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NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

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

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

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

VOL. XXVII. NO. 83.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1857.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER NORTH AND SOUTH.

With the exception of a few journals indissolubly wedded to the ultraist parties North and South, the public press of the country has responded to Mr. Buchanan's letter to Professor Silliman and his friends in a manner which must be in the highest degree gratifying to the supporters of the administration. Even among those who profess but a lukewarm sympathy with the democracy, the calm and practical suggestions, the cogent logic, and the manly candor of the President's letter have extorted universal approbation. Throughout the country, it

has been a remarkable success—a palpable hit. Of course, Professor Silliman and his colleagues do not look to us for advice as to their conduct either in public or private life. But they may perhaps be induced, as men of some sense, to bestow a little reflection on the judgment which the bulk of the American public are forming on the step which has brought them so prominently into public view.— Some of them are men of considerable repute in their particular walk in life—whether that walk be science, religion, or abstract philosophy. Professor Silliman himself has filled a large place in American scientific records, and may be properly regarded as the patriarch of at least one branch of science.— Hitherto, his name has been mentioned with invariable respect. During his long life he has, up to this time, done no act that has tarnished his reputation. It was reserved for him now, it seems, at the close of a most respectable career, to step out of his usual path in order to become the tool of designing politicians, and to tarnish by folly the fame he had built up by long years of strenuous and honest toil. Whether the act must be ascribed to the growing feebleness of age, or to the inexperience in politics for which scientific men are remarkable, it is undeniable that it has damaged the Professor's reputation for judgment and common sense: and no one who respects science can help regretting it.

As to the rank and file of the clergy who subscribed their names to the silly memorial which elicited the President's reply, they need not be treated with so much consideration. They are old offenders. Deeply imbued with the theocratic spirit of their predecessors, they have never forgiven the politicians for stripping them of their despotic control over the predecessors, they have never forgiven the politicians for stripping them of their despotic control over the secular as well as the religious concerns of the people; and on every possible opportunity they seek to revenge themselves for the injury by maligning our statesmen, and organizing an opposition to them from the pulpit. We do not believe the country contains a more foolish or more mischievous body of men than the New England clergy. Without dwelling on their morals—of which recent events and the stripping them of their despotic control over the wicked assaults of Abolitionism, but which also englit to be abolitionism, but which also englit to be abolitionism, but which also englit to be able to go or stay, to be able to keep your wife and children with you? nothing to be able to go or stay, to be able to keep your wife and children with you? nothing to be able to go or stay, to be able to keep your wife and children with you? nothing to be able to go or stay, to be able to go or stay, to be able to go or stay, to be able to keep your wife and children with you? nothing to be able to go or stay, to be able to go or stay, to be able to keep your wife and children with you? nothing to be able to go or stay, to be able to keep your wife and children with you? nothing to be able to go or stay, to be able to go or stay, to be able to keep your wife and children with you? The beautiful to one's self? nothing to one's self? nothing to be able to go or stay, to be able to go or stay, to be able to keep your wife and children with you? nothing to be able to go or stay. dwelling on their morals—of which recent events gymnastics and calisthenics; justly opposes salera-base led many to form no very high opinion—it tus in bread; approves of young ladies learning to tions, and incorrect; their aims are puerile or mean; their instruments unworthy. We defy their best friend to find us a single instance in all our history when the New England clergy took an independent course that was not a wrong one. There seems to be a

However, the great law of retribution which regulates all sublunary afiairs, is sure to come into play here, and as the calm reasoning of President Buchanan's letter will satisfy every one that there is no ground whatever for the shricking that has gone on about 'bleeding Kansas,' so the folly of the ministers who stepped out of their pulpits to send him impertinent advice on matters far removed from their knowledge, will only have the effect of putting the people of New England on their guard against the teachings of their clergy, and raising up another barrier against the encroachments of the New England theocracy. These parsons will be punished where they have sinned. And when the time comes that the Protestant clergy of New England have no more influence over their flocks than the Catholic priests of Spain and Mexico have over theirs, they will then remember how they began the work of suicide by indiscreet interference in party

politics during the old slavery controversy. As to the Kansas question, it is obvious that the country had been soothed and calmed by Mr. Buchanan's letter. It has reassured the public mind, and restored peace and order in the breasts of all who were still within reach of reason. It has satisfied every one that, whatever the Southern fire-eaters may rant, or the Northern abolitionists shriek, the laws of the nation will be carried out, and the right thing be done, at whatever cost. Kansas free. or Kansas slave, all that the bulk of the people care about is that the thing should be done fairly, without fraud, trickery or violence; and Mr. Buchanan's letter is the best guarantee of that which

we have yet had .- New York Herald. SLAVERY IN ILLINOIS.

Some of the Democrats of Illinois have already commenced advocating the introduction of slavery into that State. The Mattoon Gazette, published in Southern Illinois, urges arguments for the meas-

We are one of those that utterly discredit the idea that the presence of slaves works an injury to the whites, or that the presence of free negroes, enjoying political and social privileges, is at all beneficial. We candidly and firmly believe to-day, that If Illinois were a slave State, the best men of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, and even States further South, would be here as soon as they could remove their families, and the prairies of Illinois would be the substitution of the south of made to smile as a lovely garden. We have seen the best class of men come to our State, admire it with enthusiasm, but return to their homes because they could not bring their whole families with them.

'The question comes up squarely to every business man in Illinois: Which would you rather do, make slaves of your family, or provide a comfortable home for some of the enslaved African race? It is a clear case, that when Illinois voted slave labor out of her limits, she voluntarily voted upon the white females of Illinois a life of unmitigated drudgery, unsuited to the tastes and physical capacity of a large majority of them, and drove from our midst a people peculiarly adapted to such services, without benefitting them in the slightest degree. When will the day of practical benevolence arrive, when we shall have done with this eternal empty profession of mock philanthropy, when it will not be called emancipation to offer inducements to the slave-traders of the South to buy the negroes of Missouri and send them South in chain gangs!'

SATANIC DEMOCRACY.

The following resolution was adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Wisconsin, met at

Madison on the 27th ultimo :and will never cons nt that the odious doctrine of negro equality shall find a place upon the statute ook of Wisconsin.

don't existing in every southern State. The slave is not merely bound to serve the master for life, but is his property, to be bought and sold, who may therefore be sold at his master's pleasure from his home, of progress and improvement and happiness consist, according to our Bishop, in being happiness consist, according to our Bishop happiness consist, according to the bishop happiness co

SELECTIONS.

From the Christlan Examiner for Septembe BISHOP HOPKINS ON SLAVERY.

THE AMERICAN CITIZEN: his Rights and Duties, ac-

The American Citizen: his Rights and Duties, according to the Spirit of the Constitution of the United States. By John Henry Hopkins, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Vermont. New York: Rodney & Russell, 79 John Street. 1857. pp. 459.

The book, the title of which we have given above, contains thirty-three chapters and a great variety of topics. In this it resembles the work of another Bishop, who wrote a book beginning with the virtues of tar-water, and ending with the Trinity, the omne scibile filling up the interspace. Bishop Hopkins has nothing to say about tar-water, but, with that exception, he discusses nearly as many subjects as Bishop Berkeley. He begins with the Federal Constitution, which he thinks excludes infidels from office, though it declares that 'no religious test of the United States. By John Henry Hopkins, D. D., LL.D., law to instruct him. In many States he is forbidden by law to instruct him. In none is he compelled by law to instruct him. In none is he compelled by law to instruct him. In none is he compelled by law to instruct him. In none is he compelled by law to instruct him. In none is he compelled by law to instruct him. In none is he compelled by law to instruct him. In none is he compelled by law to instruct him. In none is he compelled by law to instruct him. In none is he compelled by law to instruct him. In none is he compelled by law to instruct him. In none is he compelled by law to instruct him. In none is he compelled by law to instruct him. In none is hecompelled by law to instruct him. In none is hecompelled by law to instruct him. In none is hecompelled by law to instruct him. In none is hecompelled by law to instruct him. In none is hecompelled by law to instruct him. In none is hecompelled by law to instruct him. In none is hecompelled by law to instruct him. In none is hecompelled by law in the stack him. If the slave refuses to labor, the head have refuses to labor, the head him. If the slave penalty, to provide for him or tea pelled to conclude,' says he, 'that, under the Constitution, no Romanist can have a right to the free enjoyment of his religion, without a serious inconsistency.' Having thus disposed of infidels, Mormons, and Roman Catholics, he turns aside to interest the same classical reminiscences, and gives in some classical reminiscences.

op plunges into the question of slavery, and discusses it through six chapters. Slavery he thinks to be perfectly right and lawful, but not at all expedient; excellent for the slaves, but had for the massiner; excellent for the slaves and the slaves are the form of the slaves. ters; an institution which ought to be defended Is it nothing to be free? nothing to have a right against the wicked assaults of Abolitionism, but to one's self? nothing to be under the protection

ion and helpmate of the man,'-which he regards condition. as her chief mission. The Bishop then gives rules When a man thus argues that slavery is better for the wife of an American citizen in the matter of than freedom, it is difficult to reply to him, because making calls; advises her to keep a visiting-book, 'arranged either alphabetically, or according to the places of their residence,' not to stay too long, not miah Adams, President Lord, and Bishop Hopkins to tell any conventional lies, and to get home in on a cotton plantation in Mississippi, under an overrisk of wasting his time and putting him out of humor, by finding his house out of sorts, and his meals ing before the lash from morning twilight to dewy delayed.' The Bishop then proceeds to prattle about eve, without hope of anything better to the end of dinner-parties and evening-parties, which he seems their days. Then, after a few months of this expeto like; but he does not like tableaux vivans, balls, rience, we would replace them in their snug easyor dances. In this respect he is not singular; for chairs and their quiet libraries, and ask them their it is a curious fact that those clergymen who defend candid opinion of the relative satisfactions of slavery slavery are always sure to condemn dancing-prob- and freedom. We think they would hardly conably on the old theological principle of tithing mint tinue to prefer the condition of the slave to that of and forgetting justice, of straining out a gnat and the free laborer, who returns after his day's work

mend, as a good-humored and garrulous collection ties, and at church is one of Christ's people equal of commonplaces. But his views on slavery deserve with any other. a closer examination. They are indeed superficial The Bishop asserts as an unquestionable fact, that enough, and belong to that class of heresies which the slaves are the happiest class of laborers in the refute themselves. But proceeding from a Bishop of the Episcopal Church, in one of the freest of the condition. 'The fact,' says he, 'remains undenia-Free States, they carry a certain derived weight of ble, that the slaves at the South are, on the whole, authority with them, which makes it proper to devote to them a few pages of criticism. It has recently been our hard duty to follow Dr. Nehemiah We quote this statement to show the quality of the Adams on his South-Side excursion, and to wonder at the style of his arguments in defence of slavery. We have also criticised Dr. Lord of Dartmouth in obtains this information from slaveholders or their obtains this information from slaveholders or their his more elaborate and logical argument on the friends. Only thus could he have been led to call same side. That even-handed justice which we have this statement 'an undeniable one.' He has never meted out to the man of sentimental piety and to the Orthodox dogmatist, we must not deny to the Episcopal Bishop. Since Sentimental Religion, Dog-lieve it. The fact that a fugitive slave law is necessive in the pains to read any other testimony, or if taken the pains to read any other testimony, or if the has seen it, it has been only to deny and disbelieve it. haste to show themselves inhuman, to take side with the oppressor against the oppressed, to rivet every yoke, and to lay a new weight on the shouling fugitives, that from time to time bloody rebelling fugitives. expose their unchristian mind and heart, and to let the South lives in such dread of these insurrections in on their speculations a little of the light of the that even in Maryland a free negro has lately been

slavery may conveniently be arranged under the three heads of Errors, Sophisms, and Inhumanities. His statements are erroneous, his arguments sophistical, and his plans and projects inhuman. Of expelled from Virginia for supporting Fremont expelled from Virginia for supporting Fremont inhumanity or sophistry. He is probably a well-meaning gentleman personally; but his opinions are false, weak, and cruel, as we shall proceed to prove. But suppose it were necessary to have a fugitive law, We war not with him, but with his opinions.

ERRORS OF STATEMENT.

binds the slave to serve the master for life, and binds journeymen; suppose we were in the habit of lynchthe master to govern the slave with justice and with ing any man who spoke or wrote against our system reason; to provide for him in sickness as in health; of hired labor, and accusing him of inciting our to instruct him in what is necessary to his moral with the state of the slave with justice and with ing any man who spoke or wrote against our system of hired labor, and accusing him of inciting our third men to cut our throats—would such a state of and spiritual welfare, according to his condition and things argue perfect content and happiness among capacity; to maintain his family in comfort, and to our laboring population?

Ameaican slavery which the Bishop is defending.—
That is a legal relation defined by the laws, and maintained by the whole power of the State. This day—to be exposed to be sold at any moment, and separated from his family and friends—and to have may be slavery as it ought to be, according to a Separated from his family and friends—and to have Christian view of it; but it is not the actual relability wife and children taken from him whenever it

exile. He who merely owes perpetual labor for a fixed recompense is not a slave, but a serf. Nor is the master bound by law, as the Bishop asserts, to govern him with justice, to provide for him, or to instruct him. In none is he compelled by

office, though it declares that 'no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.' But he thinks this means that all Christian sects have a right to be tolerated in their worship under the Constitution; but not Hindoos, Chinese, Turks, Mormons, nor even Roman Catholics. 'I am compelled to conclude,' says he, 'that, under the Constitution,' and if not the engagement is the other returned to slavery? Even Bishop Hopkins will not maintain that the majority have returned to slavery?

dulge in some classical reminiscences, and gives us ine into their condition in Boston, Philadelphia, in Chapter V. an abstract of 'Cicero de Officiis.— Cleveland, Cincinnati, and other places, is satisfied Why this is introduced (unless in order to make use that they are considerably better off as a class than of some of his former labors during his sixteen years the poorest class of whites. Many of them, in these of educational occupation) does not distinctly appear. He says that Cicero agrees with the Bible, and therefore is good authority. But then why not take the Bible itself—since most of his readers would be more ready to admit the authority of the Bible estate. In Philadelphia, the free blacks owned, some than that of Giorge? han that of Cicero?

Having finished his classical prelections, the BishThe colored people in New York city and vicinity

work of may be said roundly that, as a general rule, they are almost invariably wrong whenever they attempt ingeography; thinks a school-girl might properly read a day, from seven to twelve, and from one to six. almost invariably wrong whenever they attempt independent thought or action. Their stand-point in
dependent thought or action. Their stand-point in
dependent thought or action. Their stand-point in
a book like 'Goldsmith's Animated Nature,' and The negro often works from sunrise to sunset in
sand. 'No Christian perfection,' they teach, 'can life is bad; their standards are false; their logic is study botany, and even draw and paint in water- summer, with but half an hour for dinner in the colors. 'But I should disapprove, decidedly, of her field. But even if he worked less than the free lalearning oil-painting,' says he; and thinks she borer, his work would not be light. 'For what is ought not to study Latin and Greek, algebra, geom- it,' says Dr. Channing, 'which lightens toil? Hope | justify slavery out of it, but to urge masters, by the etry, physiology, chemistry, or metaphysics, since lightens toil, and of hope the slave has none.' His these do not 'qualify the woman to be the compan- work is light who works in the hope of bettering his

> time for her husband's dinner, so as not to run the seer of the usual sort. Let them each have his three wallowing a camel.
>
> The very miscellaneous character of the book will deposits his equal ballot by the side of the millionappear from this hasty description. But our chief aire, whose children go to the best schools, provided business with the Bishop regards his doctrine of sla- by the public, who is protected by equal laws, is an The book, on the whole, we might recom- equal member of lyceums, clubs, and literary socie-

> matic Religion, and Ceremonial Religion have made sary to keep these contented and happy slaves from ders of Christ's poor, it becomes us constantly to lions and insurrections take place among them, that

> course, we do not mean to accuse him of deliberate such notorious facts as these have never suggested to enforced by the whole power of the United States, to prevent free laborers in Massachusetts from es-Error 1. The Bishop gives an erroneous definition of slavery. He says (page 125):— What is this hounds were kept in every New England neighbor-hood with which to pursue fugitive apprentices and incompanies to prove the properties of larger than the same of the says (page 125):— What is this hounds were kept in every New England neighbor-hood with which to pursue fugitive apprentices and incompanies to prove the says (page 125):— What is this hounds were kept in every New England neighbor-hood with which to pursue fugitive apprentices and incompanies to prove the says (page 125):— What is this hounds were kept in every New England neighbor-hood with which to pursue fugitive apprentices and incompanies the says (page 125):— What is this hounds were kept in every New England neighbor-hood with which to pursue fugitive apprentices and incompanies the says (page 125):— What is this hounds were kept in every New England neighbor-hood with which to pursue fugitive apprentices and incompanies the says (page 125):— What is this hounds were kept in every New England neighbor-hood with which to pursue fugitive apprentices and incompanies the says (page 125):— What is this hounds were kept in every New England neighbor-hood with which to pursue fugitive apprentices and incompanies the says (page 125):— What is this hounds were kept in every New England neighbor-hood with the says (page 125):— What is the

And why should slaves be happy? How can slaves be happy? our opposition to it would be happy? Does it make a man happy to work all his life, from childhood to old age, for a peck of his property, to be bought and sold, who may therefore be sold at his master's pleasure from his home, of progress and improvement, and having every hope Mr. Mann, whose eminently practical plans made and just. They refused to pay \$325 per slave for

from his wife and children, and sent into a lonely | and aspiration of the soul trampled down under the such an impression upon the Southern Convention, | their redemption, as it is now proposed to pay our land of freedom, and the thousands who escape by seldom get within their waters more than half a the Underground Railroad to encounter all the risks dozen schooners. Mr. Mann has raised \$8,000 in of whip and rifle in order to get away from the Bishop's paradise of content and joy? Are such facts as these the ground of the Bishop's assertion, that it is 'undeniable' that the slaves are the hap-leaves only \$11,992,000 to be subscribed, and as giers

any violation of religion or morality. 'It was not The ships will always take the Southern route across until the latter part of the eighteenth century that the Atlantic, and no Northern passengers or freight

lution of this whole relation, though it could not be immediately effected, yet, by virtue of the consequences resulting from that change, must eventually take place.'

that need explanation, and no man could explain them, so as to bring them within the true doctrines of slavery, better than he.

