221 WASHINGTON ST., ROOM No 6. ROBERT P. WALLCUT, General Agent.

IF TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per sa gam, in advance. Five copies will be sent to one address for the pollins, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all lette cisting to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inand three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. If The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, leansylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Sopeties are authorised to receive subscriptions for Tax

The following gentlemen constitute the Finandal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the Lebts of the paper, viz:-FRANCIS JACKSON, EDgran Quinct, Ensured Jackson, and Waston L

WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manking and a property of the country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manking and the country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manking and the country is the world, our Countrymen are all Manking and the country is the world, our Countrymen are all Manking and the country is the world, our Countrymen are all Manking and the country is the world, our Countrymen are all Manking and the country is the world our Countrymen are all Manking and the country is the world our Countrymen are all Manking and the country is the world our Countrymen are all Manking and the country is the world our Countrymen are all Manking and the country is the country is the country in the country in the country is the country in the country is the country in the country in the country in the country is the country in the country in

NO UNION WETH SIAVEROLDS

VOL. XXX. NO. 48. BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 1562

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Tuskages (Ala.) Baptist. ALABAMA BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The Alabama Baptist Convention Declares for Se. The Alabama Baptist Concention Declares for Secusion.—We were ready to go to press, when the following document was presented to the Baptist Convention by Rev. B. Manly, D. D., and seconded by Hon. W. P. Chilton, and unanimously passed by the Convention. It was late at night, (Monday night, Nov. 12.) and was the last act of the body. After the paper was read, a few remarks were made, prayer was offered, all rose from their knees, and toted unanimously, members of the Convention. the congregation, women as well as men. Northern fanatics will see, ere long, whether the South will live in a Union under Black Republican rule :-

The members of the Baptist State Convention of labama, though assembled for different purposes, and ourselves together at a moment when issues of and ourselves together at a moment when issues of the most grave and serious character are brought upon the country. While possessing no authority to pledge or bind the churches or religious bodies we represent, and expressly disclaiming any wish in any form to do so, we are constrained, as men, as citizens, as Christians, to give full place in our

hearts to the love of country.

Standing aloof, for the most part, from political parties and contests, our retired and quiet position does not exclude the profound conviction, based on leng and unquestionable series of facts, that the Union of States of this confederacy has failed, in reportant particulars, to answer the purposes for which it was created. From the administration of Federal Government, as things are, -especially with reference to our peculiar property recognized or the Constitution,-we can no longer hope for the Constitution,-

justice, protection, or safety.

We have supposed ourselves entitled to equality of rights, as nitizens of this Republic. We are not ng to surrender theso-even at the risk of life

and all we hold most dear.

While, as yet, no particular mode of relief is before us, on which to enpress an opinion, we are constrained, before separating to our sacred homes, to declare to our brethren and fellow-citizens, before mankind, and before our God, that we hold ourselves subject to the call of proper authority in defence of the sovereignty and independence of the State of Alabama, and of her right as a sovereignty to withdraw from this Union, and to make any arrangement which her people, in constitutional assemblies, may deem best for securing their rights. And, in this declaration, we heartily, deliberately, unanimously and solemnly UNITE.

From the Charleston Mercury of the 17th.

LETTER FROM A BAPTIST CLERGYMAN. We commend to our readers the following letterto a gentleman of this city. It was written by a prominent and leading minister of the Baptist deemination, now a Professor in the South Carolina College. The view it presents is no less striking than true, and will address itself to the hearts and understandings of a great and influential class of readers. The fervid enthusiasm that adimates our people finds a beautiful exemplification in this letter, and it will not diminish an earnestness and devotion to our cause to feel and believe that it has the sanction of religion as well as of patriotism :-

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 14th, 1860. us. Like you, I had clung to our Union as associated with the blood and sufferings of our grandfathers. It was endeared by the reminiscences of the past, and cherished as the fruit of those toils were narrated to us when children by our grandfathers, who shared the perils and sacrifices of the Revolution. But it is no longer what it once was; and we should be false to our blood and our ancestral traditions, if we were to submit to Black Republican rule. I am for immediate secession. on interdicts the use of arms, and I have no son old enough to offer to the Commonwealth, but all that I have is at her command. The sublimity of this great struggle kindles my imagination, and raises my heart. It is not simply a contest between different forms of civil polity or of civilizaand human reason-between the Providence of God and the devices of man. Our institutions are scrip-tural, sanctioned by the practice of patriarchs and prophets, and the precepts of the Savior. The faof rebellion against God, that presumes to be wiser than the Scriptures, and would substitute its disorganizing dogmas of liberty and equality for the con-servative teachings of the New Topiament. We Southern ministers are the only preachers who pro-claim an unmutilated Bible. Northern ministers have suppressed or perverted its teachings, and dare not say. Servants, be obedient to your own masters, de. In this view, the struggle upon which we have entered assumes the grandeur of a divine mission. We are the champions of God's truth, and he who fails in the contest will fall a 'blessed How fortunate is it that our duty to our country coincides with our duty to God, and patriotism is sublimated into religion! I feel that God is

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CADETS AT WEST

POINT. The Columbia South Carolinian of November 17. publishes the following defiance:

WEST POINT, November 9, 1860. Mr. Editer: Sir-From what we have seen and heard, South Carolina will, undoubtedly, at an early period, redeem her assertions, take her desti-

heard, South Carolina will, undoubtedly, at an early period, redeem her assertions, take her destinies in her own hands, and proceed at once to organize for herself a new and separate government, a government of which our beloved Calhoun would approve, were he with us at this time,) one in which the benefits are equally distributed to all.

Now we, her sons and representatives at the United States Military Academy at West Point, are eager to manifest our devotion and affection to her and her present cause, so will we, simultaneous with her withdrawal, he found under the folds of her banner, fighting for liberty or equality.

Though the reception of a diploma here at the National Academy is certainly to be desired by all of us, yet we cannot so stifle our convictions of duty as to serve the remainder of our time here under such a man as Mr. Lincoln as Commanderin-Chief, and be subject at all times to the orders of a government, the administration of which must be necessarily unfriendly to a commonwealth which has, so far, preserved a spotless record, and of which we are justly proud.

We hereby swear to be true to her lone star in the present path of rectitude, and if, by chance, she goes astray, we will be with her still. All we desire is a field for making ourselves useful.

George N. Reynolds, J. S. Weatherby, Henry S. Fahley.

GEORGE N. REYNOLDS, J. S. WEATHERBY, HENRY S. FARLEY, JNO. R. BLOCKER, J. B. BOATWRIGHT, JAS. H. HAMILTON,

DOCUMENT MADE

glad to see so much thoughtfulness in the community in connection with the agitated state of the pub-

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. THE VEXED QUESTION.

The following article from a secular paper which has great influence with the dominant political party in this State, so fully expresses our own views upon the subject to which it relates, that we copy it entile. The present is a time for consideration with all patriotic and Christian citiens, and we are with all patriotic and Christian citiens, and we are thousands of slaves, advertised in Southern news-papers as 'passing themselves for white men, or white women '? Runaways with 'blue eyes, light hair, and rosy complexions ? Are these sons and daughters of our Presidents, our Governors, our We have always held the 'Personal Liberty scendants of Ham? Are they Africans?

Laws' and other legal obstructions thrown in the way of the rendition of fugitive slaves to be useless and pernicious. To present this view now may be insinterpreted into a pusillanimous yielding to as a brother beloved. Is that the way Southern

A COMPAN SOURCE

The property of protein protein plants of the protein protein

Senitors, our Generals, and our Commodores, doLow an enterpy half the Personal Livery

Low and relays to the Personal Livery

Low and relays to the Personal Livery

Low and repeal away of the reading of the Personal Livery

Low and repeal away of the Personal Livery

Low and the Personal Livery

Low and repeal away of the Personal Livery

Low and the Pe

A FALSE PRETENCE.

North are slow, and mean to be about right; and when they are right, they will go aboad.

For thirty years the whole country has been kept in an uproor and feverish excitement by the threats of "secession" and "nullification" in South Carolina. She has been dissatisfied, supercilious, domineern extremists. Were it as powerfully operative as it has been practically of no effect, it could not essentially harm South Carolina or the Gulf States, where the excitement now rages. When any case where the excitement now rages. When any case the good name of the whole country.

Friend Chemist, I have read your stirring speech if unconstitutional, our own Courts would not her.

re-enacted on this continent within ten years, if the cotton States should cut loose from the Federal Union.

Some of these considerations have previously forced themselves upon South Carolinians. The National Intelligence has just reproduced a letter which Mr. W. Boyre. now a secessionist, wrote to a Southern Rights Convention in 1831. Some of his objections to secession are these. They apply with equal force to the present state of affairs, and must commend themselves even to some of the South Carolinians:

'The first great fundamental, unanswershie objection to it is, that it is the disuntion of the South—words of such fearful import, that I will not weaken them by elaboration.

2. South Carolinia cannot become a nation. God makes nations, not man. You cannot extemporize a nation out of South Carolina, it is simply impossible; we have not the resources.

3. From the weakness of our national government; a feeling of inscending would arise, capital would take the alarm, and leave us. But it may be said, let expiral you. To the I reply, that capital is the life-blood of a modern community, and in locing it, you lose the vitality of the State.

4. This national government would be a very very costly machine. The cost of a government is in inverse proportion to its numbers. A small national government is necessarily for more expansive than a large one. Look at the small Gorman States, ground down with trustion. So it recold he with m.

117 Because is against the cashes of the other Southern States. Ought not they to have so influence with us? Should we not defer to allies, who have twenty times the interest in the institution of alayery that we have? How can we ever hope for a Union of the South if we, a mere handful of the Southern people, insist on enforcing our opinions on the rest of the South! A South-ern Union implies a modification of the extremes

of all opinions.

8. A large minority, at least, of our citizens are opposed to accession. If there were no other objection, this should be conclusive,

9. Secretion, separate nationality, with all its busdens, is no remedy. It is no redress for the

past; it is no security for the future. It is only a mognificent secrifice of the present, without in anywise gaining the future. Secession, gallant as may be the spirit which prompts it, is only a new form submission.
For the various reasons I have stated, I object

in as strong terms as I can, to the secession of South Carolina. Such is the intensity of my conviction upon the subject, that if secession should take place—of which I have no idea, for I canno believe in the existence of such a stupendous made ness-I shall consider the institution of slavery a doomed, and that the great God in our blindness made us the instruments of its destruction.'

H. Y Harboard Property at more Printers COMPLICITY OF THE PRESIDENT WITH

THE SECESSION TO S.

There is a good deal of circumstantial evidence to presumption that Mr. Buchanan is an accomplice in the desperate plot to dissolve the Union and cast the country into civil war. Yesterday we copied an article from the New York Ecening Post describing the descried, dismantled condition of Port Sempter and Fort Moultrie, at the entrance to Charleston herbor, and of Castle Pinckney, within the harbor, if We publish a second article to-day, if from the same journal, in which the facts are presented with more minuteness. It appears that, of the three strongholds, Fort Moultrie slone is occu-pied, but the garrison is so small—numbering but lorty-five or fifty men—and the walls of the fort are on imperfect that it would fall am easy prey to an astacking force. The United States are and in Charleston, where there are arms enough to equipmental army as South Carolina could organize, is also defenceless. These facts have been brough repeatedly to the notice of the President and the War Department by officers of high rank in the U.S. Army, without producing the slightest effect. Indeed, the neglect exhibited bears all the traces of design; and a whisper to that effect, we understand, the is passing through the ranks of the service. The

no doubtful authority. At least such is the belief in New York city. mble schemes of the Disunionists is countonanced by other circumstances, especially by the conduct of his cabinet officers. Secretary Cobb openly declared for dismion before the election. The peninon Wall street was the consequence of his assertions and predictions; "The telegraph brings us the news that Floyd and Black have threatened to resign if any attempt is made by the Federal au-thorities to resist the nullification of the Federal laws. Secretary Thompson, it is well known, profoundly sympathizes with the disunionists, and Secre tary Case is as fertile of gloomy vaticinations as Cobb. It will be also remembered that the President's organ has steadily advocated disunion sino the nomination of Breckinridge, nor can it be over-looked that Mr. Buchanan himself has not raised his voice, either in the way of warning or remon strance, since the secession movement began to as sume a formidable front. The promised proclamation is not yet forthcoming. These varies nets of omission as his part, and of commission on the part of his secretaries, are calculated to beget professuspicion. The striking language made use of or his benefizing, are calculated to beget profound suspicion. The striking language made use of by Black, one of the delegates from Pennsylvania, in the Cincinnati Convention, where he addressed the South in the language of Ruth, 'Whither thou goest I will go,' &c., will rise to remembrance in conticution with the other circumstances mentioned. That remarkable speech was understood by the whole Convention as a pledge that Pennsylvania would go with the South in the event of a dissolution of the Union. Fortunately the said pledge cannot be redeemed, for the State has repudiated Democracy with a vengeance; but it is not impossible that Mr. Buchanan may keep the unholy covenant, through Buchanan may keep the unholy covenant, through the instrumentality of which he became President.

From the Boston Atlas, Nav. 20th. A GEORGIAN BANISHED FROM HIS NA-

TIVE STATE. Hitherto, it has been a sufficient pretence at the South for almost any outrage, that its victim was a Northern man. The enormity of the thing in hand would be still more increased if he came from New England; while, if he hailed from Massachusetts, he was sure to be visited by a double quantity of the diabolical. But things have now changed a little. At least, there is an exception to the rule. The South, with an ingratitude as well as inhumanity that is almost without precedent, has now turn an outrage upon one of its own citizens. The particulars are as follows:

The steamer Joseph Whitney, Capt. Loveland, which arrived at this port yesterday from Savannah, brought as passengers Joseph William Ribero and family, consisting of himself, wife and two children. Ribero is a native of Savannah, but has dren. Ribero is a native of Savannah, but has forcibly been sent to Boston, and for no crime whatever—hardly a pretence of any. He is a carpenter, and so far as appears, or is known, is a worthy man. A few days since, he was at work repairing a bridge, ten miles from Savannah, over the Skiddaway river. He had eight negroes in his employ. On the 8th inst., a man named Simmons gave Ribero a newspaper, and he sat down on a log to read it, shortly after which, the following dialogue occurred betweet him and a slave:—

Massa Joe, what's de news? 'Oh, nothing but polities,' he replied. 'What's polities?' asked the negro. 'Voting and so on,' said Ribero; 'the North is fighting for freedom, and the South for alayery.' Well, will the nigger he free if Lincoln is elected?' asked the negro. 'I don't know; that is more than I am able to tell you, said Ribero.

The negro returned to his work, and Ribero kept on reading.

As was subsequently ascertained, some of the negrous told their overseer that Ribero said the negroes would be free if Lincoln was elected. The

overseer informed his employer, and the planter presented the case before the 'Regulators' of Sa-vannah. On the first of last week, the planters of the vicinity, armed with revolvers and bowie-knives, vannan. On the first of last week, the planters of the vicinity, armed with revolvers and bowie-knives, met to try Mr. Ribero for his offence. They empanelled a jury of thirteen men for the purpose, although some were for shooting him, and others for hanging him, without any preliminary seremony whatever. The farcical sitting was held, but without giving Mr. Ribero any notice. In the course of an hour, the verdict of the jury was communicated to him, the decision being that he should receive thirty-nine lashes, have one side of his hair and whiskers cut close, and be sent to Boston. A man named Dr. Waring acced as barber, and cut off his hair and whiskers, which were very heavy, on the left side, leaving the other side. He was then tied to the top of a sapling bent over for the purpose, atretched up until his toes barely touched the ground, atripped to the skin, and whipped by two negroes. His wife says that his side is cut like ment scored for the oven. They then look him to the lale of Hope, and kept him there until dusk. He was then placed in a carriage and carried to Savannah, and put immediately on board the steamer, without opportunity to communicate with any of his friends.

his friends.

