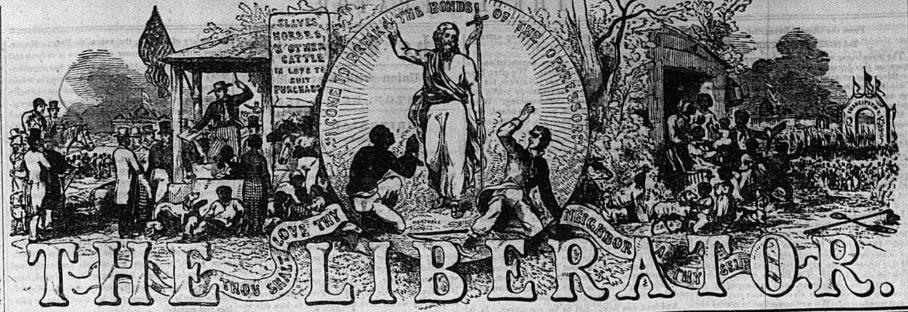
THE LIBERATOR

Firetisements making less than a square inestires times for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00-The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, The Asente Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aumatical to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

Committee. - FRANCIS JACESON, ELLIS SHEWERS, EDWEND QUINCY, SANUEL PHILBRICK, Sat Large, Chickes. [This Committee is responsible which the financial economy of the paper—not for



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE W. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENARY WITH DEATH

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding

jords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their seent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves -- an en-

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS-

AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL

TH. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1852.

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

WHOLE NO. 1141.

VOL. XXII. NO. 49.

sion to remember with pleasure.

We have reason to believe that no man will co-

readers it may not be amiss to present. It is this: The slaveholding States will never learn to discriminate between the confiscation of slaves and other descriptions of property. And if New York plants berself on her sovereignty while robbing citizens of Virginia, we need not be surprised to bear of reprisals in Virginia upon the property of New Yorkers.

The practical effect of this decision on the South The practical effect of this decision on the South, will be to increase the irritation already existing there, and especially to injure, to a very consulerable degree, the trade of New York with that region. It will have mostler result also, and one that will affect the slave, gers in a strange city, that they might not be able to depart in the steamer Memphis? Or, had the drivers above tampered with by the Abulitionists, and bribed Hereafter, when emigrants move from Virginia, or been tampered with by the Abolitonists, and arrows to carry the strangers to Carlishe street instead of go-to carry the strangers to Carlishe street instead of go-ing to the dock where the Memphis was lying! It is clear, that somehody told a string of falsehoods in cr-der that a \$5,000 robbery might be committed un-der the forms of law. We hope that the authors of the mischief, who ever they may be, will be ferreted the mischief, who ever they may be, will be ferreted the slaves may be seized, under a habeas corpus, at any stopping place on the Northern side of the river. In

> It has been seen above, 1. That the decision is liable to be overruled by higher tribunals; and, 2. That the law which was supposed to make the deci-

yet conceived. But time and circumstances will de-

were merely passing through, or rather touching at, a non-slaveholding State, on their passage from one slaveholding State to another, accompanied by their masters.

It is to be noted, however, that Judge Paine grounds his decision in a considerable measure upon a law of the State of New York passed in 1841, under the administration of Cow Seward, which the

From the New York Courier.

on Saturday, one

cannot be carried through another. One of the two
positions, either the claim to unity or the denial of
the transit of fellow-citizens and their legal property. must be abandoned. Which must it, which should

befriend and benefit him.

The case of these Lemmon slaves, and its exceed-The case of these Lemmon slaves, and its exceed-likely they will be as well off in the hands of the abolitionists as they would be in his,—will at least have one good effect, by turning the attention of our from passing through the non-slaveholding States with their property, the spirit and intent of the Con-stitution are subverted and at an end, and the work of separating the two sections is practically com-menced. In fact, this remarkable decision, in this extraordinary case, is one step taken towards the di-vision of the Union into two nationalities.

t is, perhaps, fortunate at this juncture, when the abolition movement of the North is on the eve of as-suming a new and more formidable shape than ever ration decreed by the people, we have an abiding grantee that the letter and spirit of the Constitution will be enforced. Were it otherwise, we might well segred this accordance to the constitution will be enforced. egard this case as the re-opening of the slavery agitation in the most alarming form, and upon an issue wholly unanticipated by the public. As it is, we shall soon hear whether the South are willing that the compromises of the Constitution shall be super-seded by the laws of any Stote, or by the decisions of any tribunal upon them, short of an appeal, at least, to the Supreme Court. We have not yet had the end of this case.

taind, until, at least, the Supreme Court shall have From these bright naticipations they have bee directly decided whether the Federal Constitution or ruthlessly snatched, and plunged into freedom attentions. ought to be demanded .- Ibid.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE SLAVE CASE IN NEW YORK .- We publish at length today, the important opinion of Judge Payne, discharging the eight slaves that had touched at New York, on their way to Texas. We have not space this morning for a full view of the decision, but we are satisfied that the slaves could not constitutionally be discharged. constitutionally be discharged.

From the Richmond Whig.

so, the local laws of New York would, in effect, repeal the statute and common law of Varginia. Is it to be contended that, as to slavery, Varginia and New York occupy the same position as Varginia and England? The answer to this question goes at once to the very foundation of our Federal institutions, But we postpone the further consideration of this But we postpone the further consideration of this important question to another day.

.From the Richmond Despatch.

The Constitution of the United States expressly says that 'the crizens of each State shall be en-tuiled to all the privileges and immunities of crizens of the several States.' Yet, in defince of this plain of the several States. Yet, in defiance of this plain and positive provision, the property of a man, living in one State, is annulled in another, and he is voted to have no privileges and immunities in the last monitioned State. Surely, what by the Constitution of the Hand State. Surely, what by the Constitution is the Hand State. of the United States is properly in Virginia, may, ander this clause, be carried through New York. Otherwise, that provision is of no earlily value.

What has the law of nature to do with this mat-

What has the law of nature to do with this matter? By the law of nature, the earth is common to all the inhabitants thereof, and if it be proposed to apply it in one instance, why not in all? It was precisely because the law of nature would not suit an artificul state of society, that nunicipal law was introduced, and wherever it common in it takes the But, uside from these necessary considers. an atting I state of society, that inunicipal law was introduced, and wherever it comes in, it takes the place of the former law. By the law of nature, all men are equal. But the laws of many of the States recognise slavery, and the Constitution of the United States acknowledges reports in these.

be no more reason or justice in depriving Lemmon of his slaves, than there would be in depriving Judge Paine of his riding horse, should be happen to ride to this State.

JUDGE PAINE'S DECISION.

spirit of the Union, which so happily exists at present, can only be preserved by retraining from legislative discrimination among the States as to properly which is unquestionably acknowledged by the Constitution. The fugitive slave law is merely a remediate of Tr. A. of the constitution of the constitut dial act. It does not define property, or alter the relation between master and glave; but it gives the wher a means of recovering his servant encrychere within our national boundaries, simply because that servant is his property.

Selections.

In view of the 'dreadful feelings' of the proslavery editors and merchants of New York, at the recent righteous decision of Judge Paine, in the Lemmon case, the following keenly satirical article will be read with a good relish. Henry Ward Beecher is the writer of it. We copy it from the Independent.

DEGRADED INTO LIBERTY.

A Southern gentleman, en route for Texhe, brought to New York eight slaves, to be shipped hence by one of our occan going steamers. The birds of the air informed the abolitionists of the facts, and it was not long before a writ was served upon the whole chattel-gang, and they were hauled up before Judge Psine, to show cause why they should not be doome Psine, to show cause why they should not be dooned to Freedom. The cruel inhospitality of New York was never more manifest. These innecent fellow-beings, blessed by being born slaves, and not painfully educated for it as Northern Southerners are, having had all the manifold mercies which make a The Seward organs are, of course, delighted with the decision of Judge Paine, by which a Virginia family were deprived of their slave property, in attenting to pass through our city on their way to Texas. But as this case is equivalent to an embargain, perhaps, all the Northern States, against the introduction of slaves by their owners on visits or introduction of slaves by their owners on visits or journeys of husiness or pleasure, it would be well enough for the people of the South to hear it in mind, until at least, the Supreme Court shall have the Fridged Constitution or rublessly snatched, and plunged into freedom utter-

the law of a S ate is the supreme law of the land. It unprepared! Are there no tears in Castle Garden? It is now in order to demand that decision, and it Ought not the Union Committee to spend something for a trille of crape? Eight innocent fellow-chattele they now. The tender relation is sundered. Our bereaved master and mistress must depart slaveless and slone. Having been worked for so long, and tended, and taken care of, it is doubtful whether they will be able to take care of themselves now. Much as we sympathise with them, we do not con-sider their affection at all comparable to that of the late happy slaves. These poor creatures are free, and we are assured in the highest quarter that no greater evil than that can well befall the slave population. They have degraded themselves. They have refused to be "content rather." In all the world We shall not consider now the peculiar legal or sectional bearings of this decision; but will content ourselves, by briefly referring to the very marked difference between the common law rules of action throughing slevery, when they are applied to the United States, and to foreign governments. In no sense of the term is any one of the United States foreign to the rest, as to the international influence of extradition laws. The States are sovereignies, ings must have, shot through the maternal heart as the pre-sed her own babe to her own breast, and

of extradition laws. The States are sovereignties, ings must have, shot through the maternal heart as resting on mutual and reciprocal compact. This she pre-sed her own babe to her own breast, and compact was entered into 'by the people of the United States, in order to form a more nerfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to them and their posterity.

In this sense, it seems to us that the absolute rights of properly, gnaranteed by one State to its citizens, cannot be directed while the citizen and properly something be done to open their eves to the sin of liberty and the blessing of slavery? He she South no friends in New York? Are there no teachers who

emergency. Their former mistress alone has appealed to their conscience, and adjured them to return to her! Where were the teachers, the chaplains, the cusnists, the lawyer, that a little time ago choked the press with beatitudes of slavery? 'His watch-

not value the radiant mercies of slavery more than that! The creature is crazy. Slaves in their serses are always contented. They are more pets. The Uncle Toms of Virginia do nothing but look after

States acknowledges property in them. But a State that Africans are to be correct with perpetual bond-undertakes to set the Constitution at defiance, and undertakes to set the Constitution at defiance, and the Judge who pronounces the decree under its laws, resorts to the law of nature to sustain him.

It is time that the Southern people should exactly understand their rights in this particular. There can be no more reason or justice in depriving Lemmon Paine steps in and sets eight of them free! Panie steps in and seis eight of them received in the Higher Law. Judge Paine has come out against that everlasting curse on Ham, which ministers and layour have so long and often cursed over again in justification of slavery. Are we to understand, then, that Ham's curse is to bind slaves rightfully in the South,

The Baltimore American has the following in regard to the recent slave case in New York, and the indemnification of Mr. Lemmon for his loss:

'Until the opinion of Judge Paine is reversed, or the law of New York is altered by positive legislation, this system of recompense by voluntary substitution, this system of recompense by voluntary substitution may do very well. But it will not answer for all cases: for, on the one hand, it, might prove a fore they are aware of it. It is suite in van to scription may do very well. But it will not answer for all cases; for, on the one hand, it might prove a had dependence for Southern slaveholders, while, on the other, it might serve as an excellent mesns of selling a large portion of worthless property. We know many per ons who would be willing to manumit slaves, provided that the liberated negro would be comfortable in his acquired freedom. But this mouetary, commercial liberatity is not likely to necome permanent is law. The South is not to be deluded by such spasmodic qualms. If there is, in truth, any ground of indemnity for loss, it is in consequence of the commission of an absolute wrong, and therefore it is best either to nullify the judge's decision, or to establish a permanent. State fund in New York, whence a regular draft may be made in behalf of Southern emancipation.

Aside, however, from the pecuniary aspect of this case, we must say to our New York friends that the spirit of the Union, which so happily exosts at present, can only be preserved by refraining from legislative discrimination among the States as to property lating the form of the wrong kind of negroes. Those who have runting their facility of the wrong kind of negroes. Those who have runting their facility of the wrong kind of negroes. Those who have runting their facility of the wrong kind of negroes. Those who have runting their facility of the wrong kind of negroes. Those who have runting their facility of the wrong kind of negroes. Those who have runting their facility of the wrong kind of negroes. Those who have runting their facility of the wrong kind of negroes. Those who have runting their facility of the wrong kind of negroes. Those who have runting their facility of the wrong kind of negroes. Those who have runting their facility of the wrong kind of negroes.

In part, the South is at fault. It has sent north the wrong kind of negroes. Those who have run away, or been judicially sentenced to freedom, or been bon ht, all these have losed liberty. Now, wont the South send us some of another sort—some of those model slaves that love bondage, and would n't take liberty if they could get it? With a few specimen copies of such, we believe we could do Southern institutions great good in the North.

From the Philadelphia Tribune of the People. THE NEW YORK SLAVE CASE.

To the honor of Judge Paine be it said, that in full view of the slavish proclivity of the great Demo-cratic! and the late Whig parties, he has honestly and honorably sustained the cause of humanity and and honorably sustained the cause of humanity and justice, by awarding liberty to the eight young men, women and children, who had been brought from Richmond to New York, to be shipped thence to perpetual slavery in Texts.

Louis Napoleon, though but a black man, and most probably acting at the instance of our autislavery friends in New York, has covered himself with normalory in susing out a hadron covered by

stavery friends in New York, has covered himself with more glory in sueing out a habear corpus for these eight helpless beings, than his names the of France can lay claim to when placing the imperial diadem upon his traiter head.

The fate of Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon will be a warning to show shoulders. In carry their characteristics to show the shoulders.

ng to other slaveholders, to carry their chattels to Texas by some other route than through New York; for, slavish as that city is, there are some to be found, among whom we are happy to name the counsel in this case. Mr. Culver, who is not disposed to sucon ah to the slaveholder, or to neglect any opportuni-ty to constitutionally protect the rights of the slave

and of humanity.

The Courier and Enquirer, with its usual 'Union saving' cant, deplores the probable effect of Judge Paine's decision upon our suffering Scuthern brethren, to whom the Tribune replies in the following vords of comfort :-

"It must be a melancholy reflection to those who have in good faith embarked in the Union saving husiness, to find the task so fruitless. Here we have had four consecutive years, in which the chief end of politicians, merchants and brokers has been Unionsaving—and where are we? At a great expense of money, and with considerable wear and tear of conscience, the Whig party has been huffeted by those it excited to fivor, repeatedly besten, and finally crushed—all from a premount regard for the integrity of the Union. Yet, after all, with Fillmore in the White House, Pierce his chosen successor, both Houses of Congress and the Federal Jud civry thoroughly devoted to slave catching, and a new proshavery State Government, and Legislature on the eve of installation—the whole job appears to be turn-ing out a most disgraceful failure. Judge Psina has decided that no persons but fugitives from slavery in a slave State can be held or remanded to Slavery under the laws of this; thereupon the heart of Cottondom becomes as water; the 'Comprom' is declared overboard, and the Union is on the break-

But, says the Courier, the claims to Unity (among the States) or the denial of the transit of fellow-citizens and their legal property must be abandoned. Legal property where? This is a vital question. The Cuban Cecole's negroes are 'legal property' in Cuba, but would be no property at all, it landed here. So with a great deal of 'property' in strong drinks, gauing implements. So the But the world males. ing implements, &c. &c. But the world under

ands the question as we do.

Noy, let a Yankee take a wagon-load of abolition inegts, and undertake to circulate them in South arolins, he would soon discover that the 'transit of fellow citizens and their legal property' from a free on slave State works a forfeiture of his : legal pro-perty'—at home. For half a century, Northern rights, both of person and property, have been sys-tematically overruled at the South, yet nobody threatned to dissolve the Union for that, But when a Northern Judge expounds and administers the laswhich protects eight human beings from eternal slawhich protects eight human beings from etern i six-very, we are at once seasifed by a chorns of croak-ings over the alleged danger of Dismion. Seriously—is it not clear that Union-saving has paid its best dividends? If a Judge's enunciation of

the law as it stands, thus speedily undoes all that has been so laboriously gained, is not the further prose-cution of the contest hop-less? If four years of pros-perous Union-saving have come to such a miserable end, what can be rationally hoped from a prosecu-tion of the business?

