AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL

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Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz. :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK. and WESDELL PHILLIPS. flathe columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

erry question are impartially allowed a hearing. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

of preserving the African slave trade; the sec THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES -- AN engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for staves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons In fact, the oppressor repre-

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL."

T'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO SECURE THE PREPERTY OF THEIR DOSERIES OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, senting the oppressed!... To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREST TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF BLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1351.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1856.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

MR. BUCHANAN'S RELIGION.

The following letter will be read with equal interest by the friends and opponents of Mr. Buteres by the firmous and opponents of Mr. Bu-chanan. It was written by a well-known elergy-man in Philadelphia, in reply to a note of inquiry from this city.—New York Observer.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1856. RET. AND DEAR SIE, -Your note of inquiry was fely received, and I take pleasure in saying that you were correctly informed as to my acquaintance with Mr. Buchanan, the President elect, and of my favorable opinion of his moral and religious

I became personally acquainted with him in the spring of 1842, in the city of Washington, at which time he was, I think, a member of the United States Senate; and when introduced to him, I found him with a Bible in his hand, and our first soversation was with reference to the divine autheoricity of that book; in which he most uneog me to be a clergyman at the time.

My much-loved father, now deceased, who knew Mr. Bachapan most intimately for many years, and who was associated with him in the 27th Congress, always spoke of him as a man of the strictest Christian morality, and cherished for him

as and ving affection.

Mr. Buehanan is of Presbyterian ancestry, and I am informed that he has a pew in each of the Preshyterian churches in Lancaster, though I beere that he generally attends the second church; which the Rev. Alfred Nevio, D.D. is the paster, and is said to be very regular and devout in public worship, and being very catholic in spirit, he is accustomed to worship with Christians of

etter denominations, when opportunity offers.

I have been informed by one of the settled min-sters of Lancaster, that Mr. Buchanan is believed, by those who know him best, to be a Christianthat he has an hour each day set apart for the study of the Scriptures and devetion—that he makes 'Jay's Moroing and Evening Ex-reises' his daily companion, and that it is a matter of under and regret with many of his intimate friends that he, like too many of our public men, has so long neglected to unite with the church by a public profession of his faith in Christ. In coversations which I have had with him, he more than once expressed, with great tenderness and feeling, his desire for retirement from the duties and cores of public life—the importance of a due preparation for his last and final account, and his inwavering confidence in the gracious and overruling Providence of Almighty God. That he may have an interest in the prayers of the pious, and that his administration may be just what might be expected from his unstained moral character, his great experience and universally acknowledged aship, should be the carnest desire of evety traly patriotic heart.

we thus promptly answered your inquiries, and frankly communicated what I know and be-here concerning our chief magistrate elect, and fel entirely justified in so doing, because of the vinatural and reasonable anxiety so generally bit concerning the moral and religious principles one called to fill a station of such prominence

From the Charleston Mercury. PROGRESS OF DISUNIONISM.

The following extract from a letter of a deservthe influential gentleman in the Parishes, to one of the oldest and most respected of our merchants. is one of the many evidences we have received of the impression produced by Mr. Rhett's able, comprebensive and statesmanlike letter to Gov. Adams. JOHN'S ISLAND, Nov. 10, 1856.

DEAR SIR,-I rejoice with you to see, every day, fresh evidence that the most temperate and distret men of the South are fast coming to the con-ticion that this unnatural Union cannot, and eight not to last much longer. For my part, I amsorry Fremont is not elected; that, I think, as the lawyers say, would have been, 'ipso facto,' a disoletion, -no decent Southern man being willing, fer one day, to be ruled by him. The letter to Gor. Adams is a very powerful production—plain and direct, and therefore powerful. I have always level. looked upon the author as one of our greatest men-far-seeing, clear-headed; next, in my estimation, to Mr. Calhoun; and, like that ever to be amented man, always true to the South, even ds him justice by placing his name very near Calbaun's. I hope he will live to see the 'Rejublic of the United Southern States,' a rich, prosperous and happy people, holding an influen-tal position among the most powerful nations of

SENATOR SUMNER.

It is stated that the Senator's case has become quite desperate since the result of the election in ennsylvania. The air of that State does not at all sgree with him, and the physician who is nurs ng the disease, lest it should die a natoral death, be understand, has carnestly advised an immedie pilgrimage to the Connecticut Reserve, where is more pure, the equality and amalgamain of races more perfect, and where he will en-ity the society of Mr. Giddings, whose urbanity of sanners and classic wit cannot fail of counteracting the deleterious effects of the gutta percha. As an instance assance of the deplorable malignity of party First, it has been more than insinuated, by cer-tain infidel democrats, who don't believe in Mr. Berlingame's Bible, that the honorable Senator h make himself well, and that he is resolved not No over until after the next Senatorial election ia Massachusetts .- Washington Union.

THAT BROKEN PATE. The election having come there is of course no longer any party necessisatty comes out of his retreat, ready to talk in open air by the hour. What a marvel that it should be such a connection between the fourth of November and the tissues of the cudgelel cator. The Senatorial sophomore has no doubt done more by playing possum than if he had stump-el the catire North with re-hashes and plagiarisms this Demosthenes. His silence was more eloquent this a sermon by Beecher. Now, there is no more standard for shamming Abraham, as the Cape Cod silens phrase it, and Master Sumner is ready to the service of the servic resent his meek brows for the chaplet that Mas-schusetts is ready to bind about them.

It does seem rather dishonest to get well so sud-lit does seem rather dishonest to get well so sud-daily about election day, but we suppose the wire-palets of the Abolition party compelled the chas-tied Senator to remain an invalid. Thurlow d night have told them that Sumner was a red smouth M. organ until the election was over.— Philadelphia Daily News.

finitely more important and pressing than the question of conscientious and religious convictions among of Slarery. This is not saying that they desire the our people. extension of slavery: it is not saving that they do not regard its extension as an evil. It is only saying that they regard it as a less evil than disunion very is. The Union may be dissolved, as other

bazards and with every legal and constitutional than they now are-and for what? that any evil or any good is greater and more worth solute servile institution the world ever saw tconsideration than the Union of the States, ought III. However grievous to patriotism and to

ing for and swearing by the Union—has caused extension of slavery is an evil to all parties con the greatest sacrifices of friendship and political cerned—the South and North, the slaves and their hopes and prospects which were ever made by masters. Geographically, the Union is not as talesmen. Peel did not more painfully and flatly necessary to us as it was in the days when rail-contradict the efforts and dectrines of his whole roads had not taken the place of rivers. An iron life when he yielded to the righteous clamor for Mississippi is not subject to low water, and does Catholic emancipation, than the greatest of American statesmen, when he supported the Compro-Economically, the North would probably gain more mises of 1850. It was a great and enormous sacri- by free trade with Europe than it would lose by refice of personal conviction, the resistance of a tor- stricted trade with the South; and already our rent of Northern sentiment, the bitter abandon- trade with Canada is becoming as promising, sure ment of the policy of a life-time of loyalty to the and profitable, as our trade with the South is un. Union. It was meet and necessary, perhaps, that certain, riskful, and annoying. It may be too that last splendid offering should be made of the that the only possible stoppage, much more the greatest of the sons of the North upon the altar of only possible abolition of slavery, is to place a the Union, before the free States gathered them-selves together, to say that fearful, but inevitable tively hostile free Territory along its whole North-

There is no duty of patriotism so urgent, no policy absolute speriment of exclusive independence can so pressing, no political conduct so imperative, as eatisfy such States as Virginia and South Carolina to forbid, prevent, resist, and make impossible forever, the extension of slavery over another foot of and it could almost be wished that nullification American soil. For this end, and under these convictions, the Republican party is organized. It
does not contemplate disunion as the probable,
nay, hardly as the possible consequence of its own

Here, brethren, you have the real issue of this section brought boldly, distinctly before youstripped of every accidental question or party explating it; and we know, at least, that we should aggeration, and placed in a form disagreeble, doubthave a right to consider and accomplish it, if we less, to all parties, but agreeable to the truth. It ie, in the last analysis, simply and plainly this: on one side, the Union, whether or no, with slavery extended, or without it, as may be; on the other, the non-extension of slavery, whether or no, with the Union or without it, as may be. And I ask you to put this issue in the light of religious duty, and determine your vote as Christians. I do not say that disunion will follow the success of one party or the extension of slavery the success of the other; but it must be conceded that each party takes the but it must be conceded that each party takes the risk and challenges the consequences of one or the other of these evils. The tendency—not the intention, design, or hope—the tendency of the Democratic platform is to the extension of slavery for the sake of preserving the Union; the tendency of the Republican platform is to the risking of the Union for the sake of saving our free soil; and every intelligent vote must be thrown in view of these opposite perils. He who religiously thinks the dissolution of the Union a greater evil than the extension of slavery, ought to cast a Demo-

SFLECTIONS.

Cratic vote: he who religiously thinks the extension of slavery a greater avil than the dissolution of the Union, ought to cost a Republican vote.

Are there any religious helps for the settlement of the appalling problem. Which is the greater evil? I appeal to your candor, while I consider this critical point a moment.

I. In the first place, the dissolution of the Union, owever deployable, is not primarily a question of the who religiously thinks the extension of slavery a greater avil than the dissolution of the union, ought to cost a Republican vote.

Are there any religious helps for the settlement of the appalling problem. Which is the greater evil? I appeal to your candor, while I consider this critical point a moment.

I. In the first place, the dissolution of the Union, owever deployable, is not primarily a question of

There remain, then, the two great issues of principle and policy; the question of slavery extension or non-extension; the question of Various and Disquince; and to discover our duty as moral and religious beings, about to vote in the fear of God, it is necessary to examine candidly the attitude of parties in respect to these two issues. I utterly disclaim the imputation of had motives to any parties with the consent of the parties to it. On the other two disclaim the imputation of bad motives to any par-ty in this brief investigation. For, whatever par-ty tactics may affirm, I do not for a moment be-tion of conscience. Slavery is right or wrong. lieve that the Northern portion of the Democratic party desire the extension of slavery, or that they after having, by the mouths of all their great believe themselves voting for its extension in sup-statesmen, acknowledged it to be wrong in principorting their candidate. This is not their issue. Their issue is Union or Disunion. They sincerely believe the Union endangered by the agitation of the slavery question, and by the demands of the Republican party, which would positively exclude or conduct in the matter. But the North almost slavery from any soil now free. And, regarding universally acknowledges and pronounces slavery a the question as, at least, uncertain, whether if the sin and a curse, and consequently has no right to future character of the Territories, as free or slave allow it to extend one inch into territory over States, be left to the sole determination of their in-habitants, slavery will be extended into them; and, a right to dissolve the Union, if necessary to the on the other hand, regarding it as much more probable that, with the success of the Republican measures, the South will revolt and disunion ensue, they must be considered—I mean the reputable and intelligent portion of the party—as having taken the ground that the question of Union is in it proves that it is impossible to resist the progress Il. The dissolution of the Union is not primarily

or as an evil which is not absolutely certain to Unions of States have been, on grounds of contend-follow from their policy—but which, if it should, ing interests or disagreement. Civil war and hor-is more easily contended with that the tremendous der strifes might ensue, and great political evils calamity of disunion. I put the case as fairly and follow: the prospects and hopes of unborn genera-strongly for that side of the political contest as I tions might be darkened by such a catastrophe: and it is appalling to contemplate the possible con-On the other hand, doubtless, it is a misrepre-sequences to the political and social future of the sentation of the Republican party to say that they world from such a failure. But these are the desire disunion, or are careless of the peril or the providential possibilities of evil attending a course threat of it. Their issue in this campaign is not Union or Disunion; they do not regard that, as the other party do, as being the main issue, or the er than visit positive injustice and cruelty upon a issue at all. With them, the grand issue is the extension or non-extension of slavery. They are fully convinced that Kansas and Nebraska, and an indefinite amount of Territory now free, will be cursed with slavery, if the Cincinnati principles was not stuffed with interest against it. We tremprevail in this election. Slavery they regard as the great curse of our land, the source of all our political calamities and agitation, the misfortune manity of slavery. We must go on committing of the Southern States, and the peril of our Government. Tolerating it where it is, only because protests, of stealing the services of black men, of they cannot, without breach of the Constitution, treating them like cattle; of buying, selling, breedtouch it, but feeling that its existence at all is de- ing, marrying, unmarrying, scattering families, plorable, they regard its extension with horror, and and producing all the unmamable vices, crimes, are driven by mingled feelings of patriotism, hu-cruelties, and misfortunes of negro slavery—nay, manity, and religion, to take a positive and uncal-culating stand against it, as to be resisted, at all than they now are, and slaves' hopes far less fair weapon. I need not remind any portion of this Union of the States and prevent the possible evils congregation by what slow degrees, and with what of a dissolution! Is it possible that we can make misgivings, relentings, and compromises this position has at last been won. Four times, at least,
in the history of the Government, it has been taken,
and abandoned to the prayers, the threats, the
of Republican principles, and illustrate the success fears of the country. The cry of disunion ought of free institutions! Are we not already a jibe to shake the heart and bring hesitation and delay and a scorn in the mouths of trans-Atlantic freeto every American bosom charged with favoring it. men, with our cruel anomaly of a free government that any principle, or institution, or measure, nursing the most wristocratic, oppressive, and ab

III. However grievous to patriotism and to the to be most reluctantly and cautiously admitted, shades of our fathers, considered as a question of The habit of mind, of speech, of conduct, ought policy, it is by no means certain that the dissoluto be settled against the very name of disunion; tion of the Union would be a political or economi-and it has been so. That habit—the habit of live cal evil to us or to anybody; it is certain that the word—the Union is great, precious, sacred! but—
word—the Union is great, precious, sacred! but—
yes! we must say it!—humanity, duty, honor, religion—it sticks in the throat to speak it—are
greater than the Union.

This, then, is the unyielding ground of the Republican party—there is no evil possible to our country at this crisis so great as the extension of slavery.

There is no duty of particitism so urgent, no policy a halulate experiment of extension in the duty of particitism so urgent, no policy a halulate experiment of extension in the duty of particitism so urgent, no policy a halulate experiment of extension in the duty of particitism so urgent.

nay, hardly as the possible consequence of its own success: but it distinctly says, if not in words, yet by its whole spirit: If distance were certain to follow our measures, we could not and should not abandon them; and if it do not follow, we shall not repent them, and we are not responsible for it. Dreadful as distance is, the extension of slavery is still more dreadful. We are responsible for the last; we shall not be responsible for the first. would, under present circumstances, be an eco-nomical evil at all. We see nothing cruel and in human, however painful and grievous, in contem-

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT ON THE RIGHT OF THE STATES TO SECEDE PROM THE UNION.

The last volume of Howard's United States The last volume of Howard's United States Supreme Court Reports, just published by Little, Brown & Company of Boston, contains the report of a case which will be found to possess an interest to others than purely professional readers. It shows that the political dogmas which divide the country are gradually finding their way on to the bench of the Supreme Court at Washington, and that the members of that august tribunal are sometimes agitated by celestial wrath.

The case to which we refer is that of Dodge and others, on appeal, against Woolsey, a citizen of Contains.

with others, to enjoin them from paying a State tax, which he and they deemed illegal, but to which they were disposed to submit. It was insisted by the opposing counsel, that the United States Supreme Court had no jurisdiction over the case, and that it was a question purely of State sucreignty, for which State tribunals furnished all the remedies that any stockholder was antitled mean of that means we will remedie to the supremedies that any stockholder was antitled mean of that means we will remedie to the supremedies that any stockholder was antitled mean of that means we will remedie to the supremedies that any stockholder was antitled mean of that means we will remedie to the supremedies that any stockholder was antitled. all the remedies that any stockholder was entitled to. Judge Wayne delivered the opinion of the majority of the Court, sustaining their jurisdiction over the case, and in the course of his opinion takes occasion to put a judicial extinguisher upon

'The departments of the government are legislative, The departments of the government are legislative, executive, and judicial. They are co-ordinate in degree to the extent of the powers delegated to each of them. Each in the exercise of its power is independent of the other, but all rightfully done by either is binding upon the others. The Constitution is supreme over all of them, because the people who ratified it have made it so; consequently, anything which may be done manuhorized by it, is unlawful. But it is not only over the departments of the government that the Constitution is supreme: it is so, to the extent of its deleit—States, as well as persons within those concessions of sovereign powers, yielded by the people to the States, when they accepted the Constitution in their Conventions. Nor does its supremacy end there: it is supreme over the people of the United States aggregately and in their separate sovereignties, because they have excluded themselves from any direct or immediate agency in making amendments to it, and have directed that amendments should be made representatively for them by the Congress of the United States,' &c.

This, we believe is the Constitution of themselves from the Pillsburgh Despatch, which gave an account of the great negro bunt of Ross & Co., and on that they pronounced it an abolition document. The Court ordered the Jury to meet on Monday next, to indict the Congress of the United States,' &c.

tion to the nullifiers of South Carolina in 1832 and enforced it, too, we may be permitted to add. with a clearness and conclusiveness which throw
Mr. Justice Wayne's argument entirely into the
shade: but the judicial department of the government has never before, we believe, taken a position
the Tribune. You may make any use of this informawith a clearness and conclusiveness which throw

It is worthy of remark, that about the time this pinion was prepared, Colonel Benton was running udge Wayne for the Presidency. Thie, and the contextual discussion of the respective powers and arisdiction of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government, which, we confess, seems to have been rather lugged into the case by the cars, was intended, we presume, for the Judge's platform.

