

THE LIBERATOR
- IS PUBLISHED -
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
- AT THE -
ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL.
ROBERT P. WALLCUT, General Agent.
TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per an-
num in advance.
Five copies will be sent to one address for ten
copies, if payment be made in advance.
All communications to be made, and all letters
relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to
be directed, (not paid,) to the General Agent.
Advertisements making less than one square in-
clude three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00.
The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,
Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery So-
cieties are authorized to receive subscriptions for THE
LIBERATOR.
The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-
cial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the
doings of the paper, viz: FRANCIS JACKSON, Ed-
ward Quincy, Samuel Phillips, and Wendell
Phillips.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.
VOL. XXIX. NO. 2.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the N. Y. Observer.
NO FALLING OFF: GREAT GAIN.
American Tract Society.

The receipts of this Society for the month of De-
cember were \$23,121 85. In nine months ending
December 31, they have been, for publications sold,
\$19,127 31, and in donations and legacies, \$70,
\$18 34, making a total of \$23,028 85 - being
\$7,317 40 more than in the corresponding month of
last year.

Holds liberal aid in sustaining emigration, and
pressing its publication, not to the detriment of
other State Anti-Slavery Societies, and for gratuitous
distribution at home, it needs \$20,000 before April
1st, for the foreign field.

But let it must have it. But before making an ap-
proach for more, let us unite in hearty and devout
thanksgiving to Almighty God for his wonderful
kindness to this institution, during the year. In
spite of the opposition of radical religious and se-
cular newspapers, in spite of the withdrawal of the
hundreds of thousands of threatened and perpetrated,
in spite of the appeals for other Societies that do not
concern themselves with this, behold what a glorious
result is here!

Instead of falling off, here is a great and blessed
increase. Our Societies and Boards, admire and
imitate. In the path of duty there is safety,
strength, prosperity and victory. timid friends
may follow, secret foes may become open enemies:
they will always with the right. Let the Church
and let us know that the receipts of the American
Tract Society were greater by SEVEN THOUSAND
DOLLARS in 1858 than in the corresponding
months of 1857.

And now send on the \$20,000 more that the So-
ciety must have. He who has given fifty dollars
should add and write four more. And let him
who has not given any thing, give \$100 and free-
ly, for this is a great work, and it must be done.

A SOUTHERN 'SAVAGE.'

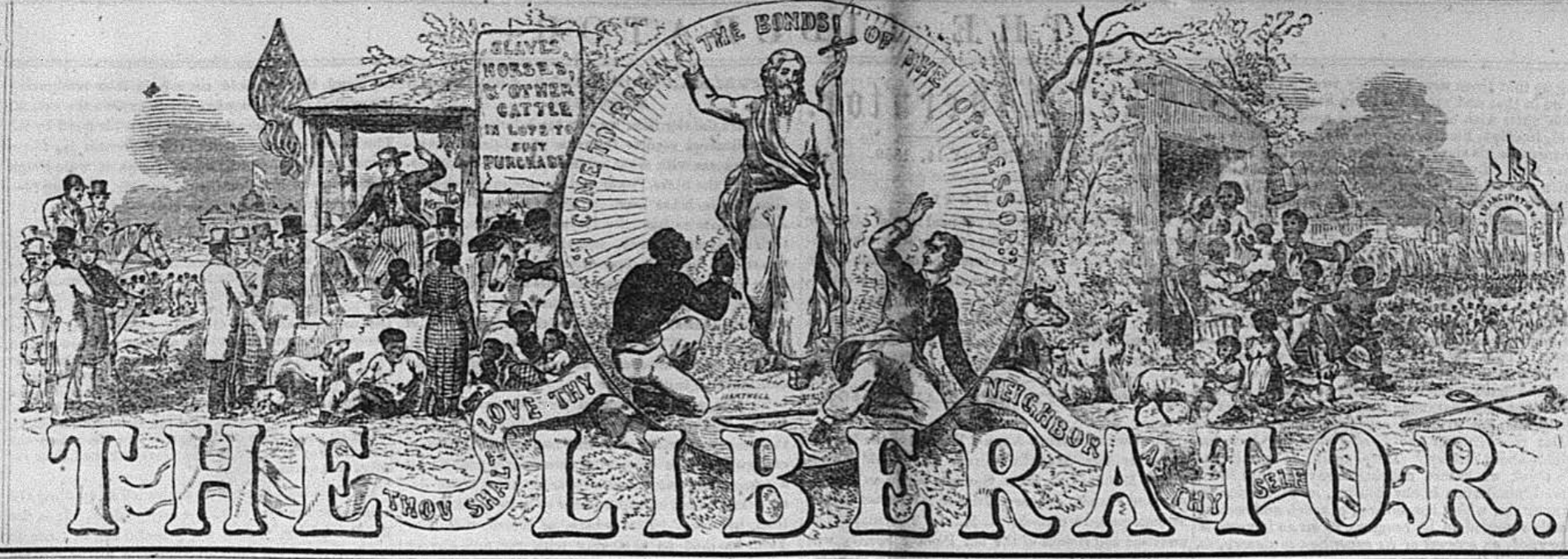
Extract of a letter from Col. John H. Savage, of
Tennessee, to Hon. James P. Hambleton.

It was certainly a great error on the part of the
Federal States to do more than prohibit the slave
trade, in accordance with the power granted in the
Constitution to Congress to do this after the year
1808. To call it the odious crime of piracy was
ignoring the truth, and pronouncing an unjust
and intemperate judgment against the whole
race, and more especially against the ancestors of
the inhabitants of New England, who were, to a
far greater extent than the citizens of any other
nation, engaged in this commerce.

There are no evidences in any man as the defender
of Southern rights who believes or admits African
descent to be a social, moral, or political evil. As
William Lloyd Garrison has called the friend of our
Revolution who believed Republicanism wrong, and
English monarchy a divine right. Such an out-
rage, had man ever perpetrated, would be more
dangerous than their pretended slavery. No
man should be treated upon the battlefield or else-
where, who admits himself guilty of a daily wrong
against morals, his country, and his God, and still
that wrong pursues, instead of blushing and apolo-
gizing. Every citizen of the Southern States has a
right to point with triumph to his past history, for
our Revolutionary forefathers have enjoyed liberty,
peace, private property, liberty, and personal
security, to so great an extent as the people of the
North. The dark deeds that have lately disgraced
the Southern States are in no manner traceable to
African bondage; and of the negro himself it may
be truly said, that he is never so free as when he is
the servant of the white man. In society, no man
is wholly free, but all are called free who enjoy
that amount of liberty most conducive to the gen-
eral welfare. Except as the servant of the white
man, the negro has never effected any thing useful
or honorable for himself or the world; he has not
been able to establish and maintain a respectable
government of any kind upon any part of the globe;
he has neither science, religion, agricultural or me-
chanical arts; he is capable of great manual labor
in his own country; he has neither the will nor the
talent to direct it in the proper channel. The con-
trol of the white man is therefore his greatest bless-
ing.

It is the policy of England that gives vitality
to the slavery extension throughout the world. Lord
Brougham said, in a late speech in Parliament,
that the United States had no interest in the slave
trade, and had not imported either negroes or coolies
since 1808. We do not import either, while England
lapses an insignificant quantity of one hundred pounds;
she is practically receiving the same upon the world,
preaching her superior rights and freedoms upon the
subject, and pretending that our flag is made of
the whole traffic. There is neither truth nor
sincerity in this complaint of English statesmen.
It is an aim to promote domestic discord; to prejudice
the opinion of other nations, and to prevent the
further extension of our dominions south of us.
I hope the day is not far distant when the American
people will decide in their wisdom to inflict upon the
English arrogance, the punishment that she
deserves. England sends her voice of war among the
nations to arouse them against us because of negro
slavery, while her ships are engaged, in accordance
with her authority, in transporting the Chinese,
and other Asiatics, in a mode the most cruel and
detestable, for slaves in her own and in the colonies
of other nations. It is true they are called apprentices,
but the device is shallow; her statesmen
are compelled to admit that it is unmitigated slavery,
and a moment's reflection will teach us that
it is far more cruel than any thing known in the
United States. These men argue a race superior to
the negro, and consequently more capable of free-
dom, and less fit for slavery; yet philanthropic Eng-
land places men in possession of man who have nei-
ther the interest, nor sympathy of the American
people for the life and welfare of the servant.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.
MR. BUCHANAN - THE ANTI-SLAVERY
AGITATION.
A less patriotic, less enlightened, less resolute
leader than Mr. Buchanan might have hesitated
to view the clamorous demonstrations of inter-
mediate free-soilers, infatuated abolitionists, and
extreme democrats, with respect to the most impor-
tant policy to be adopted when the Constitution of
this country was presented to the Convention, and
when he comprehended the duty of the Execu-
tive, and was not a line in the performance of
that duty, as with the extraordinary man of his
generation. In the instance of the United States,
Buchanan, so with himself, former endearing friend,
whose words upon many occasions had been per-
suasive to his ears - now with an unerring aim, he
determined to stir the fiercest spirit of disorgani-
zation which had assumed so terrific an aspect. In-



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

THE LIBERATOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1859. WHOLE NUMBER, 1575.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.
The United States Constitution is a covenant with
death, and an agreement with hell.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

stated of exercising ghosts in his interests, he had
the courage to war against insurgents, covert and
overt. He struck the Topekait's a death blow,
and inflicted a wound upon their affectionate sym-
patizers from which they are not likely soon to re-
cover. And the glorious result is, that the measure
which was so vehemently assailed as the Kansas
Fraud, proves to be eminently salutary to the wel-
fare of the Union. In that measure, inspired by
patriotism and executed in wisdom, a pious Demo-
cratic perceives the fruition of his hopes in the
experienced civilian which it placed at the head of
the Republic.

Anti-slavery agitation has not, in a single in-
stance, achieved a benign result. It never can in
this country, for the simple reason, that it is in di-
rect hostile array to the principles upon which our
form of government was established. If it has ac-
complished any good, that good is to be found in
the favorable test which it has afforded to the truth-
fulness of the Jeffersonian axiom - Error of opin-
ion may be tolerated, while reason is left free to
combat it. It certainly seems so. Sober-minded
persons north of Mason and Dixon's line, who may
have entertained doubts on the subject heretofore,
are, on abundant indications show, constantly and
rapidly coming to the sound conclusion, that the
slaveholder is just as much cared for by the Constitu-
tion as the non-slaveholder. The property of the
one in a Territory is beginning to be considered by
persons so located in virtue of its provisions, as se-
cure as that of the other; and, moreover, that ter-
ritorial legislation must be friendly to both,
or friendly to neither.
- SPIRIT OF '87.

SELECTIONS.

