





THE COMPENSATION CONVENTION.

The worthy Mr. Eliza Burritt, since he exchanged the labors of his forge for the more arduous duties of a physician to the body politic, has been distinguished for the mildness and gentleness of his style of practice.

Mr. Watkins said the subject was one of the deepest importance. Revolution was the order of the day, and the water-worn Reform. Institutions and systems, once regarded as the embodiment of human wisdom, were now looked upon as the embodiment of human folly.

His latest essay to cure the ills that flesh is heir to is to abolish slavery by the simple process of buying up the slaves, or rather of purchasing their freedom from their masters, by a joint-stock operation of the United States and the Slave States.

Of course, we understand perfectly well that the Convention was called to attract public attention to the plan which had found favor in their eyes. But, it seems to us, they have not yet constructed the foundation on which to edify their Society up to the Emancipation they desiderate.

There is another thing to be considered, in a proposed transaction of this kind, besides the willingness of the possessor to part with the thing possessed. It is whether he has any right at all to its possession. Slaves either are property or they are not.

Now, we have palliatives enough of this crying sin of the land already, enough lenitives for hurt minds, enough lullabies for awakened consciences.

We think it very likely, indeed, that, when the time of emancipation actually arrives, this question of compensation will come up, in all its probability, before the slaveholders.

But more atrocious than even this declaration, that 'slavery exists in all the territories' under the Constitution of the United States, is the general drift of the letter, leaving no doubt that it is the design of the Administration to use the army for the purpose of dragging the Free State man of Kansas into submission to their oppressors.

NO COMPENSATION TO MEN-STEALERS.

Among those who spoke in opposition, at Burritt's Compensated Emancipation Convention, at Cleveland, were W. J. WATKINS, (colored), and Mr. PERRY, editor of the *Reverend Reformer*.

Mr. Watkins said the subject was one of the deepest importance. Revolution was the order of the day, and the water-worn Reform. Institutions and systems, once regarded as the embodiment of human wisdom, were now looked upon as the embodiment of human folly.

Again, if we are to abandon the living issue now before the country, and go into a system of compensation, the slave, and not the slaveholder, should be the object of our movement.

Mr. Pryne spoke at considerable length in opposition to the scheme of the Convention. The slaves of the South, he said, he are not on sale—their newspapers say they are not. No power could compel a sale: so the whole scheme would fall in the outset.

Hon. Gerrit Smith has descended to the Burritt Compensation platform,—expressing great pity for the condition of slaveholders. The latter will repudiate the platform, and will not thank him for his sympathy.

In another column will be found a remarkable correspondence between President Woolsey, of Yale College, Dr. Taylor, Prof. Silliman and some forty others, among the most eminent citizens of Connecticut on the one part, and Mr. James Adams, President of the United States and the other part.

It is a Northern Abolitionist, scores of whom are here in the South in disguise, who stir up our slaves to these acts of murder and violence. Some of them are filling our pulpits—some occupying high positions in our colleges—some editing political and religious newspapers—some practicing medicine—some selling goods—and some stealing through the country, as secret agents of Abolition societies, enticing negroes to run away.

It is my purpose to spend the coming Winter in the principal cities of the South, lecturing upon the subject of Slavery, and the morality of the North—contrasting the condition of free persons of color in the Free States with that of the slaves in the South.

LETTER FROM THE NOTORIOUS RUFFIAN, 'PARSON BROWNLOW.'

To the Editor of the *New York Times*.

In your issue of 5th September, 1857, I find an editorial under the above caption, in relation to which I desire to make a few remarks, by way of correction and explanation.

In your notice of East Tennessee and the Slave, you give the following language—I give the paragraph entire: 'In spite of this high character, and those favorable antecedents, a thousand of the best citizens of the place, a few years ago, assembled in cold blood and burnt a negro alive at the stake.'

Now, the 'local paper' alluded to is the Knoxville *Whig*, of which I am the sole proprietor, and have been for the last nineteen years—a paper having a larger circulation than any paper ever published in East Tennessee.