The New York Times thus cites the New York tatute bearing on the case :-

. The decision is one of marked importance, though probably no man who had ever examined the though probably no man who had ever examined the law under which it was to be given, and whose re-gard for law was greater than his hitred of negro freedom, had the slightest doubt as to what it would be. It is not easy, indeed, to see how it could have be. It is not easy, indeed, to see how the persons were in the State of New York, and were entitled to the full protection of all of its laws. One of these laws declares in the most explicit terms, that no person held as a slave shall be imported, introduced or beyond into this State, on any pretence duced, or brought into this State, on any pretence whatever, except in the cases hereinafter specified Every such person shall be free.' And the cases exbraced in six subsequent sections, every one of which has been repealed; so that the law new stands thus, without any exceptions. It could not be made clearer or more explicit. These slaves were brought into this State; and, according to the law of the State, by that act they were made free.'

The decision of Judge Paine, in the slave case recently brought before him, has excited considerable discussion. Without pretending to any learning in the law, we confess that the case seems so plain to us that any other decision would have been most unaccountable. New York is a free State; slavery is forbidden. How is it possible that State; clavery is forbidden. How is it possible that claves coming into the State, not by escape, but by the free will of their owners, can remain slaves, after passing under the law? It matters not for what ultimate purpose the slaves may be brought into a fee State, or for how sho t a time it may be proposed to keep them there. The fact that they broke no law in coming there, that they viole ted no labor or service which they owed to any person, takes them clearly out of that provision of the Constitution, which provides for the surrender of fugitives.

clearly out of that provision of the Constitution, which provides for the surrender of fugitives.

Nor is this any hardship to the South, as is pretended, although if it were, that could not alter the law. There may often be a convenience, but there certainly is no necessity for transporting slaves across a free State, in pussing from one slave State to another. If the owners of slaves choose to bring them into States which do not recognize them as property, they have no right to complain. We do property, they have no right to contoinin. We do not believe that the principle of this decision will be not believe that the principle of this decision will be reversed; we do not believe that its soundness can be disputed.—Providence Journal.

STOOPING TO THE SOUTH. Since the decison of Judge Paine in the recent New York slave case, whereby eight slaves were set free by their being brought into New York on their way to Texbeing brought into New York on their way to Texas, the Journal of Commerce has had the baseness
to ask the Legislature of that State to repeal the law
which makes slavery illegal in New York, and to
appropriate five thousand dollars out of the State
Treasury, to indemnify Mr. Lemmon for the loss of
his 'property'!! The reason given by the Journal
for this unparalleled baseness is, that not only will

seent manifestations of public opinion.

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and at least a temporary truce to the agita-tile abolitionists. It was the fond hope of arr that the Compromise would be sustained and in letter, and that, if not from patriotic es, at least from the pressure of public opinof the war up on the rights and feelings of the and the peace of the Union. Again, howthe functions of abolition, in defience of all of the people, and at this period of quiet and feeling, kindled afresh the firme of secexcitement by perpetrating an unparalleled as spon the rights and feelings of the South ent of the constitution. It will be readily god that we refer to the recent slave case in person court of New York. We propose to the case the subject of brief comment, the such is the opinion of the Judge published ther column. Whilst we deprecate the disof the slavery question in any relation, and the renewal of the abolition agitation, and at we would in no manner contribute to revive decussion and this agitation, yet imperative chapels us courageously to confront any issue

are statement of the facts of the case under

will convey an adequate idea of the judicial nge shich his been recently perpetrated upon sey. A citizen of Virginia desires to fix rendence in Texas, and he has a few slaves he wishes to take with him. After several attempts to secure a passage directly from soud or Narfolk to New Orleans, he concludes by sea to New York, and thence in a steamer New Orleans. He arrives at New York in the and City, and resolves to remain on board unte departure of the New Orleans steamship. while, however, an abulation society in New have got intelligence of his movements, and perfected a plan for robbing him of his proper-While his slaves (eight in number) are lying on in the Richmond City, he is served with a writ libers carpus, saed out at the instance of a negro neing the name of Louis Napoleon, who is instaves before the judge, and plends in response he writ that they are his property; that he is a zen of Virginia, and is merely passing New York a route for the State of Texas; that he has no inthen whatever of sojourning in New York, and all not have touched at the port at all but from sety. The case is argued before the court; to abolitionists employ connect to combat the rights of the owner, and successfully, too; for the court dulyes his slaves to be free, and sets them at liby. But the case stops not here. A preposition is to the supreme tribunal of the State, and for s purpose he suggests that the slaves be retained the custody of the inferior court until by certiorari the case be hought before a higher judicature. To

cond goes into effect, the slaves are sped away, and the namer is left in after destitution by this act of detil nobbery.

These are the circu-natances of a case which we migry and figrant outrage upon the South and the bond of the Union. W. do not propose at this time to argue addul all the points of the case, nor to combat be greated upon which the judge assumed under the committees to set the slaves free. We cannot forber to observe, however, that the law of naher, up a which the learned judge lays such stress, does recognise the relation of master and slave; and the even if it did not, it could hardly operate stop a citizen of his property in his own country, and in opposition to the guarantees of his own government. We had supposed that appeals to the tasher law, were employed only to give grace and ferm to the declaration of the fanatic; but we see intog the rights of citizens and the political

abled and crushed, it will rend asunder the fabric tractment of New York, thus reinforcing the higher by the lowest law-ignoring all the while, however, he obligations of the constitution and the Union.

'Na perion held as a slave shall be imported, introdeed, or brought into this State, on any pretence wherer. Every such person shall be free. Every press held as a slave, who hath been introduced or ought into this State contrary to the laws in force M the time, shall be free."

New, it is obvious to any man who knows any-

thing of the nature of the federal compact, that this bed law of New York is in conflict, if not with the buter, with the spirit of the constitution of the United States, and is at war with the object and inset of the federal Union. The constitution of the United States, which is the supreme Law of the land, regains and guaranties the right of property in sares and makes a common country of the different Sares. The State of New York is not content only The State of New York is not content only be abuted alivery within the sphere of its sovereignit, big assumes to deprive the citizen of another Sate of his property, if by any chance that properit should be thrown under its jurisdiction, thus imposing a penaity upon what should be the unquestioned privilege of the citizens of the United States the witter in the carry throughout the length and breadth of a tousing country. When the federal constitution was adopted, and Virginia entered into a political on topical, and Virginia entered into a political cipithership with New York, slavery existed in the liner State, and the Virginian might and did go batter with his slaves, and no man durst question is right of property. Since the adoption of the condition, New York, by her own act, has set free the slaver of her own citizens, and decreed that they shall not exist, even for a moment and in leastly, within her jurisdiction; but this was manifestly in decognition of the rights entired by the exiy in decogation of the rights enjoyed by the len of Virginia when the Union was consum saided by the adoption of the Constitution. Imagine had pending the discussion of the federal constitution by the convention of Virginia, a court of New York had York had made the decis on just now announced for the first time: does anybothy believe that Virginia vonid have consented to the Union? We say, now vond have consented to the Union? We say, now the sourced for the first time, because cases similar to the one under consideration have been repeatedly adjuicated in the courts of the non-slaveholding Stars, and heretofore the right of the master has undersily been upheld. Not with standing, however, the face of invariable precedent—against the considerance of invariable precedent—against the constitution and adderstanding of the authors of the constitution itself and

southern gentleman cannot set foot upon the soil of the State, without incurring the penalty of a forfeiture of property! Most sincerely do we deprecate this decision; for we see it is but the torch where with to light again the flame of sectional agintion.

If this principle is to prevail, the citizens of the of the State whether he proceeds to Texas or of JUDGE PAINE.

The section of public opinion, we country—the embargo of a higher-law decree inter
country—the embargo of a higher-law decree inter
section of the State, without incurring the penalty of a forthe state, with the forthe sta cepts all friendly and free communication between the North and the South—the people of New York regard the people of Virginia as aliens and foreigners. regard the people of Virginia as aliens and toreigners. It were well if by some mode the patriotic people of New York could manifest their dissent from the higher-law doctrines of their judge, and thus shield their State from the dishonor of being the first to their State from the dishonor of being the first to traise again the hanner fratricidal strife. We appeal minister, to inflict such an ext of crocky upon Mr. Lemnon. Although we could wish that the decision of the South which needs no spur to prompt the not to the South, which needs no spur to prompt the redress of its grievances, but to the North—rou the intelligent and Union-loving citizens of the North.

We invoke some expression of indignant rebuke,

There is one idea which to a certain class of our which shall crosh the schemes of the abolitionists, and give assurance of the continuance of domestic peace and quiet.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

An innocent man has been robbed of his property, some \$5000 in value, being all that he h d in the It is a game which two can play at and in which the world, for no other offence than touching at the port of New York, in his transit from one slaveholding.

Since writing the above, we have met with an ar-State to another slaveholding State; and the rob-bery was effected by means of an infamous fraud.— the closing article from which we subjoin:— Who sent these carriages professedly to take Mr. Lemmon and his family to the steamer Memphis, but in reality to drop them down in Carlisle street, stran-

out, and punished as they deserve.

As to the decision of Judge Paine, it does not become the writer, who is not a lawyer, to dispute its correctness. But we may properly array against it the opinion of the able, learned and discriminating Judge Grier, of the U. S. Circuit Court, siting in Philadelphia in October last, who, in charging the part to the case of Geed. Oliver and others against David Kauffman and others, held, in effect, that the slaves in question did not become free by the act of the plaintiffs in voluntarily bringing them into the plaintiffs in voluntarily bringing them into the State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of tragsit.—

Judge Paine, in the case of Lemman's slaves, takes the opposite ground. These slaves, like the others, were merely possing through, or rather touching at, a non-slave possing through, or rather touching at, a non-slave possing through, or rather touching at, a non-slave possing through on their massage from one is most agreeable. Perhaps a few of them will set pury to the case of Cecil Oliver and others against David Kauffman and others, held, in effect, that the

der the administration of Gov. Seward, which clares that 'every person held as a slave who hath been introduced or brought into this State, con-trary to the laws in force at the time, shall be free,' bring to the laws in force at the time, shall be tree.

Byond a doubt, Judge Paine's decision was in accordance with this law, and demanded by it;—unless he was prepared to take the ground that the law itself is unconstitutional, and therefore yold. This the Compromise effected by Clay and Webster, and ground he did not take, but on the contrary, held the recent overwhelming confirmation which it has that the Constitution is silent on the subject, or to the constitution is that effect. Whether the spirit of the Constitution is not extinguished. pally so, is not so clear. However, we are glad we must admit that at the first blush this decision know that higher tribumals will have opportunity appears to be more than plausible. Just it is not:

to run between Baltimore and all the principal Southern ports—they would not only pay these who invest in them, but prove of great advantage to the trade of

If the unneighborly, impolitic, and every way inarious prohibition involved in the New York law foresaid is to be persisted in, humanity would repoirc us to be willing that the proposed Baltimore and New Orleans line should be established. The transit of slaves by convenient and rapid steamers, to the distant South, is certainly more for their confort than to march them across the country, or convey them in sailing vessels to the same destination. In this case, therefore, as in most others, abolitionism discomforts and injures the slave, while professing to

legislators and people to the repeal of the provision under which the decision has been made. Fortunotely, we have a more conservative Legislature elect, than we have before been favored with for mamy years; and among others of its acts, we trust the repeal of this abolition excrescence will not be overrepeal of this abolition excrescence will not be over-lasked or forgotten. The last Legislature of Penn-acivania repealed the caactonent of a previous Le-gislature which forbade the use of its prisons by fu-guive slaves arrested under the laws of the United States, and the repeal has proved to be decidely popular. One thing more our Legislature should do; that is, appropriate \$5 000 or \$5 500 to indemnify Mr. Lemmon for the rubbery which has been com-mitted upon him under said law. Meanwhile, it has

Judge Paine pronounced in the Superior Court,

to know that higher triburals will have opportunity to review the case, which it is probable will be ultimately carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, An appeal to the Supreme Court of the States will, it is expected, be allowed to day. The question is of great importance to the South,—and will be thoroughly tested, before the right of transit for slaves by the most convenient routes from one slave State to another, will be abandoned. It is also of the suprementation of the recent law would be of little moment, because it is not possible that the letter of the law admits no other. It is certainly diametrically opposed to the spirit of the Constitution, and of the recent law will be thoroughly tested, before the right of transit for slaves by the most convenient routes from one slave State to another, will be abandoned. It is also other. al maible. That it is not: so of some importance to the North; for not only derail circumstances, and to every individual. But will Judge Paine's decision, if sustained, deprive our this judgment deprives, at a word, the citzens of strangers of a portion of the business which would fifteen States of the right to bring to New York what otherwise fall to them, but it will lead to the es- is property in their own States, even although they tablishment of competing lines, further South. All leve no intention to become even hemporarily citi-ready we find a proposition to this effect in the Batmore Patriot, as follows:—

The matter is one of deep interest to all the SouthStates and South than any other event which has happened since the birth of our confederation, and will open at The matter is one of deep interest to all the Southern States, and presents a difficulty in the way of removal from one Southern State to another, which requires that other facilities thus those now possessed should be afforded for such purpose. If there had been a line of steamers running from this city to New Orleans, as there ought to be, this case, which must ex it a deep feeling in the South, would not have happened—for the parties from Virginia, as all others similarly situated, would have taken it, instead of going to New York. We suggest the matter to those interested in our steam navigation, and there can be no doubt that if a line of steamers were established to run be ween this city and New Orleans—indeed, tires for run between this city and New Orleans—indeed, incorring the parties from the country through which they may travel. One State may deny one right, another another, and thus split up the controlled the parties from the will open at once the gaping breach, which has hut now with so much solicitude been closed. And it is influence will make the citizens of a slave to the case the gaping breach, which has hut now with so much solicitude been closed. And it is influence will make the citizens of a slave continuing their allegiance to it, may be denied in one part of the Union the rights continuing their allegiance to it, may be denied in one part of the Union the rights continuing their allegiance to it, may be denied in one part of the Union the rights continuing their allegiance to it, may be denied in one part of the Union the rights continuing their allegiance to it, may be denied in one part of the Union the rights continuing their allegiance to it, may be denied in one part of the Union the rights continuing their allegiance to it, may be denied in one part of the Union the rights continuing their allegiance to it, may be denied in one part of the Union the rights continuing their allegiance to it, may be denied in one part of the Union the rights continuing their allegiance to it, may be one right, another another, and thus split up the con-federation by an infinity of little entering wedges of pains and p-nolties. We cannot forbear to remark upon the manifest absurdity of the pretence of a unity of government and equality of citizenship among States in which the property lawfulls held in one cannot be carried through another. One of the two

From Bennett's Herald.

There has been in this case a decided abolitionist trimoph—a victory coerced by law, not governed by justice; for it is not justice to take from citizens of a pastice; for it is not justice to take from citizens of a slaveholding. State their property, and thus to send them adrift upon the world, deprived of that which they inherited and had held for years.

It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon owned those

it appears that air, and Mrs. Lemmon owned those cight slaves—Iwo women, one min, and five child-provision ren—and were on their way with them from Virginia. Fortusto Texas, where they proposed to settle. On arrivistature ing in New York, the abolitionists, who had been to the control of th telegraphed the fact, west, armed with a habeas cor-pus, and brought them before the Court, where they demanded their discharge, on the ground that, being in a free State, they could not be held in bondage Their manumission was received with great joy by the colored people and the abolitionists. The will, however, create more than an ephemeral excite-Here is a new and startling question sprung upon

the country, and at a very important crisis. The question involves the most momentous considerations of good faith between the North and the South. It mitted upon him under said law. Meanwhile, it has been the first time, because cases similar the one under consideration have been repeatedly shad been repeatedly adjusted in the courts of the non-slaveholding state of in the courts of the non-slaveholding shich otherwise this robbery will probable feeling shich otherwise this shorts a fund of \$5,000 be raised, in shares of \$50 or \$100 each, to be paid over unconditionally to Lemmon, and to be privilege and immunities of citizens of each States, the union are under the same general government, and the Union are under the same general government. The same general government is the union and that, according to the Constitution of the Union are under the same general government.

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We are constrained to say, that a more gross and plaring advocacy of human selfishness over human right, of individual interest over the recognized principles of common humanity, was never seen in any paper that calls itself respectable, this side of Mason and Dixon's line. After the State Constitution, repealing one of its most vital pealibitions, simply because it may injuriously affect the interests of a few owners of steamboats! Why don't you ask Congress to repeal, as some paper has suggested, the law making piracy of the foreign slave trade? There is no doubt the New York ship and steamboat business would be greatly benefitted by that repeal. Thank God! New York is New York, and Boston is Boston, and by the utter selfishness of their leading on, they have won for them the su preme disgust of all reasonable men throughout the North. These men may be adding to their own immediate interest by such a course, but the end of it comes hereafter.—Lovell Journal.