Of course, a heresy like this in a co-ordinate branch of the federal government, and promulgated, too, by a Southern man, was not permitted to go forth without its antidote from the secessional wing of the Court. Justices Catron. Daniel and Campbell dissented from the opinion power would be to establish the alarming doctrine that the empire of Ohio and the remaining States of the Union, over their revenues, is not to be found in their people, but in the numerical major-ity of this Court.' He concludes with an allusion the degenerating tendency of the Court, which was anything but polite, and 'as becomes broth-

But, for my part,' he says, ' when I conside the justice, the moderation, the restraints upon arbitrary power, the stability of social order the security of personal rights and general harmony which existed in the country before the sovereignly of gaveraments was asserted, and when the sovereignof the people was a living and operative principle and governments were administered subject to the imitations, and with reference to the specific ends for which they were organized, and their members recognized their responsibility and dependence, I feel no anxiety nor apprehension in leaving the people of Ohio a complete power over their government, and all the institutions and establishments it has called into existence.'

If our readers will scrutinize this sentence, they will not fail to discover that it is a little aucy. It avers, in fact, directly or by implication:
First—That the covereignty of the people in
his country is no longer a living and operative principle, as it once was;

Second—That the government is no longer ad-

ninistered subject to the limitations and with refer-nce to the ends for which it was organized: Third-That the members of the government, ncluding, of course, the judiciary, no longer re-ognize their responsibility and dependence, but, is in the present instance, are arrogating to them-elves powers over the States which the States

ave never surrendered : and,

Fourth—That there are less justice, moderation. restraint upon arbitrary power, stability of social order, security of personal rights, and general harorder, security of personal rights, and general har-many, than existed before these evil days, when the severeignty of the government is asserted, in-stead of the severeignty of the people.

When Justice Campbell concluded, Justice Dan-

iel said, and with peculiar emphasis: 'I concur entirely in the preceding opinion of my brother Campbell." members of the Court who united in deny

ing the right of secession, and hold that secession is practically revolution, were, Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, the Chief Justice of the Court; John McLean, of Ohio, James M. Wayne, of Georgia, Samuel Nelson, of New York, Robert C. Grier, of Pennsylvania, and Benjamin R. Curtis, o Massachusetts, Associate Justices. Seven to threetwo from the slave States, and four from the free states. The dissentients are all from the slave States—Campbell, as we have already stated, from Alabama, Daniel from Virginia, and Catron from

From the New York Tribune. INDICTMENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

INDICTMENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

A recent proceeding in Harrison county, Virginia, which, though glossed over, like the burning of the Free-State hotel and the printing offices at Lawrence, and the long imprisonment of Governor Robinson and his companions, with the forms of law, yet has in it all the characteristics of pure slaveholding ruffianism, affords a specimen of the sort of tyranny to which the nominally free men of the state of the sort four years.

Harrison county, situate in the northwest part of Virginia, had by the last ceesus a population

twenty persons to supply themselves with the weekly edition of the Tribune, at the cost of twenty dollars for the whole—as judicious an investment of that money, we will venture to say, considering the amount of information and entertainment thus secured, as could possibly have been made. We can easily imagine the satisfaction, comfort, and even delight which the weekly arrival the doctrine of peaceful secession, that is, the sovereign right asserted by the Calhoun school of politicians of any State to secede from the Union whenever it is so disposed. The following clause bears particularly upon this point: the nature of a weekly paper published in Virginia. The fact that copies of the Tribune were circulating in the county was brought to the notice of the Grand Jury, the result of whose labors is detailed in the following letters:—

SHINNSTON, Va., Sept. 26, 1856.

Messrs. GREELEY & MCELRATH: I regret to inform you that I am indicted for getting up a club for the Tribune. Great God! has it come to this, that a man must be sent to the penitentiary

ments should be made representatively for them by the Congress of the United States,' &c.

This, we believe is the first judicial declaration which the Supreme Court has ever made against what the nullifiers term the sovereign and inalienable right of secession. President Jackson announced the same doctrine in his famous proclamanous declaration in the Supreme Court has the source of the same doctrine in his famous proclamanous declaration whether it is not legal for your paper to circulate in this State. I have notified the Court that if they would show some lenity in my case, if they should decide the said paper to be illegal, I would discontinue my club. W. P. HALL. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

Yours, very truly.

Clarksburgh, Harrison Co., Va., Oct. 2, 1856.

Immediately upon the receipt of these letters, answers were addressed to the writers, expressing the readiness of the conductors of the Tribune to do their part towards testing the law of the case, and desiring copies of the indictments. To the letter addressed to Mr. Hall, no answer has arrived, and perhaps he never received it. We are informed from another quarter that, shortly after the finding of the indictment, being greatly alarmed at it, he left home. In the meanwhile, how-ever, it was discovered that the Grand Jury by which the bills were found was illegal, one of its most recently appointed member of the Court, was selected to write the dissenting opinion. He denies entirely the right of the federal tribunal to interfere. He says: 'The acknowledgment of such a power would be to establish the alexander of such a power would be to establish the alexander of such a power would be to establish the alexander of such a power would be to establish the alexander of such a power would be to establish the alexander of such a power would be to establish the alexander of such a power would be to establish the alexander of the Court, was soon as this discovery was made, another jury was impaneled, which returned the indictment, which we shall presently give, against the same of its as a grand juror. dicted. This, however, does not appear to been through any disposition to give over the persecution of the readers of the Tribune, as will appear from the following letter of Mr. Hall, addressed to us after his return home:

> SHINNSTON, Va., 20th Oct., 1856. Messrs. GREELET & McElRATH, -Since I returned home, I find the storm raging as bad as ever against me. They say I shall stop the Tribune club, or they me. They say I shall stop the Tribune club, or they will bring my case up at the next Grand Jury Court

I therefore request you to stop the Club.

This from a friend, WM. P. HALL.

So much for Shinnston. Mr. Hart, the other person indicted, a resident in Clarksburgh, in the same county, appears to be made of somewhat sterner stuff. Some time since, the Postmaster at Clarksburgh refused to deliver his paper, under pretence of a law of Virginia imposing a fine of \$200 on any Postmaster for delivering incendiary mail matter. Mr. Hart thereupon applied to the Postmaster-General, who, in performance of his duty, wrote to the Clarksburgh deputy that he must deliver. This caused a tremendous stir among the magnates of Clarksburgh, but the paper has since been regularly delivered. The next move was to indict Mr. Hart, as already mentioned; but here too was a legal difficulty, which probably prevented the re-finding of the indictment. The offence, it seems, made felony by the statutes of Virginia, is not having in possession or read-ing incendiary documents, but circulating or carrying, or procuring them to be circulated; and as Mr. Hart merely took his paper from the post office and read it at home, his case did not seem to come under that provision. The evidence upon which the first indictment was found was, that he had asked some of his neighbors to form a club with him for taking the *Tribune*; but as no such club was actually formed, it was plain that this evidence was not sufficient.

We come now to the indictment actually found and now pending, which is in the words and figures following :-

VINGINIA, 48.

In the Circuit Court of Harrison County: In the Circuit Court of Harrison County:

The Grand Jurors for said county, on their oaths, present that heretofore, to wit, on the 6th day of July, in the year 1856, and from that day to the finding of this presentment, Horace Greeley did write, print and publish, and cause to be written, printed and published weekly in the city of New York and State of New York, a book and writing, to wit, a newspaper and public journal, styled and entitled New York Tribune, the object and purpose of which said New York Tribune was to advise and incite negroes in this State to rebel and make insurrection, and to inculcate resistance to the rights of property of masters in their slaves in the he rights of property of masters in their slaves in the

the rights of property of masters in their slaves in the State of Virginia.

And the Jurors do further present, that the said Horace Greeley afterward, to wit, on the 6th day of July, in the year 1856, did knowingly, wilfully and feloniously transmit to, and circulate in, and cause and procure to be transmitted to and circulated in the said County of Harrison, the said book and writing, to wit, the said New York Tribune, with the intent to aid purposes thereof against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth.

And the Jurors aforesaid, upon the oaths aforesaid.

Lawrence, and the long imprisonment of Governor Robinson and his companions, with the forms of law, yet has in it all the characteristics of pure slaveholding ruffianism, affords a specimen of the sort of tyranny to which the nominally free men of the slaveholding States find themselves obliged to submit, and of the sort of administration of justice, facetiously so called, under which they groun, and which the election of Buchanan has firmly fixed upon them for at least the pert four years.

Harrison county, situate in the northwest part of Virginia, had by the last census a population of 12,728 nominal freemen, and of 488 slaves. But even this small leaven of slavery seems to be amply sufficient to give the few owners of these few slaves.

Upon the information of Amazinh Hill and Seymour Johnson, witnesses sworn in open Court, and sent to the Grand Jury to testify at the request of the Grand Jury, who had the New York Tribune in the above presentment referred to before them, and examined the same.

Attorney for the Commonwealth.

Indorsed, 'State vs. Horace Greeley, Presentment for Felony. A true bill. A. J. Garrett, Foreman.

This Garrett, we understand, who endorses the indictment as foreman, is a Baptist minister—we imagine of the hard-shell order—who, having got some 'chattels' with his wife, feels himself quite an aristocrat, and by his insolent and overbearing demeanor has secured the harred of all his neighbors, over whom, in his character of slaveholder, Johnson, one of the witnesses, we understand to be a vagabond relation of the late Governor of Virginia of that name—one of those offshoots of the first families, too lazy and too proud to work, but not too proud to sneak behind the waiter into complimentary dinners to his relative the Governor, into which he could get admission in no oth-Of the indictment, we have merely to say, that

it is entirely worthy of the statute on which it is founded, and of the State and county in which it has been found. The law requires-that is, the law in all civilized countries, but perhaps it is not so in Virginia—that when a man is charged with crime in the utterance or circulation of any written or printed document, the part of that document relied upon as criminal should be set out at length and verbatim, in order that the party charged may have the judgment of the Court, either before or after verdict, whether the utterance or circulation of such a document is a crime or not within the statute. This is the case with respect to libels, and for a still stronger reason where the offence charged is a felony. But this little formality, it will be observed, is wholly omitted in the present indictment. That document charges, in a truly comprehensive manner, that the object of the publication of the New York Tribune is to advise and incite pagroes, in the State of Virginia, to saled lication of the New York Tribune is 'to ndvise and incite negroes' in the State of Virginia, 'to rebel and make insurrection, and to inculcate resistance to the rights of property of masters in their slaves in the State of Virginia.' Such, it seems, is the opinion under oath of the Rev. A. J. Garrett and his brother Grand Jurors, as to the object, intent, and character of the Tribune, but this we beg leave to inform them is a matter of which the law does not regard them as judges, and of which their presentation, unsupported by the very words alleged to be criminal, is worth just as much as their critical opinion, to which nobody, we imagine, will affix any very high value.

EXPULSION OF PROP. HEDRICK. Extract from a letter, under date of October 27, from Prof. Hedrick, late of the University of North Car-olina, to a Southern Republican friend in New York:

I had said, some time in August, that if there were a Fremont ticket in the State, I would vote it. Others said they would do the same; but no one here took much notice of it. This got abroad, however, and came to the ears of the editor of the Standard, when the mandate went forth from the representative of sham Democracy, - Let our schools and seminaries be scrutinized, and if black republicans be found in them, let them be drawn out.' It was understood that these fulminations were directed at me. The editorial was followed, after an interval of some two or three weeks, by the communication over the signature 'An Alum nus,' written by a second fiddler to the Standard. It was removed that the board of trustees would be called to turn me out. One of the trustees, Judge Saunders, being particularly active in the matter, the chances appeared pretty strong against me, there being some false rumors affoat in addition to being a republican. Thinking the matter would come to an issue sooner or later, I set to work and wrote my defence against the charges of being a of the community, and came out fairly and squarely for Fremont, and gave rea-sons for my choice which I was sure no one could refute. This was rather more than the editor expected; but he saw at once that it would not do to argue the matter-so he roared stronger than ever the cry of 'danger to the community,' hoping thereby to have me mobbed at once. All the copies of the Standard going North were suppressed, so that my letter should not appear th some how or other, after a time, it got through.—
All the means of the worst politicians were at once brought to bear against me. Efforts were made to raise a mob amongst the students, and some of them, as I have since learned, were taunted with being cowards, because they would not drive me away. A few rowdies, however, got together one night, and burnt an effigy ; but not one f my classes could be induced to rebel, nor a single student to refuse to recite. But in the political press the Standard found the right kind of mate-rial to work upon, and by giving my letter and myself a bad name, without permitting the letter to speak for itself and me, quite a storm was raised. It was declared that the University would certainly be ruined were I not forthwith dismissed. The Executive Committee of the board of Trustee ing nearly all politicians to whom vex populi is more than vex Dei, were very willing to sacrifice me to the popular clamor. The chairman of the committee is the Governor of the State. As my letter has been very little circulated, its true character is almost unknown. It has not been read by

acter is almost unknown. It has not been read by one in ten of those who cry out most against me, but wherever it has been read in the State, I have found friends, not very many now, but the number is constantly increasing, and were there sny means of having it generally read by the citizens of the State, it would make a favorable impression. As it is, discussion has been awakened, and this is something gained. The very fact that the newspapers refuse to publish my letter shows that they fear its circulation. In driving me from my chair in the University, my enemies have triumphed, but the day may not be very far distant when the terrorists shall regret they ever took me in hand. Last week I went to Salisbury to attend a State Teachers' Convention. Quite a formidable attempt was made to mob me there, but I was sustained by my friends, so that the ruffians did not touch me. I have just received a letter stating that the by my friends, so that the ruffians did not touch me. I have just received a letter stating that the ringleaders are in the hands of the law. That, I think, is pretty good for a bot-bed of nullification like Salisbury. Elect Fremont, and mobism, ter-rorism and secessionism will all receive their quie-tos. All the elements of disunion are united on Buchanan. His defeat will be their ruin. There ever was so good an opportunity as the present of arrest the process of disintegration, which has if late seized the South. The election of Fremont will compel the disunionists to show their and give a chance to count them.

Ro Anion willy Clarebolder

At the Faneuil Hall Banquet, Nov. 24. Lodies and Gentlemen - I am too weak to say Ladies and Gentlemen - 1 am too weak to say much, but I am too grateful to remain entirely silent. I left my room for the first time almost for more than four weeks to meet you here to-night. I left under the earnest protest of my physician, but when I thought of your kindness, I felt that it was when I thought of your kindness, I felt that it was
my duty to present myself before you, even though
I might not be able to stand up before you more
than a moment. And now that I am here, I can
do little more than return to you, one and all, my
profoundest thanks for the honor you have conterred upon me. (Applause.)

I thank, in the first place, for our common victory, the laboring men of this District, who did
their own thinking and their own voting; (load
their own thinking and their own voting; (load

cheers,) men who, casting down the axe and the hammer, said to the timid and the servile, 'Vote, if you will, to please the South ; we vote to please

ourselves.' (Immense cheering.)

I thank the young men of the District, who stood around me like a band of brothers. From their fiery hearts came our victory. I shall never think of their tireless energy and their kindling enthusiasm, without emotions of gratitude and

pride. (Cheere.)
I thank also the men of other parties, who, where they saw three upon one, felt and said that it was not fair, and who stood out stoutly against a combination which was not true to any party, bu manifestly opposed to freedom. (Great cheering.

I thank the generous merchants and rich men

I thank the generous merchants and rich men of the District, whose patriotism was not dimmed by their wealth,—the sons of those who fought on Bunker Hill,—those men who found, on election day, a true representative in the man who replied, when the tongue of servitity called for a vote for cotton, 'Sir, there is something higher to vote for

I thank those scholars, clergymen, and women, so kindly given to freedom by my friend Mr. Hillard, (laughter,) thus giving to it the victory wherever religion, and learning, and the ladies, are respected. (Enthusiastic cheers.) And last, but not least, I thank that brave old

man whose name shines in the annals of our coun try, who cast into the balance of our doubtful Dis trict, more than the sword of Brennas, in tha the pen is mightier than the sword.' (Loud and prolonged cheering.) He gave us a pamphlet speaking in the spirit of our fathers of the Revolution, and it was backed by 84 years of a pure and illustrious life. (Renewed cheers.) Long may the good old man live, and keep the vigor he had, on the day of battle, when, though aged in years,

That few of their youth could cope with him;
And the fees whom he singly kept at bay,
Outnumbered his thin hairs, silvery gray.

(Loud applause.)
Again, I say, I thank you, one and all, not be cause it was a personal triumph, but because it was a triumph of principle. (Loud and enthusias tic cheers.) Through your good will, and a kind of destiny, my name, for the passing hour, became one of the symbols of our faith; and I rejoice with you for the common cause, that our flag floats victorious in the Northern air. (Great cheering.) thank you, fellow-citizens, that you did not give up old Faneuil Hall to South Carolina. (Vociferous cheering, and cries of 'Good! good!') They may call the roll of their voluntary slaves in the District still, but the roll of freemen out-numbers them all. (Shouts of applause.) I trust the time has gone by, never, never to return, when anybody, however great his proclivity to craven servility and sycophancy, will deem it, or expect Massachusetts deem it, a merit in his candidate, that his election will be 'agreeable to the South.' (Loud

cheers.)
I marvelled, as you marvelled, when you heard that a distinguished man in this district expressed the hope that Boston would be represented in the next Congress by a man who, 'while expressing the sentiments of Massachusetts in national affairs. would express them in such a way as not to give off nee to any one. That language, if it means anything, means this: 'Speek to please the South!'
Uriah Heap was humble! (Roars of laughter and applause.) Uriah Heap was humble, but he had a uriah Heap was humble! (Roars of laughter and applause.) Uriah Heap was humble, but he had a motive; he 'stooped to conquer.' (Renewed laughter and cheers.) Here is somebody who proposes a perpetual Uriah Heap; who proposes an eternal sycophancy; and proposes it as a rule of action. a policy, for the descendants of Hancock, and Adams, and Otis, and Warren, and Prescott, and Lawrence, and the mechanic, Paul Revere. Speak for Massachusetts so as to please the South ! low-citizens, how would you begin such a speech; and how, alus! would you end it! (Cheers.) do not believe the man himself comprehended the depth of servility expressed by that language; for he himself could not make such a speech as he would like to have made; and if he could not, where is the man that could I (Tremendous cheer ing.) Fellow-citizens, if any one voted for me, exspeech as that, he is mistaken. In the language of another, changed a little, 'If I have a truth to utter, I shall speak, and leave the result to God.

