of nearly all here. I am no politiciansee but little difference between the parties-esci one's god being majorities and plunder. I know that Right is eternal, and I am willing to work though it is nervous business sometimes to wait. To all who know and feel thus, I give the right hand of fellowship, wishing them God-speed; to others, love mingled with pity.

AND HIS MASTER.

Having been permitted to examine some of the sheets of the new anti-slavery novel now in the press, But, perhaps alleged necessity is supposed to im- Boston, entitled 'HARRINGTON, A Story of True Loye,' we are prepared to express the judgment, that nating character. It is sure of a wide circulation. As a specimen of its descriptive power, read the following chapter:

the chest—the wrists also firmly pinioned and passed over the knees, and between the elbow-joints and the knee pits, a short stick was inserted, thus hold ing movelessly, in a bundle of agonizing cramp, the limbs of the victim. This internal torture—prac-tised by the tyrants of our marine on their sallors that class whose helplessness and wrongs most nearly resemble those of slaves—practised also on wretche criminals by the tyrants of our jeils—Antony had sadured from midnight till now, about two o'clock

in the afternoon.

Nine years Lafitte's chattel, he had been would refuse to enforce a law to rob a shipwrecked alien, or burn a religiona heretic, even if antherized by the Constitution; and I can see no reason why the execution of any law, plainly seen to be wrong, even in a slight degree, should not be equally refused. Any oath to execute the laws faithfully is, by reason and high authority, pronounced void, and not obligatory in cases of acknowledged wrong. The administrator of unjust law is as morally culpable as the legislator.

I urge these considerations with much anxiety, because I perceive the reign of tyranny is advancing in our country, and from an unauspected source. If these principles of reliance on prescriptive authority, rather than on rational interpretations of the Constitution and rigorous enforcement of law, however uniform the respective to the protection of private rights. The supposed reasonable for unauthorized or oppressive legislation, in representation by suffrage, is an ineffectual reliable as the way in helf.

ere his answer.

ide pity for him.

a Well, Ant'ny,' said Mr. Tassle, slowly, passing and turning his head aside to eject a vigorous squirt of tobacco juice, which lit upon a small chip, and throwing the ineces, into

and his legs trembling with exhaustion.
That'll do, said Mr. Tassle, at length; 'you'll

be ready for your floggin' right soon. Here, you his side. He knew that his master had risen, for, dam cuss of a nigger, drink a swallow of this. as he turned his head, he saw the hideous shadow That'll set you up.

One of the control of the second of the control of

Antony went on to the house, Mr. Tassle followand contemplatively regarding, as he spat and wed, the shaking calves of the negro's legs, which he had a chance to do, as the old trowse too short in the first instance, were now split up the backs, nearly to the knees, and feebly flapped as the slave tottered on. Antony himself, glddy with his long exposure in the sun, and with the glow of the liquor he had drank, felt his poor mind wander a little, and was conscious of nothing so much as of the queer intered shadow that bobbed around him, and which he half fancied would trip him up if he were to try to run away now.

An indefinite sense, which fell upon him as he entered the house, and slowly walked through the passage, that this guarding shadow had fallen be-hind and left him, was succeeded by a sense as vague, that the shadow he now saw lurking in the synlight on the floor beneath his master's chair, was the same, and that it had gone on before when he came into the passage, and would leap from that place and chase him, were he to flee. Dimly conscious of this fancy, he kept his hot eyes fixed upon the shadow—conecious, also, of a dreadful sullen hatred rising in his heart, and prompting him to anticed rising an his heart, and prompting him to spring upon his tyrant and strangle him, though he died for it afterward. Beyond this, he was vaguely aware that Tassle had put something that clanked on the table, and had gone; and that the Madame, as he would have called her, was present, sitting very still, and apparently indifferent to him or anything that might happen to him.

Suddenly he heard the

Suddenly he heard the smooth and quiet voice of

learned nigger on my plantation. Cousin to the learned pig, I suppose. Did you ever hear of the learned pig, Antony?

Never did, Marster.

'Indeed! Then you never heard what happened

planter, after a pause, A little bit, Marster. A little bit, eh? Yes. Come, now, let's have

Antony saw his master's hand extending the pa-

either side, and in the skirting woods beyond, and of the day:—

"From the—London—Morning Advertiser. One million dollars—reward. Ran away—from—the—subscriber—on the 18th August—a likely—Magyar fellow, (Antony boggled terribly over "Magyar," which he thought must mean mulatto,) named—the thought must mean mulatto,) named—Louis—Kossuth. He is—about—45—years old—5 feet—6 inches—higb. Dark—com-plaxion, marked—evebrows, and—grey eyes."