The captain of the steamer refused to take him

is going.' 'No he is not,' said she; 'my husband is at work at Skiddawsy.' They told her that she tild n't know half as much about her husband as she pretended to; that they knew all about him, and that he was already on board the Joseph Whitney She packed up a few things, bid a heaty adies to her thrends, and joined per husband aboard the

REIGN OF TERROR IN GEORGIA. To the Editor of the New York Tribune

Sin;-In the Boston Journal of the 16th, I saw an Sin,—In the Boston Journal of the 10th, in renrticle copied from the Tribune of the 15th, in regard to my late expulsion from the city of Augusta,
where I have resided for some years. That justice
that no person, who has been held as a Slave, shall may be done all parties, I deem it my duty to relate the facts in the case. For five years I have resided the facts in the case. For five years I have resided in Augusta, but owing to the impaired state of my health, I left there one year ago and came North, where I remained until the 31st of October. I then to such claiming by the laws of one of the Sleventer of t sailed from Boston, per steamer South Carolina, and arrived in Augusta on Monday, the 5th inst. Everything passed pleasantly until Friday morning, when

DR. THAYER: You are hereby notified to leave the city at the earliest possible time, or abide the con-PRILLIP.

Being sick in bed, I sent for a friend, who came at once and took the note to the Mayor. He called at once, and said every effort should be made to stop the thing. Suffice it to say, the authorities did all in their power to suppress the excitement, but all to indeed passing strange—especially on the pretence that ruffians in front of the Planters' Hotel, who used every exertion to put me into a carriage, and take traitors at the South, and give repose and stability to me to Hamburg, S. C., where my fate would have een sealed. They could not succeed, and began to drag me along the walk, when my wife and daugh-ter heard the noise, and came to my rescue. They caught me one on either side, and begged them to their diabolical purposes. They are inexorable as death, saying, 'Madam, you being a woman, we will give up.' She thanked them. We then returned to our those of burglars, highwaymen and pirates, and their room, where our friends came to our relief, in great ers. From this time the excitement increa rapidly; a large crowd had guthered around the hilate the very existence of the North; nor stop at house; speeches were made by the most influential the commission of any crime, however monstrous or house; speeches were made by the most influential the commen of the city, and every effort used to disperse the devillah. mob; but all to no effect. They seemed like to

we were conducted and driven rapidly away, leaving our baggage behind. We were accompanied by some of the most responsible men of the city, who took us ten miles on the Savannah road, where we arrived at 8 P. M. Here we waited till I o'clock,

his bill, he would ruin me, so that I would not live in Augusta. His bill was settled by a third party who gave me \$50 more than I had offered to take. The other was also incensed at a bill for medical attendance, though less than the law allowed me to charge, and has since done all in his power to injure me by circulating various reports without the least foundation. His name was given in court as an evidence

he me hard say, that these tigitance committees and mole are composed of the most low, drunken, irresponsible class of the community, and the instigators are often Northern men. That no blame may be attached to the respectable and responsible portion of the citizens. I will say that they extended the hand of sympathy and friendship, and volunteered their services and lives to defend me from an official their services and lives to defend me from an official that the services are the gospel.

of my friends in trouble.

Since my arrival North, I am informed that my baggage has been forwarded to me, by express, and will come safely to hand.

F. R. THAYER, M. D.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 16th, 1860.

SOUTHERN OUTHAGE ON A NORTHERN

mices stilled to make Boston, Nov. 20th, 1860 The following extract is taken from a letter received in this city this morning, dated Atlanta, Ga.

The following extract is taken from a letter received in this city this morning, dated Atlanta, Ga., November 12th:—

I wroke you when at Augusta, and then infended to stay there through the winter, but the excitement graw so great, and so much indignation was felt against Northern men, that all were ordered to leave, and I knew that if I stayed there, although I phad not lisped a word on political topics, I should be in danger of being strung up. I am at this hotel, and I had signed my name as coming from the North, I should not have got off short of seventy live lashes. Democratic papers North say that this lynching is all false, but it is not so. Men have been whipped and driven from the city of Atlants—a place of 20,000 inhabitants. I saw a man whe had been a practising physician for five years, against whom suspicions arose, and while on his way to the Court House to have the thing looked into—as they knew lie was innocent, but wanted to have his blood—a mob of five hundred seized the horses, knocked off the driver, took the physician out, and started to drag him across the river into South Carolina, where they would have hung him in five minutes. They were prevented by the entreaties of the Mayor and other prominent citizens. There is no such desired the a Northerner as quick as that of a puppy. It would frighten you, if you could bear the barroom talk of the roughs. I shake in my boots for fear they will detect me. For God's sake, don't write me till I get settled.

In a posteript added, he says:—

"This man is a d---- il rescal and traitor, o This man is a d——I rascal and traitor, denies he tountry. I have opened this letter, and looked at the dontents—suspecting the same from that section—an asted you per his request. What a coward and traito to principle is he is [Rignature] ROGERS.

Whether he has been arrested, or what has been done with him; it is impossible to tell now. However, comment on the above is unrecessary.

Being pursonally acquainted with the writer of the latter, I have no doubt of its correctness in every

The Liberator,

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, NOVEMBER 30, 1860.

her tireuds, and joined her husband aboard the bost.

Mr. Ribero could not obtain his tools, and his family were obliggd to leave Savannah with little preparation for abandoning their home. They are poor, and of course without means of a livelihood. He expresses a willingness to work, and, we dust not, will procure it in our rity. It becomes the thatitably disposed, and all who abhor outning and injustice, to said this victim of Southern oppression.

Among the schemes suggested for punishing the prisance, when he was seased, a few were in favor of giving him over to the city authorities. But this suggestion was voted down, and the "Regulators' seemed to think, after they had got Ribero aboard the steamer, that they had done a very bold act without authority. Some of them brandished their pistols and knives, and said they wished he had attempted to run away from theur. The whole thing was the work of a lawless mob.

Ribero is thirty-two years old. His wife is about the same age. Her feelings, while upon the wharf yesterday, among perfect strangers, broke out in the most touching manner. The oldest boy is the selection in the prison of the presentation; let it be (as it will) a revelation of character and of purpose; and let the world know how many there are among us who 'remember those in bonds as board with them,' and are therefore, for pretecting the fugitive, on, on the other two land, how many are still for ellowing elsev-husices to well and, how many are still for ellowing elsev-husices to select their rear with impunity on the Puviter and two land, how many are still for ellowing elsev-husices to select their rear with impunity on the Puviter and two land, how many are still for ellowing elsev-husices to select their rear with impunity on the Puviter and two land, how many are still for ellowing elsev-husices to select their rear with impunity on the puviter and two lands are the selection of elements and the present and the period of the Legislanue. The audacity of this whole thing is only surpassed by its cold-blooded inhumanity. their accomplices in kidnapping.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representative of the Commonwealth of Massach

> to such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slave States of this Union.

REPEAL OF THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAWS.

That the slave-hunters of the South and their Northern abettors should be clamorous for the repea of the Personal Liberty Laws in the Free States, in order that no protection may be given to any victim claimed as a fugitive, is nothing strange; but that single Republican journal should be found so de mented or so brutal as to join in this fiendish cry, is Mr. Lincoln's administration! Nothing will appeare them but a surrender of all manhood on the part of ase me, which, after using many oaths, they did, and as insatiate as the grave. Their principles are practices are a great deal worse. In support of their hellish slave system, they would (if necessary) annihilate the very existence of the North; nor stop at

As an offset to the despicable article on this subject many hungry wolves.

At 51-2 P. M., my friends decided that my only safety was immediate flight, as it was impossible to control the mob and defend us, which then amounted copy the following sensible and spirited parsgraph from the Springfield Republican, which may be found from the Traveller of Saturday :--

Those cravens who recommend that the Persona Liberty Law of Massachusetts should be repealed ought at least to show that such a proceeding would satisfy the South. There is not a fact, however, that some of the most responsible men of the city, who took us ten miles on the Savannah road, where we arrived at 8 P. M. Here we waited till 1 o'clock, when we got on the cars for Savannah, where we arrived at 7 1-2 A. M. We went directly to the steamer Alabama and took our room, and kept close till the sailing of the boat at 4 P. M.

In regard to the cause of my expulsion, I have no doubts that two Northern men, both from Massadoubts that two Northern men, both from Massadoubts, were the instigators of the trouble. One of them took a solemn oath that if I made him pay his bill, he would ruin me, so that I could not live in the secession cry and movement are not owing even of a few Personal Liberty laws; but that the seces sionists regard that election and the passage of those laws only as occasions for what they are d and has since done all in his power to injure me by circulating various reports without the least foundation. His name was given in court as an evidence to appear against me to prove my abolition sentiments. Such are the characters of many Northern men who go South, and the North are judged by them.

Let me here say that these tigilance committees and mobs are composed of the most low, drunken, be wrong; but he must not experience to the process. Let Massachusetts repeal the law, and she would humiliate herself in vain. This is no reason why she should maintain the law, if she believes it to be wrong; but she must not expect cossionists by repealing it, except in so far as they would be satisfied with the spectacle of her self-deg.

infuriated mob. They have my sympathics, and down from its anti-liavery professions, at the dictation those of the true whole-souled Southerner. Would to God there were more like them! I omit calling quiltly as a rope of sand. It owes its success entireapy names, for, by so doing; I might involve some by to those professions, and to abandon them will be certain defeat and an everlasting disgrace at

The Springfield Republican grossly reveals the moral profligacy with which it has been uniformly conducted as pertaining to 'the vexed question' of slavery. It frankly admits, (what it is useless to deny.) that 'the framers of the Constitution intended to provide, and did provide, for the rendition laves, and it is in favor of executing the inhuman provision, because it is in the bond! As if every such stipulation were not null and void because of intrinsic villany! As if 'framing mischlef by law were not a doubly hateful act on account of legislative character! As if the impudent and murerous plea for the crucifixion of Jesus by his endmice, . We have a law, and by that law he ought to

die, availed them any thing? The Republican further admits that the pr Pugitive Slave Law contains provisions repugnant to all the established principles of law, and repulsive all the sentiments of humane and Christian men. though it is constitutional in its intent and scope yet that journal goes for removing from the statut book every obstacle in the way of its enforcement the North! In one breath, it pleads that the Person Liberty Law is of no real value, because without the humane feeling of the people will prevent, as always has, the return of any considerable number fugitives who have once touched free soil; and the next, that if we cannot stay in the Union as i is, and rought this contract at it is -mark that - then the only honorable course is to go out of the Union by revolution, as South Carolina proposes to do. We by no means dissent from the conclusion, as to the duty of dissolving the Union. That duty is imperatively imposed upon the North by every m and religious consideration. Yes, 'the covenant death' must be amulled—"the agreement with hell must not stand. It is not decent for the North to me till I get settled.

In a postscript added, he says:—

I enclose —— dollars, with which you will oblige me by settling my bill at the —— House, which in my hurry I forgot to pay.'

This letter was opened by some one at the hotel or, post-office in Atlants, the money taken from it, and the following written therein:—

The Personal Liberty Law in Massachusetts will not be repealed, but it will be amended, and made wait for the South to take the initiative. It ough

measure.

The Personal Liberty Law in Massachuseits will not be repealed, but it will be amended, and made effectual for the protection of every hunted fugitive coming within the limits of the State. This is the coming within the limits of the State. This is the first duty to be done. Let the brand of VILLEY and RIVARY IN the put upon every man who is for the exception of the Fuglity Share Lew on our soil. Let every fournal that connecle compliance with Southern domainds be left without a subscriber, and its editor be denied admittance to the success of the virtuous and upright. Let things be called by their right masses, and the abettors of slavery vanked among the vilest of the vile.

AND THEY GUILLIANS?

Abolitionists are spt to are through excess of charity; and Wendell Phillips made a serious error of this sort, in file otherwise admirable discourse before the 28th Congregational Society of Boston last Sunday.

Mr. Phillips's subject on this occasion was 'The Pelpit.' And his text was an extract from an applicage lately made by Roy. Dr. Rills of Charlestown for the stunding of the existing pulpit.

After representing that the true function of the pulpit is to improve the heaves—to direct its process of education to the improvement of their characters, a work that the mere cultivation of the intellect neither does not tends to do;—safter showing how Mr. Parket brought his whole life into his pulpit, made its scope as wide as the necessities and aspirations of humanity, and excluded from his preaching no subject belonging to the welfare of his people;—and after showing how the pulpit of the popular no subject belonging to the welfare of his peo-and after showing how the pulpit of the p shurches, both orthodox and heterodox, not only shrinks from attempting this, but, instead of being a

to blame for this state of things; that he would not House, during the present session. Mr. Speaker, find fault with them; that they were sincerely afraid the gentleman from Newburyport said he believed to trust their people with the whole truth; and that they did, on the whole, as well as they knew how.

stupid as well as pious, and, having accepted with implicit faith the falsities and absurdities included in their theological education, continue, with perfectly honest intention, to teach those impostures to their people. No doubt, as many a Catholic priest truly believes in transubstantiation, so many a Protestant minister truly believes in the equal absurdities which form a part of his creed. These men, deceived perons who are thrown by circumstances into the class of deceivers, may be sequitted of guilt; but their case is very different from that of the intelligent and sagacious persons who lend the various ecclesiastical associations; who exercise a controlling influence over their more simple or more modest brethren; and who contrive that in tracts and Annual Reports, in religious' newspapers and 'theological' magazines, and in associations for sectarian propagandism, as well as in the pulpit, the truths which would interfere with their credit and influence shall be kept from the knowledge of their people; shall be kept back by but, in the last extremity, by plump denial and false-

Now, all these men preach against falsehood, as they do against other shabby, contemptible, discreditable sins. They expressly forbid deception to their hearers, and represent that no temptation or inducement will authorize the use of it. But whoever will examine, comparing and collating, with cautious scruting, the writings of the clerical managers of the American Tract Society, and of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and of the religious newspapers which have defended these bodies, for fifteen years past, will see that deliberate deception, aggravated by sanctimonious pretences, has been used whenever it was needful to sustain their on a small island, sixteen thousand miles from Bosaccustomed policy. Take another instance.

The observance of a Sabbath, by the people, is essential to the power and influence of the clerical class. The people must come to church on Sunday, or the minister loses the most plausible reason for demanding the payment of his salary. And since, most obviously, the pulpit does not attract the mass of the people, the problem is how to get them to church regularly without being attracted.

Many just and excellent things have been said about the advantage of a day of rest from ordinary labor. And, swarming in its busy, crowded streets, could may not keep its laborers in unremitting toil, and so that the minds and bodies of all classes may be refreshed. This is just and true, but it does not answer the clergyman's purpose. It does not seem his spoken every day in the market. The laws were does not put him forward as a needful mediator between God and man.

sermon to enforce the keeping of Sunday as a Sab- there, and bears close resemblance to his statements upon the minds of the people as true.

of the creation in Genesis, and show him that neither glossy jet prevents you from deciding him a negro-command nor the slightest intimation is there given The African, also, is there. that, men are to observe a Sabbath, your Reverend friend will tell you that though the nerrative does from Newburyport tell us how many distinct races of not say so, it must mean so, because the fourth com- men his wied not say so, is must meen so, because the fourth commandment refers back to this, saying—not Observe a Penang? Where will you draw the line of demarcs.
Sabbath day, but — Remember run Sabbath day! tion between the white and colored man? The graWhen you further show him, that the passage to which the fourth commandment refers back is only four chapters back, in the sixteenth chapter of Exo.