(Cheers.)
My humble record—it is before you. My short Congressional career is not very full of incident, but it has lain, I trust, in light. With my noble colleagues, to whom the chief honor is due for our handlesten of Mr. Banks, with great victory in the election of Mr. Banks, with them I stood shoulder to shoulder, and did what I could. I worked hard, and I hope I worked wisely

ever, have become public, and passed into the history of the time,—as I have not, during a long campaign, referred to them, I hope you will pardon do not call them up to-night. 'What is writ is writ; would it were worthier.' As to what I shall do in the future, I can make

As to some private transactions,-which, how

no pledges. (Cheers.) As no man knows what the future may require, so no man can say what he will do in the future. He can only promise to do right at all times. I will try, then, to meet the requirements of the future conscientionaly. As I ave not, I trust,-and I hope you will believe me when I say it,—lowered the standard of this Dis-trict and of old Massachusetts in the past, I will not do it in the future. If they strike again, as they did before at the white bosom of our Mother Commonwealth, I will again strike back. (Great enthusiasm, the company rising and cheering with

the utmost fervor for some time.)
Fellow-citizens, I am admonished not to speak too long, for I am weak. I will say simply, in closing, that I shall try to represent you; and if I do it honestly and fairly, I can do wrong to no one. I trust I shall be actuated by a spirit broad enough to embrace my whole country, for I love it all. I am no sectionalist; I am no disunionist. (Cheers.) And if, through craven fear or sycophancy, your representative shall refrain from doing what ought to be done, or from saying what out to be said, blot him out from your generous memories for ever, and seek some man of iron, who will more truly represent you; for the time has come-yes, the fullness of time-when ever district has a right to be represented in its princi ples. Better far for your representative to ful at his post of duty, and sink into the quiet of the grave, than to waver so much as a hair's breadth in his line of duty, now, when it would break the than to waver so much as a bair's breadt heart of the young men of the Republic, who are in a state of rebellion, not against the Constitution and laws of our country, but against a see tional despotism that is unmindful of them all

(Loud cheering)
I shall go, then, fellow-citizens, as soon as my health will permit, to the post you have assigned me, determined to tread the path of duty, 'unawed by face of clay.' (Applause.)

Fellow-citizens, as to our common prospect, I need say nothing. It is an spicious. We made a Bunker Hill battle. We have driven the enemy from our New England, as we did in the Revolu tion; and though he still lingers in the Jersey, and Pennsylvania, (laughter and cheers.) one mor campaign, and we will vanquish him there, as w did in the Revolution; one more campaign, and we will drive him to Yorktown, and conquer him for ever. (Enthusiastic applause.)

Let us begin the campaign here and now. ('Yes, yes,' and cheers.) Our banner, though rent by the shock of battle, still floats in the wind. Our

the shock of battle, still floats in the wind. Our union is perfect, our leaders are beloved, and all we ask of them through the coming campaign is, to sound in our cars continually the battle-order of Napoleon— Forward—forward—forward!'

I have spoken longer than I intended; and alwesthanking you once more for your thousand kindnesses, I hid you an affectionate forwell.

[Mr. Burlingame took his seat amid a tempest of applause, followed by three rounds of cheers.]

SPEECH OF HON. ANSON BURLINGAME, LETTER PROM HON. CHARLES SUMNER. The following letter from Mr. Sumner was read at the Banquet given in honor of Mr. Burlingame, at Fancuil Hall, on Monday evening, Nov. 24th :--

Monday Evening. 24th Nov., 1856.

Monday Evening. 24th Nov. 1856. (
Drar Sir-I am sorry to renounce any opportunity of doing honor to Mr. Burlingame; but say careful physician does not allow me yet to take part in the excitement of a public meeting, and I yield to his prescription.

My best wishes attend your distinguished guest to-night, and always! His recent triumph is the occasion of special joy, not only in Massachusetts, but everywhere throughout the free North. Many who voted against him must in their better moments condemn themselves—as much as they have ments condemn themselves-as much as they have been condemned by others. If not entirely dead to generous impulses, they must be glad that they failed. If not entirely insensible to appearances. they must look with regret at the means employed to accomplish the end proposed. If not entirely indifferent to principles, they must look with amazement at the apprecedented, incongruous and eccentric political conglomeration of which they

contributed a part.

It was natural that the propagandists of slavery, acting under dictation from Washington, should vote against Mr. Burlingame. It was natural that others, who allow themselves to be controlled by the rancors and jealousies of party, should do like-wise. But it was hard that this blow at Freedom should be attempted in the name of trade, and that merchants of Boston should be rallied against a candidate who has done so much to make Boston

respectable.

And yet this extraordinary conduct is not without a parallel in history. The earliest anti-slavery effort of England was against the Barbary Corsurs. and this was opposed by the 'mercantile interest; so that even Admiral Blake, who, like Mr. Burlingame, had somewhat transcended his instructions, was compelled to write—' I hope his highness will not be offended, nor any who regard only the hon or of the nation, although I expect to have the clamor of interested men.' And this same 'mercantile interest ' also set itself against the great anti-slavery enterprise of Clarkson and Wilber-force when they demanded the suppression of the slave trade. Such examples teach us not to be disappointed when this interest is invoked against our efforts. But I rejoice to know that in Baston there are honorable exceptions, and if any thing be expected from me to-night, let it be a tribute to one of those. I propose the following toast :

grounds, nobly replied at once, 'I am a merchant, but at the polls I mean to be a patriot.'

Accept my thanks for the honor of your invitan, and believe me, dear sir, Faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER. JOSEPH STORY, Esq.

From the New Haven Palladium. LETTER FROM CAPT. STANNARD.

I formerly resided at Fairhaven, where my fam ily are now, and ever have been; but having my-self been engaged for several years past in the commission business in Norfolk, and having paid taxes there, and to the best of my abilities dis-charged my duties as a citizen of that place, I have considered it my residence, and in the Spring of 1855 I offered to vote at their election, when, upon a full statement of my case to the proper othority, and with their knowledge that my family were here, it was decided that I was entitled to

vote there, and I did so.

I have never in any way meddled with the subject of Slavery—having no inclination, nor, as I believed, any right to do so—consequently there has been no ill-feeling toward me on that account.

Before the election, many political meetings were held in Norfolk, but I did not attend any of them. nor did I converse with any one on the subject, except on one occasion, in answer to an inquiry made by a friend, and then for a moment only. But although neither an abolitionist nor a politician, I examined the subject as a question of duty, for me as well as for every citizen of the United States, and I made up my mind that the election of Fremont would be the best for all sections of the country, and determined to vote for him-not dreaming that, under our Republican Government and in the Democratic State of Virginia, any one women and children, get all the mo

On the day of election, I heard one gentleman for, and he replied, ' For John C. Fremont,' and the other said he should do so too. They may not have been in earnest, but I then supposed that they were, and I had no reason to doubt that others would vote the same way; in the afternoon wrote a vote for Fremont and Dayton, and went to the place of voting. My right to vote was again examined, and on a statement of my case it was admitted, and I then, as their rules require, wrote my name on the back of my vote, and handed it to the Inspector, who, as is customary, read aloud and first my name, and then the names of my candidates. As soon as he declared that I voted for Fremont, a large number of voices shouthanded me my vote and said, 'There is no ticket voted here-we cannot receive this.' plied, 'Very well,' and took my vote again. breats, which in the confusion that took place ! did not distinctly understand, were made by those standing near me, and the presiding officer ex-claimed, 'Don't touch this man,' and then said to two persons who were, I presume, policemen,

Take him away from the polls. The officers seized hold of me, and hurried me through the crowd, and left me, and I proceeded through a violent storm of wind and rain to my boarding house, and thence to my store. I after ward returned to the house, and when at the supper-table I heard persons speak of the vote which ad been offered at the polls for Fremont-those who spoke of it not knowing by whom the vote was offered, and therefore speaking freely of it who spoke of it not kn in my presence. From what I saw and heard at the polls, and what was said at the table, I was apprehensive that I had misunderstood my rights as an American citizen, and that I bad, though unconsciously, so offended public sentiment by my vote as to be in danger of popular violence, and I therefore went from the table to my room and

locked the doon Soon after, I heard some one inquire for me, and the lady sent a servant to my door, to say that a gentleman wished to see me. On learning that was alone, I invited him into my room, and he said that be came by request of another person. (whom he named,) to ask me if I had offered to vote for Fremant. I replied, 'Yes.' He then in-quired, 'What was your motive?' And I told bim that I conscientiously believed it my daty to do so. He then said, 'I am requested to advise mile of the rolls; there the invaders camped; an you not to appear in the street to-night,' and I resuch shouting, swearing, drinking, firing, hallow plied that I should not go out of the house. He ing, roaring, damning, this world never saw before retired, but soon returned and said, 'Mr. F. Next morning they marched to the polls, and gas wishes to see you at the door.' I told him that I a Democratic vote. After voting they returned to Should not leave my room that night, but if Mr. their camp, and renewed their bacchanalian orgic and the left me, and another person came to my room, and informed me that Mr. F. was not at the would require many sheets of fools-cap to contain the containt of the contain front door, but that several men whom he named were there, and I knew those men to be some of committed in Kansas. You know the Missourian

lence to my person and destruction to my proper-ty. Toward morning, a fire occurred, and an enty. Toward morning, a fire occurred, and an engine passed near by, which drew after it a portion of those around the house, and attracted for a time the attention of others, and I took the opportunity to leave the house unobserved, and went to a place of concealment. While in my hiding-place, some friends took occasion to ascertain whether it was prodent for me to appear again in public, and they found such a state of excitement and example to the product of the grain they found such a state of excitement and exas-peration existing in consequence of my rote, that my life would be in danger if I was discovered. They also found that the customary rootes of trav-el to the North were closely watched, although many believed that I had already left the city.

Early in the morning of the day after my unfor-tunate vote, I escaped from the city by an unusual route, and in disguise, and made my way to my family; and I hope now that when the excitement has passed, I may eafely return to Norfolk, at least to remain until I can sottle up my affairs in that place.

TIMOTHY STANNARD. Fairhaven, Nov. 17, 1856.

From the New York Independent. WM. GILLMORE SIMMS AS THE DE-FENDER OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 14, 1856.

Wm. Gillmore Simms lectured at the Athaneum last evening. Mr. Simms in his own words is a true son of South Carolina. More than this, Mr. Simms is a remarkable man. He showed himself to be remarkable in the choice of his subject—a delence of the chivalry of South Carolina in the Revolution, against aspersions in Congress and by Northern editors. The chivalry of South Carolina happens to be at a discount in Rochester. Most lecturers are sensible enough to choose a subject, at least not disagreeable to their audience; but Mr. Simms showed a remarkable sudacity in disregarding this dictate of good sense.

But secondly, Mr. Simms is remarkable in his style. If a lecturer be so andactions as to select a disagreeable subject, he would naturally, one would ROCHESTER, Nov. 14, 1856.

disagreeable subject, he would naturally, one would think, seek to disarm dislike, by a show of consideration and by insimating address. But Mr. Simms assumed the defiant at the outset. Before commencing he rubbed up his head, threw open his cont, planted his foot, shook his manuscript, and hardened his muscles, in a way abundantly amus-ing to the good-natured crowd. He then opened in extravagant tirade at every one, whether in Con-gress or as editor, who has dared to question the chivalrous valor of South Carolina. He abounded in excessive epithets. He called them 'rascals,' defamers,' 'wretches,' and the like; more than 'defamers,' 'wretches,' and the like; more than once speaking contemptuously of the newspaper press, ane-ring at the 'vulgar world,' (meaning the common people, or the workers, which here at the North constitute rather a large part of the lecture-goers,') and having the hardihood even to depreciate Massachusetts by comparison with South Carolina, with more than one fling at her revolutionary sires.

But Mr. Simms's manner is more remarkable

than his style. He lashes himself into a foam of dashing declamation. He blusters, and raves, and stamps his foot, and mouths,—' tearing a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the cars.' The The Merchants of Boston - May they all appreciate the spirit of him among their number, who, when pressed to vote against Mr. Burlingame on mercantile was painfully marked. The audience were in ex was painfully marked. The audience were in ex cellent humor, and seemed more amused than pro-voked; but that which 'made the unskillful laugh cannot but make the jodicious grieve.' It was a fair specimen of the declamation of South Carolina chivalry. A class, educated to dictate to inferiors rather than to reason with equals, produces a queer A PREMONT VOTER DRIVEN PROM VIRGINIA.

subject for Northern lecture committees. Those
who desire amusement from the exhibition of a
'true son of South Carolina,' should invite Mr. Simms to address them, provided they can stomach sneers at that old Bay State, which is sacred to us by all the as-ociations of the past, and grand in correct reports are in circulation respecting what incorrect at Norfolk, Virginia, in consequence of my vote in that city at the late Presidential election, I desire to make a correct statement, sends forth a perambulating Don Quixote, whose lack of good sense is not palliated, as was his Spanish prototype's, by the possession of good manners.

Truly,

A. M.

> THE NEGRO TROUBLES IN PAYETTE COUNTY, TENNESSEE. We find the following account of the recent ex

itement in Fayette County, Tenn., in the Memphis Enquirer :-

LAPAYETTE DEPOT, M. & C. R. R., } Saturday, Nov. 2, 1856.

· Col. PRYOR-Dear Sir: As you have doubtless like many other persons, had various alarming and conflicting reports in your city in regard to the contemplated servile insurrection in this vicinity. I have concluded to give you, and through you the numerous readers of your paper, the facts as they on Tuesday morning, a negro girl of Mr. G. W

Vandel, who is engineer at Mr. R. Glenn's steam-mill, three miles below this, informed her mistress that she had been told by one of the negro men a the mill, the night before, that the negroes all in-tended rising on the day of the election; and that their plan was to take advantage of the absence of the white men on that day, and while they were all from home at the polls voting, to kill all the election and murder them ; then make for the rail road cars, take them and go to Memphis, where to carry them off to the Free States if they did no succeed in taking this country. Mrs. V. communiuntil night, when he and his wife waylaid th cabins, and overhead a similar conversation among the negroes themselves. He next day had them all, some thirty-two in number, arrested and tried when proof sufficient was adduced for the magis trate to commit twenty-three of them to jail i Somerville, which was accordingly done.

The excitement was very great for several days now pretty much subsided. We have pu out a Vigilant Patrol, and all is now become Facts were brought to light sufficien tranquil. to satisfy all present, not only of the guilty inte tions of some six or eight of the negroes arrested but it was made clear to the minds of thinking men present, that the thing was not confined to particular neighborhood, but that they expected to act in concert with various others in the surrounding counties and States. I simply write you thi statement to correct the many false and unjust reports that have been circulated; such as, that single or eight negroes had been hung by the mob a Lafayette Depot. No such thing. We are law-abiding citizens about here, and as such do not like

such reports to get out.
Since writing the above, I have just heard that the patrol company across the river, near Macon have arrested a white man, who says his name is Williams. He was found, as I understand, in on of the negro cabins, after 12 o'clock at night, and as he had no one who was known to vouch for him, he was also committed to jail. I give this as a report. Further, deponent saith not. Very respectfully, W. E. EPPES.

HEAR A SLAVEHOLDER. A correspondent of the Richmond Whig, writing from Platte County, Mo., under date of October 10th, says:—

'It is doubtless known to you that the Miss

ans have made rejeated invasions to Kansas When the election came off (the first one particular larly) hundreds of wagons, loaded with provision arms of every calibre and name, ammunition; an harrels of whiskey, were driven to within half This was in the evening, and by the city lamps to committed in Kansas. You know the Missouria have thrown every printing press into the Missouria that did not hoist the negro flag. It is thus you hear exparts testimony, and nine tenths of that late in the night, and I heard their should be a fabrication. A majority of the people in F to expel or ostracise them.'
After describing the wholesale robbery, &c., at
Leavenworth, the writer says: 'To add to the

to all perquisites, in or out of the cabin. Mer to all perquisites, in or out of the cabin. Mer to all God! This may be rice rersa. A Free Stringn was found, eight days ago, murdered a scalped, The supposed morderer and scalper living my county, (Platte,) and was head to say the

acalp, and he was seen after that in the Territory and near the dead body. I have lived long in Rich mond. I own slaves; but I do not like, nor can like, an Abolitionist; a Free Soiler I do not hat nor blame. He has a right to wish, and pray, too if he chooses, that Kansas be made a Free State legally, constitutionally.

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 28, 1856.