Those passages about doing as you would be done

virtue is the only distinction.'

what difference between you and your slaves, except that they are stronger and more healthy?'

Ambrose: 'Nature is our common mother; we tive men in the South will prefer to fall back upon are all brothers.

Gregory the Great says (Decret. Grat., p. 11): 'It licans and other fanatics, and that he will show that is a good and salutary thing, when those who by nature were created free, and whom the laws of men have reduced to slavery, are, by the benefaction of Jewish law; and the objection to it can only be

be attained by those who own slaves.

St. John Chrysostom preached three sermons on the Epistle to Philemon; not, as is now done, to

op errs in asserting that the change in public opin- W. Patton, D.D., of New York: ion which causes slavery to be regarded as inconsistent with Christianity, only began at the end of the last century, and was not brought about by the deed, the most terrible outrage upon humanity that influence of the Bible or of the Church. (To be concluded.)

From the Providence Journal.

DR. WAYLAND ANNIHILATED.

the circumstances, we ought to say our late distinguished fellow-citizen—we have suppressed this fact dictates of reason? is long as we could; but it is in all the papers, and

Harvard or Yale, Amherst or Brown, rejected him, of the treasury are not guarded with more jealous the honor of your country!' fidelity against the holders of State securities, than are the youth of Mississippi College protected from the contaminating influence of the doctrine, that you should do unto others even as you would that

others should do unto you. This measure on the part of an institution of such nel, thus expresses his sentiments in relation to the readily call to mind the illustrious men which it has slaveholders for their chattels: sent forth in all the departments of life—a College Testament almost as much as polygamy or aggressive war, is of the highest importance. It is a step in the right direction. It must be followed up. No man who has at heart the true interests of the South, each hore failed to observe that the same object.

We do not believe the Constitution of the Usited. South, can have failed to observe that the same objections that have so justly brought upon our unfortunate friend the condemnation of Mississippi, apply with equal force to all the prevailing systems of ethics. The same unsound views, the same insinuations against slavery—not open assaults, but concealed under the never sell their slaves until constrained to do so by savery—not open assaults, du specious garb of general propositions upon moral-specious garb of general propositions upon moral-ity—run through the whole of them. You might Thirdly, The people of the free States, in the Sermon on the Mount, as these pestilent, transcendental theories of moral philosophy, which hardupon the subject takes the Mississippi view of public faith, or the Southern view of the relations of the races. Nothing could be more opposed to the policy of Mississippi than the audacious attempts that have been made by these writers—not one of whom, probably, ever owned a nigger—to instil into the youthful minds of that State not only false ideas, upon

uch disorganizing doctrines.

piest class of laborers in the world, and the most soon as that trifling amount is reached, the ships perfectly contented with their condition?

Error 4. Bishop Hopkins maintains that slavery has been abolished by worldly causes, and without any suspicion that the institution in itself involved for this is to be a Southern enterprise, entirely. a doubt was expressed, on either side of the Atlantic, in relation to the perfect consistency of such slavery with the precepts of the Gospel.'

The following extracts from Church Fathers and historians will show whether this statement is correct or erroneous.

'Christianity,' says Neander (Torrey's Transl., vol. 1, page 268,) 'brought about that change in the consciousness of humanity, from which a dissortium of this whole relation, though it could not that one of scripture, especially in the New Testament, that the preparation of an exclusively Southern line of teachers and ministers. We have often thought that the preparation of a complete system of 'Moral' Science, South,' might be entrusted to that eminent man of God, the Rev. Dr. Ross. There are a good many texts of scripture, especially in the New Testament, that the preparation, and no man could explain

The principles which produced this change were identical with those 'glittering generalities' announced in the Declaration of Independence. Thus Tertullian says: 'We recognize that the world is one great republic; we are children of one mother.' the whole of the New Testament is somewhat radical, Minucius Felix: 'All men are born could, and since the attention of our Southern brethren Minucius Felix: 'All men are born equal, and and since the attention of our Southern brethren irtue is the only distinction.'

Clemens Alex.: 'Take off your ornaments, and the laws, it is regarded as an evident innovation upthe elder revelation; it answered well enough for St. Jerome: Rich and poor, bond and free, are four thousand years; and there are passages in it, all equal.' And in another place he says: 'When God says to Noah, 'Your fear shall be on all animals,' he excepts man, who is not subjected to this Solomon, that are full of beautiful instruction, such law of toward.' law of terror.'

These broad principles being thus laid down, it derstand that Dr. Ross is about to write a defence of followed that all the Christian Fathers recommended the Supreme Court of Judea, which has for nearly and praised the affranchisement of slaves. Thus manumission, restored to that liberty in which they were born.'

sustained by reference to a 'higher law,' which is, of course, fatal to all order and society. When this is The early Christian writers commemorate the case of Hermas, prefect of the city at Rome, who on Good Friday freed twelve hundred and fifty slaves; and till then, it will be quite as well to omit the

> REV. JOHN ANGEL JAMES'S OPINION OF THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

The Independent of the 11th publishes the followexample of Paul's request to Onesimus, that they too should free their slaves.

From these extracts, it may be seen that the Bishmingham, May 9th, 1857, to his friend, the Rev.

'The decision of your Supreme Court fills us with has been perpetrated for ages, and will do more to lower the moral character of your country than even the present system of slavery. All Europe and the whole civilized world will blush for you. It is the first time, that I know of, when a whole race Dr. Wayland is a used-up man. The Mississippi was put without the pare of social file on account of the color of their skin. Will your country submit College has resolved upon him. Out of tenderness to it? Can it be conceived that the descendants of to our distinguished fellow-citizen—perhaps, under the Pilgrim Fathers will bow to so horrible a re-

it would be only affectation in us to try to keep it from the knowledge of our readers. The following is the sentence of condemnation:

My dear brother, what are the Lacentz about, that they do not rise en masse against this dictum of a few men upon the bench? However, there is one hope. It is so bad, and shows so clear-'My dear brother, what are the Eastern States Resolved, That the Trustees of Mississippi College ly the advance of the slaveocracy in your country, do hereby condemn the teachings of Dr. Wayland in his 'Moral Science,' on the subject of African slavery, and that the Faculty of the College be requested to discontinue the use of Wayland's Moral Science as a text-book.' ext-book.'

Had this terrible resolution been passed at Andopreserved. If it is attempted to be preserved in this ver, or Newton, or at the Theological Seminary, it way, God, with one of the thunder-bolts of His ven-would not have been quite as overwhelming; had geance, will by-and-by shiver it to pieces.

'I read with admiration Cheever's eloquent pahe might have recovered; but when Mississippi re- pers in the Independent. Oh, he is a noble champudiates, there is an end of the matter. The doors pion, not only for the rights of the negro, but for

GIDDINGS ON COMPENSATED EMANCI-

PATION. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, in the Ashtabula (O.) Senti-

high reputation as Mississippi College—we are sure that all of our readers have heard of it, and can slaveholders for their chattels:— We have felt no disposition to throw obstacles in

which unites so much sound learning with so much the way of any class of men seeking to do good. vital piety, and which consecrates both to that pa- The formation of this Society is now a matter of

lmost as safely place before the rising generation opinion, will never acknowledge the right of any of Mississippi, the Declaration of Independence or class of men to hold God's image in degrading serly concede to a man the right to flog his own nig- who deserve the halter far more than a pecuniary ger. It is a lamentable fact, that not a single work compensation for their crimes. Nor have the cor-

ful minds of that State not only false ideas upon tions abandoned it as barbarous and heathenish as slavery, but equally false ideas upon squaring accounts with a set of English abolitionists and aristocrats. Happily, as yet no bad effect has been slave Christians, under pretence of doing so in orthogolacours. produced—not a nigger has been emancipated, not a dollar of principal or interest has been paid—but no one can tell what might have been accomplished if the Trustees of Mississippi College had not interposed the broad shield of their authority against tages for seizing and enslaving Christians.

In 1270, Philip the Bold, with a combined force The South will never be really independent of Northern fanaticism till it grows its own philosophers.

In 1210, I hap the Bold, with a combined lorder of English and French, attacked Tunis with fire and Northern fanaticism till it grows its own philosophers.

slaveholders, who are far more worthy of the sword

In the latter part of the last century, the Algerines seized and enslaved the citizens of the United States.

Many friends were desirous of redeeming their relations held in Algerine slavery. Old men will recol-lect the time when they were called on for donations to redeem native-born Americans from servitude in Algiers, precisely as Mr. Burritt now calls on the free States to contribute for the redemption of Southern slaves from a slavery worse than that of Al-

But the American Government denied that the Algerines had any right whatever to those slaves. We proclaimed them *pirates*. The civilized world pronounced them pirates, enemies of mankind, and vorthy of death. Before God and our country, we declare them to have been less guilty than the slaveholders of the United States now are, inasmuch as they were more ignorant. Our Government sent a navy to Algiers, and the slaveholders of that Government were put to the sword; they were butchered for their insolent piracies, and the slaves were released. This was just and right. It was manly—becoming an enlightened people. Have the sons of freedom in the Northern States now become so degenerate, so destitute of manly courage and self-respect, as to consent to be made tributaries to the petty despots of the South?

We have ourselves paid money to redeem Southern

slaves until we have become disgusted with the practice, and prefer that our future donations shall be made in powder and ball, delivered to the slaves, to be used as they may deem proper.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard. GERRIT SMITH AMONG HIS NEW FRIENDS.

It is instructive to observe the altered tone in which, since the 'Compensated Emancipation' Convention at Cleveland, a certain class of journals are accustomed to speak of Gerrit Smith. While they regarded him as an uncompromising Abolitionist they could scarcely mention his name without coupling it with some epithet of disparagement. That he was a good man, they pretended not to doubt; but they thought him singularly deficient in the high qualities of statesmanship—in short, little better than a downright fanatic and reckless actions. agitator. Since his appearance at Cleveland as a champion of the Compensation scheme, they have suddenly discovered that he is as profoundly wise as he is confessedly eloquent-in short, as different from the unreasoning, impracticable and fanatical Abolitionists as gold is from tin. Their delight in praising him is matched only by the pleasure they evidently feel; denouncing some of his old friends, who cannot follow him in the support of the Compensation plan. The Ravenna (O.) Democrat, whose editor, though a Republican, is an inveterate hater of genuine Abolitionism, distributes its praise and its censure in a manner which we must regard as peculiarly edifying :-

'By what we see reported in the Cleveland Herald, and by what we hear from private sources, we con-clude the Hon. Gerrit Smith embraced the opportunity offered him in the 'Compensated Emancipation' Convention at Cleveland to shake off from him the ultra and damaging leeches which have so long hung

'He was assailed in the Convention by those whom his bounty has fed, his assailants speaking with much bitterness and coarseness against their kind patron, who has so long generously pensioned them upon his vast wealth. One of them, it is said, 'made a long speech denunciatory of the principles of the Convention, and taxing Gerrit Smith with inconsistency,

'Mr. Smith bore all this with his accustomed magnanimity and forbearance, but took occasion to indi-cate that henceforth his line of action lay in a different direction, and that he should cease to be complicated with the movements of men of such a spirit. 'For instance, in alluding to his assailants on the floor of the Convention (a black man, Watkins, and a white man, Pryne), he said he knew not why he was selected to answer them, unless it was because he fornerly acted with them no longer-thus significantly

intimating that he acted with them no longer.

'And again, he said: 'The speakers [his assailants] had been associates with him in anti-slavery move ments up to this point, where, unfortunately, their PATHS DIVERGED.' A pretty distinct shaking off of the noisy and clamorous pretenders who have gained all the consequence they enjoy under the guise of reflecting his views. But great injustice and injury, we are satisfied, has been done to Mr. Smith by supposing that such irresponsible declaimers reflected his true sentiments; and Mr. Smith very properv. and very much to the gratification of his old admirers, has taken the first convenient opportunity to disabuse the public mind, and to place himself right in regard to those who have been falsely sailing under his flag, thus gaining a consideration which their own merits never would have given them.'

The Cleveland Herald, another Republican paper of the compromising sort, while complimenting Mr. Smith, thus heaps abuse upon the men who had the courage to oppose his doctrine of compensation:

'As we expected, the entire afternoon was consumed in frothy, incoherent harangues by a couple of demgogues, in which not a single REASON was adduced why the system of 'Compensated Emancipation' was wrong. The first speaker—a colored brother (Watkins)—was fearful the cars had left him in consequence of his long speech, and the Convention heartily shared in the fear. The second speaker—a white man (Pryne) -inflicted a tedious, inflammatory and abusive speech on the Convention, of which the only tangible idea we ould discover was, that the time for 'retribution had come, and that, instead of money, the slaveholder should be presented with a musket-ball and the bowieknife. The selfish character of the abolition speakers was shown in the fact that, although it was well known the large audience assembled were drawn together with the expectation of hearing Gerrit Smith, yet they persisted in forcing their nauseating harangues on their unwilling hearers. The colored speaker Monroe) who followed, repudiated with scorn and contempt the abolition professions of friendship for the slave, and exposed their selfishness and duplicity. The Convention did well in promptly repudiating the principles of the ultra abolition speakers, and would have done still better had it refused them the chance of wasting so much precious time.'

The abuse of these journals is far more endurable than their praise. Mr. Smith has certainly got the worst end of the load. If he had gone to Cleveland as the champion of uncompromising Abolitionism, he would have been in no danger of winning panegyric from such sources. It is the step downward that commands the admiration of political compromisers and tricksters.

The citizens of Guyandotte, Virginia, have held a meeting, and, 'full of sound and fury,' have resolved that Eli Thayer's scheme of colonizing Virginia with enterprising white laborers is inimical to the 'honor and rights of Virginia,' and nothing but an abolition concern in disguise. The rampant and chivalric Guyandotians resolved that they would lynch the whole enterprise and all concerned, at the first opportunity. Having thus delivered their sentiments, they resumed their accustomed repose and timents, they resumed their accustomed repose and

Americans, recognizing the paramount issues growing out of the system of human slavery in America, rallied around the banner of equal, universal and impartial liberty, borne by John C. Fremont. (Loud applause.) On that day, Massachusetts placed herself, where Massachusetts has a right to be, in the van of free Commonwealths. On that day, by fifty thousand majority, Massachusetts placed herself front to front with the Slave Power of the Repub-The same standard that then waved in victory over Massachusetts, the same flag on which were written, in characters of living light, the glorious mottoes of Liberty, has now been entrusted to the hands of Nathaniel P. Banks. (Loud applause.)

Why not, then, men of Massachusetts, rally around him, as you rallied in 1856 around the same old banner in the hands of a brave, true, and gallant leader? Will you listen to the seductive voice of personal ambition? (Voices—'No,' 'no.') Will you turn your backs upon your old flag—upon its chosen leader? Will you break from the ranks of freedom, and retreat, affiliate, fraternize and associate with those who last autumn scoffed at your principles, maligned your candidate, and shouted with joy when the black flag of slavery waved victorious in the beams of that November sun? (Voices—'No,'

We are now told, Mr. President, that the living issues which last year summoned more than one hundred thousand sons of Massachusetts to the standard of Fremont, are among the issues of the past. The living issues of 1856 among the issues of the past! Does not slavery in America now loom up a hideous and appalling spectre? Does it not stand revealed in the light of the nineteenth century to the gaze of mankind, in all its odious and revolting aspects? What an aggregation of immolated rights, nameless outrages, and 'sumless agonies'! Millions of beings created in the image of God, sunk from the lofty level of a common humanity down to the abject submission of unreasoning beasts of burden,manacles, chains and whips,—pens, prisons and auction-blocks, bludgeons, revolvers and blood-hounds, scourgings, lynchings and burnings,—laws to torture the body, shrivel the mind, and debase the soul,-labor dishonored and laborers despised,towns wasting away, and fields smitten with sterility,—non-slaveholders impoverished and degraded, and slaveholders, in defiance of the lessons of history, the deductions of philosophy, the rights of humanity, and the teachings of Christianity, proudly vaunting their shame before the nations, make up this deformed monstrosity of organized barbarism, which now stands in shameless defiance of the civilization, humanity and Christianity of America. We of the North may avert our faces from this hateful spectacle; -to the accusing voices of mankind • we may reply in faltering accepts—'We are not responsible!' 'This crime is not ours!' 'This guilt is not on our souls!' but we, as American citizens, jealous of the renown of our country, cannot but feel the deepest mortification and shame, as we see

By a long series of assumptions and aggressive acts, by concessions and compromises, we of Massachusetts have been associated with and made responsible for this crime of human slavery in America .-When the illustrious framers of the Constitution assembled in 1787, our history as a nation was radiant with deeds for the rights and liberties of mankind. Seventy years have just closed, and that history is blurred and blotted, stained by deeds for human slavery which bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of the patriot who loves his country, who feels the stain upon her fame as a blot of personal dishonor. Now a privileged class, bound together by two thousand millions of dollars, represented by the souls and bodies of more than four millions of bondsmen, rules with resistless power fifteen sovereign States. This aristocracy, based upon the immolated rights of humanity, now controls the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the national government. In the pride and arrogance of usurped power, this slaveholding aristocracy bids the Supreme Court utter the inhuman sentiment that four millions of men in Republican America ' have no rights that white men are bound to respect,' and the President of the Republic to declare that slavery exists in the national territories by the authority of the Constitution of the United States. And shall we, the men of Massachusetts, oppose only a temporary, faint and heartless resistance to these ignominious avowals, which bring dis honor and shame upon the American name?

the sneer of scorn on the lips of mankind.