What sayest thou? At thou not become dumb? Hath not God made of one blood all the nations of bath is recorded, he insists on the fourth command-men, as he hath said ? or wilt then correct the error ment itself, (which he solemnly calls 'a command of of Moses, and give us a new edition of thy Maker's the Moral Law,) as ample, both in authority and workmanship?

Open now thins eyes on this world in: and show him that this command directly specifies christians to observe Senday instead of Saturday as a Sabbath, the clerical manosuver refer you to their sensuple. Which you find a natural instinct in your boson, which he is planted there, and which forbids you to love example is recorded, and show him that the whole of them establishes his point, and that the whole of them stablishes his point, and that the whole of them fail to establish anything like it, he falls back on the advantages of a day of tree, and assumes that there advantages are equivalent to a law. And finally, when you show him that the streetiency of periodical consistion from labor is entirely a different thing from the obligation to logard a particular day as secret, he tells you that opinions will differ, and finds that he must leave you to attend to indisponable business. Theoreforward cart-ropes will now dres the fittersture, stillisation and religion? Europeans were hordes of maked busbarians a few centuries and his Sunday school, the same old lite, that God commands then to observe Gambay as a Sabbath that part of the daty of the Sabbath is going to church, and that these commands are distinctly specified in the Hible.

In my judgment, the new who purms this policy ments of their literature of heart of their circular and the final policy ments of the labe.

In my judgment, the new who purms this policy ments are beind blanches.—o. s. w.

SPEECH OF MR. DODGE. OF CHATHAM

sanchusette Legislature, March 28 ust the Repea lof the Personal Liberty Bill. same. I do not know as I ought to con to speak upon the question before the House. But, Mr. Speaker, the House will bear me witness that I have high trespessed on the time and patience of the here not trespected on the time and patience of the House, in making long speeches; for my, speeches here far exceed all others that have been made on the floor of this House for brevity. And now, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Boston, Mr. Sprague, has told us that he cannot forget that there are other States besides Massachusetts—that there is a Virgin a, a South Carolina; neither can I forget, sir, that in those other States, millions of my follow-travellers to eternity are crushed beneath the iron hoof of slavery, bound fast with the chains of involuntary servicude med, with their posterity, to be hewers of moral agency, is often content to be merely an appendage to the factory, merely an agency of wealth,—
hinche from attempting this, out, instruct of owners, and doomed, with their posterity, to be a several moral agency, is often content to be merely an appendage to the factory, merely an agency of wealth,—
hinche from attempting this, out, instruct of owners, and doomed, with their posterity, to be accurately an appendage to the factory, merely an agency of wealth,—
hinche from a factory, merely an appendage to the factory, merely an agency of wealth,—
hinche from attempting this, out a factory and doomed, with their posterity, to be their owners.

Neither can't forget, Mr. Speaker, the remarks that to which I wish to call attention. Newburyport, (Mr. Cushing,) on the floor of this that God had made the white man to reign, to rule, to conquer, and to be obeyed. And now, sir, No doubt there are many clergymen who, being what does the gentleman's language imply ! ... Why, if it implies anything, it implies this: that God has made the colored man to be conquered, to be ruled, and to obey the white man. Mr. Speaker, this reminds me of the horrible doctrine of John Calvin that God had made, predestinated, elected and foreordained a small part of the human family to be saved,

the other five-sixths.

And we are told that the white man is naturally prejudiced against the colored man. But, sir, this prejudice, Oh we are told, it is an instinct of our nature, an innate principle of the soul. Mr. Speaker, this prejudice exists only where slavery exists, or has had an existence. It does not exist in Prance, England, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, Holconcealment and evasion as long as that is possible, it is the very spirit of Cain, who murdered his brother; the spirit of the heathen, whom Paul described as being hateful, and hating one another; the same spirit which now prompts the Chinese to look down upon European nations as barbarians; the same spirit that once led the proud Jew to shin the polluting touch of the Samaritans; which now in turn crushes him through all the cities of Europe, that throw open their doors to the colored man; the same spirit that erects the deadening influence of caste against the Gospel to heathen India And yet it holds the bad preëminence of being the only instance in which man despises his brother on account of the color his Maker gave him. But, Mr. Speaker, let us contemplate this prejudice

one-sixth of the population of the globe was made

ton, in the Strait of Malacca, called Pulo Penang. More than thirty years ago, there had been collected in a small town of some twelve or fifteen thousand inhabitants, under the English fing, a representation of all the principal cities of Europe and Asia. There could be seen, at one view, the Hindoo temple, the Chinese Pagoda, the Mohammedan mosque, the Catholic cathedral, the Protestant church. And the buildings displayed the varied architecture of the different nations, from the thatched hut of the semi-barbe seen the various costumes of the Bast and West, with almost all the known varieties of the human form, features and complexion, from the equator to printed in more than forty. The superintendent of the police could speak and understand more than He solves the problem by telling his people—God twenty. There stands the Russian, and next to him requires you to observe Sunday as a Sabbath, and to eye, the whitest man on the globe; by the side of the pallid Dane, he of the flaxen hair and light blue make regular church-going part of that observance! whom, the haughty Carolinian might almost mistake. And God has given this command in the Bible ! | whom, the naughty cardinates The florid. No doubt many mintelligent or stupid people, Hollander is there; the raddy Englishman, the darkministers and others, really believe these declarations; er. Frenchman, the swarthy Portuguese, and the just as the unintelligent or atupid among the Roman still darker Spaniard, proud of his descent from the Catholics believe it a duty to cross themselves with African Moor, who taught him and Europe the use of holy water. But when a intuister writes a tract or a the so-called Arabic figures. The Moor himself is speed! . If there be any here, who wait three statements above reheared, he necessarily sees next, the princely Arab, the most majestic of men, that it is not there. He knows that he tells a false, with his flowing beard and sparkling eye; the dehood when he says it is there. But he says it, never—scendant and representative of Abraham—and yet, the resemble the whole teaching of the popular the Arab is a colored man! The Chinese, too, is religion is so managed as to impress these three false there; the delicate-skinned native of Nankin, and tatements upon the minds of the people as true. the tawney emigrant from more Southern provinces.

Again; if you seek a conference with one of those The Jew of Amsterdam is there, as white as the men upon this subject, desiring to be informed pre-cisely what and where is the authority for the observ-cisely what and where is the authority for the observcisely what and where is the authority for the observance of Sunday as a Sabbath, you will find every sort who also is there, descended, as we all know, from of dishonest artifice used to induce you to accept an the same parent stock, yet lacking little, save his insufficient answer as a sufficient one. You will first hair, to prevent his being classed with the Ethjop, be told that the observance of the Sabbath was orated at the creation. When you turn to the record and the dark Lascar, whose long flowing hair of

And now, Mr. Speaker, will the learned gentlem

and show him that this command directly specifies and remember it is but a specimen of the myriads of Saturday, the seventh day of the week, as the day of mankind in all nations and ages. It may be well to saturday, the seventh day of the week, as the day of mankind in all nations and ages. It may be well to this observance, he claims that the day has been remind thee of that vast assembly which will one changed. When you sak him who has authority to change God's 'Moral Law,' he replies that Jesus day be collected, of all kindreds and tongues and nachange God's 'Moral Law,' he replies that Jesus thou. Open now the book of the Divise law! How readest thou? Does it say, thou shalt love thy satisfactors as those the command, you are told that he author: ask to see the command, you are told that he authorized his Apostles to change it. When you ask to see continents to search out the little corner of the world the passage where he thus commissioned them, you where the sixth part of the human family reside—are pointed to the general command to them to preach the Gospel. When you ask to see their precept, (the greath of this pretended commission,) commanding or snows of the North, to such deathly palences? Christians to observe Sunday instead of Saturday as a Will you look your Maker is the face, and tell him

appointed legislator to deliver and guide) Money to are told, was learned in all the knowledge and

To whom did the Greeks and Roman look op h To whom and the states and arts? To the Espina and Athens, in their needs. Where did Rome and Athens, in their prouds top Where did itome and attents, in their product to send off their princely sons to be educated a man have sent their sons from this country to the Unite. have sent then to Europe. They sent them to Europe. opia! But who were the Egyptians and Ethiopia; opin! But was negroes! with woolly hair, fat was and jetty skin; for thus are they described by fles. dotos, the prince of historians, who journeyed as them. The statue of the Sphyux, one of the waders of the world, surviving the wreck of tenters exhibits these same features at the present day,

In what page of ancient literature is it written the the Africans were accounted an inferior reel the Romans were wont to mention the most trail tent Bibliopians. The Greeks imagined their dein tent istnopsans. Minerys, the Godden of Wadom, was supposed to have been an African Prices. dom, was supposed the world and many triangle whose shoulders sustained the world and many triangle whose shoulders are the world and many triangle whose should be supposed to the world and the world and the world are the world and the world are the world and the world are the worl the great Jupiter Ammon himself, were located the mythologists in Africa.

These fables teach us who

oles teach us who were then accounted to nobles of the human race. But all at one, value the last three-hundred years, since the endrough of the African race on the American islands and caof the attention tinent; the wonderful discovery is made, the te Rithiopians, the tutors of the whole civilized with are become an inferior race.

Mr. Speaker, a pale-faced young sophomore is en lege will feel his dignity insulted, if you ask his h recite in the same class with a pious and intelligen young colored man. Why? He belongs to mine rior and degraded race. But what book do you had in your hands, young man? Euclid's Elected and by the same decree reprobated others to be sir, is the answer, and the air and tone inform p damned. And now, Mr. Speaker, the doctrine of the of his conscious pride of intellect in having bear at learned gentleman from Newburyport is this: that to master and appreciate its precious content. Bu who was Euclid? -who? The father of mathematical and ordained by the Creator to conquer and rule over science-a negro, who flourished some three then Years ago. But, Mr. Speaker, even the clergy are not be

from this unnatural prejudice; for some of m learned Doctors of Divinity, chin deep in the lap volumes of theological lore transmitted down free the early fathers of the Christian Church, will win grave treatises to prove that the curse of Can ; righteously visited by atheistic hands upon the m groes, the posterity of Ham. And yet the learned divine will swell with more than usual & nity of conscious knowledge when, in his primire and theological strife, he can quote on his opn sider a contested question the arguments, or eres the opinion of a Cyprian, a Cyril, or a St. Augusta And tell me, learned Doctor, who are these Cypin Cyril and St. Augustine? They were plous to learned Christian divines, many centuries ap, mi they-were negroes. Mr. Speaker, does that kane disciple, and does the learned gentleman from New buryport, expect to sit down with them in have and continue to speak of their countrymen as bei of a degraded caste?

Mr. Speaker, I hope the Personal Liberty Law 1855 will not be repealed, or even modified; for if ye do either, you open a gap for the entrance of the hunters and kidnappers upon the free soil of Mrss. chusetts, for the reaction of former scenes, and gading back to bondage beings possessed of equal right to freedom with ourselves.

But, Mr. Speaker, it has been asked, will you place the slaveholder upon the same footing with a nuderer ? Why, sir, slavery is the sum of all villation the very embodiment of all crime; and not only the vilest ain that ever saw the sun, but a sin for which even perdition itself has scarcely an adequate place of punishment. Therefore, I hope the Personal Lierty Law will remain on the Statute Book.

IN THE WEST.

I find here a reading community, and a rigona anti-slavery sentiment, waiting only for a channel of expression. They see, and abhor, in their era Black Laws, the spirit of the Dred Scott decision. They cannot tolerate the Fugitive Slave Law, while Constitutional or not-and hail as the buttings a victory, Mr. Giddings's doctrine, that, 'in case of a insurrection, it is the duty of the government to give relief to the master by freeing the slaves'; and the are ready to thank him for his defence of that decting They seize, like hungry lions, Mr. Seward's nobie subments-If, therefore, in this land, there are my vio would rise, I say to them, in God's name, good and shall always have, a cheering word, and me offorts as I can consistently make in their behalf. The people are ready to demand of the sent Corpus

the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and of the isdiana Legislature the repeal of the Black Law; they will petition, also, for a Personal Liberty Bill and are determined to interfere with slavery in it ways consistent with justice and the last of Gal They see the issue before them, and are acrely and to fall back upon their humanity, and with come law, common sense, and the common interest if mankind on their side, defy the olds agust the A few weeks since, a woman, from Texas, who has been claimed as a slave, and worked without py is thirty years, whipped her master, who insulted he and sold her child-escaped, was taken, and leak fail; and overcoming with her battered area and blistered feet chains of mountains of difficulties, reached, and passed from here to Canada It is not necessary to say she had the spirit of a waman and a hero ; she had learned the philosophy d endurance, not like Diogenes, by lying does upon burning sands, or embracing statues coered with snow; she are, and slept, and volt, without regard to circumstances, and say is the bright north star an excellent chandalier. He ankles were still festering from the manacles, be back and face were the deep scars of the whip; in a terrible battle with her master, her stall had been freetured, and trapanned; and, to idestify his property, he had cut off a finger, and branded with a red-hot iron the three initials of her ans upon her right breast. The people who enterpied her in this country could say, as did Diogens is Lacedemonie, we have seen children, but sere before discovered a woman. Is it any wonder that the people are tired of waiting for their leaders, and are seeking for a child to go before them?

Northern Indiana, like Northern Uhio, ist ing up wrath against the day of wrath that is to be revealed in this nation's calendar. The current d public opinion cannot be stayed, though its change may be widened and turned to more fertiling puposes; and the work of to-day should not be selected till to-morrow.

Now that election is over, you will perhaps led

for us to say, 'The winter of our discontent is pentil'; but we have seen in this Presidential decis only a kind of summer solstace, in which the per were resting from their labors to enter the more " oronaly into autumnal harvests; and if a great well not done in the West, this fall and winter, fault will not be in the heads or hearts of those will men and women.

JOSEPHINE S. GRIPPING.

William S. Bailey, of Newport, Kya kerny evived the issue of the Free South, which and stroyed by a mob some time ago, has been arrested in ublishing incendiary documents. He was a issued, but afterwards surrendered by his bandons and now lies in jail. This noble man describe sympathy and admiration of the friends of freds trery where. No braver, no more self-and trend of the oppressed has yet made his appear

of the heart. of the near.

It is indeed a sad charge to bring, and it is not strange that type should stumble in declaring it. God knows my heart was full and my eyes ran over, when it was penned.

But what is the fact? Have not Sumner and Lorejoy sifted and winnowed slavery out of the Consitution, till not even semi-colon, comms, or even preathesis of it can be found there, in the estimation of most of the Northern and Western Republicans ! Have they not wrung language dry of epithet, invective and anathema, in their endeavors to exerate and curse slavery as it deserves? Have they pronounced the Fugitive Slave Law cruel, disbolical, damnable ? and those who will executs it, as scarcely better?

The state of the s

col-m to to the col-infe-infe-infe-infe-infe-infe-ton the col-col-man is not the ine. and and ine. and ine. in col-infe-

And when honest men and ardent haters of slavery have believed them, and have supposed them honest as themselves in their professions, then ther have led them on to support a candidate who scorns, spurns and spits upon all anti-slavery interpretations of the Constitution, and blasphemes all conscientious regard for that 'Higher Law' which would hold men back from supporting slavery, and returning to bondage the victims that had escaped !