THE BURLINGAME BANQUET. On Monday evening last, a complimentary Banquet when Chicago, that now most wonderful and fastest of the Hon. Anson Bublingans took place in Fancuil all cities, was but a village, and when beautiful Wau. Hall, and was attended by a large and highly respec-table company, including many ladies. The Hall was town, had scarcely a name It has now 5000 inhab very handsomely decorated-portraits of Mr. Samner and Mr. Burlingame were hung against the wall—the the bluff, and from the window by which I write, I look tables were laid by Mr. J. B. Smith, the well known off east upon the broad, sleep, beautiful waters of Michaelerer, and with his accustomed skill and taste, and ornamented with a profusion of certly boquets—Joseph beautiful home, and it is good to be here. You must Story, Esq., presiding on the occasion, assisted by a sec this town, rest in this family, where you would be large number of Vice Presidents. Various appropriate so welcome, and look off upon the ever-changing face entiments were given, and responded to in brief speech. es by Mr. Burlingame, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. Charles from Boston, due West ; but you can leave Boston one A. Phelps, Hon. Robert B. Hall, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, J. M. S. Williams, Esq., Hon. Francis B. Fay, Richard H. Dana, Jr., Esq., Judge Joel Parker, Gov. Hoppin of R. L., Hon. Ichabod Goodwin of Portsmouth, N. H., Rev. Dr. Nevins, Judge Russell, and C. C. Cofwere read from Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon. N. P. Banks, Hon. Josiah Quincy, and Dr. O. W. Holmes.

In another column may be found the speech delivered by Mr. Burlingame on the occasion, as reported for the Daily Bee by Mr. Yerrinton ; and also the letter from Mr. Sumper, which was read at the Banquet.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AUTORIOGRAPHY OF A FEMALE SLAVE, Redfield, 84 Beekman Street, New York, 1857.

This attractive volume of 400 pages makes its appearance anonymously, and with such lack of presence and perfect modesty as to be without preface or explaimpressed to recognize it as the production of an elevated mind and a philanthropic heart, admirable in parration and powerfully descriptive, characterised by artistic skill, and full of stirring incident, and as slavery publications. We cannot even surmise the name of its author, nor yet whether it has a masculine or feminine origin. The following is one of its predic-

ARD and SUNNER will be ranked, as they deserve to be, with Washington, Franklin, and Henry. All glory to the Abolitionists! Though they must now possess their souls in patience, and bear the brand of social opproblesum, yet will posterity accord to them the meed of everlasting honor. They who sow in dishonor shall be raised in glory. Already the watchman upon the tower has discovered the signal. A light beameth in the East, which no man can quench. A fire has broken forth, which needs only a breath to fan it into a flame.'

The Republicans, who entered into ballot controversy with Slavery, are all the more deeply mortified and humiliated under the consciousness that Slavery is to rule them and the nation another four years, with their consent. They entered the lists with the full knowledge

It concludes as follows :-

energetic mechanic, sound the burden of your grief. To the strong-hearted black-mith, sweating over his furnace, make yourself heard; and ask them, one and all, shall this unjust institution of slavery be perpetuated? Shall it dare to descerate, with its vile presence, For sale by Ticknor & Co., Boston.

VIOLET; or, The Cross and the Crown. By M. J. Melatosh, author of 'Two Lives, or to seem and to be : ' . Charms and Counter Charms,' &c. &c. Boston: Published by John P. Jewett & Co. 1856.

its merits ; but the publishers say of it- Distinguished literary critics, who have read the entire manuscript, concur in pronouncing it far superior to any of Miss McIntosh's previous literary efforts,-a work which would alone confer upon any writer high and jority, we will consent to their rule and submit to it? enduring fame. It opens with a graphic and thrilling description of a wrecking scene on the coast of New Michigan, Northern Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, in Jersey, in which all on shipboard were lost, save sweet babe, found by the wreckers, tied into its berth, probably by a fond mother's own hand, as the last and only hope of saving its life; the adoption of this child by the rough and semi-savage wreckers, and the extraordinary and eventful life which she lived for many years-forming a tale which, for thrilling interest, has rarely been equalled, even by the genius of Irving or

It makes an elegant 12mo. volume of about 450 pages-price \$1.00. The sale is expected to be large and rapid, the first edition being no less than ten thou-

PRIESTHOOD AND CLERGY UNKNOWN TO CHRISTIANITY or, Neglected Rights Asserted and Unfounded Claims Denied. A Cento. By Compaginator.

The above is the title of a small volume soon to be gy, Ministry, etc., is thoroughly discussed from a bib lical stand-point. The argument is at once Scriptural, Historical, and Philological. The import of terms is only be set aside by a similar course of reasoning.

ALMANACS. Fowler & Wells, 308 Broadway, New York, and 142 Washington street, Boston, have just published . The Illustrated Phrenological Almanac for 1857, by L. N. Fowler.' It contains portraits of Wordsworth, the poet-James Buchanan, the President elect of the United States, through the aid of border roffianism and the Slave Oligarchy-Ogden Hoffman, the distinguished lawyer, recently deceased-Alexis St. Martin, the wonder of the world '-Yankee Sullivan, the pugilist-Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind orator-Thomas Blanchard, the inventor-Charles Sumner, the victim of Southern brutality-Jules Gerard, the lionkiller of Algeria-John C. Frement, the successful explorer-and Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Bond, late editor of the New York Christian Advocate-with brief delines- way. This is a beautiful town of 700 inhabitants, on tions of their characteristic traits. Col. Premont is described as having a temperament of wiry toughness seems no bound to the fertility of Illinois. It could and extraordinary elasticity-an organization of rare compactness, and as fine in fibre as it is dense and enduring. His head indicates extraordinary firmness with large veneration, conscientiousness and benevolence, with very large perceptive and prominent reflective organs. In him are seen the elements of the pa tient scholar, the investigating critic, the mathemat cian, the pioneer, the ambitious, bonorable, energetic, thorough, reliable character and business man." The same firm have also published ' The Illustrates

Water-Cure Almanao for 1857,' embracing articles on hygeopathy-general rules in water-cure; rules for treating all fevers and bowel complaints; moral infig. ences of wholesome food; abstinence from flesh; sy nopsis of bathing processes; advantages of regetari anism; family gymnastics, &c. &c. With numerou engraved illustrations. Buy it.

Hickling, Swan & Brown, Boston, have publish 'The Old Farmer's Almanac, for 1857, by Rober B. Thomas, --- too well known to need com

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT. AUKEGAN - THEODORE PARKER IN THE WEST -- THE ELECTION - SLAVERY TRIUMPHANT, AS USUAL-DISSO-LUTION OF THE UNION-A NORTHERN REPUBLIC THE ONLY POLITICAL HOPE.

WAUKEGAN, Nov. 18, 1856.

I came here yesterday from Sheboygan Falls and th egion of Fond du Lac and Green Bay. I am stoppin with Thomas and Mary Reid, old and tried Abelitionist of Providence, R. I., of twenty-five years standing and in whose family I was hearrily welcomed twenty years ago in Providence, when lecturing there and in the State on Anti-Slavery. They came to the far West town, had scarcely a name. It has now 5000 inhabitants. Thomas and Mary have their beautiful home or of the lake from this window. It is over 1000 mile

day, and be here the next.

Spiritualism has delivered this place and the region around it from the iron grip of old theology. The war making, sectarian church organizations have ended their mission here, and the people are ready to investifin. E-q. -- the festivities of the occasion closing at 114 gate all subjects, and to adopt new ideas, when con-o'clock, with three cheers for Mr. Burlingame. Letters vinced of their truth.

Theodore Parker recently lectured here before Association, and preached on Sunday, to large and appreciating audiences. As one woman said of his visit, . He brought with him much love, and took a great deal more away." His lectures bere have greatly helped on the process of soul-redemption from the straight jackets and fetters of the Church and Priesthood. He also lectured in other places in Illinois and Wisconsin In very many places through these great and rising empires of the West, the doors are wide open for his most radical theology, and most ultra practical applications of truth to existing evils.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is soon to be here, as I learn from a programme of lectures, and in Chicago. I hope he nation. It is respectfully and affectionately dedicated will not fail to give an independent lecture here on to all persons interested in the cause of freedom,' who slavery, the dissolution of the present Union, and the now constitute a gathering host -some to lead to the formation of a Northern Republic, on the principle of onset, others to bring up the rear. Having had no rime "No Union with Slaveholders." Be assured, the people to give it a critical examination, but only rapidly to of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan are nor turn over its pages, we can now only say that we are fully ready and anxious to look these questions in the face, and prepare for this inevitable result. The battle between Slavery and Liberty, as usual, politically, has been fought with the ballot, and Slavery has triumphed and the sad conviction is fast seizing the public mind worthy to take its place in the first rank of anti- that a battle must soon be fought with the bullet Kansas is under the iron heel of Slavery, there to re-

main. The Republicans out this way are very sore under their defeat. They did not expect it. They be gin to feel the truth, that Slavery will enter into no compromises with Liberty-the South with the Northwhatever concessions and compromises Liberty and the North may propose to make. Let this conviction fasten on the laborers of the North, and the work is done.

sent. They entered the lists with the full knowledge and understanding, that if Slavery triumphed, they 'And so, my history, go forth and do thy mission! Would consent to its rule, and that if Liberty gained Knock at the doors of the lordly and wealthy: then, by the shaded light of rosy lamps, tell your story. Creep in at the broken crevice of the poor man's cabin, and then make your complaint. Into the car of the brave, biss of the struggle. Slavery has the majority, and the Benublicans, who entered that conflict with perfect would consent to its rule, and that if Liberty gained the Republicans, who entered that conflict with perfect assurance of victory, with sincere desires to keep slavery out of Kausas, and do something for its abolition in the States, and who have for six months worked hard the new territories that are now emphatically free? Shall Nebraska and Kansas join in a blood-spilling sense of defeat and blighted hopes, but also under the coalition with the South? Answer proudly, loudly, brave men; and answer, No. No! My work is done. Its will the next four years on Kansas, Cuba, Mexico. to gain the day, are now prostrate, not only under the its will the next four years on Kansas, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, and this entire nation, with their consent. They may comfort themselves a little with the reflection. that they meant well, and did what they could to secure victory to Freedom, yet one consciousness is ever pres- naturalness and necessity of domestic slavery? ent to their souls, that on entering the arena, they did it with the understanding with their kidnapping con-As we have not been able to peruse this volume federates, that if they won, they were to rule with their since its receipt, we can pronounce no judgment as to consent and help; and if the other party won, they were to rule with their consent and help. When will all learn to ask the question, 'Is it not a deep and last- ion was about to decide in favor of negro slavery, and ing wrong to our own moral nature to join issue with man-stealers, on the principle, that if they get the ma- lation ?

Would that a thousand men and women were now in the true spirit of self-forgetting martyrdom, to lecture on the present crisis, and the only hope of Liberty from political action, i. e., the immediate dissolution of the American Union, and the formation of a Northern Republic, on the basis of ' No Union with Slaveholders.'

Dear Garrison, it is sad and heart-sickening to see all around the thickly-strown remains of the utter wreck of the moral constitution of the people of the North, as to the natural and necessary result of this great national 'covenant with death and agreement with hell '-this national effort to reconcile under the same religious and political organizations the two irreconci lable moral contradictions-liberty and slavery. The power to discern between the two is well nigh gone. The man or the nation who blasphemously attempts to reconcile what he thinks to be a lie with what he thinks to be a truth, necessarily renders himself incapable of distinguishing the difference between them. He apolosaued, in which the whole subject of Priesthood, Clerwrong. He commits moral treason against his own soul. He stultifies and degrades his manhood, and renders it imbecile and contemptible in his own eyes. most rigidly canvassed, and the conclusions such as can His self-respect is gone, his manly dignity and glory are departed, ere he is aware, and he has fitted himself to be the cowering slave of some disgusting slavebreeder.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

P. S. CHICAGO, Nov. 14. I came bere to-day. One treads the streets of this city with utter bewilderment. The energy and fastness of human life here are astonishing. There can never be a second Chicago, for vast ness and boldness of plans, and energy and rapidity of execution. The history of the election here is a sad comment on universal suffrage. A fatality ever has and ever must attend all schemes to establish and execute governments of violence and blood. ROCKFORD, Nov. 15. I was wheeled here last night

100 miles west of Chicago, across vast prairies all the the Rock river, and about half way to Galena. There feed ten millions as well as ten thousand. But it i oursed with an Egypt. The South part of it is people. by the Cripps, so perfectly representative of the vast portion of Southern whites, and so powerfully drawn in Dred, by Mrs. Stowe. The shades of intellectual and moral death overhang it. It has carried the State for H. C. W. slavery.

Tour to the West. Wm. Wells Brown intends during the month of January, to make a tour to the West. He will probably go as far West as Michigan. Vaiting, on his return, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pitts b rgh, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia. Our friends or the line between Albany and Detroit, who wish to hear Mr. Brown's anti-slavery drama, should embrace this opportunity. His address is 21 Cornhill, Eoston

THE LIBERATOR goes to press this week one day earlier than usual, in consequence of the annual Thanksgiving in this State, 1989, Treate to solvers

INTERROGATORIES.

VIEGINIA, Nov. 18th, 1805. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq. :

DEAR Sin, -I have observed so much fairness in the manner in which slavery and other sociological questions are treated in THE LIBERATOR, that it has occur. red to me you would not consider suggestions from in nltra pro-slavery man obtrusive, and might deem then worth a place in your columns. I shall not proate that the example of your liberality will be followed at the South. It is a theory of mine, that 'recurren fundamental principles' is only treason clothed in pr. iphrastic phrase; and that the right of private julg. ment, liberty of the press, freedom of speech, and free dom of religion, are subordinate to these 'principle, and must not be allowed to assail them, else then can be no stability in government, or recurity of private rights. The South thinks me heretical, by facthat I am right, and takes care to trammel these nored rights quite as efficiently by an austere public spinica as Louis Napoleon does by law or by mere volition.

I effirely concur in a theory I heard Mr. WERRING PHILLIPS propound in a lecture at New Haves. Island not attempt to give his elequent words, for I am ing pable of doing justice to his language; but the mount of his theory was, that governments are not farmed be man, but are the gradual accretions of time, circus. stance, and human exigencies; that they gree so lite trees, and that man may cultivate, train and all ther growth and development, but cannot make then est and out.' Now, I accept the theory, and proses, in the first place, to deter men from applying theare is the root of our Southern institutions, (that is, days sing or recurring to 'fundamental principle,' by moral sussion or monition; next, by tar and feature, and, that failing, by the halter. The worst institutions that ever grew up in any country are better that the best that philosopher or philanthrepist ever decised. As for ours, we deem them, since the days of Rose, Athens and Judea, the crack institutions of the world With these preliminary remarks, I will make the fol-

lowing suggestions or interrogations :-Is not slavery to capital less tolerable than slaver to human masters?

Where a few, as in England, Ireland and Scotland, own all the lands, are not the mass, the common labor ers, who own no capital, and possess neither mechanical nor professional skill, of necessity, the slaves to cast,

Was it not this slavery to capital that occasionel the great Irish famine, and is it not this same slavery that keeps the large majority of the laboring class in Western Europe in a state of hereditary starvation?

In old societies, where the laborers are demede slaves, and exceed in number the demand for laber. would not emancipating them subject them at once to mastery, or exacting despotism of capital, far nors ppressive than domestic slavery? Did not the emuncipation of European serfs or all.

leins, in all instances injure their condition, stathan In the event of the occurrence of such excess of domestic slaves, would it not be more merciful to follow the Spartan plan, and kill the surplus, than the abilition plan, which sets them all free, to live on half allowance, and to make . free labor cheaper than slave labor,' by this fierce competition and underbidding to get employment? Are there not fewer checks to superior wit, skill and

capital, and less of protection a florded to the weak, ignorant and landless mass in Northern society, than in any other ever devised by the wit of man? Is not ' laissez-faire,'-in English, ' Every min fer himself, and devil mke the hindmost,' your whole the-

ory and practice of government? When your society grows older, your population more dense, and property, by your trading, speculating and commercial habits, gets into a few hands, will not the slavery to capital be more complete and unmitted than in any part of Europe, where a throne, a soldity and established church, stand between the boses, bankers and landlords, and the oppressed mass!

Do not almost all well-informed men of a philosophical turn of mind in Western Europe and our North, concur in opinion that the whole framework of secty, religious, ethical, economic, legal and political, require radical change?