A citizen of New York cannot hold slaves be cause their laws do not authorize it, and a Southerner stands in the same position, and enjoys the same privileges when he is in that State, and this is all the tion confers. Slavery is local, and property nded in positive law. There is no such law in New York, and therefore, neither its citizens nor others can claim man as property except when he escapes from a slaveholding State, and is claimed

as a fugitive.

There are many cases in which property in one government is not such in another. At the North, the property in abolition documents, papers, books, &c., is as sacred under the law as any other kind of property, but in the South it is different. The circulation of this kind of matter is prohibited; it is seized by public officers and destroyed, and those seized by public having it in their possession for circulation are fined having it in their possession for circulation are fined and imprisoned. While Southerners pass such laws and enforce them, they need not be surprised to see their Northern friends enforcing laws according to man, his natural and inalienable rights—laws having their birth in the highest sense of justice, and su tained by the Declaration of Independence .- N. H.

The Legislature of New York is called upon, by the Journal of Commerce, to re-establish Slavery within its limits, lest 'our steamers' should lose the business of transporting Slaves,—and lest compet-ing lines should be established further South. This ing lines should be established further South. This is certainly high ground on which to place elegislation, involving political and moral principles of the widest concernment. We cannot doubt that the people of Madison and St. Lawrence counties will come to the rescue of the Steamboat interest in this come to the rescue of the Steamboat interest in this respect. After the hope of commercial patronage shall have made the Journal of Commerce a little bolder in its magnanimous policy, it will doubtless recommend the re-establisment of the African Slave Trade, in order to restore to our vessels 'that portion of the business, of which they have been 'deprived, and to offset the severe 'competition' of vessels from Cuba and Brazil, to which they are now expos ed .- New York Times.

To Southern Dealers. Your attention is re spectfully invited to the advantages this market offers for the sale of your human property. Most other kinds of merchandise and cattle may be more profit ably disposed of elsewhere, but for 'niggers,' there is no place like New York. It's astonishing, the greenness of the New-Yorkers in this branch of trade. You can get full price and over, for women, youngsters and babies that ain't worth half-price where people buy niggers to work 'em. On six or eight head, you may clear as much as \$2,000. Al you have to do is, to let your goods run away and catch them here, or else bring them yourselves on the way to Toxas. Either method will prove suc-cessful, and fetch the cash. N. B. This mode of selling don't hurt the con-

science. You give the poor devils their freedom, de serve well of Heaven, and don't lose a cent by it This is the great advantage.—N. Y. Tribune. The fund of five thousand dollars proposed to be

raised to reimburse Mr. Jonathan Lemmon, of Vir ginia, for his slaves, set at liberty in this city last week, by the righteous decision of Judge Paine, has been completed, the cash has been paid over, and a surplus remains. The appeal made to the public to raise this money was two-fold; pity for a poor man unexpectedly deprived of his property, and second-ly, the benefits of a reputation at the South for op-posing such a law as that under which these eight beings are set at liberty. It was but a pro per tribute to noral honesty, as well as to the sanctity of true charity, that the real motive for giving to this fund should be so frankly set forth. As a business transaction, we know not that any fault is to be found with it. That it is shrewd, and well calculated to pay, no men are better qualified to judge than those who have been active in raising the fund. We doubt not it will turn out a handsome speculation, and that the names and firms advertis ed to the South as ready to asist the slaveholder to regain or to retain his property, lawfully and unlawwe have as little doubt that their gains will provoke the envy of no thinking or Christian

But let us examine the matter candidly in its mo al aspects. What just or righteous claim had Mr. Lemmon upon the charity of any man, in the loss of his slaves? The Law of New York clearly and expressly forbids the introduction of slaves within the State, on 'any pretence whatever.' Mr. Lemmon acknowledges he knew this, and that he expected to evade it by concealment. He violated, therefore, a known law—he ran the risk with his eyes open: a known law—he ran the risk with his eyes open, and if now he has incurred the penalty, where is the proper ground for sympathy or charity, which any open violator of the law may not equally claim? Leaving out of view the deeper and truer ethics of the case, a plea might have been made for him, if he had come to New York against his will, or without knowing, the liabilities of his act. His mistortune knowing the liabilities of his act. His misfortun might then have been commiserated; but now he has the advantage of no such ignorance or compulsion; he came with his eyes open, and got what he had every reason to expect he would get. By his own act, he had taken his slaves out of the categor he had taken his slaves out of the category are made free by no act of injustice, but by virtue of the reign of mercy, justice and truth. Is this a cause of tears ?

cause of tears?

A hope is expressed by those who got up this fund, that it may possibly be restored to them by the Legislature of New York, and that the law may be repealed. To refund the money, would be for the Legislature to stultify itself—to repreach and disown its own acts. To repeal the law we believe, would open the flood-gates of an agitation deeper and open the flood-gates of an aguation become more permanent than has ever yet existed on this slavery question. The State of New York is not and cannot be made a slave State. Having out and cannot be made a slave State. grown the barbarism, injustice and decrepitude State of slavery, it can never be brought back either in whole or in part. There is hack to i or in part. There is, we believe, either in whole or in part. There is, we believe, a general and righteous determination on the part of the people, to allow the States which legalize slavery to do so, and to have their own. The stern requirements of the original compact the North is willing to abide by, honestly and fully. No deeper-expression of this sentiment could be given, than has been given by the acceptance of the Fugitive Slave Law. But beyond this, it will not be possible to go The North has no love for slavery, and more than the strict beheats of the Constitution will not be granted in its favor. The pound of flesh, as it is in the bond will be heroically given; but Shylock can have no blood with it. We think a sober second thought will not press the issue involved in the question of repealing the existing statutes in reference to slavery. The political distractions and moral and religious fervors of 1848, it would not be difficult just now to re-produce. The times and the public temper are favorable for them, and none have so deep an interest in keeping Eolus' bag closed, as the South and its Northern commercial allies.—N. Y. Evangelist. The times and the public temper are

The Richmond, Vs., Whig says that Mr. Ashmead, clerk of the steamship Richmond, has been removed from that vessel for practising deception towards Mr. Lemmon, the owner of the eight slaves set free in New York. The Dipatch recommends the Legislature to make reprisals on New Yorkers, until the statute of the State, by which slaves brought into it voluntarily by their owners are made free, is revealed.

To The amount of the contributions to the fund in aid of the Lemmon slaves, was on Thursday last \$748. Good!

From the Oberlin Evangelist. DANIEL WEBSTER.

The press teems with eulogies, biographies and cri tiques on this departed statesman. In our opinion, the thing of most value in all this is the great moral of his life, the lesson it teaches so forcefully—warning against political recreancy to principle, and

ing against political recreancy to principle, and against its causes and occasions.

Daniel Webster more saw the truth than felt and owned its power. It has been many times said, 'He educated the conscience of the nation,' It must be added—he failed to educate his own. Truth lay clearly before his great mind—reposing in his spacious brain. O, had it only lived and reigned in an equally spacious and genial heart! But it did not, and this, at bottom, was his ruin. Here lay the secret of his mighty fail. He knew his duty, but he did it not.

Laxurious habits of life absorbed an enormous

Luxurious habits of life absorbed an enormou income, and created an insatiable demand for more This laid him open to the corrupting power of Boston Gold. He ventured himself to act under the perilous influence of special and large pay ;-is it der that where human nature never yet stood, Daniel Webster should fall? The Boston cotton interest had bought his conscience, and consequently his views and position on the slave question came round to suit purchasers. We are compelled to record our belief that his acceptance of fifty thousand dollars, as a special fee for serving Boston in the Senate chamber, was a mill-stone to his neck.

Strong man though he was, yet wine was stronger. Strong man though he was, yet take was stronger.
With his drinking habits, he never could have honored the Presidency, nay, never could have reached it, if nothing else had stood in his way. No man's principles are reliable when he has reached the point where strong drink is stronger than he. There is too much conscience and good sense in our nation to clevate to high trusts a man who is known to be the slave of strong drink. When a man has ruined himself, we cannot trust him to save the nation .-Our national idolatry to great talents can go far to blind us to defects of character, but not so far as to throw the veil of oblivion over a great statesman's nakedness and shame. Fortunately, alcohol cripples not only principles but talents-corrupts not the heart only, but the head. The strong mind it has power to make weak and even silly. Hence there is all the less temptation to promote the once great man, made weak and small under the fell hand of this universal destroyer.

Let Webster's fall and Webster's end be a beacon to the young and the ambitious. A kind Providence lifts it up on high for warning ;-who will madly slight its voice? We sat down with the intent of spreading on our

pages some testimonies borne by the religious press to the great moral lessons tought in the history of The following is a sample, valuathis great manble as coming from one of his early friends and ad-Predisposed by birth and association to be warm

in his praise, I reluctantly confess that, orator, states-man, and American as he was, he did not represent the morals of the republican fathers, which so early our history made the names of Washington, Adams and Jay illustrious and immortal. With him there was reverence, but not the piety

of the heart; in his later years, religion appearing but as an appendage to his character, if at all. A the victim of strong passions, his career for years was one of luxury, extravagance, and disregard of moral practices and political consistency. It is well known that the charge of gross intemperance would have made him, as a candidate, vulnerable before the American people. The fether an elector, only a moralist, would have reasoned thus: if in this day of reformation, when the fruits of intemperance are so appalling, I elevate an habitual drinker to the Presidency, I say to my son, and to all American youths, . This is the way to honor no excesses will prove a barrier to the highest stations. This fact deserves to be mentioned, that we may use its

I need not repeat his words to prove that he arrayed himself against the most enlightened conscience of the age. It is known that the slave States seemed for a time conciliated and grateful for their new champion, but it is not forgotten that in the Conven-tions that make Presidents, he received not a rote, from them, for the high office to which he aspired .-How impressive the moral! May all future aspirants have it in memory! Truth and Freedom will secure all of human honors that are of any worth.

Mr. Webster's death was hastened on by political disappointment. Had his later years, like his earlier, been all for freedom—if he were doomed to die without reaching the object of his ambition, he might have been eased in his fall and passing away at three-score-and-ten, multitudes, millions, would have risen up and called him blessed : when now it must be written, as a historic truth and warning, a false god allured him; guiding his own political bark, it was dashed upon a rock, and went down.'

FUNERAL PAGEANTRIES.

The funeral obsequies, which were celebrated New York, on Wednesday, of last week, in honor of the memory of Mr. Webster, were of the most impos ing character. The New York Times has the following remarks upon these hollow pageants :-

mockeries by which respect is feigned for the dis-tinguished dead. It would be difficult to conceive anything more alien to the Republican simplicity we much affect, or less fitted to awaken the emotions so much affect, or less fifted to a water six which the departure of our great men from the scenes of their earthly labors should excite, than the tawdry, theatrical pageantries paraded in our streets on such occasions. They belong to other forms of society, and to another age. They may be appropriate where ostentatious pomp is the insignia of greatness and of power, and they may be useful in those countries where an essential part of the Government consists in feeding the curiosity of the gap ing multitude, and in diverting their thoughts and their eyes from the conduct of their rulers. It has become proverbial that the French are dazzled by shows, and that nothing is easier than for a skilful despot to rob them of their liberties by waving a red flag before their eyes. But it is this very frivolity of character—this readiness to be blinded by fire-works, and fascinated by the artificial glare of military display, that unfits them for the manly task of self-government, and renders liberty with them a more hollow mockery than the empty parades under cover of which it is betraved. The susceptibility to such influence is a weak spot in the public charac ter; and we should be very sorry to have similar reasons urged in support of similar observances among our people.

The New York Organ, in an article upon the above subject, after stating that they are disposed to pay the highest respect to the memory of distinguished men, remarks:

'In our judgment, the great majority of commonsense people are weary of these public parades on the death of distinguished men, not merely on the

and a large share of the whole has gone into the and a large share of the whole has gone into the pockets of a few individuals, who fatten on the city came, only see how he projected the generous and funds as the reward of political services. The bills noble forces of his own great spirit, like arrows o funds as the reward of political services. The one for the mere transit of Mr. Clay's remains through this city to Albany, amounted to \$17,000—among this city to Albany, amounted to \$17,000—among which was nearly \$4000 for refreshments. Every body knows that no real service, worth a tenth part of that sum, was ever rendered. Under the pretext of paying suitable honors to the memory of Daniel Webster, bills for thousands upon thousands of dollars will be presented; and while a small part of it will go to pay for actual and necessary services, the bulk of the money will drop into the pockets of certain favorites of the City Fathers. The people are getting sick of this kind of fan—fun for the quent history of the early church, whose details are getting sick of this kind of fun-fun for the actors, but death to the tax-payers.'

TRIBUTE TO THEODORE PARKER.

During the recent visit of Mr. Parker to the West his nuluit was occupied one Sunday by the Rev. John T. Sargent of Boston, who improved the opportunity to pay a noble and well-merited tribute to Mr. P. for the rate moral courage and masterly ability he has displayed in grappling with the gigantic sins and unmasking the colossal sinners of the age in this land. The sermon was very happily conceived, and most eloquently expressed, and gave the highest satisfacpublished in a neat pamphlet form by Benjamin H.

Greene, 124 Washington Street. It is a brave deed on the part of Mr. Sargent. As a specimen of the style and spirit of his sermon, (which ought to meet tion to those who listened to it. It has just been

with a rapid sale,) we make the following extracts, | and shall make some others next week :-

I know the charge of 'coarse denunciation' often brought sgainst your minister. We often hear it said his speech and manner are too severe, his rebukes too unqualified, his criticisms on public and bukes too unqualified, his criticisms on public and private character too intense and searching. Within the last few days, no doubt, you have heard, as I have, his admirable discourse on Mr. Webster called atrocious; and, if eloquent, uncompromising truthfulness is attocious, so it is. But really in these times, and in such a crisis of the public sympathy as we are now passing through, when the voices of our pulpits for the last fortnight have been turning one way, monotonously as the prevailing broeze turns the weather vanes on the top of the spires; when the columns of the public press are overloaded and fatigued with indiscriminate panegyric, it is something like a refreshment to find one pulpit and a preacher honest, bold, truthful enough to be perfectly just on such a theme; so loyal to God that he can ly just on such a toeme; so loyal to God that he can suffer no living or dead man to dethrone or eclipse him, and so strong that he can hold up the most colossal image or the heaviest brain which men have ever worshipped, and show that it is but flesh, or a frangible image with its flaws and dark stains, here and there running clear through the marble.

And look you now. Let us be consistent. Is indeed a public benefaction or a deed of mercy builds up, yonder on our rocky shores of the Old Colony, the friendly lighthouse,—a beacon signal and a warning to the approaching mariner in the midnight of his risks,—when the precipitous rocks and breakers are all about him? and is it any less a charity which quarries out of the very best of New great man's fame, such a monument of admonition as may forewarn other adventurers on the great sea of political ambition, and lifts there those 'revolving lights' by which the heedless may have caution, lest they drift also on the sandbanks of a compromise or the bleak wilds of a disappointment, to become only so many melancholy wrecks on the melancholy shores of human history? Is not he the best friend of his fellows, who lives ever in their sight the divine life of holiness; who is ever earnest for their welfare; who is willing to breast in their behalf the sweeping tempest of all wordly trials,—some St. Bernard of the Alpine snow-drifts, to whom the driving sleet and blinding snows of the political moun-tain-pass are as nothing, when he knows that some poor, fainting brothers are under the avalanche,— some heroic champion of justice, willing to stand and fight single-handed, if he must, the great battle for freedom,—some meek sufferer for the right, stand-ing Christ-like amid the buffetings and abuse of the Scribes and Pharisees, while the reproachful terms infidel, heretic, disorganizer, blasphemer, are drives, into his face? All this he car bear for the sake of his cherished principles, 'love to God, and love to man.'