Not a bad description of you, Autony, inter-polated Mr. Lefitte. Quite like you, in fact. Go Antony stammered on, losing the place, and be

ginning lower down. ves Captains and masters of vessels are

and the emoon, throwing the insect into wear it. If you ever get away again, which I'll take care you never will, people will know who you mis ble devil. Yer master's goin' to admontise the devil. Yer master's goin' to admontise the solid state of the solid st

ish ye; so be says. Know what that means, don't ye? It's all up with you. Ant'ny.'

The dumb, bruised isce, with its blood-shot eyes, feebly tarned up to his for a moment, then drooped away.

Come, now,' said Mr. Tasale, cutting the nogro's bends with two strokes of a jack-knife, 'up with ye!'

Antony, suddenly released from his cramped posture, fell over; then made a feeble effort to crawl, up on his hands and knees, tottared, sank down, and lay panting. Mr. Tasale started with alacrity for the gin-house, the black piccaninnies scampering and tumbling over-each other in their scramble, to get away, and the old bound sneaking after them. Presently he came back with a bucket of water and a gourd. Antony raised himself, and

them. Presently he came back with a bucket of the stable and take the mare, and then we saddled water and a gourd. Antony raised himself, and drank from the gourd; then sat up, panting, but relieved.

Strip,' said Mr. Tasslo.

Antony tried, and was helped roughly by the overseer, who then dashed the bucket of water over his naked body. It revived him, for he presently began to wipe himself selby with his trowsers. In the midst of this operation, Mr. Tassle seized him, rolled him over from the wet ground to a dry spot, and began to rob his arms and knees vigorously with his horry hand, chewing and expectorating arapidly as he did so. Soon the arrested circulation began to be restored, and Antony, getting his clothes on, was able to walk up and down in a brisk, tottering walk, the calves of his legs loosely shaking, and his legs trembling with exhaustion. knees with a dreadful shock over on the floor.

Stunned for a moment, Antony lay motionless or

Antony took the proffered whiskey flask—Mr. Tasit had entered the planter. On his feet the next
sle's pocket companion—and gulped the liquor. It instant, with a dark cloud of blood bellowing in his
went to his poor, famished heart like fire, and shot
before him with a calm infernal smile on his viebefore him, with a calm, infernal smile on his vis-age, and all the tiger in his tawny orbs. The next second, Madame Lafitte swept, like a superb ghost,

between him and his revenge.

'Stay, Josephine,' yelled the planter, his voice no longer issuing smooth and soft from the throat, but tearing up from his lungs in s loud, barsh saarl— tearing up from his lungs in s loud, barsh saarl— remain here. This entertainment is for you. You object to the howls of my black curs. I bring one here—into this room—whose howls shall split your

She turned; as he spoke, on the threshold of the room, and advancing toward him, paused. For one instant she stood imperial in her beauty, her magnificent form drawn to its full height, her haughty brow corrugated, her eyes burning like bale fires, her outraged blood flooding her countenance with one vivid crimson glow. The next instant she strode forward, and smote him a sounding buffet on the face. Then, without a word, and with the step of an empress, she swept from the room.

Lafite turned purple and livid in spots, and tot-tering back, fell into his chair. Struck! By her! Before his slave! Glaring up, he met the bloodshot eyes of Antony.
"Dog!' he yelled, 'you are there, are you!
Wash my spittle from your face with this!'

For a second, Antony stood holding his breath, with the wine the planter had dashed into his face, dripping from him, and steaming in his nostrils. For a second afterward, he stood fragments of the shattered goblet which followed inging his flesh. The next, his whole being ros in a wild, red burst of lightning, and the throat of Lafitte war in his right hand, his left crushing back the hand which had struck at him with a bowie knife as he sprung. With his right knee set solld on the abdomen of the planter, pinning the writhuddenly he heard the smooth and quiet voice of meath him redden in his gripe, and deepen into hormaster, seeming nearer to him than it should rible purple, and blacken into the visage of a fiend, Well, Antony, so it appears that I have a with bloody, starting eye-balls, and protruding arned nigger on my plantation. Cousin to the manhood on his tyrant's throat, he heard the mad, hoarse gurgle of his agony, and felt the struggling limbs relax and lose their vigor beneath him. And then, yielding to an impulse of compassion his mas-ter never knew, and which rose louder than the

'Nover did hear, Marster.'

'Ah! Indeed! Well, he ran away, and was caught, and flogged, and busked, to begin with. Just like you, Antony. After which he was treated so that he wished he was dead; Antony. Just as you are going to be, my learned nigger. Do you understand?'

'Yes, Marster.'

