num, in advance. B Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN 15 Payment be made in advance. B All remittances are to be made, and all letters plating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

be directed, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square insted three times for 75 cents — one square for \$1.00. IF The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soceties are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

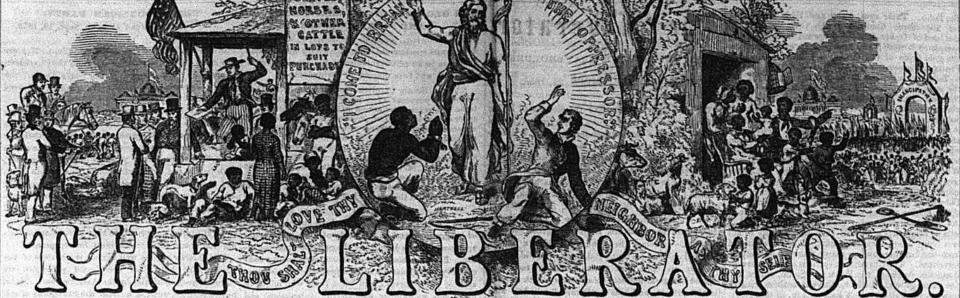
The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the Zebts of the paper, viz:-FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-MIND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 39.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

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

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial 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

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED PROM THE

RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union

can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this 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.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1858.

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

WHOLE NUMBER, 1449.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN SLAVER. Under the international code, the slave trade constitutes neither paracy for crime. But, by the municipal law of the United States, it is branded as pineight as the parties engaged in it are announced as Whether this law is in unison with the sentiment of all parts of our country, we may public sentiment of an parts of our country, we may som have an opportunity to know. A slave ship has been captured by one of our public vessels, and sent into the harber of Charleston, Both the African bearing and the same of the country of the eas, three hundred in number, and the ship, are in custody of the United States authorities. The first estion that arises is, what is to be done with hese unfortunate beings? The government, we un-erstand, proposes to restore them to their native land. This, at first view, would seem to be the ob-vious course. But if they are sent back to the coast whence they were embarked, what assurance has the government that death or slavery will not await then on their arrival? If they are natives of the territory near the coast, the probability is that their condition has always been servile. If so, upon their return they will be seized by their former master, and continued in bondage. If, however, they small have been captured in some merciless foray upon the tribes of the interior, how will the gov ment be able to restore them to their former homes? It can only be done by landing them upon the coast, and furnishing them with an adequate goard to protect them in their return to the interimanity would seem to demand that this should be done, but will the government undertake

To set them at liberty in the United States would be likely to result in their servitude, or subject them to much misery and distress. To land them is Charleston would probably be in violation of the of South Carolina, and would expose them to e sold as slaves—that being the penalty, we becolar circumstances of these Africans might, inal, discriminate their case from the principle and deep of the law, but though technically it might

not fall within its meaning, we do not very well see how their situation in South Carolina would be posble or tolerable, except in a state of slavery. Perelpless, without the means of subsistence, public authorities would inevitably order them be sold as slaves, that they might not perish from Already we observe that a corresndent of the Mercury protests against their reignant to Africa. 'Let us,' he says, 'take care them, and show them that the ' spirit of the age' is the be charitable to our fellow men.'

does not say how this is to be done, but he means that it shall be accomplished through the process and discipline of slavery. Indeed, we assume that setting these Africans at large in a Southern State equivalent to enslaving them.
But suppose they should be brought to the North,

most attentive of the virtues, is not a certain pro-

may become quite exhausted, or its charities be di-verted in another direction. Then it comes to this,

that they would have to be supported at the public

expense, or starve. But which one of our corporate

tax that is already levied upon its revenues for the subsistence of the needy, the sick and enfeebled, to

charge itself with the maintenance of three hundred Africans? The only practicable mode would seem

to be that which, as one of our correspondents stated

North, and either condition, it seems to us, would

e coast of Africa.

But what will be the result of this affair, so far

the captain and crew of the slaver are concerned?

ill they be tried and convicted of piracy? The

ptain was sent to Boston, and the crew to Charles-

aportant in their bearings upon, the fate of these

dering a verdict of guilty against the captain, but it will go hard with a Charleston jury to pronounce the save trade in the same category of crimes as pi-tage, indeed as piracy itself. Time, however, will

son disclose whether the law denouncing the slave

trade as piracy is in harmony with the feelings of

the people in the Southern portion of our Union.—
Philadelphia American.

A SLAVE CODE FOR THE TERRITORIES.

If the Constitution confers upon Slavery the right

to go there, [to the Territories,] as according to the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Dred Scott decision it

does, it also imposes the duty of protecting that right,

and this cannot be done without positive Pro-Slavery legislation, and A FEDERAL SLAVE CODE FOR THE TERRITORIES.

dule State Constitution, may adopt or ex-dule Statery; but while they are a Territory, if deep fail to protect property invested in the person or industrial capacity of the negro, they grossly vi-olate equal rights, and therefore are not authorized

consider themselves Democrats. The whole ques-

and as the Charleston News suggests, it must consti-

how placed, practically as well as legally, beyond the reach of Federal legislative encroachment. But

the Territories the case is different. It is not suf-cient that the decision of the Supreme Court pre-

bition of Slavery in a Territory. There must be positive legislative enactment; a civil and criminal

cuts Congress and all its delegates from the pr

and there is no power elsewhere to compel so

From the Bichmond (Va.) Enquirer. The right of property in slaves, in the States, is

ate the issue of 1860.

ion is resolved into this simple right or no right to

tion to slave property in the Federal Territories,

From the N. Y. Day Book. Of course, the people of a Territory, when they rame their State Constitution, may adopt or ex-

From the Charlesten (S. C.1 News.

Lines of latitude, in this case, may be very

unities would undertake, in addition

into a large portion of my experience.

I lay looking about me, until a sort of dreamy I lay looking about me, until a sort of dreamy transition gradually changed the scene. I seemed to stand in a wide champaign, which I immediately recognized as an American landscape. There were enormous Cane-brakes with Rice and Cotton fields; while here and there a small and beautiful Palm rose up, still and solemn, in the stifling air. A dense, but yet translucent vapor hung over all; and this was of a dead, or livid flame color. It was as if the sun bad risen, but had transmitted heat and color, rather than light; or else the light was absorbed, and rear up in the smethering air. and landed in one of our scaport towns? What would be likely to become of them? We must remember that they are savages, ignorant of our language, totally ignorant of our arts, even the simprobably never having even seen a spade, un-tomed to a cold climate, and altogether help-if left to themselves, they would soon die of old and want. The contributions of the benevolest might for a time save them from the last exbut benevolence, though the gentlest and sion. It cannot always be relied on, for its stock

SELECTIONS.

We copy the following graphic delineation of Slav-

from a fascinating and powerful work of 600 pages.

entitled 'Shahman in Pursuit of Freedom; or,

Showiah, and edited by an American Citizen,' and

phy they have. I observe that they always have

either in the present or future. I believe that no strong mental impression or emotion can be aimless,

or meaningless. If we would, I am sure we could

always trace these involuntary experiences to direct

relationship with coming events, which they either

reason. Will these moral tempests and heart-quakes

always be necessary for me? I cannot tell. But so

The load was not immediately lifted; but the

ome/connection with special events, or relations,

BROTHER HASSAN:

it has been; and so it is.

AT SEA, Feb. 20.

and pent up in the smothering air.

Then I heard a voice that seemed to open out of
the Heavens, crying aloud: Behold the great Idol
of many worshippers, the Crimson Scorpion of the

I was greatly astonished at this, never having heard before that the American people are Idolaters.

Then the Voice answered my Thought: 'Unhallowed worship, under whatever name, or by what-ever people it is offered, can be nothing else than Idolatry, or a substitution of the False for the True. And nowhere under Heaven is there to be found a more deplorable spiritual darkness than in this very Christian and republican land.

yesterday, was adopted in this city, under similar circumstances, as long ago as 1800, viz: to bind 'And is this the end of all my labors, sacrifices, them out for a term of years. Savages though they are, they could soon, as apprentices, be taught the ifferings?' I exclaimed. 'Shall I always hear only this, that my search and my hope are in vain?' perations of agriculture, and in time be-And the Voice, in a tone of mild authority, ancome useful laborers. If, then, they remain in this country, they will be likely to become slaves at the wered, 'Wait.'

and easting a deep black shadow a great distance round. This shadow seemed to be in itself baleful. As I followed the direction of the retreating preferable to abandoning them to their fate on

common pestilence, when the motion was arrested a familiar type. They bore a strong likeness to the by a sudden shock; and when I would have fled in ancient Idol of Egypt: and the title they gave him, extreme terror, the Voice said: 'Fear nothing.' Over the true life this Moral Death has no power. and a great Idol he was, here, as elsewhere; the But observe well what thou seest, for nothing in this it occurred to me that the forms of worship come phenomenon is without its prototype and reality in tardily hither, seeing this Deity has been out of the present and in the future

Then I noticed carefully the features of the Idol, as one by one they were unfolded, for at the first he could be seen only by the light that came from view the whole form was too herrible, and seemed to thin places in his skin, which, however, were quite quench the clear sight which yet had power to pe-

woman; its hair was the mane of a lion; its crest an avowed and professional Man-thief, who acted was the horns of a goat; its arms were the arms of under the high sanctions of Law and Gospel. The a crocodile; its hands were the paws of a tiger; its functions of the two hands were essentially different; nails were the talons of a harpie; its shoulders were for while the Right, which was of the deep color of the wings of a dragon; its tongue was the tongue of blood-stone, was capturing victims, the Left was as an asp; its teeth were the fangs of a viper; its eyes rapidly conveying their remains, as an offering to the were the eyes of a basilisk; its body was the body Idol. of a scorpion; its brain was the brain of a fox; and

lay prone, while the long neck was arched, and the city, and that the last was by no means so terrible head and front elevated, towering up with a kind of as it would make itself appear; for although the majesty that made the very Heavens astonished to gaseous nature of the ignited substances within had behold. With every motion, the vellow scales that caused a great inflation. I saw that a sudden or behold. With every motion, the yellow scales that caused a great inflation, I saw that a sudden, or covered it ignited each other, and burned with blue and crimson flames, which, in certain connections with the moist air, became irridescent, and the system. Even the bull's head, that looked so gensplendid coloring not only heightened the hideousness of the loathsome form, but it had a blinding quality, which sometimes caused a total loss of vision quality, which sometimes caused a total loss of vision to seem to belong there; but though it was evidently false, it served the purpose of its Captor just as well as if it had been native to him, as you shall see. burnt with the same colors, every hair emitting a stream of liquid fire, as if it had been fed by a fountain of melted sulphur; and the whole air was impregnated with its fumes. Yet the creature did not seem to be angry. This was simply its common habit and nature.

I was thus led, by close observation, to consider, that, as there was so little sustaining power in this terrible form, there must be a continual supply of force from some foreign body. Following the suggestion, I began tracing a kind of electrical cord, which was attached to the head of Apis; and it led

reactive equivalent enactment; a civil and criminal code for the protection of slave property in the Terrifores ought to be provided. To a limited extent, this is already provided. In every Territory containing a majority of Pro. Slavery men, the power of taining a majority of Pro-Slavery men, the power of the Territorial Legislature is all-sufficient for the purpose. In other Territories, it is at least doubtful whether the Legislatures will exercise this power, and there is regularly the sufficient of the control of the cont Nor was the car itself less curious in structure ar character. Its body was made of two scrolls, laid one above the other, each being turned over at the front, the lowermost curving outward, the upper-most inward. This form showed the inscriptions most inward. This form showed the inscriptions more human than the other—not that he seemed to that distinguished them to good advantage. On the have been created any better; but he had not been ercise. In such a case of omission, and under the

present state of Federal legislation, much, if not all, must depend upon the loyalty and efficiency of the President of the United States. He it is who appoints the Territorial Executive and Judiciary. It will be the duty of the President to hold both functionaries to a zealous performance of their several of the president to the president to the president to the president to hold both functionaries to a zealous performance of their several of the president to the president to the president to the president to hold both functionaries to a zealous performance of their several of the president to fices. Hence we cordially unite with the Day Book in the assertion that the next Democratic nominee for the Presidency should be pledged to the protection of slave property in all the Territories. slave property in all the Territories.

And we go further. It is very desirable that Congress should pass additional laws for the protection hopelessanguish of their position, pierced and bound forever. The three that were looking eastward had gress should pass additional laws for the processity of slave property in the Territories. The present code of Federal legislation is insufficient for this purfeatures of the White Man. One of the latter, I features of the White Man. the skin and features of the Negro; those on the western side had the skin and features of the Amerfancied, bore a close resemblance to my sailor friend, William Jones. As the car was facing the South, I observed that the Whites were in the deepest

Forming, as it were, the keystone of an arch directly over these Unfortunates, and apparently orery at the South, and its dominion over the North, ganized from their sufferings, I saw a large Human Hand, impaled at the wrist, and spread open. On the palm of it was a kind of lettering, as if burned into the flesh with a hot iron. In some lights the THE BRANDED HAND. Translated from the Original Hand was black, in others white; but it always conspicuously bore the lettering-it always wore the just published by Thatcher & Hutchinson, New York : | brand

As I looked, wondering what all this might mean THE CRIMSON SCORPION OF THE SOUTH. I heard again the voice of the Angel, saying: 'This is the great Working Hand, dishonored and put to grievous wrong. But the Coming shall restore and re-endow it with its own—the true unfolding of all I have been for several days involved in one of those inexplicable glooms which, you know, at times afflict me. What is their philosophy? for philoso-Beauty, and Majesty, and Power. Fear nothing.'
Quieted by this assurance, I turned to observe the

It had six wheels, alike in size and structure. The spokes were bones of the human leg and arm; the rim was composed of human blood and muscle, wrought and bound together with the cement of the scourge, then petrified and hardened to adamant. The moving power was electricity. This was gen-

disclose or foreshadow.

Last evening, the mental distress actually reached ble men and women whose brains, stimulated by the tortures, evolved a current that seemed at once to the culminating point, which it had been for some days approaching. I could no longer struggle fill and inspire the engine that it moved. This machine was very curious in structure, and Under plen of illness, which indeed was true, I

erated by the pangs and struggles of all those misera-

acted on the same principle as a living heart. By its perpendicular palpitations, it struck laterally left the Gentlemen early, and retired to my State Room, that I might nurse and concentrate the vague against the wings of a central shaft, thus causing it to revolve on its axis, and, at the same time, to carry sense of suffering and depression, and so aid the final round the wheels. struggle which I knew must come; otherwise, I In front of the car was a high altar, grimly overcould not well preserve either my health or my

looking the Branded Hand, that was fixed behind The frame of the altar was a human skeleton, and the open skull was the censer. The fumes of the burnt-offering made the air still more clouded and

The load was not immediately lifted; but the great cloud, thick, black and impenetrable, still hung over me, when I went to sleep. I use this term for want of some other, not because it is proper to that peculiar state, which, sleeping or waking, consciously or unconsciously, now seems entering into a large portion of my experience. and branding them with its red mark, so they and their children might be made slaves forever.

in the valley round about, or in the neighboring valleys; and on the borders of the ocean there was a circle drawn, as it were, in the air, with a sign that it should not pass. But when no one was looking on, it would be thrust out slily over the great water to a distant land, where it seized the innocenpeople, and put the mark of the slave on them; and such as did not die in its merciless gripe, it brought me. But if at any time it was in danger of being seen, it dropped its prey in some remote place of sheltered island, where a gang of man-hounds might be found to watch its victims until the search was over, and then it went again in the night and took them. This was often done, and many good people knew and declared it, but the false lights and stupefying vapors of the Idol so clouded the sight, and unsettled the mind of their Leaders, that they who knew, and should have done better, with much fear rered, 'Wait.'

Then I saw a Gigantic Form borne on a lefty car,

lowers could not bloom there; and small birds, as Hand, I saw that it was drawn back into the Earth they flew over, often fell and perished suddenly, as and at the same time two great, cavernous jaws if they had been struck down by poisoned arrows.

But as the car was rapidly approaching me, I was sat the High Priest of the Scorpion. He had the questioning with myself how I should escape this stature of a Titan; but the head and front were of fashion, even in Egypt, for many centuries.

This American Apis was so intensely black, that

numerous. Looking through these, I saw that ruse the details, as the car stood directly before me. Interior substance was composed of fused Iava, in a And as I looked, my eyes were chained to the Idol state of fearful activity. He was the owner of the by a horrible fascination. Even such as I saw, I great Crimson Hand; and he had another to match describe it:—

Though of vast superficial dimensions, it did not present the appearance of great strength or inherent in his initial movements, literally going to work with power, as a whole. Its terible aspect arose from the malignity of spirit which all the single features were combined to express. Its front was the head of a deed, furnished him but little to boast of, even for deed, furnished him but little to boast of deed, furnished him but little but little deed, furnished him but little deed, furnished him but little but little deed him but little but little deed him but little but little deed him but little but

But by a pearer examination of the muscle in the its breath was the breath of a vampire. hand, and the structure of the whole form, I saw
The enormous body being thrown into many coils, that the first indicated irritability rather than tena-

> terrible form, there must be a continual supply of me to a corresponding form at some distance beyond toward the North, and in a much clearer atmos phere, which I instantly recognized as the Source of the power. This form also, though Titanic, was far

flesh, although the general humanity of his appearance indicated that I must be mistaken. But when I saw him hand over a piece of a back that had been fairly crisped with the lash, and a black foot, worn and travel-sore, I was forced to give up the point, though I could not avoid thinking how much he wronged himself by these actions. He had also in his employ a company of Man-hounds, all of whom were distinguished by insignia of their different a huge oath that he would break the cord. Then were distinguished by insignia of their different a huge oath that he would break the cord. Then ranks and orders of office. Whenever he imagined the Man of the Mask seemed to smother all those that Apis was looking that way, he appeared very free voices-or in some way to quiet or silence anxious, and even uneasy, in regard to their behavior, and was continually reminding them of the favors they had received, seeming to think there were no other good gifts in the world than those of the Scorpion. What is very remarkable, though he had a truly human physiognomy, he sometimes wore Bull rather drew in his horns, and said it should go a mask, that was not at all becoming to him. This only so far. But again it went on, with renewed was fashioned after the model of the head of a Female impetus, and ran entirely over the landmarks. Deer; but though I was unacquainted with the Again, the Free Voices cried that it should go no species, I could see that a name not in the least flat- farther. Then Apis, after roaring and tossing, and tering, or honorable, had been applied to it by his threatening to break the cord, even more violently neighbor, Apis, whom he was so over-much zealous to than before, swore a great prophecy, that the shaplease, notwithstanding he must have known that dow of the Scorpion should soon cover all the land, even his best qualities were held in derision by that from sea to sea. Then the Free Voices cried out august Animal. He appeared ashamed to have any one about him see this mask, which was, indeed, a great insult to himself, whether we consider his Boaster. strong hand, his honest face, his really true heart, or his genuine bravery; that is, when he felt himself perfectly safe from the attacks of his engrossing should never go over that.