-Shall we calmly rest, The Christian's scorn, the Heathen's mirth, Content to live the lingering jest And by-word of a mocking earth?

Or shall we not rather awake to the full realization of our responsibilities-to the full comprehension of our duties? Responsibilities rest upon usduties press upon us. Responsibility and duty go hand in hand. Our path of duty, young men of Massachusetts, is radiant with light—as luminous as the pathway of the sun across the heavens on this bright autumnal day.

The earnest young men of Massachusetts-of the North - should cultivate a profound reverence for humanity, for its sacred and inalienable rights; hate, loathe and abhor slavery in every form; resolve that whenever, wherever and however they may be summoned to act, their voices shall be for Freedom EVERYWHERE-FOR SLAVERY NOWHERE; that, in their own States, every man, no matter to what race he may claim kindred—no matter what blood may course through his veins,-shall stand before the laws the equal and the peer of the most favored sons of men; that over him—poor, ignorant and friend-less though he may he—shall be thrown the panoply of just, equal and humane laws. Then they should, by legal and constitutional action, take possession of the National Government, place every Department, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, in the hands of such men, and such men only, as will see to it that the nation, within its own exclusive jurisdiction, rejects 'THE WILD AND GUILTY PHANTASY THAT MAN MAY HOLD PROPERTY IN MAN.

Having prostrated in the dust the slaveholding oligarchy, shivered its power over the nation to atoms, they should pronounce the doom of human slavery EVERYWHERE UNDER THE EXCLUSIVE AUTHORITY OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT :-

By prohibiting it in each and all the Territories of the United States; By abolishing it, in the District of Columbia,

abrogating all oppressive laws now in force there, and placing the whole people under the protection of just and humane legislation;
By repealing the law of 1807 and all other laws

giving the sanction of the nation to the domestic By repealing the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 and all other acts for the reclamation of persons held to service or labor, thereby leaving to each State, under

its own sense of Constitutional obligation and duty, the execution of that provision of the Constitution concerning persons held to service or labor in one State escaping into another;

By reversing the recent decision of the Supreme Constitution of the Court of the United States concerning the citizen-

ship of persons of color; By avowing the settled policy of the nation to be, that all Territory hereafter acquired,—on the North or on the South—free or slave—shall be forever consecrated to freedom and free institutions for all;

By proclaiming to their countrymen of the South, in mild but firm language, that, while they concede slavery in the States to be, in the words of the Supreme Court, 'a mere municipal regulation, founded upon and limited to the verge of State law; while they do not claim to possess Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the States, and do not mean to usurp power-THEY DO MEAN TO PUT THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IN OPEN AND ACTIVE SYMPATHY WITH FREEDOM EVERYWHERE—they do mean to use the legitimate influence and patronage of the nation in favor of the proscribed men of the South, who believe as Jefferson believed, that 'THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IS THE FIRST OBJECT DESIRED '-who are resolved, as was Washington, that their 'SUFFRAGE SHALL NOT BE WANTING' to abolish it by 'Legislative authority '—they do mean, by the example and daily beauty of free institutions, and by 'all means sanctioned by law, humanity and religion,' to appeal to the heart, the conscience, the reason and the interest of the men of the South-slaveholders and non-slaveholders-until they shall

-Bid the bondmen cast the chain From fettered limb and soul aside, and walk forth in the majesty of freedom, 'redeemed,' in the language of Curran, 'regenerated, disenthralled by the irresistible Genius of Universal

How grand, comprehensive and glorious is the work assigned to the young men of this age in America. They are summoned to rescue the Republication of the summoned to rescue th lic from the iron rule of the slaveholding aristocracy,
—from the degrading thraldom of a privileged class which hates equal and impartial Liberty with inextinguishable hatred, which contemptuously events forces us to the establishment of a mail route scoffs at the idea of the equality and brotherhood of across the western continent to the Pacific, its point the race, which sneers at all efforts to emancipate of departure on the Atlantic side is not the poputhe bondmen or elevate the lowly. They are sumlous cities of the free States—Boston, New York, moned to secure the ultimate emancipation of millions of overawed and submissive bondmen;—to Southern town with eighteen or twenty thousand vindicate the rights and dignity of free labor and people, and commerce corresponding to its popula-free laboring men;—to purify the nation from the tion. And the route itself is made to circumvent stains and pollutions of slavery, and so put the nation and pollutions of slavery, and so put the national government in harmony with the sublime ideas embodied in the Declaration of Independence.

They are summoned to this mighty task by that generous and expansive Patriotism, which embraces ley, and then purchased land of the Messilla villey, and the received of the whole grows and the purchased land of the Messilla villey, and thence Northward to California and Orethe whole country and the people of the whole gon and Washington, because the political intercountry,—by that Philanthropy, which cares for the sons and daughters of to and misfortune,—by that Religion, which teaches us that all the races of the soluth possesses, as we are often told, the avenue of the solution of men are of one blood, the children of a common tion of the richest cotton fields on the face of the Father—and that the humblest slave that trembles earth, and it can make its supply plenty or scarce and cowers under the frown or the lash of a master, The cotton manufacture is advancing here, in Engor overseer, or taskmaster, in the recess of the far land and in France, with all the impetus that free South, is a being whom God created, and for whom labor and inventive genius can impart: but the suphis Son mounted the cross. Seldom, in human history, has it been permitted by the Providence of God increased consumption! Commercial men and manto young men of any country, or of any age, to en- ufacturers are speculating upon advances in cotton, gage in a work so vast in its conception, so comprehensive in its character, so sanctified by patriot-manufactures, and the inadequacies of slave labor thies of mankind, the applause of the coming gen-erations, the approval of conscience, and the bless-per pound. Under such circumstances, the manuings of Almighty God!

son, the heart, and the conscience of the country, to its standard? Should the civilized world say to and millions are moved by the mighty impulse. In slaveholding class,—the barbarizing prejudices of race—the misconceptions of ignorance,—the misconceptions of ignorance,—the misconceptions of great interests,—the timidity, servility, or hostility of political organizations,—

If you seek cheaper cotton, give us more negroes the selfishness or apostacy of public men, and the and chapter land! Was the continent of American and the representations of great interests,—the timidity, servility, or hostility of political organizations,—

If you seek cheaper cotton, give us more negroes the selfishness or apostacy of public men, and the slavery, to criticise, chide or rebuke comrades, or test his capacity for the production of the cotton who turn aside in the hour of battle, when the foe plant, and there to rest? Who believes it? Did anti-slavery cause is moving on in the strength, barrier to industrial advances? pride, and majesty of conscious power, to the realization of its sublime ideas, to the consummation of its beneficent policy. Everything on earth which has the element of permanency in it, is instinct with vital powers, which impel on the great cause, against all and over all opposing forces, to the final accombination of such men and such material and moral interests, plishment of its high mission,—to the complete ful-filment of its 'manifest destiny.' The slaveholding class may rejoice in these days of its power,—it may revel and riot over past victories, and gloat over an-and we should see again what has never been seen but once—a united and triumphant North! We should then see that which has never been seen at all—a divided South! We would set up a governguage of Henry A. Wise, to 'pour itself out with- for the extinction of slavery itself. soon be broken forever. Now-

The Northern hills are blazing, The Northern skies are bright, And the fair young West is turning Her forehead to the light!

Now the banners of emancipation are beneath Southern skies. Cassius M. Clay 'calls the battle roll anew' on 'the dark and bloody ground' of his native Kentucky. St. Louis pronounces for emancipation, and sends her chivalrous Blair to represent the interests of her laboring men in the national councils, and her gallant Brown to summon Missouri in her Halls of Legislation, to join the sisterhood of free Commonwealths.

human liberty and human progress everywhere. Its triumph will be hailed and applauded by mankind everywhere, and through all coming time. The events of this great struggle for the overthrow of its duty. Divided, we strike them down; united, the privileged class and the ultimate emancipation of a race, will pass into the enduring history of the North at a final emancipation of the continent, would of a race, will pass into the enduring history of the differ from the joy of the South, only as the lustre over the bright and glowing pages of that history, which shall record the acts in the great work, which the Providence of God has assigned to the young North; aye, and the few but faithful men of the South, to whom has been entrusted the radiant and glorious banner of anti-slavery in America, fully comprehend the magnitude, grandeur and dignity of the work assigned them. Let them realize that the eye of God is upon them,—that future generations will scrutinize their motives and pronounce judgment upon their acts, when the passions, prejudices and interests of this age are hushed forever. Let them realize, also, that the ultimate triumph of the great cause can be hastened or retarded—perhaps for years pact, as they choose. They can submit the instru--by the advocacy of friends as well as by the resistance of enemies. Let them, then, while they cherish The remarkable speech of Mr. Douglas, in the a profound reverence for humanity—an inextinguish- early summer, and the late extraordinary letter of able love for the rights of man, and ever act with President Buchanan to Prof. Silliman, indicate with unswerving fidelity to these hallowed convictions- great clearness what that constituency and what the cultivate a general and expansive patriotism that result will be. If the Constitution recognizes slaknows no lines of latitude, or of longitude, or points very either by express provision or by a silence equalof the compass,-adopt a prudent, wise and prac- ly effective, and the administration does not oppose ticable public policy that shall demonstrate to the its admission into the Union, there is no power to American people their capacity to take care of the varied, multifarious and vast material interests of State, and gives to the South the equilibrium in the the nation, and so administer the government as to Senate, for which it has been long contending, from protect and defend the interests, rights and honor of which it can successfully defend its interests against the country in peace and in war. Let them so act that the historic pen which shall trace the acts in mitted but with the consent and upon conditions this great drama, shall record for the study and ad- imposed by the South. And do you think they will miration of all after times, that the young men of yield this power? I hope they may. I hear it said, this age, in Massachusetts, in America, were anima- that, admitted to the Union as a slave State, the ted by lofty motives, aims and purposes, and governed by wise, comprehensive and natriotic councils.—

ber, also, that the men who make the Constitution ed by wise, comprehensive and patriotic councils,that, living and dying, their hearts ever throbbed can also establish the conditions upon which it may excepting on his part to 'religiously support the U- and tyrants.

SPEECH OF HON. N. P. BANKS.

the Worcester Ratification Convention contains all of ized, and the Constitution by which it is maintained. it that relates to the subject of slavery :-

It is not indispensable that the sentiment of our people upon the subject of slavery should be made prosperity, and the observance of the reserved rights broader or deeper. We suffer as much from over-of the States as the foundation of our success as a false, but all commonplace. It is like Hamlet's last, which was presented and advocated by Mr. zeal as from indifference. Nor is it necessary that government. I resist an interference with slave we should give it a more constant attention. The labor in the States where it exists, but I am inflexi-

itself, is a crime—that it is at war with the precepts of the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the of barbaric usage, as against the institutions of I protest against the usurpation of the Courts, in modern civilization—the natural enemy of the dif-fusion of knowledge—of the freedom of the press, of which are in their nature, and from the foundation speech, and even of thought, Yet it is equally the fee of all industrial progress, and of the highest popular and political questions. As your representmaterial prosperity. Its supremacy demands possession of every avenue of human power, whether of thought or action. For instance, in our government, no legislative enactment—no appropriation of dustrial interests, rather than to the re-institution money—no executive vigor is given to any measure of barbaric customs and the propagandism of Afriuntil its effect upon the institution has been careful- can slavery. And if we are compelled to pass upon ly considered. There can be no free importation of the further acquisition of Southern territory, even the raw materials used in our manufactures, though though it bring upon us dishonor and war in the not produced here at all, as in France or England, process, upon the stale pretence of imperfect nationbecause it would enure to the benefit of Northern al defences, we will demand that the requisition of men, and strengthen the Free States. The rates of fertile and free territory on the North, by honorapostage, in a business that is not necessarily monopolized by the government, cannot be regulated according to the natural laws of transmission, because lean and hungry routes of one part of the country must draw a sustenance from the fat mails that press their way through the domains of free labor. Liberal and extravagant appropriations of ble! negroes vote in Louisiana! In one of the counmoney are constantly made for the education, by the government, of the officers of the army and navy, gro blood have been in the habit of voting since where the South finds a liberal and congenial source 1838. They now vote the Democratic ticket, and of patronage, but in the greater interest of the American fisheries, the greater development of our the polls, the Democratic candidate for State Treas-

ism and humanity, so sure now to win the sympa- in supply, which may in another year carry the cost ngs of Almighty God!
The anti-slavery movement in America is advanc- at least, cease. Ought civilization to rest its ading through agitations and conflicts to assured tri- vancing labors, at this advanced stage of its pro-Already it has laid its grasp upon the rea- gress, until the negro bondman can toddle along up spite of the passionate and implacable hatred of the seek new ideas and new mechanical agencies to your imperfections, weakness and errors of friends, who ca and its rich cotton fields created as a theatre upon too often pause in face of the advancing hosts of which the negro, in a state of bondage, was only to is undermining or storming an out-post of freedom, we pursue a like policy with the aboriginal inhab entrenching or defending a fortress of slavery, to itants of the continent, or has the civilized world engage in impracticable or secondary issues,—the ever recognized such laggards in labor as an eternal

ticipated future acquisitions in Cuba, Mexico and ment that should stand like adamant against every Central America,—it may bid its pliant tools on the measure for the extension of slavery or the expan Judicial bench to pervert truth, justice, history, sion of its power, and directing its vast influence to law and the Constitution for the disfranchisement of the industrial interests of the freemen, and to allow slavery, in the passionate lan-continent; it would silently but surely pave the way

out restraint, and find no limit but the Southern ocean.' But let it remember in these hours of revelry, that for these crimes the sense of justice, the the spirit and form of free labor fighting to recover love of liberty, the humane and Christian civiliza- its own hearthstone against its unchangeable enemy, tion of America, will bring it into judgment. Let which would in the end drive involuntary servitude the slaveholding class realize that these days of fan- from the continent, though Northern men should cied security are days of waning power, that its never again speak the word slavery. There is no serhold upon the Northern mind is breaking, and will vitude like that which rests upon a portion of the white men of the South. The free utterance and advocacy of their opinions, as fixed as their ideas of the existence of God, would expel them from the hearthstones of their children and the tombstones of

cal basis—a basis that, while it should fully represent its moral sentiments, should also embrace and represent the industrial and conservative interestswould afford to thousands at the South the protection they have a right to demand of us; and an opportunity to settle the question, not of extension merely, but of the existence of slavery upon its own soil and by its own people. Missouri has always led the way, and other States are panting to share in The cause of equal, universal and impartial liberty the way, and other States are panting to share in the perils of the fight, and the glory of the triumph. It was to this future that I alluded when I said that of one star differs from the glory of another.

There is another reason, Mr. President, why we should hold attention and position now, upon this men of this generation. Let, then, the men of the great subject. This very year is to determine whethwhere it does not exist, but where it had been prohibited by Southern men. The fate of Kans not yet sealed. Last year, the South fought for its slavery, the North for its freedom The South triumphed, and this year determines whether it will give up what it then won. The Convention that is to frame a Constitution for Kansas is already chosen. It is entirely in the hands of pro-slavery men. They can make it a free compact, or a slave com-

ment to just such a constituency as they choose. with an intense and vehement passion for the liberty, the renown, the unity and eternity of the republic!

be amended. And do you think they will surrender that power? I hope they may. How, then, is it to be said that this year we have no interest in national affairs?

I intend religiously to support the union of The following extracts from Mr. Banks's speech at THE STATES; the principles upon which it was organ-I demand for the North, and I will accede to the South, all that can be claimed under the Constitu-It is not indispensable that the sentiment of our tion. I regard free labor as the corner-stone of our government under which we live will not at present bly opposed to its extension; to the admission of when they get into a scrape, disappear in a convenient when they get into a scrape, disappear in a convenient other slave States, or the acquisition of territory for mist: so Mr. Banks disappears from impertinent into the slave States, or the acquisition of territory for mist: so Mr. Banks disappears from impertinent into the slave States, or the acquisition of territory for mist: so Mr. Banks disappears from impertinent into the slave States, or the acquisition of territory for mist: so Mr. Banks disappears from impertinent into the slave States, or the acquisition of territory for mist: so Mr. Banks disappears from impertinent into the slave States, or the acquisition of territory for mist: so Mr. Banks disappears from impertinent into the slave States, or the acquisition of territory for mist: so Mr. Banks disappears from impertinent into the slave States, or the acquisition of territory for mist: so Mr. Banks disappears from impertinent into the slave States, or the acquisition of territory for mist: so Mr. Banks disappears from impertinent into the slave States, or the acquisition of territory for mist: so Mr. Banks disappears from impertinent into the slave States, or the acquisition of territory for mist: so Mr. Banks disappears from the slave States, or the acquisition of territory for mist: so Mr. Banks disappears from the slave States, or the acquisition of territory for mist: so Mr. Banks disappears from the slave States, or the acquisition of territory for mist: so Mr. Banks disappears from the slave States, or the acquisition of territory for mist: so Mr. Banks disappears from the slave States, or the acquisition of territory for mist: so Mr. Banks disappears from the slave States, or the acquisition of territory for mist: so Mr. Banks disappears from the slave States, or the acquisition of territory for mist: so Mr. Banks disappears from the slave States, or the acquisition of territory for mist: s We may admit, as we all do, that slavery, in the formation of slave States. I entertain no doubt of Christianity-that it is the legitimate champion | territories, or that it ought to exercise that power.