There is much in your Northern Anti-Slavery papers calculated, and really intended, to fan a flame of intense warfare upon the subject of Slavery, which can result in no possible good to any one.

I have travelled a good deal through the North, and witnessed the sufferings and the wrongs of the free negroes, and the neglect and contempt with which they are treated by your freedom-shriekers.

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CALL FOR A NORTHERN CONVENTION.

Whereas, it must be obvious to all, that the American Union is constantly becoming more and more divided, by Slavery, into two distinct and antagonistic nations, between whom harmony is impossible, and even ordinary intercourse is becoming dangerous;

And, whereas, Slavery has now gained entire control over the three branches of our National Government, Executive, Judiciary, and Legislative; has so interpreted the Constitution as to deny the right of Congress to establish freedom even in the territories; and by the same process has removed all legal protection from a large portion of the people of the Free States, and has inflicted, at many times and places, outrages far greater than those which our fathers rose in arms to repel;

The undersigned respectfully invite their fellow-citizens of the Free States to meet in Convention, at CLEVELAND, (Ohio), on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY (October 28th and 29th), 1857, to consider the practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation of the Free and Slave States, and to take such other measures as the condition of the times may require.

- MAINE. Peter Libbey, William Cushman, Isaac J. Merrill, Peter L. Merrill, John O. Morris, John Hancock, M. P. Whittier, S. S. Henderson.

- NEW HAMPSHIRE. R. K. Gould, B. F. Hutchinson, Geo. O. Paul, Joseph Philbrick, Nath'l White. VERMONT. N. R. Johnston, Cromwell Leonard, Chaucey Richardson, Joshua Ross, S. M. Seaver.

- MASSACHUSETTS. Thomas Earle, Nathaniel Hall, Charles F. Hovey, John P. Jewett, Frank B. Sanborn. RHODE ISLAND. D. B. Harris, T. M. Hathaway, A. R. James, A. Parmenter, J. Towne.

- CONNECTICUT. Philip Scarborough, Riley Stillman, Geo. W. Walbridge, J. B. Whitcomb, J. D. Wright. NEW YORK. O. Johnson, S. J. May, Isaac Post, Robert Owen, L. Wetmore.

- NEW JERSEY. Rowland Johnson, Seth H. Leap, Benjamin Rubin, Thomas B. Thorn, Philip Woolton. PENNSYLVANIA. John Tillinghast, W. W. Walker, Charles P. Walton, John Whately, Thomas Whitson.

- OHIO. William F. Parker, F. J. Reeve, M. R. Robinson, Zephna Stone, Joshua Whinery. MICHIGAN. R. W. Melendy, A. L. Power, L. B. Russell, W. Weeks, J. H. Woods. INDIANA. Harris Jemiss, Lemuel S. Jones, Thomas B. Morse, T. T. Puckett, John M. Thornburgh.

CONVENTION AT CUMMINGTON.

Cummington is a small village, in the western part of Massachusetts, (Hampshire county), one hundred and forty miles from Boston, viz Springfield and Northampton. It is not advantageously situated as to railroad accommodations, and therefore is less accessible than many other places; yet it contains an unusual proportion of thinking men and women, deeply imbued with the spirit of reform, and alive to the cause of bleeding humanity, particularly with reference to the anti-slavery movement.

And, whereas, Slavery has now gained entire control over the three branches of our National Government, Executive, Judiciary, and Legislative; has so interpreted the Constitution as to deny the right of Congress to establish freedom even in the territories; and by the same process has removed all legal protection from a large portion of the people of the Free States, and has inflicted, at many times and places, outrages far greater than those which our fathers rose in arms to repel;

We had consented to attend an Anti-Slavery Convention at Cummington, to be held on Saturday and Sunday last. The time was unfortunately chosen, (at the equinox), for the weather proved to be quite stormy throughout, thus preventing many in the neighboring towns from attending, who otherwise would have been present.