Neighbor, which, however, must have been at rare

Again, the Car moved rapidly forward, neither Neighbor, which, however, must have been at rare and remote intervals.

villain, he might have found a better disguise. Pos- with similar results, until at length it came into a sibly there were no mirrors about; and he could Land which the Free Voices, hy right of possession, not see what a ridiculous figure he was making of and by right of purchase, confirmed by covenant, himself. But be this as it may, every time Apis claimed as their own. There, also, the insatiable roared, or the cord tightened, though only the least monster came to blast, and crush, and devour; and in the world, the Man of the North thrust his head her track was over the fair fields, the prostrate necks, into the mask, with an aspect of the greatest terror, and the throbbing hearts of the True and Free. much as we have seen the Ostrich dip hers into the sand, notwithstanding she left her whole body ex-

straightened, he would clutch at it again; for the I turned to see how he should be able to stand in

So the Man of the Mask, though more than a great roused! They came by thousands. They rushed at equal Power, was enslaved—bound with an insane the head of their chief Representative, and tore the fear of breaking a tie, which, under existing conditions, only robbed him of his strength. And while he held in his own hand the means that would effectually rebuke and silence all opposition, he stood late troubles. Perhaps it had; or it might just have

senseless and frantic tear. Thus for them he latter to get a still stronger.

bis blood-hounds with Negro-fiesh, and converted still stronger.

bis Man-hounds into the most abject and despicable! The Free Voices gathered power and volume; and of slaves. Thus he captured the miserable run-away, and either killed or carried him back to a condition and over the great mountain chains, peal rising worse than death. Thus he gathered up the offal, above peal, and boom sounding over boom, until and snuffed the incense thereof, though he would not willingly have touched the dirty work with the air. Then came a heavy sound as of the step of an very tongs of a Freeman's fireside—if he had not Earthquake. It was the tramp of roused Millions. been so afraid, the great and terrible Champion of the South did sometimes toss his horns, and roar so mighty will, and the Earth trembled to its depths amazingly. And thus, in many ways, he did wrong to his own great heart, that was not only in the beginning meant to be true, but had actually power away through the air, and over the Earth, with to be true, if it had not been frightened out of its every impulse rising into still grander expression. tained a self-generating power, that still fed, and still sustained, the Roaring Purveyor of the South, who, without it, could not even have found filth enough to feed his own Idol. own proper self-possession. Even as it was, it main- Did he think to equal that? I cannot tell you; but

Meanwhile Apis was extremely jealous of his Neighbor, as I saw by watching awhile their curious proceedings. If there was the least hesitation above, he would toss, and roar, and threaten to break the cord; though he well knew that if he should do so, he must strangle himself with the hither end.

Then the Man of the North, prostrating himself, whisked on the lying mask, with many promises for the future. Pursuant to these good resolutions, Apis looked on his miserable victims, toiling in the there derives not been trouspected and their deplorable condition, and led; but they now wore a more joyful and triumproclaimed aloud, so that all the land heard it, that phant expression. Many of them went to and fro, the worship of the Scorpion was good. The Man of the North answered back, but so feebly that only small sections of the country heard, that the worship of the Scorpion was good; meanwhile his teeth

chattered, and his knees smote together.

In return for this half-way act of fealty, Apis would very courteously call him a coward, and graciously refrain from immediate extermination : whereupon, to show his loyalty, the Man of the ens; and, inclining southward to the Earth, struck North would thrust his own good right hand more into the lurid atmosphere of the Scorpion. In an ineeply into the crimson mire.

This scene would have been really ludicrous, if it had not involved so important and terrible results. But even as it was, and though I am not a mirthful man, I could not help laughing to see the real back-bone, the sinew and muscle, the mind and marrow, so cowed down by a bag of wind; and even now the swagger of the Bull and the trepidation of the Lesser Animal, though Greater Man-in view of the breaking cord, is a reminiscence rich beyond expression. Happily for me, I was permitted to take this view of then the Idol and the Car were gone. The lurid it; for had I regarded the matter seriously, seeing, atmosphere was furling off, like sulphurous clouds in as I did, such a prolific band of evils in its train, it the distance, giving place to a clear light, which exwould have been a great shock, and perhaps an irreparable injury. I was thus saved from the scathg effect of the horrors that soon followed.

Directly after the above scene, the great Car was put in motion. It was impelled with a spasmodic energy, and went with great speed, the vampire breath and venom of the Scorpion everywhere de-filing the earth, and tainting the air. The High Priest stretched forth his great, black hand, and seized the worn-out, the sick, feeble, and heart-broken, and cast them under the wheels of the Car; ed all the land.

foul sores, uncleanness and all corruption, were from the North, and a White Man from the South; gathered up, and cast on the altar, as an appropriate sacrifice. The decomposing marrow and muswaved in the air, a broken chain. Then I saw that cle, the maddened brains and cramped spirits, were the Forger of chains had made bonds for himself of the substance and essence of tortured bodies and the strongest links and the hardest iron.

When they beheld these things, the multitudes smoke, and flame, and incense of the offering; and when the Scorpion smelt its goodly savor, the eyes, adoration; and the shout which they sent up echoand hair, and scale all that fail the strongest links and the shout which they sent up echoand hair, and scale all that fail the strongest links and the shout which they sent up echoant. riate sacrifice. The decomposing marrow and muswhen the Scorpion smelt its goodly savor, the eyes, and hair, and scales, all shot forth more vivid and Her breath filled the air with a subtle poison, that

entered into everything. All the fruits of the Earth and saw the Angel with the saar in her forchead and entered into everything. All the fruits of the Earth and fabrics of whatever kind, silks, and gold, and I beheld another similar form, which, though really jewels, were tainted with it. Harmless animals, its stately than the first, wore a kind of regal beaustrong men, innocent children, and pure women ty, and a grace and splendor of person that well be-

more earnestly, so indignantly hurling back his challenge, that they actually frightened the Bellowing The horns went in again; and he made another

mark for the moving Car, swearing roundly that it

turning to the right nor left; and again it went I could see at once that if he had been a greater over the bounds. And so it happened repeatedly,

posed to the spears of the pursuer. The moment the roaring ceased, he would try to pull it off again; but sometimes it stuck about his ears; and then he was fluttered, and confused, losing, for the time, sent forth malignant fascinations, noxious breaths, and all unspeakable travers. Then the Rull respectively. much of the proper dignity of so grave and well-in- and all unspeakable terrors. Then the Bull roared When at length he got off his head-dress, he would more bloody with the gore of his miserable victims, quickly hide it away, as if the very sight of it were hateful to him. But if at any moment the cord North.

one supreme terror of his life was the breaking of the sight of this new terror; and behold, the Free Hearts, and the Free Souls, and the Free Hands were abashed and dumb at the sound of an empty roar.

Thus he became subject to Apis, and a Worshipper of the Scorpion, not from love, but the most senseless and frantic fear. Thus for them he fatten-

they rolled away over the ocean, and over the lakes,

Apis listened. These ominous sounds thundered if he did, he greatly mistook his own constitution and capacity. He made what effort he could to save himself, or at least appearances; he set up a tremendous roar. As he did so, he happened to draw in a full breath of that great, free current, which had actually invaded his own dominions. This being much more bracing than he was accustomed to, burst suddenly through his thin places, and effec-tually 'took the wind out of him.'

The sudden collapse was attended by so great a shock, that in an instant I lost all view of the scene. Looking up, I saw, as it were, the Angels of Heaven, walking on a transparent floor far above the earth. I could see that their faces had been troubooking earnestly, as if seeking for some very portant thing. At length, one of them, who had been in advance of the others, came from that region of the Heavens that extended over the Free He leading forth a beautiful being. She had the form of a woman, but the head of an Angel, and the soul of a Scraph; and on her forehead shone a large and brilliant star. Its rays shot far through the Heavstant the whole form was paralyzed. The blue flames died on the closing scales; the hisses were hushed in the curves of the softening hair. The subdued mouth closed; the asp-like venom was reabsorbed; the talons fell powerless; and the vampirebreath was quenched.

The spell was broken. The liberated human forms rose from their recumbent posture in the car, and went forth healed. It was but a moment that I looked away; and

hibited the changes of the dawn, passing from a soft grey and rose into saffron and gold, and finally evolved itself into pure white. The grass was spangled with clear dew, and the leaves were stirred by a fresh and balmy wind. Under these healthful influences the whole landscape changed. Flowers bloomed; birds sang; and little children went forth free and happy.

Then I saw thousands and millions of the victims

of the Scorpion, gathered together, until they coverbroken, and cast them under the wheels of the Car; ed all the land. A tall Negro, with a noble front, and expressive features, stood on a high place, in the shrieks were horrible.

Then the fragments, full of festering flesh, and Carlon and C

ed through the remotest Heavens.

Then I looked again through the transparent floor, and saw the Angel with the star in her forehead ad

came the coronet, with its brilliant cross of stars,

that was set upon her forehead.

The Angel of the North who was still advancing toward her stretched forth her hand, saying, 'Why should we not be sisters? Are we not born of the same parentage, and advancing to the same inherit-ance? And why, indeed, should we not love each other, seeing we are sisters?' As she thus spoke, the Angel of the South bent her beautiful head; and I could see that her brilliant eyes were suffused with

tears. The two, by their mutual attraction, were drawn together; and as they met, they kissed each other. Then the circles of white forms, which I could see far above them, struck their golden lyres, and sang anthems. In following the music, my spirit seemed to go far away, until it was lost among the harmonics that took prossession of it.

nics that took possession of it. How I came back I know not; but I found myself here in the morning; and that, too, with the most vivid recollection of what I had seen.

There is dark and terrible meaning hidden in this; and it must have some relation to the country whither I am bound. But how can these most horrible and revolting features have any thing to do with that great, free, and glorious land? I must do as the Angel bade me: 'Wait.' I will also hope; for

if the other parts are true, so must be the peaceful and glorious end. From whatever source this vision comes, I know it is prophetic; and strange as it may seem, considering its nature, it has had the effect greatly to relieve and soothe me. I have attempted several times to speak of it to the Officers; but for some reason or other, my lips are closed before it. How strange and dark the Future sometimes appears to us! It is a locked-up

cabinet of secrets; nevertheless, we must approach, and, one by one, unclose its doors, happy if in so doing we deposit, in every day of the Past, something that may make the coming day larger and truer for those who follow us. This, alone, should e enough to reward us; but by doing well, we also take tithes of the attendant blessings.

Then shouldst thou be happy, O my Brother, as I know thou wilt. With a thought of love large as

thy own heart, I write my **SHAHMAH.**

PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR. From the Chelsea Telegraph & Pionee

The following 'plain unvarnished tale' of our friend, Robert Morris, Esq., will be read with interest. The world is full of prejudices of one kind or another; but among them all, perhaps there is none so singular as that which exists in the mind of the white man against his brother who happens to be born with a skin a few shades darker than his own. This prejudice is so wide-spread that we should like to know how many minds there are in which it has no existence; for it is presumed there are but few persons who do not entertain it to a degree; who are liberal up to a certain point, which they deem generous and whole-souled, but beyond which the narrow thing exists just as strongly as in the minds of those whose degree of liberality is of a more limited range. Therefore, it is dangerous to cast stones. The time is coming when men will be wiser and better. The heart of the colored man may be as pure temple for Him who created this likeness of Him self in shadow as that of his lighter brother; in which case, if in no other, such a prejudice would be an abominable sin. These prejudices are evident-ly of the earth, earthly; they are not adjusted to the revelation of the heaven beyond.

Brother Morris is a member of the Suffolk bar.

Why does not the Judge on the bench take excep-tions to his presence, and order him out? He cannot. Robert Morris has as good a right there as Ru-fus Choate. But the Judges have no desire to do so: the court rather encourages him, and respects his perseverance. He is also a Justice of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, and stands, like Saul, a head and shoulders over a multitude of the white Dogberberrys of that ilk. As to Mr. Low, the agent of the Cary Co., he is but the mouthpiece of the ag-glomerated sentiment of the Company on this ques-tion. If we had a seat upon the Cary Co's lands, we should like to have brother Morris up there-he has the reputation of being an excellent neighbor, and then it would be rather picturesque than other wise.

Mr. Mason: -In your paper of Saturday last, you say "Squire Morris has just purchased a fine man-sion with about 10,000 feet of land, close to the Dell,' on Caryville," of Mr. Enoch Bartlett, its builder. That statement having been publicly made and generally credited in our city, I feel bound to make a public statement of the reasons why I shall be deprived the pleasure of occupying that fine On the first of this month, I bought the house in

uestion of Mr. Enoch Bartlett. Before making our bargain, I told him that some persons would proba-bly raise objections against my buying that house for a residence, as Mr. Ray and Mr. Sandford had said that the fact of my living there would depreciate the value of their real estate. I mentioned this to Mr. Bartlett, so that he might act understandingly, and for his best interest. As he owned the adjoinng land, I was not desirous of buying, if he honest-y believed it would injure the sale of his other proprty. In reply, he said:
'Mr. Morris, I anticipated all that, Mr. Low

has already been to see me about the sale to you. told him, I built my house to make money; that Mr. Morris's money was as good as any other man's money, and he should have the house if he wanted it. I also told him I had done as much as any other man to build up the lands of the Cary Co., and bring them into the market, and if the Co. is actuated by such narrow and inconsistent prejudices as to exclude such a man as Mr. Morris from having a house on the farm lands, I will throw up my con-tract, and never do another day's work on their lands.' I shook hands with Mr. B. and thanked him

heartily for uttering such manly words. We then concluded the bargain, and he made such internal alterations in the house as I requested.

The fact of my purchasing so good a house created considerable talk among a certain class of persons; and Captain Ray and Mr. Sandford threatends of I bought the house and lift bought the house and lift bought the house at lift in the lift bought the house at lift in the lif ed, if I bought the house and lived there, to sell out, or go some where else to live, and let out their hous-es to Irish tenants. This threat had the desired ef-fect; it frightened John Low, the fine feeling agent of the Co., and startled Mr. Bartlett. The next norning, when I went to look at the premises to see now the work progressed, Mr. Bartlett called me and

'Mr. Morris, I never was in such a fix in my life When I sold this house to you, I had no idea it would create such a fuss. I am completely bothered, and don't know what to do.' I asked him who it was don't know what to do.' I asked him who it was that made objections to my having the house. He said, 'Mr. Ray, Mr. Sanford, Mr. Fletcher, and Mr. Hervey.' I told him that Mr. John Taylor and Mr. Nebemiah Boynton owned more land in that vicinity than all of them put together, and if they made no objection, he might safely adhere to our bargain. Mr. Bartlett was greatly troubled and disturbed; so much so, that I suggested the pro-

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al Patrio 324 s found seld, as soud to

priety of his having a talk with Mr. Taylor and Mr. Boynton, relative to the matter. The sugges-

tion seemed to relieve him very much. According-ly, he and I saw and conversed with these two gen-

tlemen; they both told us they never had made any objections to my having the house, and had no ob-

objections to my having the house, and had no objections whatever to me as a neighbor; on the contrary, they would be glad to have me there.

I also had an interview with Mr. Mason and Mr. Fletcher; they both informed me they had never made any objection to my being a resident in their neighborhood.

During a conversation with Mr. Bartlett the nex

adhere to the bargain, unless it was approved by the

Directors of the Cary Improvement Co. Accordingly, on Monday evening I called and had a conversation with Mr. Low. He informed me that the

Directors would not give a deed, if the neighbors gen-

whether the company would refuse to give the deed

if no more than two persons objected. He said the Directors would refuse to sanction the sale, i

Captain Ray and Mr. Sanford continued to object

to my living in the house. He said, further, that he did not think I would push myself into the vi-

cinity or neighborhood of persons who did not wish to have me as a neighbor. I informed him that if I

moved whenever a cross-grained, turned-shouldered captain thought I had lived long enough in a com-munity, it might be somewhat difficult to find a rest-

ing place anywhere. On Tuesday morning I in-formed Mr. Bartlett of the result of my interview

with Mr. Low, and finding that further efforts to obtain the 'mansion near the Dell' would be useless, I

was obliged to give it up. I know that Mr. Bartlett feels mortified at the part he has been made to take

in the matter-and I am sorry to find that so good

a workman, influential and independent as he is, can be forced to back out and back down from a fair

houest bargain, to take back his manly words so fit-

ly spoken, and to give up his self-respect. at the mere whim of such men as Capt. Ray and Mr. Sanford; when such citizens as Mr. Boynton, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Irish, Mr. Mason, and Mr. Fletcher,—all

no fault, and disapprove of the narrow prejudices

fostered by the former. Surely this is carrying

CAPT. TOWNSEND.