(From 'Street Thoughts,' by Rev. Henry M. Dexter of Boston.)
THE COLOR OF GENTLEMEN.
'I've a good mind not to speak to you.'
'Why not?'
'Because I saw you in such company yesterday.'
'You saw me in no company, yesterday, that was
not good and reputable.'
'I saw you walking, yesterday, in close and ap-
parently interested and congenial intercourse, with
a nigger?'
"as black as the darkest night, when the moon
is not shining because it can't push any shine
through the clouds, and the street-lamps don't shine,
out of politeness to the moon."
'Granted. Yet your implied assertion, that you
saw me in bad company, remains unproven.
'Black' is hardly synonymous with 'bad.'
'I wouldn't have been seen in the streets in that
condition.'
'I have seen you in worse.'
'Take care, Edward. What do you mean?'
'I mean, William, that I have many times met
you on Washington Street, walking arm in arm,
well pleased, with both gentlemen and ladies, as
they are popularly called, of vastly less intelligence
and moral worth than the individual whom you
saw me conversing with.
'I don't care if he were an angel. I wouldn't be
seen publicly disgracing myself by contact with him.
If I must swallow such a black dose, I would keep
it, as the doctors sometimes direct their medicines
containing iodine to be kept, in some congenially
dark corner.'
'Pray, William, where is the disgrace of being
seen to treat a gentlemanly person who has a black
skin as a gentleman?'
'Gentleman! A "nigger" a gentleman! I
should think you had better emigrate to Liberia at
once, if you were a rabid Republican, but I
didn't know you had gone clean over to the Amal-
gamationists.'
'I beg pardon, William; but you have not an-
swered my question.'
'Why a gentlemanly negro is not as really a gen-
tleman as a gentlemanly white person?'
'I tell you the idea is absurd.'
'Still you don't answer. Do you, from your an-
cient reminiscences as a schoolmaster, happen to re-
member Webster's definition of a gentleman?'
'I can't say that I do.'
'Let me refresh your memory: "A man of edu-
cation and good breeding, of any occupation, -or
something like that; in short, a man who is re-
putable in character, and courteous in manners, as dis-
tinguished from the reverse. Now, where does such
a definition necessarily exclude the negro? Is he
not a man? And, seeing a man, may he not be cul-
tured himself as to come up most fully to the require-
ment of such a definition?'
'He is not a man.'
'I know that remarkable person who once unrolled
a mummy before a Boston audience, with some of
his "scientific" friends, and, latterly, the Supreme
Court would like to make people believe that; yet
you don't believe it, though you say it.'
'You can't prove that he is a man.'
'You need not touch Phytology, I presume. Let
me remind you that the only essential physical dif-
ference between yourself, and the person with whom
you saw me walking yesterday, is, that there is a
little more coloring-matter in the cells on the under
side of his cuticle, than there is in the corresponding
cells on the under side of your own. You are dark
brown in complexion; the granules of your under-
skin are something more than amber-colored; those
of his are a dark copper-color - that is all the differ-
ence between you. You are a "white man," and
he is a "negro," in consequence of it. But are you
ready to assert that the mere physical difference of a
degree or two in the depth of coloring-matter in
these epidermal cells - all other component parts of
the animal and mental and moral organism remain-
ing identical between the two - constitutes a differ-
ence as between manhood and beasthood?'
'You annoy me with answers. The fact is, William,
you have been untrue to yourself and your
better nature in all that you have said. You know
that a negro is a man, and may be a gentleman, and
that when he is so he ought to be treated as such,
just as well as I do. You know that society is mean,
as well as wrong, in thus consenting to be unjust to
the weak, out of courtesy to the strong. Of course,
none of us advocate the superior desirableness of in-
dian ascendancy between black and white, as an
general thing; but we do urge, that when a black

THE SLAVE-TRADE TO BE OPENED.
The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore
Sun has the following in regard to the slave trade:
'The subject of the importation of African slaves
into Southern States is likely to occupy the attention
of Congress upon the resumption of the session.
Several members, as I learn, are to bring it forward
in the form of resolutions of inquiry. The facts of
the case, so far as officially known to the Executive,
will thus be elicited. In one of Mr. C. L. Lamar's
letters to Secretary Cobb, he stated that it was his
intention to violate the law by procuring the slave
trade, relying upon the public sentiment of the
South for his justification.
'It has been stated in a Southern journal, upon
authentic information, that the parties engaged in
the recent importation of Africans, as slaves, would
arise and justify the act. The examination of wit-
nesses, pending in Savannah, may also elicit such
facts as will render it necessary for the United States
District Attorney to bring the subject before a grand
jury. In the first place, it may be impossible to
obtain an indictment from the grand jury, as was
lately the case at Columbia, in the matter of the
Echo. But should a bill be found, and a trial take
place, the jury, perhaps, may not convict the de-
fendants. As to any opinion from a United States
Court that the law prohibiting the slave trade is un-
constitutional, no one can suppose that it will ever
be pronounced.
'The amount of the matter is, that those of the
Southern States that may choose to be supplied with
slaves from Africa will be so supplied, any law of
the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.
The slaves will take the hazard of arrest on the
high seas by United States cruisers, and of being
carried into some Northern port, where, possibly,
the parties arrested might meet the penalty of the
law. The Federal government cannot control justice
in the South any more than they could in the North.
It may be believed that the United States Fugitive
Slave act cannot be executed in some parts of the
North, and not long ago a case occurred in which
the extradition of a foreign fugitive from justice
was forcibly and successfully resisted.
'That the African slave trade will be opened, is
just as certain as that they will find a ready sale
in the South. We have seen that Northern enterprise
has been extensively engaged in the slave trade be-
tween Africa and Cuba, and there is no reason to
doubt that it will have all dangers, if a slave mar-
ket be opened for it at the South. There is scarcely
a doubt that this subject, in its various bearings,
will occupy much attention in Congress, and furnish
new issues for the coming political struggles.'

PLAYING ON THE BONES.
Playing on the bones is ordinarily deemed an ac-
complishment, a delicate piece of lyrical virtuosi-
sm of old Virginian origin - unless a passage in Sha-
kespeare would indicate that it was known in the
Elizabethan age; Let us have no more of the
bones,' says the bard in The Midsummer-Night's
Dream. But, whether the wonderful digital dex-
terity of more recent times was exhibited on the
osseous instrument in the Shakespearian era or not,
does not lessen the intense glory of the modern
music. Success, however, productive of gratification;
and one mode of playing on the bones having begotten
such glory for the Venerable Dominion, another
was instituted by John A. Washington, Esq., a
gentleman has been playing silver times on the
bones of his ancestor, George Washington. He has
offered the estate for sale, the bones of the hero in-
cluded, of course, we suppose, though some people
would say not of course; and on that theme the
bones of the Patet-Patriae have been made to echo
music, oratorical, dramatic, satirical and symphon-
ic. They have been struck together to our ears in
the eloquence which is greater than to the level of
Mason and Dixon's line - below, water-mark of
man's inherent dignity and liberty. They have
been wrapped in unison with Comedy and Farce,
Tragedy and Burlesque; with songs of soul-sinking
love, where some rhymes to amore, or rampant ec-
stasy, where it jingles with fauore; with tours de
force-phenomenon-Arthur Napoleanesque flights on
the grand piano; with M. Musard in every variety
of snapping, bounding, or lissaid strains; with a
concerted performance of this kind, that also
included all allowed as accompaniment to the orches-
tra. All these performances on the bones of the
nighly dead have been virtually instituted by Mr.
Washington when he offered to sell Mount Vernon
for \$200,000, or whatever the sum is. Nay more,
it is recommended that every lady of the myriad
bouquets of lovelines in this city should change the
alliance elegance of her first of January receptions
into another performance of this kind; that she
should put up a box in her drawing-room, where
every gentleman may (must) put in a contribution;
and the gentlemen who pay 250 visits of course
would get of cheap at \$250 each for their respective
days this visiting.

THE GAME TO BE PLAYED.
The Washington correspondent of the New York
Independent says -
'I have it from good authority that the slave-
trade, in a more extended line than the narrow
decks of the noted Wanderer admit, is in full blast,
and it will go on. Southern officers will command
our navy vessels along the coast where the traffic has
carried on, and the cargoes landed, who will not
sacrifice the precious (?) lives of the scoundrels who
run in the cargoes. Grand juries will refuse to in-
dict, and at the proper time the case will be carried
to the Supreme Court, and there decided that Con-
gress has no right to interdict the accursed trade.
It belongs to the States. This will be the gist of it.
Now mark the prediction.
'Is not Congress to blame? Ought they not to
pass a compensation as to the President's, and vote
him a million dollars as earnest money to Spain for
the purchase of Cuba, so that this awful trade
can be stopped? Not that a million would be the
corrected island, or fifty, or even a hundred times that
amount; but if poor old bankrupt Spain should
refuse to take the million, we could then declare
war, and wrench the island from her possession.
Four slave-representing senators would then quietly
slip into the place, while a couple of years' protect-
ions over the two Mexican States would find their
for-admission into the Union, and four more senators
from the sunny, slave-breeding, slave-trafficking
South. A delightful little game, based upon such
a broad philanthropy, and looking to the overthrow
of the slave-trade! Should not the nation, as a
body of Christians, sing psalms of praise for the gift
of such a President?
'There are moves upon the political board yet un-
der consideration, which, if determined upon by the
powers that be, will rouse the anti-slavery man of
this country as a trumpet-blast among a war-horse
for the battle. We shall wait, and watch, and
make note of their progress. Of one thing your
readers may be assured. Everything that the slave
interests of this country can get with safety to them-
selves out of this smitten Administration before it
expires, will be obtained.'

NEGROES FOR HIRE - FIVE WOMEN AND
GIRLS AND TWO BOYS. Among the
Cooks and Ample Servants. Apply, personally,
to the undersigned, on Monday and Tuesday, the 27th
and 28th of December, at Mount Vernon, where the
negroes can be seen and examined.
JOHN A. WASHINGTON.
Mount Vernon, Dec. 21 - 41w.

Here we have Mount Vernon transmogrified into
a regular slave shamble, where human beings are
sold out to the highest bidder - the proprietor living
on their wages - until they are returned on his
hands. Five women and two boys, - I presume, personally,
to the undersigned, on Monday and Tuesday, the 27th
and 28th of December, at Mount Vernon, where the
negroes can be seen and examined.
JOHN A. WASHINGTON.
Mount Vernon, Dec. 21 - 41w.