Such, indeed, is the mission and position of the great pulpit reformer of these days; and what shall we say, then, of such powers and appliances in socie-ty as would oppose such an influence, as are ever tending to foreclose and counteract it,—the cold, calculating, case-hardened conservation which would excommunicate all progress and all freedom of speech, the powers of wealth and the powers of stringent policy and the intolerant selfishness, which are ever saying to all such lovers of truth and liberty, 'Stand back!' Away with your interference! Hold your peace! This is a subject not without its immediate practi-

cal interest to us, involving, as it now does, not only the question of individual rights to the Christian ministry, but all the great practical issues of good to humanity at large. Indeed, the proscriptive tion of the ruling powers in society, the Church and State, has become so notorious, so crafty, and so tyrannical,—the exclusive policy of those principaliies is now so rife on certain great questions of moral and religious concern,—it has so emasculated our pulpits, so stricken down the arms that ought to be uplifted, so blindfolded or extinguished the eyes of hose who ought to be seers in these times, that I, fo one, must enter again and again my solemn, protest against it. Seeing as I do, believing as I do, that o other power bears as heavily as this against the exerting; seeing how it aims to silence, counterd pervert the voice of the ministry which i cowering beneath it. I denounce it as the very Antichrist against which all the advocates of trut have now chiefly to contend. I denounce the wretchdness of the motives which underlie this proscrip tive action, the mammonizing influence of on ommercial interests, the self-seeking of our politi al partisans, the stolidity of our sectarian prejudice And these were ever the antagonisms against which the influences of good, in God's providence, have had to wage their spiritual conflict. See how it was with Christianity at the very first, and how it had to struggle with all the worldly and sensual forces of the time when the meek herald of its majestic truth came to 'seek and to save!' There were set ove against him all the pride of station, all the powers vealth, all the craft and sophistry of the world's nilosophy; and all these were saying to him STAND BACK! Who are you, and whence? was he exclamation of the haughty aristocrat of Juden to the humble Nazarene, when he came out of Gali We trust our city has seen the last of the hollow to do with his messages of mercy. 'What have we to do with thee?' and what have you to do with us our city, meddling with our institutions, abusing ou traditions, setting at nought our sacred laws, de nouncing our Rabbis and first men! 'Stand back with your new views of doctrine and duty, your in fidel philosophy, your revolutionizing theory of a higher law. What do you know of any higher law, or what are use to know of any higher law, than that of the Sanhedrim or the Areopagus? What is it to us,—all this doctrine of yours about love to God, and love to man? 'Have we not Abraham to our father?' What presumption and folly it is for you, a humble man, attended only by a few fanatica and obscure Galileans, as infidel and heretical as yourself, to seek to change our social morality and public policy; telling us of the downfall of ou Church and State, forsooth, or that such a fair an beautiful temple as this of ours shall soon have 'not one stone left upon another?' Away with you 'Stand back!' 'Thou blasphemest.' Thus there were set over against him all the ruling powers of the time. There was the Pharisee, with his frigid formalism and his consummate subtlety (the con-servative and high churchman of the day;) there ras the Sadducee, so respectably clad all the tim n his ' purple and fine linen' (the 'merchant-prince of the metropolis, not over nice in the depth of his religious principles, but a great stickler for order and the Union;) and there were the Essenes, a set of ascetic 'outsiders,' who did not seem to care much about anything or anybody. All these were opposed to the Nazarene reformer; and no doubt one or more of these respectable gentlemen in Jerusalem went down 'on change' the next morning after the great 'sermon on the mount,' gnash ing their teeth, and said the doctrines and sentiment of that sermon were outrageous, incendiary, treason able, revolutionizing. No doubt they said such judged and in bad taste.

Enormous sums have been expended in the five or six funeral pageants in this city, the last six years. anathematized; he must be outcast; he must be crucified;—and so he tras. But, before that crisi the after-ages. And, as with him, so with his disciples after him. They were persecuted, imquent history of the early church, whose details would carry us far beyond the limits of a single discourse, we have similar illustrations of the ex-clusiveness and tyranny of the reigning powers in any given period. 'STAND BACK!' said the Catholic hierarchy and the Roman Dominican Tetzel to

Martin Luther, when he advanced on the tyrannic

Martin Luther, when he advanced on the tyrannic of the mother-church, and put forth his intrepic power to rebuke the sale of indulgences and othe Popish iniquities. And what said he to the time counsel of friends, who advised him not to cope with

the ruling powers? 'Though there were as many

devils in my way to Worms as there are tiles upon the roofs of its houses, I would go there. And again, what said he when he heard that this same

fanatical Tetzel was raving about him, and denoun

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, DEC. 3, 1852.

> EDITORIAL TOUR. [CONTINUED.]

by surprise; for when we left Boston only a few days before, sundry rumors that were then sfloat in the community, as to his being near the close of his earthly career, were indignantly denied as exaggerations by the Courier and Bee, his semi-official organs. To indicate the depth of his fall, and to make his humiliation complete, nothing was needed but the prolongation of his life beyond the Presidential election; for then he would have had revealed to him his entire abandonment by the voting population of the country, save only by a graceless clique of vulgar idolators in Boston, whose feeble and isolated support would have furnished a climax for the ridiculous. Whatever homage may now be feigned for his memory, it is a matter of history that, bad as the nation was, he had sunk so low and played so treacherous a part, as to forfeit the confidence of the very men whose warm political partizanship he had hoped to secure. In the arrogance of his pride, and the vigor of his impiety, he put forth all his powers to crush the antislavery enterprise; to make it little short of treason to seek, by moral and peaceful instrumentalities, to bring slavery to a perpetual end; to render even the discussion of the subject an odious and criminal act; and to make it impossible for any poor fugitive slave to find safety and protection from his pursuers, in any part of our national domains. Yet, for all this, the South would not condescend to give him a solitary vote; for though she 'loved the treason,' she openly 'despised the traitor.' Instead of reaching the Presidential chair, (as he had fondly hoped,) he has been hurried to the grave, as by the direct and retributive interposition of that God, whom, in his madness, he vainly attempted to dethrone! His body food for worms, what is his strength now? His spirit arraigned at the tribunal of eternal justice, what does he think now of that 'covenant with death.' which here received his ardent support-of that 'agreement with hell,' which he insisted was deserving of perpetual ratification-of that 'refuge of lies.' behind which he attempted to find shelter for all man ner of villany, as embodied in the accursed slave system? What is his opinion, now, of slave-breeding slave-stealing, and slave catching? In the eternal world, has he yet been able to discover any law higher than the Constitution- higher than the Blue Ridge '-higher even than the Alleghanies? Is God in alliance with the slaveholder or the slave ?

Mr. Webster died on Sunday morning, Oct. 24th. was ' the holy Sabbath '-the day set apart, by divine which nothing superfluous is to be done, on peril of damnation. But, in spite of the holiness of the day, ity beyond all precedent. all the telegraphic mediums, throughout the country, were kept in active operation, communicating the par ticulars of his illness and the fact of his death; thus utterly distracting the 'worship' of the day, in ten thousand instances, and turning multitudes away from the contemplation of divine things,' and leading them to think and talk of nothing else than the death mind, and repeatedly applied to herself the words of of Daniel Webster, and its possible bearings upon the affairs of the nation! Why was not this a desecration of the holy Sabbath ? Answer, if ye can-ay, if ye liver, and representing as though, in so doing, the dare-ye whose faith is soundly orthodox? your defunct idol once said, by way of apology and proceeded to announce, with much fear and trembling, defence, in a popular harangue made on a Sunday, to the people of Baltimore, There is no Sabbath in revolutionary times,' (which, according to your creed, is tantamount to saying, 'There is no God in revolu- After describing the frightful aspect of this beast, she tionary times '-for is not the fourth commandment of kindly explained, for the enlightenment of such pres the Decalogue as hinding at all times as the first?) - ent as could not interpret so mystical an allusion, that but, certainly, these are not revolutionary times, but she meant by it the 'Spiritual Manifestations,' so every thing is quiet and serene, the effect of the adop- called! Against these, she felt constrained to lift up tion of the 'Compromise measures' as an everlasting her voice, at whatever hazard, and to warn all presen finality'! Ye pious souls, who, a few years since, to beware of such diabolical proceedings. There was were so shocked at the transmission of news by the mail on the Sabbath, and who labored so strenuously could not refrain from smiling, in spite of the gravity to prevent that 'awful descration' of the day, say, is of the place and the occasion; especially at the it lawful to make use of telegraphic wires for this purpose, but a heinous sin to make use of a less fleet | imagined she was displaying, in attacking that which conveyance? Of what are your consciences made, that ye wink at such a transaction, simply because it fend which, as something worthy of sober investigaference to the death of Daniel W bster? Why should the whole country have been thus needlessly and injuriously excited on 'the Lord's day'? Are there not six days of the week on which tidings may be sent as pertaining to mortality? Ye hypocrites, which strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel'!

But not only were the tidings transmitted in every direction, but the bells in the great cities were tolled, the thunder of cannon disturbed the 'sacred' quietude of the day, flags were hoisted half-mast, and other demonstrations made, just as though the first day of the week was no holier than any other! And, in reprobation of all this, what pulpit in the land, however orthodox, has ventured to bear even the feeblest testimony? Is it because the dead Webster was lord also of the Sabbath day !? Or is it not another striking proof of the utter servility of the American

fligluq Take another pregnant fact. Since the demise this colossal transgressor, there has been a contest between various sects for the honor and glory arising from his connection with the same ! The Calvinists claim him, because he was connected with an orthodox church in New Hampshire; the Unitarians claim him, because he performed all his worshipping, while a resident of Boston, in the Brattle-street Church; the Episcopalians exult in view of the fact, that, in Washington, he attended 'divine service' at the Episcopal Church; and the Universalists are sure of him because it is said that samewhere he was heard to express sentiments in accordance with their very liberal creed! What a commentary is this upon the rottenness of all these sects! Moreover, a very pertinent query rises here. How did it happen that he could do with impunity, what another could not do without being cast out of the church, and given church in his native State, and thus entered into solemn covenant with it, and it with him. The Rev. Dr. Webster told him that he still remained 'in reg-u-lar membership' with that church, notwithstanding he had united himself with the Brattle-street (Unitarian) church in Boston. Now, why was not Mr. Webster arraigned by the New Hampshire church as a covenant-breaker, and dealt with accordingly? O, because he was 'a great man,' exerting a wide influence, and it would not be politic to arraign or excommunicate him! His membership, even in form, was a good investment for that church, and therefore not to be terminated by any disciplinary act of its own. Can any other reason be given? He ought to have been disciplined years ago for his private vices, aside from his theological heresies, according to the orthodox standard; and he would have been, promptly, if he had been an obscure and uninfluential member of the body.

But this is not the place for us to depict the chara ter or trace the career of Mr. Webster. We allude to

him, in these sketches, simply because we happene to be in Philadelphia on the day of his death. On the morning of that day, we had a refreshing interview with an old and much esteemed member of New York papers, respecting the Lemmon case.

the Society of Friends, the venerable Estuen Moone, whose interest in the cause of the slave is as fresh and rital as it was many years ago, on our first acquaintance; whose philanthropic concern covers the whole circumference of human suffering; and the elasticity of whose spirit illustrates the truthfulness of the scriptural declaration, that 'they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint.' Among persons The intelligence of the death of DANIEL WEBSTER of her years, of either sex, rarely one is found whos was received in Philadelphia, by telegraph, on Sunday views and aspirations keep pace with the progress of morning, a few hours after that event took place at the age, like hers. Few are so well read, or so Marshfield. Though it excited in our breast feelings thoroughly booked up' in regard to our national afof the most perfect resignation, it took us somewhat fairs, as herself. There is an earnest and energetic soul to be seen in whatever she undertakes; her testimonies are delivered in plain language, and without circumlocution; her sympathies are strong, flowing, and world-embracing. She has been to us as 'a mother in Israel,' at whose feet we sit reverently, and whose words of cheer, in many an hour of trial, have served mightily to strengthen and sustain us. May her life be greatly prolonged, and her translation be painless and eestatic.

In the forenoon, we went to the Cherry Street meet

ing of Friends; though some of our party, who came soon afterward, found the gates fastened, and were unable to gain admittance. This is a new method of preventing persons getting into the kingdom! We could not learn the reason for such a strange procedure, and know of none that could justify it. This meeting is controlled by a primly pharisaical and inveterately hunkerish clique, and is visibly diminishing in size-a sure sign of the growth of individual freedom and independence. The absurd and unmean ing practice of wearing the hat, in time of service, continues to be in vogue, though a great change has been wrought in the size of the brim and shape of the beaver. Whatever this practice signified in the days of George Fox and William Penn, (if it ever had any moral or religious significance.) it now evinces nothing better than a blending of eccentricity and formality, which good sense should long ere this have banshed. The straw bonnet we were not sorry to see extensively mingling with the drab, thus making an agreeable variety. It is a strange and ludicrous coneit, among any sect, to imagine that conformity in dress belongs to the region of taste or principle. Simplicity is one thing, and very commendable in its place; but always to wear the same cloth and the same cut is a very different thing. There is, in reality, no more of simplicity in dress among the Quakers, than among the members of the Boston Light Infantry Company while on parade. The organs of color and form are multifarious in their development and exercise; what one person admires, another rejects; but there is in nature scope enough for universa gratification. External Quakerism is gradually but surely passing away; but that which is of the heart, and as it was two centuries ago, only with a more radical tendency and with a more searching application of principle, is manifestly growing and extending in all directions. The sect, as such, has long since done its work-is now only an obstruction, and not According to the 'evangelical' faith of this nation, it a help to progress-and should be superseded by an organization better adapted to the wants of the times; appointment, exclusively for the worship of God, in but as for its distinguishing testimonies, they are embraced on a scale and advocated with a zeal and fidel

After 'a season of silence,' which, as it has degen rated into a formal observance, is usually one of great stupidity, a portly woman rose in the 'high seats, and delivered a rambling discourse, made up chiefly of scriptural quotations, without method or affinity She assumed to speak under great 'concernment' o the apostle, ' Woe be to me if I preach not the gos pel! After premising that she had a message to de True, utmost moral courage was required on her part, she that she had seen the identical beast that John saw (as described in Rev. xiii.) having seven heads and ten horns, and upon his head the name of blasphemy something so supremely ludicrous in all this, that w amount of moral courage which the good woman almost every body is pelting with ridicule, and to detion, requires a good deal of nerve in this scoffing ag-

LUCRETIA MOTT next addressed the meeting in a most impressive manner. She desired them to re member that the forms of Quakerism no more consti tuted 'religious worship' than those of any other sect Her mind soared sublimely above all sectarian narrow ness, and hailed and fraternized with the lovers of truth and goodness, by whatever name known. She treated religious creeds and disciplines as of little moment, and vindicated the freedom of the soul as para mount in importance to them : and deemed it a very small thing to be excommunicated for heresy, or cas out of the synagogue.

ABJECT IDOLATRY.

If the spostle Paul had been in Boston on Tuesday last, his spirit would have been stirred within him, is it was in Athens, on seeing 'the whole city given to idolatry,' and all his moral combativeness would have manifested itself as of old.

We refer, of course, to the obsequies, commemora tive of the death of DANIEL WEBSTER, which wer observed with pompous civic and military honors The procession occupied about one hour in passing given point, though it was not so long as many of hi idolators had anticipated. Without the military demonstration, it would have presented a meagre ap pearance. After a long and wearisome march through arious portions of the city, it finally reached Fancuil Hall, where, after sundry religious (!) exercises, a Eu logy was delivered by the Hon. GEORGE S. HILLARD. before a densely crowded assembly, the galleries be ing filled with ladies, with the exception of the east ern, which was reserved for the band and choir. The Legislature of New Hampshire was present, en masse The decorations on the route were multifarious, som over to the buffetings of Satan? Many years ago, he in good and others in very bad taste, with all kinds of became (as already stated) a member of an orthodox lying and absurd mottoes. On one banner, in Harri son Avenue, we observed the following ludicrous an nouncement :- I thank my God that I have neve Thompson, Unitarian minister of Salem, says that Mr. said ought of him !- Who this devout individua was, that felt so thankful that he had never allowed the name of Daniel Webster to come from his lips remains to be ascertained, as he forgot to put his own on the banner aforesaid, which afforded considerable merriment as the procession went by it. The Billiard Hall, corner of Boylston street, was trimmed with festoons and stars, and showed a portrait of Mr. Webster heavily draped. At the end of the old State House fronting on Washington street, were three alcoves, in the middle one of which was a bust of Webster, having beneath it this motto- God will not cast away a perfect man' !! - a satire upon all that is good and holy. It was humiliating to see in the procession, three o

the prominent advocates of the Free Democracy, namely, Henry Wilson, Amasa Walker, and Anso Burlingame! Ostensibly mourning for the loss of man whom they regard as traitorous to the cause of liberty! 'To such base uses do we come at last.'

Don't fail to read the atrocious articles in the Refuge of Oppression, especially those from the

VOL. XXII. NO. 49

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY. A quarterly meeting of this Society was bell to A quarterly meeting of this county was ball to 21st, 1852, in the Universalist Church at Hessale President, Bourne Spooner, of Plymouth, in the de President, Bourne Opponer, or Layonania in helds, who briefly addressed the meeting. He thought so had never assembled before under so faronte so had never assemble Webster was no more-hap influence for evil was now at an end; in ver influence for continuence had great reason to him which fact, anti-slavery had great reason to him If the advent of Jesus was to advance tran act manity, we should rejoice in the death of these are laboring to subvert and overthrow these principles. He considered Daniel Webster of Sa principles.