We are a little uneasy in our minds for the fair

fold Mount, that has not been removed and cast inte

the sea. We are concerned lest the presence of that too captivating captive Capt. Townsend, the unfor-

tunate mariner whose enterprise Lieut. Masht so ill-naturedly disturbed, may not be too much for their

characters in books, whatever they might be on

quarter decks! and since slave trading has been

interest attached to the old friends of the sea should

not be transferred to the newer adventurers in the only line left open to the fiery spirits of a calm world. We are apprehensive lest Capt Townsend

may put forth his too great skill in captivation, or

slave making, on the coasts of Massachusetts bay as

of Guinea, if the half be true that the Boston papers

tell us of the charms of his person and his presence. We trust that the fair enthusiasts will remember

that this fascinating prisoner is but a kind of breeft pirate after all, and not yield to the illusions of a too

acile imagination, which would picture him as a

The Boston Post simply says that Capt. Town-

send is a good looking and gentlemanly appearing

young man;' but the Courier warms up to an unu-

sual degree of descriptive eloquence in its account of

his looks and demeanor. Capt. Townsend bears himself well in the position in which he finds him-self placed. The noble Captain has evidently that

greatness of soul which is equal to all the accidents of life and the caprices of fortune. 'He has a fine

intelligent countenance, and a gentlemanly carriage. He has brown hair, and flowing whiskers of a lighter shade, and in personal appearance is well got up

every way.' It is no wonder that it adds, in view

of these attractions, that he has good external

points for a hero of some new romance of the sea, without imposing too severe a task on the imagination of the writer.' We agree, for once, with the Courier, and would recommend the Captain as the

hero of his first novel of the New World, to Mr. G. P. R. James, whose success in this career we vaticinated the other day. He is obviously a 'marvel-

lous proper young man,' and by no means one of those ill-looking ruffians who carry their title to the

gallows in their faces. It would be the height of ill-breeding to hang up so charming a person, such a model of good looks and discreet behavior, merely

for the slight effort he made to unite the bene-

fits of foreign missions with the conveniences of do-

mestic ones, by conveying the objects of the benevo-

lence of the former within the sphere of the opera-

er Loring-not the Commissioner Loring, we believe,

whose accurate knowledge of the intent of the fugi

tive slave law and his intrepid execution of it have

elevated him to the bench of claims at Washington

for his preliminary examination. It suggests a very

pretty point of law as to the jurisdiction, an threatens the Commissioner with serious possibili

threatens the Commissioner with serious possibili-ties, if he should happen to make a mistake in the

premises. It reminds all concerned that, by the law of Congress providing for the trial of offenders apprehended upon the high seas, or elsewhere out of the limits of any State or district, such shall be tried in the district.

in the district in which they are first brought! Now

t seems that the prisoner was first brought within

the benign influences of our free institutions at Key

West, and that he afterward was further refreshe

by touching on the sacred shore of Charleston; s

that it is a point which will be mooted wheth

er anybody has any business with him in Bos

The Post tells the Commissioner, through its pre-lections to its readers, that he has to decide this

question, and that he is responsible for the decision to which he comes; and this not in the usuai way in

which magistrates are responsible for their doings.

to public opinion, or to censure or removal in a reg ular manner, if culpable, but by an action for dam

ages, to be recovered by the prisoner, if his decision should be overruled! 'We say responsible,' it goes

on, 'for, without being lawyers, we take it, that if he imprisons Capt. Townsend unlawfully, he is lia-

jurisdiction is indeed an important one to the pris-

oner, and also to the Commissioner.' The journalists of the Post need not have told the world that

they are no lawyers, as that fact would be sufficient-

ly patent to all acquainted with the very rudiments of legal science, from what they here say. It is cer-

tainly passing strange that veteran writers, who have had their eye teeth cut for a good many years—and pretty sharp-cut and sharp-set, too—should not know that it is a fundamental principle of juris-

prudence that no one is permitted to be ignorant of the law, or to make a mistake in it, except judges

sioner Loring, let him decide the question as he

may; and we rather think he will feel no appre-

out a certain shade of meaning, from the fact that

it is reckoned the eldest son of our crowned Democ-

racy in New England, on whose right hand she leans

in peace, and through whose organ may be supposed to breathe her wishes, which are not slow to

grow into commands. Or, to speak less leftily, when a paper like the Post gives a sympathetic

sneeze like this at Boston, it will go near to be thought that somebody is taking snuff significantly in Washington.—New York Tribune.

THE CAPTURED SLAVE CARGO.

We copy several articles, chiefly from Southern

in that city which it has not experienced since the

days of the nullification movement under Calhoun, and which no event disconnected from slavery, or se-

and which no event disconnected from slavery, or se-cession or other treason could produce. If some in-ter-planetary, empyrean vehicle, laden with natives of the moon, or winged houris from the brilliant orb of Venus, had suddenly descended among the carriages which crowd King street during the

Charleston season, a greater sensation could not be produced. And desire follows sight. The Jew never longed for the glittering gem with more devotion than the small planters long for the rich cargo of

n relation to the capture of the slaver journals, in relation to the capture of the slaver Echo, or Putnam, with her cargo of 300 native Af-

has produced a degree of excitemen

The presence of these unexpected strangers

ion of the prosecution at law thus held over his.

We should like to be present when the jury,

But this hint of the Post is not with-

and magistrates. So we have no fears for Con

if not a very picked one, indeed, came in at the

prosecution at law therefor. The question of

ton, where he was brought in the third instance.

-before whom our amiable friend has been brought

Conrad or a Cleveland.

tions of the latter.

rected into piracy, we do not see why the romantic

mind. Pirates were always interesting

ROBERT MORRIS.

what remains of the three

owners of real estate in the immediate vicinity,-

prejudice against color to its extreme extent.

erally objected. I asked him to tell me pla

I was convinced that he did not intend to

A short time strong at an house, Rev. Mr. E., a colporteur of the Tract Scient entered, and the following dialogue ensued, as an as I can recollect :-

C. Would you like to buy some books to-day! H. (Taking up one, and looking at the impire The American Tract Society's publications, I pe

ceive. C. Yes; but they are not sectarian. The Ing Society is managed by some twelve denomination of evangelical Christians. Their object is to circle

the Gospel, and save souls. H. I suppose you are aware of their action in gard to the Anti-Slavery movement—their refund publish one word in regard to the evils of slavery C. (Excitedly.) I am sorry the harmony of the

great and Christian Society was disturbed by the in great and Christian Court, I believe they acted to best they could. I—they deplore the—they could only publish what evangelical Christians are again

H. Then evangelical Christians are not agreed to slavery is sin? C. I—yes—they would be glad to publish—they

only—they—their charter forbid, and they could be H. Then their charter binds them to keep sall a regard to the greatest evil and curse in the world! understood you to say, a moment ago, that their et ject was to circulate the Gospel, and save souls. He are souls to be saved? and what is the design of the Gospel? Methodist Sister. (addressing C.) There, you re-

see what comes by reading Ployd Garrison's page. He is filled with infidelity. They pretend to be posslavery. They make a hobby of Abolitionism, to be churches to pieces, and propagate their inadelin You (addressing H.) ought to be ashamed! The Gospel will do away with slavery. The Tract Sois. ty is doing more to do away with slavery than Live Garrison and all of his infidel followers, with the anti-slavery hobby. C. Oh, yes. Garrison-he attended an Anti-Bills

Convention in Hartford. He wants to destroy the Bible. Does he believe in a God?

H. Not in a pro-slavery one, with ' South-side 14. ams," and the managers and members of the Inc and Bible Society. The Hartford Convention, to which you refer, was not an Anti-Bible any more than a Bible Convention. Believers in the plenary inging tion of the book were included in the Call, with the who did not believe. The believers' argument on the occasion was a mob-armed with carnal ways fit companions for South-side Adams, Dr. Lerd and all who sustain the Tract and Bible Society in the iniquity. C. I am astonished, sir, to hear you talk so that

the friends of the Tract Society! You ought a have charity ! Are not their books good? They in a great and glorious brotherhood! I believe the m doing more than all others for anti-slavery. H. A tree is known by its fruit. There are doubt.

less many good things in their publications; it could not well be otherwise. But the design of the Society is to make proselytes to what 'evangelical Christian are agreed upon, each wing running its own than for the feathers. Their charter binds them to inigity; they write and publish books to prove that Gal is the father of every crime that can disgrace huns. ity. You are older than myself, still I have a is words more to say to you. Any man-to say noting about Christians-should be ashamed to be in them ploy of this 'Brotherhood of Thieves.' I will to ther buy nor have in the house one of their pulis-

C. (Rising and opening the door.) I hope to blessing of God will rest on you. H. I know it will, as far as I do right, and win

Methodist Sister. I am ashamed of you! Youls ed that good man. He knows as much again by do. It is shameful how you talked. I am salme for you. That's what Floyd Garrison and the Kelley's railing amounts to, spitting upon good this and railing. The Tract Society does a thousand times more good than all of them can do with the hobby. I do more for the Anti-Slavery cause in all of them, and I do nothing, either. Don't see abuse another man so. Don't have nothing mon ! do with Floyd Garrison and his infidelity.

H. Have you ever seen Mr. Garrison, or read my

of his writings?

M. S. No, nor don't wish to. H. I perceive that you do not even know Mr. Ge rison's name, much less his character. I have m respect for the Christianity that cries 'Infidelity,' al will not investigate. I am not going to culogize Wa Lloyd Garrison, but this much I will say: Place is moral character in one scale, and all the offices mi

members of the Tract Society in the other, and the last would be found wanting. M. S. (Opening the door and going out.) Your so much better than all the churches, Garries a that Abby Kelley is so pure- The remains

was lost in the distance. Richfield, N. Y.

THE COLORED PROPLE AND THE COLONIZATION ! CIETY. There was a large and respectable audiences

colored people convened in the Belknap street Bapis Church, last week, to hear an address from Sasys Chester, of the Republic of Liberia, Africa. Africa. listening to the able lecture of this gentleman on the general state of his country, the following resolutions were presented by Dr. J. B. Smith, of New Bedirk, and unanimously adopted :-Resolved. That while we deeply sympathize

the infant Republic of Liberia in her noble struggle elevate herself to an honorable and distinguis nationality, we believe the American Colonizate to ciety to be the unrelenting foe to the colored people this country. Whatever may be the garbit assum or under whatever specious pretext it presents indi it is the same malignant enemy of the colored ma-

having the same malignant enemy of the colored and having the same malicious object in view, i. e, the st-patriation of the free colored people, that the sim may be rendered more secure in his chains.

Resolved, That we have no more faith in, not spepathy for, the American Colonization Society, is agents or abettors, now, than we had when its inquitous designs were more holdly and definitely state. tous designs were more boldly and definitely stated

B. H. Herwood, at the request of friends the cause, will hold himself in readiness to speak is the slave as appointments may be presented. He's permission to refer to Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STORE of Andover, Mass., WENDELL PRILLIPS, Esq., of Bo ton, and Rev. Dr. Cheeven of New York. He posoffice address for the present will be Hubbledon

Mass. / To relieve himself of a debt incurred in punch his studies, Mr. H. will be glad to speak before Is ceums, if occasion is offered. His subject for the coming winter will be, Individualism and Institute

Among the passengers in the steamer last Capt. Lott., which sailed from this port on Webst day last, was our respected friend DANIEL EXCESson, of New Bedford, who expects to be sheet of year on his European excursion; and who, as a trid friend of the Anti-Slavery cause, will no doubt not with many warm hearts in England. We wish he a pleasant voyage and a safe return.

DEAR MR. GARRISON: I fear your readers of 1 last letter in the Liberator were puzzled to underth how running streams could be made to bear the to of the Ashburton treaty and commissioners &c. I wrote, the boundary, &c. is designated by posts placed at the highways and running stress SALLIE HOLLEY

Orleans Co., Vt. Sept. 15.

the Echo. Their eyes water and their hearts lust for the three hundred. The real treasures of the land of Ophir have been spread before them by sample as it were; and how poor in comparison ar the gold fields of California, and how very poor is Frazer river compared with Congo river! But let no fanatical abolitionist insinuate that aught but the most benevolent and unselfish sentiments inspire the chivalry. The ebullition of humanitarian and feeling from the tender bosom of South Carolina towards these unfortunate heathens is not less refreshing than wonderful. Sentiments are expressed in the daily journals of Charleston, which seem to be borrowed from the oratory of Exeter Hall or the Sanday evening sermons of Henry Ward Beecher. What! to return these benighted creatures to African heathenism and barbarity! Humanity and religion and Southern honor forefend it They must be civilized under the protective and fostering genius of Southern institutions. Not one of the island planters, who grow the long cotton that sells at fifty cents a pound, that is not ready to act as a home missionary, and snatch at least one brand from the burning, and as many more as he may be permitted. The Christian's spirit is quite as fervent along the banks of the Pedee and Sante, where the rice plant grows. In fact, there is zealous rivalry between the cultivators of long cotton, of short cot-ton, and of rice, for the privilege of imparting the doctrines of Christianity to the untutored mind, and the habits of civilization to the unpractised hands of those benighted beings who have drifted into the port of Charleston, like some precious wreek. The

The South Carolina press, as was to be expected is urging the State authorities to snatch the prize from the Federal authorities, by virtue of State sovereignty, and is arguing that the deportation of the Africans would be a heavy blow and dire insult to Southern institutions.' We need hardly apprise our readers that the African slave trade is de piracy by our own laws, and, consequently, that the owners, officers and crew of the Putnam are liable to be hanged. We apprehend that a South Carolina according to their habit, nullify the law jury will, according to their habit, nullify the law, and let the criminals escape. The abolitionist who would incite a domestic slave to become a fugitive, would have Jedwood justice administered to him in that State; but it is one thing to kidnap niggers in Africa, and another thing to poison the car of a South Carolina nigger with hopes of freedom. But the serious question connected with the event is the disposition to be made of the 300 individuals. They are still in the custody of the Federal authorities, but how long they shall remain so is uncertain, for influential parties in Charleston are moving heaven and earth to get possession of them. The laws of Congress are clear on the matter, but that only spurs on the nullifiers to more desperate efforts. It is strenuously urged, that the subjects of all this excitement and hope should be bound out as apprentices in South Carolina, or in other words, that they should be enslaved. Apart from all considerations of slavery or freedom; this proposition is utterly in-. In the first place, it implies an obligation on the part of the Federal Government to maintain a police force to watch over the apprentices, for they might be scattered through every parish of the State. In the second place, it make Federal Government an accessory to the piracy, which it is sworn to suppress. Viewed from any stand-point but the South Carolina one, it is utterly absurd; and from an international point of view, i is fraught with danger, for one of its consequence would be a war with England.—N. Y. Tribunc.

CATCHING A TARTAR. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1858. Parson Brownlow, the clerical bully from Tennes see, who would any day rather fight than preach, has been holding a public discussion of the humani-ties as embodied in slaveholding, his antagonist being the Rev. Abram Pryne of Courtland County, N. Y., editor of The Central Reformer. The di cussion opened on Tuesday evening, in presence of an audience of some 600 persons, many of our prominent men being present, but only a dozen women. The parson being afflicted with bronchitis, was compelled to have his remarks read by another. But first came the correspondence between him and Mr. Pryne which led to this public display. It was a treat to hear it read. It seems that Mr. Pryne gave the challenge to discuss. Thereupon the parson wrote to him asking, 'What church are you connected with? Next, 'Are you a white man, or a gentleman of color?' The last and most vital fact being ascertained, a long correspondence followed, touching the terms and place of the discussion. The parson opens the ball, and the speeches are limited to an hour each, the question being, 'Ought Amer-ican Slavery to be Perpetuated?' The whole debate is to be published under one cover. Mr. Brownlow's speech was an admirable condensation of the denounce the foreign slave trade. He said the States north of Mason and Dixon were never much of slaveholding communities, as the virtuous and pilived there were occupied chiefly with slave-stealing and slave-selling. It cost less and paid better. As to the abolitionists, if he found any of them in heaven, he should think they got in by a fraud on the doorkeeper, or were let in as dead heads. The Abolitionists—pious withal—were nicely impaled for not letting the negroes get into an omnibus, a rail-car, a steamboat cabin, church. They refuse even to have them buried in the same grave-yard. The negro dwellings in Philwere infinitely worse than any slave quarters he had ever seen; and such pleas as these were the staple of his address. It was listened to with attention, and was sometimes applauded. Mr. Brownlow is probably fifty years old, of tall stature, cadaverous skin, ungainly features, and is evidently suffering from ill health. But, really, to look at

him any one might be sworn he was a slaveholder Mr. Pryne came forward as the Parson sat down -a chunky sort of man, well put together, with black hair, and true clerical whiskers, in age about forty. He had not been ten minutes on when it became evident to the audience that Parson Brownlow had caught a tartar, and got more than he bargained for, coming all the way to Philadelboot. Mr. Pryne's address was most admirable, confounding by its pungency, and excoria-ting as the lash of the slave-driver. No description could do justice to it, nor to the animated zeal with which he threw his whole soul into the subject. He s evidently an honest, conscientious man, and will do good wherever he opens his mouth. His elocution was very chaste and correct, his gestures graceful, and he sat down at the close of his hour amid the hearty plaudits of the audience. But this was only the beginning of his triumphs. The sec-ond evening, a larger audience was assembled, and a still larger one on the third. On this occasion the Parson seemed to be exhausted of argument, and went in for ridiculing the Abolitionists and Northern people, Yankees in particular. But Mr. Pryne literally crushed him out. Why, it seemed to me that his head was a dictionary of statistics. He had facts and figures on every subject, North and South beg his hearers to cease, as they consumed too much of his hour. When he closed, the hall rangwith deafening acclamations, and strangers rushed in growds to shake hands and become better acquaint-

A NEW WAY OF GETTING OUT OF DEBT. A COTTOthey need for the construction of all the lines of railthey wish to construct, at \$100 per head, and after doing the work with them, sell the a head, and thus pay for the equipment of the roads, and all the expense of construction, and still have, a

The 'Homo Cyclopedea,' published in 1854. makes the area of Cuba 32,800 square miles, and classifies its population as follows:—

Creole whites,	520,000
Spaniards,	35,000
Troops and marines,	23,500
Foreigners,	10,560
Floating population,	17,000
Free mulattoes,	118,000
Free blacks.	87,370
Slave blacks,	425,000
Whole No, not of Afrecan descent,	605,560
Whole No. of African descent,	641,670
THE WAY THE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	(1) 4 分的

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 24, 1858. We have already had the pleasure of laving before our readers two or three letters from WILLIAM Rosson, Esq., a much respected citizen of Warrington, England, who, for the last three months, has een travelling through the free States, as far West as the Mississippi river, in order to examine American institutions in a spirit of world-wide catholicity and

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

Liberator.