If there be anything in the doctrine of human ecountability, that those will have much to answer for who have thus led men astray-far rather would I be the open-mouthed Democrat, bellowing my own slaveholding, slave-loving depravity; a ghastly warning to all the sensible and reflecting against my own folly and wickedness !

It seems to me these are times for apostolic adherence to truth and honesty, though martyrs' crosses studded every highway and byway in the land. PARKER PILLSBURY.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 25, 1860.

THE WEST BROOKFIELD MEETING. The Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society held its quarterly meeting on Saturday evening and Sunday, Nov. 17 and 18, at West Brookfield. It held one session on Saturday, and two on Sunday, afternoon and evening, the numbers in attendance increasing throughout. Since the Society had last met in that town, a new, spacious and handsome Town Hall had been erected, and in this, well hehted and warmed, the meetings were held.

The President of the Society, Josian HENSHAW, of West Brookfield, called the meeting to order, and made some very appropriate remarks in opening. After which, anti-slavery addresses of a thorough nature, touching both the politics and the religion of the people of the land, were made by Samuel May, Jr. of Leicester, and E. H. Heywood of Boton, and heard

At 1 P. M. on Sunday, the Society, with many shets, again came together in the new Hall. Approenate Scripture passages were read and a prayer was

E. H. Haywood offered resolutions expressing gratification at the meent success of the Republican party, as indicative of a growing anti-slavery sentiment, and as a great gain, in some respects, upon all recen administrations of the National Government, yet expressing distrust or any positive good from the new dministration, pledged as it is to uphold the United States Constitution, the Fugitive Slave Law, and other slaveholding measures, including the disfranchisement of the free colored man, and the denial to him of the rights of citizenship.

Another resolution demanded the passage of a Per sonal Liberty Law which should make Massachusett a free State in fact as well as in name.

Resolutions were offered by Mr. May, concerning the African Slave Trade, now so extensively carried on by American citizens, and condemning, in tones of perited severity, the refusal of the American Board Boston, to take any action or hear any testimony in regard to that iniquitous traffic, and calling upon the supporters of the Board to withdraw from it all further countenance; also, condemning the spathy and practical infidelity of the American Churches, (with a very few honorable exceptions,) in regard to the whole subject of the enslavement of four millions or human beings in the land, with its brutalizing effects on both slaves, masters, and all connected therewith.

eloquent and hearty speech in support of the Abolition movement and its principles. He made respectful and affectionate mention of Capt. John Brown and his friends, while trusting that it might not yet be too late to settle this question of slavery without recourse to violence.

Dr. Cutter, of Warren, made some inquiries of the last speaker, as to his exact position in regard to the John Brown movement, to which Mr. Douglass replied in full.

In the evening, the resolutions being again read, Joseph A. Howland, of Worcester, (formerly of West Brookfield.) addressed the meeting in a spirited and interesting speech. He reviewed the history of the Anti-Slavery cause in West Brookfield-especially the determined efforts of the Congregational Church there to crush the cause and its friends-and showed how confirmatory it all was of the truths which the Abolitionists had always spoken. He also commented on the pro-slavery attitude of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, quoting certain words of his as to the Fugitive Law, &c. He was asked by Mr. Gott, of West Brookfield, if he had with him his authority for those zemarks. Upon which Mr. Howland produced a report of a speech of Mr. Lincoln's, and read from it a part of the remarks referred to, and promised to send to the inquiter the full proof of his charges against Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Gott said he did not, himself, call in question the correctness of what Mr. Howland had said, but persons around him expressed doubts about it. Addresses by Messrs. Douglass and Heywood fol-lowed, and were received with marked attention and

A collection of \$14.42 was made in behalf of the cause. The resolutions were adopted by vote, and ordered to be published.

We regret that this order of the Society cannot be complied with. The resolutions in question, in their original draft, were taken by the Secretary to the office of the Worcester Spy, together with a notice of the meeting, for publication. A brief, but somewhat altered notice was published, but the resolutions were withheld. The Secretary went to the Spy office to inquire into the matter, and was told that the resolutions were lost !- lost, as a friend suggests, either carelessly or cerefully. And the suggestion is called for, as this is not the first time that the Spy has refused to publish documents offered by the officers of this Society, and denied them a fair hearing in its columns, and given it as its excuse that the documents were unfortunately lost! The course of the Spy is both sad.

The West Brookfield meeting was a very good and hopeful one. Much pleasure was expressed in hearing Mr. Ford Douglass, it being his first appearance in that part of the County. The hospitalities of the faithful a halfelest. of the faithful Aboliticulate of the place were unstinted and cheering. - x.

13" We advise everybody in Boston, and its vicinity to go and see Capt. E. C. Williams' Penoramic Representation of a South See Whaling Voyage, now on exhibition every evening at the Melodeon. It describes the highest encomium and the fullest attendance. By all means, go and see it.

Here is another: - The Pavilion Hotel has un furled a well executed banner, showing a portrait of Calhonn, with a Palmetto tree, a star, and other devices, with the initials S. C., meaning either "South Carolina," br "Southern Confederacy," as the case may require. The motto is the memorable sentence of the great Georgian, Troup,—"The time for argument has passed: let us stand to our arms."

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 24 .- Mr. Memminger, in speech at Greenville, advised a thorough preparation by the people of South Carolina for war, as a State could not secode without a conflict with the Govern-

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 23.—The Congressmen of this State met in this city to-day, and unanimously declared for a Southern confederacy. The secession movement creates great enthusiasm throughout the

NEW WAY OF SQUARING ACCOUNTS WITH SOUTHERN CRIDITORS. The Boston Journal learns that is dry goods firm in this city, who had a claim for \$1000 against a Southern trader who would not meet it with the ready, adopted a novel course, by which their account was canceled and a negro slave obtained his freedom. The firm sent orders to their attorney to attach a clave belonging to the trader for the debt, cause him to be sold, buy him in for the firm, and then send him to a Northern city. The anti-slavery principles of the house forbade their receiving the price of a fellow-man, and so they determined to turn their claim to a good account by freeing a slave with it. We are pleased to record so noble and generous an act.

COLLECTING NORTHERN CLAIMS. -- We learn that the bar of Lowndes County, Alabama, met at Hayneville on the 14th, and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we will not in future collect or re--slaveholding State, against any citizen of this State; and that we will use our influence to prevent such collections by others, as far as we properly can.

A Richmond dispatch states that Adit. Gen. Richardson says there are now armed and equipped 10,000 young men, the citie of the State, with a reserve force of 20,000 more. He says, from the tone of his letters, a decided purpose exists everywhere in the State to resist Federal aggressions.

A negro in Lancaster county, Va., made a revelation to the authorities a lew days since, to any cause that the negroes were to meet at the Court House et a certain time, break open the jail, seize the arms there deposited, and commence indiscriminate slaughter. He stated that means of escape were provided by a

'The bonnet is composed of white and black Georgia cotton, covered with w net work of black cotton, the atreamers ornamented with Palmetto trees and Lone Stars, embroidered in gold thread, while the feathers are formed of white and black worsted.'

Charleston, B. C., just now, is emphatically a city of banners. They flatter from windows, house togethern Confederacy. He says—
and liberty poles, and over the attreets, suspended by cords from window to window. Most of the large street banners are made of silk, and contain hand somely executed designs. The ladies and the artists are busy, day and night, preparing new ones. Each man strives to outdo his neighbor in the banner line. We are told that the city presents a novel and beautiful sight from this fluttering of line, white and scartification of the large street like. The Charleston Courier describes one banner thus—

The banner shows on the South a full portrait of the large street like. The Charleston Courier describes one banner thus—

The banner shows on the South a full portrait of the large street like. The Charleston, which he has just freed a double suggestion: one is that Columbia to the caption of the United States District Court for South Carolina. On his left is a chair on which he has thrown the judicial robe, and the caption of the United States District Court for South Carolina. On his left is a chair on which he has the stay freed Above is the inscription—"The first gun for State action." On the other side is a Palmetto tree, with the Colonial and the State flag of South Carolina, ability of the colonial and the State flag of South Carolina, and the State flag of South Carolina, ability of the colonial and the State flag of South Carolina crossed on the trunk, and above is the following extension of the strunk, and above is the following extension." On the other side is a Palmetto tree, with the Colonial and the State flag of South Carolina, and the State flag of South Carolina in the colonial and the State flag of South Carolina crossed on the trunk, and above is the following extension of the colonial state of the time for deliberation has passed; the time for action has come."

Mr. G. P. Marchapt, manager of the Charleston Theatre, has a large banner hanging from the Temple of the Muses, (for little Patti is singing there now.) 'This banner, says the Courier, is made of the finest fabric; it is composed of three stripes, blue, white and red. The blue and red grounds each bears a star. On the white, stands a palmetto resting boilinant star, which represents South Carolina. Underneath she tree is the following apothegm:—"Diese at Nos Droits"—(God and our Rights.")

A beaner on Vendue Range, the great sustion mart, raised by an auctioneer, has the inscription, 'South Carolina, Going, Gone.

Another is inscribed thus:—

'The tree that made Fort Moultrie strong, Will never bend to Yankee wrong.'

Will never bend to Yankee wrong.'

To A. Schell, Collector It is rumored that clear-

To A. Schell, Collector: It is rumored that clear-ances are refused at this office. Contradict it. The business of the office goes on as usual. W. F. Corocox.

13" Hon. R. B. Rhett does not scorn to point his eloquence with something that, in a man of lower stamp, might be called blackguardiam. For instance,

'They have elected a Southern renogade—spewed out of the bosom of Kentucky into Illinois—and a Northern white-washed or octoroon mulatto, to be President and Vice President of the United States.' Does the secession mania in South Carolina need to be excited by such stimulants as these, or does Mr. Rhett indulge in them from the pure love of the

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 23.—The officer who offered a regiment of New York volunteers to South Carolina, is a graduate of West Point, and a son of a former captain in the navy.

ACCEPTANCE OF A TENDER OF VOLUNTERS YROW TENNESSER BY THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA. A letter was exhibited to us yesterday from Gov. Gist, of South Carolina, accepting the services of a gentleman of this city, who tendered a corps of volunteers, which he proposes to raise, in the event they should be needed by South Carolina in the defence of her rights and honor.—Naskville Union.

LEF The Mobile Register, one of the most conservative papers in Alabama, says:—An absolute repeal of the personal liberty bills, and all acts infringing the fugitive clause of the Constitution, must be made an indispensable condition of Southern continuance in the Union.

LEF Hon. John Forsyth advertises in the Mobile no shipper could safely enter into at which the tone and the sum of the most continuance in the Union.

be made an indispensable condition of Southern continuance in the Union.'

EF Hon. John Forsyth advertises in the Mobile (Ala.) Register for eighty able-bodied men. He wishes to form a military company for the protection of the honor and rights of Alabama.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 23.—Stringent Resolutions offered in the Georgia Legislature.—Resolutions have been offered in the Legislature demanding the repeal by the Northern States of laws obstructing the rendition of slaves; also, an enactment by Congress, removing obstructions by territories to the introduction of any kind of property—such action being contingent on Georgia's remaining in the Union.

EF A special Charleston (S. C.) dispatch says the Savannah Republican Blues, who lately visited New York. passengers were mostly mechanics and laborers. They were treated with politeness by the local authorities, and their expenses of returning were paid for them. Until further notice, the Savannah and Charleston

> SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 23.—Abduction of Free Nagroci. It is rumored that six free negro seamen were forcibly taken from the barque N. W. Bridge, and have not been heard of since. Also, that three negro sailors, belonging to brig Wingold, had been taken from Fernandina (Florida) jail, and removed to parts unknown A. Remandies. unknown. A Pernandina paper confirms the latter report, and says that it was done for retaliation, but condemns the proceedings. It is probable that the Florida Legislature will pass an act to prevent such negroes from being bought.

steamers will not carry hence steerage passengers.

THE GREAT CASE. The arrest of nine of the ala both slaves, masters, and all connected therewith.

H. Ford Douglass, of Illinois, followed in a very chant, or other creditor, living, or doing business, in any non-slaveholding State, against any citizen of Nebraska, whence she escaped, already exthis city. The Times and Herdid, with indecent haste and upon its own motion, has already tried the case, given the dinion of the Judge, sentenced the prisoners, and restored the serenity of the public mind. We beg our sapient contemporary to observe that its young men, the cits of the State, with a relorce of 20,000 more. He says, from the tone
letters, a decided purpose exists everywhere in
ate to resist Federal aggressions.

A negro in Lancaster county, Va., cade a revto the authorities a few days since, to the effect
be negroes were to meet at the Court House at a
attention of the nation will be devoted to them. That journal will find that the guarattention of the nation will be deare concluded, the attention of the nation will be devoted to them. That journal will find that the guarattention of the nation will be deto the authorities a few days since, to the effect
to the authorities a few days since, to the effect
to the authorities a few days since, to the effect
to the authorities a few days since, to the effect
to the authorities a few days since, to the effect
to the authorities a few days since, to the effect
to the authorities a few days since, to the effect
to the authorities a few days since, to the effect
to the authorities a few days since, to the effect
to the authorities a few days since, to the effect
to the authorities a few days since, to the effect
to the authorities a few days since, to the effect
to the authorities a few days since, to the effect
to the authorities a few days since, to the effect
to the authorities a few days since, to the effect
to the authorities a few days since, to the effect
to the authorities a few days since, to the effect
to the authorities a few days since, to the effect
to the authorities and the county and the effect
to the authorities and the effect of the ef given up.—Chicago Tribune,

deposited, and commence indiscriminate slaughter. He stated that means of escape were provided by a vessel lying in the creek.

Not the stated that means of escape were provided by a vessel lying in the creek.

Not the stated that means of escape were provided by a vessel lying in the creek.

Not the stated that means of escape were provided by a vessel lying in the creek.

Not the stated that means of escape were provided by a vessel lying in the creek.

Not the stated that means of escape were provided by a vessel lying in the creek.

Not the stated that means of escape were provided by a vessel lying in the creek.

Not the stated that means of escape were provided by a vessel lying in the creek.

Not the stated that means of escape were provided by a vessel lying in the creek.

Not the stated that means of escape were provided by a vessel lying in the creek.

Not the stated that means of escape were provided by a vessel lying in the creek.

Not the stated that means of escape were provided by a vessel lying in the creek.

Not the stated that means of escape were provided by a vessel lying in the creek.

Not the stated that means of escape were provided by a continued that the soon much has state the free dom of the clister cannot be too carefully guarded. A notable case in point is that of the colored man, John Thomas, kidnapped the other day in this city, confined in the United States of the United States, which was in custody, at the were many be anticipated with the working classes.—Richmond, awaiting the arrival of his late master, from Kenticky. This is a case of which Marshall the state were the state, in the scoonpile were the following description of a bonnet worn by a South Carolina tady:

The bonnet is composed of white and black Georgia cotton, covered with a net work of black cotton, the

The bonnet is composed of white and black Georgia cotton, covered with a net work of black cotton, the streamers ornamented with Palmetto trees and Lone Stars, embroidered in gold thread, while the feathers are formed of white and black warsted.

What would our Linson tadies think of a distinctive bonnet of Connecticut cornecties, trimmed with pumpkin vines, and ornamented with wooden mitmegs?