SOMEWHAT POINTED.
The following pungent remarks of the New York
Courier and Enquirer's Washington correspondent
on the case of the Wanderer are well put -
'The present attitude of the government on this
interesting question seems to be this: It depreciates
the value of the slave trade with Africa, but con-
fesses itself impotent to execute the law prohibiting it.
But it is quite remarkable that this confession of im-
becility is not preceded by any actual efforts to vin-
dicate the law. Does any man doubt that the 420
slaves of the Wanderer can be followed up to the
plantations where they are now worked, and identi-
fied, if the government put forth but a tenth part
of the energy it displayed to take one single fugitive
slave from Boston? And so of the slaves in the Echo,
taken in the act; could not the government find
Judge Loring to take cognizance of their case, if it
desired to do it? Its paternal indulgence in the one
case, and its savage vindictiveness in the other, sug-
gest a painful doubt of its impartiality, and presents
a contrast which will not be favorably regarded by the
Christian and civilized world.'

From the experience we have had, since the passage
of the Fugitive Slave Law in 1850, of catching run-
away negroes in Massachusetts, when single and
alone, we can imagine what a hubbub would have
been made had some Yankee fitted out a clipper,
lashed a few Southern ports, stolen some three
hundred slaves, brought them to Massachusetts, and
declared them free. The Union would have been
menaced with speedy dissolution. The marines
would have been ordered from the Navy Yard, can-
non loaded with ball and canister would have been
placed at the corners of our streets, chains would
have surrounded the Court-house, and our military
would have been ordered on duty. Yet we have be-
fore us an example of a Southern Carolina fitting out
a slave vessel in a Southern port, which vessel sails to
the coast of Africa, steals a cargo of native Afri-
cans, lands them in the South, hurries them to the
interior of South Carolina, and sells them into bon-
dage, and their progeny forever. This is done
in violation of our treaty stipulations, in violation
of the laws of Christian nations, in violation of our
own laws, which declare the traffic piracy; and yet
what is done? Do any of the Union-saving jour-
nals of the North speak in particular condemnation
of the act? Not at all. Nor has the administra-
tion done aught to bury the pirates to answer for

A MAN SELLING HIS OWN DAUGHTER!
The peculiar horrors of the system of American
slavery but seldom come to the knowledge of the
people of the North. We read in Southern papers
of the sale of negroes, and the price at which they
were knocked down, but none can know the misery
and anguish that attend these every-day occur-
ences. A moving incident came to our knowledge
last week, which we lay before our readers. We
suppress names, for reasons obvious to every eye.
Near Louisville, Ky., lives a planter of wealth
and standing. He was the possessor of a hundred
negroes, and he was noted for his thrifty, money-
making disposition. He had never been married, and
was an incorrigible bachelor of fifty. His house
was managed by a young lady about twenty, his
daughter by a quadroon, whose complexion was
lighter by far than his own - and in whom the negro
blood was scarcely visible. The mother died ten
years ago, leaving her daughter with his father's
solemn promise that she should be educated, and
should live as a free woman, rather than as a slave,
and that she should pass as his daughter, as she was.
The planter gave this promise because he had been
really attached to the dying woman, and was great-
ly attached to her and his beautiful child. And so
she grew up, radiant beautiful - receiving a reason-
able education, all which she inherited from her
herald in time took the management of his house-
hold. She never knew that there was any negro
blood in her veins, and never dreamed that she was
a slave.
Last fall, a series of misfortunes overtook the
planter. His house burned down, and in it the
notes, books and papers that composed a large por-
tion of his fortune. His crops failed to a great de-
gree, and some heavy expenses, in which he was
engaged resulted disastrously. Added to all this,
he had lost heavily at play, the besetting sin of
Southern gentlemen, and had completely exhausted
all his ready means, and found himself in the terri-
ble situation of having more money to pay than he
could possibly raise in a given time.
He applied to his attorney for counsel in his ex-
tremity. The attorney, after examining the particu-
lars of his affairs, advised him to sell a portion
of his negroes. The planter objected strenuously,
first objecting to the sale of negroes, and secondly,
that his force was barely sufficient to work his
plantation. But, after full deliberation, he found
this to be the only alternative, and sorrowfully
consented. A list was made out, and every head
that could possibly be spared was put down. After
all was done, and the most favorable prices for them,
the aggregate fell five thousand dollars short of the
sum required.

The attorney remarked quietly that he had not
included all that could be spared.
'I have put down all I can dispense with,' replied
the planter.
'I do not see Mary, your housekeeper's name, in
the list,' replied the lawyer. 'She, if offered to the
right person, would make up the deficiency. It
would give that for her myself. And the eyes of
the lecherous brute sparkled with unholy passion.
At any other time, the planter would have taken
the suggestion as an insult, but necessity is a hard
master, and he grasped at the idea, and before an
hour the transaction was closed. It troubled him
not a little to disclose the matter to her, but the
fear of bankruptcy and ruin drove him to it. The
poor girl's horror and distress may be imagin-
ed. She had known nothing but happiness, and now
she was to be plunged into the deepest and most hor-
rible misery. She had been sold, and was then the
property, soul and body, of one who purchased her
merely for the gratification of his beastly lusts. The
idea was too horrible, and she swooned, remaining
almost delirious for several days.
There was another upon whom the intelligence
came with crushing weight. A junior partner in a
produce house in Louisville had frequently visited
the planter's house on business, and struck with
the beauty and intelligence of the supposed daugh-
ter, had become enamored - and after prosecuting
his suit a proper time, had declared his passion, and
unknown to the father, the two had betrothed them-
selves. As soon as possible after her father had told
her her fate, she dispatched a messenger to him,
stating the facts, and imploring him to rescind
from the doom that awaited her. Through the inter-
ference of the intelligence, she had affianced him
was a slave, and had just been sold to a fate worse
than death, like a true man, he determined to rescue
her. That night he saw her, and a plan was formed
for flight.

The day she was transferred to the possession of
her purchaser, they fled, and in due time arrived at
Cincinnati, where they were married. Our hero ob-
tained an interview with one of the agents of the
Underground Railroad, located in this city, who
immediately telegraphed instructions to the differ-
ent agents along the line to keep strict watch, and
if woman-catchers were on the watch, at any point,
to telegraph back, and give the fugitives timely
notice, that they might leave the train. Accord-
ingly they started, purchasing tickets for Crestline.
In the meantime the lawyer, as soon as he recovered
his loss, had commenced legal measures to recover
his daughter. He had no difficulty in tracing them to
Cincinnati, and none whatever in ascertaining that
their destination was Crestline. But having arrived
several hours after their departure, he was obliged
to content himself with telegraphing to Crestline
to the proper officers to arrest them at that place.
But, unfortunately for his prospects, the intended
arrest got wind, and when the train reached Crestline,
two citizens of that place stepped into the car,
a conversation of a few moments ensued, in the low-
est kind of whispers, at the close of which, the four
left the car. A carriage was in waiting, and in two
hours the fair fugitive and her husband were domiciled
in the house of one of our whole-souled farmers,
near Bucyrus, who has long taken pleasure in help-
ing fugitives on their way to the Canadian Canaan.
When the train, in which they were traveling, was
Crestline, the official notice was unerringly reached
that she had been within four miles of them.
After a lapse of two weeks, they ventured a move,
and went to Detroit by the way of Sandusky city,
and without accident reached the Canadian shore,
where they can snap their fingers at that freedom
which sells woman for a price. They are now resid-
ing in Toronto.

The father is irretrievably broken up, notwithstanding
the sale of his own daughter, and as for the lawyer
who purchased her, we have lively hopes of read-
ing, ere long, an account of his hanging. - Bucyrus
(Ohio) Journal.

FOR OPINION'S SAKE.
Rev. Mr. Bassett is a Congregational clergyman in
Washington, lately from Ottawa, Illinois. He is an
earnest, pious and able man. In his new home
he is, we believe, much beloved by his congregation,
and greatly respected by all who are within
the sphere of his influence. In making up a list of the
resident ministers of that city, one of whom, by resolu-
tion of Congress, is to open the House with prayer
at the commencement of every morning session, Mr.
Bassett's name has been omitted. Mr. Bassett has

been labored. Why? He is not a pro-Slavery man. With the Bible before him, with a sense of his accountability to a Higher Power than the American Congress or the Democratic party, he cannot, and would not if he could, defend, or keep silence in view of the manifold enormities of that sum of all villainies, American Slavery! Offense enough in those days!

Let it be hereafter understood that no man who does not believe that black men are merchandise, that black parents have no right to their children, that black women are the most conscientious of the white man's kind, that slavery is the highest development of Civilization and Christianity, and that anti-slavery views are but another form of infidelity, has, in the opinion of Congress or the dominant party therein, no right to pray at all, or, if praying, no right to be heard of men. The day—thanks to Christianity and true Democracy, which is but Christianity reduced to politics—in which men of Mr. Bassett's stamp may be heard in the National Legislature, is not far off, and will be to the proselyting Democracy if their prayers are answered!—Chicago Tribune.

From the Milwaukee Democrat.
A BAD SHOW FOR SLAVERY AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

A report not long since was made to the Legislature of South Carolina, showing the births and deaths and population of that State, for the year 1857, as follows:

| | Births. | Deaths. | Increase. | Total. |
|--------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Free | 4,628 | 2,917 | 1,711 | 283,623 |
| Slave | 14,292 | 8,770 | 5,522 | 384,984 |
| Excess | 9,664 | 5,858 | 3,811 | 101,661 |

This is a very startling exhibit, particularly when it is added to the statistics for the Missouri Democrat, the fact that, for thirty years in South Carolina, the white population has not increased at all; it having been, in 1828, within a very few thousands of what it is in 1858. The slave population already exceeds the free by over one hundred thousand; the birth of slaves compared with whites is as 3.08 to 1, in favor of slaves, more than treble—the deaths of whites exceeding much more the deaths of slaves than the births than among the slaves, and the excess of whites probably migrating to other sections. What is to become of South Carolina in the future, if this state of things goes on without interruption? In thirty years longer, by the same process, South Carolina will have no more of a free population than she has now, and will have more than three quarters of a million of slaves, or three to four of the latter compared with the former. We do not ask if it is probable, but we ask if it is possible to keep an element of that strength in subjection under such circumstances. And when we consider that a condition of slavery is necessarily a condition of ignorance and brutality, a nursery of the very worst passions of human beings, the situation of these few whites amid such an element can be imagined much better than described. That a serious insurrection, with all the terrible results to which it leads, may be the result of the present period, in case her policy and that of the Government is not changed with reference to slavery, is just as certain as the rising of the sun and the going down thereof, for the latter is not more an inevitable result of fixed and immutable law than is the former.