The

fairness; and who, having completed his task, sailed for Liverpool, on Wednesday last, in the steamer Asia, Capt. Lott. From the time of his landing to the hour of his departure, it gives us great pleasure to state, wherever he went, and with a fidelity matched only by his sound judgment,-he did not fail to bear an open and uncompromising testimon against our great national sin of slavery, both in public and private, and was uniformly listened to with the respect that is due to a conscientious, brave and upright spirit. An example of this kind is very seldom set by those who visit America from the old world: for no sooner do they touch our shores than the vast majority of them succumb to the all-prevailplanters are unanimous in the proper method of do-ing the good work. Apprenticeship for life is the ing pro-slavery sentiment of the land, either by con senting to wear a padlock upon their lips, or else by ecoming the apologists and defenders of slavery though they get nothing but hearty contempt for their cowardice and recreancy. Not simply as an Englishman, but as a Christian, has Mr. Robson been true to his principles; and he has won for himself the respect and esteem of a large number of persons in this country, who will long remember his visit with unalloyed gratification. He has seen much to celicit his approval and admiration in this country; and we shall expect to see from his pen, on his return home, a candid and interesting sketch of his travels, wherein

> The last testimony which Mr. Robson leaves behind him is the following, giving his reasons for not visiting the slave States.

naught will be set down in malice."

WHY I HAVE NOT GONE TO THE SOUTH Boston, Sept. 16, 1858.

My DEAR SIR: I have been frequently asked, by the apologists and defenders of the slave system, in this country,-Have you been to the South? ' Why don't you go to the South?' 'See the institution as it exists, pefore you condemn it.' &c. As the request seems a plausible one, I now wish to state my reasons why a ourney to the South, to see the state of the slave copulation there, must be worse than useless, for its roposed end; and why, humanly speaking, it could ead to nothing but mystification and deception. The slave owner and his apologists seem to imagine, that the only conceivable evil of slavery consists in the lash of the overseer; excessive and wasting labor; privation of food, and the non-allowance of time for ecasional recreation.

Now, I would most cheerfully,-if only the issue of the question of the righteousness of slaveholding could be raised before some just tribunal, whose decision should be held binding in the case,-give the slave owner the benefit of admission-that no slave ever was lashed, or had his life shortened one minute, by labor and privation of any kind; and that his life was one of continued jollity from the cradle to the grave; and I tell him that the issue would not be one whit the less doubtful. No man can be a slave owner without believing or practising a lie; and no man can be a slave without injury to his whole nature-intellectual, moral and spiritual-and these together constitute the damnable sin of slavery in the first degree.

Now, no man journeying through the South could, by so doing, see more clearly this lie which the slave owner cherishes in his heart of hearts, and lives by as divine truth; nor would such journey reveal, more clearly, the moral degradation of the slave, than the fact that he is so brutified as to submit to a bondage which, if his soul was only a few degrees higher and purer than it is, would end in open rebellion; war to the knife, and death to every slaveholder and every abettor of slavery where the bondage existed. These things are clear as the noon-day sun. And lashes more or less bloody, labor more or less wasting, and well known scriptural sanction of Slavery. He de- pork more or less liberally doled out, are matters unced all who differed from him as vagabond of so comparatively small concern, that how it could philanthropists, but he kindly condescended to also ever enter into men's heads to place the issue of thi great question upon such facts only, is to me utterly inexplicable. The only apparent reason is, that slave holding has demented the master at the same time that it brutifies his victim. St. Paul describes the last state of reprobation of the Gentile world as one in which God had given them up to strong delusion that they should believe a lie, who had pleasure in unrighteousness."

What truth can be clearer, than that the man who accumulates his wealth by taking forcibly or fraudulently from others the daily produce of their labor, and only gives them, in return, such food and shelter as he gives to his horses and cattle, and for the same motive, that they may work more efficiently for his gain-I ask, what truth can be clearer, than that such a man is a thief and robber in the sight of God? If he is not a thief, who is? Bring the black hire slave into court :- I carned five dollars last week and this white man took three, and only left me tw to provide food and lodging and clothes for myself." The American nation justifies this theft; and it i their crime and their shame that they do so; but their doing so cannot alter the everlasting principle of right and truth, or make the armed power which sustains the white thief in his crime, other than one of brute force and oppression. Such national crimdoes all it can do to pervert and pollute the national conscience. The American nation makes physical strength the arbiter and judge of all moral principle, agent of hell.

and by so doing, dethrones God, and becomes an But it is a comparatively small matter that the slave owner is a thief. If this was his only crime, he might still be a being of comparative purity and holiness. He is a murderer of the souls as well as the bodies of men. He declares the slave is not fit for freedom. And yet he bred him, kept him from infancy to manhood, but took special care that no faculty should be developed that did not serve his with a fluency and point that astonished the audi-ence. Certainly I never heard anything like it. He to teach him to read. The intellect that God has lust for gain! Laws are passed, making it a crime was cheered so long and loudly as to cause him to given, and by the gift revealed the duty of cultivation, is stultified by enforced neglect. The spirit tha was made for progress is enfeebled and chained down, and kept in the swaddling bands of infancy ed with this eloquent champion of Freedom. It was and all that he can do to destroy the ever living soul of his brother man he does, to gratify his lust for gain! And I am to go into the South, to see the institution, before I condemn it! And if I go, they spondent of the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, who signs himself 'Anti-Squadron, thinks if the prohibition of the slave trade were removed, that the people of Alabama could import as many African laborers as they have succeeded in making him a non-rebellious slave, I am to join them in exulting over the moral ruin! And because they still have doubts of their own ability to keep the man in chains by their own power, I am to help them in adding mine to aid in such hellish work! And the North does it-give them the aid they need, and covers it up, all over, with the Bible! And I am to go into the South specially to see whether I cannot be brought over to their side! I am not to go to teach the black man his rights and duties before God, but to become the auxiliary of the slave owner; for if I do not become that, I can do nothing. Except that, if I act as a Christian, I have, as the certain result, legal imprisonment, or illegal lynch law. I will not go to the onment, or linegat types.

South. Yours very truly,

W. ROBSON.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. NEWTON CORNER, Sept. 19, 1858 In the last i-sue of the Liberator. (Sept. 17.) are

first-rate specimen of ' complimentary flunkeyism.' It occurs in an editorial notice of the late exhibition of horses and hors eracing at Springfield :-A true South Carolinian never feels better than when the possessor of a noble steed. He is certain to be wherever these are on exhibition, either to in-spect or purchase. The intercourse which naturally Agitation.' occurs removes prejudices, allays sectional jealousies, and causes parties, living at extremes of the confederacy, to see how foolish it is to hate where every consideration should lead to a different feeling. Even Mr. Yeadon, of the Charleston Courier, by his visit to Springfield, will learn that Massachusetts men

Mr. Yeadon undoubtedly belongs to the species true South Carolinian.' The distinguishing marks of braggadocio and bully stand out upon him as conspicuously as his hump and shaggy hair upon the bion. Even the bison, we fancy, may present a conciliatory and quasi amiable aspect when he is monarch of all he surveys, and when those who might be his rivals voluntarily assume the submissive and fawning position, choosing to follow, flatter and imitate him, rather than pursue either the right course or their own course. But there is one situation in which, we are confident, Mr. Yeadon 'feels better,' walks with a loftier step, and swells to prouder di- tiee as well as foreigner, is shown by his sudden and mensions, than even when 'a noble steed' is thoroughly in his possession, and under the control of his whip to the lowest quagmires of selfish prejudice, where he and spur. Is it not grander, more essentially South twaddles of 'Uncle Toms,' 'Legrees,' 'price of ne-Carolinian, to enslave men than horses? 'To manage | groes,' &c. an Arab steed well-to show yourself thoroughly his master-to do this without effort, by few and simple admiring observers. But to exercise this mastership who have fallen by attempting to stifle discussionsight of the whip, or by only the slightest inti- that prohibits discussion. don of the Charleston Courier .- c. K. W.

CONTENTMENT IN SLAVERY. The newspapers down South are printed and edited by slaveholders, and here is a specimen of what they attempts to conquer this great wrong by bringing wish to represent as the feeling of slaves :---

· So I see you are free, Sam, said a friend of ours to a slave just released from the watch-house. . To be sure I'm not in jail, master, but please not insult me by calling me a free nigger, said the boy, indignant-

When the slaves get a chance to print for themelves, they tell a very different story; in the mean time, knowing that slavery corrupts both its victims and its supporters, we are not surprised that the slaves lie to their masters, or that the masters lie to the Northern people about the slaves, or that the Journal of Commerce should give currency to such a stupid lie as the above extract contains .- c. K. W.

SHAHMAH IN PURSUIT OF FREEDOM; OR, THE BRAND-ED HAND. Translated from the Original Showiah, and edited by an American Citizen. New York: Thatcher & Hutchinson. Boston, for sale by A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington street.

show up the institution of slavery, and some other terests, upon the shoulders of our children. matters peculiar to our country, which it does in a powerful manner. The style of the book is original, gle as men should with this question, and manfully and it is bound to make its mark.' Who the author of it is, we do not know. As a specimen of its power of delineation, we have occupied a considerable portion of our first page with an extract from it, entitled, 'The Crimson Scorpion of the South,'-the reading of which may excite an interest to peruse the entire volume.

GOODY RIGHT-THIRSTY. By Mag-Pie. With 15 Pictures. Boston: Shepard, Clark and Brown.

The above is a pretty little book for children, designed to illustrate the virtue of charity. The engravings are very well executed, and much pains seems to have been taken to make the book attractive.

The above is for sale by A. Williams & Co., who have received a new issue of Paper Dolls, which were country begins to be conscious of its danger, this parso attractive to the little folks last season.

THE FROM WHO WOULD A WOOING GO. Brown Taggard & Chase, 25 and 29 Cornhill, Boston. This is one of the series of the . Good Little Pig's Library,' capitally designed throughout, and

will greatly amuse and entertain the little folks. The same publishers have also just issued, . LITTLE

equally attractive :-· Q is for Quashee, a poor little slave, Whom kind-hearted children would pity and save.

For sale also by A. Williams and Co., 100 Washington street. Harpers' New Monthly Magazine for October.

crowded with illustrations and readable matter, may be found at the same bookstore.

ONE HUNDRED SONGS OF SCOTLAND-WORDS AND MU-277 Washington Street. 1858.

Burns, of immortal fame.

New Course of Lectures. An announcement in another column indicates that we are to have a Course of Lectures this fall and winter, which will posse several features of interest. The 'Fraternity' of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society (Rev. Theodore Parker,) have projected this course, in which Mr. Parker gives four historic discourses on Franklin, Mrs. E. C. Stanton discuss the Claims of Women ; will be largely sustained.

OUR GLORIOUS UNION-SLAVEHOLDERS AND COMPROMISERS. The following, from the Transcript, (18th inst.) i

now entertain the same generous sentiments as their ancestors did at the revolutionary period.'

two short articles, one a selection from the Charleston Courier, on 'The Revival of the Slave Trade,' the other a communication from H., entitled Slavery Without doubting for a moment that there is some lisparity in the anti-slavery sentiments of the two writers, there is still a great resemblance in their use of moral sentiments to bring conviction to the minds of their readers. Both progress in a right direction,

with justice and truth before them, to a certain point and there stop; both, at this point, ignore certain other facts and arguments that we feel sure their consciences are impressed with; both endeavor to ward off coming calamities by intellectual contrivances, instead of urging the people to that moral state of feeling that brings forth 'fruits meet for repentance.'

The Courier argues well against the horrors of the slave trade; but, alas! these good principles are bounded geographically by the Atlantic coast. | Mobs. bodily injuries, expulsion from the State, loss of station and of property, rise up before him, and forbid his landing them. But, that he is conscious of the still small voice of his Maker urging him to apply these immortal principles at home as well as abroad, to naunnatural descent from the highest moral ground

So with H. He boldly, and with truth, calls on young men to hesitate ere they join a party pledged appliances-and to make him, when thus subjugated, not to agitate the question of Slavery; telling them do your work and answer your purposes—this is a that this is the great fact of the country. He tells fine thing, whether in the desert, or amid a circle of them to be warned by the fate of the great parties over a human steed-to sit astride upon an Everett- that if they feel it to be unchristian to buy men and to display him thoroughly docile and submissive- women, horsewhip them, starve and work them to to govern him, Rarey-like, by the voice and the death in seven years, to pause before they join a party

mation from its pungent snapper, without ever Here endeth the moral lesson. So far as it goes, i having occasion to lay on the lash-to put him is good. Humane and God-fearing men and women through his paces before a Northern audience, and have often said these things, and much more, and then, with patronizing approval, pat him on the are saying them to-day with deeper feeling than they shoulder and say- Well done! good fellow! -to did five years ago. Their burdens are heavier, and find Northern editors congratulating their readers on their labors require more of self-sacrifice, and meet his visit, representing it as a piece of condescension with more odium and contempt to-day than at any in him, and as a distinguished honor to them, and time since the great parties made shipwreek. commending them afresh to his favorable notice-and, These men and women plant themselves firmly in finally, to spread all this before the South in his own the great moral highway, and face with determinanewspaper, congratulating the lords of the lash on tion towards God's full justice, always seeking more the docility of these Northern slaves, who, though light, and sparing no party or person whose sin that they might pass for white men anywhere, show not light reveals. They never reach a point where they the slightest indication to claim their liberty-this, feel they cannot trust God's justice, or find it neceswe apprehend, even more than the possession of the sary to trim down everlasting laws to suit the exifleetest racer, is the pinnacle of felicity to Mr. Yea- gencies of the times. Of course, to such minds as H. their progress in abolishing ' the sum of all villanies' is slow or impractical.

But, let us look at H's plan. To sum it up in few words, it amounts to this: 'Give up your vain against it the whole of God's great principles of justice. Your fanaticism removes you from majorities, the only practical, available means to accomplish this object. I admit the great power and truth of these Higher Law motives of action, could we get the masses to understand them and act under their guidance; but as this is impossible, it is our duty to go in for that popular abridgment of them called the Republican party. This party will succeed, because it will not excite fears of disturbance and revolution among the respectable and wealthy of our citizens, nor raise the prejudice of the masses by too much moral agitation of the slavery question, but will secure an overwhelming vote from all parties by confining its views of this evil principally to its financial features-to the folly of spreading an institution that will not pay. The main reliance for its success, however, will rest on its great principle of non-interference with slavery where it already exists.'