NEGRO VOTERS IN LOUISIANA. Horrible! horriantional industry, and the original and only practial school of the sailor, the bounty paid by the
yovernment, from its organization, is to be withtrawn, because its recipients dwell north of an un-

The Liberator.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 18, 1857.

CALL FOR A NORTHERN CONVENTION.

trol over the three branches of our National Government, Executive, Judiciary, and Legislative; has so interpreted the Constitution as to deny the right of Congress to establish freedom even in the territories, and by the same process has removed all legal fathers rose in arms to repel;

last, under existing State relations;

CLEVELAND, (Ohio,) on Wednesday and Thurs- war-cry worthy the conflict, 'No Union with Slave-DAY, October 28th and 29th, 1857, to consider the holders.'

interest in the subject. We understand some decline which alone it must depend for its existence. on the modest ground of not wishing to see their 3. Resolved, That it is now fully time to regard all what is the duty of the North : what its final decision manity. be free, and to maintain a manly independence, send guage. in your names!

MESSRS. WILSON AND BANKS.

ferent spirit, and speaks in a very different tone from of slavery. some of his utterances at Washington, and his letter | 2. Resolved, That in the New York Independent, to the Disunion Convention at Worcester last winter. in Rev. Dr. Cheever, in Henry Ward Beecher, and What relevancy it had to the occasion, we are unable others like them, we recognize not the bold, manly, to perceive. The Republican party has for its motto, apostolic energy and power to rebuke sin, such as the The union of the North upon a broad and practi- 'Freedom national, Slavery sectional.' Mr. W. ex- times demand, but a craven, compromising succumbclaims with us, 'Freedom everywhere, Slavery no- ing spirit, which, while it utters many stern denunwhere.' He is no longer a Republican, but an aboliciations of slave-breeding and slaveholding priests tionist; and admonishes all who listen to him to ap- and professors of religion, dares not or does not sepprehend the grandeur of the struggle and the solemni- arate from them, as from more unpopular but not more ty of their obligations, -especially the young men of guilty pirates or robbers on sea and land. Massachusetts. But all this glowing rhetoric ends in | 3. Resolved, That, holding such a position, they much like ending in smoke. For Mr. Banks, instead and daringly defend the slave system, with all the sentiment of our people upon the subject of slavery Jefferson and Washington. should be made broader or deeper,' and declares that 'we suffer as much from our zeal as from indiffer- 1. Resolved, That we hold the doctrine of 'Comence'!

seeks to propitiate conservatism rather than to incite the following among other reasons: to philanthropy. Mr. W's speech (or, rather, that | 1. Because it wholly ignores the sin and guilt of anti-slavery rank and file in the Commonwealth. It is not a rare thing to witness jugglery in politics, and

2. It makes no distinction whatever between losses this looks very much like it. Mr. Wilson is full of sustained in surrendering a lawful and laudable callanti-slavery zeal and devotion; Mr. Banks is not only ing, and abandoning the most unhallowed piracy and cool, but stoical, and as the 'iron' candidate, may robbery the world has ever beheld. be excused for being destitute of flesh. Mr. W. is 3. It takes no cognizance of the fact that the North, wretched fate of black laborers, actually chattelized; could ever compensate; and, Mr. B. is interested in the case of white laborers, who 4. It proposes neither Pay nor Pity, neither Comhave the power to make their own laws and to protect pensation nor Compassion to the poor slaves, for all themselves. Mr. W. proposes many fine things to be their long-endured agonies and toils; but instead, done to bring slavery to an end-such as repealing the turns them forth helpless, homeless and still hated, Fugitive Slave Law, rescinding the Dred Scott decis- upon a community that has crushed and plundered ion, making the District of Columbia and the Territo- them from generation to generation. nion of the States,' and to concede to the South all 3. Resolved, That the time has fully come, when

hazy compositions we ever undertook to read. It is States free and independent sovereignties. cloud, which was either a weasel or a whale, at the Foster, but strongly negatived by the meeting. pleasure of the spectator's eye. The gods in Homer, when they get into a scrape, disappear in a convenient

The Bugle says the number present was larger vestigation in a fog of generalities. He is commend- Western Pennsylvania, and from various parts of ed to the support of the people of Massachusetts as a Ohio. The spirit of compromise seemed quite at a self-made man: a mechanic, a farmer, a working-man. From such persons we expect plainness of speech and directness of statement. But Mr. Banks's speech and directities of statement. During the Cirpepech is worthy of the oldest functionary in the Cirpepech is worthy of the oldest fun struggle, as Mr. Banks has been, that we cannot but taking the lead. surmise that he has had the assistance of some of the Nathaniel W. Taylor, 'eminent hands' of his party in the preparation of it.' Theodore D. Woolsey,

Acknowledgment. We acknowledge our special Charles L. English, indebtedness to the Bee for its prompt and generous Eli W. Blake, compliance with our request to publish in its columns Eli Ives, our reply to 'Sigma,' which was so unjustly excluded B. Silliman, Jr., from the Transcript, without any reason given for its rejection. It will give us pleasure to reciprocate this J. A. Davenport, kindness of the Bee, at any time.

The Transcript has not only refused to grant us a Philos Blake, hearing in self-defence, but it will not permit the cer-C. S. Lyman, tificate of Messrs. E. F. BURNHAM and J. N. BUFFUM, John A. Blake, in favor of Mr. Pillsbury, and in exposure of the Wm. H. Russell base use which 'SIGMA' made of their names, to ap- A. N. Skinner, pear in its columns! Editorial meanness surpassing Horace Bus John Boyd. this we have never known in our long acquaintance Charles Robinson,

WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, held at Alliance, (Ohio,) on the 5th and 6th inst., appears to have been equally spirited and radical in its proceedings, and unusually well attended. The receipts of the Society, for the past year, including the balance in the treasury at the last anniversary, Whereas, it must be obvious to all, that the American Union is constantly becoming more and more divided, by Slavery, into two distinct and an- Among the speakers were Parker Pillsbury, Stephen tagonistic nations, between whom harmony is im- S. and Abby K. Foster, Andrew T. Foss, C. L. Repossible, and even ordinary intercourse is becoming mond, Sarah Remond, Lucy N. Coleman, Richard Glazier, William F. Parker, Benjamin S. Jones, Ma-And, whereas, Slavery has now gained entire con-rius R. Robinson, A. Pryne, and Prof. Hartshorn.

1. Resolved, That the daring and determined agfree States, and has inflicted, at many times and gression of the Slave Power, increasing in frequency places, outrages far greater than those which our as well as atrocity, and yet rousing no spirit of resistance on the part of the North, but rather a more And, whereas, there seems no probability that the willing and craven submission to and complicity in future will, in these respects, be different from the the curse and crime of slavery, adds new motive to us The undersigned respectfully invite their fellowcitizens of the Free States to meet in Convention, at abated earnestness our onset upon it, under the only

practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation of the Free and Slave States, and to take to guard against the mistake of supposing opposition such other measures as the condition of the times to the extension of slavery, or to the Fugitive Slave to pay the tax. Soon after this, the Abolitionists Law, or the Dred Scott Decision, or any other inci-Friends of free discussion and free inquiry! dent of the slave institution, as necessarily opposition have you appended your names to this Call, and for- to the system itself; inasmuch as we often see all warded them as directed? There is still an opportuni- this connected with real devotion to slavery where it ty to sign it; let it be improved by all who take an is, and most idolatrous attachment to the Union, on

names in print. Their wish will be gratified. Of political action under the Union and Constitution as course, only a very small proportion of the names act- essentially pro-slavery, however specious its profesually sent in can be published; but it is both desira- sions to the contrary; and especially would we regard ble and important to have as many obtained as possi- the Republican party, that makes its continual decble, as a basis of action. We again ask attention to larations of fidelity to slavery where it is, as a peacethe fact, that no one, by signing the Call, thereby offering to the slaveholders for opposing it where it is necessarily subscribes to the doctrine of disunion. not, whether in Kansas or elsewhere, as the worst foe The Convention is to be held for consultation as to to be encountered by the friends of freedom and hu-

may be, it would be useless to conjecture. If there 4. Resolved, That in the declarations and doings of were no other reasons for putting our name to the Call, Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, Senator Hale of the denial of the right of the North to 'calculate the New Hampshire, and Gov. Chase of Ohio, to say value of the Union,' by the Southern slave oligarchy, nothing of N. P. Banks and other most prominent while they make it a matter of constant calculation, and leaders in the Republican party, there is a recklessness threaten to cut the connection whenever they shall be of principle, and a bending to the unhallowed behests successfully foiled in their nefarious purposes, would of slavery and despotism, to rebuke which, as it debe with us an all-sufficient stimulus. If you dare to serves, is utterly beyond the power of human lan-

SERIES No. 2.

1. Resolved, That the recent developments in the more popular and powerful denominations of the In preceding columns, we have given the speeches American Church have been such as fully to justify of Hon. HENRY WILSON and Hon. N. P. BANKS, our former severest reprehension and condemnation of made at the State Ratification meeting at Worcester, it, and to demand a renewal of our testimony against on the 8th inst. We believe but a small portion of it. Especially has the action of the Methodist Con-Mr. Wilson's speech was actually delivered, for want ferences North and the American Tract Society been of time; so that we cannot tell with what favor it such as most clearly to demonstrate, that all their would have been received by the Convention. It reads pretended hostility to slavery has been a base and very much like an old-fashioned anti-slavery speech, hypocritical pretence only, to preserve the peace and we do not doubt expresses the real feelings and without promoting the purity of these organizations, desires of Mr. Wilson, though it breathes a very dif- or hastening in the least possible degree the abolition

a hearty recognition of Mr. Banks as the man for the inevitably make themselves more dangerous opponents crisis, the champion of freedom, -which is very to pure and undefiled religion than those who openly the struggle of last year would never be repeated in of encouraging any agitation, or feeling that there is abominations, from the Bible as well as the Constituform. The result is not doubtful, if the North does any necessity for it, says 'it is not indispensable that tion, and from Abraham and Paul as well as from

pensation to the slaveholders for Emancipation,' under We can explain such glaring incongruities only in any circumstances, as both unjust and immoral in the this way :- Votes are wanted for Mr. Banks, in all di- highest degree; but especially do we regard the Conrections, to make him Governor of Massachusetts. stitution of the 'Compensation Society,' recently or-Mr. B's speech is designed for the public at large, and ganized at Cleveland, with particular abhorrence, for

portion of it which we lay before our readers) was ev- slavery, the only appropriate remedy for which is idently prepared for the more radical portion of the deep repentance and humiliation, on the part of the

for increasing the flame of abolitionism until it melt and white labor every where, have been the principal every fetter in all the land; Mr. B. is for throwing a sufferers by the perpetration of the crime; greater by wet blanket upon it. Mr. W. is concerned for the far than all the ill-gotten gains of the slaveholder

ries free, abolishing the domestic slave trade, and put- 2. Resolved, That fidelity to the cause of freedom ting the control of the General Government wholly and justice to the slave demand that we brand such into the hands of the North-(all moonshine); Mr. a scheme as most iniquitous and cruel, tending far probability of considerable effort to track him, and a B. is silent upon all these points, and does not seem to more to prolong and extend than to exterminate the sharp lookout, especially on the main lines of travel be aware that any thing is to be done in particular, system, and worthy only of a conclave of oppressors

the slaveholding guaranties in the Constitution! Yet the friends of freedom, who believe in the necessity Mr. Banks is the standard-bearer for Mr. Wilson! of a government of force, and who are now acting in Mr. Banks is a profound politician, and an adept in the Federal Government, might render essential aid been glad to do. He remained with us Saturday the school of non-committalism and abstract general- to the Anti-Slavery cause by organizing political par- night, and started on foot early yesterday morning, ization. To use the language of the Courier, in a very ties outside of the present national confederacydifferent spirit, and for a very different purpose— parties which shall pledge their candidates to ignore 'The whole speech is one of the most cloudy, misty, the Federal Government, and make their respective

ment to show the unpractical character of scholars, and the unfitness of learned pursuits to train men for the duties of life. Indeed, the elaborate indistinctnsss of many paragraphs of the speech is so unlike will be seen, at a glance, that they are highly respectwhat might have been expected of a gentleman reared and trained in the rough school of labor and able and influential—the President of Yale College being forced back into slevery!

> Henry Dutton, J. H. Brockway, Worthington Hooker. Horace Bushnell

David Smith, J. Hawes, James F. Babcock, G. A. Calhoun, E. R. Gilbert, Leonard Bacon, H. C. Kingsley, B. Silliman Edward C. Herrick. Wm. T. Eustis, Jr. Alex. C. Twining, Josiah W. Gibbs, Alfred Walker, James Brewster, Stephen G. Hubbard, Hawley Olmstead Seagrove Wm. Magill, Amos Townsend, David M. Smith, Henry Peck.

SEPTEMBER 18.

DISHONORABLE CONDUCT. MR. GARRISON:

SIR,-Enclosed is a copy of a vote passed by the Trustees of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church in Dorchester, August 21st, 1857. Please put it on record in THE LIBERATOR.

The facts are these:-The meeting-house was built

about six years ago. Abolitionists and others (besides Methodists) contributed largely for its erection, with the understanding that it would be opened occasionally for reformatory evening meetings. The house was seldom applied for by Abolitionists-only a few times in six years. It was once used for a large political meeting by the American party. It has been used for an Old Folks' Concert, with an admission fee at the door. Last year, application was made for the house one evening for a lecture on Anti-Slavery, to be delivered by the Editor of THE LIBERATOR. It was at once refused by the minister, on account of the religious views of the lecturer. A few weeks later, the house was fitted with gas pipes, and a tax laid upon the pews, to pay for gas fixtures and repairs. Abolitionists and their friends protested against the injustice of taxing persons for apparatus to light the house, who did not wish to attend their (Methodist) evening meetings, and who were refused the use of the house for an able and efficient anti-slavery lecturer, on account of his religious views; and they refused were informed, by the President of the Board, that the trustees had voted to let them have the house four times a year for anti-slavery meetings, and that Mr. Garrison would be admitted to the meeting-house, if we thought best to invite him. Then one of the applicants for the use of the house paid his tax on three pews. A few days after, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees sent him the following notice.

Port Norfolk, Sept. 13, 1857. Dorchester, Sept. 5, 1857. Sir,—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Second M. E. Church in this place, held August 21st, 1867, they voted to let you the use of the church, for the purposes named by you, with the following provision: that the house shall not be used for the promulgation of come-outer sentiments, or principles derogatory to our doctrine and discipline.

(Signed,) THOS. B. RICHARDSON,

This is a remarkable instance of Methodist honor and fair dealing! In order to obtain money of the Abolitionists to enable them to build a meetinghouse, the Methodists at Port Norfolk agree that their house may be used occasionally for anti-slavery and reformatory purposes. On application for it, that we might lecture therein on the subject of slavery, the minister (Rev. Mr. Wood) refuses it on account of our religious views! Subsequently, to obtain more money of the Abolitionists in that place, a vote is passed, granting us the use of the house unconditionally; but, finally, a proviso is annexed, (the author of which, we understand, is A. B. MERRILL, a lawyer at No. 10 Court street, in this city, who, though he may be a Methodist, is not connected with the church,) which is an insulting reflection upon us and our antislavery friends in Port Norfolk, and a most dishonorable dodge. Such conduct, among mere 'worldly' men, would be regarded as knavish; but the Methodist brethren at Port Norfolk have a moral standard of their own, and, while acting on the jesuitical doctrine, that 'no faith is to be kept with heretics,' assume to be specially concerned for the cause of pure and undefiled religion! This pious double-dealing should be a warning to Abolitionists generally, of the hazard they run of being cheated and swindled whenever they agree to aid in the erection of a sectarian building, on the promise of being permitted to use it, now and then, for the furtherance of the holy cause of emancipation.

A word as to come-outerism. It is only another name for secession, withdrawal, separation, for righteousness' sake. Every Protestant sect has acted upon the doctrine, in its own case. Christ and Moses, prophets and apostles, were come-outers. How did Methodism originate but in come-outerism? Let the Methodists at Port Norfolk go back to the Established Church, and acknowledge themselves to have been heretics, before they undertake to denounce 'the promulgation of come-outer sentiments' in the cause of the enslaved in our land. They know that the whole difficulty, in this case, lies in the fact, that the Methodist Episcopal Church North is a slaveholding and slave-breeding Church, in spite of its 'doctrine and discipline'; and they are afraid to have the truth spoken, as all are who are consciously in the wrong. Before reflecting upon the good faith and fair dealing of the Abolitionists in Port Norfolk whose pockets they have picked, let them evince by their conduct that they understand what belongs to common morality, and the binding nature of a contract.

ANOTHER CASE OF IMPOSTURE. WINDSOR LOCKS, Conn., Sept. 7, 1857.

Mr. GARRISON:

DEAR SIR,—George Thompson, the fugitive, whom you sent from Boston, Saturday morning, to meet Mr. Seward at Albany, (according to his account,) came to us that evening, You will have heard the particulars of the attempt to arrest him, and his escape, before you receive this. His friends in Springfield judged it best to send him southward, and he was accordingly brought within a few miles of this place, and directed to one of my people and myself. We were at a loss what to do, but concluded, in view of the large reward offered for him, and the consequent near Springfield, that it would be safest for him to go immediately in the direction of Albany, over the country roads. It being the Sabbath, I was necessarily confined at home by my pulpit duties yesterday, and could not carry him on his way, as I should have being pretty well, though somewhat stiff and sore.

If no misfortune befel him, he reached Rev. -____'s, West Hartland, Conn., last evening, by whom he would be cared for. Thence he was directed to go to Mr. - , West Winsted, Conn., and remain there till he heard from yourself or Mr. Seward. From West Winsted, it is but a few miles to Canaan on the Housatonic railroad, if you should think it safe for him to proceed in that way.