By The following extract of a private latter from a lady in Mississippi (anys the New York Thômes) come to us from a source which renders its authenticity erretion. Under existing circumstances, it will be read with peculiar interest:

We have had a great excitement about an insurrection that has been in contemplation among the negroes in our State. Lest night was a direadful might with some people here. They couldn't sleep, sat up all night watching, expecting every minute the negroes would come in and kill them all. We have lady staying here (a Miss B., late of Kentucky) who was banky finghtened. I couldn't prevail on her both the secondary to support it, of these world white was greater than here. There were everal white men implicated, and a great many negroes. They hung some, and whipped others hearly to death.

Insurangemen—An insurrectionary plot was discovered on Tanaday, among the regrees on the plant covered on Tanaday, among the regrees on the plant covered on Tanaday, among the regrees on the plant covered on Tanaday, among the regrees on the plant to death.

有三人	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
非常的一种人工的。	BW YORK ON FR	PR BUR
to make the second second		经工程的
《四本》的《四本》的《四本》	FRACE	
Marie Control of the	The state of the s	A STATE OF
	经保护的证据的证据,	TANK THE PARTY OF
Albery.	5800	61 9KD
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	approximation 4677 of the second	1972年第17日前的
Broome,	2613	3287
	4755	高中的强磁器
Cattaraugus	2.00	4608
Cayuga,	5723	1257
Cantaugus.	5855	4265
Chemung and	1511	2070
Chenango.	3973	3507
Clinton.		3190
	2838	
Columbia,	1881	5640
Contland	7 mell # , \$865 7 mell 45	TRANS
Cortland, Delaware,		
TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	2768	(共24年 基本指数)
Dutchess.	2033	7250
Brie	6676	12,244
Essex,	2565	1874
Prenklin.	1903	1788
Folton and Har		3087
Genesce,	3127	2714
	548	4530
Greene.		
Herkimer,	3414	3702
Jefferson,	6073	6470
Service Company of the Company		Electrical College
Kinge,	MY TOWN TO THE THEFT	Alberta Contraction
Lowis,	1902	2554
	WE STREET THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF	网络斯特斯特
Livingston,	Francisco de Caración de Se	Service Services
Madison,	5381	327 t
Monroe,	6552	
atout of		7605
Montgomery, New York,	598	6029
New York,	1640	87,471
使用的人的人们的人们的		
IN INCOME.	2684	4408
Niagara, Oneida		
	9100 000 8455	9685
Onondaga,		
Onondaga, Ontario	8455 8590 ye.:	9685
Onondaga, Ontario,	8455 8590 ye.:	9685 7680
Onondaga, Ontario,	8455 8590 ya	9685 7680 7443
Onondage, Ontario, Orange, Orleans,	8455 8590 860 2798	7680 7442 2406
Onondage, Ontario, Orange, Orleans,	8455 8590 ya	9685 7680 7443
Onondage, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego,	8590 2796 7420	9685 7680 7442 2405 6518
Onondage, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego,	8455 8590 2796 7420 4308	7442 2408 6518 6472
Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Ottsego, Putnam,	8655 8590 2795 7420 4308 maj.	9685 7680 7442 2405 6518
Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Ottsego, Putnam,	8655 8590 2795 7420 4308 maj.	7442 2408 6518 6472
Onosdaga, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswago, Otsego, Putnam, Queens,	8655 8590 2798 7420 4308 261,	7442 7405 6518 6472 1268 6763
Onondage, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Otaego, Putnam, Queens, Ranssolsor,	8455 8550 12795 7420 4308 481 5747	7442 2405 5518 6472 1268 5763 8609
Onosdage, Ontsrio, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Renssolaer, Richmond,	8455 8590 2796 7420 4308 msj., 5747	7680 7680 7442 2405 5518 6472 1268 6763 8609 2530
Onosdage, Ontsrio, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Renssolaer, Richmond,	8455 8590 2796 7420 4308 msj., 5747	7680 7680 7442 2405 5518 6472 1268 6763 8609 2530
Onondage, Ontario, Orange, Oriento, Oriento, Oswego, Ottogo, Putnam, Queens, Rensselsor, Richmond, Rockland,	8655 8590 2798 7420 4308 481 maj., 481 maj.,	7442 2405 8518 6472 1268 6763 8609 2530 9472
Onoudage, Ontario, Orange, Orleana, Oswego, Otaego, Putnam, Queena, Renssolaer, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence,	8455 8550 2795 7420 4308 4308 451 5747 145 60 8690	7442 2405 5518 5472 1258 6763 8009 2530 2472 4413
Onosdage, Ontsrio, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Renssolaer, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga,	8655 8590 2798 7420 4308 481 maj., 481 maj.,	7442 2405 5518 5472 1258 6763 8009 2530 2472 4413
Onosdage, Ontsrio, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Renssolaer, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga,	8455 8500 2796 7420 4308 	7442 2405 5518 5472 1258 6763 8009 2530 2472 4413
Onondage, Ontario, Orange, Orange, Orleans, Oswago, Otsego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Ranssolser, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady,	8455 8590 2798 7420 4308 maj. 481 5747 145 80 8890, 2084 2084	7442 2405 8518 6472 1268 6763 8009 2530 9472 4413 8490 2216
Onondage, Ontario, Orange, Orange, Oriesto, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselser, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Scoharie,	8455 8500 2795 7420 4308 481 5747 145 60 8890 2084 552 1021	7442 2406 5518 6472 1268 6763 8009 2530 2472 4413 5490 2216
Onondage, Ontario, Orange, Orange, Oriesto, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselser, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Scoharie,	8455 8500 2795 7420 4308 481 5747 145 60 8890 2084 552 1021	7442 2406 5518 6472 1268 6763 8009 2530 2472 4413 5490 2216
Onoudage, Ontario, Orage, Orage, Orleans, Oswego, Otaego, Putram, Queens, Renssolaer, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Scoharie, Schuyler,	8455 8500 2795 7420 4308 481 7747 145 600 8890, 2084 662 11 1021 11/898	7442 2405 5618 5472 1268 6763 8609 2530 2472 4413 5490 2215 4539 1866
Onondage, Ontario, Orange, Orienas, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Renssolser, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Sarstoga, Schenectady, Scoharle, Schuyler, Seneos,	8455 8500 2798 7420 4308 4871 5747 145 600 8890 2084 552 1745 1745	7442 7442 7445 8518 6472 1268 6763 8609 2530 9472 4413 6490 2215 6339 1866 8246
Onondage, Ontario, Orange, Orange, Oriento, Orange, Oriento, Oswego, Ottego, Putram, Queens, Renssolaer, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schanectady, Scharle, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben,	8455 8500 2795 7420 4308 481 7747 145 600 8890, 2084 662 11 1021 11/898	7442 2405 5618 5472 1268 6763 8609 2530 2472 4413 5490 2215 4539 1866
Onondage, Ontario, Orange, Orange, Oriento, Orange, Oriento, Oswego, Ottego, Putram, Queens, Renssolaer, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schanectady, Scharle, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben,	8455 8500 2796 7420 4308 481 5747 145 60 8890 2084 562 1021 1745 1778 5382	7442 2405 5518 6472 1268 6763 8609 2530 2472 4413 5490 2215 4539 1866 2246 5880
Onondage, Ontario, Orange, Orange, Oriena, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Queena, Renssolaer, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Baratoga, Schenectady, Scoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Suffelk,	8455 8500 2798 7420 4308 4871 5747 145 600 8890 2084 552 1745 1745	7442 7442 7445 8518 6472 1268 6763 8609 2530 9472 4413 6490 2215 6339 1866 8246
Onosdage, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Renuselest, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Baratoga, Schanectady, Scoharie, Schuyler, Senson, Steuben, Suffelk, Sullivan,	8455 8500 2796 7420 4308 481 5747 145 600 8890 2084 552 1745 1778 1778 5382 981	7442 2405 5518 6472 1268 6763 8609 2530 2472 4413 5490 2215 4539 1866 2246 5880
Onosdage, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Renuselest, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Baratoga, Schanectady, Scoharie, Schuyler, Senson, Steuben, Suffelk, Sullivan,	8455 8500 2796 7420 4308 481 5747 145 600 8890 2084 552 1745 1778 1778 5382 981	7442 7442 7445 7518 7618 7618 7618 7618 7618 7619 7619 7619 7619 7619 7619 7619 7619
Onondage, Ontario, Orange, Orange, Oriena, Oswago, Otsego, Putnam, Queena, Rensselser, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schapler, Schuyler, Seneos, Steuben, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga,	8455 8500 2796 7420 4308 481 5747 145 60 8890 2084 2084 1745 1778 5382 981	742 2405 5518 6472 1268 6763 8609 2530 2472 4413 6490 2215 4039 1866 8246 5880 4190
Onondage, Ontario, Orange, Orange, Oriesto, Orbego, Putram, Queens, Rensselser, Richmond, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schenectady, Seneca, Steuben, Suffelk, Sullivan, Tiogs, Tompkins,	8455 850 2795 7420 4308 481 5747 145 60 8890 2084 652 1748 1778 6382 981 2371 3124	7442 2405 5518 5472 1268 6763 8009 2530 2472 4413 5490 2215 4639 1866 2246 5880 4190
Onondage, Ontario, Orange, Orange, Oriesto, Orbego, Putram, Queens, Rensselser, Richmond, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schenectady, Seneca, Steuben, Suffelk, Sullivan, Tiogs, Tompkins,	8455 850 2795 7420 4308 481 5747 145 60 8890 2084 652 1748 1778 6382 981 2371 3124	7442 2405 5518 5472 1268 6763 8009 2530 2472 4413 5490 2215 4639 1866 2246 5880 4190
Onosdage, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Baratoga, Schanectady, Scoharie, Schanectady, Scoharie, Schanectady, Scoharie, Schanectady, Compkins, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster,	8455 8500 2796 7420 4308 5747 145 600 8890 2084 562 1745 1745 178 5382 981 2371 3124	7442 7442 7445 7658 7618 8618 86763 8609 2530 2472 4413 8490 2216 8539 1866 3246 5880 4190 7063 8391 8719
Onondage, Ontario, Orange, Orange, Oriena, Oswago, Otsego, Otsego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Renssolser, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectedy, Scoharie, Schuyler, Senece, Stauben, Suffelk, Bullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Warren,	8455 8500 2796 7420 4308 481 5747 145 60 8890 2084 2084 1745 1778 5382 981 2371 3124 1318 1318	7442 2405 5518 5472 1268 6763 8609 2530 2472 4413 5490 2215 4039 1866 3246 5880 4190 3063 3291 8719 2128
Onondage, Ontario, Orange, Orange, Oriena, Oswago, Otsego, Otsego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Renssolser, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectedy, Scoharie, Schuyler, Senece, Stauben, Suffelk, Bullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Warren,	8655 8500 2798 7420 4308 481 5747 145 600 8890 2054 562 562 1745 1778 6382 981 2371 3124 1313 1313	7442 7442 7445 7658 7618 8618 86763 8609 2530 2472 4413 8490 2216 8539 1866 3246 5880 4190 7063 8391 8719
Onondage, Ontario, Orange, Orange, Oriento, Oriento, Oriento, Oswego, Ottego, Putram, Queens, Renssolaer, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schapler, Schapler, Senectady, Scoharie, Schuyler, Senectady, Scoharie, Schuyler, Senectady, Tompkins, Ulster, Ulster, Washington,	8455 8500 2795 7420 4308 481 5747 145 60 8890, 2084 662 1748 1778 6382 981 2371 3124 1313 1962 4733	7442 2405 5518 6472 1268 6763 8009 2530 2472 4413 5490 2215 4539 1866 3246 5880 4190 2063 3291 8719 2128
Onosdage, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Orwego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Renuselaur, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Baratoga, Schanectady, Scoharie, Schanectady, Scoharie, Schuben, Stfielk, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Warren, Washington, Wayne,	8455 8500 2796 7420 4308 5747 145 600 8890 2084 562 1745 1745 178 5382 981 2371 3124 1313 1962 4733 4931	7442 2405 5518 6472 1268 6763 8009 2530 2472 4413 5490 2215 4539 1866 3246 5880 4190 2063 3291 8719 2128
Onosdage, Ontario, Orange, Orange, Orienas, Oswago, Otsego, Otsego, Putnam, Queena, Renssolaer, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Scoharte, Schuyler, Senece, Steuben, Suffelk, Bullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulater, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westchester,	855 850 2798 7420 4308 481 5747 145 60 8890 2084 1745 1778 6382 981 2371 3124 1318 1	742 7445 8518 6472 1268 6763 8609 2530 9472 4413 6490 2215 4539 1866 8246 6880 4190 3063 3391 8719 2128 3691 4289
Onosdage, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Orwego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Renuselaur, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Baratoga, Schanectady, Scoharie, Schanectady, Scoharie, Schuben, Stfielk, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Warren, Washington, Wayne,	8455 8500 2796 7420 4308 5747 145 600 8890 2084 562 1745 1745 178 5382 981 2371 3124 1313 1962 4733 4931	7442 2405 5518 6472 1268 6763 8009 2530 2472 4413 5490 2215 4539 1866 3246 5880 4190 2063 3291 8719 2128
Onondage, Ontario, Orange, Orange, Oriens, Oriens, Oswago, Ottego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselser, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schencetady, Scoharle, Schuyler, Seneces, Steuben, Suffelk, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Washington, Wayne, Westohester, Wyomiog,	855 850 2798 7420 4308 481 5747 145 60 8890 2084 1745 1778 6382 981 2371 3124 1318 1	742 7445 8518 6472 1268 6763 8609 2530 9472 4413 6490 2215 4539 1866 8246 6880 4190 3063 3391 8719 2128 3691 4289
Onosdage, Ontario, Orange, Orange, Orienas, Oswago, Otsego, Otsego, Putnam, Queena, Renssolaer, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Scoharte, Schuyler, Senece, Steuben, Suffelk, Bullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulater, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westchester,	855 850 2798 7420 4308 481 5747 145 60 8890 2084 1745 1778 6382 981 2371 3124 1318 1	742 7445 8518 6472 1268 6763 8609 2530 9472 4413 6490 2215 4539 1866 8246 6880 4190 3063 3391 8719 2128 3691 4289
Onondage, Ontario, Orange, Orange, Orienas, Oswago, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Renssolser, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Sarstoga, Schanectady, Scoherie, Schuyler, Senece, Steuben, Suffelk, Bullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulater, Washington, Wayne, Westchester, Wyoming, Yates,	8655 8560 2798 7480 4308 867 7480 481 5747 145 600 8890 2084 1745 1778 6382 981 2371 3124 1318 1318 1318 1318 1318 1318 1318 131	7442 2405 5518 5472 1268 6763 8609 2530 2472 4413 5490 2215 4039 1866 3246 5880 4190 3063 3291 8719 2128 3691 4289
Onondage, Ontario, Orange, Orange, Oriens, Oriens, Oswago, Ottego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselser, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schencetady, Scoharle, Schuyler, Seneces, Steuben, Suffelk, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Washington, Wayne, Westohester, Wyomiog,	855 850 2798 7420 4308 481 5747 145 60 8890 2084 1745 1778 6382 981 2371 3124 1318 1	7442 2405 5518 5472 1268 6763 8609 2530 2472 4413 5490 2215 4039 1866 3246 5880 4190 3063 3291 8719 2128 3691 4289

The returns from Kings, Livingston, Ontario, Sullivan, Westchester and Yates counties, and the official report of New York, will probably swell the vote to 185,000 for, and nearly 300,000 against suffrage, showing a great change in public sentiment in our favor since 1846.—Anglo-African.