In a few words, this is the party that 'H.' is urging We agree with the opinion expressed by the the young men to vote for, and so abolish slavery in Christian Freeman that this is a remarkable book. 1860. Does he believe in its success, or does he only It purports to be a series of letters written by Shah- hope! He and the Courier both only hope to avoid mah, a member of the tribe of Kabyles, living in the the calamities they each see looming in the future. hill country of Algiers. He was stolen and sold when All men worthy the name believe this nation must a child, and after having lived as a slave in Algiers, pay a heavy penalty for indulgence in the sin of slaand as a serf in Bohemia, he purchased his freedom, very. Abolitionists believe that the sooner it is paid, and returns to his friends. After a time, he falls in the less severe it will be, and are ready themselves, with an American gentleman, who takes a deep in- and doing all they can to urge others to be also mends him to his acquaintances in this country. So lution, revolution, or whatever else it may be. But Shahmah comes to our land, ignorant of our institu- . H. and his Republican party, including its Greeleys, tions, and makes his first stop at New Orleans, where Hales, Beechers, Cheevers, Sewards, notwithstanding he sojourns for some time. He meets with many ad- their abhorrence of Repudiation, are all striving to ventures in his pursuit of Freedom, difficult, danger- evade this terrible debt, or at least so to work together ous and agreeable. The book is a fiction, designed to as to shift the bloody penalty, with all its added in-

Away with your Republican parties! Let us strug meet its penalties, no matter what comes, or how

On this question, the country is divided into three parties, Abolitionists, Republicans and Democrats. The first and last of these parties will stand until the full settlement of the slavery question, while the Republican party will fall into fragments, and be reformed many times under as many different names. To me this seems natural. Look ahead to the next

Republican Convention, and see if they dare to nominate as strong an anti-slavery man as John C. Fremont. Men instinctively know that that party has not progressed of late, and look for greater concessions to the slave interest than the editors of the Tribun and Independent are willing to admit. Now that the ty of selfish interests withdraws more and more from the position and principles of the Abolitionists, and approaches that of the Democrats. Their hope is to leap the chasm by aid of votes; and, to obtain these. the leaders of the Republicans know well it would be worse than foolish to advance towards a more radical Anti-Slavery platform; they know the Northern people fear too strong sentiments on this matter, for Pio's PRETTY PICTURE ALPHABET,' which will prove their education has been sadly neglected. Therefore from necessity, absolute, beyond their control, the Republican party will be compelled to recede, and build their platform so near the Democrats that Greeley, Seward, Beecher and others will be refreshingly astonished, and I hope their better natures convinced of the folly of thinking that party progressive in political wisdom and justice, that tolerates chattel slavery in more than one half of their native land! I am a young man, but I cannot heed this appeal

of 'H's.' Time was when it would have started me stc. Boston : Published by Oliver Ditson & Co. to action, but not now. I have passed through the great parties, and have seen how empty they are of As a comprehensive selection of the choicest Scot- good principles, and how utterly abortive are their attish melodies, adapted to their appropriate words, in tempts to rescue our country from the well-merited a cheap, correct, and portable form, this edition is calamity that is in store for it. There is, at this time, perfectly unique, and should be a household posses- an unusually strong pressure upon Anti-Slavery men sion universally. Most of the songs are by Robert and women-Abolitionists and Republican men must not think of agitating near so strongly now as they did in the last Presidential campaign. If there is such a thing as a God of Silence, the Republicans will want him at their next Convention.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for October was pub lished on Saturday, with a rich and varied table of contents, viz. : The New World and the New Man The Poet Kests; Her Grace, the Drummer's Daugh-Washington, Adams and Jefferson; Mr. Curtis and ter; Waldeinsamkeit; The German Popular Legend of Doctor Faustus; Miss Wimple's Hoop; The Cup Mr. Higginson gives his new lecture on Physical The Language of the Sea; The Whirligig of Time; Training; Emerson adds his philosophy; Chapin his The Telegraph; The Birds of the Garden and Orelectric eloquence; Bayard Taylor the Wonder of his chard; The Old Well; The Dead House; The Au-Travel in Europe; and other gentlemen contribute of tocrat of the Breakfast Table; The Dot and Line Altheir talent and experience. Doubtless the Course phabet; Literary Notices. This periodical has now an immense circulation.

Who Society which which which which ganiza a press to lication the minget of neeted the last by the prompting with the sale wood work was societ as woo Rees make their age their age their age work was society as the sale work was society as the sale work was society as woo society as well as woo society as woo society as woo society as woo society a wil

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Whereas. The administration of the American Tract Sciety at New York has refused, and still refuses, to supprise teachings of the Gospel to the moral duties supprise teachings of the group and to the moral evils

which it is known to promote; and
which it is known to promote; and
Whereas, the Executive Committee of the older orrainstian, the American Tract Society at Boston, exresidential, the american prepared to issue such publications as may appear to them adapted to promote ications
the moral and religious interests of men upon the subthe moral area as well as upon any other subject conjet of slavery as well as upon any other subject conjet of slavery as well as upon any other subject conjet of subject to the subject to th sected with public morals and the evangelization of the land, and invite from earnest, able and discreet the section of the sections of the own, and such selections from the writings of their own, and such selections proper to be treated they, apon this and other topics proper to be treated by this Society, as shall enable them fully and by this Society out its plans and to meet the ustly to carry out its plans and to meet the pres

reimput to carry out to the same and to meet the press-ing wants of the age; therefore, Resolved, That we cordially sympathize in the above riews of the Executive Committee of the Tract Society

Resolved. That we earnestly commend the Tract Sciety at Boston to the churches forming this body, as worthy their confidence and support. Resolved, That we recommend to the churches to

maks immediate, regular, and liberal contributions to the above Society, in order both to advance through its agency the conversion of the world, and to express their sympathy with its present position.

> From the N. Y. Tribune. THE UTICA CONVENTION.

Will Mr. Greeley please put the following on rec-UTICA, Sept. 17, 1858.

Andrew Jackson Davis presented a series of resolu-Anorth stressive of the results at which the Conven tion had arrived :-

Resolved, That the primary cause of evil is refera hie to parentage, by which we receive both body and

Resolved, That evil, in its last analysis, is igno nace; an organic fact incident to human existence Resolved, That the monogamic marriage is a dirine relation springing from a universal and immutable law of Nature's God; and that the evils and sufferiags experienced by the married are referable not feriage experienced of the married are reterable not to the law, but to man's ignorance, and therefore abuse of the sacred relations which grow out of it.

Resolved, That sin results from evil, evil from er for, error from ignorance; and that ignorance is the first estate of an immortal being whose individuality is eternally to be swayed and regulated by the laws Association, Progression and Development. And the following also:

Mr. Giles B. Stebbins, of Rochester, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopt-

Resolved, That this Convention become an Annual Anniversary of all who seek wisdom to 'overcome eril with good; and that the time, place and arrangements for the next meeting be left to a Committee, consisting of Dr. Ira S. Hitchcock, of Oneida, Dr. Robert T. Hallock, and Andrew Jackson Davis, of New York, and Amos Rogers, of Utica.

And oblige, yours, very fraternally, ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.

BROWNLOW THE BRAWLER. Brownlow, the Tensee fighting parson, who has been holding a pub-discussion in Philadelphia with Rev. Mr. Pryne, said to be on his way hither. The New York Tribune says of his proposed visit :-

·This Boanerges of slavery is now on his way to He intends, from the Common, to challege the traiterous Abolitionists of that city to a wordy war. It is quite possible that no one will take any natice of him, but if he does get into the hands of any genuine, "well posted" and sharp Yankee Abobiomist, Heaven have mercy upon him! The phrase of "chawing up" is, we think, a Western one; but although Mr. Brownlow may remember many instances of that diminuendo process, may have witnessd many, and may have taken part in many, the thrashing which he will receive in Boston will make all previous experiences appear to him tame and insig-

Brownlow is, we think, honest in his fanaticism, bat he is a singular compound of insanity, vanity and noisy blackguardism, as little likely to convince any oly by argument, as he is to be convinced of any error. We don't know whether any body in Boston rill condescend to hold a discussion with the fellow, the should like to see him for a few minutes in the hands of Wendell Phillips; he would get such a radical and rhetorical basting as would take the conceit on of him at a lively rate. Such a discussion could do nobody harm, and might do Brownlow g od. He may be sure of receiving civil treatment in Boston, provided he keeps within the bounds of legal proriety; to ask him to observe the rules of gentlemanconduct would be absurd-he cannot do that .-

SUPPOSED CASE OF KIDNAPPING. We learn from a letter received in this city from a reliable source, dated St. Augustine, Florida, 10th inst., that on Saturday, 4th September, a boy about fourteen or lifteen years of age was brought to that city, and offered for sale. The boy claims to be white and free. Some boys of the same age, with whom he had become acquainted, and to whom he told his story, communicated the facts, which immediately created great excitement in that city. The boy was taken to Judge Humphreys, Judge of the Probate Court, who examined him; but not having authority to issue a writ of habeas corpus, two gentlemen made immediate application to Judge B. A. Putnam, Judge of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Florida, who immediately granted the writ. The boy states that summer before last he was playing on the wharf in Charleston, and the engineer of a teamboat called him on board to give him a biscuit. He was then shut un in a room, and he next found himself in Savannah, where he was put in charge of a negro trader, who sold him, and he subsequently passed through seven or eight different hands until he was ought to St. Augustine. He says his name is John Ardell, his father's name is Philip Ardell, a tailor by trade, and lives or did live in a brick house, between Church and Staten streets, in Queen street. He fur ther says that he has a brother named Charles, who worked with a baker, a Mr. Claussen, then in Church street. He will be retained in the custody of the Sherif, until testimony can be procured from Charles-ton.—Charleston Courier, 16th.

A MIGHTY MEAN MAN. The St. Louis Democrat tells of a colored family who were driven from their home on the Illinois shore during the late freshet, and who were forced to take up a temporary residence in St. Louis. Free negr es are not allowed to live in Missouri without lice...se, and they had none. This reglect was discovered by a very enterprising lawyer, who at once procured the arrest of these drowned out trespassers, and caused them to pay over every can they could scrape, on peril of going to jail—to be whipped out or sold as slaves. Their fines being paid. and they having made preparations to depart, they found themselves accidentally detained a few hours beyond their prescribed days. Thereupon the limb of the law again caused their arrest, and had them subjected to fines as before. They finally escaped to Illihois. This is about the meanest act, even for a lawyer, that we have chronicled in a long time.

Landa Prices. A few days ago, in Newbern, North Carolina, five likely negroes brought \$6000 at private sale, being an average of \$1200, cash transaction. In Spottsylvania county, Va., last week, a sale of slaves were made at the following extraordinary pices: A boy twelve years old, for \$1020; a boy thitten years old, for \$1000; a boy seven years old, for \$322. tenten years, old, for \$1000; a boy seven years old, for \$525; a boy eight years old, for \$580; two others, seven and eight respectively, for \$700 and \$725; a woman about forty-five years old, and one child, for \$314. \$1053; a woman, same age, and two children, for \$1053; a man sixty years old, for \$480—\$6955.

DESPERATE RESISTANCE OF A BODY OF SLAVES. A Rio Janeiro on the 15th July, there was an insurrec-tion of slaves on a small scale, which at one time threatened to become serious.

Senor Antonio Ferrari Guilaraco having determined sell his slaves, they resisted, when he ordered them be punished. Thereupon they took possession of house, and barricading the doors, ascended to the oof, whence they assailed the people in the streets with tiles, bricks and pieces of furniture.

The slaves resisted all overtures to surrender, until

trong military force was brought to the spot.

The soldiers blew open the doors of the house with tunpowder, and charged the slaves at the point of the bayonet, but the negroes resisted to the last, and were only captured after a desperate battle. There were several persons severely injured on both sides.

Dox't WANT THEM. The Methodist Episcopal Caurch in and about Xenia have petitioned to the Cincinnati Conference against the location among them of the Wilberforce University. We have not seen what action the Conference has taken on the subject. The Wilberforce University is a school explainable for The Wilberforce University is a school exclusively for colored persons, established by THE METHODISTS.

The Case of the Echo. The erew of the slave brig Echo were examined before U. S. Commissioner Gilchrist, at Charleston. S. C., on Thursday, when the testimony of Licuts. J. M. Bradford and C. C. Carpenter, and two sailors of the prize crew, was taken. Their evidence was corroborative of that of Licut. Maffit, given in this city. The trial of the accused slavers will take place at Columbia. S. C., on the fourth Monday of November, before Hon. James M. Wayne, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the U. S. District Court at Charleston, on Wednesday, application was made for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of the Africans brought over in the Eaho, and now in the custody of the U. S. Marshal, who are alleged to be held without any warrant of commitment or arrest from any judicial officer of the United States, and without their consent, and wish to

Commitment or arrest from any judicial officer of the United States, and without their consent, and wish to have the legality of such custody examined into, &c. The Court took time to consider the application.—Boston Bee.

The Neoroes of the Echo. The Union, in commenting upon the Echo case, expresses the opinion menting upon the Echo case, expresses the opinion were broken, and the flesh rubbed bare from the bone.

menting upon the Echo case, expresses the opinion that it is very foolish to return the negroes to Africa, but that the law is imperative. It hints that it would be just to put those unfortunates at work in the cot-ton-fields of South Carolina—of course, as slaves. Does the Union reflect the President and the Cabinet in this matter? If so, are we to believe that the Administration favors the reopening of the slave trade? So the Union article is interpreted by intelligent fire-eaters at the hotels. No wonder Mr. Pryor, of the South, is satisfied with such an administration, and gives the cold shoulder to his old disunion comrades. Wash. corr. N. Y. Times.

THE SLAVER ECHO. The case of Capt. Townsend, of the slaver Echo, which was assigned for a hearing on Tuesday, before Commissioner Loring, has been

CHARLES SUMNER, The Daily Advertiser has a complete reply to some very false and unjust strictures upon Charles Sumner's illness, recently published in the Charleston Courier. It furnishes the following nformation respecting the movements of the absent

'Mr. Sumner, at the last accounts, was on his way to Aix in Savoy, where douches and ice were to be applied to the spine. After a few weeks of this treatment, he was to return to Paris, when the fire was again to be applied. It is too early as yet to say what may be the result. If pain and suffering, borne with heroic endurance, would ensure health, he certainly would have it. Meanwhile, we are grieved to learn that one result of the active surgical treatment he has undergone has been the development of neuralgic pains in the chest, which have added to the discomforts of his long martyrdom.'

WILL KANSAS BE ADMITTED? That the Buchanan party intend to resist the admission of Kansas as a free State is perfectly evident already. The Richmond South, in an article on the Kansas question, which appeared on the 27th, says :-

· We have gained at least a respite, in which, with proper effort, we might yet establish slavery in Kan-That is, by keeping her out of the Union, the South

hopes yet to devise some means of making her a slave Hear what Mr. Benham, a South Carolina orator,

The Lecompton Constitution has been defeated. The question now presents itself, will the 92,000 population restriction be respected? I did not support the measure, but I will join heartily with those who did in exacting a compliance with its provisions. Presses at the North, and the Black Republicans every where, are taking the ground that the Act must be repealed, and that Kansas must be admitted next winter, under some properly prepared Constitution, even without the 92,000 federal population. It would be an indignity to the South, little less in magnitude than the rejection of a slave State.'

Hon. William W. Boyce, member of Congress from South Carolina, in a speech he delivered lately at Yorkville, S. C., said :

'Kansas has voted upon this land proposition, and refuses to accept the terms offered, and therefore remains out of the Union. This conclusively establishes the fact that Kansas is ultra anti-slavery. This being the case, the best thing for us is for her to stay out of the Union. Her coming in would only give an accession of strength to our enemies. If she should stay out forever, all the better.'

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE-Expedition to the Niger River .- The Chatham Planet learns that the Association for the Colored People of Canada and the United States, Mr. W. H. Day, President, co-operating with an organization in Wisconsin. have concluded to accept the openings just now appearing for the probable benefit of Africa, and of the colored people generally, by commissioning an exploring party to the valley of the Niger. The colored people have now reached a point of advancement who are visious must be removed, also, from Shelby which enables them to send men of their own. Of county, by their masters. this Niger Valley exploring party, Dr. Martin L. Delany of Chatham is the Commissioner, to be assisted by Robert Douglas, Esq., artist and professor, Robert Campbell, Esq., as naturalist. All of these are colored men, the latter two being at present residents

MIXED BLOOD. In the Richmond, Va., Mayor's Court last week, a light mulatto boy named Perguson was put on trial for an aggravated assault upon a full blooded negro named Cooper. The witness against the accused being all black, his counsel objected to their being able to give evidence against Ferguson, inasmuch as he had court papers showing that his client's blood had arrived to that status of mixture. that he ceased to be a negro, and hence negro evidence against him ought to be ruled out as inadmissable. The Mayor, after duly weighing the objection, decided that colored persons are eligible witnesses against colored persons, and that the prisoner not being a white man nor even an Indian, was consequently classed un-der the heading of a colored person. The evidence was therefore admitted, and the light mulatto was

A HUMILIATING CONFESSION. A Southern Senator

· Washington and Jefferson set the evil example '!! And yet the men who say this, claim that they are 'Echo Democrats of the Jefferson school, and profess to sup-rival. port the names and cherish the principles of these me and at the same time accuse them of setting 'evil examples.' Oh, shame! where is thy blush?

NEW YORK, Sept. 20. Gen. William Walker went Revald states that they were bound to Nicaragua, but was accepted, and a duel was expected. plans for another foray on that country. Cannon, small arms and ammunition, it is said, were sent out in a small canal steamer which left this city a few days ago. Men and material also went out in the Hermann steamer, which sailed a few weeks since for the Pacific.

New York, Sept. 15. Two suspected slavers have been under surveillance here for the past three weeks. One of them managed to get off, but the other finding herself too sharply watched, has given up the intend-

DEATH OF EBENEZER FRANCIS, Esq. Ebenezer Francis, Esq., the well known millionaire, died at his sidence in Pemberton square at half-past six o'clock

this morning. His age was eighty-three years.

His wealth is variously estimated at from \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000. He had on deposit in the banks of Boston at the time of his death about \$2,300,000, not having renewed any paper for several months past. He was also a large owner of bank stock, mortgages, &c .- Boston Traveller, Tuesday evening.

LIBERALITY WORTHY OF EMULATION. Yesterday fternoon, Messrs. Charles F. Hovey & Co. (at whose Monday afternoon, without damaging a dollar's worth of their extensive stock,) sent a check for \$100 to Chief Engineer Bird, in acknowledgment for the promptitude with which the Fire Department were promptitude with which the Fire Department while on hand at the alarm, and requesting that the sum be placed as a contribution to the fund of the Charitable Association of the Boston Fire Department.—

Boston Journal, Wednesday morning.

IF Madame Lagrange has been engaged for the Imperial Opera House at Rio de Janeiro, the papers say, at a salary of \$60,000 per annum, with all her expenses, and those of her suite of ten persons. She expenses, and those of her suite of ten person is also to have a house in the suburbs of Rio.

SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVERSARY.

At the beginning, before the principles of the Cause

Curious Incident in a Western Jail .- A few days since, three prisoners escaped from the Columbia county, Wis., jail, when a prisoner convicted of murder was allowed, after urgent entreaty, to start in pur-suit of them, on the promise that he would return, which promise he faithfully kept. Another prisoner was dispatched on one of the Sheriff's horses to notify a Deputy Sheriff of the escape of the rogues. We do not think that such an incident could occur anywhere except at the West, and we hardly think it could be safely repeated even there.