And, although South Carolina may just now furnish the most startling and significant figures on this question, yet it only points to the realization of the condition which pertains to the law of slavery, but which can by no possibility escape any nation or people who practise and tolerate it. It is not the climate, nor the soil, nor anything peculiar about South Carolina, which produces the state of things disclosed by these figures. It is the condition of slavery within her borders, and wherever that condition exists, the results must be the same. Nature corrects the unhealthy exaltations of the atmosphere by the violence of destructive storms; and for the concentration of the noxious gases and confined fires of earth, she has provided earthquakes. Not more certainly for the vicious moral conditions instigated by men, and persevered in by them for the gratification of the baser passions of life, she has instituted those bloody revulsions with which the pages of history are filled. From bad to worse is the inevitable lot of all bad relations or institutions which are tolerated. But the total destruction of the race is not in the economy of Providence. He has instituted means by which evil, that unchecked, would bring segregation and annihilation to the race, shall be arrested. Those means, when humanity fails, and refuses to accept those freely tendered of a peaceful and harmonizing character, are sure to force themselves on attention, in convulsion, bloodshed and destruction. The French revolutions were not more inevitable from the excesses and tyrannies of the French rulers and nobles, than is an apple to fall to the earth when rottenness detaches it from the parent bough.

ing us that there were probably twenty thousand or more in that and other Southern States, who would soon unite with us, if they were received. He was told, in effect, kindly, but plainly, to go home and emancipate his slaves, and then we would gladly receive him. But this he declined doing, and his petition was rejected, simply because we could not fellowship him as a Christian, while he claimed property in his brother man, whom God had created equal with himself.

Since that time, we and other members of our denomination have received letters from ministers in the Southern States, agreeing with us in doctrine, in which they have urged us to abandon our opposition to slavery, stating that if we would do so, we might soon become popular and numerous at the South. This, then, is the reason why we have no churches in the slave States: we turned out where we had, and have refused to receive any more, because we cannot conscientiously fellowship slaveholders as Christians, nor withhold our opposition to slavery.

But the editor of the Herald says we have no trouble about slavery. Here, again, he is in error. We think we have nothing in saying, that there is no denomination in our country, in proportion to its numbers, which has suffered so much and been so greatly retarded in its progress, so far as increase is concerned, on account of its opposition to slavery, as the Freewill Baptist.

In addition to our loss of members at the South, by the rejection of slaveholders, we have met with great opposition at the North, and foes have sometimes been of our own household; especially was this the case in the earlier years of our anti-slavery enterprise. At that time, the great majority of our male members were connected politically with what is termed the Democratic party, which was then, as it is now, in affinity with the withholding oligarchy of the South, and under its control and management, though this was not so manifest then as it has been since. Many of our members, therefore, and among them not a few of the most influential ministers and laity, did not at first approve of the anti-slavery course of the Star and the denomination, but came out decidedly against it. The consequences were that there were much more contented and division among us, and we were retarded in our progress, and to endeavor to prevent the spread of anti-slavery sentiments among our churches, ministers traversed the States of New Hampshire and Maine, attending our Quarterly and Yearly Meetings, visiting churches and prominent ministers and brethren, and giving utterance to the unpopularity of the anti-slavery course of the Star and the denomination. Politicians of the dominant party joined in the cry against us, and used their utmost exertions to put us down. The Legislature of New Hampshire for many years refused to incorporate our Printing Establishment and Home Mission Society, while similar favors were freely accorded to other denominations. A paper was finally started, to assist in this work, particularly to counteract the influence of the Free Will Baptist. The money and patronage of prominent politicians of the party alluded to. A number of churches and ministers finally withdrew from the denomination—other churches were greatly reduced in numbers by the withdrawal of members—ministers, in not a few instances, were persecuted, and had their limited salaries reduced—others were obliged to leave their churches, and seek new fields of labor—and for several consecutive years our numbers decreased.

Our churches and ministers are still suffering in many places on account of their opposition to slavery; and we are sorry to say, that we have the best reason for believing that in some instances ministers of the denomination of which the Herald is the organ have encouraged divisions in and secessions from our churches, in order to increase and extend their own domination. There are two or three cases of this kind not a thousand miles from Dover, the particulars of which, if divulged, would present some ministers of the Methodist denomination in no enviable light before the public; and would not aid the editor of the Herald much in his efforts to make up an anti-slavery reputation for his denomination.

REV. THEODORE PARKER.
(Boston correspondence of the *Dedham Gazette*.)

I do not remember to have seen such a turnout of the church-going people as on the Sabbath evening of the 7th inst. The sidewalks were so thronged as frequently to obstruct their passage. There have been a few very notable sermons reported in the papers, in which we except that of Rev. Theodore Parker, which attracted an immense audience at the Music Hall. This discourse was one of that class of efforts which have gained for Mr. Parker the most of his popularity in the mass of his hearers. He spoke boldly and fearlessly of the sin of slavery, and did not scruple at personal allusions; uttered some words of hearty commendation of Hon. Horace Mann, whom he contrasted very favorably with an eminent contributor to the New York Ledger, and affirmed that he would rather be for a short time like the Rev. Mr. Barnard, of Warren St. Chapel, than to possess all the wealth of Augustus—meaning thereby, as it is supposed, not Augustus the Emperor, but a certain Aristocrat, who has lately occupied no enviable position in the public mind.

Mr. Parker has a way of speaking which he considers the truth as regards public men, living and dead, which in this age of puffery and shams is peculiarly refreshing. He is now in the midst of those lectures upon the great men of the American Revolution, which he had engaged to deliver before the Fraternity Association of his own church. His 'week's lecture was devoted to John Adams. The result is a finished picture of each of these venerated patriots, whose faults are not concealed or obscured, and excellences heightened, until the subjects assume the aspect of demigods, rather than men: but a faithful representation of them as they existed, with their errors and frailties which were inseparable from humanity, and which endear them to us inasmuch as they all the more to the generation of to-day, as in them is recognized the mark of a common brotherhood. I do not mean to assert that Mr. Parker's estimate of character is invariably correct; he is as likely to be swayed by prejudice as another; and, indeed, there is an apparently unnecessary exhibition of Adams' weakness, in one of his addresses—yet, on the principle that the more you know the more you love, the more likely would he be more correct than otherwise our admiration of the really great men of history. Cromwell's famous saying, 'Point me as I am,' was as much the dictate of common sense and discretion as of heroism.

A PILL FOR DOUGLAS.

The editor of the *Jackson Mississippian* thus welcomes Senator Douglas to the South:
'Covered with the odium of such detestable heresies, stained with the dishonor of a treachery without a parallel in the political history of the country, and fresh from the warm embraces of Seward and Greeley and Giddings—this man has dared to present himself in the South, to look her honest sons and daughters in the face, and to ask their hospitality. We would not arouse the violent passions of men. We would stay the averring of a charge rather than the charge itself; we would not be rash or unseasonable; but, if, in the name of heaven, he has dared to say, 'I am not against the South, but for her,'—let us be under the keen sense of cruel wrong—if assailed by the conviction of outrageous injustice, she will to welcome her betrayer—with bloody hands to an hospitable grave'—the gibbet or the fagot—there would be a strong array of irresistible facts in this case to extenuate the act.'

CUBA.

The Charleston News regards Mr. Buchanan's Cuban policy as 'the policy of the South,' adding:
'The safety of our slave institutions, the strengthening of Southern military and naval defenses, the interests of our commerce, and the increase of the South, in the Union or out of it, will be promoted by the acquisition of Cuba.'

The Liberator.

BOSTON, JANUARY 14, 1859.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our friends who have not yet paid for the Liberator for 1858 will bear in mind our rule, by which their papers must be cut off, if payment be not made before February 1st. These terms must indeed be accounted liberal, as they give not less than thirteen months credit. We hardly need add, that our subscription list needs greatly to be enlarged, and that any curtailment of it is most undesirable.

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Boston, at Mercantile Hall, Summer street, on Thursday and Friday, January 27th and 28th, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday. The members and friends of the old Pioneer Society will not fail to be present in strength of numbers and zeal, and in the determination never to turn back from the cause of freedom, cost what it may, and come what may. The times both demand and encourage the boldest and most explicit testimonials from every effort of Slavery, and the most persevering efforts to effect its speedy and eternal overthrow.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President.
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Rec. Sec.

SHALL MASSACHUSETTS BE SLAVE-HUNTING SOIL?

From being slave, or making slave, God save the Commonwealth!

In the Liberator of the 17th ult., we stated that a printed letter had been sent to every clergyman in this State, as far as known, by the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, asking his countenance and aid in obtaining signatures to the following petition:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:
The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, respectfully ask you to enact that no person, who has been held as a slave, shall be delivered up, by any officer of court, State or Federal, within this Commonwealth, to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes 'service or labor' to such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slave States of this Union.

To favor the object of this petition, the letter alluded to declares, 'it is a duty which may most fittingly be enforced from the pulpit, with all boldness and fidelity, in the name of the God of the oppressed, and which every true follower of Him who "was sent to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound" should perform with alacrity. No matter what may be the legal or constitutional relations of slavery to the people of Massachusetts, by compact or otherwise: these can never justify complicity with slave-hunters, nor override the dictates of humanity and the commands of God, which will be obeyed at all hazards.' All this is self-evident morality—in accordance with the dictates of common humanity—the very spirit of genuine Christianity.

A few days since, FRANCIS JACKSON, Esq. (whose signature as President of the Massachusetts A. S. Society was appended to the letter) received a copy of the petition, evidently separated from the letter, and therefore unquestionably transmitted by the clergyman to whom it had been addressed, with the following written beneath it:

To FRANCIS JACKSON, Esq.:
The writer cannot put his own name to this petition, nor ask others to do so, because the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States requires the members of the several State Legislatures to take an oath to support said Constitution. As that instrument requires the surrender of fugitive slaves, to petition the Massachusetts Legislature to enact a law conveying such provision would be to petition them to commit perjury. The writer is not yet so far gone in depravity as to commit so great an immorality, whatever may be the case with Mr. Jackson and his associates. The writer is, firmly convinced that one who is so lost to all principle as to solicit another to take a false oath, or to violate his oath, is prepared for any villainy to which his passions may prompt him. The writer is also of opinion, that perjury is quite as bad as slaveholding, and he does not understand the morality or religion of undertaking to remove one crime by committing another equally bad. He would also say, that the Massachusetts Legislature has no power to interfere with the Federal Courts, and that while he feels a due degree of humanity towards the slave, he feels equally bound to exercise humanity towards the hundreds and thousands of white men whose lives might be taken by a collision between the United States and State forces.

Yours, for integrity, the slave, and the white man.
'I will be a swift witness against the false swearer.'—Malachi.

Here is patent clerical piety!—quite a match for that of those murderous Scribes and Pharisees who preferred Barabbas to Jesus, and who solemnly averred, in regard to the latter, 'We have a law, and by that law he ought to die.' Rather than nullify the law, 'his blood be on us, and on our children!' What is the Divine command, 'Hate the outward, bewray not him that wandereth, let mine outcasts dwell with thee, be thou a covert to them from the face of the spoiler,' compared to 'the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States,' which (as the writer asserts) 'REQUIRES THE SURRENDER OF FUGITIVE SLAVES'?