In this colloquy, Mr. Lafitte's voice was as smooth and tranquil as though he was promising his servant pleasures, instead of pains. Antony had answered mechanically, in a voice as quiet and subdued as his tyrant's, with the slightest possible quaver in his and reptiles of the swamp whose beckoning horrors soon must close around you! Liberty or Death—

\*\*Real Poor Company of the floor.\*

Away, Antony! The pitter term of your bondage is over, and there is nothing now but Liberty or Death for you! Death, when the savage planters muster to average their fellow, and drag you down to you bayou, to shriek and scoreh your life away and reptiles of the swamp whose beckoning horrors soon must close around you! Liberty or Death soon must close around you! Liberty or Death—and Liberty a desperate chance, a thousand miles away.

He stood, for an instant, panting, with a A little bit, eh? Yes. Come, now, let's have a specimen. Here's the Picagune, with something that suits your case. Mr. Lafite took the paper from the table as he spoke. A little bit of abolition pleasantry that your British friends fling at the South, and this booby editor circulates. Here, read it out. ward clear and clean off his feet, and saw his beach Antony saw his master's hand extending the paper to him, with the thumb indicating a paragraph. Moving nearer, he mechanically took the paper. The print swam dizzily before his eyes, as, with a balting voice, he slowly read aloud what was, in fact, one of the most pungent anti-slavery sarcasms of the day.

with a light shock on the red plants ion mar! which rose to meet him, and resled from under him as he bounded on. Away, with frantic speed, over rows of cotton-plants, bruised beneath his feet, and gliding from under him—away, with a wilder leap, as the loud shouts of the slaves in full chorus struck his ear, and he saw them all, men and women, with ginning lower down.

""" Gaptains and—masters—of ressels—are—particle lower and the load shorts of the slares in fall chorus atroop, with the continual and ploughts in the field hours at the load shorts of the slares and women, with down open mouths and neglines as the—full—penalty—of the law—will—be rigorously—enlored."

"You see, Artony, "again interrupted the planter, "You reckened," suppose, on getting off in a selly with the particle received in the particle rec

looity, half-conscious and wholly careles is his to perate exultation that black renomous waterams writhe up behind blm, as he plungs through the pools. Now he bounds over a bank of black as pools. Now he bounds over a bank of black ain and swerver in his course as something like aim and swerver in his course as something like aim log changes to an alligator, and lember with toward him with yawning jaws. And swe with the phone in the green elime of the margin, be the with a plunge into the glatening water of bayon, and swims with vigorous strokes whe gaunt bittern on the bank beyond scambles with a gaunt bittern on the bank beyond scambles with a gaunt bittern on the bank beyond scambles with a gaunt bittern on the bank beyond scambles with a gaunt bittern on the bank beyond scambles with a gaunt bittern on the bank beyond scambles with a gaunt bittern on the bank beyond scambles with a gaunt bittern on the bank beyond scambles with a gaunt bittern on the bank beyond scambles with a gaunt bittern on the bank beyond scambles with a gaunt bittern on the bank beyond scambles with a gaunt bittern on the bank beyond scambles with a gaunt bittern on the with squawking screams. Swimming till the shouls, he hounders on again through sline to and over another bog of pools and water-has spongy soid, till gaining the outskirts of the forest, and reaching a patch of damp, black under an enormous express-tree, he slacks under an enormous cypress-tree, he slackes is pace, stope suddenly, and throwing up his am upon the trunk, drope his head upon them, paths and blowing—and the first mile-heat of the draw ful race for Liberty or Death is run!

OFFICIAL RUFFIANISM.

The result of an effort to belriend the three his can boys who were found on board a deserted his can boys was taken into New York in the many can be a second to the seco vessel, that was taken into New York is thu said in the Evening Post. The charges are felly to tained by affidavite:—

"Mr. Lewis Tappan, who is now over 70 yeard age, accompanied by his grandson, repaired on the age, accompanied to the United States Market 23d ult. to the office of the United States Market 23d ult. to the omce of the United States Munical Rynders, to inquire into the condition of the box, and to see if it were possible to transfer them to be care of the ladies of the Colored Orthon Arina. care of the ladies of the Colored Orphan Aplan. As soon as the objects of Mr. Tappan's root was made known to the agent of the government level assailed in the most violent and profase mans. Disgusting oaths and executions were heared and his head—the fists of the burly office-holder and shaken in his face, his cowardly crew of when mates looking on all the while, and chapping to hands, and finally he was thrust out of the top when Mr. Barney, a youth under 20, stepped ha ahield his grandfather from personal violence he was abused in the same outrageous manner. ders caught him by the hair, and dragged him a the room, and even threatened, amid the most be rid oathe, to cut off his cars with a knife. A ag brutal and atrocious assault was nerr omaine by an officer of the government upon unofacts