Anniversary of the Settlement of Boston .- The 228th anniversary of the settlement of Boston was observed on Friday last as a partial holiday. The firing of national salutes; the opening of the new City Library; a grand concert on the Common by four bands of music, accompanied by the guns of the Light Artillery, again postponed until Saturday, on account of the absence of the witnesses for the United States, and of C. R. Train, Esq., one of the counsel for Capt. Townment practised street firing, attracting an immense crowd to State street and the vicinity. There were also illuminations in front of the City Hall.

> Horse Show .- Up to this time the receipts of the Exhibition foot up about \$5,000. In round numbers, 500 horses are on exhibition, 6,000 people visited the grounds on Tuesday, the first day, and 10,000 on Wednesday. The numbers on Friday and Saturday will not be less, and are likely to be greater.—Springfield Republican.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th .- Shocking Railroad Accident,
-A train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railway met with a serious accident at Platte River Bridge ten miles east of St. Joseph's, on the morning of the 3th, by which two laborers were drowned, George Thompson the engineer, and two firemen badly injur-ed, and two or three passengers slightly hurt. The bridge is supposed to have been fired by an incendiary, and was so much burned below, that when the locomotive reached it, the entire structure fell, precipitating the whole train into the river.

The town of Ambalema, in New Granada, wa risited with a destructive fire on the 4th ult., 200 houses having been burned. Miss Annie Law, of Tennessee, has accepted a

Professorship in the Masonic Female College, at Lumpkin, Georgia. Gerrit Smith has become the proprietor of the New York Central College at McGrawville.

At last accounts, a Brazilian war steamer was missing, and as a large number of bodies dressed in Brazilian uniform had been seen floating near the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, it was believed that she foundered during a gale. Besides her own crew, the steamer had on board between two and three hundred marines, reinforcements for the Brazilian vessels or

13" The cessation of signals through the Atlantic Cable was announced in London on the 6th, but no particulars had been given to the public. It was be-lieved, however, from what had leaked out, that the difficulty was near the shore and remediable. The non-working of the cable had caused a decline in the shares to a nominal quotation of £400 to £500 on a par value of £1000.

Mons. Godard and Prof. J. H. Steiner, mre nauts, are to have a balloon race some time in the month of October. They are to start from Cincinnati in large balloons, and the one landing the greatest distance from the starting point to be the winner.

137 The republic of San Marino, in Italy, has awarded a medal to Miss Maria. Mitchell, the Astronomer, of Nantucket.

A decision has been made by the Supreme Court of Alabama, by which every railroad, steamboat, or stage, is liable to the owner of any slave absenting himself from his owner, who may be found traveling with them under any disguise or concealment.

To A Vigilance Committee has been established in Shelby county, Ky. They order white men and free negroes who have been concerned in evil deeds, to leave the county within three days. Any property belonging to a white man is to be appraised by three person has been directed to leave the county. Slaves

We learn that the owners of the James Buchanan, a slaver built and fitted out in the Delaware river, in sight of our dwelling, have become appre-hensive of loss since the capture of the Echo. But the James Buchanan has made four successful voyages since 1856, and cleared \$400,000. Two of the owners were the supporters of Fremont for the Presidency. So we go. Our readers may be incredulous, nevertheless we state nothing but facts.—Southern Monitor, Philadelphia, Sept. 11.

Mary Willis, a slave, belonging to a man in Lexington, Ky., lately escaped with her husband to Detroit, her master, who was in financial difficulty, conniving at the escape. Since the woman arrived at Detroit, it is said that a plot has been discovered between her husband and two scoundrels named Brawdy and Reynolds to deliver her up for \$300 to the reditors of the estate of her former master.

The Emperor of Russia has emancipated the 200,000 serfs belonging to the imperial domain.

A powder magazine, containing 200,000 pound of powder, exploded in Astrakan, on the Caspian Sea. Half of the town is destroyed, and half the inhabi-

has complained in the last thirty years, SHE HER-SELF INAUGURATED. WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON, IN THE MATTER OF SLAVERY, SET THE EVIL EXAMPLE.

A Large Tax Payer.—The New York Tribune says that Wm. B. Astor paid his tax bill to the Recorder on Tuesday last, the amount being \$25,000 on personal property, and \$60,000 on real arter.

Twenty-five of the Africans on board of the Echo, and two of the crew, have died since her ar-

Jim Lane Whipped .- Jim Lane, of Kansas, has been brought down to a level with the Governor of Missouri. He has been whipped, as we learn from the St. Joseph papers. The whipping was done by a lawyer named Quigley, and occurred in one of the out yesterday in the Star of the West, accompanied border towns of Kansas. Lane was dissatisfied with by Col. Von Natzmer, a distinguished fillibuster. The the thrashing, and sent a challenge to Quigley. It border towns of Kansas. Lane was dissatisfied with

> Destructive Fire .- A despatch from St. John's, Newfoundland, says that twenty-five houses were de stroyed by fire in that city on the night of the 17th inst. One man perished in the flames.

Death of a Wealthy Citizen .- We record to-day the death of one of our leading citizens, William W. Swain, Esq. He has been familiarly known as Gov. Swain, from being one of the principal proprietors of Naushon Island. The funeral will take place on Wetnesday, and the body will be taken to Naushon for burial .- New Bedford Standard.

The London Atheneum states that the Haytien students in the Paris colleges have carried off their full share of honors, and the occasion has been celebrated by the men of color by a banquet.

The number of deaths in New Orleans from yellow fever, up to Sept. 20th, was twenty-seven hundred.

Which Car is the Safest !- At the late railroad ac cident at the Sauquoit Bridge, the forward car went down; in the Eric Railroad accident, the rear car went off the embankment; and at the accident on the Housatonic Railroad, the middle car was entirely de-

A lady in the cabin, on board the Steamer Superior, from Louisville to Cincinnati, recently, gave birth to twins, and before the interest which the occurrence excited had abated, a German woman on the deck gave birth to three boys. We learn from the Pine Bluff (Arkansas) Inde

pendent, that the gentleman just elected to the Legislature of that State from Calhoun county, died the day after election. It was said he was in the habit of remarking, in all of his speeches, that if he could just be elected to the Legislature of Arkansas, he was

The famous Dred Scott died in St. Louis of Friday night last.

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY

The undersigned, who have for so many years don what they could to promote the Anti-Slavery Cause, financially and otherwise, through the medium of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will, as usual, hold their (twenty-fifth) anniversary at the close of the year, with the same purpose of still further strengthening the beneficial influences of that Society, moral, religious and political, for the extinction of sla-

were understood, we could not, with the alightest hope of success, ask of the public, whose affair it is no less than our own, direct contributions of money. We, therefore, devised an Annual Bazaar for the sale of contributions of articles, and it afforded an oppor-tunity of great usefulness, both financial and social, to the Cause. he Cause.

But the changed state of the public mind now sug-

gests greater directness in the method and increase in the usefulness of this anniversary; and we propose, this year, to give our usual sums and take up our accustomed collections by direct cash subscription; and we entreat the friends, both at home and abroad, who have been went to covered with the collections. who have been wont to co-operate with us, to do the same, nothing doubting the result will much exceed the sum (\$3000) raised last year.

To our Southern friends we present this prospect with increased hope of their co-operation in consequence; for, as none better than they know what slavery and the daily increasing risks of its tenure are, so none have a deeper concern in seeking the most ef-

fectual means of putting an end to this common sin and suffering of our native land.

The money we have annually raised has been hith-erto employed to sustain the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society; but, following the recent indication of the Executive Committee in making individual efforts to place that paper on a self-supporting subscription ba-sis, we shall enable them to devote the result of our joint financial effort to sustain eloquent and faithful lecturers, now so much needed, in far greater num-bers than ever before.

By this plan, we may accomplish double the amount of service to our cause, and thus furnish its friends and our own with a two-fold motive to continue

No words from us at this late day are needed to stimulate a prudent generosity by description of all the means that go to change the mind and the heart of a great nation on the central question of its policy, or to kindle a sublime one by commendation of a cause identified with every thought that is ennobling and holy, with every hope that is august and magnificent, with every memory that is precious and saint-ed, with every idea that is consoling and beautiful, with every effort that is enlightening and beneficent, with every association that history, or poetry, or pa-triotism, or philanthropy, or Christianity, or life or death, have sanctified and blessed.

We cordially and respectfully invite the members and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the world over, to meet with us at the close of the year, (time and place named hereafter.) to receive our subscriptions, our good wishes, and our thanks, and to unite with us on an occasion which, as the end of one quarter of a century of labors and the beginning of another, will be of no ordinary commemorative interest and prospective significance to THE CAUSE.

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

THE TENTH

WORCESTER ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR,

To be Held at Washburn Hall during Cattle-Show Week, the first week in October.

As the time is approaching for holding our annual Fair in this city, the object of which is well known to all, we earnestly solicit the assistance of all those who have hitherto co-operated with us, and others whom subject of American Slavery, at SOUTH NAT the increasing demands of the times have aroused to in the Unitarian meeting-house, (Rev. W. G. a sense of the responsibility resting upon them to do cock's,) on Sunday next., Sept. 26, A. M. and P. M. all in their power for the overthrow of the giant evil with which we are contending. Donations of money or refreshments will be thankfully received. The

ANNE H. SOUTHWICK,

ADELINE H. HOWLAND

EMILY SARGENT. LUCY CHASE, HANNAH M. ROGERS, ABBY W. WYMAN, Worcester. SARAH L. BUTMAN. HANNAR RICE, OLIVE LOVELAND. MARIAR L. FIRTH. SARAH R. MAY, MARY S. McFARLAND, Leicester. SOPRIA S. McFARLAND, S. LYDIA B. DENNY, Clappville, EMMA W. WYMAN, Boston, MARY E. Hodges, Dorchester, FRANCES H. DRAKE, Leominster. POLLY D. BRADISH, Upton, KATHERINE E. FARNUM, Waterford, MARIA P. FAIRBANKS, Millville, NANCY B. HILL, Blackstone, ABBY B. HUSSEY, Lancaster, Louisa F. Hale, Upton. SUSAN B. EVERETT, MARY ANN GRIFFIN, Princeton, ELIZA HOWE, CAROLINE WAIT, Hubbardston.

August 20, 1858. AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Donations.

Friends in Portsmouth, N. H., by Mrs. Sarah By Samuel May, Jr., for receipts in Vermont. Justin Smith, East Randolph, 🗼 \$10 00 H. M. Smith, do. Collection by Finance Committee, at W. Randolph Convention, 2 w. H. H. Claffin, Northfield, 1 50 Collection at West Brookfield meetingat Topsham. Ebenezer Woods, Passumpsic, Collection at St. Johnsbury, at McIndoes Falls, 5 00 6 17

at Bradford,

\$102 95

Collections for the Tract Fund in Vermont, by Miss Caroline F. Putnam.

Fron	9	persons	in	Woodstock,	\$1	65
**	14	**		Randolph,	1	69
	2			Williamstown,	0	20
	9	- 22.00		Northfield,	2	08
. "	. 3	L. warter	70	East Montpelier,	0	42
	8	**		Barre,	2	53
	5			Washington,	1	45
	6	44	100	East Orange,	0	96
	13	- 44		Groton.	1	50
44	10			Danville,	. 3	55
**	20	**		Barnet,		74
••	21	5 A		McIndoes Falls.	3	69
	19	4 . 10 M	33.3	West Concord,		48
-14	5	mer the	arun	Newbury.		60
-0.	17	**	38	Bradford,		53
- 14	2			St. Johnsbury,		11
	3	N	4.8	Lyndon,		40

1 43 by N. R. Johnston, FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer. Boston, Sept. 20, 1858.

FRATERNITY LECTURES. The Lecture Committee of the FHATRENITY OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY re-spectfully inform the public, that they propose pre-senting a course of

THIRTEEN POPULAR LECTURES, On Tuesday Evenings. of the ensuing season, at the Tremont Temple, agreeably to the following programme:—

POEM, by FRANK B. SANBORN, Esq., on 'The

To be followed by a LECTURE, by Rev. THEODORE PARKER, OF

The course will continue weekly, as follows :-Oct. 12—Rev. STARR KING, on 'Light and Insight,' Oct. 19—G. WM. CURTIS, Esq.; 'Fair Play for Women.'
Oct. 26—Rev. Taos. W. Higginson; 'Physical Training for Americans.

Nov. 2—Rev. Theodore Parker; Washington.

Nov. 9—Hon. John P. Hale.

Nov. 16-Mrs. ELIZABETH C. STANTON; 'The Citi-Nov. 23—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher (probably.)
Nov. 30—Rev. Theodore Parker; 'Adams.'
Dec. 7—Ralph Waldo Emerson; 'Fate.'
Dec. 14—Bayard Taylor, Esq.; 'Life Abroad.'
Dec. 21—Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.; 'Genius of

Discovery.'
Dec. 28—Rev. Theodore Parker; 'Jefferson.' HERR VAAS will preside at the Organ.

Tickets for the Course, (admitting a gentleman and lady.) \$2; for a single admission, (one person,) 25 cents. No more tickets will be issued than will allow the holders comfortable seats. To be procured at the principal Bookstores, and at the office of the Tremont Temple.

Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock; the Lectures o commence at hair-past 7 o'clock.

OHIO YEARLY MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS.

The next Yearly Meeting of the Friends of Human Progress will be held at Fairmount, four miles South of Alliance, Ohio, commencing Saturday, the 2d of October, 1858, at 11 o'cleek, and will probably

continue three days.

It is expected the increasing interest heretofore manifested at our annual meetings will still continue.

All persons, without regard to creed, condition, color or sex, are invited to participate in the discus sion of all subjects connected with the progressive unfoldment and consequent happiness of man.

JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING. MARY GRIFFITH RACHEL WHINERY, ISAAC TRESCOTT. SAMUEL MYERS, Committee of Arrangements.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, commencing on Saturday, October 16, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing probably

The mighty efforts put forth by the South to sustain its pet institution—the subserviency of Northern politicians, who meanly obey the behests of their masters-the cowardice and the truckling policy o the great mass of those who claim to be the opponents of the Slave Power-the efforts of sectarian organizations to preach peace, when there should be no peace, and cannot be, except to curse our nation; these, all these demand of the true friends of free dom that they, at least, shall continue to be 'faithful among the faithless found.'

Come up, then, to the help of the slave against his oppressor—he asks your presence, your counsel, your present and Let this annual gathering of the friends of freedom be such as will give a new impetus to the cause of freedom. Let it he a demonstration of the power of Truth and Justice, of the exis-

tence of an Abolitionism which is without conceal-ment—bold, and without compromise—faithful. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON—the pioneer of the cause—has promised to be present at the meeting, and other friends from the East, whose names may be hereafter announced, will probably be in attendance. BENJ. S. JONES, Rec. Sec.

WORCESTER NORTH A. S. SOCIETY. The Quarterly Meeting of the Worcester (North) A. S. Society will be held at Hubbardston, on Sunday, Oct. 10th.

PARKER PILISBURY, C. L. REMOND, and E. H. HEYwood are expected to speak.

The meeting will be held in the Unitarian Curch, day and evening.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will speak in the Universalist Church in Hansor, on Sunday next, the 26th, day and evening. Subject. The God-Worship of a War-making, Sidve-holding Church. Also, in Lockport, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 3; and on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, October 8, 9 and 10. attend a Convention in Luona, Chatauque Co.,

TV PARKER PILLSBURY will speak on the subject of American Slavery, at SOUTH NATICK,

TF CUMMINGTON, Mass .- An Anti-Slavery

n the region roundabout are invited to attend. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, E. H. HEYWOOD, and CHAS. C. BURLEIGH are expected to attend this Convention which will convene on Saturday, (Oct. 30th,) at half-

EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak on American Slavery at WESTMINSTER, on Sunday next, Sept. 26th; and at BARRE, on Sunday, Oct. 3d.

SALLIE HOLLEY, Agent of the American A. S. Society, will lecture as follows :-Lowell, Vt. Sept. 26. Irasburg, Barton, " Oct. 3. Glover, "Greensboro', Vt.,

E. Hardwick, "

LADIES' PHYSIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. In compliance with a generally expressed desire, Dr. Syminoron Brown has been engaged to give Four Conversational Lectures on the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System, with practical applications; illustrated by Models, Dissections, &c. They will be delivered in Mcrcantile Hall, Summer street commencing on Wednesday, Sept. 22, at 34 o'clock.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE.—A young man, who was severely wounded when escaping from slavery, and has now nearly recovered, wants a place in a family or hotel to wait and ing coach or team. He is of good disposition, ready and willing to do any thing in his power, and anxious

to earn his own living.

Apply to R. F. WALLCUT, 21 Cornhill, or by letter to FRANCIS JACKSON, Boston, for more particular information.

DIED-In Sumner, (Kansas,) ARTHUR, infant son of Rev. Daniel Foster, (formerly of Massachusetts,) aged fourteen months.

· Alone unto our Father's will One thought hath reconciled; That He whose love exceedeth ours, Hath taken home His child.'

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Tenth Annual Term will commence on ■ Wednesday, Nov. 1858, and continue seventeen weeks. Professors: Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Theorand Practice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D. Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Chemistry; Wm. Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Chemistry; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery; Stephen Tracy, M. D. Obstetrics and Discases of Women and Children; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence; Mary R. Jenks, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. Fees, §5 for each of the six Tickets. Free tuition for Students in Massachusetts, from State Scholarships. SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., See y., Boston, 1858. sep. 17.—3w.