Carm Cuanno. It is reported in the dispatches that the ladies of South Carolina have started a subscription for, a testimonial to Caleb Gushing. The gift which wins most favor is a miniature in silver of the brig James Gray, owned by the Cushing brothers, which hoisted the Palmetto fiag on sailing into the port at Charleston. That act was certainly worthy of a reward of some kind, and perhaps neshing could be more fit than a visible memorial of the fact that Massachusetts could furnish men base enough to commit an act so false to State pride, and treacherous to every patriotic instinct. But the time will come to every patriotic instinct. But the time will come when even Caleb Cushing would as soon have in his house a model of the immemorial ship 'built in the 'eclipse, and rigged with curses dark,' as that of the James Gray which could do so shameless a thing.—

WENDELL PHILLIPS'S LECTURE.-Whatever may be of procedure with reference to slavery and national affairs, his eloquence and power must be conceded. While we differ with him very widely in both sentiment and principle, we would not withhold one iota of credit due his extraordinary power and eloquence. His eloquence on Tuesday evening was most masterly, and his logic was as acute as his eloquence was brilliant. We confess, for one, that we were charmed and utterly carried sway, but it was not more by his brilliant rhetoric than by his masterly logic. There is but one way to get rid of his conclusions, and that is to deny what he claimed to be true. Admit the truth of his history, and there is no escaping his conclusions.

There is one thing gives a charm and power to his eloqueue over all but the most cold-blooded, and that is his manifest sincerity. He believes what he says, and what is more, his heart is in it. His performances are no mere cold, heartless, soulless literary efforts huge masses of glittering ice. - Maine Temperano Journal, Portland.

PRESENTATION TO GOV. BANKS. The people of ilt, and present them some tokens of friendship pre-vious to their departure to the West. The hall was beautifully decorated, and growded with people. Mr. P. M. Stone addressed the Governor, and presented to A Public Convention will be held in Tremont ver goblet, which were fichly engrayed and properly inscribed. To Mrs. Banks was presented a gold hunter watch, chain, and brosch. It is the first lady's watch manufactured by the American Watch Company. Gov. Banks made an appropriate reply.

And for Kansas.—A meeting called by Nathaniel
P. Banks, William Appleton, F. W. Lincoln, Jr., and
others, was held at the Tremont Temple, Boston, Friday night, to consider the wants of the people of Kansas in their present destitute condition. Hon, Amos
A. Lawrence presided, and there were addresses in
explanation of the needs of the Territory by Bey.
Daniel Foster, Rev. Mr. Dennison and Br. Miner, all
of Kansas. A committee was appointed to obtain
contributions. The meeting was very moderately attended. ended.

Alb For Karsas. In order to aid the movement

to relieve the distress of the population of Kansas, for they regard it as criminal triling to waste the the undersigned will forward, free of charge, contributions in money or clothing intended for the use of the sufferers, and addressed to the Committee at Leavenworth. You will aid a deserving charity by publishing this notice in your columns.

THOMPSON 5. CO. Yours, &c., THOMPSON & CO., American Express, 8 Court-st., Boston THOMPSON & CO.,

LINCOLM IN THE SLAVE STATES.—The vote of Lin-coln in the slave States, thus far reported, is as fol-

Missouri, (estimated) 17,000. Manual, (astinate), 3,751
Delaware, 2,198
Maryland, 2,198
Virginia, 1,500
Kentucky, 2,150 Total, 28,699

home and the other for Washington.

Emonatron to Harri. The first vessel sent by the Haytian Bursen of Enigration will sail from Bortin on the 22d of December next—the anniversary of the departure of President Geffrard from Portunal Prince, to begin the Revolution, which terminated in the establishment of the Republic of Hayti. A large number of passengers have been sugged.

EF A letter from Walla Walla, Oregon, dated 30%, 3d, says that Captain Dent, who has been to the seeme of the massaces of the singrant party by the landing, found a desen of them alive, who had been substanting or the dead bodies of their companions. One family, named Myers, consisting of the matter, and five children, together with a brother-in-law were substanting upon the dead body of the habitation of the children, together with a brother-in-law were substanting upon the dead body of the habitation of the children, together with a brother-in-law were substanting upon the dead body of the habitation of the children, together with a brother-in-law were substanting upon the dead body of the habitation of the children, together with a brother-in-law were substanting upon the dead body of the habitation of the children, together with a brother-in-law were substanting upon the dead body of the habitation of the children, together with a brother-in-law were substanting upon the dead body of the habitation of the children, together with a brother-in-law were substanting upon the dead body of the habitation of the children, together with a brother-in-law were substanting upon the dead body of the habitation of the children, together with a brother-in-law were substanting upon the dead body of the habitation of the children of the c

THE TWENTY. SEVENTH National Anti-Siavery Anniversary.

When the claim for Universal Liberty, was first made in our country, the best part of a life-time ago, the work lay wholly in futurity. The idea and the principles of Human Rights were to be re-planted the justice and necessity of their cause as against Siavery to be proved, the prevailing apathy to be broken the public mind to be awakened and enkindled, the insufficiency of a Church and State controlled by Blavery to compass President to be demonstrated, the re-trogression of the land towards barbariam under their away to be made manifest, and freedom of speech, of the press, and of a new specific association to be claimed and strendsed as the only sufficient instrumentalities of progress.

This is the initiatory work that has been done, and by it, abundant opportunities of direct action have been rendered practicable. The worst tranty, in a thousand chapes, now lies before us, whose privilege it has been to make ready for it. The despotism is driven into open day. To meet it, requires devotion, industry, and the sacred fire of a true enthusiasm. It requires energy, cooperation, and the discipline of self-control. It requires generous contributions of money. We trust that all these indispensable requisites are now, as ever, ready.

We earnestly and cordially entreat all who love our native land in sincerity, whether Burgpeans or Americans, to units with us more numerously and more generously than ever to meet the demands of a paried of crisis unparalleled in the history of our

more generously than ever to meet the demands of a period of crisis unparalleled in the history of our country—new, indeed, in the history of the world. For when before has it ever happened that Freedom has been sought from among a dominant people for a lown-trodden one, on he grand down-trodden one, on so grand a scale as this? We ask aid of Europeans, while we bid them ob-serve that their freedom makes progress only in exo whom this Cause of ours is not the supreme in-Futurity? The work before us is ever that primary one contemplated by no other existing body, political or religious: the work that Church and Government are always tempted by the necessities of their position as such to neglect, adjourn, suppress And the stronger the desire of their members to pro-

placed, to temporise and to compromise.

To all these we confidently appeal for aid in the work they can neither do, nor do without.

We cordially invite all who love Liberty the world over, to meet us at the Music Hall, Boston, in the month of January next, in person or by letter, uniting their sympathies and contributions with ours in the great work of the time—the peaceful extinction of American Slavery. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,

MARY MAY, LOUISA LORING, L WARIA CHILD, HENRIETTA SARGENT, ANNE WARREN WESTON, and MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, HELEN ELIZA GARRISON. SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, CAROLINE WESTON. MARY WILLEY, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, Susan C. Cabot, Sarah P. Atkinson, ELIZA ANDREW, LYDIA D. PARKER, BLIZA F. BDDY. SARAH P. REMOND. ABBY FRANCIS, SARAH RUSSELL MAY. ABBY KELLEY POSTER, BARAH H. SOUTHWICK, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, AUGUSTA G. KING, ELIZABETH VON ARNIM ANNA SHAW GREENE, BLIZA APTHORP, MARY BLIZABETH SARGENT, MATTIE GRIFFITH, ANNE LANGDON ALGER, MARY B. STEARNS.

JOHN BROWN ANNIVERSARY. TO ANY CALL FOR A CONVENTION.

presented to a Pablic Convention will be held in Trement tion of our age, ! How can American Slavery be abol-

> needs no defence and requires no advocacy. Neither do they desire to hear eulogies on the heroic captain persisted in when such necessities are past. Rather let us devote our time and energies to the task of coninning the hero's life, by seeking to accomplish that for which he lost it.

Invitations have been extended to the leaders of the different anti-slavery bodies, to the Governors of all the Free States, to the prominent statesmen of the Republican party, and to various men and women of eminence who have distinguished themselves by the advocacy of the doctrines of freedom Three sessions will be held, one in the forest one in the afternoon, and one in the evening.

This Bannar State.—Pennsylvanis is the banner State. Lincoln has a majority over all the slavery-extension factions of 53,725. New York comes next, but her majority over the combinations and factions is only 48,977. New York polls 674,829. Vote of Pennsylvania 474,829. The Empire and the Keystone cast, together, 1,136,710 votes.

Life There were over two thousand visitors upon Mesura. Lincoln and Hamlin, in the Tremont House, Chicago, last Friday, and the reception passed off pleasantly. Both gentlemen would runnin in the city over Sunday, leaving on Monday, the one fee home and the other for Washington.

Thus Bannar State.—Pennsylvania is the elevation, and one in the eyening.

For the Committee,

JAMES REDPATH, Sery.

Boston, Nov. 21, 1869.

UNFAID PLENDER in aid of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, made in January last, or previously, are now payable, and it is hereby requested that the same may be paid at the earliest practicable day. Donations in behalf of the Anti-Slavery cause will be faithfully conscented to the redemption of the millions of the suffering and the dumb of our land. All psyments should be made to Rossuan Jackson, Treasur-

LOW LETTLE CHILDREN on he furnished w board and kindly toned for at No. 1 Newland (on Dulham) street, Senton, by Mrs. 7, M. BERAR.

DIED—In Salem, Nov. 5th, after a long and distrassing illness of typhoid fever Lankin Woomanner, Esq., aged 67 years and 8 months, greatly respected and lamented for his sterling qualities and rare integrity of character. For thore than a quarter of a century, he resided in Manchester, and was among its prominent business uses. In the cause of Anti-Slavery of Temperatics, of Pesco, he was ever malous, ottopokus, unfillneshing. As early as the fall of 1844, he imag out of his hipp window a flag, on which was inscribed the pregnant motto. No Dates with Staveloders?—and when Southern purchasters came to Manchester, he was investigately pointed out to them as a "Garrisonian Abolitiones," and they dealt with him no more. But he nobly said, "If I cannot sell my furniture without sacrificing my prindiples, I will keep it until it falls to piccen. His hospitality was bree generously streaded to all the advocates of suffering humanity. Of course, he had to encounter much opposities, and make many secrifice, on account of his radical viewer; yes, in apite of popular prejudice, so exemplary, was his life, that he was elected to various positions of trust in Manchester, and was chosen to represent the town in the Legislature. He was not connected with any religious sect, but his piety was none the less deep and genuines. In 1857 he removed to Salem. His remains were conveyed to Manchester, for interment. His funeral services were held in the Congregational church, and conducted by the Rev. Mr. Redding, Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the church, and conducted by the Rev. Mr. Redding, Notwithstanding the unpropitions state of the weather, the house was well filled by those who knew and appreciated his worth, as 'that noblest work of God, an honest man,' and a true friend of his race.

In New Bedford, Mr. Hawar O. Rammoron, well known and much respected colored citizen.— Some two weeks since, while engaged in his business he accidentally drove a splinter into one of his thumbs under the sail, a portion of which only was removed at the time. A few days after he was attacked with lock-jaw, and his sufferings were intense, which he bore with great fortitude. Mr. Resalugton was born in Rhode Island, and was 42 years of age. He was a kind and affectionate husband, a good citizen, and a true friend of the oppressed.

LF A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts
Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at
Fall River, Sunday, Doo, 3.
Westport, Tuesday, 4.
North Darimouth, Wednesday, 4.

Character, 4. F H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak at Tuesday, Det. Wednesday, " Sterling, Lines Inages Friday Lunenburg... Winchendon

Ashburnham, Westminster, Sanday, 16.
Tuesday, 18.
Wednesday, 19.
Friday, 21.
Sunday, 23. Gardner Centre Tuesday evening, Dec. 11th.

BESSIE & LOCK WOOD, M. D. No. 34 Austra Strang, Boston.

Particular attention paid to the Disgnos and Treatment of Chronic Diseases. Orrice House from II. A. M., till 2, P. M. Nov. 23.

CARPETING

'All the Year Round.'

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETING. 285 WASHINGTON STREET.

(NEAR WINTER STREET.)

RECRIVE, by Steamers and Packets from Eng-Legal Land, the latest and best styles and qualities of Carpeting, comprising Wiltons, Velvets, best qualities of Brussels, Tapestries, Three-plys, Ridderminsters, Ac., Painted Floor Cloths (of all widths and quali-ties), Rugs, Mats, Bookings, Feltings, Cantón and Cocca Mattings. -ALSO - () apole?

AMERICAN CARPETING.

ALL WHICH ARE OFFERED AT ALL THE LOWEST PRICES.

Por cash or approved gradit.

Sept 16 (116-1) The amount our mond set was PORTRAIT OF

WENDELL PELLEPS.

A SPLENDID crayon Portrait of Mr. Phillips has just been drawn by Thomas M. Johnston. It is pronounced by the most insimate friends of Mr. P. the very best likeness for which he ever ast. 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 nace.

C. H. BRAINARD. 322 Washington street, Bost

Historical Pictures Retouched. A VOLUME of Miscellanies, in two parts, "Part I., Studies. Part II., Fancies. By Mrs. C. H. Dall., author of 'Woman's Right to Labos' A volume at once scholarly and popular, instructive and interesting, which is sure of a cordial resequent from all resders of the work on 'Labor,' and certain to take a place in our standard literature. Idmo., \$1.

'Written with a freshness of style, and vigor and independence of thought * * An important contribution to that branch of social amence in which its author is laboring. "Norfolk County Journal."

By an author whose literary outture, patient industry, and earnest spirit, have deservedly placed her in the front rank of writers. "Bangor Wing.

These cossys evines rare literary culture, patient adustry, and atrong ressoning powers. —Portland

Published by second from the WALKER, WISE & COMPANY,

DR. E. A. KITTREDGE WOULD inform the public that he has taken a most commodous manaign in Fairmouse, Milton, (seven miles from Boston on the Providence railroad,) where he is prepared to give Hydropathic and Kinasipathic treatment. In Disease of Familia specially estended in: Office in Boston, 15 Avery Street.

Speci. Patients visited anywhere in New England, Oct. 12. SELF-CONTRADICTIONS OF THE BUSICE

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR propositions, the langual, moral, historical and speculative, each proyed affirmatively and aggestively, by
quotations from Scripture, without community autodying most of the palgable and striking reli-comtradictions of the se-called impired Word of God.
Fourth Edition. Price 15 cents, post-paid. Sight
for a dollar. Sold by all liberal booksellers, and by
the publisher.

Cole Case 274 Court Margar, 1

For the Liberator. THE FIRST ARTISLAVERY MEETING IN HEW YORK.

I love to think of thirty years ago, When that small band, so noble-heart And durst essert that elevery was a sin off darkest dye, abborrent in God's sight. Who made of one blood all of human frame. Who made of one blood all of human frame.

It is a stirring thought to dwell on that

"mail, but heroic hand. No trambler there!

Though some were women delicately nurtured.

To hear, in fancy hear, the well-dreat mob.

Nix hundred strong, shout, yell, and threaten death

It is a thrilling tale of brave andurance. sness, and love, and pity's sake.