To Christ and his religion, Mr. epocar loss for salvation for a fallen world,

Lewis Ford made some observations, fully mines the position of the President, as also did has

Lewis Ford was chosen a Committee on Fam who subsequently reported, as collected \$2.5. The following resolutions were presented by the

Pillsbury, and subsequently unanimously slopel. Resolved. That while the hundrels of minor sects, and the thousands of churches and mineral sects, and the maintaining their everlaging ratio upon one another, about modes of workly ad ton and conditions of salvation, we, standing alon for all of them, with a religion of deeds invest of the att of works instead of faith and forms, will pen onward in our great enterprise of procliming delt. erance to the captive, and the opening of the price doors to them that are bound. Resolved, That in our denunciation of a pro-slave.

ry church and ministry, we can make as supplied of any who are not excepted and rejected by the preslavery church and ministry themselve, according to their own rules of church government and deciples. We must regard all who can remain in the popular we must regard with their requirement, a either ignorant of the first great principles of Christanity, or else wickedly determined to trample than under their feet; and so are either heathen or hips erites, and incapable of representing the only the church of the living God.

Resolved, That when men eminent for talents, w any endowments which should make them blossing to their generation, only prostitute their gifts to per poses of low ambition, or the meanest self-aggraphic ment, at any sacrifice, however great, of justice and right, instead of being regarded as a public benefit of whom and for whom the world should be glad ther should be considered rather as a fearful violation and calamity, to be dreaded rather than desired; and whose influence and example should be countered and opposed, by all who would save or rescue and tion from the inevitable ruin which such men world bring upon it. Resolved. That such a man, in our opinion, was

DANIEL WEBSTER. Gifted by nature and cicurnstances to be a great national, and even worldwide benefactor, he has performed no set on which the eye can fasten with grateful admiration :- Proud ly proclaimed the champion of freders, his last breath was wasted in a vain attempt to silence that 'agitation ' which was the voice of God demanding liberty to millions of his children in slavery :- Long denom innted the ' Defender of the Constitution,' he saw that instrument trailing dishonored in the dust of ever slave State, and heard without rebake, the thrests of slaveholders to dissolve the Union, if their right et power thus to outrage it were called in question :-Declared continually the colossal intellectual resist of the age, he originated for the nation no system of doctrines, mensures or policies, not even bed one;-Banks, Tariffs, Sub Treasuries, Land Reform Asnexations. Compromises, and the Fugitive Slave Let. were his only by adoption, and then only unless subserve some mean ambition and selfish end:-Inclaimed from the pulpit and elsewhere, a man of the loftiest religious emotions and sentiments, he maid the human conscience, declaring there was no law in it above the Constitution; he laughed at the Heir Law' of God, and pronounced it TREASON to be put ished with death at the halter to keep it, by feeling and clothing the perishing, and hiding the outrat -Living and laboring, for the last quarter of a center, by means most foul, to make himself the Presidents this corrupt and cruel nation, he died at last, day pointed, as he deserved to die-an awful example the Divine Justice, openly displayed before the wa der stricken world; leaving for us to exclaim out. of one in olden time, Good were it for that men he had never been born.'

Resolved, That the recent triumph, so freem of the so-called Democratic party, pledged as ! in the most solemn manner to slavery, the Fapir Law, and all its most frightful requirements, mer annihilating the Whig party, and sweeping swift the most remarkable and instructive manner, then one half the supporters of Fre dition and character of the people of the court But still, trusting in the omnipotence of truth # voice of God, and in the sincerity of our purpose of under our all-conquering motto of NO ING WITH SLAVEHOLDERS,' we will serency min tain the terrible struggle, until victory shill covid

efforts, or death release us from them. These resolutions called forth an animated min interesting discussion, in which William Wife, Parker Pillsbury, R. Loud, A. J. Grover, Levilet and others participated. Mr. Whiting addressed 2 meeting in a speech of some length, taking someth ceptions to the resolutions. His remarks sur ened to with marked attention; the closing ported which was very approvingly received, being main a very animated, truthful and feeling mann. Whiting is an excellent speaker, and we rest does not more frequently feel called upon to size our county gatherings. We can assure him his pri ence is always agreeable to the members and fines

of the Old Colony A. S. Society. On motion of Reuben Loud, of E Abington, keep unanimously voted, that the Society celebrate the the niversary of the landing of our Pilgrim foreigners Plymouth, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1852

On motion of E. Y. Perry, of Hancrer, it was the ed, that an invitation be extended to Gent Seit, New York, to meet with us, and address the Society on that occasion.

Three sessions of the Society were held, all a which were well attended, and very ably and candly addressed by Mr. Pillsbury, in his usual hold mi

outspoken manner.
BOURNE SPOONER, Product

H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary. So. Abington, Nov. 27, 1852.

Let It is highly appropriate that the first effect testimony against the life and character of Dash WERSTER, which has been recorded since his dead, should come from the County in which he read The resolutions in regard to this fallen man, shops by the Plymouth County Anti-Statery Society of body a great deal of truth in a very small country and will be heartily responded to throughout the by every friend of the hunted fugitire size. idolators burn what incense they may to his month, they can neither efface nor sully the truth, in the fact. of which he shall be clearly seen in his true charms possessing neither moral worth nor any sologic soul, but selfish, truckling, and traiterous to thems

of impartial liberty.

We are glad to see that Gerrit Smith has been it.

We are glad to see that Gerrit Smith has been it. vited by this Society to attend its celebration of fathers. fathers' Day at Plymouth, on the 22d inst, saids nestly hope that he will consent to be present considerable inconvenience to himself. There are the sands in this quarter who are desirous of seeing

For an admirable Discourse, by Samue Job hearing him. son, on 'The Blind Guides, see our last page.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE VINEYARD.

On the third of this month, I left home for a lec-On the third of three weeks in New Hampshire, Totion again at home, the Eden to which my heart firm spain at mane, the Back to which my heart somety turns for rest and peace when weary with entimates of life. My first appointment was at of drames of life. All spent two days and held two grand I found an earnest co-worker in the Unierryman, and a pleasant home in his family, Spirit clergyman also attended our meetings, bled to make them as interesting as possible. I and is him the right spirit, and was thereby made the Congregational minister of F. refuses to its with any one without the pale of his secfeld in advancing reform. To all who speak bbaleth, he says, ' Stand aside! I am holier Well, notwithstanding the holy excluof this priest, we had two most excellent

os Friday, I went to Marlboro', where I was invited ocept the Baptist church for my meetings. The attended, and participated in these meetings. mer evening was quite stormy, and in conse-There were one hundred present, however, are the hours passed pleasantly and profitably. din M. two subscribers of the Liberator, or glet of the Governor's Council, the other a readd the Herald of Free Lorn while Rogers lived, still mest friend of the gifted and noble dead, and or a interested reader of the Liberator, and an unengising abolitionist. Such should be the recof all the old readers of the Herald of Freedom It is that any of them have lost their ' first love, of the momentous work in which they once so setr engaged, unfinished and unbefriended. I with a Democrat in M.—at least, he claims to be and I have hopes that he will be some time, hard far enough from the Democratic kingdom s-who roted for Frank Pierce. When I urged a to subscribe for the Liberator, he owned that it the first and best paper published in New Enged and that he ought to take it; yet he declined of so, because he feared he could not live up to accompromising principles therein advocated. I regrest hopes of a man who is candid enough to en up' when he is in the wrong.

a Surday, I spoke twice, to wit, afternoon and ming in the Methodist Church at Pottersville, a sillage in one corner of Dublin. It was a very my day, and the attendance was consequently

On Monday, I went to Keene, one of the pretties ars in New England. This has been the strongof Whig principles in New Hampshire. The cas, the exponent of Whig policy in old Cheshwas and is under the management of men who the Compromise measures ; yet, for the sake of ut, they supported them, and went for Scott and the Parliam. The Whig party, under the managenest of Daniel Webster, Winfield Scott, Millard Fillare & Co., have suffered a Waterloo defeat, and the Less Whigs were keenly sensible of their deplorasentition when I was there. Perhaps the Sentisilmsy now conclude to advocate the cause of Freeim One can afford to be beaten a few or many tnes in a just cause, for

'Truth crushed to earth will rise again, Th' eternal years of God are hers : But Error, wounded, writhes in pain, And dies amid her worshippers.

The sectarian churches of Keene are exerting use influence, even than the pro-slavery parties, Asl then, the 'Free Democracy' there is very far him being fire. The leaders of that party are timid. ad remarkably wanting in faith which corks by love. and purifies the heart of the body politic. I hope tier will improve, and come up to the only tenable good for the reformer on this question. What atom proclaims and persists in preaching the truth the only and all-sufficient instrumentality for overtuning Oppression and establishing Freedom ? Nothing but the truth can free men from party and sectatin bendage, and so prenare the way for the over throw of chattel slavery.

I gave tarce lectures in Keene, in the new Town

llal, a very commodious and beautiful room, fo which we paid three dollars a night. The collections there just sufficed to meet all expenses. I found one ennest and active abolitionist in Keene, a reader of the Liberator, and not ashamed to 'own his Lord' be fore a compromising world. The influence of Mr ore-to whom was given the prize of \$500 for his Review of the Mexican War-was very salutary while he remained in Keene. And I should think his necessor was keeping that influence alive. The they are so careful to avoid giving offence, that their discourses lack point and power. What they say is to much professional. It means a good deal, surely, to remember the slave 'as bound with him.' If reematery principle ruled in Keene, I know of no here that would present a more beautiful aspect than tis village, cradled in the quietest of valleys, under the shadow of the majestic Monadnoc.

On Thursday, I went to Dublin, a town famous for med schools, and for a general diffusion of material resperity. The ministers there all profess to be aboselets; and no doubt they would pass muster, tried by the standard of New Organization or Free Soil. As that requires only a vote once in a while, it is not so very hard to be an abolitionist. But I fear they would be found wanting somewhat, if tried by the finderd of uncompromising principle. May they strance till they reach the true ground. I had two nerings in Dublin, not as fully attended as I had loped. I stopped with the pastor of the Unitarian Church while in D., and I found a pleasant home in

I went to Peterboro' on Saturday. Arriving at the ede of Ex-Governor Steele about twelve o'clock, I was in to hold a little talk with his Honor. I was and to dine there, and partook of a very good dinbet I hen spent some time in conversation with seele. He declined taking the Liberator, and and not purchase Garrison's Writings. He doubtti be the honesty of yourself and your friends, but emphatically said, 'they are deluded fanatics.' He basican John P. Hale a demagogue; which opinion may be accounted for, perhaps, by a certain ' passage sums, which occurred between Senator Hale and That Steele at a Fair in Manchester. It is curbaily said that the doughty Governor was unhorsed that encounter. The Governor thinks that the being Democratic party is more than a match for the hips, the Federalists, the Abolitionists, and the Heler Law. He thinks the political parties have hothing to do with the Law of God; in which opinion and with him, while I ventured to suggest that a round yet be found that the Law of God had somehag to do with the politicians.

Al Peterboro I spoke four times, once in the Town il, and three times in the Presbyterian church. At my sectore on Sunday evening, (on the question Wat has Christianity to do with American slave hir was an audience of three hundred presed snong whom were the Methodist and Unitaries symen of P. I spoke in the Presbyterian Church Sanday, in consequence of there being no supply he day for them. The Lord sent me along to preach

A week ago to-day, I went to fulfil my appoint omis at New Ipswich. I spoke there three evenings, tal tal the most enthusiastic meetings I have had on whole tour. The attendance there increased till ast night, and the friends co-operating heartily, we had most interesting meetings. There are a few nes in New Ipswich of elect and faithful disciples. The Methodist elergyman there invited me to occupy desk on Sunday; but I was called elsewhere on that day. I left New Ipswich with many bright and

happy recollections of the brief season I had spent | May God have mercy on thee, son, for man's stern

Unfortunate circumstances operated to make the My gentle boy, my beautiful, my loved and only one I meetings at Musson Village a failure. Mr. House, I would the bitter tears that steep thy young and the Baptist minister of that village, promises a full meeting in his house, if I will come some Sunday

On Saturdat. I went to Townshend, and had a good meeting on Seturday evening, though the attendance was small, and a better and larger gathering on Sunday evening. One of the anti-slavery friends from Boston was present, and gave the larger half of the contribution, and his kindness to me was most refresh-

ing, and will not be forgotten.

At dawn this morning, I rose and prepared for my journey home. And here I am in my Bower of Juy, happy to rest awhile from the toil and perplexities ineident to the public labors of the reformer.

I forgot to mention at the proper place, that I spoke yesterday noon at Winch's Hall in Pepperel. That meeting was enlivened by a beautiful song beautifully sung by one of the gifted Hutchinson family. At that meeting, I referred to a very unwise speech made in Fitchburg by the Orthodox minister of Pepperel, who said there that he tore up and trod upon the request which poor Sims sent to the ministers for prayers at the time of his seizure in Boston, and that he thanked God that Sims was carried back, and only wished he could have been there to hid in the consummation of that cruel work. What a position for a professed disciple of Christ to occupy!

I would say, in conclusion, that I think the preser a most auspicious time to resuscitate the anti-slavery cause in New Hampshire; and I would ask the readers of the Liberator in that State, if the State and County Societies of other times cannot now be raised to life. Is it not worth an effort to accomplish this result? My collections on this tour over expenses reach some ten dollars.

Yours fraternally, DANIEL FOSTER. Cambridge, Nov. 22, 1852.

TRIBUTE TO ELIZABETH M. CHANDLER. HAZLEBANK, (near Adrian,) Mich., }
November 15th, 1852.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

DEAR FRIEND,-I write from a spot consecrated to all sweetly pleasant memories, to kindly home affections, to world-wide charity-the home for years of ELIZABETH MARGARET CHANDLER, where she died so calmly as to make that last scene a fit close of her pure life on earth, and a sweet and solemn Passover to a higher life in the world of spirits.

I can look across the field and see the white paling enclosing her remains, buried in a secluded spot of her own choosing-a gentle rise of ground, shaded by a forest grove. I have conversed with those who knew her well, and all speak of her carnest affection, her genial social qualities, and the kind interest always felt in the simple every day plans and affairs of the neighborhood of pioneers she lived among; a rare combination of regard for life's home-bred charities with evalted intellect and cultivated taste, winning all-even the rude and untutored-to love her, and do reverent homage to a true womanly nature.

In her deeply religious nature, loving reverence of God as the good Father was beautifully joined with subject. If it were a Howard, a Wilberforce, or a love and good deeds to all. Four years she lived Clarkson, or if it were one of our more modern rewith a beloved brother and aunt, in an humble log formers, who are laboring day and night, in season cabin, after the plain style of pioneer life in the West, then almost a wilderness; and most of her poems smooth the pathway of our fellow-beings, I should were written beneath the roof of that simple dwel- feel that I knew what to say; but as it was, how can

Reading, domestic cares, the society of her kind he sleeps in peace '? How can I say, ' We were starfamily, correspondence with a few friends in Phila-tled at the death of Calhoun, then of Henry Clay, delphia, free and friendly intercourse with a few and now of Webster'? If I was startled, it was o neighbors, and her extrest interest and efforts in be- their account, feeling the deep solemnity of so great a half of the oppressed slave, seem to have made each misuse of intellect and influence. If, like one we read day short in which to do all that duty and pleasure, of, Daniel Webster had wrapped his talents in a napwalking hand in hand, led her to attempt. An in- kin and hid them in the earth, I could innocently have tense love of nature found abundant gratification in held my peace, and left him to his own conscience the wild flower springing up in wondrous beauty and . Who can fill their places?' I sincerely hope their abundance, the undulating prairies, the oak openings, places will never be filled by men like them. (such lawns and grand old trees as a nobleman might 'Among our remaining statesmen and legislators despair to equal,) and the crystal lakes which made Mr. Webster leaves no equal.' It would be a pleasant Michigan so like fairy land in its early days, to those thing for me to feel so if I could, that there were none whose 'anointed eyes' were open to such beauty.

language, a ready command of such words as flow and creating new ones. easily in verse, she might have been one of the most 'In common with our fellow-citizens, we mourn. popular writers of her day; but probably the thought 'We have been made sad by the event.' I know the never entered her pure mind of gaining reputation train of reflections, that would naturally arise in our by sacrificing duty; the wail of woman's anguish minds in contrasting his life with what it might have sunk deep into her heart-woman enslaved, trampled been, would be depressing; but I feel when such on as an unholy thing-and she said to her free sis- men go, who are wielding so powerful an influence

'Shall we behold unheeding Life's holiest feelings crushed? While woman's heart is bleeding, Shall woman's voice be bushed?