He lost the money you gave him, through the superabundant kindness of his heart in changing a counterfeit bill for a scoundrel whom he came across in the cars. He says the conductors were very kind to him. We supplied him with as much money as we

of safety. May God hasten the day when we shall being forced back into slavery!

Very truly, yours, SAMUEL H. ALLEN.

We know nothing whatever of the colored man, 'George Thompson,' referred to in the foregoing letter, and accordingly pronounce him to be an impostor-regretting that our benevolent friend has been so basely deceived. Too much of caution cannot be exercised, on the part of those whose sympathies are warmly enlisted in behalf of the colored population, bond and free, in relation to colored applicants for aid either in their own case, or ostensibly to ransom some relative from bondage. Impostors of this class are travelling in all directions, and will be likely to increase rather than diminish in numbers and boldness. Look well at the documents-require the best anti-slavery testimony-and, as a general rule for safety, give very sparingly of money .- Ed. Lib.

REMINISCENCES.

DEAR YERRINTON: You and I were play fellows in boyhood, some five and forty years ago! Indeed, I believe you are, now, the only person, except my own relatives, of whom I have so long a remembrance, extending back, as you will bear me witness, to incidents in the war with Great Britain in 1812. So quickly does time pass away! And, now, I find my old friend toiling at the case on THE LIBERATOR, a most honorable employment, and devoting his best days to the cause of Hu-

Garrison, twenty-six years ago. It is interesting as having been written in his 'first love,' and will enable us to see whether he has backslidden or not. I submit it to you, with a hope that it may find a place in THE LIBERATOR. Yours, truly,

LAROY SUNDERLAND.

(with the editor's consent) of laying this heroic and out good and lasting results. heavenly tempered letter before the public. Our 'hon-

DEAR SIR:

Boston, Sept. 8, 1831.

I labor under very signal obligations to you for your disclosures, relative to my personal safety. These do not move me from my purpose the breadth of a hair. Desperate wretches exist at the South, no doubt, who would assassinate me for a sixpence. Still, I was aware of this peril when I began my advocacy of the cause of the slave. Slaveholders deem me their enemy; but my aim is simply to benefit and save them, and not to injure them. I value their bodies and souls at a high price, though I abominate their crimes. Moreover, I do not justify the slaves in their rebellion: yet I do not condemn them, and applaud similar conduct in white men. I deny the right of any people to fight for liberty, and so far am a Quaker in principle. Of all men living, however, our slaves have the best reason to assert their rights by violent measures, inasmuch as they are more oppressed than oth-

My duty is plain-my path without embarrassment. I shall still continue to expose the criminality and danger of slavery, be the consequences what they may to myself. I hold my life at a cheap rate: I know it is in imminent danger: but if the assassin take it away, the Lord will raise up another and a better advocate in my stead.

Again thanking you for your friendly letter, I remain, in haste.

Yours, in the best of bonds, WM. LLOYD GARRISON. To LA ROY SUNDERLAND.

SLAVE LAW CASE.

-, (Ky.) Sept. 9, 1857. To the Edit m of the Liberator :-

I send you a statement of a law case, recently dec'ded in this State, that may be of interest to your re iders. The case has been appealed, but I have little hope of its reversal. The Dred Scott decision is making its mark. Five years ago, no Kentucky court would have ever thought of rendering such a decision as the one I report.

Stephen Kyler, a negro, who was born a slave, was emancipated by his master, Joseph Kyler, in 1843, and has since that time been a freeman. For several years prior to his emancipation, he cohabited with and was the husband (so far as by the laws of Kentucky, the place of their residence and nativity, he could be a husband) of a female slave named Cynthia, the property of a neighbor. Joseph Kyler, the old man, being anxious to secure Cynthia to Stephen as a wife, purchased her of her owner, but could not, under the Kentucky Constitution of 1850, and an act | DEAR FRIEND MAY: of the Legislature passed in pursuance thereof, emanfreed. This being the case, and Stephen and Cynthia sulted a lawyer as to the best method of effecting his intentions, who advised him to convey her to Stephen, which he did in 1853, without any consideration. was absolute on its face, but the object and understanding of the parties was not to convey Cynthia to debts, or to enable him to sell her or exercise any and he has at no time claimed or exercised any other right or power.

Prior to this conveyance, in the year 1849, Hon. George W. Dunlap, a lawyer, had recovered a judgment against Stephen for attorney's fees, and in 1857 had a writ of fieri facias on the judgment, and levied by an officer on Cynthia as the property of Stephen, and was proceeding to have her sold as a slave for its satisfaction. To prevent this, a suit was instituted by by which they prayed the court to declare that she was not the property, but the wife of Stephen; and of its foot on this last attempt of cowardice and comeven if she should be held to be the property of Stephen, that she was not liable for Dunlap's debt, it having been contracted before the conveyance of Cynthia to Stephen; and the conveyance, if fraudulent as to Stephen's creditors at all, in consequence of was not fraudulent as to creditors whose claims were in existence at the time.

The case was tried at the August term, 1857, of the Garrard Circuit Court, in the State of Kentucky, and was elaborately argued by Allan A. Burton and L. Landram, Esqs., for Stephen and Cynthia, and by Dunlap for himself; and the court held that Cynthia was not a wife, but property merely, and as such liable to be sold for her husband's debt to Dunlap.

The decision was appealed from, and will be tried at the Decembe; term, 1857, of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

THE REINS TIGHTENING.

Extract of a private letter from a highly intelligent gentleman in Missouri :-

'I think the tyrant reins of slaveholding are being must soon break. Clay is dead, Benton is dead, po- man engaged in the hat trade, with the understanding Southern madmen, and Northern doughfaces, like | this, it appears that he did underlet it to this concern, Cass and Webster, who would be glad to see slavery for the liquor traffic. As soon as this became known seems certain that the country will soon be where his removal, which was accomplished. slavery will have to die, or else we must all be slaves. We must settle the point whether slavery or liberty shall govern the territories, and the determina- extensively as the errors were circulated. tion of that question will determine its continuance in the States. In Missouri, we have fairly turned the prejudice against the negroes into a new channel, where it works against slavery, because the white la-Hence he will try to drive the slave out of the State, and the prejudice which has heretofore sustained slanot by principle.'

LETTER FROM AARON M. POWELL. ELMIRA WATER CURE, N. Y. September 10, 1857.

posed of a most intelligent and interesting class of persons, and we hope and believe that much good will come of them, in the respective localities in which they have been held. This, as you know, is a portion they have been held. This, as you know, is a portion they have been held. This as you know, is a portion the provision in the treaty of Washington, stipulating or the part of the United States for the mainterest. man Freedom. May be have gratitude for the present, and hope for the future—hope for himself, and for the whole human race!

Here is a letter I received, as you will see, from Mr.

This, is you know, is a portion the provision in the treaty of Washington, stipulating on the part of the United States for the maintenance of a fleet of eighty guns for the suppression of the slave trade under the American flag, was an act of discourtesy and insult to the South, as a reason for its abortance of a layer meetings last evening. For some a series of four meetings last evening. For something more than a year past, the Rev. Dr. Cox has been preaching in Owego, and of course the people who have been blessed (I should say coursed) with his who have been blessed (I should say cursed) with his ministrations would see little else than dangerous infidelity in any thing that faithfully exposed a pro-slation specific time source time source. very, time-serving religion. The Rev. Time-server's I shall, however, be permitted to observe, that the Boston, September 14, 1857.

We thank our old friend, as we are sure the readers of The Liberator will, for the privilege

The Liberator will, for the privilege

Standard, and I trust that our work will not be with
as to occasion me no little surprise. When is 1857, when the readers of the standard and I trust that our work will not be with
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orable employment' of 'toiling at the case on The Corning, to continue two days, after which we return quite sure, any one of the able and patriotic statesmen LIBERATOR,' to which our friend alludes, though at times wearisome to the flesh, is nevertheless a delightful task, and always strengthening to the soul and than in the present 'crisis.' May the 'crisis' conspirit.—v. more opposed to the slave trade than any other portion of our people. They had voted with singular tinue, until the 'oppressed shall go free.'

> As ever, truly your friend, AARON M. POWELL.

LETTER FROM CHARLES L. REMOND. Marlboro', Stark Co., O., Sept. 9, 1857.

MY DEAR FRIEND, MR. GARRISON: This hurried note will intimate to you the safe ar-This hurried note will intimate to you the safe arrival of Sarah and myself in Alliance on Saturday noon, whereat we found the Western Anti-Slavery Society in session, and fairly opened, under a large into the distribution. The British government had insisted upon the results of the results Society in session, and fairly opened, under a large tent and in a beautiful grove owned by our friend the right, in virtue of various treaties with other nations, to visit ships on the coast of Africa sailing under I. R. Haynes, to whom, together with Mrs. Haynes and family, we are deeply indebted for their attentions and hospitality during our stay. The audience under the tent far exceeded our expectations in numbers, and for interest, intelligence, enthusiasm and was then our minister at London, and a most able bers, and for interest, intelligence, enthusiasm and unanimity of spirit and purpose, I have never seen it the pen of Gen. Cass, who was our minister at Bondon, and a most able argument in pamphlet form appeared soon after, from the pen of Gen. Cass, who was our minister at Paris.

Coleman, Pillsbury, were on hand from beginning to gress, I took decided ground against the claim preend, and never did better work for the cause. To neither party nor sect did they give quarter, nor ask it of them

and the key-note given by the first speaker was an aid of British cruisers. unmistakable one, and sustained throughout the many sessions without the appearance of abatement, qualification or reservation. The Chairman found it difficult to keep the vast assembly upon their seats, from actual eagerness to see every thing passing and to hear every thing said. Upwards of \$500 were to hear every thing said. Upwards of \$500 were when the vessel, officers and crew might be French paid and promised to carry forward the cause, many subscribers added to the Bugle, and first-rate work on the slave trade, whose treaty stipulations had given opened to the local friends and to the several agents britain also urged on our government, as a considera-

that you were present to participate in the proceed- tiate on this as on other subjects, and upon conferings, and to join in the general expression of hope and encouragement inspired by the glorious gathering to enforce its own laws, and that I should see to their and demonstration just passed.

be kindly remembered to the friends at 21 Cornhill. of discharging this duty on my part, that we should Yours, faithfully,

CHARLES LENOX REMOND. P. S. It was said that there were three thousand persons present at the meeting on Sunday, and every rested. Certain it is, that for the after-time of my

former owner of Stephen, who was a bachelor and an ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESTERN A. S. SOCIETY.

SALEM, Ohio, Sept. 9, 1857.

cipate her without her emigrating from the State, which was not required by law when Stephen was discussions were very spirited, and mainly interesting of at least eighty guns on the coast of Africa. It desiring to remain in Kentucky, Joseph Kyler con- and profitable. I see no reason why we may not might be worthy of consideration by the next Coprosecute a campaign worthy of so auspicious a beginning. Calls pour in on us from all quarters for it as an insult to the South, they should not first relectures and conventions, and many old Republicans peal the law relative to piracy in regard to the slave The conveyance, which was an ordinary bill of sale, and Free Soil men are about tired of their political trade. warfare.

You will soon see the Resolutions of the Anniver-Stephen as property, or so as to lay her liable for his sary, and I hope approve them, too. They all passed unanimously, except that of S. S. Foster on political other power or control over her than that of husband, action; and the opposition to that was almost as deaction; and the opposition to that was almost as decided as the approval of the rest. I think it finds very little, if any, favor among the Executive Committee, or any of the old friends of the Western Sometime, or any of the old friends of the Western Sometime, and the restriction, for the ratification of the nomination of Hon. N. P. Banks for Governor, metric in Worcester on the 8th inst. at Mechanics' Hall. George White, Esq., of Quincy, presided, and speeches were made by Mr. Banks, Senator Wilson, Hon.

promise to evade its most solemn duty, at once to de- ton on Thursday, one in Tremont Temple, composed mand the liberation of the captive, regardless of the of the Gardner wing of the Fremont American

The meeting continued three days. On Sunday, and W. S. King over the latter. the attendance was at least three thousand persons. never with a more earnest and determined congrega- euil Hall, where Gov. Gardner made a speech. tion of the friends of freedom and humanity.

Yours, for the right, PARKER PILLSBURY.

A WRONG IMPUTATION. PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Sept. 14, 1857. DEAR GARRISON:

We noticed the article from the Tribune in The LIBERATOR of last week, respecting the leasing of one of the rooms of the Tract Society building for a rum shop, by their Committee. We do not see the Tribune, but we are told by a friend of ours from New York, who does take it, that the statement was an error, and that it was corrected by the Tribune in a day or two after its insertion. The facts in the case, as we understand from our friend, are these :- The drawn so tight, (or taut, as the sailor says,) that they | Committee of the Tract Society rented this room to a litically, and the cause of slavery is in the hands of that he should not underlet it. Notwithstanding killed, but who dare not help to kill it. To me, it to the Committee, the necessary steps were taken for

We know that you will agree with us that all errors should be corrected as early as possible, and as J--- N----

Yours, truly,

KANSAS. A gentleman who has just returned from a tour through the border counties of Missouri states borer will not work by the side of the negro slave. that nothing is talked of there save the proposed invasion of Kansas the coming October. The Blue Lodges are being reorganized, and every thing gives very will now oppose it. There is also a strong evidence that extensive preparations are being made Northern emigration coming into the State, and in a to control the election in Kansas. On the other hand, few years, I expect to see most of the slaves removed. the military organization, formed by the Free State They will never increase. But slavery, when abol- men for the protection of the ballot-box, is rapidly ished in this State, will be abolished by prejudice, and being completed. Affairs in the Territory are evidently tending towards a terrible crisis, and the Oc-Let freedom be decreed on principle, Missourians! | tober election may witness its denouement.

From the Richmond Enquirer of Sept. 4.

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT TYLER. Dear Mr. Garrison:

Again we are in the field of active labor, as soldiers enlisted in the warfare for freedom. Our meetings, thus far, though not largely attended, have been compared to the property of the far, though not largely attended, have been compared to the property of the pro MESSRS. EDITORS: Although I have observed pro-

even dreamed that there would be, as early as 1857, To-morrow, we commence a series of meetings in a proposition seriously made to revive the slavetrade? I certainly entertained no such idea; nor did, I am unanimity for the act of Congress which declared that all citizens of the United States engaged in that trade should be regarded, and if convicted punished, as pirates. How it happens, then, that a provision introduced into a treaty to enforce a law for which the South had voted can be rightfully regarded as an insult to the South, I must say passes my comprehension. Certainly, such an idea never entered into my head or heart.

The conduct of our representatives at London and Our friends, S. S. and A. K. Foster, Foss, Mrs. Paris, in this particular, was fully approved by the administration, and, in my annual message to Conthe citizens of the United States were co-The meeting opened with high-toned resolutions, it was fully able to enforce its own laws, without the

to Great Britain the right of visit and search. Great tion for quiescence on our part in the matter, that if Although I have not fully regained my strength, I the vessel visited should turn out to be truly American, bound on a peaceful mercantile voyage, she often spoke of you in answer to inquiring friends around me in the meeting, and as often did we wish the meeting, and as often did we wish the meeting around me in the meeting, and as often did we wish the meeting around me in the meeting.

and demonstration just passed.

enforcement, treaty or no treaty, under the obligations of paramount duty. I then suggested, by way keep upon the African coast a naval armament suffici-ently great to visit all ships that might hoist the United States flag and fall under suspicion, but that we could body appeared to be upon their good behavior. A service, no visit, much less search, of an American good sign.

C. L. R. vessel, occurred on the part of a British cruiser.

What has taken place since, I will not undertake to say. I have nothing to do with what the government of this country may deem it proper to do in regard to that stipulation; but this I will venture to say, that, repeal when it pleases that provision of the treaty, it DEAR FRIEND MAY:

Will still find it necessary, for the enforcement of the laws of the United States, as well as for the protection

> Very respectfully, your obedient servant, August 31, 1857. JOHN TYLE JOHN TYLER.

> > STATE CONVENTIONS.

The Young Men's Convention, for the ratification ciety, except, it may be, among a very few of strong political tendencies, or actual members of the Republican party.

Sullivan Ballou of Rhode Island, Hon. J. T. Headly of New York, Hon. S. C. Maine of Chelsea, D. W. Gooch of Melrose, Hon. C. C. Chaffee, Hon. C. L. Knapp, M. C.'s, John L. Swift, George Odiorne, Hon. Gideon Haynes, Z. K. Pangborn and others, and a correspond to the control of whatever. Those relating to the new compensation series of resolutions endorsing the nomination of Mr. Banks, and in favor of a cordial union of all the project of Elihu Burritt were equally unfortunate. | friends of freedom in the future, on the paramount Stephen and Cynthia against Dunlap and the officer, It was delightful to see how promptly and how issue of opposition to the extension of slavery, were unitedly the Western Society placed the whole weight adopted unanimously. Several thousand people were

Two American State Conventions were held in Bosiron demands of those who have robbed them so long.

The meeting continued three days. On Sunday.

The meeting continued three days. On Sunday.

Both conventions united in re-nominating Governor its being unconditional, (as contended for by Dunlap,) The great Oberlin Tent was never much better filled; Gardner. They subsequently fused and went to Fandresses were made during the day by A. A. Lawrence, Col. Dewitt and others.

The Tremont Temple Convention adopted resolu-tions re-endorsing the Springfield Platform, and in favor of retrenchment and reform, while the Chapman Hall Convention endorsed the doctrines of the National Council. - Salem Observer.

THE NATION MUST BE FREE!' An Original Song, sung (oddly enough!) at the Banks's Young Men's Convention at Worcester, Sept. 7, 1857, by the Waltham Glee Club. AIR- 'Auld lang syne.'