We occupied an hour or two in examining the locality, and noting the changes that had taken place since our temporary residence there at the time we have referred to. The aspect of nature was still the same—blending the sublime and the beautiful, exhibiting every variety of expression, and fascinating in the highest degree.

The evening, we addressed an attentive, and apparently much interested audience in the school-house, in furtherance of the Anti-Slavery cause. On Saturday, taking a private conveyance, (in company with Mr. MAT, and our estimable friend SERRIS HUNT, of Northampton,) we arrived at Cummington in good season for the opening of the Convention in the afternoon.

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ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT CUMMINGTON.

Pursuant to a call for an Anti-Slavery Convention in Hampshire and Berkshire counties, a meeting was held in the Baptist meeting-house in Cummington, on Saturday and Sunday, the 19th and 20th inst.

The goodly number of earnest men and women who came from the hills and valleys, in spite of the unpropitious weather, showed that it might be truly said of that portion of the State,

The Convention chose Deacon Hiram Brown, of Cummington, for President; Alvin Mather, of Chesterfield, Vice-President; and Sam'l Hunt, of Northampton, Secretary.

After the organization of the Convention and the singing of an anti-slavery hymn, SAMUEL MAT, JR., was introduced to the audience, and made some interesting remarks, showing the guilty complicity of the people of the North with the slaveholders of the South; and that slavery could not be maintained without the aid of the North.

The President then said it afforded him unexpressed pleasure to introduce to the meeting one whom he believed to be a man of God, and a true friend of humanity, and that man was no more and no less than WM. LLOYD GARRISON. He also referred to the fact that when Mr. GARRISON visited England, an eminent person in that country, who had invited him to his house, knowing his self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of the slave, supposed, until he saw him, that he was a black man.

Resolved, That the present attitude and policy of this Federal Government show beyond a doubt, that Freedom has nothing to expect from it but defeat and active hostility, and that its paramount purpose manifestly is, what years ago John Quincy Adams declared it then to be, to uphold, propagate and perpetuate slavery.

Resolved, That, judging the future by the past, from the present 'signs of the times,' and from all we know of human nature, we have no reason to expect any lasting change for the better while the North remains in union with slaveholders; but more rather fear that the tendency will be downward more and more, till in the depth of national guilt be found the predestined retribution—national ruin.

Resolved, That, whether as friends of freedom, or as lovers of our country, we promptly take and resolutely maintain the ground of 'No Union with Slaveholders.'

Resolved, That the Abolitionists, by faithfully rebuking the sins of pro-slavery organizations, and warning them of the destruction to which the sin of oppression inevitably leads, show themselves to be the true friends of the Southern slaveholders, of its Northern churches, and of man universally.



THE WESTERN CONVENTIONS.

DEAR MR. GARRISON: From Oswego, Miss Anthony, Mr. Powell and myself went to Corning and Elmira, where notice had been given of our intended meetings.

As in the other places, the gatherings were not large, but those who gave us their presence seemed to feel the importance of reviving the anti-slavery spirit in their respective localities, and appeared to be deeply interested in the meetings. The impression made on those places by Mr. Powell and Miss Anthony will, I think, be lasting. There is an earnestness in the reasoning of both of these speakers, that carries conviction to the hearts of all who lend a listening ear to their burning words against oppression.

Many of the speakers, who say but little and do less, many who left the Church years ago, on account of slavery, are fast returning to the fold. The better portion of the old Liberty Party men have given the whole movement over to the younger and more unprincipled politicians, who say but little and do less.

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AWFUL CALAMITY—IMMENSE LOSS OF LIFE AND TREASURE.

One of the saddest disasters we have ever seen called upon to record is the loss of the California steamer Central America, which foundered about 200 miles from Cape Hatteras, on Saturday evening, 12th inst., after experiencing a protracted hurricane of four days.

The C. A. was commanded by Lieut. W. L. Hudson, and was on her way to New York, with a cargo of gold, silver, and other valuables, and a large number of passengers. The vessel was described as most terrific, and it disabled several other steamers and sailing vessels.