A shrinking dislike of notoricty made her slow to come in contact with the world, but the slave's appeal borne daily to her from the land of chains overcame this feeling, and day after day in her secluded home, they were miasmatic exhalations, which taint and poishe wrote those poems which gave strength to many a soul, roused many a heart to sympathy, and made her known and loved by the abolitionists. They say, A great moral should be drawn from his death, made it impossible, too, for her to be popular with the rich and fashionable, to win applause which might teach us humility, and to shun such examples, and easily have been gained by touching on more popular themes; but Truth alone is immortal, and a name bright and lasting, 'in the light of a world's Liberty,' shall yet be hers.

Some time after her removal to the West, an eastern friend wrote her, fearing she might forget the antislavery cause amid the varied and novel incidents of Western life. In reply, these beautiful lines were sent :-

·O! tell me not I shall forget, Amid the scenes of Nature's reign, The cheeks with bitter tear-drops wet, The hearts whose every throb is pain.

The woodbird's merry notes may ring, Exulting 'neath the clear blue sky; But louder still the breezes bring The echo of a sister's cry. The verdant sod beneath my feet,

The treasures of its flowers may spread, And close embowering branches meet, In fresh'ning coolness o'er my head. But not for these, O ! not for these,

The sighs that float on every breeze, The streaming tears that ceaseless flow. No! though the loveliness of earth Had touched my spirit like a snell

Can I forget the Afric's wo;

And soothed me back to joy and mirth, When darkness else had round me fell ; Though not the simplest bud that droops Beneath its weight of morning dew, When light the orient zephyr stoops

To trifle with its petals blue; Though not a breeze that stirs the grove. Or wing that cleaves the summer air,

But hath a link upon my love, Or strikes some chord of feeling there : Yet think not they can lull my heart

To earelessness of human wo. Or bid the bitter tears that start For Afric's wrongs, no longer flow. Words from the very deeps of a heart full of kind

humanity, tender compassion, noble purity, and hero-

ic truthfulness. Blind and careless indeed must that mother be who can read the 'Slave Mother's Farewell' without be- and muzzled into the bargain, by fear of lynch law-

heart hath none !

grief-doomed head, Were springing from a broken heart, that mourned

thee with the dead. And yet, how often have I watched above thine in-

fant sleep. With love whose gushing tenderness strove vainly no to weep, When, starting through my timid heart, the though

that thou could'st die Shot, even amid a mother's bliss, a pang of agony. How may I live bereft of thee? Thy smile was al

that flung A ray of gladness 'mid the gloom for ever round m hung;

How may a mother's heart endure to think upon thy fate, Thou, doomed to misery and chains! so young an

Farewell! farewell!-They tear thee hence, and ye my heart beats on !

How can it bear the weight of life, when thou art from me gone? Mine own; mine own!-Yet cruel hands have bar

tered thee for gold, And torn thee, with a ruthless grasp, for ever from

But space allows no more. Those who would appreciate a kind and noble woman, who would be like her, should read her works, each line of which is a transcript of her feelings and character. The books and manuscripts she left are all preserved with reverent care. I have been deeply interested in looking them over. The name of 'Hazlebank' she gave to the farm, it is still often known by; the log cabin has given place to a neat farm house. The location chosen for their home is a beautiful one; the summit of a gentle swell-hardly a hill even-some distance from the road, from which we can look over a wide range of field and grove, a few dwellings only in sight-a delightful rural prospect.

Thomas Chandler, the brother with whom she came to the West, resides here. In life, they were most affectionately attached, and her memory is cherished still with a deep and sacred affection.

Allow me, in closing, to express the hope that at the approaching Anti-Slavery Bazaar, which the women of your city and vicinity preside over, among the books which go from their tables as messengers to call the true-hearted anew to duty, and awaken those not yet engaged in the great work of Freedom, the writings of Elizabeth M. Chandler may find many readers, her words reach many hearts.

G. B. STEBBINS. Yours truly,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Suggested by an article in the Prisoner's Friend, written by the Editor.

DEAR FRIEND,-I wish to say a few words respect ing the late Daniel Webster, although I feel my entire inability to do any justice to so momentous a and out of season, to ameliorate the sufferings and I say, as friend Spear does- He rests from his labors ;

left who would be continually devising plans and in-With high talent, a remarkable case and wealth of genious schemes for perpetuating deep-rooted evils

for evil and only evil, that it is a great gain to the world; that humanity will no longer suffer in conuence of what they can do. And I could not believe 'A private funeral was his ardent wish,' after recollecting that speaking humbly of himself was considered a passion of his, that thereby he might draw something different from others. 'He has gone down ike some bright exhalations of the evening.' If so son the atmosphere around, and, like an ionis fotone · leads to bewilder and dazzles to blind.' I can truly and 'let the grave teach us humility.' It ought t eling closer to the truth than ever.

But how countenance the fulsome adulations tha are now being heaped upon him, by saying, 'A great man has fallen '? Great, indeed, in intellect, but far more degraded, in my view, than the veriest menial he was trampling upon, and assisting, as far as oppression could do, to destroy. 'Yes, he yet lives.' He lives in his works.' Certainly, his name will live in the records of infamy, for his deliberate aid in concocting and sustaining the dreadful Fugitive Slave Bill, even if every other act of his life could be blotted out.

I should not have written this, after reading Edmund Quincy's article, because, as he said, that seemed rather like a restorative, after so much that was disgusting, (for I have always felt, when I have heard high culogies passed upon such persons, that it meant nothing but a wish for popularity and to go with the multitude;) but I was called out by the above remarks made by our friend, Charles Spear-a wholehearted Philanthropist, one who is devoting his life to doing good, constantly laboring for the welfare of humanity, and to redeem the world. I read the article with profound astonishment, and consider it the very acme of inconsistency; and in view of it, if I were a slave, I should exclaim, with an added pang to my lacerated heart, 'Save me from my friends!'

SARAH D. FISH. Rochester, Nov. 18, 1852.

BLOCKHEAD MANUPACTURE OF THE SOUTH. BY SHARPSTICK.

At one poll in a large Virginia town, fourteen na tives of the 'Old Dominion' came up and voted, the 2nd of November, who, on being questioned, did not know whether George Washington was alive or dead ! and four of them believed that Andrew Jackson was now the President of these United States !! I have this statement from a reliable and wide-awake Northern mechanic, who was last month engaged on a job in the town referred to. The story is not at all hard of credence, when the census returns of 1850 show the presence of 60,000 adult white persons in the gasconading State who cannot read and write. How are the people at large to gain a correct knowledge of our history where there is no system of public schools-where printing-presses are few and scattered. ing not only melted to tears, but moved to action in where churches and preachers have to become totally behalf of thousands of American mothers robbed of un-Christianized before they can exist at all—where their babes :- I would be made in short, the malignant virus of SLAVERY shoots its poi-

lect, the basest villains in matters of morality, the cruellest savages in matters of affection, and the grossest heathen in matters of religion, one needs only to go where the 'peculiar institution' is working out its awful and unavoidable results.

> T NINETEENTH . NATIONAL

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR. The National Anti-Slavery Bazaar will open on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 22d of December, at 10 o'clock, in HORTICULTURAL HALL, School

have prevented their opening a larger Hall, they have much pleasure in calling the attention of their friends to the facts of its central situation and convenient access as important compensations. The size and ornamental arrangements of the Hall are such as to dispense with all necessity for decoration, a circumstance on which we would congratulate the friends who have so kindly assumed the responsibility of this great labor in past years. We are also obliged to relinquish a Refreshment Room for the use of ladies acting as saleswomen, but the number of omnibus lines near the Hall will render this a matter of less inconvenience than would otherwise be the case.

A Refreshment Table in the Hall will be provided as in former years, and we would solicit the usual supplies from such friends as have heretofore assumed the charge of this department. Tea, Coffee, Cake, Fruit, Cream and Confectionary will be particularly acceptable.

Societies or individuals who may prefer to make donations of money to the Bazaar, in preference to manufactured articles, are informed that it will be equally acceptable and duly acknowledged in the Ba-

The articles offered for sale will be as varied and beautiful as in any former year, and we trust that every abolitionist who can conveniently do so will subject of a communication. feel it a matter of conscientious obligation to aid the coming Bazaar, either by donation or purchase.

Let all friendly to the abolition of American Slavery delay the purchase of their Christmas and New Year's Gifts till the 22d of December, and they can gratify by the same act their affections and philanthropy alike.

The Liberty Bell will be published on the firs morning of the Bazaar.

GENERAL NOTICE.

We have learned with much regret, that our friends in Norfolk and Plymouth counties-and very probably in other places-have been lately imposed upon by a man calling himself John Smith, (!) representing himself to be a fugitive slave seeking to remove his family to Canada, and making use of the names o R. F. Walleut and others connected with the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Will our friends every where bear in mind to credit no statement as from us, unless duly certified by us in writing?

Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, Boston, November 12th, 1852.

From the Nantucket Mirror.

Hon. Charles Sunner. Two hundred and thirty-Charles Sumner, to visit Nantucket, that he might ad-dress our citizens on the issues involved in the late National and State Elections; to which he has since returned the following answer. It explains the cause of his non-acceptance, a result which disappointed the wishes of those who tendered the invitation:

Boston, Nov. 5th. 1852 GENTLEMEN: -Owing to my absence from the State, I did not receive your favor of Oct. 21st, until it was too late to act upon it. I write now, that I may no seem indifferent to your desires, or to our great cause. Other engagements and the pursuit of health prevented me from taking an active part in political labors immediately after our Convention at Lowell. Senate, I have felt an additional constraint, which I doubt not you will appreciate. Believe me, gentlemen,

CHARLES SUMNER

As Mr. Sumner peremptorily refused to speak, before Mr. Webster's death, we do not see how that West Boylston, event was any 'additional constraint.' The excuse is frivolous and unworthy a man who pretends to a share of common sense, or any interest in the * great cause. The 'great cause' will go, as Mantilini says, 'to the demnition bow-wows,' unless it has better friends than Mr. Sumner has proved himself to be during the ate canvass .- Locell American.

The Greenfield Gazette sava

. We have the authority of two responsible men, for stating that Hon. Whiting Griswold, in a conversation stating that Hon. Whiting Griswold, in a conversation with several old hunkers a few days before election, (in which Mr. Griswold was advocating another Coalition) stated that the Coalition wanted to get the Legislature; then they could elect Horace Mann Governor, and send Mr. Bishop or some other good Democrat to the United States Senate, who could be Chales Sunger's mouth for words to the Gris stop Charles Sumner's mouth,' or words to that effect.'

This is probably a lie; but if stopping Charles Sumner's mouth in the Senate would be the means of Sumner's mouth in the Schale would be the means of opening it in Massachusetts, where his voice is more needed, the gagging process said to be contemplated by Mr. Griswold would not be without its compensating benefits.—Ibid.

Mn. Pillsbury, untiring and indomitable, has re-commenced his labors in New England. A series of meetings are advertised for him, commencing on Wednesday last. Our readers will find themselves gratified with his early remembrance of them in our paper to-day. The chaste diction, original thought, and bold ficelity of his letters, make them welcome even to some who occasionally feel the severity of his satire or the force of his truths. We earnestly hope he may find time, in the multitude of his labors frequently to communicate with the people of the West, through the Bugle. To his numerous and at tached personal friends, such letters will be always most welcome.—Ohio A. S. Bugle.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 23.

The Governor's Message was delivered to the Legis Interest to day. Among other things, the message alludes to the proceedings of the British Consul (Mr. Matthews) relative to the imprisonment of a colored seaman from the British ship Clyde, and recommends an amendment of the law, so as to meet similar cases for the future. Self-respect, the Governor says, demands that not a jot or tittle of the law should be obsted

nated.

The message concludes by congratulating the State The message concludes by congratulating the State on the present political calm, but fears it will not be of long duration, and hopes that the Southern States, on the recurrence of further aggression, which he thinks will undoubtedly come, will arise in their majesty and strength, and, in conjunction with South Carolina, take their place in a Southern confederacy

son through every vein and along every fibre of the body politic? Human bondage produces in a community the same effect that charcoal fumes do in a close room: it makes the lamp of learning burn dimly and die out, and stupifies and chokes down the nobler aspirations of the heart.

Therefore I say to the whole horde of pro-slavery spouters and scribblers, from Guano Beard down to Dr. Dewey, that they may ransack old Massachusetts with a scarch-warrant, and they can't find fourteen native-born citizens wrapped in so thick a pall of ignorance as the above-mentioned fourteen children of the 'Mother of Presidents,' who voted in a single town on the day of the Presidential election. To scarc up the solidest blockheads in matters of intellect, the basest villains in matters of intellect, the basest villains in matters of more intellect, the basest villains in matters of more intellect.

PITTSBUROH, Nov. 24. PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24.

Death of Hos. Walter Forward.—The Hon. Walter
Forward died this morning, of bilious choic, in the
65th year of his age. He has filled many important
stations—represented this county in Congress for
many years—was Secretary of the Treasury under
President Tyler—was minister to Denmark, and up to
lis death a Judge of the District Court. He will be much lamented in this community.

The Norwich, Conn., Courier announces the death of Hon. Henry Strong, a distinguished lawyer of that State.

' Uncle Tom's Cabin Almanac.'-This is the title of an Almanac published by John Cassal, London, which is commended by the English papers as one of the most complete works on American slavery that have ever been published. It is largely illustrated after designs by Cruikshank, and sells for a shilling.

Alabama.—The result of the Presidential election is Ohio, as officially declared, is as follows:— 26,881 | Pierce over Scott, 15,038 | " over all, 2,174 |

Shocking!—On Wednesday morning, a house in North Adams, Mass., occupied by Irish families, was consumed by fire, and the wife of Martin Heath, and her child. 18 months old, perished in the flames. Heath is missing, and it is very strongly suspected that he murdered the woman and child, and then set fire to the house, and fled. Heath and his wife were of intemperate habits, and frequently quarrelled. Persons are in pursuit of him.

Thomas Francis Meagher delivered a lecture at Me tropolitan Hall, New York, on Thursday evening The Tribune states that the audience was the largest ever attracted to hear one man in that city, and that over five thousand persons were present. The subject was 'Australia,' and Mr. Meagher spoke two hours.

Bloody Despotism .- A letter from Malta states that twenty-four political prisoners were shot at Linegag-lia, after an imprisonment of nearly four years. Among them was Col. Simondelli.

Governor Johnson, of Virginia, has called the attention of the Legislature to the recent slave case in New York. He does not recommend any specific action, but says, that when he obtains a certified copy of the proceedings in the case, he will make it the

Let A Havana correspondent of the Newark Adver-tiser says the Cubans are beginning to import Indians from Yucatan, who are hired out for a term of years, and are treated as slaves.

The Vermonters are petitioning in earnest for the Maine Law, 37,000 signatures, 17,000 of them legal voters, having been presented to the Legislature

From Hon. Charles G. Atherton has been elected U. Senator, from New Hampshire, in place of John P. Hule.

Death from Grief.—Two maiden ladies, Miss Eliza-beth and Miss Mary Beaufort, aged 77 and 73 respec-tively, resided at Tavistock all their lives together, doing acts of charity and benevolence. On Monday, Miss Elizabeth, who had been ailing for some time Miss Elizabeth, who had been ailing for some time past, died, and her sister was so affected by the circumstance, that she too expired within an hour, although she had been, up to that time, in the enjoyment of her usual health.—London Shipping Gazette.

Then. John P. Hale was in town on Friday, visited the Navy Yard, and was greeted by the customary salute.—Porismouth Journal.

The President of Dominica, on the Island Hayti, has issued a manifesto, forbidding foreigners to enter any except specified ports. This is with reference to the reports that 'emigration' was to be made from this country. Importation of firearms is prohibi-

NEW BEDFORD. We understand that Rev. John PIERPONT, of Medford, will give the Introductory Lecture at their annual course before the New Bedford Anti-Slavery Society, on Friday evening, Dec. 10.

PARKER PILLSBURY, An Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will lecture as

Marshfield,	Friday,	Decer	December 3.	
Plymouth,	Sunday,	••	5	
Kingston,	Tuesday.		7	
Plympton,	Wednesday	r. "	8	
Pembroke,	Friday,	saltae fi	10	
		Lode diag	a design	

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will Northbore'. Friday. Berlin, Saturday and Sunday, Boylston Centre, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday. 10

WORCESTER CO. NORTH A. S. SOCIETY. A quarterly meeting of the Worcester Co. (North Division) A. S. Society will be held at Westminster Town Hall, the 22d and 23d of Dec., commencing on the 22d, at 6 o'clock, P. M. Daniel Foster, Wm. B. Stone, and other speakers,

will be present. Citizens, without distinction, are invited to attend; and it is hoped that the friends o reedom in the neighboring towns will make a spec ial effort to be present. J. T. EVERETT, President.