This conscientious accomplice of slave-partners says that, while he is ready to act the part of a two-legged bloodhound, 'he is not yet so far gone in depravity (!) as to ask that perjury may be committed; for he is firmly convinced that whoever will do this, must be a villain of the deepest dye!' What if the enemies of Jesus had bound themselves by an oath to procure his crucifixion—would the oath have been binding, or better kept than broken? More than forty men conspired against the life of Paul, and 'bound themselves under a great curse that they would eat themselves until they had slain him'—would it have been villainous to implore them not to execute that oath? According to this anonymous writer, every wicked and murderous oath should be kept—for 'he does not understand the morality or religion of undertaking to remove one crime by committing another equally bad'!

It is not true that the petition asks any man to take a false oath, or to violate any oath or promise that is morally obligatory. It only asks that the fugitive slave may find succor and protection among us, and that the will of God be done; and if this can be done only by breaking an impious oath, let that oath be broken! Every true moralist will agree with Shakespeare, that 'It is a sin to swear unto a sin, but greater sin to keep the sinful oath.'

The petition has been numerously signed in various parts of the Commonwealth. Thank Heaven!

From clanking forges, from humming mill, from workshop and from loom,
From ploughing land and ploughing sea, from student's lonely room,
They're coming with the will in their eyes, the Puritan-hearted men,
At sound of their footsteps the blood shall rush to Freedom's check again!

They're coming but to speak one word, they're coming but to say—
'Poor minions of the tyrant's cause, your grovelling hearts obey!
But, hear it, and hear it, South, and hear it, East and West.
We will not help you bind your slaves! In God's name we protest!'

REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS AND THEIR MESSAGES.

'When the sky falls, we may catch larks.' 'When Republicanism secures the reins of political supremacy, then see with what boldness it will set with reference to the Slave Power and its intolerable aggressions!' Such has been the enticement held out to Abolitionists to join the Republican ranks, eschew their non-voting theory, and show themselves to be 'practical' in their opposition to slavery! Well, New York, Ohio and Massachusetts are Republican in politics, and we have before us the recent messages of their Republican Governors to the Legislatures of those States. What do they say by way of protest, what do they counsel as to action, in behalf of freedom and free institutions?

First, as to the message of Gov. Morgan, of New York. The concluding portion of it briefly alludes to the slavery question, after this fashion: 'The State of New York,' it says, 'has consistently maintained a conservative attitude with regard to those of her sister States which cherish systems of labor (!) differing from her own.' That means, of course, that New York has had no sympathy with the anti-slavery movement as such, 'disclaiming (as she does) all right or wish to interfere with the domestic concerns of any community outside of her own limits.' The foulest and most brutal oppression ever known is thus gingerly designated as 'a system of labor,' and 'a domestic concern'! How very respectful of the feelings of those Southern 'brokers in the trade of blood'! All that Gov. Morgan says, however, is true in regard to the feelings and 'conservative attitude' of the Empire State on this subject; but it is to her condemnation, not her credit, as he seems to regard it. Her relation to the South, through the Union, is that of an accomplice in crime. She allows the slavecatcher to make her soil slave-hunting ground; she agrees to a slave oligarchy in Congress, based on an ever-growing slave representation; she holds herself in readiness to obey the summons of the National Executive to march her citizen soldiers to the South, for the suppression of any slave insurrection which may require such a measure. No wonder she has 'no wish to interfere' for the abolition of a system which she is so ready to sanction and perpetuate. What if it be true that 'she insists on her right to maintain, wherever the issue shall be legitimately presented, the superiority of liberty over slavery?' Does she not stand condemned out of her own mouth? Of what value is her testimony under such circumstances? What is that but an India-rubber conscience, which is 'bound by fifty-six degrees thirty minutes, north latitude'? How does it happen that liberty-loving New York has no issue to make with slavery-loving Carolina, or any other of the fifteen slave States? Is it not because she is in league with them all? She has already avowed the same—why should she strain out a gnat? 'No sophistry has sufficed,' says Gov. Morgan, 'to blind her to the fact, that the establishment of slavery upon territory hitherto free, would be a calamity and a wrong, for which not only the handful of settlers who had already drifted upon the soil of such territory, but the whole American people who permitted such establishment, would be justly held responsible.' And, pray, what sophistry has sufficed to prove the establishment of slavery, in one half of the Union, by the consent and co-operation of 'the whole American people,' perfectly justifiable? By what rule of morality, by what consideration of justice, or by what principle of humanity, is 'a calamity and a wrong' in a territory, neither calamitous nor wrong in a State? Well may the South sneer at the North, and charge her with gross hypocrisy, in making a distinction so absurd, based upon nothing better than imaginary and conventional borders lines!

Gov. Morgan says—'Every American must, in his heart, desire either that slavery should be abolished, or that it should not be extended into our federal territories.' Unquestionably! But when he adds—'Each has a right to proclaim and act upon his choice'—he violates the truth, and concedes what may not be granted to any man, or body of men; because no man can have a right to declare either for the extension or the existence of slavery in any part of the country or the world. What next? 'If the deliberate sentiment of the people, constitutionally expressed, SHALL FAVOR SLAVERY EXTENSION, New York will submit, as she has always submitted, to decisions fairly made, which contravene her convictions or her interests, however disappointed by any lawful action of the constituted authorities of the United States!' What is this but the avowal of the most profligate sentiments in behalf of the people of New York? What is it but to encourage and stimulate the men-stealing extensionists of the South to plant slavery in all the territories—being assured that, if successful, their transcendent villainy will cheerfully be submitted to by the Empire State, for 'she has never faltered' in the work of submission, 'nor sought redress in acts of nullification, nor in threats of disunion'!—she wages no war upon the institutions 'nor the interests of her sister States!' What is it but to lure God out of the universe? 'If the deliberate sentiment of the people shall favor slavery extension'—favor the commission of the bloodiest crimes and the most heinous sins, ad infinitum—humane, moral, Christian New York will say 'Amen!'—though the command of God is, 'Break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free.'

So much for the Republican Governor, Edward D. Morgan, of New York—for whom nearly all the colored property voters in that State cast their votes, on the ground of doing something 'practical' for the cause of freedom, and obtaining the repeal of the odious and unjust property qualification which is required of the colored citizens of the State! What do they find in the message, as pertaining to their own rights? Nothing! Will the present Republican Legislature now in session at Albany do any better? We shall see.

Here is the message of Gov. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, a distinguished leader of the Republican party. What does it say about the present attitude and avowed designs of the Slave Power? Nothing. What does it recommend by way of manly protest and unflinching resistance? Nothing. And why this ominous silence at a time when the loudest remonstrances and the strongest appeals are needed? Is it because a Presidential election is pending, and Gov. Chase, aspiring to be the Republican candidate, deems it good policy to let his moderation be known to all men on the all-absorbing question of the times, in the hope that he may thus secure a nomination?

Here, too, is the message of Gov. Banks, elaborate in its details, watchful of the material interests of Massachusetts, excellent in many of its suggestions and recommendations, but—without one syllable in respecting THE GREAT ISSUE which cannot be innocently shirked, and which must be met as becomes freemen! Not a word! Not a suggestion! Not the remotest reference! No matter who has occupied the gubernatorial chair for the last twenty years, we believe no message has been sent to the Legislature, without containing some expression of sentiment on this subject, till now. However this may be—for we have not time to verify our impression by a careful examination—surely, at a crisis so awful as the present, it is not only inexcusable, but highly reprehensible, on the part of Gov. Banks, thus to ignore the whole matter of slavery. Is the solution of this criminal silence also to be found in the approaching Presidential election? No wonder, that, at the conclusion of the delivery of the message, that oily-tongued, political Ignatius Loyola—that treacherous betrayer of the honor, interests, rights and liberties of the people of the Commonwealth—that unscrupulous pandering Southern lord of the lash, 'Hon. Caleb Cushing,' was so delighted to find it 'silent as the grave' on that subject, which, of all others, might well 'create a soul even under the ribs of death,' and make the dumb to

cry aloud, that he could not refrain from 'embracing the earliest possible opportunity to express the general impression of gratification made upon his mind by it.' The Boston correspondent of the Worcester Spy refers to this significant paucity as though it were a sign of a change of heart on the part of Mr. Cushing!—Referring to the message, he says:—

It is worthy of remark, that, at the conclusion of its reading, Caleb Cushing at once made for the Speaker's chair, where he congratulated the Governor, in no common terms of flattery. Evidently, Gov. Cushing has maintained a degree of hot hostility towards His Excellency. The ice of his hostility is broken. Let us hope that the Governor, who is a man of immense power, and might be of service, will now reform his politics. I have, indeed, heard it intimated that he is sick of the political game he has, unfortunately, kept, for several years past, and that it is not improbable he will put himself fairly on the Republican platform in time to fight the Presidential battle. We shall see. This much is true; he has raised the peaceful flag of truce to the Governor, and his reunion was quite cordial.

Mr. Cushing has avowedly resorted to 'pulling the wool' over the eyes of this correspondent. It is not Mr. C. who has 'raised the peaceful flag of truce to the Governor,' but the Governor who has propitiated Mr. Cushing by removing 'Mordecai from the king's gate.' No wonder the message is equally acceptable to the Boston Post, which also expresses much gratification with it. Silence on the slavery question is all that the South desires. Gov. Banks, in being silent at this time, is virtually playing into her hands; therefore it is the Post and Mr. Cushing are so abundantly satisfied!

ILLNESS OF REV. THEODORE PARKER. A large congregation assembled, as usual, at Music Hall, on Sunday morning last, to listen to a discourse from Mr. Parker, when the following note was read by the venerated Samuel May:—

TO THE CONGREGATION AT THE MUSIC HALL:—
WELL-BELOVED AND LONG-TRIED FRIENDS:—I shall not speak to you to-day; for this morning, a little after 4 o'clock, I had a slight attack of bleeding from the lungs or throat. I intended to preach on the religion of Jesus and the Christian Church; or the Supremacy of Good Will to Man over Evil; in Theological 'Anxieties. I hope you will not forget the contribution for the poor, whom we have with us always. I do not know when I shall again look upon your well-known faces, which have so long cheered my spirit when my flesh was weak. May we do justly, and love mercy, and walk humbly with our God, and His blessing will be upon us here and hereafter, for His Infinite Love is with us forever and ever.
Faithfully, your friend,
THEODORE PARKER.