Is not the absence of such opinion at the South, sal its prevalence in free society, conclusive proof of the

Would not the North be willing to leave the settle ment of the slavery question in Kansas to the public opinion of Christendom, (for it will be settled by al Christendom, of whom not one in a hundred will be slaveholders,) if it were not sensible that public opintherefore that it must be forestalled by Federal legi-A SOUTHERNER.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. Many of the Republican party, strange to say, are

not only blind to the evidence, which is irresistable gathering from every quarter, both of the moral and the political necessity for a dissolution of this usualsral Union of free and slave States; but, while profes sing to be friends and servants of a cause which love the light and courts investigation and discussion, are still evincing a most rabid fear of the doctrines of sacompromising anti-slavery, and cry out with terit when a Convention or lecture is appointed for their neighborhood, 'Let us alone-depart out of our coasts.' This is the height of folly, and argues a timidity and weakness most inconsistent in those who pretend to be on the side of freedom, and from which, we are sure, as effective opposition to the aggressions of the Slave Porer can ever come. Be it understood, that we make as complaint on our own account. For the sake of the great cause we have at heart, and from which so party manouvering nor sectarian biss has pet less able to make us swerre, we would in leed be glid it have the sympathy and cooperation of Republican etery where. But we desire to be behoblen to then let no favors such as would seem to imply the slighted restriction upon the utmost freedom of speech. We desire to owe the Republicans nothing but fair desling and impartial criticism. We ask of them nothing not nor less than we ask of Whigs and Democrat, -that they will put their manhood above their partirunble. and the latter under their feet, when it requires that to become the accomplice of 'men-stealers' and 'connant-breikers," or causes them to tremble with slars. for their party when the trumper of freedom is Mora too near their dwellings. Long experience has taught us how almost hopeless it is to make this demand of pledged Whigs and Democrats, -shore all, of the (who especially wear the livery of the Slate Ports.) who bring the name of Democracy and even of Ciris tionity to sanction and sauctify whatever the dept and ruffian may see fit to enact or to do, in tehalf of alavery. But, with professed Republicass, or les that the call for an uncompromising and fearles van fare on slavery and whatever sustains it ought to have a sincere welcome and full weight. Commes gase should teach them that it is not by timid or half-ray measures, not by useless and humiliating endearers maintain peace with men who will have no peace with them, least of all by proscription of the men and so men, who have borne the burden and heat of the by in Freedom's long warfare, that Slavery is even to b checked, much more abolished. But they must val in their own path, and, if they choose, three are their strength in idly opposing with one hand that they build up with the other. Sure we are that is true and uncompromising Abelitionists every well pursue their honest and straightforward well. without losing one jot of faith or courage, and, if the cannot do the work of Liberty with the help of the la publicans, will do it without them—to the certain shame of those who name that sacred name, with the independent and manly spirit to assert ther era freedom and manhood.

No Union with Slaveholders!

in 'Positivism,' we are told, ' sreks to make stelligible to the popular masses.' If so, in which this treatise is written will fail any light upon that subject, without an For example : - The moral mission of sists resentially in the systematization of efforts at our intimate amelioration sponming under the anterior fictitious faiths' principal source of that anarchical condiout himlers our Occidental family of nanarching directly at the head of the race ty is, in fact, to be found in that rid spirit shiels has produced a temporary be Oscilental Civilization, from its primal the present day, is represented by positive ed philosophy as a vast transition from the antie Order to the definitive Sociocratic Or-Now, we submit that such a dislect as this as iscomprehensible to 'the masses' as any unthoughe shatsoever; and it must first be reduced at English, before 'Positivism' will be 'intelligithen. It is a most victous and pedantic style recor, and wasting powder to no purpose. Who wiss to aid the people, must use the simple, every singuage of the people; for if he is not understood. at end does he speak ?

Tehere also received the Twenty-Pirst Annual Reof the Botton Society for the Prevention of Paum, fer 1856. This is a most useful Society, aiming or prevent pruperism than to indulge, in mere before in enumerating some of the causes of eren, the Directors place at the head of the list high there king, 'though they think that ' perhaps or may start at this proposition.' We not only start but reject it as untenable. We deny that there a such crime or transgression known to Nature or profanity as that of Sabbath-breaking; and we but it to be improper for a purely benevolent sociemakez its appeal to universal charity, to underis settle any such question by affirmation or oth-. The case is not made out by the question, 'Is ag true that great numbers of our youth have apand those stored (?) hours, which were given afer a nobler purpose, to dissipation or crime?'horse lissipation and crime are as inexcusable and as girlen one day of the week as another, and as much poere Monday or Tuesday, as Sunday. What it is refit to do on one day, it is right to do on another; pickst is wrong in itself is equally wrong on all in-no day or hour affecting the quality of the act, per learning nor increasing its turpitude. The descedm of Sanday, as something different from the becruies of the other days of the week, is a misnoper, and not based upon truth. The true life is not gamele, nor mechanical, nor ceremonial, but covers time and all deeds, and regards one day as a thouand years, and a thousand years as one day, interrogong no clock, and consulting no calendar, but ever sating righteousness. He in whom that life is found asset seed for his guidance or restraint any such exand arrangement. He has entered into rest, and to do put is his meet and drink. Priestoraft alone is clamcass for boliness of days, because it finds therein its persage, sustenance, and mastery over the subju-

Price Library or Boston. We have received the Buch Annual Report of the Trustees of the Public Perry of Boston. This invaluable institution is stabi to be, in all its relations, in a highly satisfactory neitien. The present total of volumes is 28,080; of prophlets and tracts, 12,386. The Library is repremeel as particularly rich in periodical literature. In whale number of borrowers has been 11,518, and digner, 12,856. The average number of books isseldely has been 201. The Trustees state, in their bort, that the institution has accomplished much payunder many difficulties ; from small beginnings, the become, in a brief space of time, one of the prinand ibraries in the land; and, if continued to be risky managed, it is safe to predict for it a long and properous career, extending its blessings to remote

DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL PROPERTY. W. H. Barnvel, of South Carolina, has written a letter to the elter of the Charleston Mercury, in which, after a fulsee poff of Mr. Keitt and his disunion speech, he sugtots a practicable measure for the consideration of the decrionista He save .

'I feel persuaded that, should the slave States d that it has for many years seemed to me their duty to st upon an adjustment of the basis upon which the public property of the Union is to be divided, in case -the free States would be brought t ther seases, and instead of permitting the frontical Lit could) the Southern States of this Union or, at least, to go on exasperating them beyond all en-durane, they would recognize cordially the doctrines of State sovereignty, and unite in an attempt to admaster the General Government on those had principles which their fathers assented to.

restrescent and truly worthy representative from Carleson, Mr. Miles, all of whom (I trust I speak without undue State partiality) may well compete any public men of their age in any State of Union, - or let Judge Butler or Judge Evane it the Senate or if it be apprehended that the jeal-our spaints South Carolina will prevent any measure at hers being successful, let Mr. Hunter of Virginia. typi, or some other among the very able Southern Extremen, bring before Congress, at its next session and keep before it, a project for the division of the na of the munitions of war, and of the public lands the Union should be dissolved. Let the South tra statesmen agree upon a measure like this, and Me Bechanen, when he comes into office, will be constrained by that politic regard for the preservation of concret in the different sections of the country which has tharacterized his public course, not only to treat it with resect his. repect, but possibly to summon, for its consideration a presal convention of all the States, or convention the esparate States."

Hew very bliging and considerate, on the part terrible fire-eater, to inform the North that his Decaion proposition is only intended as a scare-crow to frighten us into slavish submission !

IF TRACT No. 20, of the Series published by the Azercan Anti-Slavery Society for gratuitous distribufee, is just issued. It is entitled "A Ride Through Linus, and is by T. W. Higginson. It is a graphic tal interesting account of his observations during his his tiet to that territory, and of his conclusions from viat he there saw and experienced.

CIERTAL SCOUNDRELISM. For a choice specimen of ferical scoundrelism, see the certificate copied into the Refage of Oppression ' from the New York Observer, of the pious character of James Buchanan, the pet of the slave oligarchy, of the unclean residents at the Five Ponts at New York, and of border ruffians universally

en . in at of the re se of to the ory bell at the net of the last the

NON-RESISTANCE CONVENTION. Remember that this tarention is to be held at Worcester on Saturday and Suday next, and if you can attend it, reader, do so.

WORAN'S MISSION. We have received the first of tries of lectures on the condition, capacities and claims d Woman-printed in pamphlet form by Henry L. linghast, Providence, entitled 'A Review of the lines; or, Woman's Mission. By Jennie Freeman.' lt is a sensible, unpretending production on a grea and world-embracing theme.

We copy from the Seneca (N. Y.) Observer the following well-written and richly deserved tribute to the memory of an early, generous an I highly respected friend of the Anti-Slavery movement :-

RICHARD P. HUNT.

friend of the Anti-Slavery movement:—

In the removak by death of this valued clitzen, his family, his friends, and the inhabitants of Waterlog generally, he se sustained a loss, which will be serious by feit. For nearly thirty years he might have been seen, almost daily, poing his accustomed rounds, observing by his presence, inciting to diligence by his own as deary learned that Hayes had gone, he added to present the secret sediers; and the linabitants of Waterlog generally, he se sustained a loss, which will be serious by five reader seen, almost daily, poing his accustomed rounds, observing by his presence, inciting to diligence by his own as divity, and premoting objects of good by his wise counts of the property of the secret sediers; which whom he might often be found, sustaining by his word to read of peans he decoping mind, and where there was need of peans had as he deemed merching by his word to read the ready and his depondence. In this way, by linely aid and counsel, he has often been largely instrumental in procuring ease and counter, property or families.

In his hustiness relations, he was remarkable for precision and promptness. By these properties of mind, in connection with diligence and care, he was enabled to accumulation of property, we also have a higher and more diguided his for the county of property over himself; so that, when course of disturbance occurred, he was able to maintain himself with a great degree of equaniting. Thus, being guarded and watchful over his spirit, he became equally guarded in his conversations of consease upon others for their mixtakes in judgment or procition.

In this he was a good example, and worthy of minds and the quality of example, to end the control and mastery over himself; so that, when course of disturbance occurred, he was able to maintain the court of th

pute, which sometimes grow up and disturb the well-being of families and communities. His advice was of-ten successful in securing highly valuable results, tend-ing to peace and concord. Remarkable simple in his habits and manners, without affectation or ostentation, he was easily approached by all classes, and in this ap-peared to lay his strong hold upon the affections and feelings of his friends and neighbors, and which thus led them to open to him the sources of their trials or their griefs, knowing that they would find in him a listening ear, as well as receive a word of sympathy or

He was a lover of freedom. His heart beat kindly for He was a lover of freedom. His heart beat kindly for the wanderer from the land of sorrow and slavery, and when they passed his thresholl, and sought his advice and aid, he turned not to consult the law of oppression, but that beautiful and perfect law of liberty which he found engraven upon his inner and higher being, and which he perceived entitled him, and all his fellow-men, to the 'right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happi-

Entering into mercantile business in the village of Matering into mercantile cusiness in the village of Waterloo in its early settlement, he was eminently successful, while his interests in its welfare grew with its growth, and he became largely instrumental in the promotion of its prosperity. In his connection with the manufacturing establishments of wool and cotton in the village, he showed the promotion of the connection with the connection of the conne manufacturing establishments of wool and cotton in the village, he showed the versatility of his talents, and through the judicious care exhibited in his share of the management of the Woolen Factory, especially may be attributed the highly prosperous condition of that in-

stitution.
His farming interests were large, and he seemed to His farming interests were used to the soil, take peculiar satisfaction in the cultivation of the soil, wound believing that in such business there was more innocency nated. as well as greater freedom from the dangers of large mercantile operations, as well as security from those inordinate speculative desires which sometimes, as they are encouraged, land those engaged in them in great

orses and distress.
His sickness was protracted; yet, during the whole period, although there were fluctuations tending to renewal of health, a strong presentiment existed with him that it might be his last. With this view before him, that it might be his last. With this view before him, his mind was often tendered, yet in no wise fearful; he looked forward to the final consummation with great calmness and composure, feeling that he had endeavor-ed, as far as his capacities allowed him, to fulfill his several duties, and was therefore ready to surrender himself into the bands of Him who had thus qualified

and called him into his vineyard.

His solicitudes were tenderly and earnestly directed toward his beloved family, for whom his love was ardent, and in making his arrangements for their future be, that his children might grow up to be useful men and women, being thoroughly fitted by right education and training, to take their true places in social and civil

at his residence, Waterloo, Sencea county, State of New

York, in the sixtieth year of his age.

The interest and love felt for him by his friends and neighbors was extensively manifested in their gathering around his family on the occasion of the intermen of his mortal body. a vast concourse being collect ed, whose sympathizing, solid and careful demeanor, evinced that they participated feelingly in their bereave-

Waterloo, 11th Mo., 14th, 1856.

DIED-In Newburyport, Mrs. MARY KNAPP, aged 87. When an aged saint departs from this to a higher and better state, it is well to make mention of it, to and better state, it is well to make mention of it, to gers, a large proportion of whom it is said were recruits encourage other reformers on the way. For forty for Gen. Walker. They were mostly from New York years, Mrs. Knapp was a member of the Old South Church in this city. She embraced the Anti-Slavery cause in its early history, and the slave was ever re membered by her, and no opportunity was neglected to speak for the down-trodden and the oppressed. She mourned over the 'awful depravity' of the American Church and clergy, for their wickedness in being dumb in behalf of the enslaved; and in 1842, she left the church, (Jonathan F. Stearns, paster, now of Newark, N. J.,) and turned her back upon it as a Christian body, as by their fruits they said to the world Christ was not their guide. She continued to take an earnest and deep interest in the cause of the slave. When friends came in to see her, she would almost always have something to say for the suffering and the dumb who were left to perish. After Mr. Sumner was stricken down by the hands of the assassin Brooks, she would inquire about him every day. In the fullness of her heart she would say, " How is that dear good man, Mr. Sumner? O, how he is suffering! Our Savior suffered for us, and Mr. Sumner is suffering for the

A few days before her death, some one asked if she wanted a minister to pray with her. Her answer was, them pray for the slave ; I do not want them."

She quietly fell asleep. Her works follow her. Let the clergy send such to hell for leaving their fold ;hell with such blessed spirits cannot be a bad place ; and the aspirations of my heart are, ' May my spirit, in the eternal world, be with such, and I ask no better heaven; for with such God is, and I ask no more.' . Yours, for the oppressed, P. R.

Newburyport, Nov. 20, 1856.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY DRAMA AT SALEM. Wm. Wells Brown gave a second reading of his drama at Lyceum Hall, Salem, on Friday evening last, to a large and discriminating audience, who received it with much applause. Of the first recitation, given the previous week, the Salem Register says:

Our readers will see by the advertisement, that Mr. Wm. Wells Brown is to repeat his drama at Lyceum

Hall, to-morrow evening.

All who heard it before agree that it is a most thrilling description of slavery, and if highly colored in any of its party, some allowance will be made for one who has felt in his own person some of the very acts he

so graphically describes.

His powers of description are admirable, and any one who listens to him will be well re-paid, and also learn something new of the workings of the peculiar institution. We hope to see the hall filled to-morrow evening.

PLEDGES .- Friends who have pledges due to th American Anti-Slavery Society, made in January last, or previously, will render material sid to the cause b paying the same to the Treasurer, SAMUEL PRILERICE or to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston.

Kansas. A Lawrence correspondent of the Missauri Demecrat, writing on the 12th inst., has the following in regard to the case of Hayes, the murderer of Buffum, who was released on bail by Judge Legents.

compie:
As soon as Geary learned that Hayes had gone, he had Judge Leompte and Marshal Donaldson both suspended; sent Titus after Hayes, and called for a new yenue where the court could hold forth without moles-

and lost it all. He then opened an artery in his arm, and bled to death. A public meeting was then called by the Mayor, and resolutions adopted to rid the town of gambling houses.

8. Deputy Marshal in New York on Tuesday afternoon, by pretending that he wished to stop at the St. Nicholas to change his clothing. He was under indictment for fitting out the brig Braman as a slaver, and had been surrended by his bail.

Marriage of Senator Douglas .- Judge Douglas was married on Thursday of last week, to Miss Addition at the residence of her father, in Washington The ceremony was performed by Father Byrne, of the Catholic church, the fair bride being of that religion. The block of warehouses on the Levee

at St. Louis, known as the City Buildings, consisting of thirteen stores, were hurnt on the night of the 20th inst. There were on the premises about forty tenants, including some of the heaviest firms. The loss is estimated at half a million dollars. Insurance unknown. An Irish gentleman, hearing of a friend

having a stone coffin made for himself, exclaimed-'By me sowl, an' that's a good idee! Shure, an' s stone coffin 'ud last a man his life time!' Duel near Richmond .- A duel was fough across the river from Richmond, Va., on the morning of the 1st, between Dr. Finney, a State Senator, and Roger A. Pryor, editor of the Enquirer. Finney was wounded at the first fire, and there the matter termi-

The Russian Government intend make Sebastopol a magnificent city. A letter from Constantinople says the attempt made to get up the fragments of the vessels sunk at the mouth of the har-

bor appears likely to be successful. A sleep-walker, named Mrs. Mary Cor ner, walked from a two story window in Woonsocket R. I., on Monday night, and broke both ancies. She thought herself assisting to catch a flock of sheep.

A Voice from the Grave.-It is related of the late Rev. Dr. Henry Peckwell, that, stepping into a dissecting room, he touched a dead body with a hand on which there was a cut. He became diseased, and the doctors pronounced the accident fatal Conscious of his approaching death, he preached as was his wont on Friday. As may be supposed, his words were a from one on the brink of the grave—a more than fare well sermon. Ere Sabbath dawned, he was cold in death. The effect of that last sermon may be imagined.

The recent floods in British India, accordswept away whole towns from the face of the earth, and caused the loss of between four and five thousand lives, besides the destruction of incalculable amounts of prop-

Art has suffered a great loss in the death of one of the most illustrious of its French devotees, Paul Delaroche, the painter of Cromwell at the Coffin of Charles I,' and other pictures well known in Eng-land, from engravings. He died November 5, after some three weeks' illness.

Recruits for Gen. Walker .- The steamship Texas, which left New York on Saturday of last week for San Juan, took upwards of four hundred passen

5 John H. Eaton, formerly of Tennessee died at Washington city on Monday of last week.-He was a member of Gen. Jackson's Cabinet, when the disruption took place in 1831, on account of some diffi oulty which occurred among the ladies of the other Cabinet officers, they refusing to associate with Mr. Eaton's wife, who, before her marriage, was a gay young widow.