A. A. BENT, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Congregation at Leyden Hall, on Sunday, Dec 5, will be addressed by Parker Pillsbury, of Concord, N. H. Hours, 2 and 7, P. M. Admission free There will be a box at the door to receive the contributions of those persons who choose to aid the meet Plymouth, December 1.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY. FOREFATHERS DAY!

The approaching anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrim Forefathers will be duly observed by the above Society, on WEDNESDAY, December 22d, 1852 in the Green Church, at Plymouth. Further particu lars hereafter. BOURNE SPOONER, Pres.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec.

NOTICE. JOHN T. SARGENT, of Boston, will preach in Abington Town Hall, on Sunday, Dec. 12.

MARRIED-In Andover, November 24, by Georg Foster, Esq., Mr. James Jackson Saikeld, of Andover to Miss Maria Maynard, of Lowell, formerly of Rox bury, N. H.
In Newport, Nov. 25, by Rev. Mr. Thayer, Mr.
George Pell to Miss Sarah A. Rice.

I Accompanying this notice we received a ver liberal piece of the wedding-cake. The married couple have our best wishes for their future happi-

on the recurrence of further aggression, which he thinks will undoubtedly come, will arise in their majesty and strength, and, in conjunction with South Carolina, take their place in a Southern confederacy among the nations of the earth.

Stracust, Nov. 30.—New Feature in the Rescue Case.—Mr. Loguen, colored preacher, indicted for aiding in the Jerry rescue case, has surrendered himself to the Marshal of New York.

The Rev. Samuel J. May, Unitarian, last night preached a sermon to the memory of Daniel Webster, in which he pronounced him licentious and intemperate. He was quite severe, saying the least the Press says of him, the better.

DIED—In Barnstable, 20th ultimo, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. Ezekiel Thacher, aged 55 years. In the death of this estimable woman, the slave has lost one of his warmest and truest friends. She deservedly ranked among 'the excellent of the earth.'

In this city, November 16th, Ann, wife of Eli Casar, aged 40; also, on the 18th, Catherine, their daughter, aged 4 years. The mother had endeared herself to a large circle by her amiable character. To her husband and surviving children, her loss is irreparted by the surviving children, her loss is irreparte

An Edition for the Million.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN POR 371-9 CTB WE have yielded to the repeated and earnest solici-tations of numerous friends of humanity, and now offer to them and to the public generally—TO THE LIVING MASSES—an edition of Mrs. Srow's unrivalled work at a price so low as to bring it within the means of every person. It seems a work of super-crogation to speak in complimentary terms of a book,

OP ONE MILLION COPIES 20 of which have been printed, in this country and in Europe, in a little more than six months,—a sale which has no counterpart in the world's history. Yet, notwithstanding this immense sale, there are hundreds of thousands in our own country who have not yet perused the glowing pager of UNCLE TOM'S CAB-IN, many of whom have been prevented from doing so, from inability to purchase. To remove this obstacle, we have issued this edition

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'TOPSY,' OR THE SLAVE GIRL'S APPEAL TO THE VISITORS AND PATRONS OF THE ANTI-BLA-VERY BAZAAR, TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, U. S., IN THE TWELFTH MONTH, (DEC.) 1852. · Come, and list to little Topsy, Hear a little slave-girl's tale, Sure I am her simple story Oft will make thy chack turn pale.

· Ladies, I ne'er knew my mother, 'Spects I never mother had, Nor a father, sister, brother ; Missus said . I was too bad.

Always was a little nigger. Knows not yet how old I are; But, I thinks I'm rather bigger, Since the time I came so far.

'Tho' I still am very naughty, And a sad, ungrateful child, Yet, since good Miss . Feely' taught me, I'm not quite so rude and wild. 'Ah! when first Miss Eva touched me,

With her soft and pretty hand, Not a more degraded nigger Crept or walked upon the land. Full of tricks, as thieving, lying, "Hating all with wicked hate;

Getting punish'd, roaring, crying, That was my most wicked state. ·Then, Miss Eva looked so loving, Spoke so sweetly in my car, Told me I was worth improving,

Said, "I nothing had to fear." But, I scarcely could believe her; Always thought I was too bad; Nigger always be deceiver, Always sorry, never glad.

Then she talked of God and heaven, Said, a nigger had a soul, Blacks, like whites, could be forgiven, Broken hearts could be made whole.

No! Miss Eva, never! never! My old Missus always said Niggers had no feelings ever, Lash them, whip them, till they dead. . No. Miss Eva, nothing change me, 'Cept my black skin turn quite white:

You and Massa treat me kindly, Still. I never can do right. 'The' Miss Feely tries to like me. Yet, if I but touch her clothes,

With a push she'll drive me from her; Hates me like a toad, I s'pose, · While I talked, the tears were dropping From dear Missy Eva's eyes,

And my breath seemed nearly stopping; From her side I could not rise. Missy weep for naughty Topsy! White girl cry for nigger black! From that moment I felt better,

All my hatred turn'd quite back. Topsy, Topsy! Eva loves you, And she wants you to be good. What! Miss Eva love poor Topsy, Wicked Topsy, wild and rude!

· Missy died-and went to beaven. Where poor Topsy hopes to go; Hopes to have her sins forgiven, Black girl's soul made white as snow.

Uncle Tom had told Miss Eva All about a Savior's love: Topsy 'spects the time is coming When she'll meet them both above.

· Here I am. a slave no longer, Good Miss Feely made me free: Every day my love grows stronger, For Miss Feely's love to me. Still I'm ignorant and careless,

Little do, and little know, But, I hope, with kinder teaching, Every day I'll wiser grow.'

Topsy's tale, my friends, is ended. "Tis the tale of every slave; Let your feelings be suspended; Your attention we would crave.

Shall we still uphold a system Which our nation's glory stains Leave to misery the victim Whom foul slavery retains?

No ! our better feelings token, Christianity declares Slavery's chains must soon be broken; God will hear the black man's prayers

Sighs and groans, each hour ascending, Will not disregarded be: God, his ear in mercy bending, Soon will set the negro free.

America may boast of freedom-Idle boasting ! free thy slaves ! Thou a by-word art becoming To the lands across the waves.

Cleanse thy hands of this pollution; Boast no more of stripes and star, Now perform the great ablution; Nations watch thee from afar. Each man must be up and doing,

Small and great must lend a hand, And the women of our country Lift their voices through the land Slavish chains shall then be riven, Link from link be torn away, Slavery from our land be driven With God's help we'll 'win the day.

Bolton, England, Oct. 19, 1852.

. Those who have read Uncle Tom's Cabin will be

GREATNESS.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. There never yet was flower fair in vain. Let classic poets rhyme it as they will; The seasons toil that it may blow again; And summer's heart doth feels its every ill. Nor is a true soul ever born for nought ; Wherever any such hath lived and died. There bath been something for true freedom wrough Some bulwark leveled on the evil side. Toil on, then, Greatness! Thou art in the right, However narrow souls may call thee wrong; Be as thou wouldst be in thine own clear sight. And so thou wilt in all the worlds ere long :

THE DEPARTURE

From man's great soul one great thought hide away

For worldlings cannot, struggle as they may,

Her sufferings ended with the day, Yet lived she at its close, And breathed the long, long night away, In statue-like repose

But when the sun, in all its state, Illumed the eastern skies, She passed through Glory's morning gate, And walked in Paradiso

THE BLIND GUIDES.

ASERMON PREACHED BEFORE THE CENTRAL SOCIETY AT LYNN, MA Sunday Evening, Oct. 31st, 1852, BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

· Can the blind lead the blind? '- Luke 6: 39.

It is an old complaint of the philosophers, that most people keep a tight hold upon their purses, there should be so few who do not give over their souls to the good pleasure of others. Human nature fails to outgrow the disease; and here, in the modern republic, where our talk is of private responsibilities and private rights, it is as prevalent as ever. There is abundance of sagacity and prudent reserve when business interests are in view. What has bewitched these practical qualities, that they should give us the slip at the very moment when we need them the most? Where are they when we are taking moral impressions and choosing moral guides? It is startling to think how sharp-sighted one may be in delay, if such utter ahandonment to the manifest comhis commercial relations, and how complacent and secure he may feel in consequence, whi e his spiritual nature has scarcely the rudimentary eyes of the mole, He may safely defy the whole business world to cheat him at a bargain; and yet he is so blind that he cannot distinguish a Principle from a Compromise, nor protect the weak sides of his character from the flatterers and the sophists, till it has come to be too late, and they have dragged him down after them into the ditch.

We can hardly expect the blind to be very sagacious in the choice of guides. The complaint we make is, that a man of practical skill and prudence should be blind-blind in precisely the direction in which blindness is positive ruin; that he should overlook the simplest precautions in protecting his conscience, in a way which would mortify him beyond measure, if, instead of the conscience, it were the pocket he had to guard; that he should think ne inspection of his neighbor's honesty and solveney too cautious, when the question is one of money, and yet allow some chance association or contagious excitement to throw his moral and spiritual destiny into worthless hands.

It is a comfortable belief, doubtless, that we are living in a sinless Eden, where only the voices of God and the angels are audible; that no one can possibly forget nor mistake the Eternal Laws; that all the vague impulses, and first impressions, and passionate admirations, may sa'ely be trusted ; - and your shrewd man of business will stake his soul upon this comfortable belief. But would be stake one dollar out of his pocket upon it? O, no! The dollar shall be guarded, and the soul take its chance. Our moral sight is dull enough, at best. But we will draw over our eyes the films of a lazy indifference, and so be stone-blind.

Friends, it is worth while to ask ourselves what sor of guidance we are following, and in what way we tol low it. Sooner than accept moral or spiritual bondage of any sort, it were better that we fall back upon the opposite extreme of an inaccessible pride, like that of the Eastern Emperor, who sternly rejected the rich gift of a neighboring prince, saying that 'neither he nor his predecessors had been wont to take; that\it was their office to give.' To the perils of that frail and easy virtue which keeps no guard over the freedom and clearness of the moral sense, all other perils ar as the more is sidious, because it usually begins far back in had system of education; because the neglect of moral safeguards is an old and settled habit before it begins to be a sin. The first step to vice of any sort is seldom a deliberate choice. A strong attraction offers itself. and simply because the moral safeguard has not been placed at its proper post, the character yields passively in the direction proposed. As the habit goes on gaining strength by indulgence, of course any thing like real choice becomes less and less practicable, and when felt enough interest in right principles to rouse it into protest. Here is the worst part of the prevailing indifference to proper moral guidance, that it has resulted in the prevailing inability to make any choice whatever in that respect.

In what sense can the young man be said to choose his guide, who, in sauntering about the penny paper shops or railroad stations, is attracted by the title of one of those pestilential cheap novels which flood the country with their corruption, and gets his first mpressions of sensuality from the cunning turn of its mands of all parties. Let me give you a specimen sentences, and the perhaps unexpressed aim of its plot? feverish thirst for its pleasures is perpetually leading him back to those full springs, flowing up from the black fetid pools of the lowest Pit, is it a deliberate choice that is steadily urging him on from impurity in thought to iniquity in deed !

Or take a case of another kind. In what sense one be said to his choose moral and religious guides, who has listened from his childhood, in the same church, to preachers of the current gospel of Despair-to men whose arrogance lays claim to finality in doctrine, and burls its anothemas against the good and true of opposite belief; and whose spurious conservatism ignores progress and flouts at a philanthropy as old as the morning stars ? It would scarcely be charitable to think that many rational beings would deliberate y choose such guides. The fact is, there is very little choice in the matter; there is ve v little besides ecclesiastical inertia, and habitual respect for certain pulpits and pews, as well as for set formulas, ritual and dogmatic, whose virtue consists mainly in their familiarity and punctual recurrence. It is very noticeable how slight a matter of custom, association, hereditary property, or the like, holds multitudes of men and women to the support of religious teachings, from which it is hard to believe they can get either comfort or light.

By what manner of choice is it that so many take their moral judgments ready made, from the rich man. or the shrowd man or the neering skentical man o the opinionated man, or the sophistical man? This imitation comes, as the old writer bath it, by contagion, not by discretion.' It does the petty oracle a little bonor as it does his votary, for there is no calm and free election about it. A sort of sleepy gravitation it is-a dull and lazy drawing towards such authorities as are nearest, and know how to work upon those passions and interests which happen for the time to be uppermost. There is a cunning play of hands over a passive subject; and then, the deathly trance, the soulless mimicry - the ghastly reflex of a foreign will.

And so, more truly so, in politics. You can offer a man no insult that he will resent more than the charge that he does not choose his own leaders. Yet it is as plain as fact can make it, and every politician can see is in all parties but his own, that the leaders choose instead of being chosen. They form the party plots; they make themselves essential to the interests of one ma by flattering his conceit with office or praise, and adroitly manage the prejudices of another. They have chosen their followers as theologians have imagined Divine Predestination choosing its reprobates; shaping their ways to sure destruction, while they at their ease were fancying heaven just at hand. If it is a farce, it is certainly a mourntul one, the multitude of citizens duped and esjoled on from folly to folly, and apostney to apostacy, by demagogue editors and stump-speaker all the while announcing these, with a democratic selfcomplacency, as their organs, their representatives, their servants! What unscrupulous managusre, wha outrage upon private reputation, what infernal ha will not the partisan accept and encourage, on the anthority of his 'Organ' that it is needful for the success of his party? And what sophistry is too dishonest and too barefaced to look like holiness itself, when the

same authority stamps it as fair and sound? To be

The Liberator. sure, the organ is owned and controlled by the party and the body of subscribers, and he is an integral portion of both. But such integral portions as he-and does little credit to his wits that he is so slow to ap prehend the fact-have little to do with the great ma hinery of means and ends, with the platforms, and the candidates, and the measures; just thus much and no nore-to shout for them, when they are got ready, and follow them, right or wrong. I can find no better illustration of this folly of the partisan in supposing that he chooses his own leaders, than that of the wealthy Roman, of whom it was said that he kept literary men prompt him, now with a sentence from this and now from that author, that he might get the name of being learned, and who ' really fancied that all this wisdom was his own, because it was in the heads of those who lived on his bounty.'