The Atlas and Bee says that the sensation of grief excited by the reading of this note was general and profound. Very many eyes were dimmed with tears, for although the withdrawal of Mr. Parker from his public ministrations had not been altogether unanticipated by those who had been acquainted with his feeble state of health for some time past, yet it had been hoped that no difficulty so serious as that announced in the note would arise.
After the reading of the note, a meeting of the parish was held, at which, after remarks by several gentlemen, it was voted to continue the salary of Mr. Parker for one year, at least, with the understanding that he would take a respite from all public duties for that period. The subject of continuing public worship by that Society at the Music Hall, or elsewhere, was referred to the Standing Committee, with full powers to take such action as, in their judgment, may seem wise and expedient. A vote expressive of the deep and heartfelt sympathy of the Society with their pastor, was also unanimously passed.
We understand it is the intention of Mr. Parker to go to some one of the West India islands as speedily as possible. What troubling fears, anxieties, hopes, and benedictions will go with him! If life is in noble thoughts and beneficent deeds, what longevity has already been attained by this remarkable man!

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE. The numerous admirers of those sweet minstrels in the cause of Freedom and Humanity, the Hutchinson Family, will deeply regret to learn that the leader of the band, Judson J. Hutchinson, was found, on Tuesday evening last, about half past six o'clock, suspended by the neck, in an unfinished house, owned by his brother, at High Rock, Lynn. When the body was discovered, life was extinct. The cause of this act of self-destruction was doubtless insanity, as he has for several years past been subject to occasional derangement of mind. He was one of the most gifted in song. Alas! for this sad termination of his earthly existence!

New Music. Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington street, have just published the following pieces of music:—

Silver Bells. For piano, by Albert Jungmann.
New funny and free Translation of Verdi's La Traviata, as sung by Pireolomini, Giuglini, and all other Iris. Adapted by H. Walker.
Under the Linden. New Ballad, by George Linley.
The Green Trees whispered low and mild. From Longfellow's admired Poem, 'Voices of the Night,' Composed by John Blockley.
Eveleen Lamore. Ballad, written by Mrs. S. C. Hall. Music by Wm. R. Dempster.
Papageno. Polka, for piano, by Ludwig Stasny.
The Spell that hath bound me. Ballad, written by George P. Morris. Music composed and sung in his Popular Entertainment, called 'Songs and chit chat of travel in many lands,' by Stephen Massett.
Harp of the wild Wind. Words by Miss Mary Bradford. Music composed by Orramel Whitteley.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE. We have received the first Number for January, 1859 of this new monthly octavo of 32 pages, which is to be devoted to the cause of the colored population of the United States, and, we understand, edited by Dr. J. McCune Smith. Its list of contributors will embrace the most prominent colored writers and speakers in the country. The present number is very creditable, and contains the following articles:—1. Apology—Introductory. 2. Alexander Dumas—with a fine lithographic portrait of this renowned colored author, by Sartain. 3. Civilization: its dependence on physical circumstances. 4. Attraction of the Planets. 5. Blake, or the Huts of America. 6. Mrs. Partington and Mrs. Freshington. 7. Colored American Patriots. 8. Selected Items. Terms, one dollar a year, in advance. All communications should be directed to Thomas Hamilton, 48 Beekman Street, (P. O. Box 1212), New York.

TOBACCO.

DEAR SIR:—I have now and then given a lecture to LYCEUMS on the HISTORY and PORTER of TOBACCO. Partial judges have thought it both amusing and instructive, and have awarded to it the rare characteristic of making a greater dent on the habits of gentlemen than on their purses, or of making more converts than dollars.
Permit me to say to your readers, that when current lectures, like pleasing coruscations, shall leave our skies, I shall be glad to give this lecture wherever invited, with the hope that its more humble lightning may strike somewhere, and leave a dent that is visible.
Ladies, whose friends love 'the weed' a little better than they love them, or gentlemen who have a taste for facts—facts both grave and humorous—on a mighty theme, may pay for the lecture what they please—I ask no more.
Fitchburg, Mass., 1859. GEO. TRASK.

STIPULATED. We acknowledge our indebtedness to quite a number of our subscribers for promptly returning to us copies of the Liberator of Dec. 24th, to make up a serious and inexplicable deficiency of that particular issue. It is not the first time we have kindly responded to such a call. We are now supplied

REPORT FROM THE LECTURING FIELD.

HUBBARDTON, Jan. 5, 1859.
DEAR MR. GARRISON:—
Perhaps you may be willing to vacate a corner of the Liberator by inserting a few jottings from my itineracy in the abolition field this far.
The meeting in the Orthodox church of this town, was very fully attended. Two of the clergymen, Rev. Mr. Allen, the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Martin of the Methodist church, were present, and took part in the discussion.

The audience at Westminster was quite large. The Rev. Mr. Ames, Orthodox, who evinces a great interest in the Anti-Slavery movement, came and opened the meeting. I am under obligations for the hospitality of Mr. George Miles and Mr. John Ely, who, also, were present, and took part in the discussion.
I spoke at Gardner, South and Centre, in the Rev. Messrs. Ashley's and Healy's churches, both of whom were present and participated in the exercises. Both of these churches had just been so thoroughly renovated by Mr. Pillsbury's renovating plough, that the pews were so close together that I could hardly get down. It is to be hoped that the field mice, lately done squeaking, were not unduly consoled by such treatment as a novitiate could administer. Mr. A. Bent, a burning and shining light in this region, opened regard to time or trouble, made arrangements for these meetings. To him, and also to John Ely, Esq. I am indebted for a very pleasant entertainment while there. A passage home was freely furnished by Mr. Rufus Warren, who, with his charming and charming wife, is a new recruit to the abolition ranks.

At Rutland, the people exhibited much interest in the meeting. Rev. Mr. Baylies, Methodist, read a paper on the ear of his congregation, and played the desk on future occasions. The Abolitionists 'forgot not the assembling of themselves together.' An Anti-Slavery Society has been formed, and regular sessions and discussions are held. It is a very 'up hill' I have been repeatedly welcomed to the homes of Ely, Flint and J. E. Estabrook, in the latter of whom the readers of the Liberator will recognize one who fires such admirable powerful words from the heights of Worcester North. The meeting at Barre was held in the Town Hall, in full view, with fair success, notwithstanding a leading minister of the Methodist church, who professes to be an 'Abolitionist,' gave out in advance that I should 'jure the cause of religion,' and that 'he would oppose me with all his might.' Dr. A. A. Howland, Orthodox, and Rev. Mr. Kimball of the Free Church, tendered their cooperation. Mr. Rice kindly volunteered to take me to the next town.
The audience at Florence was quite large as their small house could welcome. I am the distant of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hammond, who give abundant proof of their willingness to do good 'with all means,' especially unto those who are of the household of faith; for my pleasant stay at their home. Also Dr. S. I. Hill for a passage thence to Northampton.

In Princeton, my native town, Jesus in the sky could not be heard at his own altar. The Orthodox church, with which it has been my privilege and pleasure to be associated more or less in the Sabbath School and missionary enterprises, the moment it was known I was an Abolitionist, slammed its door in my face, while it allows South-side Adams to preach in its pulpit, and break bread at its communion table. Notwithstanding these facts, its pastor, who seems to be the Anti-Slavery cause as 'the fly upon the ear wheel,' 'the bark of the little dog in the street,' says 'he has a right to say he is anti-slavery, and which has any right to deny it?' Still, the attendees of the hall was good, the contribution the largest I have received in any one town yet, and some, I hope, 'such as shall be saved,' were awakened to thought and action in this holy enterprise. Verily, 'the sweet moves,' even in Princeton. That 'hail' like the whipper of the Swiss walking up and down his valley, will bring down the avalanche ere long. Mr. C. Davis, a young man who stands firmly in his shoes, and thinks for himself, rendered much assistance in getting up the meeting.
My appointments at Leonistern, Centre and North were made by Mrs. F. H. Drake, of whose warm devotion to the slave, and abundant and constant sacrifices in his behalf, the readers of the Liberator need not be informed. Rev. Mr. Barker, of the Titian church, and his accomplished lady, gave us their hearty support and God-speed. The Methodist and Orthodox ministers refused even to read tracts, the former giving as his reason that I was 'singing God's time'—to remember those who bind a bound with them.

The meeting at Stirling, though not very fully attended, comprised some earnest souls. Mr. Charles Brock, one of the 'Old Guard' in this vicinity, furnished valuable aid without solicitation. Rev. Mr. Robbins, Baptist, opened the exercises, and alluded by his remarks, both in public and private, to his felt keenly the wrongs of the slave, and the humiliating and guilty position of the Church as its oppressor. Charles T. Mirick, Esq., a promising young man, in full sympathy with the Abolition movement, took a lively interest in the occasion, and attended the hospitalities of his home then and thereafter. Mr. Thomas, of Oakdale, furnished his hall without charge, saying he had christened it 'Freedom Hall' for such purposes. The Orthodox minister of Boston gave up his usual Sunday evening services for the half of the slave. The attendance at these meetings was very fair. The meetings were called and prepared for, at the expense of much time and travel. By Mr. Thomas Martin, of West Boylston, one of 'Em-Kiel's' 'gap men,' who, though an Englishman, was born into the Anti-Slavery Church, has given us grace and in the knowledge of the truth, 'was becoming one of the 'Lord's sacramental host,' and are yet to trample all oppression in the dust in America. The ardor with which he expounds the cause of humanity, and the prophetic attention with which he and his devoted wife anticipate the wants of their guests, will not soon be forgotten by those whose privilege it has been to share the comforts of their home.

My meeting at Holden was called by Mr. Smith, an Abolitionist, the living epistle of whose life is so well known and read of all giving the name as 'Mr. Smith's meeting,' anti-slavery, probably being a term not familiar to a congregation whose pastor endorses the American Trade Society. Rev. J. H. Tilton, Baptist, gave me his presence, his participation, and a kindly entertainment at his own house.
The Rev. Charles Kendall, Orthodox, of Fitchburg, is thoroughly in earnest in his anti-slavery professions. Though it was a dismal stormy night, his church was well filled. The lecture brought many Republicans to their feet, and resulted in a very lively discussion. I am indebted to Mr. O. S. Egleham for making this appointment and all the necessary arrangements.
My arrangement at Baldwinville consisted of the lecture and a lantern. The evening being exceedingly stormy and propitious, and other meetings occurring at the same time, we concluded to leave off before we began. The attendance at Templeton the following night was very good. Rev. Mr. Adams, Unitarian, and Dr. Dr. Sablin, Orthodox, were both present. Mr. Adams and Smith generously provided for me in public and in private at this place.

Rev. Samuel May, Jr., your indefatigable General Agent, whose heart and hand and face are ever open to the call of humanity, has rendered me much assistance in getting up these and other meetings, in which mention has already been made in the Liberator.