A week ago we recorded the death of

Losses on the Lakes -The disasters on the Western Lakes this season far exceed those of forme years in number and fatality. The Chicago Tribu gives an imperfect list of the totally lost vessels, ma ing an aggregate of six steamers, nine propellers, two culation, two hundred lives have been lost. Severa of the vessels have disappeared, and never been hear

Temperance Convention .- We learn that a State Temperance Convention will be held in Boston o Wednesday, Dec. 10th, in the Tremont Temp'e, com No; I am ready to go to my Father, and do not need mencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is expected that Gov. their prayers. If they have any prayers to spare, let Fletcher of Vermont, Gen. Carey of Ohio, and other distinguished speakers will be present. All friends of the

> Cincinnati, Nov. 24 .- The following is the official vote for President: Fremont 187,497; Buchs au, 170,874; Fillmore, 28,125; Gerrit Smith, 156. New York, Nov. 24th .- The Governor of

> Delaware has appointed Joseph T. Comeggs, of Dover, a Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Mr. Clayton.

An accident occurred on Saturday a Hudsun, N. J. on the tunnel which is being constructed for the Eric Railroad Company. The hoisting apparatus gave way, precipitating five men to the bottom of the shaft, killing three instantly, and badly injuring two others.

Prof. N. M. Hentz, husband of the late Mrs. Caroline Lee Hents, died at the residence of his eon in Mariana, Florida, on the 4th. He was a Frenchman, a teacher, and a man of attainments.

New York, Nov. 24 .- A tenant house in the 11th avenue, occupied by 18 families, was burnt yes-terday. Mrs. Susan Dully, and her daughter, 5 years old, perished in the flames. Slaves in Cuba .- A letter in the Charleston

Courier, dated Havana, Nov. 1, says:

'An American barque, I am sorry to say, landed a cargo of six hundred Alrican slaves last Sunday week, at La Punta de Teja, some little distance above Cardenar, near the Bio de Palma, I believe. They were taken to the sugar estate of Senor Don Gregorio Menendez, of whom Senor Don Leon Manbartu is the procurateuratiorney, Sepor Menendez not being in this island.

Gen. Concha, it is said, received three ounces—\$51—for permitting each one of these six hundred negroes to be landed, and his deputies one and a half ounce—\$25 50—for each negroes landed.' Courier, dated Havana, Nov. 1, says :

Reporting, Telegraphing, and Posting Extraordinary—The Toronto Globe of yesterday morning was received here yesterday evening, containing a six column report of the first day's proceedings of our great celebration up to twelve o'clock at hight. Now this is something new under the sum—it appears to be us—and we agree with the writer of the paragraph in the Globe, that such a feat of reporting had never till then been accomplished. Does it not look incredible, that within twenty-four hours of the termination of a banquet, &c., requiring a report of six columns, at Montreal, telegraphed to Toronto, 333 miles awayset into type there, struck off-to the extent of fifteen or twenty thousand copies, and that the subscribers to the paper in Montreal itself should read the account, brought back by rail, in fourteen hours?—Montreal Pilot, 14th.

Hon. Kenneth Raynor.—It is stated that a personal difficulty occurred on Monday of last week, in particular to the paper of Monday of last week, in particular to the paper of Monday of last week, in particular to the paper of Monday of last week, in particular to the paper of Monday of last week, in particular to the paper of Monday of last week, in particular to the paper of Monday of last week, in particular to the paper of Monday of last week, in particular to the paper of Monday of last week, in particular to the paper of Monday of last week, in particular to the paper of the sure of the paper of the pa

Hon. Kenneth Raynor .- It is stated that a personal difficulty occurred on Monday of last week, in the streets of Raleigh, North Carolina, between Hon. ger. To politicians, it has shown one most selfish and Kenneth Raynor and the editor of the Standard, growing out of Mr. Raynor's speech in Philadelphia, preceding the Presidential election, and the strictures of the
editor named thereupon. Mr. Raynor inflicted several
blows upon his adversary with a cane, when they were
separated, and bound over in \$4000 cach to keep the

Russianism in Connecticut.—The dwelling of E. C. Goodwin, editor of the Litchfield Enquirer, Conn., was beleagued by a yelling crowd of semi-savages on Saturday night of last week, who fired a cannon twice at it, regardless of the fact that Mr. Goodwin's aged mother was very sick within. The discharge shattered the glass, doors, &c., and shook the house as if it would lear it to pieces. Mr. Goodwin's energy and efficiency in the canvass for Fremont and Dayton was the only known provocation for this outrage. He was absent at the time.

Another Victim.—We learn from the Fitchburg Sentinel, that Mrs. Lorenzo Cheney, of South Gardner, met with a horrible death on Tuesday evening of last week, by breaking a camphene lamp. She had taken the lamp to go into the cellar, when her foot slipped and she fell, striking the lamp on a barrel, scattering the fluid over her person, and setting fire to her clothes. She immediately rushed into the street, her clothes all in flame, and ran towards a neighbor's house. There was a high wind blowing, which increased the flame, and before aid could reach her, she was horridly burned. She lived about six hours, suffering excreption; for the power and beauty of this Cause is shown in its faculty of changing the public heart into its own excellent likeness. But especially, let all who pity fugitives help us; for our funds go directly to awaken cruciating agony. Another Victim.-We learn from the Fitch-

Another Camphene Accident .- On Wednes-

Mr. M. H. Baker, of Fayette county, Kentucky, lost forty-two mules and four fine horses on Tuesday, the 14th ult., from poison administered by at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 138 Nassau street, some miscreant.

The slaves belonging to the 'McDuffie' estate, in Abbeville, South Carolina, amounting to about two hundred and ten, have been sold to a wealthy western planter for \$140,000, being an aver-

M. Cabet, founder of the Icarian Community at Nauvoo, died at St. Louis, on the 9th inst., of an attack of apoplexy. M. Cabet's name has been brought prominently before the public, within the past four or five years, in connection with his new Socialistic enterprise

Captain and all Hands .- The schooner Dan dy, forty tons burden, Capt. Currier, arrived at this port on Tuesday of last week from New York, with a load of wood, having no living soul ou board but the Captain. Usually he has carried a cook, but as the lad was sick when he left home, he started aloge, being Captain, cook and all hands, and performed the voyage lone. Who beats that !- Newburyport Herald.

The Vermont legislature ajourned sine die on Wednesday morning of last week, after appro-priating \$20,000 for supplying the suffering poor in Kansas with food and clothing.

The London Star of the 4th announces another fearful collision on the northwestern railway accompanied with much personal injury to the passen-gers. The calamity occurred in the neighborhood of accompanied with maca personal injury to the passen-gers. The calamity occurred in the neighborhood of Watford. The afternoon express train from Liverpool, on arriving at that line, came in collision with a lug-gage train. The carriages from Liverpool containing the passengers became a perfect wreck, and fifty per-sons sustained more or less injury; some of them, in-deed, were frightfully mutilated.

A Female Vigilance Committee was lately formed in Moorsville, Indiana, to put down the rum traffic in that village. On the afternoon of November burst the place open. The rum barrels and kegs were taken out of the place, the heads staved in, and the contents spilled on the ground.

Death of Judge Larue Judge Larue, of

Thanksgiving in Kansas .- Friday last was appointed by Gov. Geary as a day of thanksgiving. In his proclamation, the Governor congratulates the people on 'the restoration of peace to a distracted people.' (!) About \$200 were realized at a levee in

aid of Kansas sufferers, in Manchester, N. H., on Wechesday evening.

In Dr. Cheever's Church in New York, on Thanksgiv. ing day, \$325 were collected for the same object.

J. M. Austin was killed at Memphis. fenn, a few days ago, while firing a Democratic salute, by a premature discharge of the cannon he was

In Shenandoah county, Virginia, there were five men who voted for Fremont, and the Democratic Sentinel of that county has a cut of each one of them, after the manner of runway negroes, in its advertising columns. On suspicion of enticing slaves to rebel-

lion, a white man was recently taken up by a mob in Arkansas, and received one thousand lashes. S. H. Cheney, of Franklin, Vt., his wife and three children, were lost in steamer Ningara, burnt on Lake Michigan in September. He had \$1200 on his

Wm. A. White .- There is little doubt that Mr. White, who disappeared so mysteriously in Milwau-kie, has been murdered for his money. He was former ly of Watertown, Mass.

Rev. D. H. Wheeler, agent of the American Bible Society, was killed in Nicaragua during the at-

Lack of Ministers .- From an editorial in the last Central Presbylerian, we learn that there are now thirry-five Presbyterian churches in Virginia with-out pastors, and a considerable number of them with large and influential congregations, able and anxious to procure the services of ministers.

cents per half dozen paid. The whole lot sold, amounting to about a barrel and a half, of seven different varieties, brought one hundred and eleven dollars. If any of our famous fruit-growing States, in any section of the Union, can equal this, we should like to hear from them.—Nashville Banner.

A Man Salted Down by his own Request. A singular circumstance recently occurred in Miller county, Illinois. An old man named Wilson, aged 86, county, Illinois. An old man named Wilson, aged 86, died, having made arrangements with certain persons not to bury him, but to have his entrails taken out and put in a box and placed beside his coffin, which he has had over ten years. He was then filled with salt, and sensed up with a grape vine, or something of that sort. He was then carried to the repository of his coffin—a cavity in a perpendicular bluff, about fifty or sixty feet from the bottom. About two hundred persons were

FRENCHT VOTES IN THE SOUTH, In North Ca A Fremont electoral ticket was formed, and sent to Washington to be printed. Think of that necessity in a free country! But an error appearing in it, it was sent back for correction, and owing to the delay which followed, it was not prepared in time for publication.

THE TWENTY-THIRD

outrages of the one against the liberty of the other.

-theological, financial, political, social,-in order t bring about the abolition of slavery.

that public sympathy which gives the slave a refuge or every threshold. Especially, let all who wish to see day evening of last week, Miss Rebecca O. Robbins. Abolitionists in Congress, help us; for our funds go residing at No. 31 Cooper street, had her right arm and both hands badly burned by the accidental upsetting of a fluid lamp. Her clothes took fire, and the flames communicated to the dress of a lady by her side, who alternated to aid her. Prompt assistance are accounted. Especially, let all who wish to see day every threshold. Especially, let all who wish to see the prompt and example of the subject of the seed of the subject of the subje who attempted to aid her. Prompt assistance prevented the van of a national movement towards the abolition of slavery, which every profound thinker clearly sees About one-half the business part of the would stop without such leading; and we especially betown of Three Rivers, in Canada, was destroyed by seech all to help us, as it is the only means whereby fire on Saturday morning last. only the necessity of the case has bound upon us.

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

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,

NON-RESISTANCE CONVENTION.

The friends of Peace and Universal Brotherhood are invited to meet in Convention in the city of Worcester, Ist, the church bells gave forth some ominous peals, upon hearing which the proprietor of the rum shop Mass., on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, Nov. 29 and 30, to consider the subject of overcoming evil with good, or dows. The women soon assembled before the place, and finding they could obtain admittance in no other way, ing to commence on Saturday, at 2 clock, P. M. It ing to commence on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. It is expected that WM. LLOYD GABRISON, ADIN BALLOU and others will be present and address the meeting.

In issuing this call, the Executive Council of the New Orleans, formerly editor of the Crescent, died sud-denly on the 15th inst. tive but a sincere desire to promote the cause of Truth and Righteousness in the world. They would therefore earnestly hope that it may be responded to by prompt and general attendance of all who are interest. ed in the cause. Come, ye veterans, who, through evil as well as good

report, have ever remained true and faithful, we wish you to cheer us by your presence. Come ye, who in the hour of weakness have been seduced into the Golgotha of politics by the specious sophisms of the devotee of expediency. Come, ye who are hoping for a brighte future for mankind, when there shall be no more war nor strife, nor oppression, nor misery in the world. Let us see if we have not something to do in hastening forward the time. Come, ye who are opposed to us; our platform will be free to every one who, in a spirit of courtesy and candor, wishes to occupy it. And may the spirit of truth and love there baptize us with its own heavenly influences, removing from our hearts every evil passion, and making us more worthy to bear aloft the standard of 'Peace on earth, and good will to

The sessions of the Convention will be held in the Horticultural Hall.

By order of the Council,

W. W. COOK, Chairman.

TIFE ILLUSTRATED. - A FIRST-CLAS FAMILY NEWSPAPER, designed to encourage a spirit of Hope, Manliness, Self-Reliance, and Activity; to illustrate life in all its phases, and to indicate how we may attain the highest degree of usefulness and happiess-a Paper which ought to be read by every family. Published weekly at \$2 a year, or \$1 for balf a year. By FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway,

N. Y., and 142 Washington, street, Boston The Scientific American says : "It is of large siz Extraordinary Sale of Apples.—We have the pleasure of putting on record probably the best sale of fruit ever known in this country, and that, too, of Tennesses fruit. The specimen of apples exhibited at the Fair by Mr. J. W. Dodge, artist, raised on his farm in Cumberland country, on the mountain, were sold at auction on Wednesday night. They were sold by the half dozen, and as high as five dollars and twenty-five cents over half dozen and. The whole lot sold amounts. A new volume just commenced. Subscribe now

Nov. 14.

Our billingsgate neighbor of the Gazette a cuses us of quackery, because we publish Dr. AYER's advertisements. Now, this same editor knows the Pharmacopeia itself is not more free from the suspi cions of quackery than his medicines. He knows tha they are endorsed by the medical Journals of this coun try, are used and prescribed by our best physicians, and have the commendation of professors and eminent men of character too exalted for his comprehension, and he knows too that they have done and are doing in this munity an amount of good which the utmost stretch of his ability can never hope to equal.—Bucks County

'Sure I did, according to the instructions.'
'An' what were the instructions?'
'Didn't you hear them?—rote early and often.'

AID FOR FUGITIVES.

Mr. William Brown, alias Professor Brown, is no longer an Agent for the collection of contributions to the Syracuse Fugitive Aid Society—nor for the New York Central College at McGrawville.

We are in want of money and clothing to enable us to give all the aid and comfort needed by the fugitives from American Despotism, who are continually applying to us for help on their way to Canada. Any contributions that may be sent to us will be promptly and gratefully acknowledged.

SAMUEL, J. MAY. President.

SAMUEL J. MAY. President. JAMES FULLER, Secretary. WM. E. ABBOTT, Treasurer. IBA H. COBB. LYMAN KINGSBURY, Assistant Committee.

SUPPLEMENT TO TREASURER'S REPORT. Received by mail, from an unknown 'Friend,' in August last, which should have been the first item in my last Report, but was inadvertently omitted, \$40.

SAMUEL PHILBRICK,

Treasurer Mass. A. S. Society.

Brookline, Nov. 24, 1856.

JARMIN W. LOGUEN,

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS IN THE STATE

OF NEW YORK. CHARLES L. REMOND and SARAH P. REMOND of Massachusetts, and AARON M. POWELL of New York, Agents of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, will attend Conventions to be holden as follows:—

Keeseville, Clinton Co., Friday and Saturday, Nov. 28 and 29. Peru, (Quaker neighborhood,) Clinton Co., Sunday,

Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 2 and 3. Champlain, Clinton Co., Friday and Saturday, Dec. Malone, Franklin Co., Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 8

and 9.

Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., Thursday and Friday,
Dec. 11 and 12.

Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., Monday and Tuesday,
Dec. 15 and 16. The Conventions will commence, in each instance, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of the day first named, and continue by adjournment through that and the day following.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—PARKER PILISBURY and JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be present at the regular Antimeeting in Providence, on Sunday, Dec. 7, morning, afternoon, and evening.

WM. WELLS BROWN will read his Anti-Slavery Drama in the following places :-Thursday eve'g, Nov. 27.
Friday " 28.
Monday " Dec. 1.
Tuerday " 2. Raynham, South Dedham, Walpole, East Medway,

ST SITUATION WANTED-By a middle-aged Arrican woman, who can make herrelf useful as house-keeper or nurse, in taking care of the sick, the disabled, &c., and who has had many years' experience. Best of references will be given. Apply at this

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, the splendid Panorama, known as BALL'S PICTORIAL TOUR OF AMERICA. Terms accommodating, for which please apply to WM. C. NELL.
Sept. 26. 21 Cornhill.

SITUATIONS WANTED. Several young colored men, with good recommenda-tions, desire situations as clerks and porters.

Several colored boys wish chances to learn trades.

Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. Apply to

WATER CURE. DR. WELLINGTON, 34 East Twelfth street, corner of University Place, New York, has enlarged and improved his house, and it now presents attractions and advantages found in no other establishment in this country. Call and see. Board by the day or week.

New York, Nov. 21, 1856.

5t p

DIED-In Leominster, Nov. 20, after an illness of a few days, Mrs. Zillan T. Drake, aged 72. With calm and peaceful trust, she sweetly fell neleep in the arms of the infinite Father.

Heralds of Freedom.

IN active preparation, by GROZELIER, the eminent C. H. BRAINARD.

124 WASHINGTON STREET, A magnificent lithographic print, of the size and style

of the famous print, the · Champions of Freedom,

in which will be presented the portraits, drawn from daguerrectypes taken expressly for the purpose, of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, THEODORE PARKER. GERRIT SMITH, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

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Address C. H. BRAINARD, 124 Washington street, or W. C. NELL, office of The Liberator. N14 tf

The North and the South.

A STATISTICAL VIEW

CONDITION OF THE

FREE AND SLAVE STATES. By HENRY CHASE and CHARLES W. SANBORN. Compiled from Official Documents.

12 mo., bound in cloth Price 50 cents.

If any one wishes to know what Slavery has done for the South, and Freedom for the North, let him read this masterly work. Let him study these figures. Place a copy of these statistics in the hands of every voter, and our word for it, Republicanism will sweep the entire North in 1850 as clean as it has swept New England in 1856. Men of the South! we beg you to look calmly and dispassionately at this array of figures, and see what they portend.