HISTORICAL PICTURES RETOUCHD, Mrs. Dall's new work, 'Historical Pictors Le touched,' has not only a happy title, but the ses sanity than is usual in a volume of miscellanies. The leading idea of the book is still 'Justice to Woma' But the argument is conducted not polenically, is But the argument is conducted not polemially, at historically, and so is likely to reach and series more minds. It is hard to get angry with a fed, a we often do with an argument. There is a date of biographies, or biographical sketches, of reastillustrious in Science, Medicine, and other leafer human pursuits. But gracefully interwined reastillustrians these are other pleasing articles, touching ob points of life and manners. Thus the book, pa o keep as a work of reference, on account di us details concerning distinguished women s also good to read, because o sketches, or, as Mrs. Dall prefen to c there, fancies. It is her best work,—an admo-it strikes us, on the last, 'Woman's Right to la por,' which it pleases us to see has gone to a see edition. We can give no very good reaces for a ing that this book is better than that. But f tone is more screne; less tending to description or righteous indignation. The wine is more ment deposited. That had to be drunk hastly, bubbling pathos brought disagreeable mist into the eyes ; but this glass we can hold up calair, m watch the sunshine through its tops dance The names of these studies are attractive, god eader. See them, - 'Aspasia,' Hypatia, Countess Matilda, ' Cassandra Fedele men of the House of Montefeltro, 'The Women Bologna, (seventeen names are given,) The Contributions of Women to Medical Science, (thirty seven names,) 'The Duties and Influence of Wo (illustrated by reference to thirty romen Add papers on 'Marie Cunita,' Madame de Sud.
'Margaret Fuller,' The Great Lawsuit,' To Francies,' and an excellent tribute to Dr. Lovel .and you see that this is a book to interest you Christian Examiner for November.

A little volume has appeared from the Riversite Press to the memory of John W. Browne, Russ ordinary tribute to no ordinary man, which his church, the platform, the bar, and the press is united to render. It is the more appropriate, united to render. It is the more appropriate, be cause the fall from the platform of a milrod or tributed to another cause than the jar of a motion Browne was distinguished in a way which amin distinction, by qualities as rare as they are talealle, by a very sensitive conscience which his professe was never suffered to impair; by a manful indeperdence, which early rejected the prize of party price ment: by an earnest philanthrony, which es hand, voice, and purse in the service of the sine, the criminal, and the fallen : and the conquest of u impulsive spirit, by a gentleness like that of a vo man, and a tenderness as of a mother. Messa. Sumper, Andrew, and Dana, Wendell Phillip and C. C. Shackford, have well united in an eren of feeling as graceful as it is true. - Ilid.

SLAVES ENANCIPATED. - The Paris (Kr.) (hirs mays: Mr. Noah Spear left here the other drie Kenia, Ohio, taking with him a family of minh negroes, consisting of a man, his wife and two didren, whom he has emanupoted and handsonly produced. The manufacture of the control of the vided for. He purchased them an excellent firm's a coat of nearly \$50 an acre, gave them an excellent sime a coat of nearly \$50 an acre, gave them a wagen at pair of mules, a large quantity of provisions, &c. In man's name is Edom; he is an industrious, soler an, who will do better, when thrown upon his even sources, than most of his ciass. This is the seem lot of negroes Mr. Spear has taken to the same plan.

We find in the Wilmington Gerette the complete returns of the census of the State of De-aware; from which we learn that there are a the State 110,642 free persons, and 1806 sheet. 112,319 inhabitants altogether: 19.257 desling:
19,264 families; 6666 farms; 616 alare-owen, Tenare 254 alares in Newcastle county, 203 in Kes, al 1348 in Sussex. In 1850, there were in Neverth 347; Kent 393, and Sussex 1549—total, 270. Der has therefore been a general decrease of slave all over the State, reaching in the aggregate 455. De total increase in the population of the State is 18,815

LORD BROUGHAM. Lord Brougham comp 2d year, September 19th. He was in perfect beth 2d year, September 19th. He was in perfect beth and has since presided over the annual meeting the National Society for the promotion of Scot Science, at Glasgow. He was born on the 19th and the Science at Glasgow. of September, 1778, was admitted an advocate of the Scottish bay in 1800, was called to the bar at inscella-Curein for in 1808, was called to the bar at Land Tunn in 1808, was appointed Attorney General in Queen Caroline in April, 1820, and was Lard Castellor from 1830 to 1834 in Earl Grey's Government.