In Freedom's cause we meet to-day, A young, but Spartan band, With Banks to point the shining way Where FREE MEN love to stand! From every hill-top, vale and plain, O'er land-from sea to sea-Ring forth the pæan, shout the strain,

'THE NATION MUST BE FREE! Chorus .- In Freedom cause our sires fought, In days lang syne-For boon like this we well may shout, Hurrah! for auld lang syne!

From Berkshire's green and rugged hills, To Cape Cod's glittering sand, The joyous clamor, echoing, thrills-'Freedom throughout the land!' From hill-top, valley, river, plain— O'er land—from sea to sea— Proclaim our motto-ring the strain-

'THE NATION MUST BE FREE!'

Then—up, boys, up! Gird on the sword,
And mount your ready steeds!
The 'iron man' will give the word— We'll follow where HE leads. Fling out the banner! Spread the sail!
Our watchword—' Victory!'

Chorus .- In Freedom's cause our sires fought, &c.

With BANKS, 'there's no such word as FAIL'-'The Nation MUST be FREE!' Chorus .- In Freedom's cause our sir s forgit, &c.

SLAVE-CATCHING IN MARYLAND. A letter, dated Washington, Sept. 6, says: A few days since, about seventeen slaves, including both sexes, were permitted by their masters, residing in this city, to attend a camp-meeting toward the north part of the State, (Maryland.) After getthe sale money to the cotton plantations of the South.

The owners having agreed to his proposition, he went in pursuit, and brought back nine of the party, who were yesterday put en route for the cotton fields. The profits to the catcher, I am told, amounted to more than \$2000. The rest of the party have not yet been cap-

Mr. Brown (who was once a slave,) and Mr. Powell, have been holding meetings in Ahwaga Hall on Monmale Education. On Tuesday evening, she lectured on Slavery. Miss Anthony is a pleasing speaker, and Our principle is too well known to nee whatever subject she discusses, no person can mistake her meaning, or fail to be moved by her earnest pais his uncle. Mr. Powell is a good debater, and knows inevitably spring without delay. Our funds, therehis subject well. In their discussions, they hit the fore, will be devoted to the primary work of arousing Democrats some hard blows, and the Republicans suffered some too. They boldly take the position that the Union ought to be dissolved. In this particular, we essentially differ from this class of politicians .- through church action, by agitation and withdrawal, -

POEMS BY FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS. We have before us a little collection of poems upon miscellaneous subjects, which we desire to commend to the notice of efforts in the manumission of slaves and the protection the contemners of the colored race, as an evidence of of fugitives,-by economical measures prompted by what that depressed people can accomplish in the field of general literature. The authoress, Miss Watkins, ingregating a profession of the products is a young lady of color, a native of Baltimore, and What we ask of the citizens around us, just still resident there. She is very favorably known as a public speaker. She is about 22 years of age, of pleasing appearance and interesting manners, and one who is destined, we anticipate, to aid largely in the elevative description. tion and redemption of her sisters and brethren.

Mr. Garrison says in an appropriate Introduction, very creditable to her, both in a literary and moral point of view, and indicate the possession of a talent which, if carefully cultivated and properly encouraged, cannot fail to secure for herself a poetic reputation.'- sufficient motive to any Anti-Slavery effort, by work-

We often hear of singular cases of gratitude, which show human nature to be better than many would have us believe. Here is the last case: At desired to see some of the members. Having introduced himself to them, he stated that nineteen years since, through their exertions, while an inmate of the Colored Asylum, his life was preserved. He then presented them with a silver goblet, valued at forty dollars, as a testimony of his undying esteem.

A Dress Reform Convention .- Miss Hancock, the Secretary of the Cayuga Dress Reform Society, publishes the proceedings of a convention of the Reformers, held at Auburn a few weeks since. The follow- Northern-born, interfering with matters that do not ing resolutions were adopted:-

'Resolved, That as health is closely allied to dress,

pounds, and is nineteen inches in length, and six and hable to rumous one and crushing imprisonment, as three-quarters inches wide across the soles. They they have done our associates erewhile. But we all, ciates on Sunday as a preacher.

ritory so far north as Oregon was forever sacred to despotism, by their promulgation. Freedom; but the politicians of the Southern stripe, who swarm in that region, are endeavoring to have it otherwise. The Convention to form a State Consti- 21 Cornhill, Boston, or to the other members of the tution proposes to submit the question, whether they shall have slavery or not, to the vote of the people. Brigham Toasted .- One of the toasts at a Mormon

celebration at Philadelphia was: 'Brigham Young-The Lion of the Lord. When he roars in the mountains, all the whelps stick up their ears. Such a getting up stairs I never did see.

The statue erected to Daniel O'Connell, at Limerick, is of bronze, of colossal size, and represents 'the Liberator' in a commanding attitude, grasping in his left hand the roll of the Emancipation Act, and his right hand raised in front of his breast.

The 'Straight Republican' Provisional Committee, J. M. Stone, Chairman, and H. A. Peirce, Secretary, have called a State Convention in Boston, September 30th. They repudiate Mr. Banks, as having uttered himself in his New York speech, and in his recent Worcester speech, in a rather hunkerish

If It is suggested that Proverbial Philosophy Tupper's last sonnet on the Atlantic cable was the real eause of the break. Nothing on earth, or beneath the deep, could stand such a strain as that !

The Annual Meeting of the American Abolition Society will be held in Syracuse, N. Y., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept 29th and 30th, commencing at 2 P. M. on Tuesday, and continuing until Wednesday evening.

French agents have been openly sent to the coast of Africa in order to recruit negro slaves for the West Indies, and the Legislature of Guadaloupe has been officially apprized of the fact.

Emerson Etheredge was only beaten for Congress in Tennessee by 127 votes in an aggregate poll of 16,000. Of the Southern members who voted against the Nebraska bill, not one will serve in the next Congress. Colonel Benton, Louisiana Hunt, Tennessee Cullom, &c., were run out of the last Con gress, and the rest, with Gen. Sam Houston, have now

Help for the Filibusters.—A Mobile paper says \$150,000 have been raised in Georgia in aid of WalkWeek, September 22-25, 1857. In anticipation of an attack from filibusters, Costa Rica has decreed the expected expedition of General Walker to be piratical, and those who participate in it

weighing forty-three tons.

will be punished with death.

The Hon. George G. Dunn, late a member of Congress from Indiana, and the master-spirit of the quasi Republican opposition to Mr. Banks's election as Speaker, died at his residence in Bedford, Indiana,

Our object is not merely to save Kansas, or to exon the 5th instant.

Emancipation of Slaves .- By the will of Mrs. M. H. Coalter, who died in Stafford county, Va., last week, ninety-two of her negroes are set free. are to go to Liberia, or some other free State, which they may select, or, if they prefer remaining in Virginia, are permitted to select their owners among the relatives of the decedent. Charles, her favorite man publications to rouse the slumbering consciences of

From a letter of his, in the New York Observer, it appears that Rev. Dr. Baird is much alarmed lest the subject of slavery shall be forced into the Berlin Conference. He tacitly admits the system to be a vast scheme of iniquity, however, by threatening, if it is introduced, to bring up several other matters pertaining to India and China, in which England has acted as weekly as the control of the c acted an unchristian part.

From Cuba .- The negro and cooley importations continue on the increase. From the former, Concha and his satellites derive immense fortunes. Hardly a week passes, without our hearing of some vesse arriving after a successful voyage. The America carry on the trade almost exclusively, thanks to the facilities afforded by our deficient laws to evade sus-

THE TWENTY-FOURTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The undersigned again call on all interested in their to turn their faces toward the land of the free, and had all the free faces toward the land of the fre had almost succeeded in reaching a place of safety, when the stampede became known. A drover in Baltimore offered to capture the fugitives for a share of immediate aid, by contributions of money and mate-

ON THE 17TH OF DECEMBER,

Contributions of money at the present time will enable members of the Committee now in Europe to add to the attractions of the exhibition still further, RADICAL ABOLITIONISTS. Miss Susan B. Anthony, and, in consequence, to increase the funds; which are to be expended, as heretofore, by the American Antiday, Tuesday and Wednesday last. On Monday evening, Miss Anthony delivered an able address on Fethragan an newspapers, books and various agencies, Our principle is too well known to need more than

thos, however much he may dissent from her conclu- emancipation, without expatriation, and by peaceful sions. Mr. Brown has experienced all the blessings of slavery. He acknowledges that he now is not his own, but the property of a few women in England who bought him of his former master, who, he says, all concerned, every measure possible to be taken will and engaging the public mind; which, as fast as it by state action, through the customary political channels, or by the profounder policy of creating others,by legislative and judicial changes,-by individual ings creating a preference for its products.

ue the use of the means that have proved so efficacious The poems in this little paper-covered volume—of which the tenth thousand has been issued—are, as whatever Anti-Slavery effects they observe and desire

> Let those who labor for an Anti-Slavery national and State administration, furnish voters with the only ing with us, so to excite the love of liberty, that every man shall take the risk of trampling down slavery wherever it meets him.

Let them that pity the hunted fugitive, who sees the time of the pro-slavery riots in 1838, in Philadelphia, the Orphan Asylum for Colored Children was fired. Through the exertions of the Good Will Engine Company, the building was partially saved from the flames and the lives of its involved from the flames and the lives of its involved from the flames and the lives of its involved from the flames and the lives of its involved from the flames and the lives of its involved from the flames and the lives of its involved from the flames and the lives of its involved from the flames and the lives of its involved from the flames and the lives of its involved from the flames and the the flames, and the lives of its immates rescued from a er into the protector, by helping us every where to devouring element and a furious mob. On Friday evening last, a colored man, neatly attired, entered the house of the Good Will Engine Company, and desired to see some of the members. Having intro. before school-books were expurgated by slavery-

'Their wrongs compassion cannot speak.' Let all take warning to co-operate with us, from those earlier days when slavery, instead of dying out, as was prophesied, began to grow stronger, because there was then no such fountain head of moral power as we commend to the attention of the whole land to-day.

We do not make this appeal in a sectional spirit as concern us. We make it in grateful acknowledgment we, as reformers, adopt and lend our aid to carry into common use short skirts, loose waists, minus the whalebone, and any style which we deem comfortable have all been connected personally with the system of and healthful. Resolved, That we regard Paris fashions as a nuisance; and that we, as American free-born women, do discard them as such.' temptations; another has felt its political despotism; another its perverting social influence; and the second influence in the second in the second in the second indicate in the second in the second in the second in the second in The convention adjourned to meet at Skaneateles, corrupting ecclesiastical bondage; another yet has N. Y., Nov. 13, when a 'dress reform ball' is to be been identified by Southern birth and education with the slaveholders, and sustained the legal relation of A Big Boot .- Among the boots for the Southern ownership to the slaves; while not unfrequently among market manufactured in the Philadelphia Peniten- our most efficient members have been the wives of tiary, is a pair that would have almost answered for the famous legendary giant who wore the seven leagued boots. Each one weighs eight and a half are intended for a slave upon a plantation, who offi-

Contributions may be addressed to Mrs. Charman, Committee, at their respective homes.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, MARY MAY, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, LOUISA LORING. L. MARIA CHILD, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, ANNE WARREN WESTON. ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, HELEN E. GARRISON. ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, MARY WILLEY, ABBY FRANCIS. ANNA SHAW GREENE. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN. ELIZABETH GAY. HENRIETTA SARGENT, SARAH RUSSELL MAY, CAROLINE WESTON, SUSAN C. CABOT, MARY H. JACKSON, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ELIZABETH VON ARNIM, AUGUSTA KING. ELIZA H. APTHORP, JUSTINE DE PEYSTER HOVEY,

THE NINTH Worcester Anti-Slavery Bazaar.

MATTIE GRIFFITH.

The eight years during which this Bazaar has been held in this city have witnessed continued develop-ments of the Slave Power more startling in their character than any that have preceded them. The Fugi-Within the past three months, 8,600,000 new cents have been issued from the mint at Philadelphia, its repeated execution in this State, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the decision of Judge Taney, though the legitimate results of the accursed

> Our object is not merely to save Kansas, or to exclude slavery from the free States, but to wage against it unceasing warfare wherever it exists on the national domain, until on the soil of the Carolinas the song of the freeman and the hum of free labor shall supplant the groan of the slave and the slave-driver's It is for this we ask your sympathy and your aid.

servant, besides his freedom, receives a \$100 annuity the people to a consciousness of the increasing imporduring life.—Richmond Dispatch. Whatever product of taste, ingenuity or labor, what-

ever of money or refreshment any one will be disposed to give, will be thankfully received and judiciously appropriated. Communications may be sent to any member of the Committee. SARAH H. EARLE,

EMILY SARGENT, LUCY CHASE ADELINE H. HOWLAND, HANNAH M. ROGERS, ABBY W. WYMAN, SARAH L. BUTMAN, HANNAH RICE, OLIVE LOVELAND, MARY C. HIGGINSON, of Worcester; ELIZA A. STOWELL, of Warren; SARAH R. MAY, of Leicester; -and others.

To the Friends of Freedom of our Common Country : Once more we call a general gathering in honor of the strike for Freedom, which forever annulled the Fugitive Slave Bill in Syracuse.

We invite the friends of freedom everywhere to

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

JERRY RESCUE.

come to Syracuse the 1st day of October next, to com-memorate the rescue of the slave Jerry. The sixth anniversary of that bold and good deed recurs on that day, and may we not hope, from the course of events, that the sabbatical year of our country approaches?

One and all who acknowledge no law for slavery, or who will co-operate in any form to rescue every other slave from its lawless and murderous clutches, come up to our anniversary!

Hon. Gerrit Smith has consented to preside on the occasion, and the most distinguished orators, from different parts of the country, have been invited

to attend and address the meeting JOHN THOMAS, SAMUEL J. MAY,

JAMES FULLER, T. G. WHITE, C. B. D. MILLS, J. A. ALLEN,

THE MICHIGAN YEARLY MEETING of the friends of Human Progress will convene at Battle Creek, commencing at half past 10 o'clock, on Saturday, the 10th of October, 1857, and continuing, by adjournment, for three days or more, as may be thought expedient.

This Association has no cherished creeds or theo logical opinions to promulgate or defend, but disclaiming all ecclesiastical authority, they 'seek not uniformity of belief in theological affairs,' 'but cherishing and encouraging whatever tends to elevate, and con-demning and discouraging whatever tends to degrade, —they would meet on the broad and universal platform of the 'Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man,' fearing not for truth, so long as our platform is free,—and they invite the co-operation of all who recognize the equal rights and brotherhood of the human family, without regard to sex, color or condition, and who acknowledge the duty of illustrating their faith in God by lives of personal purity and deeds of practical righteousness

We therefore invite all sincere seekers after truth, who may be attracted by the principles of our organization, and who, weary of the strifes and perplexities which bewilder and stupefy the popular sectarians of our day, are looking for a higher and more practical manifestation of the religious sentiment, to meet at the time and place above specified, and give the benefit of their counsel. Let us join our hearts and hands for a feast of love and good will, in order more effectually to combat the giant wrongs and errors of the age.

J. P. AVERILL, R. B. MERRITT, E. C. MANCHESTER, Executive J. WALTON, JR., H. D. G. FULLER, Committee. E. C. COCHRAN,

CONVENTION AT BERLIN. The undersigned, to their Brother Socialists all over

FRIENDS IN A COMMON CAUSE-Ourselves, who send you this greeting, appoint to meet in Convention, at Berlin Heights, Erie Co., Ohio, on Saturday and Sunday, the 26th and 27th of September instant, to plan what in us lies toward maturing a practical and suc-cessful effort at Social re-construction; and we hereby invite you to meet with us, to combine your wisdom and action with our own, that by so much as the union of endeavor is more wide-spread and universal, the result may the more surely and speedily be reach-The Convention will be addressed by the best speakers on Social Science; and the whole great nuestion of Freedom, Association, and Harmonious Human Relations, will come up for discussion.

Joseph Treat, R. H. Brogden, James A. Clay, C. S. Rowley, Charles Huston, Alfred Cridge,
Anne Denton Cridge,
Elizabeth M. F. Denton, David Edgar, Ada C. Joiner, J. P. Sasley, Clara W. Wait, C. M. Overton, A. P. Bowman, C. Sweet Turner. J. H. Cook, Wm. M. Williams, Thomas Gale, John Moore, C. D. Rice, Jane S. Gale, Geo. W. Roof, Wm. A. Hunter, Augusta Howell, E. B. Londen, Alvin Warren, J. H. Mendenhall, M. F. Mendenhall, G. W. Lewis, Francis Barry, John Allen, and thirty-six others.

CUMMINGTON, Mass .-- An Anti-Slavery Convention, for Hampshire and Berkshire counties, will be held in Cummington, on Saturday and Sun-Oregon.—It has been taken for granted that a tertire of a post been taken for granted that a t an Uncompromising Movement against Slavery, are invited to be present, and confer together upon the duties which the urgent necessities of the cause pre-

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., and other speakers design to be present at the meeting. Come one, come all!

AARON M. POWELL, an agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in Ontario County, N. Y., as follows: South Bristol, Sunday afternoon and evening, September 20. Naples, Monday evening, September 21.

NOTICE.—ABBY KELLEY FOSTER'S post-office address will be Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, until further notice.

DIED-In Attleborough, on Saturday, Sept. 5, Mrs. Lucy Ann Bigelow, wife of Horace H. Bigelow, aged 23.