But it is worse than folly. It is too fatal. Covered up as is all this Indifference, and Stupidity, and Inertness, and Moral Cowardice, under the name of political Necessity-commended to feebl: consciences by old attachments and business interests-coming on, as it does, slowly and insidiously, it seems to the partisar to bear no relation whatever to the duties and d of the Soul. But if there be any possibility of a moment's serious reflection, let him ask himself, without promises and apostacies of political life is not paralyz ing his spiritual organs, the very nerves and senses of his immortal part ! O, it is too perilous, this strange self desertion and self-abuse, in the very opening of ou Everlasting Journey, for words to tell ! It is to the peculiar nature of these political perile

hat I now ask your earnest attention. What, after al is the moral guide to which the majority of this people pay political homage ? There is a Sovereign Power to which the Religious Instincts, and Liberty, and Hones ty, and Consistency, and Patriotism. and Humanity, are all sacrificed, as so much sheer projudice and blank ab struction, whenever it says the word. What is that Power? What is the Arch Enemy, that steals into ex ery home, to slay the living souls of husband and wife and little ones at the very hearthstone ! What is it that must be warded off from you, and from every heart and mind that is dear to you, with a two-edged sword of flame ? There are many Idols against which good men will warn you, and on which they will las the heavy charges of our national sins. They will cry out against Idelatry of Official Power, of Intellecwithout Virtue, of the Rostram, of the Political Jour nal, of the Church. And with some reason. But there is another Idolatry, in comparison with which these are of small account. It is the Idolatry of Party Success. Before this Idol, all the others full and are broken. It is worshipped sometimes from one motive sometimes from another motive; but its throne erected over the prostrate consciences and hearts of al its worshippers. Against this I warn you, Our grea American idol is not the Church, by any means. Church, or what passes for the Church, is, in the main the Puppet of Party, and does the Party work. Party puts the preachers into the pulpits, and turns them out Time-serving Doctors of Divinity have their lesson to learn, and Party sets it. They are to stand in the Pul pits as embediments of the ruling party in the Pews and by force of that position to control the minoritie and bring the prestige of Religion-yes, that is the plain fact-to serve as Party Capital. I do not wish to over state the matter. I would far rather fall short of the shameful truth than go beyond it. If any man can find satisfaction in telling how the old and beautiful sanctities of the Church are dishonored in these days. and the prestige of that free Gosp I which came down from Heaven to rebuke princes, and put the pride and wrath of man under its feet, let out for wages to serve as Party Capital, he must be of other make than mine summer shower to the hurricane. The danger is the What I must say, I will say briefly, and leave you to comment. Do not let us talk so much of the danger o idolizing the Church. As soon might we fear the timic camp follower who feelily echoes the shout of an army The utmost the Churches can do for evil is to mumb the burden of a Party war song, intelligibly enough even if the lips are shut, to give the requisite religion sanction, and bring up the over-scrapulous laggards to the front. The utmost they can do is to profess the they love not the company of those stiff prophetic neck that still stand unright, and to rid themselves of at last, the conscience begins to see the sin, there is not if they may. The attitude of the Pulpit, as a whole, it this country, is too humi Liting for any thing like Idol

atry. Fear not the power of the Pulpit. Fear the pow or of the Muster who has bound the Pulpit. The attitude of the Theological Press as a whole, quite as unheroic, and the idea of idolising a thing obsequious and servile, quite as absurd. With one two honorable exceptions, it holds the public attention by the tenure of a Party Puppet-that is, it cithe echoes the programme of some particular party, right or wrong, or it trims its tongue so as to satisfy the de Many of you have been wont to look to the Unitari press for a pronounced and manly attitude on the side of Liberty. See how the Christian Register, the organ of that denomination, defines its present position to its Whig and Democratic subscribers.* After appealing o all true patriots and Christians to stand by their principles, and by the men who are the ablest and trues epresentatives of them, through all obloquy and defeat,' it proceeds to apply the generous and noble sentiment in this wise :- We have nothing to say of the particular National Election which is now at hand hough our remarks are suggested by it (!) We have made up our mind to cast our vote this time for one o he three (two?) prominent candidates, but we shall do so with great reluctance, and with an indignant though silent protest against some of the resolutions passed by the Convention which nominated the man for whom our vote is to be given. The Fugitive Slave Law we can under no circumstances recognise as an irrepealable law, &c. An indignant protest against the political loctrines of the man, for whom we intend to rote be cause he is the ablest and truest representative of ou principle! And whether he be Whig or Democrat we do not venture to say, only we will vote for him this time, and with an indignant, though silent, protest! Is this the diet they put grown men and women

But there is no need to comment on the above quotation. It speaks for itself, and sufficiently illustrates what has been said of the position of the Ecclesiastical organs generally. It is rather an extreme case, but it shows the general bearing and direction of less aggravated ones. I repeat to you, that the danger is not from idulising the Church. The poor Church is in very low estate. I do not mean the Church real, friends. No such fall for that. Serene, eternally strong and triumphant, in the bosom of unchanging Truth and Power and Love, that Church abides, and the falling away of sects and forms from its law cannot harm it. Not the Church real, but the Church nominal-the Church accredited by the State. It is of this I am speaking. This it is that lies so low.

Neither is our great idol in this country the Politica Journal. This, too, is the Puppet of Party. It is not editorial talent usually, nor editorial virtue, that sustain the newspaper. It is simply the Parry Conformity of the editor. Party keeps him in his chair or turns him out of it, according as he will or will not be its Puppet He can dupe and mystify the voters, doubtless, to almost any extent. But then he must have good party author my for what he says; and it is not be that says it, after ill but the party manager somewhere else. His party may have a sovereign contempt of his character, and re t will sustain him, so long as he proves a good tool o

But are the party managers and demagogues ou dols? No more than the Church or the Journal. They are Puppets too. They are perfectly well unerstood to be simply the machinery for party success The cheers at the caucus do not mean admiration he orator. They mean success to the Party. L. um but turn his back on his old confederates for som conviction's sake, or let them but turn away from

. Christian Register of Oct. 23d.

their old principles at the dictation of expediency. while he abides by those principles-and forthwith the cheers turn to hisses, and he for whose public services no praise was too high, becomes too contempti ble to be treated with common decency and respect There is no idolatry for the person of the party leader. He can lead nobody astray on the strength of his own interests merely. He must prove a party expediency, or he may as well argue to the driving snowstorm. If he can prove the party expediency, he shall have his way. But he shall not therefore get personal respect. That is another matter, the New York Tribune, which has made so many Anti-Slavery professions, be suffered to appeal to slaveholders to vote for the Whig candidate for the Presidency, on the ground that his defeat would help the Anti-Slarery cause-would it be suffered to resort to any such manœuvre as this, without indignant rebuke from the best men in the party, if the editor were not supposed to be acting as the interests of the party required? It is not respect for the man, but idolatry of the party, and have no hesitation in saying, that but for party, that shuts their lips, and makes them cover the

hame with their shameful connivance.

High Office and Position has always been more or

ess of an Idol. But that, too, is a Puppet with us.

high position, he straightway becomes an oracle. ever; and I believe it to be repugnant to the instincts Strip off the finery, and he may be a clown; it is no of its best and wisest men. I can see no consistency matter. He has got the office by mere juggling, un- in putting into office, with one hand, a man whose deserved patronage, bribery perhaps-it is no matter. principles I do not approve, in order to put into office The position makes a new man of him. But not be- with the other hand a man whose principles I do apcause it is Position. Not at all-the opposite party prove. But of State politics I do not intend to speak will will willfy him all the more for his high station-but now. The National Free Soil Party is not responsi because it is the position which embodies the Party. ble for the intrigues of its Massachusetts members, Yesterday, his opinion was of no particular consequence. Now, it will overhear that of a dozen wiser and better men. But this is only because it is the I say. Your vote, if it means anything and some Party opinion, spoken through the official Puppet of thing it does mean, for it is a solemn trust you are disthe party. Do we think it would be so easy for the charging for the weal or woe of your fellow-citizens stump orators, every four years, to keep the people and f r the honor or shame of your own soul-your listening and responding in caucus, night after night, vote means your moral principles, your moral convic to their ridiculous clap-trap laudations of some Pres- tions. It implies and affirms that you have such prinidential candidate, who must be worked up, as a mat- ciples, such convictions. Your vote for a candidate ter of course, into a great Statesman and a great means your approbation of his principles, and those of Fighter-if it were not the party that is to get all the the party which nominates him, principles which are glory and reward, after all? It is very generally un- laid down in the platform he stands on, and is pledgderstood, that in this pushing Democracy of ours, the ed to maintain. This is unquestionable. Do your best and fittest men are not at all likely to get into alize how shocking to all morality and reason is the the position of candidates for high office. It is very novel sophism of the New York Tribune and Christian generally understood, that the surest way to prefer- Register, that you have a right to pur a man into office ment is a hardy conceit and a ready subservience. It by your vote, at the same time that you repudiate the is well enough understood, that candidates are usu- principles he is pledged to carry out when he gets ally selected at National Conventions, not for the there? What else can such a vote be but a direct and good things they have done in statesmanship, but for positive felsehood in the face of God and man? I do having done little or nothing of the kind, either for not say that every man who easts such a vote delibegood or for evil; not for being men of personal ca- rately affirms a lie. I know the power of party depacity and resource, who will leave their mark upon lirium. I know the easy credulity of a party conthe National character, but for being men who can be science. But for all that, in the eye of Christian mo chosen, and men who can be made to sign the party rall v, the act has no Truth, no Honor, no Manliness platform, and do the party bidding. There is no lack of shrewd perception on these matters. It is not the of these scandalous ethics of moral cowardice and man, but the Party, that these caucuses are cheering party desperation. I trust that to not one of you his to the echo, as he will find very speedily, if he dares resist the party will. There is a wide spread and dangerous admiration of

are not a little infected with this propensity, there is an Idolatry which overrules and sets it aside. There facts of the material universe. I trust you are ready is something more notent with us than Intellect of any to take nothing for granted which is wrong; to start sort, either rightly or wrongly used, either the intellect of mere practical talent, or the intellect of moral Right; to put aside party allegiance as you would any and religious genius. The breath of Party will sweep other sin, as soon as you are convinced that a sin a political field of both, at its pleasure. The grave it is. has just closed over the mortal remains of a man whom the People have been wont to eulogize as a miracle of Intellect; whose talents have been, from of either of the two great parties. Both of them have first to last, the crowning boast of the party to which he belonged. I do not allude to him now either to praise or to blame. For good or for evil, there is other to resist, all agitation of the cause of the slave. little more that he can be made to do, by any words of This you know; and if you follow them in this impi ours. I have spoken, freely and fully, my opinion of our Crusade against the Justice of Heaven and the his character and conduct, while he lived, and now I am content to be silent. But the close of his career is an impressive confirmation of what has just been said; and I ask you to consider with what a base unconcern that much lauded Intellect was deserted when it stood in the way of party triumph. Will this eager mockery of hells, cannons and crape serve to hide the open secret, that what is now so complimented by the cheap courte v of outward parade, was cast down in dishonor and thrust aside without scruple, at the dictation of party availability? No, friends, whatev or perils we may be encountering from the worship of mere personal Talent, there is an Idol a hundred fold this is in order to save the R public! If you do not more potent; and it is time we look to this, with at least turn and walk straight out of a party which underas much concern as to the doings of its fallen dupes. takes to save a Republic by putting down freedom of are, practically, well-nigh forgotten before the grass grows once over their graves-forgotten with the last cehors of the cannon, the last appeals of the funeral culogy, the last tones of the tolling bells-forgotten in new men, new conflicts, new issues, : ew sophistries and plots. As it stands towering above the great men and the little men, and leaders and led go down the depths of its gigantic shadow into the pit at its feet, it seems as if no power could break that fearful spell it is awaying so far, so wide, over conscience and will. Here, friends, is the Giant that would have the souls of your children. Atheism and Barbarism are written in the blackness of his scornful brow. He will have unqualified, unconditional allegiance; for he claims to stand instead of Religion, and Justice, and

Philanthropy, and to hold the keys of Heaven and Hell ! And what, at this moment, is the controlling elecent in his nature? What directs his Policy and dictates his Law ? You know the answer. The slave system of the South; that blasting Falsehood, and world-wide shame of the Nation. And what stands behind that, and gives it efficiency at North and South? What but the Mammon of Selfishness - a Shadow only. whose Reality is in our Hearts and Wills? We, the people, have set up the Shadow to be our God, and orgotten that it is we who make it, and we who can

Shadow or substance, this is the guide we are to inertly and carelessly follow blind attractions, then are ministers lurking round you, and their eyes are never turned from yours-the cunning, intriguing men, the unscrupulous men, the ambitious men, the party in you that will serve the purposes of such men-they contempt, to grovel in the shame and wretchyour souls worth being kept from the wolves and vultures? If you are to have guides, let them be such mean ambition. Accept no person against thy soul, The blind guides have no power over you, but what you are secure. When we shall stand naked and defenceless before the Retributions of the Eternal Laws, when no party demagogues nor cunning manasuvres of Expediency will avail one jot to help us out of their hands, when the question will be- What hast thou done with thy brothers, with God's little ones? 'ience can no longer be speered off, nor the Higher Law be flouted at for fanaticism and insanity. but both shall stand over us and judge our deeds-O, then, miserable indeed will it be for us, if we can only plend that we have sared our party, by bowing

ten upon human souls!

Friends, let us look now at a direct and practical

To such of you as are about to vote in the coming Election, I must say a word in conclusion upon that ubject. I am not standing here, as you well know to plead the cause of any party. I am neither a Whig, nor a Democrat, nor a Free Soiler, even. I am and have always been, an Abolitionist. I wage mora warfare against a slaveholding Constitution, as well a against a Fugitive Slave Law and a Spirit of Slavery Extension. If I cannot vote without putting my name personally or by proxy, to a document, some of whose provisions my soul abhors, then I will be content with moral effort, and the incessant protest of the lip and the life; well knowing that these are the mightiest and deepest energies, after all. If others can take the meaning of those provisions differently, then I for one will not quarrel with their sincere political labors for the same end with my moral labors. I confess to a strong sympathy with the general aim of the Free Soil my convictions with respect to the Constitution, I should sometimes sustain it with my vote. Its present National platform I regard as decidedly the best system of measures, on the whole, which any political There is no denying, to be sure, that so soon as a man party has proposed within the century. With its gets into office, and begins to wield the influence of a State policy of Coalition, I have no sympathy what-Yet I repeat it; I do not undertake to advise any

man to vote for one party or for another party. This about it. I trust you are proof against the temptations party is worth that sacrifice of Truth, that sin against all sober conviction, that apostsey involving likewise other spostacies to come, in a series that cannot be what passes current for Intellect; of mere energy of fathomed. It seems to be fashionable to regard parwill and grasp of understanding, spart from all moral ty allegiance as a fixed necessity, which you must regards whatever. But though our political habits take for granted as a starting point for all political action, no more to be put aside or questioned than the from no point but an honest faith in God and the

Look seriously then at the position in which you will have placed yourself, if you vote for the candidate openly pledged themselves to the support of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the one to discountenance, the best instincts of the Human Heart, you do it with your eyes open to the fact. You have not the excuse of ignorance any more than the excuse of necessity. You have no excuse but the interests of your party, or the interests of your pocket. And what are these excuses worth to cover the enormity of such an act as yours? You place yourself in the position of a conspirator to silence tree discussion, and to perpetuate a most detestable cruelty and wrong, compared with which all the ordinary forms of tyrauny are merciful and just. Your speakers have the face to tell you, when they dare to touch the point at all, which is seldom, that Tyrants to scourge the l'oor, then the most charitable thing I can say for you is, that you have forgotten what little meaning the name Republic once had for you; that you do not know, or do not care, what it means to be a citizen, and to use a citizen's rights and

But they tell you this objectionable part of the platforms is a small matter; a collateral matter; a matter entirely unimportant by the side of great interests inrolved in the Election. We are quite used to see the interests of Humanity made a small matter, the very smallest of matters, in this way. Shall we ever come to understand that they are the great recrests, and they only-that they never can be collateral-that every thing else is collateral to them! I affirm that the objectionable part of the platforms is the fundamental. vital thing in them, because it shuts down over the interests of Humanity, and that is what we can least endure. It is the vital thing; 'the part to be looked to; not merely because it is the only part that can stir one throb of hearty interest in the community, but because it strikes at the very idea of a Republican government; because it is a broad and bold avowal of conspiracy against the dearest Rights and the most sacred Liberties. It is easy to bring false issues to distract attention from this fact. The Whigs say, 'Vote with me, and you vote against Annexation and War.' The Democrat says, 'Vote with me, and you vote choose or to reject. If we do not choose at all, but against Aristocracy and Monopoly." But what, tell me, are Aristocracy, and Monopoly, and Annexation, we lost. As one who sits beside his night fire in the and War, and all other social curses and public sins forest, while the beasts go prowling round, waiting till but the result of that very abandonment of all that he shall fall asleep and the fire die out, even so must me is holy and just in the Republican Idea, of which your be watching, each and all. The Idol has his agents and vote for either of these parties at the present time is a piain confession!

If the question concerned only the probability of viccess in this attempt to imposo perpetual Slavery, plotters and the party drillers. There is something and Silence upon twenty millions of human beings in the Nineteenth Century, I might spare my words. will use you for these purposes, and then throw you Agitation and Free Discussion will take care of them selves. They are; just as the stars are and the souls; edness they are preparing for themselves. Are not Certainties, Immortal Facts, You know and I know, that the men who made the platforms were not so foolish as to think they could put these things out of as will not spoil you of honor and truth, to feed their existence; no, nor put them down, even for one hour. We know the promise to make such an attempt was a neither let reverence for any man cause thee to fall. trick to catch Southern votes. The same effort to suppress Agitation will be made that has already been. they borrow from the great Idol. Renounce him, and It will be made again, not because the promise has been given, but because the parties suffer by agitation The same effort will be made, and with quite as little success, or expectation of success. That is not my point; I ask simply-Will you be parties to the shameful trick? Will you take on profane and servile lips the recentation of principles which you drew in with New England air, and inherited from the Pilgrims with your Churches and Schools? Will you nave your names written among the name cho, when party success demanded such a humilis tion, bowed them elves to the dust before the thron down to Slavery and Mammon, the Frends that but of the Slave Power, and said - Lo! we will serve the O Lord and Master, and do thy bidding, for the wage

shou wilt be pleased to bestow; we will silene ; shou was of process and crush back our impulses of Free and Compassion—we will forge padlocks for the in of our preachers and statesmen, our farmen and be of our preacues, and put them on, if we can and hast & chanics, and part broken handworn; and down our Northern hills, and give them strap to thy tender mercies, in the name of Christ I bas you can answer with honest indignation, on p

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