Some of that noble band have left this world, Called to their Father's presence, who declares, "Through his beloved Son, that such are his, His own true childrens who are merciful, And Just, so He, th' eternal Just One, is. And those who yet remain to estry on The tilest, the holy work begun together, The world may see how much they have perform When it looks biogward to that night, so dark, " But now the dawn

Has broke; and though the rays of Preedom's sur Are still obscured by clouds, yet the remainder Of that small band may see its noon-day splendor Ere they rejoin those gone before in heaven.

Tenterden (England.) JANE ASERY.

Por the Liberator. LET THE UNION SLIDE! Is the North to be down-trodden. must bor Beneath the Southern heel, A As if their flesh were todden. And their hearts had cessed to feel ?-To all the high-wrought fancies.
Of these words must they submit, And receive with slavery Kamasay

Because the South sees fit? If o'er that Preedom glorious, For which our fathers died, THEN LET THE UNION SLIDE! For it is not worth the keeping. If, o'er our fathers' graves, Man-shackled man-is weeping That half his race are slaves!

LET IT SLIDE, then—this great Union Pronounce the compact dead ! With the South no more commu If Slavery still must spread ! There is land, thank God I for freedow North of Potomac's tide: Let the South keep slaves, and breed 'em But, 'LET THE UNION SLIDE!'

For the Liberator. O DE A PREE MAN IN CHAINS. BT AUGUSTINE CALDWELLS

Recently, in the city of Washington, a see colore man (whose wife was a slave in Virginia) was im prisoned for endeavoring to save his little son from being sold to the far South !

In youder dark fail, shut from the fresh air, Lies a brother in chains—go, mark his despair! The crims he committed, the deed that was done, Was striving to save his own bright-eyed son ! The wife of his bosom, his tenderest friend, Is owned by the man to whose will she must bend Ah! what has she known but sorrow and care, And the wearisome lot her children must share?

Her dear, loving boy, in childhood's glad hour,
Must be crushed to the earth by a slaveholder
power;
And that father,—a free man,—for trying to gain His own precious child, be bound with a chain ! O fathers! who list to your dear children's glee.

And watch them with joy as they dance round knee,— Who stroke their fair heads, and gently caress,

Than this father in bonds could you have done less O, who can behold, without sorrow and pain, Transactions so brutal, so covered with shame ! In a land, too, proclaimed as THE HOME OF THE FREE A refuge to which all oppressed ones may fire ! Salem, Nov. 4, 1860.

WALLS SUMMER At the open window I sit and see

The gargeous clouds that are passing by, And the soft south air is bringing to me Perfumes un sweet as its June buda lie ; Even the bees are humming to-day, And I eateh the sound of children at play. Did I not see the changing leaves Brilliant In coloring as the sky, And the respers binding their golden sheaves I should say the summer had not gone by: It seems as if Nature had paused to think Before it should reach October's brink, But with every breath of the scented breeze There is rustling down a withered leaf,

And I hear the sighing among the trees That is like the prelude to a grief-And though the sun shines with a splendor like Jun By this I should know 'tis a fall afternoon. 'At the open window I sit and see

Clouds that are passing—hopes that are past, And the soft south air is bringing to me Memories crowding thick and fest;
And some of the dreams I recall to-day Are swept by the withered leaves rustling away,

At the open window I still remain, And my soul is valuly trying to see Over the losses—on to the gain— Knowing how much that gain would be. oh me, O teach me, how to wait For the summer so endless-Heaven so great!

STATES. BY & WILDOW.

> Blow ! blow! breezes blow-Walt to us the pearly know! Hasten, hasten, wind and gale, Spread your wings, they never fail; Clothe the world in garments fair-Make earth look less bleek and bare.

From the sky, from the sky-From their siry homes on high, Drive the fleecy flakes of snow. To the quiet vales below: Gently, gently fling them down Porming winter's enowy crown. Wrap the earth in garments whi

Make the betreen fields seem bright: Blow! blow! breezes blow.

Waft to us the pearly snow.

THE ACRES AND THE WANTS.

You halt ordered that fire should hope
That millions of notion gold.

And you the earth of to fruits and forces. While profites sell they hold! er round miles of lands. And million of hands want per-

THE LIBERATOR.

g article in the New York Observer entitled, 'An Apology for Revivals (that paper is moved—by the fact the entitle arty, the conductors of your Det 25th is

and the results, of that 'rwival.'

As might be expected from the character and the secustomed policy of this editor, he makes no reference to the fact that in the great moven to, in which thousands of souls have been claimed as converted from sin, and converted to holiness, the diminution. Within the three years claimed as the period in which a special Divisa influence has been operating, slavery has not only continued to strength-en, and extend itself, but has put op, more conspic-tionally and emphatically than ever before, an aspect of impudent arrogance, systematically trampling upon freedom of speech and of the press, and perpetrating the most atrocious violence, throughout the whole South, upon the persons and the lives of those who uphold civil and religious liberty.

This last 'revival' has been claimed to have strain

ed its desired success, and to have produced its ap-propriate fruits, in the South as much as in the North. Not a single slaveholder is known to have ceased from his oppressions, not a single slave-trader or slave-breeder to have discontinued his customary operations, among the many thousands who bined the churches in the Southern States. Not a consequence of his master's (so-called) 'conversion.'

The reason of this becomes apparent when we ob-

The reason of this becomes apparent when we observe who were the manufacturers, and what the instrumentalities, of this 'revival.' The most obviously pro-alayery clergynen in the North were conspicuous in arranging for it before it came, and directing it after it had come; and they so controlled the prayer-meetings which were the principal means of carrying on the work, that not a word should be said in them of the great sin of America, not a word of the most prominent duty of the nation and its individual members, not a word of the of the slave—carried on by the very sects which gathered their harvests from the revival, and defended by the very clergymen who were fashioning its converts after their own image—and not a word of the complicity in that wickedness steadisstly maintained by the American Bible Society, the two serve who were the manufacturers, and what the inmaintained by the American Bible Society, the two This anecdots from the early history of the Mass American Tract Societies, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The American Church is well known to be the powerful influence in support of that wickedness is guilty cheese-maker."
the trade of the North, . It is evident, then, that the trade of the North will not be rendered less proslavery by alliance with the Church, but rather more so. And thus it has actually been seen, through the three past years, covering the rise, maturity, and established influence of the late revival. The prayermeetings of the business-men have been as thoroughly pre-slavery as their counting-rooms. What wonder, when those prayer-meetings were managed by such men es Drs. Adams and Blagden in Boston, and Drs. Spring, Bethune and Prime in New York? The whole influence of this revival has been craftily and successfully directed to such an education of the newly fledged church-members as should buttress the pro-slavery influence of the Church, simultaneously with its theological influence.

This result might have been materially modified i

this city, and in other parts of New England, had the popular and powerful clergymen who manage the Boston Treet Society, and who, by their criticism of the National Society in New York, have gained for themselves the name of being opposed to slavery, chosen so to modify it. Had the Congregationalist thrown its influence in that directon, and had Mr. Dexter, with Drs. Stone and Kirk, resolutely insisted upon freedom to turn the influence of the prayer-meetings against the great and popular sins, as well as the little and discreditable ones, we might have seen a different result. But they chose not to do so. They chose to preserve unity in a Church fully committed to the support of slavery, rather than to purify their portion of it at the risk of displeasing their clerical brethren. They chose to join in the ex- forefathers. One of these customs, in compliance clusion of controversed topics' from the prayerfraternize with Drs. Adams and Riden as Christian ministers, and to welcome their converts as Christians, and proclaim them in public as trophies of Divine grace, in spite of the demonstrations of intensely pro-slavery character in their business and polities, their whole slife and conversation. Consequently, men of this sort found the same ' rest' in the pews of their churches, which Mr. Choate found in his pew at Dr. Adams's church. In the particular now mentioned, as well as in one yet to be mentioned, the late revival resembled all the revivals in the American Church for fifty years past. The Observer asks Are they Gennine? And the true answer must be, Without doubt, they are genuine efforts, by the clergy, to increase the numbers, influence and power of the churches which give them their power and influence. No doubt there is a very sincere direction of talent and skill to desert country; and that the whole of this injunction this end. Every convert is an accession of power was, that on Saturday, the seventh day, they should to the church and its leader. But the invariable relation of these revivals to slavery, the constancy with which they give it efficient encouragement, giv-ing, at the same time, notice discouragement to the use of all means suited to overthrow it, is sufficient of itself, to show that the 'conversions' in question are

One boast of the revivals is of the conscientiousness produced in their converts; and they certainly do dis-repeats the designation of Saturday, the 7th day, a courage the unpopular sine, such as drunkenness, pro-the one to be observed, and specifies the manner in faneness, petty larceny. To a person who has openly dis-which it is to be observed, namely, by abstaining faneness, petty larceny. To a person who has openly disregarded common morality, and the decencies of cive illued life, there is the same gain in joining the church as in joining any respectable association. The coincetion strengthens him against remptations of that class. But most of those who join the church lave already led outwardly respectable lives; and since church-memberahip fortilies these persons in their guilty toldrance of lavery, and incites them to a great stand than ever against opposition to alsvery, it is worth our while to inquire to what particular ends their new-born conscientiousness is directed by their clerical leaders.

We also always and the decencies of cive in the observation, by abstaining from all manner of work.

S. That numerous subsequent declarations, by written of the Hebraw Scriptures, affirm that the Sabbath was designed to be peculiar to the Jewish people, a mark to distinguish them from all other nations, a custom, like the observance of the passover, intended specially to characterize that people.

4. That wherever the word 'Babbath' is used in the Bible, in the New Testament as well as in the Old, it invariantly means Saturday, the seventh day of the week.

5. That the hypothesis of 'a change of the day,' the clarical people in the clarical leaders.

performance of coremonial observances; a Saponness use of Sunday, a formal system of morning and vrening Bible reading, a regular attendance on Sunday meetings, church meetings and prayer meetings, and a panetillous use of water-beptism and the Lord's Supper, (so called.) For these the clergy deceptively plead the precept and example of Joses of Nazarath. But even where they can truly quote his authority, (as in the liculation of private preversand and self-examination,) their crafty instructions and and self-examination, their crafty instructions and applicable to such by the Joses; that when explanations band even these to the support of their Pharmon-Phristical system; making the newly avalenced concentrations of their converts inquire and whather they have shown their leve to Gost by design good to have, but whather they have been placed at the pharmonic and different for their factors and truly desired the prevention of the support of their converts inquire and whather they have shown their leve to Gost by desired at distributions and implicate their factors are their supports of their su

fluence is usually found to rus, vec. So, when a pupil of the Chu vally esturated with devoutness, or warmth and seal, he inquires he mo ng with warnth and man, so much so before how the church may be turned, guilty complicity with sizery; how the is induced to oppose the chiefly prevailing that system of case may be broken down that system of case may be broken down. courches noursh here, while they send missionar to oppose it in India; how slavery, the foundation of American casts, may be done awily; no of these things! What such a doubly realous or as such may be compelled to act as if the How important it is to observe a particular p public prayer. How great is the desira reading through the whole Bible every year, and what arrangement of chapters for Sundays and west-day will enable any one to gallop through it in this lengt of time. How the regularly appointed fastings should be made more liberal, and more Jewishly austeres, and the regularly appointed Thanksgivings be more solemaized, guarded against undue cheerfulness, and conduct ed church-wise rather than otherwise. And how me should promote reverence for the Bible by carefull restricting the use of its peculiar phrases rious subjects, purposes and occasions. Is this sort of manifestation of church-f is this sort of manifestation of church-developed con-scientiousness sometimes carried, that a writer in the New York Econophies recently maintained, at length, and with great earnestness, that it is wrong Christians to est butter and cheese. And he qu seriously seeking to turn it to the enforcement of this lesson, the application of conscientiousness, made in single slave is known to have been emancipated as a the following account of 'An Ordination of ye Olden

When ye services at ye House were ended, y

chusetts colony is rehearsed by Rev. John L. Seymour, of Charlestown, Portage Co., Ohio, in a letter The American Church is well known to be 'the to the New York Evangelist, as well exhibiting 'the great bulwark of slavery.' Perhaps the next most relation between the devout cheese-enter and the

This gentleman calls himself the ministerial s vant of 'a cheese-making church.' He thanks the editor of the Evangelist for his negative answer to the question of another correspondent—Is it right to make cheese on the Sabbath? He declares that the world can better dispense with butter and cheese than with the Sabbath, and assumes that the editor will agree with him in deciding- If the manufacture of butter and cheese necessarily involves the violation of the Subbath, let it be discontinued."

Mr. Seymour then proceeds to show, by a detail of the labors essential to the profitable management of a large dairy farm, that the making of cheese necessarily involves labor on Sunday, and proceeds to say that he is inclined to put it upon this broad basis :-· Is it right for Christians to eat butter and cheese

'It is not right. The consumption involves the vio-int is not right. The consumption involves the vio-manufacture, and the manufacture involves the vio-lation of the Sabbath, which is a violation of the law of God, and therefore it is not right." I will mention here but one more of the many in dications that these revivals have more of priestly craft than of Divine influence about them, namely the gross deceptions that are systematically practise

by their clerical leaders, in moulding into church furniture the pliant material committed to their hands They assure their credulous people that the system which they preach is Christianity, as taught in the Bible, and conformed to the precepts and example of Jesus of Nasareth; but examination will make man ifest that in many particulars they depart from all these, following and enjoining, instead of them, the traditions of the elders, the customs of their Puritan tures of both Old and New Testaments, is the use of Sunday as a Sabbath, and the pretence that these

Sariptures require it to be so used. One of the most immediate and conspicuous effects of a 'revival' is the practice of Sabbatism among its converts, proceeding from the deceptive represents. tion of the clergy that God requires it of them And though they have the Bible, and might, if they would, understand its real teaching upon this subject, they read that book so exclusively through the spec tacles of clerical paraphrase, as to remain ignorant that it plainly teaches the following things respecting a Sabbatical observance of one day in seven :-

1. That the first injunction given to man to ob-erve a Sabbath was given to the Jawish people. while they were making a long journey through a remain quietly in their places, neither pursuing their journey nor going out in search of food. This is recorded in the 16th chapter of Exodus.

2. That the next injunction upon this subject (sur posed to have been given about a month later, and recorded in the 20th chapter of Exedus) was also not conversions from sin, nor to righteousness. They given to the Jews, directing them to 'remember' carefully to follow the Sabbatical observance just before appointed. It occurs in the Jewish decalogue

their clerical leaders.

We find it to be mainly directed to the diligent performance of coremonial observances; a Sabbatical use of Sunday, a formal system of morning and evening Bible reading, a regular attendance on Sunday wards Saturday, is a pure fiction of the clergy, having meetings, church-meetings and prayer-meetings, and not one word to support it in either Old Testament or a punctillous use of water-baptism and the Lord's New, and plainly disproved by many passages in the Sapper, (so called.) For these the clergy deeps.

converts' are led into Babbatical observances duty to God, they are led away from the Bible, away from true Christianity, by the very man who pretend to be followers of both. Yet these very men, after having manufactured a Christian Sabbath' without being able to show a single commend for slavery, and to shelter slaveholders in the churc on the ground that the Scriptures contain no verbal publication of alayeholding?