The able editor of the Evening Transcript, Boston, speaks thus of this work:

. This little book contains a vast amount of information respecting the comparative condition of the slave-holding and non-slaveholding States—as to territory, population, intelligence, religion, moral advancement, and general progress. The work must have cost a great deal of laborious research, and it certainly presents arguments in favor of freedom on every page. It contains just the kind of information that should be more generally known in all sections of the country. We hope there will be a public demand for thousands of

PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY, N21 117 Washington Street, Boston.

Profitable Employment for the Winter Months.

PLEASE TO READ THIS! AGENTS WANTED.

Etta Inducements for 1857.

A LL PERSONS IN WANT OF EMPLOYMENT will at once receive our CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the New Year, pre-paid, by forwarding us their address. Particular attention is requested to the liberal offers we make to all persons engaging in the male of our Large Type Quarto PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE; with about ONE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS. Our books are sold only by canvassers, and well known to be the most saleable. Address, (post paid,)

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187 On receipt of the established price, Six Dollary, the Pictorial Family Bible, with a well bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded prepayers, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the United States, excepting those of California, Oregon and Texas.

Old 2m A LL PERSONS IN WANT OF EMPLOYMENT

POETRY.

From the Independent Democrat. PREE KANSAS INVADED. Sad are our hearts, for Freedom's voice Is stifled in our Nation's halls : And words of tyranny and wrong Are echoed from those sacred walls ; Round Kansas, once so free and fair, The vilest monster throws his chains : Oppression rears his standard there, And freemen bleed on all her plains,

Our souls are pained; but kindred there Feel deeper woes in this dread day, When the rude blaste of civil war Relentless tear their friends away. There the fair tree of Liberty Its withered leaves untimely sheds, Where fall in Freedom's cause the free ; Where rest her sons-the noble dead,

Its withered branches drooping now, By Wakarusa's gentle wave. Bear sympathy with hearts that bow In sorrow o'er the new-made grave. For Kansas' streams, and Kansas' soil, Reek with the blood of freemen brave, Slain to give place to bondmen's toil-New soil to curse with sweat of slaves.

There sorrow, wretchedness and want,

Stare grim on many homes bereft-Their little store, their hopes, near spent, Only a dreary future left. With murderous ruffin bands beset, Their prospects darken every hour : Yet, with brave hearts, these ills they meet, And fall, or stay th' usurping power.

Ye freemen ! by whose fathers' blood Ye now possess these fertile plains, Will ye withstand this soulless brood, Or basely yield to Slavery's chains? Your statesmen beaten, brethren slain-Your rights usurped-awake and see! Arise! again your cause maintain! Speak, write, live, DIR for Liberty !

GOD'S WORLD IS WORTHY BETTER MEN. BY GERALD MASSEY.

Behold ! an idle tale they tell, And who shall blame their telling it? The rogues have got their cant to sell. The world pays well for selling it. They say the world's a desert drear, Still plagued with Egypt's blindness; That we were sent to suffer here-What! by a God of kindness? That, since the world has gone astray, It must be so forever ; And we should stand still and obey Its desolaters. Never ! We'll labor for the better time With all our might of Press and Pen : Believe me-'tis a truth sublime-God's world is worthy better men.

With Paradise the world began-A world of love and sadness ; Its beauty may be marred by man, With all his crime and madness ; Yet 'tis a brave work still. Love brings A sunshine for the dreary : With all our strife, sweet rest hath wings To fold o'er hearts a-weary. The sun in glory, like a god, To-day climbs up heaven's bosom ; The flowers upon the jewel'd sod

In sweet love-lessons blossom-And beauty as in Eden. Then Believe me-'tis a noble truth-God's world is worthy better men. O, they are bold-these knaves are bold-Who say we are doomed to anguish : That men in God's own image soul'd, Like hell-bound slaves must languish.

Probe Nature's heart to its red core, There's more of good than evil;

And man-down-trampled man-is more An angel than a devil. Prepare to die ? . Prepare to live! We know not what is living ; And let us for the world's good give, As God is ever giving. Give Action, Thought, Love, Wealth and Time, To win the primal age again : . Believe me-'tis a truth sublime-God's world is worthy better men.

MISCHIEF-MAKERS.

Oh ! could there in this world be found Some little spot of happy ground, Where village pleasures might go round Without the village tattling ! How doubly blest that spot would be, Where all might dwell in liberty, Free from the bitter misery Of gossips' endless prattling !

If such a spot were really known, Dame Peace might call it as her own, And in it she might fix her throne. For ever and for ever ; There like a queen might reign and live. While every one would soon forgive The little slights they might receive. And be offended never.

The mischief-makers that remove Far from our hearts the warmth of love. And lead us all to disapprove What gives another pleasure : They seem to take one's part-but when They've heard your cares, unkindly then They soon retail them all again, Mix'd up with poisoneus measure.

And then they've such a cunning way Of telling ill-meant tales ; they say, . Don't ever mention it, I pray, I would not tell another ; ' Straight to your neighbors then they go, Narrating every thing they know. And break the peace of high and low,

Wife, husband, friend and brother.

Oh ! that the mischief-making crew Were all reduced to one or two, And they were painted red or blue, That every one might know them ! Then would our villagers forget To rage and quarrel, fume and fret, And fall into an angry pet,

For 'tis a sad, degrading part To make another's bosom smart, And plant a dagger in the heart We ought to love and cherish ! Then let us evermore be found In quietness with all around, While friendship, joy and peace abound, And angry feelings perish.

With things so much below them.

APOSTROPHE TO LIPE Life! we've been long together, Through pleasant and through cloudy weather : 'Tie hard to part where friends are dear. Perhaps 'twill cost both pang and tear; So, steal away, give little warning ; Choose thine own time-Bay not, Good night ! but lu you happier elime Bid me Good morning!

LETTER PROM REV. W. G. BABCOCK. HARVARD, 18th November, 1856.

DEAR GARRISON: If the people would not sleep so soundly betwee Presidential elections, they would not be so crazy at those times. I do not wonder, as it is, that so many are tired and sick of politics. Paradoxical and amus ing as it sounds to many ears, THE LIBERATOR is about the only paper that always keeps calm and collected zealous and prudent. It is about the most conservative paper published, quietly arging the sovereign people to assert their right to freedom and righteousness. Its deep principles make no noise, and cause no ruin is fanatical campaigns. Its deep principles allow no sue pension of life and labor between these occasional freshets. The advice most current now is, to return to th good old quiet and sleepy way of preaching and living And this quiet truce will be adopted till it is too late to change the government of this country, except by civil war and its awful accompaniments. If the country had listened thirty years ago to what they deemed the fanatical LIBERATOR, and had made a stand so to change its organic life as to have no connection with slavery, the disgraceful record of outrage and encroachment which has formed the staple of the eloquent invective of the Fremonters would not have been written. Even now, if the people and the clergy, the press and

the parlor, would move steadily towards the formation of a public anti-slavery sentiment, if all would uncompromisingly go for no connection with slavery, no recognition of pro-slavery compacts as of any force, no of American slavery. supremacy of Constitution over the Higher Law; if the people in every town would calmly carry forward antislavery organizations, circulate abolition sentiments. and aim at immediate national repentance, we might, even at this ninth hour, be saved from the scourge that awaits us. But, alas! the lamentations of the Prophets and the Savior are as applicable now as ever! Even in the well-written Thanksgiving Proclamation, we are called upon to thank God that "the Will of the many is the Law of all.' I thank God that the will of God is my law, and hope to thank God at some future day that the will of the many is not regarded ultimate and binding law by any. And yet, we are deemed wild and crazy for preferring the sovereignty of Divine Principles to the sovereignty of a Party or the Constitution. No matter: we can do as Mrs. Child recommended, sing on in unison with Divine Sovereignty, if not to the music of the Union, until the whole choir shall be drawn out of their horrid discords into true harmony.

Your anti-slavery friend,

WM. G. BABCOCK. P. S. Speaking of the Proclamation, our pride as inst., requesting passports for eleven colored per-Massachusetts boys is slightly affected by penitence be-sons, have been received, and I am directed by the Secretary to inform you that the papers transmitsilly to point out such little mi-takes, but is there not a greater difference between the real and pretended penitence of a State, the majority of which worship the

LETTER FROM REV. JEHIEL CLAFLIN. EAST WESTMORELAND, N. H., Nov. 19, 1856. DEAR BROTHER GARRISON :

As another great political campain has now passed by, with its unparalleled excitement and its disastrous influence on the minds and morals of the people, I trust they will be prepared again to listen to calm and sober reason. I have watched with no ordinary interest the doubtful struggle now past. Although, from conscientious scruples, I could not take part in this contest politically, yet, in regard to the issue, I was by no means indifferent. I was not in the least tempted to vote, (not in this nation will meet the demand of the law of God Congress in the same sense as in the constitution, and secure his approbation, I could not, without sinning against my clearest convictions, identify myself with a party profuse in its assurances, oft and earnest-ly repeated, that it had no wish or design to touch slavery where it now exists by law, and under the protec-tion of the Constitution. This sentiment was uttered 'citizens,' within the meaning of the term as used at the close of a most elequent and truthful speech at Keene, N. H., by Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Boston. State against Claiborne, held the same doctrine. He said, at the close of his speech, 'Gentlemen, I am not an Abolitionist; I never was. I have no wish to in regard to free persons of color, it is conscitution meddle with slavery in the States. They have a right that they cannot be regarded, when beyond the to their slaves, and let them keep them. We have jurisdiction of this government, as entitled to the isted there under the sanctions of law, then their over- would give a certificate that they were born in whelming sympathies for that land of the homes of the United States, and free; and that the governprospective millions would instantly be transferred to ment thereof would regard it to be its duty to prosome other locality. Such is the geographical righte-while within its jurisdiction for a legal and proper ousness of the Republican party. Yet, it is true that that party has attempted to do a good thing, viz., to rescue Kansas from the Slave Power, and make it for ever free. That was a noble and meritorious purpose. and a design which all who love freedom and hate slavery must approve. But the conditions of assisting in that laudable endeavor were such as required the sacrifice of principle, which we must never do for any possible amount of supposed good.

Here lies the secret of all failures. This alienated dressed by Mr. Thomas, your assistant Secretary and revolted world can never be redeemed by patch- of State, to a Mr. Rice, of this city, declining to with slavery, sowed the seed from which has legitimatewith slavery, sowed the seed from which has legitimate-ly grown the bitter fruit—the unwholesome and over-ly grown the bitter fruit—the unwholesome and overwhelming harvest, now whitening (or rather blacken-ing) our whole land, demonstrating anew the truth of ragua, may like this idea, I do not know. It apthe apostolic declaration, that 'whatsoever a man sows, that shall he also reap.' Yet it is said, 'Our fathers' modification in their favor. They will not like the form of certificate, (merely that they are freemen

But it is said again, if there had been no compromise between the North and the South, giving protection to maternal side. If either of the former, the perbetween the North and the South, giving protection to son can be 'passed' as a citizen, though dark as slavery under the Constitution, then, in that case, the acc of spades. But if the latter, and the color there would have been no confederation of States, and, be ever so slight, it will be dangerous to treat him there would have been no confederation of Carlot My an-it is asked, 'where should we have been now?' My an-civilly.

But what I wish to inquire is, whether a 'colored'

There is much practical atheism in this land, and less he has 'escaped. There is much practical atheism in this land, and less he has 'escaped.' If he has escaped, he must among professed Christians, too. The requirement of be sent back when claimed. So it appears to have Jehovah, 'Break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free,' goes for nothing, because 'it is contrary to the Constitution'. 'It is the end of the law for rightman Constitution.' 'It is the end of the law for righteousness'—a 'finality.' The 'Higher Law' is treated those who are anxious to 'nullify' tariff laws as with ridicule. This nation will yet learn that 'God is well as his decisions.

If a colored man be taken by the 'citizen' will

One fact is worthy of historical record : the marked change that has come over the minds of the ministers of change that has come over the minds of the ministers of New England in regard to slavery, and that, in proportion as they have enlisted in the warfare against the encroachments and grasping demands of the Slave Power, they have crased their clamors against Mr. Garrison's 'infidelity.' Perhaps, after a few more developments like the past, a few more may be added to the 'three thousand,' and Mr. Garrison's 'infidelity' the person's 'infidelity' to whatever! I want to know if he can be deemed 'a person' entitled to any protection whatever! I want to know if he can be deemed 'a person' entitled to any protection. velopments like the past, a few more may be added to the 'three thousand,' and Mr. Garrison's 'infalelity' may soon pass into history. A distinguished minister said to me not long since, ' Fifteen years ago, I almost hated Garrison and his doctrines; but the more I know

THE LIBERATOR, circulating that Disunion petition; but since the electhe dissolution of the Union.

It is often said, ' Has not God prospered us and mad us a great nation, in all that constitutes national great ness-mighty cities, numerous villages, vast commerce over against humanity and justice! Verily, 'the got of this world has blinded their minds.' Justice wil yet be done, though there may be a seeming delay. . If God be for us, who can be against us? '
Yours, for impartial freedom and the rights of all,

JEHIEL CLAFLIN.

LETTER PROM ALEXANDER MOARTHUR. Picrou, Nova Scotin, Nov. 11, 1856.

DEAR SIR,-Thank God, posterity at least are no partial, or ungrateful, or unjust. They, at all exents gurnish the sepulchres of the proper persons. They will garnish yours. The decisions of the present shall be reversed by the impartial judgment of the future. Let this afford you consolation in your struggle against that terrible power, the Slave Oligarchy of the United States, that is threatening to engulph what of hope and happiness remain in the Republic.

I see that Slavery has gained another triumph by placing Buchanan on its awful throne. God pity your country! With the shade of Jefferson, I tremble for it when I remember that God is just. A fearful retribution awaits it. The fetters that are clanking around the limbs of her slaves shall yet bind in galling bondage the abettors and supporters of the infernal system

Will Republicans learn by their defeat to cease to compromise with this demon of evil, and so far from winking at its existence in any portion of the continent, seek for nothing less than its entire, immediat and unconditional abolition, inscribing upon their conquered banners your Heaven-approved motto, 'No

Union with Slaveholders '? Agitate for a Northern Republic. Depend upon the sympathy of many in the British colonies upon this on. We will never again entertain the idea of annexation with such a grinding despotism as the Slave Power of the United States, though we might be induced to look with favor upon a proposition to unite with a Northern Confederacy for liberty.

Yours, for impartial liberty, ALEXANDER MCARTHUR.

PREE-BORN AMERICANS NOT CITIZENS. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, November 4, 1856.

H. H. Rice, Esq., New York City :

Sir: Your letters of the 29th ultimo and 3d ted by you do not warrant the department in com-plying with your request.

A passport is a certificate that the person to

n it is granted is a citizen of the United States, and it can only be issued upon proof of this fact. In the papers which accompany your communicapersons for whom you request pass, orts are of this description. They are represented in your letter as 'colored,' and described in the affidavits as 'black,' from which statement it may be fairly inferred that they are negroes. If this be so, there can he no doubt that they are not citizens of the United States. The question whether free negroes are such citizens is not now presented for the first time, but has repeatedly arisen in the administration of both the national and State governments. In 1821 a controversy arose as to whether free persons of color were citizens of the United States, within the intent and meaning of the acts of Conhaving cast a vote for fifteen years,) though most urgently solicited to do so by my very kind friends in this place. As I believe from my inmost heart, that nothing short of the immediate emancipation of every slave in this ratios will need to vote, (not place and the immediate emancipation of every slave in the united States,' were used in the acts of

at the close of a most eloquent and truthful speech at in the constitution of the United States, and the nothing to do with slavery.' How unfeeling !-and what infatuation! Why, with all their zeal, and boasted love of freedom for Kansas, if slavery actually ex-

I am, sir, respectfully, your obd't servant. J. A. THOMAS, Assistant Secretary.

ARE COLORED PERSONS CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES?

To the Honorable W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State

Sir : I observe in the newspapers a letter adwork and compromises. A return to the unchanging give passports to some 'colored' travellers, born laws of God alone is the remedy. Our fathers, the framers of the Constitution, in making a compromise upon the ground that they are not 'citizens' within the meaning of the constitution and acts of Con-

did the best they could under the circumstances.' But, I ask, does the present perilous condition of this nation. haps you can arrange it in accordance with four millions in chains, warrant such a concluappears to have originated from recent exposure, and if not, whether it came on the paternal

swer is, I am not bound to know what the consequences would have been. God alone can tell that. But one thing I do know, and that is, I am always bound to obey God—to do right—to adhere uncompromisingly to duty, to principle, let the consequences be what they may.

The standard of morality in this nation is very low.

The veneration of the people of this nation for the Constitution of the United States has expanded to almost absolute idolatry.

But what I wish to inquire is, whether a 'colored' man, not held to service, but born free; can be fafely deemed 'a person '! My difficulty arises from the 4th article of the amendments to the constitution, which provides that 'no person shall be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb;' 'nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Now, I am told that the authority by which a state where he is held to service ceases to have any effect the moment he passes out of that state, un-

effect the moment he passes out of that state, ur If he has escaped, he must

had authority over him while within the lines of a state, or from a free state, into a territory such as can be deemed a person entitled to any protec-tion whatever? Is he one of the people? Or if not, pray inform me in ecason what kind of animal he is to be deemed? I know he might be a person 'if held to service. But if not held of the man and his doctrines, the more I think he is right. Others have expressed similar opinions.