Furniture and Feather Store.

G. M. ROGERS

HAS on hand a good assortment of New and Second-Hand Furniture, Feather-Beds, Mattresses, and almost every article used in keeping house, which he offers at low prices, for cash, at 21 SALEM STREET, UP STAIRS.

IT IS NOT A DYE! MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

WORLD'S

Hair Dressing.

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION!! THE Restorer, used with the Zylobalsamum or Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or sealp, and RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR!

The Zylobalsamum or Dressing alone is the best hair dressing extant for young or old.

We take pleasure in presenting the following undeniable proofs that these are the best preparations either in Evrope or America. They contain no deleterious ingredients—do not soil or stain anything. GREAT BRITAIN.

REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Lancashire, says- 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is

REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y. The climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp says, 'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies for my hair, but never anything that so materially and permanently benefitted me, as has Mrs. S. A. Al-

J. H. EATON, Pres. Union Univ., Tenn. I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, notwithstanding, its influence was distinctly visible. The falling off of hair ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, restored to their original black '

REV. H. V. DEGAN, Ed. Guide to Holiness,' Boston, Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, we now have the evidence of our own eyes.'

REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. B'd Educ'n N. Y. City. I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorative and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black.'

REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Ed. ' Chr. Adv.,' Buffalo, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the best hair preparations I have ever known. They have restored my hair to its original color.' REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y. 'I am happy to

bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and also to acknowledge its curing my grayness and baldness. REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. So. · We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's

World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum." REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H. · Please inform Mrs. — where Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum can be had in Boston. You may say in my name that I know

they are what they purport to be.' REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age,) Pitcher, N. Y. 'Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair ceases to fall, and is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied 'tis nothing like a dve.'

REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My hair has greatly thickened. The same is true of another of my family, whose head we thought would become almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thickened. and has a handsome appearance since using Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.

feet of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men, to the original hue of youth. The same is true of others of my acquaint-REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. ' South Baptist,' &c., Charleston, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated

REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass. 'The ef-

A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa-REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N. Y. 'I cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World s Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I

by new and better hair forming, by the use of Mrs. S.

have found superior to anything I ever used. REV. JOS. McKEE, N.Y. City. 'Recommends them. REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness

and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair.' REV. C. M. KLINCK, Lewistown, Pa. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth.'

REV. WM. PORTEUS, Stanwich, Ct. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum

have met my most sanguine expectations in causing my hair to grow where it had failen.'-REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Re-

storer and Zylobalsamum.' REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. They have changed my hair to its natural

color, and stopped its falling off." REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. 'We think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.

We might quote from others of the numerous letters we have and are constantly receiving, but we deem the above sufficient to convince the most skeptical that we have at least the best preparations in the world for the hair of the young or old. We manufacture no other preparations. Occupying the large building, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, exclusively for office, salesroom and manufactory, we have no time or inclination to engage in other manufactures. ne only preparations exported in any

quantity to Europe. We also would call attention to the fact that we have always avoided all charlatanism. Our preparations are the highest priced, but the cheapest, because it lasts longer, and does more good: the expense, in the end, less than others. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of Restorer will last nearly a year. \$1.50 per bottle. Balsam, 374 cents per bottle.

GENUINE has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles. Restorer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. The Balsam bottles are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Balsam, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. Circu, are around bottles copyrighted. None other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence. Some dealers try to sell other preparations on which they make more profit, instead of these; insist on these.

Sold by nearly every drug and fancy goods dealer. Address all letters for information to MRS, S. A. ALLEN'S

World's Hair Restorer Depot. NO. 355 BROOME STREET, N. Y. July 17 man days gid and

BY P. BENJAMIN GAGE. We are led to feel the sad blight of this insane ri-We are led to feel the sad blight of this insane rivalry of costly sites and costly houses, built to His name who commanded that His Gospel should be preached to the poor. Many of these houses and societies are deeply in debt, and the unpaid incumbrance is more than the original sum should have been that the house cost.—Boston Journal.

I sat at my window one Sabbath morn, And mused with a brow overshadowed with care, While watching the hurried crowd in the street To the holy church of our God repair; For the noisy, clanging, clamorous bell Was loudly calling them in to prayer.

'Tis a costly church, 'tis a popular church, Though many churches will with this compare; They've a splendid organ, whose 'thunder tones' Will almost uproot your very hair; They've a splendid choir, whose wonderful skill Extends far into the regions of 'rare.'

They have costly carpets upon the aisles, And many a carved and curious chair; You would think the wealth of the Indian lands Was freely scattered and lavished there; You would think it a castle in some old world Where the fairies were going to hold a fair.

Then I questioned myself in a quiet way: Why, why do the crowd to the church repair? Do they go to worship the living God, To offer an honest and humble prayer? Do they go because 'tis the fashion to go? Or for what and why do the crowd go there?

Do they go because 'tis a popular place, And popular modern preaching is there? Do they go to perfect themselves in grace, Or show the gaudy dresses they wear? Do they go to be humble, or go to be proud? Or to help the poor his burdens bear?

What's the need of so costly a church as this, While the heathen are perishing everywhere? While the ministers beg of us every week, And get a few coppers 'to send off there,' For the sake of that Savier, who, while on earth, Had never to lay His head the where?

Do you think the mighty and infinite God Will be proud of your temple, tho' costly and rare Say, how will a structure so puny as this With His temple, the Universe, ever compare? His music, the rolling of numberless spheres, Whose dome, the unlimited regions of air?

What need of an organ, whose brazen voice The holy stillness away will scare? That holy stillness, whose presence gives The most impressiveness to prayer? That holy stillness, that truest tells That Sincerity humbly worships there? What need of a noisy, clamorous bell?

In a stable our infinite Savior was born,

Have ye for religion so little care That ye would forget when the Sabbath has a And fail to go meekly and humbly there. To hear what the minister's written to read-To pray when the moment has come for prayer?

In a manger they laid him, so young and so fair; You'd be shocked at such barbarous examples to-day, Such humility now is exceedingly rare. How straight is the modern road leading to heaven! How broad! There's no cross for the Christian to

Take the pomp and pride from your church to-day, There were none to enter and worship there ; The grass would spring up in the crumbling door, Would flourish and blossom, and seeds would bear And the iron tongue of that clamorous bell No more would startle the Sabbath air.

I witness the flashing of costly silks, The shining of broadcloths rich and rare; The rich in their carriages roll along, And gaily they dash across the square ; They enter the door of that mighty church, But never a beggar entered there.

If the beggar should come and stand at your door, You would spurn him away from that holy place, And laugh that such folly he ever should dare; For the beggar is poor and covered with rags, And Christ for the beggar had never a care !

And now I remember a little remark That was made one day just after prayer, A remark by a worthy Christian lady, Delivered with a very self-satisfied air, That 'a calico dress had never yet Disgraced our church by entering there.'

But methinks if Christ's doctrines are good and true, And a heaven exists where the good shall repair, That the Christian who scorns through the door of that church

A 'ninepenny calico' dress to wear, Shall never enter that golden gate, Where the living and loving angels are!

A PARODY. The Religion of the South delineated, by a Methodist Clergyman.

Come, saints and sinners, hear me tell How pious priests whip Jack and Nell, And women buy, and children sell, And preach all sinners down to hell. And sing of heavenly union.

They'll bleat and baa, dona, like goats, Gorge down black sheep, and strain at motes, Array their backs in fine black coats, Then seize their negroes by their throats, And choke for heavenly union.

They'll church you if you sip a dram, And damn you if you steal a lamb; Yet rob old Tony, Doll and Sam Of human rights, and bread and ham ; Kidnappers' heavenly union.

They'll loudly talk of Christ's reward. Then bind his image with a cord, And scold, and swing the lash abhorred, And sell their brother in the Lord To handcuffed heavenly union.

They'll read and sing a sacred song, And make a prayer both loud and long, And teach the right, and do the wrong, Hailing the brother, sister throng With words of heavenly union.

We wonder how such saints can sing, Or praise the Lord upon the wing, Who roar and scold, and whip and sting, And to their slaves and mammon cling,

In guilty conscience union. They'll raise tobacco, corn and rye, And drive, and thieve, and cheat, and lie, And lay up treasures in the sky By making switch and cowskin fly,

In hope of heavenly union. They'll crack old Tony on the skull, And preach and roar like Bashan bull. Or braying ass, of mischief full, Then seize old Jacob by the wool, And pull for heavenly union.

A roaring, ranting, sleek man-thief, Who lived on mutton, veal and beef, Yet never would afford relief, To needy, sable sons of grief, Was big with herr dy union.

'Love not the world,' the preacher said, And winked his eye, and shook his head; He seized on Tom, and Dick, and Ned. Cut short their meat, and clothes, and bread, Yet still loved heavenly union.

Another preacher, whining, spoke Of One whose heart for sinners broke: He tied old Nanny to an oak, And drew the blood at every stroke, And prayed for heavenly union. Two others oped their iron jaws,

And waved their children-stealing paws; There sat their children in gewgaws; By stinting negroes' backs and maws, They kept up heavenly union.

All good from Jack another takes, And entertains their flirts and rakes, Who dress as sleek as glossy snakes, And cram their mouths with sweetened cakes; And this goes down for union.

The Liberator.

REPLY TO A LETTER OF REMON-STRANCE, FROM A TRINITARIAN. Boston, Sept. 2d, 1858.

I have been inexpressibly interested and gratified by the perusal of your letter. You never committed a greater error than to suppose that I could either sneer, or feel in the remotest degree like sneering, at such a narrative as you have given of yourself. My feeling has ever been that which you express- The views of any honest and earnest man, on a subject of such deep practical importance as religion, are always to be regarded with respect and interest.

Moreover, of all the topics mentioned in your let ter, least of all should I be disposed to sneer at the two in regard to which you seem to apprehend such a manifestation,-the expression of an affectionate regard for the Bible, and of a sense of delight in, and support from, a constant, intimate and tender communion with Christ. You have seen me, hitherto, only on the accusative or protestant side; and you cannot know, until I tell you, that I am personally and experimentally acquainted with this state of heart and mind. I have not only spent years in the hearty reception of the ideas and emotions you express, actively cultivating them, and deriving intense enjoyment, consolation and support from them, but I look back to that period as the second best part of my life; as equally good in spirit and purpose with my present life, only less intelligently directed. Good as those things were, I think God has shown me something better.

All that you express in regard to the constancy. the intimacy and the tenderness of your communion with Christ, I habitually experience in communion with God. Alike when I retire at night and when I rise in the morning, when I sit in apparent security at home and when I am flying in a railroad car, and may in a moment be dashed to pieces, I feel as if I the Bible authoritative, and that all Christians are were lying in the hollow of God's hand, with his bound so to regard it, I must ask-What reason is other hand covering me safe from harm. What if I am dashed in pieces? What if the lightning-which derstand (what most men do not understand) the na-I formerly dreaded, but which I now love to look at- ture of evidence. What considerations are there to should strike me? This also, if it really comes, will be MY Father's arrangement, part of a plan in which my welfare is of course included, and in which neither my being nor my welfare will be for a moment suspended. If He calls me hence, it will be because He wants me elsewhere, and for some reason of which my welfare certainly forms a part. Is He not MY FATHER? Shall a mother forget her sucking child? Yea! she may forget! YET SHALL HE NOT FORGET ME! I rejoice in the consciousness that His presence, His power, never for a moment leave me; and remembering that that power, guided by perfect love, is also guided by perfect wisdom-knowing what are my necessities, and what constitutes my welfare, better than I can know them-my most frequent prayer is, Dear Father and Friend, help me wherein I need.

Without having the slightest feeling of desert or merit in the sight of God, and without feeling any the dignity of human nature, -I should be disposed osition to the very different ground that the Bible particular sympathy for that much ridiculed phrase, When I consider the body, mind, soul, conscience and affections, when I consider the powers, capabilities and destiny of Thy creature, man, what are the sun, moon and stars, that thou art mindful of them? I say, I should be disposed thus to reverse the Psalm. ist's expression, did I not find a juster statement than either. There is no sense in disparaging the cellar in comparison with the parlor, or the attic in comparison with the best chamber. A well ordered house needs them all, and each contributes its share towards the common benefit. Just so, a perfect God has made the planets and stars just as he wished to have them, originally being, and ever since remaining, just as He intended; and the same perfect God has made the rational, immortal and progressive being, man, just as he wished to have him, he also ever since remaining just as God intended. The perfection particular part of the career of man on earth should mous impiety; I stand up for God against his caof God necessarily implies that the whole and every be just what God designed when he created the first man.

or two back, I feel in God, and express to Him, the been connected, you say-and, I doubt not, with persame confidence, affection, trust, which you feel in fect justice- they are probably better than the aver-Christ. I know that you regard Christ as God; age of the churches in the country. But if a real nevertheless, recognizing God as combining, in some and thorough scrutiny into the character of these mysterious manner, the characters of Father and Son, churches should entirely justify the further favorable you cherish His manifestation as Son with special af- opinion you entertain of them-that they are true fection, cultivate trust in the Son, expect comfort and churches of Christ-they would prove themselves not support from the Son. (In saying this, I do not at merely better than the average, (which is no great all mean to imply that you consciously depreciate, undervalue or disregard the Father.)

himself as a Christian, habitually cherishes these feelings of love, tenderness and confidence in a superior power, but directs them especially towards the Virgin Mary. To her he confesses his sins, from her he asks, and expects, help and blessings. Another cherishes precisely the same feelings and prefers the same requests to St. Joseph, or St. Francis, on whose day he was born, and from whom he derives his

Now, neither of these persons consciously undervalues or depreciates God the Father. On the contrary, they think that in this manner they best show him honor and reverence. Ask Francisco, who prays so devoutly, in the intervals of his fruit-selling, under the walls of St. Peter's church in Rome, and he will tell you, and with perfect sincerity, that he is a poor sinner, who feels unworthy to approach the great God in person; he therefore begs St. Francis to intercede with the Virgin Mary to intercede with her son Jesus to intercede with his father, God, that Francisco's sins may be pardoned. Now, the mind of poor Francisco, and the mind of his sister Julietta, (who comes one step nearer to God, directing her homage and her petitions to the Blessed Virgin, and begging than the average.' It is the very head-quarters of her to intercede with Jesus, that he may intercede with God, for her forgiveness,) have scarcely begun to reflect upon themselves, or to have any power of spiritual discrimination. But you, who have never its character in regard to its treatment of the colored been misled by instruction in their peculiar superstitions, and who have had the further advantage of a careful intellectual training, you can see, that by an premising that I myself copied from the church recinevitable logical necessity, they have formed the ords the extracts there given. habit of looking at the direct object of their love and worship as sweeter, tenderer, more gracious, more Rowe street, Boston, probably consider themselves loving, more disposed to pardon, than the great God and their minister ' better than the average.' Yet I to whom the prayer is to come, through two or three have myself seen their printed pew-deeds, containing

little they may mean it, they have actually more confidence in St. Francis or St. Mary than in God.

Now, my idea is, that this confidence in some one else more than in God the Father, (however unintentional and however venial,) this idea that He is best approached, or that He prefers to be approached, by a Mediator, or a succession of mediators, rather than directly, is a very great mistake. Since that being whom I call God, and whom you call God the father, is the father of us all, and is the very perfection o love and tenderness, and is always present with each one of us-why should not each one of us (saint or sinner, and the sinner just as much as the saint) approach Him directly, asking what he needs simply because he needs it, and because one's Father is the natural and proper source of help? Why should a son, even a prodigal son, ask help of His Father through the mediation of another, or in the name of another, or for the sake of another? The assumption that any such mediation is needful or desirable is a depreciation of the paternal character; it is casting an unworthy imputation upon God, and this by a logical necessity, however little it may be intended. 'A I view it, the true way of honoring God, the true exercise of faith in God, is to take for granted that He desires and prefers our direct communication with Himself. Whoever assumes the contrary bound to prove it.

Each one of us, then, may ask God directly, without reference to any mediator, to help and bless him Not that there is any doubt that God is already disposed to do this, but that each one may use the grea privilege of putting himself into conscious commu nication with The Father; that each may fortify himself with the strength inherently belonging to the consciousness of having chosen to put himself on God's side; on the side of right against wrong, truth against error, righteousness against sin, in the world where God has placed him.

You are quite right in saying that it is a difficult thing to define the exact limitations of our disagreement or concurrence with others. Yet no labor is more richly repaid than the attempt to do this, in relation to an affair so important as religion. If this attempt were oftener made, and more diligently persevered in, our community would be freed from many miserable superstitions which now disgrace and deprave it, and we should pay better obedience to Paul's wise precept - 'Prove all things; hold fast that which is good; '-and to that other wise injunction-Be ready to render to every man that asketh a reason for the hope that is in you. To know what we believe, and why we believe it, is part of the business which God has given to each one of us to do. Yet how few church members (and I specify them not because they are different from the rest of mankind in this respect, but because they claim to have adopted a definite belief) can give any better reason, or any other reason for their faith than that which the Hindoo or the Mohammedan gives-namely, 'The

religious teachers say so.' Your letter says- The Bible is my authority. Any thing I am thoroughly satisfied it affirms or

teaches, I accept. Understanding that you mean that God has made there for thinking thus ! You are a lawyer, and unauthorize the assurance with which this matter is spoken of in the publications of the American Tract Society and the creeds of 'evangelical' churches, including, I doubt not, that with which you are individually connected? I do not find such evidence in the books that are popularly assumed to contain it. Such of their arguments as are sound do not prove the point; and with the statements that are true (in every one of those books which I have seen) are mixed others that are false, or sophistical, or both. I want good reasons, and sufficient reasons; and it is just that I should require such, before yielding my assent to the proposition in question. Can you give them to me? Can you point me to a book which, to your knowledge contains them?