So far as I can judge, the petition against the re-...

fugitive slaves will be quite generally signed in many of the towns that I have visited. Some tremble at the word 'treason,' but many are longing for a chance to be traitors to a slaveholding government.

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER said that in Worcester many who had been warmly interested in the Anti-Slavery cause, had, since their conversion to Spiritualism, entirely forsaken anti-slavery, and claimed that Spiritualism was all that was necessary, and, in itself, the end of the law for righteousness.

Mr. GARRISON proceeded. He referred to the Scripture history which he had read, and showed how strikingly pertinent it is to the present actual condition of our nation.

T. W. HIGGINSON commented briefly on the remarks which had been made on Spiritualism. The theory of the Spiritualists was, that every Spiritualist ought to be a good man, and a true reformer, in every direction.

Mr. GARRISON said that there had been articles, in one of the leading Spiritual papers, which he had felt obliged to place, and had placed in the Liberator's 'Refuge of Oppression,' together with other pro-slavery matter.

The following were chosen a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year:—Samuel May, Jr., Abby Kelley Foster, Adeline H. Howland, Benjamin P. Rice, Ezek Pitts, Alfred Wyman, Sarah R. May, Rufus Lockwood, Sarah F. Earle.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon. The Committee on Nomination of Officers reported as follows:—

President. EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON.

Vice-Presidents.—JOSIAS HENSHAW, West Brookfield; MOSES SAWIN, Southboro'; ADELINA H. HOWLAND, Worcester; ADIN BALLOU, Milford; CLARE ALDABET, Upton; MOSES BUREX, Oxford.

Treasurer.—SARAH E. WALL, Worcester.

Auditor.—ALFRED WYMAN, Worcester.

Executive Committee.—ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, JOHN H. CRANE, SARAH FOLGER EARLE, Worcester; ABRAHAM ALLEN, Ezek Pitts, Millbury; E. D. DRAPER, Milford; SAMUEL MAY, Jr. Leicester; MARIA P. FAIRBANKS, Milville; NANCY B. HILL, Blackstone; SYLVESTER C. FAY, Southboro'; WILLIAM DOANE, Charlton.

These were unanimously approved, and declared to be chosen.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr. spoke in an earnest and forcible manner in support of the first three resolutions.

W. L. GARRISON spoke of the false religion of the land, and commented at length on the fact, as published triumphantly in the New York Observer, that the American Tract Society had received a larger contribution to its funds, during the past year, than ever before.

W. L. GARRISON spoke of the false religion of the land, and commented at length on the fact, as published triumphantly in the New York Observer, that the American Tract Society had received a larger contribution to its funds, during the past year, than ever before.

On motion of Samuel May, Jr. Voted, That Committees of Business and Finance, and a Secretary pro tem, be now chosen.

On motion of Abby K. Foster, Voted, That these officers be nominated by the Chair.

The President accordingly nominated the following, and the Society confirmed the same:—

Business.—W. L. GARRISON, T. W. HIGGINSON, S. MAY, Jr., S. S. FOSTER, P. PILLSBURY.

Finance.—SAMUEL S. WHITNEY, SARAH E. WALL, MOSES SAWIN, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER.

Secretary pro tem.—SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

Mr. GARRISON presented for discussion the following resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That so long as the religious countenance and influence of the North is given to slavery, it is utterly vain to expect its overthrow, or that a true work of repentance can be done in the South.

2. Resolved, That the so-called Churches of the North, with a few exceptions, still are, what for twenty years they have been, 'The Bulwarks of American Slavery.'

3. Resolved, That among those guilty churches, those of Worcester and vicinity, whether Trinitarian or Unitarian, Evangelical or otherwise, which, for so many years, have been uttering doleful cries to the enslaved, and uttering dumb assents to God's laws against oppression and the oppressor, are pre-eminent, and are consequently, in the strictest sense, the enemies of God, and Christ, and Humanity.

4. Resolved, That we accept the taunting admonition of Southern slaveholders, 'Mind your own business!'—and it is our business, and the business of the people of the North, to see that we neither oppress nor connive at oppression; that we reduce to practice the 'self-evident truths' of the Declaration of Independence; that while the outbreak and bewray not him that wouldeth, that we take our soil free to every fugitive slave who stands upon it, and that we cleanse ourselves from all blood-guiltiness.

5. Resolved, That it is the wildest incoherency, on the part of the South, in one breath to charge us of the North with meddling with that which does not concern us, and in the next, to remind us of the pro-slavery guarantees we have given her, and insist upon our fulfilling them to the letter—requiring us to allow the slave-holder to seize his victims in any part of our Northern domains;—to recognize slave property as valid as any other property in all the territories of the Union;—to perpetuate a slave representation in Congress;—to guarantee the suppression of every slave insurance, even by the strong arm of the national government, if need be;—to consent to the admission into the Union of as many slave States as can be created, and however created;—and to aid in the extension of slavery by the acquisition of new territory, obtained whether by purchase, bribery, perjury, invasion, or conquest.

6. Resolved, That it is the rightful business and imperative duty of the people of the North, without delay, to withdraw themselves from their present alliance with the Southern traffickers in human flesh;—to prohibit the Union between the free States and the slave States at an end, and to take such measures for the formation of a Northern Union as shall be in accordance with the principles of justice, humanity, and impartial liberty.

PARKER PILLSBURY addressed the meeting. He commented on the fact, that the Spiritualists of Worcester, who ordinarily held their meetings in the same hall where he was now speaking, and who profess to be anti-slavery, were, with very few exceptions, absent from this anti-slavery meeting. He glanced at the condition and growth of the Spiritualists, and instituted a pretty searching inquiry as to the influence of this 'new sect' upon the Anti-Slavery movement.

When he asked, are the Spiritualists of Worcester? A Voice. Half of your audience are Spiritualists.

Mr. PILLSBURY. I doubt it not; perhaps three quarters are. And yet I may still ask, was asked by one of our old ones, 'Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine?'

Mr. GARRISON did not rise to call Mr. Pillsbury to order, but to suggest that we should apply to Spiritualism precisely the same rule that we apply to other religious bodies, and no other. If there is any proof of a pro-slavery attitude or action in Spiritualism, let it be known, and the rebuke duly administered.

He had closely observed this question, and he found among the intelligent and cool-judging persons a difference of opinion; some think that the influence of Spiritualism is favorable, others that it is unfavorable, to the work of anti-slavery. Let us have all the evidence in our power.

(1) I shall abide by and execute the Constitution and laws, as I understand them.

(2) I shall execute the Constitution and laws by the aid of an armed police—i. e., by swords, guns, cannon balls and bombshells in the hands of what he would call 'an armed police.'

The State has organic and statute laws. The sole and single object of a Governor is to execute these laws, and by so doing to restrain wrong and execute right. But these laws must be interpreted. As Governor, Mr. Smith must have executed his own interpretation, or that of another or others. By his constituents, he was called upon to say whether he would execute the laws as he understood them, or as the majority of voters, or the court, or somebody else, understood them.

His invariable, and, in my opinion, only just, noble and manly answer was, in substance, (viewed from my standpoint)—I will execute the laws as I understand them. I will recognize and execute no decree or law which sanctions slavery or slave-hunting, or any thing which I deem unjust and inhuman.

As Governor of New York, I shall be guided only by justice, truth, right, equity, or, in other words, by God, as I receive and worship Him, as I do, as a private man, and not by God as he is understood and worshipped by slaveholders and their allies, or by any body else. Or, in other words, as Governor, I shall do what I deem right and just. My will, as guided by my opinions as to what is just and equitable, and as confirmed to what I deem the will of God, and not the will of the Legislature, the Court or the people, must be my law of life as Governor, as it is my law of life as a man.

As Governor, I shall execute what, in my judgment, is law, not what is deemed law by Congress, by the Legislature, by the Court, nor by the majority of the voters. What I deem to be law, I shall execute, if need be, at the point of the bayonet, and with cannon balls and bombshells; and what others deem law, if it would consign the poorest black babe in the State to slavery, and authorize slave-hunting and kidnapping, or even permit these outrages, I would trample beneath my feet, and prevent such unjust laws from being executed in the State, even though I should cause the streets to run down with blood.

Is not this a fair and just statement of Mr. Smith's theory of a righteous civil government, so far as his rule of action as Governor is concerned, and as to the means by which, in case of necessity, he would enforce that rule? I have heard him speak repeatedly on this subject during the past ten years, and read his letters and speeches, as corrected by himself, and I can come to no other conclusion than this, that, if, as Governor of New York, he were invested with the power of the sword, he would use it only to execute what his own soul decided to be law, and to prevent the execution of any enactment of the Legislature or decree of the Courts which he deemed a violation of law. Mr. Smith regards nothing as law, to be observed by him, whether acting as a man or a Governor, which, in his judgment and conscience, is opposed to justice and equity, or to what he receives and worships as God.

I think that Mr. Smith would admit that he does accept the substance, if not the wording of the two positions I have attributed to him. If he does, I think I have just grounds for saying of him, as a Governor of New York, or as an aspirant for that office, every word I have said in this letter, or in the one from which you quoted.

At a future time, I shall have a further word in regard to this matter.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

THE TROUBLES IN SOUTH-WEST MISSOURI AND SOUTHERN KANSAS.

It appears that, for several weeks past, several negroes in Vernon county, Mo., living near the Kansas line, in the neighborhood of Little Osage, have been arranging to 'run away' from their masters, and, with this view, one of their number, called John Hickman, has crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

On Monday night, the 25th inst., a company of about twenty-five men, many of them belonging to the Lawrence estate, and in the service of Mr. Hickman, had crossed over to Batesville, Bourbon county, Kansas, under the pretext of selling horses, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN GEORGIA.

The Columbus (Ga.) Times of Saturday contains the first particulars that have reached us of the catastrophe that occurred near Columbus, Georgia, on Monday morning. The accident occurred about 5 o'clock in the morning. The Times says:—

The two trains, the one from Columbus and the other to Macon, had passed at the station, and the former was passing over a bridge at Randall's creek, fifteen miles from this city, when the culvert gave away, precipitating the whole train into the swollen, angry stream below. It was quite dark, and the rain was falling in torrents. The engine immediately sank to the bottom, and one car was thrown upon it at the stream.

The scene was truly appalling. The passengers, half awakened from sleep, found themselves enclosed within the narrow limits of a car, struggling for their lives. It is not known whether there was a window up in the car or not, nor can the passengers who were saved or rescued give any account of their manner of escape. The stream was sufficiently deep to hide the bodies that sank, and the height of the bridge from the water 30 feet ordinarily. A more lovely country scene to turn over in the swollen torrent. There were on board twenty-three persons, including the engineer, firemen and brakemen upon the train. Of this number, fourteen are known to have found a watery grave.