I was denounced as a traitor, fit only to be hung, for or property protected against violence? It is high I

aportant that so many of us here, who only think we are told on such questions, should be speed y informed, and set to thinking right about it.

y informed, and set to thinking right about it.
Do you grant 'passports' or certificates of freem for 'colored persons' to travel in the territory
Kanass as a foreign country, or do you consider,
as falling under the constitution of the United
tates! I sek only as a merchant, for I think of
adding rather a dark-featured man (not knowing
hether any of his remote ancestors were 'colorl' or not) to take charge of a box of merchanise, which I wish to deliver safely to the purchars in Kanass, and which I am afraid will be
pened and plundered on the Missouri river, or on
a way to the interior, unless well guarded and
nder legal protection. If you say he is not recroised as a 'person,' I most try to find a lighter
alored man, or rather a man not 'colored' at all;
ut I am really afraid that whoever I send without
our certified approval, not being protected by the
assport of an American citizen, will be abused,
and his abusers, if they injure him and he seek
dress, will try to make white black, and black
hite.

Yours, respectfully.

Civis.

Yours, respectfully, New York, November 14, 1856.

From the Utica Herald.

NEGROES NOT CITIZENS.

There is a foolish clause in a foolish document There is a foolish clause in a foolish document the effect 'that all men are born free and qual.' We say foolish, because of the utter diseard which is paid that doctrine in the political oings of our Government. Should the Declaration e so amended as to read, 'All men are born free and equal—negroes excepted,' it would more nearly conform to the fitness of things, in the model length; Whether, in fact, negroes have gone y conform to the fitness of things, in the model lepublic. Whether, in fact, negroes have any ight, except the right to suffer and die, is a serius quantion. Gov Marcy and other Democratic uninaries hold to the belief that they have not; I least such would seem to be inferred from a recent flat from the State Department at Wash-

These persons, of course, are all free negroes.

Nine of them were born in this State, one in
Portland, Maine, and one in Philadelphia. They are said to be highly respectable, and worth considerable property. The possession of \$250 worth of property entities a negro in this State to the rights of citizenship. But we are told by no less eminent authority than Secretary Marcy, that the United States Government, which had been erro-neously supposed to protect alike all its subjects does not regard a negro, either bond or free, as a subject of such protection. It was only a couple of years ago, that our Government narrowly excaped going to war with Austria, for an alleged outrage upon the person of a man who had merely declared his intention to become a citizen. And the same Secretary Marcy, which propounds this new doctrine towards negroes, wrote an elaborare menace to the Austrian Government, in which the principles and rights of citizenship were most ably and eloquently set forth. And if our memory serves us, that document assumed the noble position that our national flag followed every citizen to every clime, shielding him from insult, and guarding him against wrong. And if our memory does not deceive us, he assumed that the mere fact of residence in this country was a presumption of citizenship, in the absence of evidence of such citizenship. It is true, that wily diplomat made ' certain exceptions,' which exceptions were understood to mean negroes.

Has the reader ever paused to consider the anomalous position which this Government holds with reference to her negro population! The two cases of Martin Kostza and the negro minstrels will serve as illustrations. Kostza was a Hunga rian by birth and education. He was of compara tively humble birth and mean end-wments. resided in this country only a few weeks or months at farthest. He merely sought temporary shelter here until the storm of the Hungarian revolution should have blown over. We believe he had not even fixed upon any place as a fixed residence. He wished to revisit Europe—for what purpose it is not pertinent to inquire. As a shield of protection, he declared his intention to become future an American citizen. He was seized by the Austrian authorities as a Hungarian rebel and

spy. He was rescued by an American captain. The controversy was carried up to the respective governments. The arrest was denounced, the rescue was approved, and the sacred principle of American citizenship embodied in the person of the rescued, declared to be maintained at the hazard of war, by our government. The public senti-ment of the civilized world approved the position

and Austria was forced to render an apology.

Now look at this picture: A hand of negro minstrels wished to make the tour of Europe. They are born upon American soil; they are free. Their good character is abundantly vouched for they are possessed of considerable means. Some of them may be disqualified from franchise; some may be worth thousands. They ask for the common charter of protection as citizens of the Uni ted States-passports. They are denied. Why! Because, says the author of the Koszza manifesto, they are not American citizens. But what consti-tutes citizenship the right to vote! But Kostza could not do this. Color? Ah! there we have it. They were black, and therefore debarred the most

sacred privilege of a subject of free Government. Does not this discrimination between one who is only technically a citizen, and one who has been born and bred on the soil, strike the thoughtful reader as repulsive and barbarous? Is it not enough that the poor black is denied social and civil privileges at home, that the curse and stigma or must follow him to other lands! Is it not enough that he is persecuted and driven to the wall by the strong arm of civil power here; that arm must reach to smite over the sea? How must it sound in history after we shall have gone dots. to our graves, and wiser and more generous political codes prevail, that in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, the 'free and independent 'government of the United States refused passports to a company of free negroes on the ground that no negro was a citizen under the

NOT A PASSPORT, BUT A 'PASS.'

The following letter to the Secretary of State was written in reply to the refusal of that Democratic functionary to furnish passports to the colored men whose case is referred to above :

New York, Nov. 11, 1856. Sir, In your despatch to me of the 4th inst., denying my application for passports for eleven colored persons, you say that if satisfied of the fact that they were free, and born in the United States, the Department would give a certificate to that effect. I would now inquire what other and further proof will be necessary, on the part of the applicants, to obtain the certificates referred I promised them, when they sailed, I would forward their passports by the next steamer. As I am unable to do that, I am desirous to do what

I can in the premises for them.

I forwarded to the Department the affidavit of each applicant, that he was born in the United States; and also Mr. Redmitz's affidavit that the facts stated by them were true.

I remain, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

The reply received to the above was in the form

of eleven certificates, of one of which the follow

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting Satisfactory evidence baving been presented this department that Thomas Lockwood, aged 3 years, mouth large, height 6 feet 1 inch. chin or dinary. forehead high, hair woolly, eyes dark complexion black, nose flat, face oval, was born in the State of Connecticut, and is a free man of co or, I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States of America, hereby request at whom it may concern to permit safely and freely to pass the said Thomas Lockwood, and in case of Given under my hand, and the seal of the Department of State at Washington, this 11th day of November, A. D. 1856, and of the Independence of the United States, the Slat.

ot recognized as a citizen, but only as a free n

of color, who was born in the State of Connection

[L. S.) WM. L. MARCY It will be observed, that this free born America

EMANCIPATION OF THE HAREM. From a Sermon preached by Brigham, Young, in Ulah, Sept. 21, 1856.

Utah. Sept. 21, 1800.

• • It is frequently happening that women say that they are unhappy. A man will say.

*My wife, though a most excellent woman, has not seen a happy day since I took my second wife':

*No, not a happy day for a year, says one; and another has not seen a happy day for fice years. It is said that women are tied down and abused, that they are misused, and have not the liberty they ought to have; that many of them are wading through a perfect flood of tears, because of the conduct of some men, together with their own folly.

folly.
I wish my own women to understand that wha I wish my own women to understand that what I am going to say is for them as well as others, and I want these who are here to tell their sisters, yes, all the women of this community, and then write it back to the States, and do as you please with it. I am going to give you from this time to the 6th day of October next for reflection, that you may determine whether you wish to stay with your husbands or no; and then I am going to set every woman at liberty, and say to them.

'Now, go your way, my women with the rest; Now, go your way, my women with the rest; go your way. And my wives have got to do one of two things; either round up their shoulders to endure the afflictions of this world, and live for their religion, or they may leave, for I will not have them about me. I will go into heaven alone, rather than to have scratching and fighting around me. I will set all at liberty. 'What, first wife, too!' Yes, I will liberate you all.

I know what my women will say; they will say:

'You can have as many women as you please, Brigham.' But I want to go somewhere and do something to get rid of the whiners; I do not want them to receive a part of the truth, and

want them to receive a part of the truth, and spurn the rest out of doors.

I wish my women, and brother Kimball's, and brother Grant's, to leave, and every woman in this Territory to leave, or else say in their hearts that they will embrace the Gospel—the whole of it. Tell the Gentiles that I will free every woman in this Territory at our next Conference. 'What, the first wife, too!' Yes, there shall not one be held in bondage; all shall be set free. And then let the father be the head of the family, the master of his own househeld; and let him treat them as an angel would treat them: and let the wives as an angel would treat them: and let the wives and children say amen to what he says, and be subject to his dictates, instead of their dictating. man-instead of their trying to govern him.

No doubt some are thinking, . I wish bro. Brigham would say what would become of the children.' I will tell you what my feelings are; I will let my wives take the children, and I have property enough to support them, and can educate them, and give them a good fortune, and I can take a fresh start.

I do not desire to keep a particle of my proper ty, except enough to protect me from a state of nudity. And I would say, Wives, you are wel-come to my children, only do not teach them iniquity; for if you do, I will send an elder, or come myself to teach them the gospel. You teach them life and salvation, or I will send elders to Let every man thus treat his wives, keeping rai

ment enough to clothe his body; and say to your wives, 'Take all that I have, and be set at liberwites. Take an time I have, and or set at therety: but if you stay with me, you shall comply with the law of God, and that too without any murmuring and whining. You must fulfil the law of God in every respect, and round up your shoul-

As a course of the mark without any grunting. Now recoilect, that two weeks from to-morrow I am going to set you at liberty. But the first wife will say, 'It is hard, for I have lived with my husband twenty years, or thirty, and have raised a family of children for him, and it is a great trial to me for him to have more women:'
then I say it is time that you gave him up to other
women, who will hear children. If my wife had borne me all the children that she ever would bear the celestial law would teach me to take young Do you understand this! I have told you many

Do you understand this: I had pure and holy times that there are multitudes of pure and holy milities waiting to take fabernacles. Now what is our duty! To prepare tabernacies for them; to take a course that will not tend to drive those spirits into the families of the wicked, where they will be trained in wickedness, debauchery, and every species of crime It is the duty of every righteons man and every woman to prepare taber nacles for all the spirits they can. Hence, if my women leave, I will go and search up others who will abide the celestial law, and let all I now have go where they please; though I will send the gos

pel to them.

This is the reason why the doctrine of plurality of wives was revealed, that the noble spirits which are waiting for tabernacles might be brought

were anywhere near right, there might not be the necessity which there now is. But they are wholy given up to idolatry, and, lo! to all manner of

Do I think that my children will be damned No, I do not, for I am going to fight the devil until I save them all. I have got my sword ready, and it is a two-edged one. I have not a fear about that, for I would almost be ashamed of my body, if it would beget a child that would not abide the law of God, though I may have some unruly chil-

I am going to ask you a good many things; and to begin with. I will ask what is your prayer? Do you not ask for the righteous to increase, while the unrighteous shall decrease, and dwindle away? Yes, that is the prayer of every person that prays at all. The Methodists pray for it, the Baptists pray for it, and the Church of England, and all the reformers, the Shaking Quakers not excepted.

And if the women belonging to this church will turn Shaking Quakers, I think their sorrows will soon be at an end.
Sisters, I am not joking; I do not throw

my proposition to banter your feelings, to see whether you will leave your husbands, all or any of you. But I do know that there is no cessation to the everlasting whinings of many of the women in this Territory. I am satisfied that this is the case. And if the women will turn from the commandments of God, and continue to despise the order of heaven, I will pray that the curse of the Almighty will be close to their heels, and that it may be following them all the day long. And those that enter into it and are faithfu, I will promise them that they shall be queens in heaven, and ru-

lers to all eternity.

But, says one, 'I want to have my paradise now.' And, says another, 'I did think I should be in paradise, if I was sealed to brother Brigham, and I thought I should be happy when I became his wife, or brother Heber's. I loved you so much that I thought I was going to have a heaven right off right have an the another.

heaven right off, right here on the pot.'

What a curious doctrine it is, that we are preparing to enjoy! The only heaven for you is that which you make yourselves. My beaven is here, [laying his hand upon his heart.] I carry it with When do I expect it in its perfection ! I come up in the resurrection; then I shall have it, and not till then.

But the women come and say, 'Really, brother John, and brother William, I thought you were going to make a heaven for me'; and they get into trouble because a beaven is not made for them by the men, even though agency is upon women as well as upon men. True, there is a curse upon the woman that is not upon the man, namely, that 'her whole affections shall be towards her husband'; and what is the next! 'He shall role

over you.'

But how is it now ! Your desire is to your hus band, but you strive to rule over him, whereas the man should rule over you.

Some may ask whether that is the case with me:

go to my sak whether that is the case with me; go to my house and live, and then you will learn that I am very kind, but know how to rule.

If I had only wise men to talk to, there would be no necessity for my saying what I am going to say.

Many and many an elder knows no better than to go home and abuse as good a woman as dwells upon this earth, because of what I have said this

afternoon. Are you, who act in that way, fit that a family ! No, you are not, and nover will be, until you get good common sones.

be, until you get good common sense.

Then you can go to work and magnify your callings; and you can do the best you know how; and on that ground I will promise you salvation, but upon no other principle.

If I were talking to a people that understood themselves and the doctrines of the holy Gospel, there would be no necessity for saying this, because you would understand. But many have been

what shall I say! pardon me, brethren,) is ecked so much that they do not know the pland ither man or woman; they abuse and rule and coman with an iron hand. With them it is a closure at the said: 'Bray a fool in a morar shar cheat with a pestle, yet will not his fallished that with a pestle, yet will not his fallished the part fr m him.' You may talk to then that hear duties, about what is required the that till they are fools, and will continue to b.

Prepare yourselves for two weeks from the

Prepare your-elves for two weeks from the ow; and I will tell you now that if you with your husbands after I have set you from the country to it and submit your husbands. with your musianus and submit yourselve celestial law. You may go where you please the I will not hear any more of this whining

AYER'S

Are curing the Sick to an extent here before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR TOURISTEE

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well-known perfuse; of Game Street. Philadelphia, whose choice products aveously in the every collet, says, and a street of Game avery; ollet, says, and a street of Game avery; ollet, says, and a street of Game and the every ollet, says, and a street of Game and the every ollet, says, and a street of Game and the every ollet, says, and the street of Game and the street of Game and the every ollet, says, and the street of Game and th

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn Railwal O. say.

"Pu. R. R. Office, Parindelphia, De II, Bil.

"Sin: I take pleasure in adding my bushes by the days
of your medicines, having derived very masterial besid from the
use of both your Pectoral and Catharile Fills. I an inevenout them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be when
means will procure them."

means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D. of Veitserh.
N. H., writes, —

"Having used your Carnanie Pitts in my pacie, I send from experience, that they are an invaluable paradis, I send from experience, that they are an invaluable paradis, I send of disordered functions of the liver casing basicals infection, contiveness, and the prest variety of disease hat size, they are a surer remedy than appoint of the liver considerable purpative remedy is required, I confidently resumed for purpative remedy is required, I confidently resumed for Pills to the public, as superior to an special that we feat which make them an invaluable article for paths we form any years known your Cherry Pederal at the so for many years known your Cherry Pederal at the so for medicine in the world, and these pills are in an we interest that admirable preparation for the treatment of disease.

medicine in the world, and these File are in a wis share that admirable preparation for the freatment of disease.

"Dr. J. C. Atra. Dear Sir: I have been affected from sylice with acro' also in its worst form, and now, after twent year' vident and the control of a single sylice and an analysis of the control of a single sylice and an analysis of the control of a single sylice and an analysis of the control of a single sylice and an analysis of the control of a single sylice and an analysis of the control of a single sylice and an analysis of the control of a single sylice and now long.

"Never until now have I been free from the loadsons from some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and make as word blind, besides the unendurable pain; at offers is still the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and has bet at partly bald all my days; sometimes it cance out in yies, at kept it for months a raw sors.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking yer Orders' Fills, and now am entirely free from the compliant. My the sy well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commoned a sality growth; all of which makes me fed already a new perse.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of ensystic the mation that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiest of gratitude, Yours, &c,

"I have known the above-named Maria Ricke from br childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

"ANDREW J. MERRET, Overseer of the Portemouth Manakearing Q."

Capy, JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Reta. 20th April, 1854, —

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my so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supress One, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not say in this but the neighboring States.

"New Orleans, 50 April, 184.

"Sire: I have great satisfaction in assuring yes the need and family have been very numb-herefide by your magics. My wife was cured, two years since, of a severe sad dagmor cough, by your CHITAT PENTAL, and since then has egent perfect health. My children have several times less resides attacks of the Influenza and Croup by it. It is an inteliar series of these complaints. Your Carratary Pulls has extremely for the contract of the pulls and the property of the country affects, as for the Physicians which this section of the country affects, as for portant, from the fact that I had failed to get free items. Physicians which this section of the country afterlass when this section of the country afterlass had any of the numerod's remedies I had taken.

"You seem to us, Dector, the a providental blosing to a family, and you may well suppose we are not smainful d k. Yours respectfully.

LEAVIT HAXTE!

"DR. J. C. ATER. Honored Sir: I have mais a through Sig. 184.

"Dr. J. C. ATER. Honored Sir: I have mais a through Sig. 184.

of the CATHARTIC PILLS 1eft me by your agent, and host six curred by them of the dreadful Rheumatinu mader with it found me suffering. The first does relieved no. and a few sides upon the december of the december of the size of

to the effects of your CATHARTIC PRUS.
Yours with great respect.
LUCIUS B. MERCH! The above are all from persons who are publicly know ster they reside, and who would not make these statement wheat thorough conviction that they were true.

Unprincipled dealers may attempt to put you of with the pills, on which they make more profit. He not impose up at any such commedica-

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April 4

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