Duty and honesty require me to say thus much of the claim, made by a certain set of fallible men, but not made by the Bible itself, that it is all infallibly inspired of God. But when you come from this propo reverse the sentiment of the Psalmist, and say __ contains treasures of wisdom and truth, that it inand the relation between them, existing in the whole world at the times when the books of the Old, and afterwards of the New Testament were collected, and that many of the statements and precepts in both these collections never have been and never can be exceeded-I heartily assent to it all. I prize, love and honor what the Bible actually is; but when fallible men approach me with the preposterous claim that I must receive the jealous Jehovah of the Jews as identical with the Heavenly Father taught by Jesusthat I must consider the being who threatens to tread down his prodigal children in his anger and trample them in his fury, to laugh at their calamity, and mock when their fear cometh, as identical with Him who IS love, who loves all his children, and who is ready to receive and bless even the prodigal as soon as he will return-I repel with indignation the blasphe-

After describing to me certain praiseworthy charac-Now, to take up the subject where I left it a page teristics of the two churches with which you have commendation,) but very peculiar and remarkable churches; so thoroughly exceptional as to afford no Well, I find that another person, who also regards criterion whatever of the character of the churches of New England.' You know certain good things of these two churches, which I also freely admit; but if you have not taken a great many more good things for granted respecting even them, not scrutinizing, because you have never felt or suspected the need of scrutiny, I very much mistake in my conjecture. I took the same things for granted, for the same reason. When circumstances compelled me to go into the examination of evidence, treating the character of the churches as an open question, to be decided according to evidence, I found that, with the best intentions, I had taken altogether too much for

You have probably taken for granted, in the same manner, the excellence of the American Bible Society, and its innocence in regard to upholding slavery. So did I. But I was compelled by circumstances to scrutinize it. And the result of my examination (which I send you herewith, Liberator, May 14th, 1858,) will show you that its managers not only reuse to oppose slavery, but prefer to uphold it.

Again. The people of Park Street Church, in Boston, think of it as you do of yours, that it is 'better Orthodoxy, abounding in prayer-meetings, in contributions to the Bible, Tract, Missionary and Sabbath School Societies. I had occasion to investigate people-the modern Samaritans. I send you the result of this examination, (Liberator, June 5th, 1857,)

Again. The Rev. Baron Stow's Baptist church in stages of intercession. You can see that, however a provision that no pew shall be sold except to a 're-

ing himself a minister of Christ, who refuses to call and misleading the public, and turning them to come and be healed!

average specimens of New England churches in regard to picty; and they make no objection to this pro-slavery position on the part of their ministers; Gerrit Smith before his Constituents, to test his nay! more; they desecrate the name of Christ by calling these men ministers of Christ. And the whole body of Northern clergy join in this desecration, and help towards that horrible depravation of DEAR GARRISON: the popular mind which necessarily flows from it. Dr. A. L. Stone and Rev. Mr. Dexter, Drs. Bacon and Bushnell, Dr. Cheever and Henry Ward Beecher as to his views of government, and his qualifications openly treat South-side Adams as a Christian, and a for Governor. Frederick Douglass called the meet Christian minister! What wonder that their church- ing to order; Wm. Sperry was appointed Chairman es, and the churches of the less reformatory ministers several Vice Presidents were chosen. When Gerrit throughout our country, should make the same enormous error?

This brings me to another point in your letter. You find among our most earnest reformers 'the to be tested publicly by the people, by most searching want of a gentle and loving spirit '- a bitterness of and sifting interrogatories. The Tribune called him spirit '-and 'a loss of temper.' I must try to be a fool, yet admitted that he was good. He had rather brief on this point, but I hope to make my mean- be a good fool than a bright rascal. I offer myself to ing clear.

There are certain things, certain actions, certain persons, in this world, naturally fitted to inspire disgust and contempt in a well regulated mind. There are not only single actions, but deliberate, persistent positions of men in this world, so base and vile, that the direct expression of utter loathing and contempt s at once the natural and the appropriate treatment of them. This is the very medicine which God has given us for the cure of some disorders. Shall we not use it? If we use it inappropriately, first show that, and then censure us. But do you say that we shall not use it at all?

Some of these single actions-some of these deliberate and persistent courses of action-are not only thus base and vile in themselves, but are misleading and corrupting immense masses of men through the credit and popularity of their perpetrators. Will you complain of our applying this medicine to these cases, without even attempting to show that it is inappropriate?

All our capacities and powers come from God. He created in us the susceptibility of being affected by disgust and contempt; He gave us the power of expressing these by sneers and sarcasms. Were these given to be buried in the earth, or folded in a napkin and laid aside? Shall we dare to stigmatize the Giver by saving that these are errors in our constitution, unfit ever to be used? Or must we not rather consider ourselves bound to use them when the proper occasion arrives? Must we not give account to God for our silence, as well as for our speech ?

You apprehend a sneer from me when a man whom have every reason to think honest and carnest describes his most serious religious convictions and emotions. You also ascribe · bitterness of spirit,' loss of temper,' and 'a great deal of positive hate' to Mr. Parker. Has either of us said anything more severe than to call those whom we censure 'hypocrites '- children of the devil'- a generation of vipers '? When Jesus of Nazareth says those things, you take for granted that they were deserved by the persons to whom he spoke, and also that he said them without hate or bitterness of spirit. Now, my dear friend, I seriously ask, why do you take for granted the very opposite things in regard to Mr. Parker and me? Why do you assume that our censures are not right. I never knew a politician who was not an ardeserved, and that we feel hate and bitterness in making them? What right have you to assume either of these things, without a fuller scrutiny into the circumstances than you have yet made?

I have addressed (in person) to scores of churchmembers and dozens of ministers-men who called themselves God's ambassadors, sent for the defence of the truth-the very questions that I have asked you Bible. Every one of them sneaked off into silence James Buchanan? Will not all who vote for you above, respecting the proof of the inspiration of the or palpable equivocation; and many of them repreented me to their friends as an 'infidel,' an 'opposer f Christianity, in consequence of my demanding that the inspiration of the Bible be proved, instead of taken for granted. Are not contempt and sarcasm the appropriate treatment of such persons? When I use it towards such, is it fair to assume that I must be actuated by hate and bitterness? I hold myself accountable to God and man for the right use of this, as of all my other powers. I am not conscious of having been unduly severe. But if, in any case, that shall be shown me, I am ready to retract and apologize.

I have frequently experienced, and not only from mere acquaintances, but from those of my classmates, relatives and connections who were churchmembers, injustice of the sort above intimated. But Mr. Parker's experience of this sort, compared with mine is as a hundred to one. The most villanous falschoods are constantly circulated about him. To sults. give only the latest specimen, the last number of the New Englander contains an article grossly false and calumnious, entitled 'Theodore Parker and the 28th Congregational Society of Boston, written by an orthodox minister of Boston. This is a fair specimen of the mixture of false insinuations and direct lies magnificent humbugs, the Republican party is the current in all the 'religious' newspapers respecting him. And the editors of these periodicals will admit no reply from Mr. Parker's friends. He himself does gigantic liars, the Republican party is the most ginot take the trouble to reply to them. These calum- gantic- (Great sensation among Republicans.) niators are neither fools nor ignoramuses, but sagacious and intelligent men, the leaders of their respective sects, who deliberately and persistently use these means to injure the credit of one whom they cannot answer. Is not contempt the appropriate feel. any State with slavery that wishes to come in with it ing, is not sarcasm the appropriate expression, for

Now, to give you a specimen of the feeling cherished towards Mr. Parker in the Boston churches, and nourished by the clergymen of those churches and the editors of the 'religious' newspapers, I will mention what was told me by an eye-witness of one of the prayer-meetings in Park St. Church, during the revival last winter.

From thirty to forty persons were assembled at this meeting, and nine or ten of them spoke and prayed, all in relation to Mr. Parker, and all in the same strain. They prayed that God would destroy his life; or, if not his life, his reason; that confusion and distraction might be sent into his study, so that he should not be able to finish his sermon for the next feet as no law. There is no higher and no lower Sunday: or, if he were allowed to finish it, that he might be miraculously prevented from delivering it; that he might be confounded and brought to shame of Congress? before the people; and lastly, if God did not please to grant these petitions, that he would miraculously influence Mr. Parker's audience to 'leave that house, and come up to this'!

Remember, this meeting chanced to be reported. No one knows how many more there were.

Now, when pretenders to eminent piety, in midst of a revival, and in the most popular orthodox seems to me an appropriate occasion for disgust, contempt and sarcasm, as well as for burning indignation against the clergymen who, under the pretence of being ambassadors of Christ, are arousing such

spectable white person.' Only think of a man, call- feelings among their hearers. They are perverting any but respectable white sinners to repentance! from true Christianity, not less than if they taught Think of a successor of the Apostles claiming the Mohammedism or Mormonism, while their poor blind gift of healing, and inviting all respectable white lepers followers regard them as ministers of Christ. It seems to me that this is the very case where exem-Again. Think of Northern ministers, like Rev. plary severity of speech (keeping always within the Dr. Lord, President of Dartmouth College, Rev. bounds of truth) is needed; and that even if your South-side Adams of Boston, and Rev. Dr. George opinion differs from mine and from Mr. Parker's in W. Blagden of Boston, writing books, pamphlets, this matter, you must concede our right to act upon and newspaper articles expressly to justify and up- our opinion, and you have so right to ascribe a sehold slavery! Will you say-These ministers are ex- verity which is so plainly deserved either to bitterceptional? I admit that they are so. But, my point ness, or hate, or loss of temper. It is what we reis-Their churches are not exceptional. They are fair gard as the right method of doing what God has given us to do.

> Qualifications for Governor of New York. ROCHESTER COURT-HOUSE, 2 P. M., Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1858.

I am in a meeting called by the party that have nominated Gerrit Smith for Governor, to question him Smith was introduced, he said his nomination would have the good result to introduce the practice of publicly questioning candidates. All candidates ought

be questioned as to my views of civil government. Question .- Are you in favor of common schools be

ing supported by government? Answer. -I am opposed to all governmental schools Compulsory schools are absurd and oppressive. Govrnment should have no concern with education o religion. I would upset the system of governmental schools entirely, if I could. Schools should be supported voluntarily, as churches and ministers are Compulsory schools are especially oppressive to Cath-Question.-Are you in favor of a Registry law?

Answer .- No need of a Registry law in country towns and villages; but in New York and large cities it is indispensable. Some way must be devised to prevent fraud at the ballot-box, or a government of the people is at an end.

Question .- What, as Governor, would you do against slavery? Answer .- Use all my official influence to promote

its overthrow. Question .- Would you, as Governor, go against the U. S. Constitution ?

Answer .- The question of slavery-of man's right to liberty, is not to be settled by constitutions and legislative enactments. Not by the BIBLE. No hope for any man's abolition who goes to a book or a constitution to decide whether a man is a man. That law i written on the body and soul by God, antecedent to all books and constitutions and human enactments I should need no book or constitution in regard to sla-

Question .- What would you do in regard to the fugitive slave?

Answer .- I would protect the fugitive slave. I would shoot down, if need be, any man who should attempt to kidnap any person on the territory of New York. Should the U. S. Marshal come to Rochester to kidnap the poorest black baby in the city, I'd call out the militia to protect that baby; and if the citizens of Rochester should aid the Marshal, I'd shoot them, and, if need be, protect the baby against the official kidnapper, though the streets were drenched with blood. Politicians are cowards; they fear to damage their party by doing what they know is rant coward. They dare not move to protect from slavery against the Fugitive Slave Law. But if the Marshal come to catch a slave, or to enslave my child, he or I must die. Question .- Is J. R. Giddings a politician? If so

is he an arrant coward? Auswer .- He is an half-and-half man-a qualified

politician, and, so far, a coward. Question-Will not your small minority strengther

Answer .- I will not admit that my vote will be small minority. No-those who vote for me do not

strengthen Buchanan, nor throw away their votes, nor help the Slave Power; but do the best they can do, politically, to destroy slavery. Question .- Are you for prohibition?

Answer .- I am. If government cannot protect so-

ciety from the effects of drunkenness, it is useless. I would have no party but one which goes for prohibition. In this, as on slavery, there is no difference between the Republican party and the Democratic and American parties. Question .- Should we not get the best man we can,

and vote for him, and not throw away our votes? Answer .- I scorn and repudiate the doctrine that we may ever do evil that good may come. The best

thing to be done is, to do right, regardless of re-Question .- Has not the Republican party kept slavery out of Kansas?

Answer .- No. The people of Kansas kept it out Ossawattoma Brown has done more to keep slavery from Kansas than all the Republican party. Of all most magnificent. Of all stupendous hypocrites, the Republican party is the most stupendous. Of all

Question .- Has not that party prevented the extension of slavery? Answer .- No. They do not go for non-extension

They have abandoned that ground, and now admit This non-extension doctrine is the idlest folly. While slavery is admitted to have a legal and rightful existence any where, it has a right to extend itself every where. It never can be prevented from extending itself, while its right to exist is acknowledged.

Question .- Whom would you allow to vote?

Answer .- Every man and woman, of competent age, without respect to complexion. Suffrage is a natural right, and inalienable-not dependent on human laws at all. Every human being has a natural right to vote in the government under which he or she lives. Question .- Are you for the Higher Law?

Answer-No. I know but one law. I know no higher or lower law. I know no law but God's law, and all that is opposed to that, I trample beneath my law; as well talk of a higher and lower God.

Question .- Has the State power to set aside the laws

Answer .- Most certainly; and every law made by Congress in favor of slavery or kidnapping, the State government ought at once to trample under foot. Should Congress pass a law in favor of murder-it Governor, I would set it at nought. Slavery is worse than murder. If Congress legislate in favor of slavery and slave-catching, the State of New York, and every other State, should set it at defiance; and if church in Boston, publicly put up such petitions, it the United States Judges, Marshals or Presidents come here to execute it, and hunt slaves-if Govern or, I would order out the militia and shoot them all, if need be, to protect the fugitive.

Question .- Has Congresss power to abolish slavery n the States?

Answer .- It has, and ought at once to exercise that power, and sweep slavery from the nation. No political party can ever accomplish anything against sla-

very till it takes this ground. Let the government appoint Judges in every town and city, who would appoint Judges that comes before them on a wind habeas corpus.

Question,-Has any State a right to establish at

Answer .- No. Congress and each State are bond to abolish slavery, and have the power to do it; be no State nor government has a right to establish and no enactment can be of any force that does not lish it. It is the duty of every man and woman a violate all laws that sustain slavery.

Question .- Would you war against the federal pro ernment to defend the fugitive slave?

Answer.-Yes. I would wage war against the fel. Answer. 10s. And against the devil, in defend a fugitive slave. I would defend, as I have sines a fugitive stave. A stable in the North, against he said, the poorest black baby in the North, against he said, the poorest kidnapper, though, in so doing! should dissolve the Union and abolish the federal go. ernment.

Question .- Are you in favor of the rule of the me

Answer. I am. But who is the majority? Gal the Supreme Being-the Sovereign Ruler over a I have no idea of a majority of men ruling. In mr. ters of indifference, let men decide by majorities; but, if the Marshal, or President, armed with federal authority, comes to take my child, or my neighbor child, to make it a slave, the Marshal or I must be

Question .- Are you in favor of a republic, based as the principle that a majority of voters shall rule! Answer .- No. The will of a majority of roters no law of life for me, and should not be for any one I am no atheist; I have a God to rule me, and the God is not the will of the majority, but the God the speaks in my own bosom. Question .- What is the standard of right?

Answer .- The conscience of each man and women

It is the right and duty of each one to disregard a enactments of legislative bodies, and the decisions all courts, which, in his or her opinion, are opposed truth and right, and goes to support slavery. The conscience of each is the only standard of right to him or her. Question .- If all unite in passing a law, would re

oppose? Answer .- Yes-if it conflicted with my confi

tions of truth and right. I shall elect for myelf what to regard as right, and what as wrong w abide by my own convictions. Question .- Is not that anarchy?

Answer .- If the Marshal or President come b make my child a slave, he has no law to sustain himand he or I must die. Falsehood and wrong alven lead to anarchy-truth and right to order and peace. Departure from justice and right is another conformity to justice and right is order. Leguist outrage is the worst kind of anarchy, and the nee to be deprecated and put down. Question .- Were you not a member of the Beni

Answer .- Never was in it, except to denounce it

Question .- Do you go for a tariff? Answer .- No, I would abolish all customs a support government by direct taxation. I go for fin trade in all the products of human industry, the wait

over. Question .- Is not J. R. Giddings an abolitionis? Answer .- He is a qualified a litionist. The per which he represented does not seek the abolisme slavery. Nor does it go even for non-extension. once said- No more slave States.' Now it an-No more slave States-unless the people with

If Kansas or Utah wished to come in as slave Sun

the Republicans, as a party, would admit then. Such are some of the questions that have leng to Mr. Smith; and such, in part, are his morn mostly in his own words. There is a great end ment among the Republicans. There are manyle ocrats present, but the questions are put by len licans. They fear that Mr. Smith's influence will minish their vote, and cast the State into the laid of the Democrats. There is quite a large gather It would be well if Mr. S. would stump the Sur this way. It will set these besotted party politics to thinking. He has made a terrible exposured two great parties, and he calls together theen would not go to hear such things any where it Many other questions have been put, and arre given. It would be well if our Presidents, Goman

and Legislators all had to pass through such as

deal. I wish they had to; there

among office-hunters. Yours, HENRY C. WRIGHT.

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