It is supposed that some of the bodies have not yet been recovered.

The passenger car floated down the stream, and, coming in collision with the wagon-road bridge, some fifty yards below, the latter was forced to give way, and both car and bridge floated about one mile below the scene of the disaster.

Dr. Phillips, of Putnam county, saved his life by clinging to a tree, half a mile below the bridge. While thus hanging to the tree, he rescued a negro boy floating near him from an untimely death.

A negro man, belonging to Mr. Mastain, of this city, also saved his life from drowning. (supposed name), the railroad agent at Howard's station. One of Mr. Grannell's ribs was broken.

Mr. Snell, the Conductor, had his nose broken by the fall of the car, though saving his life.

Some of the bodies of the lost cannot be brought now to the city, as the creeks are so swollen and the bridges so impaired by the recent heavy rains as to render the running of the trains a dangerous experiment. Of the number saved, all are more or less injured. The ladies were all lost.

REINHART LYNCHED.—Le Sar, Dec. 29, 1858.—About 10 o'clock on yesterday morning, a mob of thirty men, mostly hailing from Rice county, arrived at Lexington, and demanded the keys of the prison in which the murderer Reinhart was confined. The efforts of the Sheriff and his Deputy to preserve the dignity of the law were in vain, and the jail was soon opened. The poor wretch, inspired with the courage of a desperate man, tore his right hand free, through a heavy bar of iron, and seized the leg of a cast iron stove, stood at bay with his face towards the door. Being a tall, muscular man, the lynchers, for a while, dared not enter. After a short consultation, they tore down the gable end of the log jail, and assailed him in the rear. Finding all hopes of resistance vain, Reinhart now came to the floor in a fit. Taking the senseless body in a sleigh, the whole party proceeded out of the village, a mile and a half, and attaching a rope to his neck, threw it over a tree, and hauled him up. The noise was not light, and the lynchers worried the body to adjust it to his neck. Reinhart now came to his senses, and, springing to his feet, and earnestly asserting his perfect innocence of the murdered Bodel. Seeing that their ears were closed against his entreaties, he changed his tone, and declared his readiness to die. At his request, a bystander was called on to pray, and after a short prayer, the murderer was again hauled up.—Missouri Statesman.

STATISTICS OF THE YEAR. By railroad accidents in the United States in 1858, 103 persons were killed, and 229 were injured.

By steambark accidents, on the lakes and rivers in 1858, there was occasioned a loss of 364 lives.

The losses by fire in the United States in 1858, excluding the losses in Great Britain, make an aggregate of \$12,000,000.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia for the year 1858, was 10,992, showing a decrease of 48 from the mortality of the previous year.

The St. Louis Democrat contains a statement, carefully prepared by a gentleman conversant with the subject, of the principal disasters that have occurred on the Western rivers during the year 1858. The following is a recapitulation of the details given:—

Steamboats sunk, 47
" burned, 19
Estimated number of lives lost by these disasters, 259
" value of property by the same, \$1,924,000
An average to each boat of about

A SLAVE HUNT. Greene county, Pennsylvania, is becoming famous as the scene of slave-hunting expeditions from Virginia; and citizens join in the chase with great alacrity, as if they delighted in the sport. For instance, in the Greene County Republican we find

A Chase.—A party of runaway slaves passed near town on yesterday morning, consisting of three men and two women. About 12 o'clock, the owner, and his hired company, consisting of twelve or fifteen horsemen, arrived in hot pursuit after them. They, in company with the Sheriff and several of our citizens, pursued on, but as we go to press before they have had time to capture them, we cannot tell whether they have captured the poor fugitives or not.

Brutal Assault.—The Hon. L. D. Campbell was assaulted on the night of the 4th instant, and very seriously injured. He was on his way from his office to his room, in Hamilton, Ohio, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, when he was approached from behind, by a drunken man, named Smith, who struck down with a slung-shot, or some similar instrument. He did not recover consciousness until about 3 o'clock; lying in the street some two hours. His injuries are very serious, the skull being broken in. On the 6th instant, it is stated that he recovered rationally only at intervals, his mind wandering most of the time.

AVERTING A MASSACRE.—A private despatch from Charleston says that the cases of the Ketch Brothers, charged with slave trading, were taken up in the U. S. District Court to-day, and the Grand Jury ignored the bill of indictment against them.

CHESTER, Orange Co., N. Y., Jan. 10.—Two men, one named Vincent Arnold, and the other supposed to be from Poughkeepsie, were instantly killed by the express train, while crossing the track this evening, at this place. Their bodies were horribly mangled.

A letter from Rome in the Independence of Brussels states that a translation of Uncle Tom's Cabin has just been published in that city, but that the Protestant sentiment expressed in the work have been altered, and the British subject has been removed for the cruel whipping of Tom by the ferocious Legree is, that Tom believed in the doctrine of the immaculate conception!

Some of the Georgia and Alabama journals call M. Strakosch a 'Kansas shrieker,' insinuate that he gave concerts in aid of the Free Soilers in the Territory, and desire that a license be denied him to perform with his opera troupe.

More American Slaves Captured.—A letter from Havana states that the schooner Kate Ellen, formerly of Portland, and brig Rufus Searle, formerly of New Orleans, both built and captured on the African coast by British cruisers.

Slave Insurrection.—The Memphis Appeal of the 17th ult. gives an account of a recent insurrection on the slave plantation of Col. Dandridge, of De Soto county, Miss. The negroes numbered nearly one hundred, and they were so violent that the owner and his overseer were obliged to take refuge in the house, and bar the doors.

A Double Tragedy.—In Barry county, Michigan, a few days since, a singing-master had a difficulty with his school with some rowdies, and dismissed his school. As the master was going out, one of the rowdies stabbed him dead on the spot. A young man caught up a stick, and striking the assassin a blow, killed him instantly.

The funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and asked for her mother. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and her mother, who had been informed of the horrible fate of being buried alive, came from her the funeral of a little girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity in Wheeling, Va., was delayed a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin, the little girl raised up and

POETRY.

TO EVERY SOUTHERN LADY. Hearst thou no solemn murmur...

THE ANGEL'S VISIT. 'Twas on a glorious summer eve, A lovely eve in June...

GOD, THE SLAVE'S FATHER. Christ, God manifest in the flesh, He will sympathize with the weeping captive...

THE LIGHT AT HOME. The light at home! how bright it beams, When evening shades around us fall...

SLEEP. Come, sleep, O sleep, the certain knot of peace, The baiting-place of wit, the baln of woe...

The Liberator.

LETTER FROM A LAYMAN. Over Eighty Years of Age, to a Student in a N. E. Theological Seminary.

DEAR SIR: He that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hands, he shall surely be put to death...

THE SLAVEHOLDER GOD'S RIVAL. Here stands the slaveholder, full of great swelling words, assuming the prerogatives of Jehovah...

THE MOUNT VERNON PURCHASE. A happy New Year to you and to all your readers! And, especially, to all your subscribers!

CRIMINAL PAPERS—No. II. BY CHARLES SPEAR. In my last, I alluded to the case of Jones, now under sentence of death in Springfield...

THE GALLOWES. In my last, I alluded to the case of Jones, now under sentence of death in Springfield...

THE MOUNT VERNON PURCHASE. Mr. John A. Washington, the proprietor of Mount Vernon, who has just received...

MR. GIBBONS ON BANKING.

The Christian Examiner, for January, makes the following notice of the capital work by J. S. Gibbons, Esq., entitled 'The Banks of New York, their Dealers, the Clearing-house, and the Panic of 1857'...

It is possible that Mr. Everett will succeed in helping the ladies who have undertaken to pay out Mr. John A. Washington's proceeds for the friends of the cause...

CHARACTERISTIC FUSTIAN. Prof. Britan, in giving an account, in 'The Spiritual Age' of his visit to Central New York, says:—

THE MOUNT VERNON PURCHASE. Mr. John A. Washington, the proprietor of Mount Vernon, who has just received...

EDWARD EVERETT. Mr. Everett is a man of fine talent and extreme modesty. But he is not a man of genius; he is not a statesman; nor even an orator...

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY. The omen had by this time got turned with their heads toward the cart, and were standing at the end of the pole, waiting the result of their driver's meditations...

MR. GIBBONS ON BANKING.

The Christian Examiner, for January, makes the following notice of the capital work by J. S. Gibbons, Esq., entitled 'The Banks of New York, their Dealers, the Clearing-house, and the Panic of 1857'...

It is possible that Mr. Everett will succeed in helping the ladies who have undertaken to pay out Mr. John A. Washington's proceeds for the friends of the cause...

CHARACTERISTIC FUSTIAN. Prof. Britan, in giving an account, in 'The Spiritual Age' of his visit to Central New York, says:—

THE MOUNT VERNON PURCHASE. Mr. John A. Washington, the proprietor of Mount Vernon, who has just received...

EDWARD EVERETT. Mr. Everett is a man of fine talent and extreme modesty. But he is not a man of genius; he is not a statesman; nor even an orator...

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY. The omen had by this time got turned with their heads toward the cart, and were standing at the end of the pole, waiting the result of their driver's meditations...

MR. GIBBONS ON BANKING.

The Christian Examiner, for January, makes the following notice of the capital work by J. S. Gibbons, Esq., entitled 'The Banks of New York, their Dealers, the Clearing-house, and the Panic of 1857'...

It is possible that Mr. Everett will succeed in helping the ladies who have undertaken to pay out Mr. John A. Washington's proceeds for the friends of the cause...

CHARACTERISTIC FUSTIAN. Prof. Britan, in giving an account, in 'The Spiritual Age' of his visit to Central New York, says:—

THE MOUNT VERNON PURCHASE. Mr. John A. Washington, the proprietor of Mount Vernon, who has just received...

EDWARD EVERETT. Mr. Everett is a man of fine talent and extreme modesty. But he is not a man of genius; he is not a statesman; nor even an orator...

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY. The omen had by this time got turned with their heads toward the cart, and were standing at the end of the pole, waiting the result of their driver's meditations...

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most efficient extract that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla...

'A CAGE OF UNCLEAN BIRDS.' The New York Herald (which, in this case, has no motive for exaggeration) gives the following description of Congress...

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. This medicine is a most valuable remedy for all cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all other affections of the Throat and Lungs...

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. FOR THE CURE OF Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dropsy, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Rheumatism, Eruptions, Scalds, Ulcers, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Catarrhs, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, Gonorrhoea, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

SOMETHING NEW! THE Subscriber, having invented a new and improved method of MOWING and REAPING...

THE FREE CONVENTION AT RUTLAND, VT. SECOND EDITION. JUST PUBLISHED, a Second Edition of the FREE CONVENTION, containing the proceedings of the Convention...