NEW ENGLAND

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. THE Tenth Annual Term will commence on the first Wednesday of November, 1857, and continue seventeen weeks. Professors: Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Chemistry; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery; Stephen Tracy, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence; Mary R. Jenks, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; Frances S. Cooke, M. D., Assistant In-

Fees, \$5 for each of the seven Tickets. Free tuition to forty Students, in Massachusetts, from State SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., SEC'Y, Boston,

Palmer's Artificial Leg. REMOVAL OF THE SPRINGFIELD ESTAB-

LISHMENT TO BOSTON. T the urgent solicitation of the most eminent A T the urgent sometration of Boston and New England, the manufacture of this unequalled American invention has been removed to Boston. The PALMER ARTIFICIAL LEG' is without a riva either in Europe or America, and is now worn by nearly Three Thousand Persons! with astonishing success, upwards of two hundred of whom are ladies, and we have thirty individuals each walking upon two Artificial Legs. It so nearly resembles the natural leg, in appearance and action, that the nicest observation often fails to detect Art from Nature. The 'Palmer Leg' took the 'Great Prize Medal' at the World's Fair in London, over thirty competitors from all parts of Europe. No other Artificial Leg is recommended by intelligent Surgeons and Physicians, as the 'Palmer Leg' is regarded as the ne plus ultra of Surgical Mechanism. They are very durable, yet light, the average weight being four pounds. They are applied to the shortest and tenderest stumps with

est or first premium! The patient is enabled to walk immediately upon its application, with remarkable ease, comfort and naturalness.

Pamphlets giving full information sent gratis to every applicant. General Office and Manufactories for the New England States, including New York and the British Provinces, 19 Green street, Boston, Mass., and 378 Broadway, New York. Patients can be served at Boston or New York, as is most conve-

entire success. The 'Leg' is finely ventilated. In

this country, it has been exhibited thirty-five times, and in every instance, received the award of the high-

Address PALMER & CO., 3m

BOARDING-HOUSE. ROBERT R. CROSBY, formerly of the Groton House, 10 Sudbury street, has taken house No. Alden street, a few doors from Court street, where

be can accommodate a few transient and permanent Boston, May 8.

POETRY.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS ENOUGH. When partnership links the strong to the weak, How palsied the strong one's arm! 'You will ruin us both; 'sit quiet and wait:' So he yields to the weak one's alarm. A word to the wise.

Of the tyrant Mezentius, the wicked, the vile, And his cruelty, have ye ne'er read? How he linked the fresh and breathing life To the loathsome corpse of the dead? A word to the wise.

Did ye never read in those Eastern tales How Sinbad, the Sailor bold, Was bowed and bent by that vile old man, And half killed by his strangling fold? A word to the wise.

And the Babylonian despot's dream Of the image on Dura's plain, 'Whose feet were iron and miry clay'-How they crumbled to dust again? A word to the wise.

Are the iron New England States :-What chemist can these amalgamate? And what but disunion awaits? A word to the wise.

Thus mixed with the miry clay of the South

Tenterden, (England.) JANE ASHBY.

For the Liberator. THE FACTORY GIRL. 'Ah!' sighed poor Bessie, 'I'm so tired out with work, I sometimes think I can't enjoy heaven till I rest a little first. I'm afraid of going straight there without a good sleep in the grave, where the weary mill bell can never wake me any more.'—Mrs. Gaskell's North

'Never sorrow for me, Margaret, When I go from this poor place, For all I grieve at leaving, dear, Is your pitiful sweet face. I shall be glad to find at last The rest for which I pine; There are few joys to part with In such a life as mine; 'T is a weary round of labor, Full of cares that grind and fret, For the daily bread we pray for, And the rest we never get. Do not sorrow when you lay me Where purple heath-bells wave; I'm too weary yet for heaven, Let me sleep long in my grave.

Let me sleep without the dreams That often drive me wild With yearning love and sorrow For the starving little child, Whose patient face looked into mine, (Ah me! how pinched and white!) Whose wasted arms clung closely Through all that bitter night, Whose feeble voice called after me, Imploring me to stay, When the cruel mill-bell rang, And summoned me away. And all that day I heard the cry, "Oh, Bessie, come to Will!" But when I flew to answer it, The little voice was still. The patient child had found at last The ease I could not give: God will forgive me that I went,-I worked that he might live. My heart is drained of all its tears; I will not try to weep, For little Will is happier now, 'Neath the warm sod fast asleep. Pain and Want, like angels veiled, Showed him enough of woe To wean his heart from this sad world,

And make him glad to go.

With gentle hands they led him hence,

From this life hard and drear:

Dear God, be kind to little Will,

He had so few joys here. His blessed rest will soon be mine, And my weary eyes will see No tall black chimneys 'gainst the sky, Dimming its blue to me. I shall not draw my breath with pain In the stifling factory rooms, And my dizzy head will never whirl To the jangling of the looms. There'll be no lying down at night, Too tired for any prayer, No rising up in the dreary dawn To the old grief and despair. No bitter thoughts of happier souls, Who know no want nor sin, Who stand like lilies in the sun, And "neither toil nor spin"; Who never know what weary hands Weave garments for their wear; I would to heaven they could read The histories written there; What sighs and tears are woven in, What cheeks pale in the gloom, What homes are darkened by despair,

What hearts break at the loom. I shall forget all in my rest, Nor ask for life again, When pitying death shall free my soul -From its prison-house of pain. Let me lie far out on the sunny moor, Where not a sound is heard, No human footstep passing by, Nor voice of singing bird. I am tired of sound and motion. And shall never lie at ease, If I be not very far away From the noisy factories. I shall not fear to slumber there, For the sky 'll be over head, The blessed sky I cannot see Here, lying on my bed. The fragrant heath will cover me, Secure from heat and cold. And the sunshine (seen so seldom) Will lure flowers from the mould. Bear me to the same green hollow Where my little Willie went, Lay me close beside my darling, And I shall be content. Do not sorrow for me, Margaret, But thank God I am there. At rest forever and forever, In the blessed sun and air. Tread very lightly as you pass Where the purple heath-bells wave; I'm too weary yet for heaven, Let me sleep long in my grave.' L. M. A.

For the Liberator. SWEET MEMORIES. There's a soft and golden light Round our memories of the past,

That doth never fade away, Though the sky be overcast: But forever brightly shines Through our lone and weary hours, And as gloriously beams

When our path is rich with flow'rs. Deeds of love and gentle words Kindle such immortal light; With our whole hearts then we bless Those who make our mem'ries bright. KATE.

The Liberator.

INFORMATION WANTED.

which men disinterestedly give him (for their own the State, and those who could not pay the tax were purposes) in relation to his management of the world? to be sold into slavery; that the enormous sum of Jehovah once confided to Moses a plan which he had free colored population of Maryland, to aid the Socieformed in relation to the children of Israel; that ty whose agent had spoken to them that day. Moses, seeing certain disadvantages in that plan, The Presbyterian minister was present, and seemed remonstrated against it; and that Jehovah, there- not a little surprised at the revelations I made. Our upon, repented of his original purpose, and took a old enemy is silently at work out here, and we must

coming practically before them for decision, whether such a tract with me. they will maintain the perfect wisdom and justice of This is, indeed, a glorious field for labor. Many of God, or the correct information of some one of the the people have never heard even the first principles

will probably comply with requests that may be made meeting might have been put in one corner of a Lilli-He is giving them too much or too little.

It appears by the Honolulu Friend, that a similar question has lately been considered among the miswaiian Evangelical Association, with the following the Standard. title: 'Is it proper to hold up the idea before the Hawaiians, that the lava-flow toward Hilo ceased in PAUL CUFFE AND PRESIDENT MADISON. answer to prayer?'

to them, not only that the true God is wise and good, two ago. He was a colored man, but possessed much ance or suggestion from His creatures in either of these spected. A correspondent of the Fall River News departments; and, further, that, if heat and cold, sun, time when a white President was not ashamed nor wind and rain, should be modified at the request of afraid to acknowledge and enforce the rights of his every farmer's minister who thought a change desira- colored fellow-men. - New Bedford Standard. ble, we should probably have more variable weather than at present, with a much less perfect accomplishment of the general welfare .- c. K. w.

*Exodus xxxii. 9 to 14.

THE BANKS CONVENTION.

united, enthusiastic, and large enough to indicate a taken in a cargo, he went to the custom-house for a strong interest. I believe that Mr. Banks will be clearance, and to get his papers; but the collector of the port would neither clear him out nor give elected, through the strong desire of decent men to be rid of Gov. Gardner, and to unite on a tolerable representative of average Massachusetts sentiment. dress than to go to Washington, and, after getting It is a genuine movement, and includes a wide range of elements. The combination of extremes in the Convention was very marked. The self-congratulation of some Boston men that there are the necessary proof as to who he was, where from, &c., repaired thither. Capt. Cuffe was a Quaker, and used their plain language, and on being introduced to President Madison, he said: 'James, I tion of some Boston men that there are 'no extrem- have been put to much trouble, and have been ists in the party,' is amusing, in view of the promi- abused,' and then proceeded to tell the President nence of those eminently law-abiding men (in fugitive slave cases) S. P. Hanscom, John L. Swift, and Judge Russell! In this city, moreover great pairs Judge Russell! In this city, moreover, great pains the port of Norfolk to clear me out for New Bedwere taken to include among the delegates some of the ford, Mass. leaders in the Disunion Convention, such men as Thomas Earle and S. D. Tourtellotte; -a significant

In fact, at the preliminary meeting of the Convention which nominated Banks, in the principal speech tion which nominated Banks, in the principal speech made in his behalf, it was stated, as one of the chief the collector believed black men had no rights that proofs of his anti-slavery sincerity, that he had of- white men were bound to respect, yet he was bound, fered to 'let the Union slide.' And this was received with applause! in this instance, to respect the rights of Capt. Cuffe.

Thus President Madison regarded Capt. Cuffe as

Thus, I doubt not, many strong anti-slavery men longer. This is, in a nutshell, the whole philosophy

Another point, however, comes in. The moral done by a decent man than by a scoundrel. Let a fugitive slave case occur in Boston, (and the number of fugitives among us is increasing rapidly, thank God!)-it is plain what the State Executive will do. Gardner or Banks, no matter,-the Governor will sustain the United States laws, order out the muskets, and shoot down Charles Sumner himself, if he lifts a finger of resistance. The difference is, that the act would do the act with open villany, Banks would disguise it with such skilful words as would have almost vindicated the Stamp Act or Boston Massacre.

For these reasons, I can see nothing to be gained, by anti-slavery voters, through the support of Mr. Banks. To intrigue with Gardnerites or Buchananites against him, is utterly unjustifiable,-and yet there may be, I am sorry to say, some who will do this. But to honestly support an anti-slavery man, is worth risking the election of Gardner for.

Worcester, Sept, 11, 1857.

THE WESTERN CONVENTIONS.

DEAR MR. GARRISON:

After the adjournment of the Binghamton Convention, I visited Windsor, a village fifteen miles from the New York and Erie Railway, and lectured on Saturday and Sunday. Our friends there think that my presence in the place at that time was copied in this. I am certain the insinuations you menthat my presence in the place at that time was opportune, for I found the Rev. Mr. Avery, of Syracuse, a tion we were obliged to collect an army. In the regisuperannuated clergyman, an agent of the American Colonization Society, advertised to lecture in the Preshyterian church on Sunday. It had been many years byterian church on Sunday. It had been many years byterian church on Sunday. It had been many years since I had listened to a discourse on that subject, and felt no little interest to know what kind of a dress our old enemy would appear in. Having no meeting man's friend; said it presented to the poor injured are, some of them, likely men.' sons and daughters of Africa an asylum in their own The said letter is in the hands of the descendants native land; that they could never be respected in of Gen. Thomas. America. A gentleman in Virginia had liberated doubt be further shown by similar testimony of revmake a living; while the lot forwarded to Africa had no political right to become citizens! flourished 'like a green bay tree.' 'No,' said he, 'the black man cannot thrive in this country.'

He did not mention the fact that the Society was under the patronage of the South; that was kept from the audience for many reasons. The lecture was endorsed by the minister of the church, and an appeal taken suddenly ill, and died in a few hours.

Swansey, picked up a piece of cigar, and, putting and all our great cities, and to our colleges, as well as to the Boston schools. In this sense, they are a disgrace to the nineteenth or any other century: made for funds in aid of 'the good cause.' How large the contribution was I did not learn, but one man was seen to put in five dollars.

ing. My audience was very much larger than attend- who early and freely uses tobacco never is known to ed the Colonization lecture, and I never had a more make a man, in the true sense; he generally lacks attentive hearing. I took up the Colonization Society, energy of body and mind. Boys, if you wish to be and showed that it was the enemy of the colored peo- anybody, DESPISE TOBACCO, name and thing. ple, bond and free; that it was supported by slaveholders and pro-slavery people; that it created and kept up prejudice against the free colored people; I do what I please with my money, sir? and informed the audience that Thomas Clarkson and course you can, sir. Anybody can be as big a fool all other friends of freedom had condemned the course as he pleases.

instigation of the Colonization Society of Maryland, the Legislature of that State had imposed a tax of one How far, probably, does God act upon the advice dollar upon the head of every free colored person in

meet him. We ought to have a tract on Colonization. Teachers of religion must often find the question Our friends in Windsor regretted that I did not have

forty or fifty writers of the Old and New Testa- of anti-slavery. But the agents must look to other sources for support. Our collections are magnificently They must sometimes also be asked whether God small. All the money contributed at the Windsor when the farmers of a particular locality think that hearty welcome at the home of Mr. Lambert Sanford, which I prized the more highly, being in such a dark

sionaries at the Sandwich Islands. After the subsidence of a volcanic eruption, which for a long time The Pro-Slavery Compromises of the Constitution had threatened the people of one of those islands, the were taken by persons who will no doubt do good ser-Rev. T Coan, of Hilo, read an essay before the 'Ha- vice with them. Subscribers were also obtained for Yours, truly, W. W. B.

Many of our readers will remember Paul Cuffe. It is certainly important that those who assume to teach Christianity to the heathen should make it clear account of whom was given in this paper a year or but that he is so wise and so good as not to need guid- ability for conducting business, and was highly regives the following incident, which occurred at a

'Paul was a man of rare ability for a black man; was very active and persevering, of stern integrity, and was respected by all who knew him. He had accumulated some forty or fifty thousand dollars, a part of which was invested in a vessel, of which he was commander. The vessel was manned by a black crew. Capt. Cuffe took in a cargo and cleared for THE BANKS CONVENTION.

This Convention at Worcester, though not so numerously attended from abroad as was expected, was capt. Cuffe had settled his out-bound voyage, and

President Madison, after hearing Capt. Cuffe's case, promptly ordered the collector of Norfolk to clear Capt. Cuffe with his black crew for the abovenamed port. After Capt. C. returned to Norfolk, he heard no more abuse from the collector, but re-

a citizen of the United States, and considered that Thus, I doubt not, many strong anti-slavery men will support Banks, without any personal faith in his States of America was bound to protect and respect.'

Look only at to-day, and the half loaf conquers.

But if there is reason to hope, that by holding out

with modesty and sweetness, and firmness with gentill to-morrow (and not otherwise) the whole loaf may tleness and humanity; in speech and habit he was

When he was prevented from going abroad, as usual, in the pursuit of his business, on account of offset to the advantage of having a decent party in ble portion of his time to teaching navigation to his the rigors of the winter, he often devoted a consideraown sons, and to others in the neighborhood of his residence; and even on his voyages, when opportunities occurred, he employed himself in imparting a knowledge of this invaluable science to those under him; so that he had the honor of training up, both among the white and colored population, a considerable number of skilful navigators.

By petitions and other proceedings, Paul Cuffe was which Republicans will curse, if done by Gardner, they to the colored citizens of Massachusetts. The history mainly instrumental in securing the elective franchise of this movement, with interesting details of Paul Cuffe and many other distinguished individuals, may be found in W. C. Nell's book, ' The Colored Patriots of the American Revolution.'

> From the New York Evening Post, COLORED CITIZEN SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

It appears that not only did negroes 'do the State some service, at the battle of Bunker Hill, but that they were held in much better esteem in the continental army than some, at least, of their white brethren in arms from the Southern States.

The following striking language is found in a letter written in Massachusetts, by General John Thomas, to John Adams, under date of 24th Octo-

'I sm sorry to hear that any prejudices should take

themselves brave.

I would avoid all reflection, or anything that may myself at the hour when the Colonizationist was to tend to give umbrage; but there is in this army, from speak, I went in and heard him. He spoke of the the Southward, a number called rifle-men, who are as formation of the Society, and its objects being approved by Thomas Clarkson and other philanthropists, and especially by the colored people of Philablas, and it is a color of the Society, and its objects being approved by Thomas Clarkson and other philanthropists, and especially by the colored people of Philablas, and especially by the colored people of Philabl delphia and Boston. He called the Society the black as with them. But, to do justice to their officers, they

three lots of slaves. Lot No. 1 he settled on a farm olutionary times. The men, the citizens, who fought near him; lot No. 2 he sent to Philadelphia; and lot to achieve our freedom, are now regarded by a ma-No. 3 was sent to Liberia. Of course, those in Vir- jority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the ginia and Philadelphia were indolent, and failed to United States as things, chattels, and possessing

REPUBLICAN OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

UNCLE TOBY ON TOBACCO.

DEATH IN IT. A boy, named West, living in

TOBACCO HAS SPOILED THOUSANDS of fine boys At five o'clock, I held a meeting in the Methodist church, their minister having gone to the camp-meetspinal marrow and whole nervous fluid.) A boy UNCLE TOBY.

Answer a Fool according to his Folly. 'Can't

repudiated by the colored people of Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities in the United States.

I brought before them the startling fact, that at the startling fact, th

Its Uses. A Good Disinfectant! A pert girl we have said timidly and deprecatingly.

'But the scene at Faneuil Hall was no time or

FROM WHENCE COME FIRES? 'My father's house,' said a man, on hearing a lecture on the evils of to-bacco, 'was destroyed by fire which fell from his pipe; a fact well known at the time. And this audience,' he continued 'are familiar with a dread-fire of more received and the mayor. We could not help observing that not one girl in tap had the six ord lack for the mayor. We could not help observing that not

vond control. UNCLE TOBY.