Many more indications much; be uninted out of a

and Pharisees whom he denonuced; and utterly re-fusing the work for which he declared himself especially sent-to preach deliverance to the captives."-

MEETING FOR THE INDIANS

Huntley as Secretary,

Father Beeson opened the exercises by stating that

the subject to be discussed was second to none now before the country; for though the Southern States were panic struck, and queking with fear lest every eastern man among them should be a John Brown apy or an emissary seeking their destruction, yet all this was groundless fear. The people of the East had no wish to harm their Southern brethren. But look at the condition of our frontier Indiana! It is not an imaginary fear that disturbs them, but an awful reality. A worse than John Brown murderer, with rifle and revolver, is on their track, and all their pleasant homes are being usurped, leaving them no where to fly for shelter.

moment, hundreds of them are dying of starvation yet in a measure unsettled, they should be favored on the anow-covered mountains of the far West, and allowed to remain until a new survey could be made, and the whole matter legally adjusted. their cause, while the grossest falschoods are spread abroad to their prejudice.

The speaker made strong allusion to the efforts a

failures of missionaries. He gave them credit for having done their best, but not the best which can be done. He said that we had no more right to find fault with the missionaries on account of failure, than we had to find fault with the mail contractors of fifty years ago, who required weeks to perform what can now be done in hours. Neither should the church find fault if moral reformers device a plan for the civfligation of the Indians as much superior to existing methods as railroads are to ox teams for rapid travel The difficulty is not (as is generally supposed) with the Indians; they would be friendly and peaceful, and as progressive in the attainments of civilization f properly treated, as any other race. But the difficulty lies in a lack of appreciation of their dapacity and needs, together with a disposition on the part of many to victimize and oppress them, of which the following is an illustration.

In the early part of last summer, an Indian family pitched their tent in the suburbs of Providence, R. L. The eldest boy was a deaf mute, in his seven teenth year. He was induced by two whits seound drels to knock down an old man, whom they represent the project them, or show them any sympathy in this sad hour, what, they sak, is to be their fate? drels to knock down an old man, whom they represented to him as intending to whip him, &c. These rescals took the old man's money, leaving him with the idea that the deaf and dumb Indian had taken it; and for this he was imprisoned. After he had lain in fall six months, the facts came out, and he was discharged without a trial. But during the time of his confinement, his poor, anxious faiher had become reduced to extrems distress by poverty and care for his son, and when liberated, he had no means to remove him to his people or to provide for his subsistence, and those to whom he applied for sid paid no proper attention to his case; so that the second night after his release, the father and son sat or lay on the sidewalk of the street all night; not having their tent or any means to procure better accommodations.

Thus our Western Indians are denounced as say, ages, and left uncared for, to be entraged by unprincipled border-ruffans, as this boy, who was denounced as a thief, and punished for a crime which others committed. But a friend became acquainted with his case, and by proper effort, he will be placed in the doctrines of liberty is all this fiendish, wantone return the date of what purpose? It is the old answer: Slavery demands it. Those settlers have the misfortune to cheriah and love the doctrines of liberty; they are opposed to the ensilvery they are opposed to a transaction of library they are oppose

hurship felled to belp them sufferers, and reft them to provide the period through neglect, let humanity. In its own mathebaled yearther, mans to their rolled. He said that he did not agree with the last speaker, that the that he did not agree with the last speaker, that the reclations should be withdrawn. The

committee of seven to arrange for a ratific ing at an early period was manimously as the meeting adjourned.

From the Laurence (Kaneas) Re-

ANOTHER CRUSADE AGAINST PREEDOM How do the truthful, unprejudiced events of his ory demonstrate the unending antagonism between Many more indications enght be pointed out, of a issal discrepancy between thristianity and the system taught to the subjects of American trivial. But over the taught to the subjects of American trivial. But over the taught to the subjects of American trivial. But over the taught to the subjects of American trivial. But over the taught to the subjects of American trivial. But over meetings, 'The late revival,' which excluded 'controverted topics' from its 'business men's prayer meetings,' departed from Christianity as much as from common justice and common humanity. Pretending to follow the precepts and practice of Jesus, it not only gave many instances of flagrant distance; inculcating Sabbatical and other ceremonial observances which he opposed, misleading the consciences of its subjects in the same way as the Scribes and Charisees whom he deconvected and utterly refusing the work for which he declared himself care. from our soil.

But the stern lesson taught it here has not been heeded. Once more within our borders the torel and the brutal arm of violence are invoked on behal The large body of land in Southern Kansas know

The meeting in behalf of the Indians, held on the evening of Nov. 19th, in the lecture-room of the School street Universalist Church, in Boston, was organized by the election of the Rev. Mr. Miner as Chairman, Irr. Gardner as Vice Chairman, and Dr. Huntley as Secretary.

The large body of land in Southern Kansas known as the Cherokee Neutral Lands, has been extiled upon by the whites, at the suggestion of the Indians desiring to dispose of it as soon as possible. This settlement was made with the full knowledge of the Indian Agent, and without any dissent from him. This land is said to be the finest part of our Territory, offering the most entities attractions to immigrants. Service of the control of the Indians and without any dissent from him. This land is said to be the finest part of our Territory, offering the most entities attractions to immigrants. said to be the finest part of our Territory, offering the most enticing attractions to immigrants. Several hundred settlers had built them snug houses on these lands, and were surrounded with all the evidences of a thrifty pioneer life. When, lo! with hardly a note of warning, the Indian Agent—a man by the name of Cowan—followed by a company of United States soldiers, surrounded their bouses and applied the torch to them, and in a few hours their homes were ashes! Mr. W. M. Hutchinson, who has been living in Bourbon county for a few weeks has been living in Bourbon county for a few weeks past, in a letter to the Leavenworth Times, thus de-piots the horrible scene:— They came on Cow Creek, a branch of the Dry

Wood, and there showed the same relentless spirit.
The news of their destructive raid travelled before
them, and the settlers on Dry Wood rallied to the no where to fly for shelter.

The North, too, is panic atrack, lest its trade should be suspended. Well, suppose it should be for a while; there is yet enough food and raiment in our stores, and exhaustless material for the supply of every need within our reach. But not so with the Indians. They have no garnered stores, and at this moment, hundreds of them are dying of starvation yet in a measure unsettled, they should be force from the stores, and exhaustless material for the supply of every need within our reach. But not so with the Indians. They have no garnered stores, and at this moment, hundreds of them are dying of starvation yet in a measure unsettled, they should be force.

To histen our particulars, something that they called a "treaty" was finally agreed to, and a written pledge was signed on the part of the citizens, that they would abandon that district previous to the 25th of November next, provided the agent would spare their dwellings at this time, and leave the country. Accordingly the incendiary withdraw, but threatened them in this wise, as he was leaving: That if every one of them did not leave before the day specified, he would burn not only their houses next time, but all their feed, grain, and everything he could find valuable.

able. When this news came to our citizens in this portion When this news came to our citizens in this portion of the county, they immediately sent down delegations to learn the facts, and report. Some of those gentlemen have returned, and report a most distressing scene. Seventy-four houses have been burned, and at least one hundred families turned out upon the bare prairies, all by that subtile acquaintence of ours, called the power of the Federal Government. I have, during the last twenty-fours, conversed with at least twenty persons from that country, and all give it as the saddest scene ever witnessed in Kansas. Women and children are now sheltered in the bushes along the creeks, mourning their hard fate. They feel disconsolate—almost sick of life. Some say they would as soon die as leave the country they have been laboring so hard to improve during the last six years. In face, the whole community are onto disconsolated.

signed border-ruiflans, as this boy, who was demonsted as a thinf, and punished for a crime which others committed. But a friend become acquainted with his case, and by proper effort, he will be placed in the Deaf and Dumb Arylum, as Hartford, sequire a trade, and the power to commune with the great would of thought. And it is a moral certainty that a similar effort upon a larger scale, would place all the titles in a position to become self-sustaining, prepriesses and prospecou communities.

The subjoined resolutions were read by the speaker, and the following reasons given for their sidoption.

1st. On Thursday next, according to the profitmation of the Gevernor of this State, we are to offer thanks to Almighay God for the power, which we posses to relieve the oppressed, and to console the afflicted. Now, unless we use this power for the Indian, as well as for others, this very schoowing, meet is our consolemation.

2d. Regard for our own good wasse, and for the interest of our challens, and it is in walt to increase for our children, demands of us a case for the increase of our children, demands of us a case for the increase of our children, demands of us a case for the increase of our children, demands of us a case for the increase of our children, demands of us a case for the increase of our children, demands of us a case for the increase of our children, demands of us a case for the increase of our children, demands of us a case for the increase of our children, demands of us a case for the increase of our children, demands of us a case for the increase of our children, demands of us a case for the increase of our children, demands of us a case for the increase of our children, demands of us a case for the increase of our children, demands of us a case for the increase of our children, demands of us a case for the increase of our children demands of the case was a children of the subject of the fails of the increase of our children of the increase of our children of the increase of the pressure of the cou

THE MAN ON HORSEBACK COMING We perceive by the Newburypor Hould on Caleb Cushing is anxious to delive least of a speech in regard to the present crist, and avails himself of that transparent derice of any politicisms, a letter from his townsmen and the politicisms, a letter from his townsmen and the inviting him to address them on the state of the present crist, and Union. His union-saving efforts will reque to evenings, and those of Saturday and Monday are evenings, and those of Saturday and Monday have been assigned for his harange. These desired in letter of acceptance indicates that he istems favor Massachusetts with another letters in offences and her duties. The Garage Contract of the contract of th were the delight of every Massachusens an Massachusetts may have sinned, but Mr. Cabir is not the man to repreach her in words of least length and thundering sound. She may have erred, in the intensity of her love of libert at her ha red of oppression, but he is not the Men to accuse her of being false to the teaching of her patriot sires, or too sensitive to the aggression at pretensions of slavery; for from the lips of so as of her sons have fallen warmer word, of praise her attachment to the principles of liberty, strong of her sons have fallen warmer word, of print in her attachment to the principles of libert, trager expressions of undying adherence to her fortun, nobler testimonials in defence of her good as and fame, or bitterer denunciations of the opposition and tyranny which stir the hearts of her position and tyranny which stir the hearts of her position and tyranny which stir the hearts of her position and tyranny which stir the hearts of her position and tyranny which stir the hearts of her position and tyranny which stir the hearts of he opposition and tyranny which stir the hearts of her hearts of he

MR. WINTHROP IN 1847.

A contact was a contact was and was a contact was contact with the contact was contact was contact was contact with the contact was co

share about to should should be shou

Extract from a speech made by Hoa Robert Winthrop in 1847, in the U. S. House of Reps.

There no time (said Mr. W.) to discus the I have no time (said Mr. W.) to discus to subject of slavery on this occasion. But I want on the momentum is much on the few plain words on the momentum is which has now been raised. I speak for Manachusetts. I believe I speak the sentiment of a New England, and of many other States set of New England, when I say that, upon the queets, which we made up. So far as we have new New England, when I say that, upon the questing our minds are made up. So far as we have point constitutional or moral power, to control police events, we are resolved that there shall be no future events, we are resolved that there shall be no future events of slavery in the territories of this limit.

This is not a matter to argue with us about.

I do not intend to be driven from a firm crossion of purpose, and a steadfast adherence to priciple, by any threats of disunion from any quete. f territories are to be conquered and annexed a shall stand fast and forever to the principle that a far as we are concerned, these territories shall a forever the abothe of freemen.

BENTON ON SECRETARY COBB. - The Louisville Jan. nal of 7th inst. puts on record the late Col. Be-ton's opinion of Secretary Cobb :— We have received a communication from Mr.

R. J. Lackey, late of the Treasury Department, who repeats to us these characteristic remain, sale to him upon a certain occasion by the laz Colesi Benton:

"Mr. Lackey, there is Cobb—he the big-belied one of Georgia, not he the long-legged one of the barma—once had a little faith in him—nose sor, sir—all the good shelled off—yes, sir, shelled sfonly cobb left, rotten cobb at that, sir. He want to only coop lett. rotten coop at that, sir. He same get ahead of Toombe, 'lean dog for a long chas'—Cobb's a fat man—fat men are apt to be lay, a he 'Il take the short cut to camp of nullifers must it, sir ! Wants to obtrude his seat in Senste, ir; it, sir! Wants to obtrude his seal in Seals, sr; afflicted also with prevailing Presidential dissa. Great God, what are we coming to? Dos's are with President on tariff—ruin us, sir, in Passivania—he is one of the President's higher data. and President ought to kick him out-kick him set, sir delicacy should make him resign, but he ull not do it, sir, as long as he gets that \$8,000 pc annum, payable monthly in hard America coin-no, sir-no!"

NEORO EQUALITY. Some of the Anti-Republica NORD EQUALITY. Some of the Anti-Repablication in Journals have had a great deal to say about the leist one doctrine of negro equality. What will they say when they learn that the alarcholders regard to negro as equal to the white man when the Gorenment foots the bill, and the profits go into the mater's pockets? It is stated that the white men employed in the Government Navy Yard at Pensacola, Florida, have held a meeting, and remonstrated against the party is being account to a profit of the white means with the white negro hands receiving equal wages with the white.
They base their objection on the Southern ides of the inferiority of the negroes; but the maters do not simit such difference when anything is to be made on of the Government.

The Charleston Mercury finds that it does not pay, even in South Carolina, to advocate disaise. It says that it not be supported in the support of the South and institutions of the South! Tak the Charleston Mercury, which for thirty-fire year he been a prominent press in the South—what he best a prominent press in the South—what he best he fate of its editors? The first rained—the south berely exerted a narrow achievatore—the kind ignet. but sold out in time—the fourth died a ruind is.
The fifth is our humble selves, of whom we will selve the sold out in time.

The Philadelphia Press says, Mr. Lincols solemnly committed against all attempts to interior with slavery in the District of Columbia, and we be lieve he will do his utmost to enforce the execution of the fugitive slave law.' Will be indeed?

New York is the third city of the civiline world, in population—containing about 900,000, this London has 2,500,000, and Paris 2,004,00; & Peteraburg and Philadelphia have 60,000 each; Vienna, Berlin and Naples about 500,000 each London description. London contains 121 square miles.

The very large use of threshing machine is the Western country has brought with a large run-ber of deaths. The Indiana papers state that, in the State, during the last few weeks, thirty person law been killed or maimed for life, owing to carelessus, or inexperience in using these machines.

IMPORTANT PACTS ABOUT THE PERUVIAN SYRUP. INTERESTING TO ALL INVALIDS.

THREE-FOURTHS of all the sickness and safe-

THREE-FOURTHS of all the sickness and sufficient in this world are the result of derangement the physical system, consequent upon a weakness at impaired condition of the natural force.

The principal yital force is the iron contained in the blood. This is derived from the food at sit but, if from any cause or derangement, the account of from its most taken into the circulation, the whole system suffers, and unless the deficient is whole system suffers, and unless the deficient is supplied, all the natural powers are weakned, as sometimes to a degree which brings on eatire partection of the physical and mental force. In follows every imaginable complaint, all srists, sever, from a deterioration or bad state of the blood.

Among these are Dyspeptia, Nervous Debits, Is guer and Depression of Spirits, Scrofule, Pin, as Diseases of every description, Tradency to Complaints accomplaints accompanied by weakness or protection of the state of the female system generally, and complaints accompanied by weakness or protection physical and mental energy. In all these case, and the great secret of the weakness thing sures, and the great secret of the weakness the Blood.

The statements of cures which are published and marked for cures which are published and ma

the Blood.

The statements of cures which are public din our pamphlet may be relied on as already at time, on application, show the original laters at the persons cured.

Eveny Invalid should have a present the persons cured.

Eveny Invalid should have a present the persons cured.

Eveny Invalid should have the original laters at the persons cured.

Eveny Invalid should have the persons cured.

Eveny Invalid should have the persons cured.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CARTER No. 29 Summer Street, Bare For sale by all Druggists.

A Minimum occasion of the control of