THE CLAIMS OF RELIGION ON ITS PROFESSORS. Religion bids you to be cleanly and gentlemanly in demeanor. But, tell me, is the common use of tobacco a cleanly and becoming practice? great and serious neglect, the consequences of which will not end with the sufferers themselves. Of what SNUFF it, and it makes your nose a mere dust-pan; chew it, and it soils your lips and teeth, and makes your mouth a nauseous distillery; SMOKE it, and it pollutes flesh and breath, earth and air; makes the chest a sort of volcano, and the mouth a crater vent-ing smoke and fire. Is this gentlemanly or decent?

time, a child can show you that you have sqandered an enormous amount of money—money needed to raise drooping hearts, and to fill the world with UNCLE TOBY.

AN ANATHEMA ON THE SMOKER. 'May never lady press his lips, His proffered love returning, Who makes a furnace of his mouth, And keeps its chimney burning! May each true woman shun his sight, For fear his fumes might choke her; And none but those who smoke themselves Have kisses for a smoker!'

A PICTURE OF NEW YORK MORALS. Complaint having been made against one Sarah Sands for keeping a disorderly house in Eleventh street, Justice Wood issued a warrant, and Captain J. W. Hartt, of the seventeenth precinct, with a posse of officers, last night proceeded to arrest the inmates. The house has a spacious yard, decorated with flowers, and presents a fine external appearance. It has long borne the reputation of a house of assignation of the higher order.

The captain entered with his warrant, and made a clear sweep, arresting the keeper and every person on the premises, twenty-one in all. He was not partaken the sacrament, as well as others whose rep-

offering every imaginable excuse for their presence. would ruin his family and kill his wife, who was in feeble health at home. But the captain was inex- class, who are cats-paws for others. orable, and allowed none to escape upon any plea. There was soon a great fluttering among certain outside parties, who, for some reason known to much good. themselves if not to others, took extraordinary interest in the affair, and used their utmost endeavor figures largely in the affairs of our city, and whose voice is potent in the sacred precincts of Tammany, with one of Mayor Wood's old police captains, the cause of the most prominent of the prisoners. It is even said that they went or sent some one after

Justice Wood, to open the prison doors. the three or four for whom these men are said to have especially interested themselves were forthwith discharged, and allowed to go home to their families. Others appeared in behalf of unfortunate friends, and the Justice finally discharged all the men before going home, while the keeper and some of the girls were committed for examination.

beggared description. There were seen girls scarcely grace. Pray for me. out of their teens, and men whose heads are beginning to whiten with the frosts of time, imploring to be saved from exposure for their families' sakea sad and melancholy commentary upon the morals of our city. The anguish and confusion of face exhibited by many were sufficient to move the stoutest heart, and formed an impressive lesson of the truth eign slave trade, as a most beneficent enterprise! The of the saying, "The way of the transgressor is hard." New York Tribune satirically says:—

The parties arrested all gave fictitious names. Sevhigh social position .- N. Y. Evening Post.

From the N. Y. Christian Inquirer

HEALTH OF SCHOOL GIRLS. The Boston Courier talks sense and spirit in the America ought to be radically reformed of the following gross errors. First, treating children as solid intellect, and destitute either of bodies or moral natures, thus neglecting gymnastics, on one side, and heart-culture and conscience-culture on the other. Next, pampering a fond and foolish ambition in it than were ever dreamed of by the slaveholder. for stars, garters, prizes, and titles, instead of appealing to the natural love of knowledge, virtue and the unforced competition of social life. Then september 1 the unforced competition of social life. Then september 1 the unforced competition of social life. Then september 2 the unforced competition of social life. Then september 2 the unforced competition of social life. Then september 2 the unforced competition of social life. Then september 2 the unforced competition of social life. Then september 2 the unforced competition of social life. Then september 2 the unforced competition of social life. Then september 2 the unforced competition of social life. Then september 2 the unforced competition of social life. Then september 2 the unforced competition of social life. Then september 2 the unforced competition of social life. Then september 2 the unforced competition of social life. Then september 2 the unforced competition of social life. Then september 3 the unforced competition of social life. Then september 3 the unforced competition of social life. Then september 3 the unforced competition of social life. Providence designed should be a healthful and happy men who hear them with profound contempt. Those gradual growth, (as much as of the body,) a dis-who have had the best and most extended opportuern Moloch? Will not, cannot parents, teachers, his hopes of a seat in Congress, by his love of many extract from the Courier, for the same remarks are him an Old Humbug. applicable to the schools of New York in general,

and aims of the Society, and especially had it been Tobacco and Rum are the annoyance of modes- any doubts upon the subject of the Franklin medals, are not, after all, models of smartness and prudence.

UNCLE TOBY. failure in their faculties; and we therefore say what

said to a venerable lady, 'I am told, madam, you have lost one of your five senses, by snuff-taking—that of smell.' 'True, my dear,' said the old crone, A writer in the Old Testament informs us that \$50,000 had been wrung from the poor defenceless chovah once confided to Moses a plan which he had free colored population of Maryland, to aid the Societation of Ma I smell nothing, I avoid all bad smells.'

It aids Virility, or makes Boys Men!—Said a man little boy, strutting up Cornhill, with a cigar, looked as if they had earned their vacation, and to little boy, strutting up Cornhill, with a cigar, before breakfast, 'My boy, you would look better with bread and butter in your mouth, than with his were good; and though the singing of the children were good; and cigar.' 'I know it,' said the urchin, 'but it would not be half so glorious!'

UNCLE TOBY.

Were good; and though the single was not good—and not worth the time and trouble it costs, if it cannot be better—we were content not

ful fire, of more recent occurrence, in our South village—a fire which sprang from the same vile habto Him at the present day, for more or less rain or sunshine than he has originally decided to provide, when the farmers of a particular locality think that He is giving them too much or too little.

meeting might have been put in one corner of a Lilling it, and consumed nearly fifty thousand dollars' worth of property.'

Truth seldom brings money. However, I found a hearty welcome at the home of Mr. Lambert Sanford, thousand dollars, was laid in ashes by the same forms, pallid cheeks, were far too common. There cause. A carpenter went upon its roof with his pipe, and in an hour after he came down, the upper portion of the noble edifice was wrapt in flames beoccasion were to be taken into account, and due allowance should be made for them. But this was not the first time that we were forced to the conclu-

> use is it to learn all sorts of things during the first sixteen years of life, and to stuff the brain with all kinds of knowledge, if the price be a feeble or diseased body?
> A finely endowed mind shut up in a sickly body is like a bright light in a broken lantern, liable to be When Gouverneur Morris returned from France, a blown out by a puff of wind, or extinguished by a Doctor of Divinity, notorious as a smoker, said to him. (Mr. Morris described by a puff of wind, or extinguished by a dash of rain. If the destiny of woman were to be not put under a clear and leading to the pu him, 'Mr. Morris, do gentlemen smoke in Paris?'
> Gentlemen,' said Mr. Morris, 'Gentlemen, Doctor, smoke nowhere!'
>
> UNCLE TOBY.
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> UNCLE TOBY.
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> UNCLE TOBY.
>
> In the destally of woman were to be put under a glass and looked at, like a flower, it would be of little consequence; but woman must take her part in performing the duties and sustaining the burdens of life. These young medal schol-CIGARS! CHRISTIAN USE OF MONEY! Religion bids you, as a steward of God, to make a proper their bread by some kind of toil, in which their wives must needs aid them. To this service ars, in due time, will marry men whose lot it is to their wives must needs aid them. To this service than useless. If you are well, this poison can do you no good; hence, every cent you spend for it is a waste which dishonors God; it is 'money for that which is not bread.' If you have used it for some time, a child can show you that you have a consequent their wives must needs aid them. To this service they will bring an intelligent capacity and a consciputor of the well as they will bring an intelligent capacity and a consciputor of the well as they will bring an intelligent capacity and a consciputor of the well as they will bring an intelligent capacity and a consciputor of the well as they will bring an intelligent capacity and a consciputor of the well as they will bring an intelligent capacity and a consciputor of the well as they will bring an intelligent capacity and a consciputor of the well as they will bring an intelligent capacity and a consciputor of the well as they will bring an intelligent capacity and a consciputor of the well as they will bring an intelligent capacity and a consciputor of the well as they will bring an intelligent capacity and a consciputor of the well as they will bring an intelligent capacity and a consciputor of the well as they will be a support of the well as they will be a sup we neglect the body, the body will have its revenge. And are we not doing this? Are we not throwing our whole educational force upon the brain? Is not a healthy city born and bred woman getting to be as rare as a black swan? And is it not time to reform this altogether? Is it not time to think something of the casket as well as the jewel—something of the lantern as well as the light?

> > From the New York Independent. MOB VIOLENCE STILL PREVAILING IN KENTUCKY. Extracts from a letter from Rev. John G. Fee, dated

Boone, Madison Co., Ky., Aug. 14, 1857. The mob still rages. The court came on. The Judge of that county (Rockcastle) threw his influence on the side of the mob, gave up his court-house to them and the Slave Power to pass resolutions against us. The party, as we suppose, have burned down the house rented of bro. Parker, [where meetings have been held since the meeting-house was burned, and where Mr. Fee was lately mobbed, during his absence from home, at night, and the family (wife and four small children) narrowly escaped, savng but little. The friends at Cummins's are alarmed for their property and persons. Quite a number of men, last week, at court, swore publicly that they would take my life. The friends at Green's and at Cummins's have refused to open their houses for the a little surprised to find several members of the church to which he belongs, with whom he has long present, much as they desire to hear me. I had started last Monday to go and see the people around started last Monday to go and see the people around utation in the community has heretofore been regard- Green's, and get them quietly to go to meeting. I will support Banks, without any personal faith in his reliability. Between his election and Gardner's, it is the old question between half a loaf and no bread. In person, Paul Cuffe was tall, well formed, and athletic; his deportment conciliating, yet dignified athletic; his deportment conciliating, yet dignified with the greatest consternation prevailed when these visitors suddenly found themselves in the hands of the officers of the law. They begged and pleaded athletic; his deportment conciliating, yet dignified with the greatest consternation prevailed when these visitors suddenly found themselves in the hands of the officers of the law. They begged and pleaded with the greatest consternation prevailed when these visitors suddenly found themselves in the hands of the officers of the law. They begged and pleaded with the greatest consternation prevailed when these visitors suddenly found themselves in the hands of the officers of the law. They begged and pleaded with the greatest consternation prevailed when these visitors suddenly found themselves in the hands of the officers of the law. They begged and pleaded with the greatest consternation prevailed when these visitors suddenly found themselves in the hands of the officers of the law. They begged and pleaded with the greatest consternation prevailed when these visitors suddenly found themselves in the hands of the officers of the law. They begged and pleaded with the greatest consternation prevailed when these visitors suddenly found themselves in the hands of the officers of the law. They begged and pleaded with the greatest consternation prevailed when these visitors suddenly found themselves in the hands of the officers of the law. They begged and pleaded with the officers of the law. They begged and pleaded with the officers of the law. castle by a clan of Southern (South Carolina) board-One man declared that if he were to be exposed, it ers, gamblers and ruffians, who come up every season. These encourage and treat to whiskey a reckless

> The address which I published has been read with great avidity, and many persons say it has done We had a very encouraging meeting last Saturday

at the Glade. Good resolutions were passed against to get the parties clear. It is said that a man who mob law, in favor of liberty of speech and press, and several excellent speeches were made. I think most of the friends will stand firm. One man, who is a pro-slavery man, but a personal friend of mine, took an active part in the proceedings, and pleaded the cause of the most prominent of the prisoners, and who went in search of my person while I was supposed to be in the hands of the mob, was yesterday surrounded by the mobocrats at Mount Vernon. I have not yet heard the result. It is thought that However this may be, Justice Wood made his this will turn the violence into the slaveholding parappearance about 2 o'clock this morning, and ty. I go to help a Baptist minister next week. The ministry ought to be visited. I have had my mind drawn for months to this subject. I feel that

My condition is at present perilous, and my wife is almost overcome with anxiety about it. I am worn down with continued riding, am not vigorous in health, and am pressed with care, but have the Captain Hartt, in his return, says: 'The scene that presented itself, on entering the house, almost will overrule all for good, and give me wisdom and

> THE RENEGADE JOHN MITCHEL. That base Irish apostate, John Mitchel, has issued proposals for the publication of a Southern journal, in which he intends to advocate the renewal of the for-

Mr. Mitchel, if we may judge by his Prospectus, has entered upon his new duties with commendable eral were known to the officers as men of wealth and high social position.—N. Y. Evening Post.

| Restricted application of the selected appli at anything. They do not simply go the whole hog, but a whole herd of whole hogs. Slaveholders, born and bred in the midst of slavery, and who have heretofore supposed themselves to be pretty enthusiastic advocates of the institution, remarks below. The whole system of education in aghast at their own moderation when they listen to men who come among them, and who volunteer to assist them. When the visual orbs of such are purged of any remaining film of free notions, and the John Mitchels see slavery (as they say) for themselves, they always discover more beautiful things arating the sexes after the monastic fashion, and finest institution in the world — that it is vastly putting boys in one pen and girls in another, as if they were wild beasts, and would devour each other. State—that it is the best thing for the master And, finally, driving this whole process of education and the best thing for the slave—why, they talk and the best thing for the slave as speed as to make what hyperbolical nonsense, and are regarded by Southern hyperbolical nonsense, and are regarded by Southern tressing nightmare of equations, declensions, and conjugations. Education in colleges and schools, as conjugations. Education in colleges and schools, as at present conducted, is death on the scholars, death tened to with the greatest respect is he who, while on the teachers, and especially death on young girls.

Have not victims enough been sacrificed to this modevil. Therefore, we conjure Patriot John, by all and our grave and reverend seignors who hold the helm of affairs, be persuaded to reform these notorious and deadly evils? But we must not forget our rious and deadly evils? But we must not forget our his raptures. Otherwise, people will be apt to call

as to the Boston schools. In this sense, they are a disgrace to the nineteenth or any other century:—

Africa for slaves, why may not another people go to Africa for slaves, why may not another people go to We were present at the School Festival in Fa- Ireland for the same commodity? We hope we neuil Hall on Tuesday last. We will whisper a shall not offend his Hibernian sensibilities by the neuil Hall on Tuesday last. We will whisper a confession into the ear of the public, that we have doubts and misgivings—growing with our growth and strengthening with our strength—as to the whole system of medals, Franklin and City; and as to the wisdom of selecting a few boys and girls out ly? But the Africans are black, and the Irishmen of a select for these confession into the ear of the Mitchels family. of a school for these conspicuous decorations, and leaving the rest unnoticed. We doubt whether the intellectual advantages, especially in the case of girls, are not counterbalanced by injurious moral ingirls, are not counterbalanced by injurious moral influences; and even in an intellectual point of view, we question whether the effect be not to stimulate the quick and bright, who need it not, and to determine the design of the property press the slow and timid, who need encouragement. But the Africans are shiftless and degraded. Well, But for a Boston editor or a Boston man to hint we have heard it just intimated that some Irishmen

desire to speak with the slightest disrespect of the many noble efforts of that people to throw off the yoke; but when an Irish patriot, as Mitchel pro-fesses to have been, argues that the black man is not fit for freedom because he is not free, it is perfectly proper for us to ask this Irishman why the rule is not applicable to the condition of his own country. men? But, out of respect for an unhappy land, we will not pursue the subject. Many and grievous have been the burdens of Ireland; she has now another to bear, in the apostacy of a man whom she once delighted to honor.*

Eagleswood School.

PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

THIS School opens on the 1st of October, and closes on the 21st of July. The School consists of four quarters, of ten weeks each. There are three vacations-a week at Christmas, a week at the end of the third quarter, a from the close of the School year to the 1st of October.

The general design of this School is to combine the

advantages of home nurture, in physical, mental, and moral training, with instruction in Literature, Science The definite aim is to teach, first, the branches ne-

cessary for the prosecution of those general duties of life which none can escape; then the Sciences of Nature, Intellectual and Material; the usual Ancient and Modern Languages; History, Drawing, Painting and Music

The intellectual and moral training and instruction of the pupils is conducted, and their out-of-school life, amusements and general behavior regulated by the Principal, assisted by competent teachers.

When the mind receives its appropriate nutriment, at the natural crises of its intellectual appetites, every

artificial stimulus is a hindrance to true development Such incentives, by exciting to unnatural action, not only defeat, in the end, their own object, but react, with distorting force, upon the whole mind and char-

Since there is in the constitution of the sexes a law of incessant reciprocal action, involving the highest weal of both, that public sentiment which restricts each sex to schools exclusive of the other, subverts the Divine order, and robs development of a ministration essential to its best conditions and highest results. In testimony to this truth, we institute our educational processes upon the basis of God's model school, the family, and receive, as pupils, children and youth of

The education of the sexes together, under a wise and watchful supervision, conduces eminently to simplicity, modesty, purity, and general elevation of character; quickens the perception of those nameless proprieties which adorn mutual relations; excites attention to personal habits; gives refinement of feeling, gentleness, grace and courtesy to manners, and symmetry to mental and moral development.

To provide for the children and youth, resorting hither for education, such conditions of development as may be conducive to their innocence and growth in virtue, is a sacred and paramount aim. It is adopt ed as an inflexible condition of admission to the School that no pupil of vicious habits shall be received. Profaneness, impure language, indecent actions, reckless violence, impracticable tempers, or habits of any kind, tending directly to counteract the processes of nurture in others, will as effectually exclude their subject as an infectious disease. To such, and to those using to-bacco in any form, or intoxicating drinks as a beverage, the doors of our school cannot be opened.

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