The Norwegian bark Ellen took 44 of the rescued passengers into Norfolk; the barque Saxony arrived at Savannah with 4 more; and the big Marine, bound to Boston, is said to have forty more. Mr. Fraser, 2d mate, is reported to be the only officer saved.

A despatch to the Petersburg Express, from Norfolk, says that the passengers saved by the Marine think that others have been saved, as they saw several lights in the distance on the fatal night. They entertain strong hopes of the safety of Captain Herron, who was on the wheel-chose, when the ship went down. He was last seen clinging to a plank, struggling manfully for life.

When the survivors of the Marine entered the parlors of the National Hotel, Norfolk, thrilling scenes were presented. Ladies would look around, and give to recognize husband, brother or son, and give the vessel great grief in the helplessness of the survivors. The scene was distressing in the extreme, and beggars description.

A meeting of citizens was held for the relief of the distressed, at which \$800 were raised. The clothing stores were thrown open, and apparel furnished to those who were nearly naked. Mr. Fraser, 2d mate, is reported to be the only officer saved.

Dr. Harvey, of Placerville, awards great credit to Capt. Herron, and all the officers, except Chief Engineer Ashby. They stood by their posts nobly, and went down with the ship. Chief Engineer Ashby has published a card, asking a suspension of opinion.

STATEMENT OF O. P. MANLICK. The storm commenced immediately after the steamer left New York, increasing until Friday. On Friday, all hands were called up to bail. The vessel continued to ship water, and all hands worked with buckets, barrels, &c., all Friday night, and until about 2 o'clock on Saturday, when the big Marine hoisted anchor.

All the ladies and children were put on board the Marine about 5 o'clock, P. M., and the Chief Engineer left with them. In launching the boats, two of the five were stove, and the other three were despatched with the women and children, about an hour before sunset. The Marine was lying nearly a mile off, and by the time the three boats reached her, it became known that the ship must go down before they could get back.

All hands then seized pieces of spars, chairs and life-preservers, while others rushed below to secure their treasure. The confusion now became very great, though all acted with coolness, each endeavoring to make the best effort for his own safety. Now the vessel gave a great lurch, and the passengers were jumping off at each lurch. Those who jumped off at the first and second lurches swam off to some distance, but the great mass remained on deck until the vessel went down, which was a minute or two afterwards.

solid yawning before them at that moment, food for the children had been all safely transported to the brig, after which about forty of the crew and male passengers, in a few trips, reached the latter vessel before the steamer went down.

Capt. McGowan, abandoning his previous intention, immediately got his ship under way, steaming down the harbor, and when near the light-ship, he hoisted a red flag, and a signal, and he proceeded to a passage to New York, all of whose crew and passengers were taken on board, and with a party round of three hearty cheers for their preservers, we proceeded on our course, hoping to fall in with the brig, and relieve the women and children.

Three miles off Cape Henry, a vessel, we described as the big Marine, in tow of the City of Norfolk propeller, her low and conical decks swarming with wretched looking objects, many of them women and children, wringing their hands, and weeping and laughing by turns hysterically. Our boats were speedily lowered, and Captain McGowan, in the first, boarded the big Marine, crossed, embraced, and inquired of the poor women, who threw themselves upon him as he reached the deck.

As boat load after boat load reached our ship's side and ladder, each vie'd with the other in assisting them to our decks, and in a short time, the greater portion were comfortably quartered in our cabins. As to the bystanders, the recognition and greeting between the two parties—another claiming son, and husband wife, the eager scanning of each face in agonizing fear and expectation, the joy or grief manifested as recognition or disappointment awaited the gaze—was touching to the eyes of many hitherto strangers to such manifestations. A portion remained on board the brig, preferring to go up to Norfolk; and when all who wished had been taken on board, the Empire City again started with her freight of unfortunates for New York.

Ninety-six in all were reported to have been saved by the brig, exclusive of the colored stewardess, who died from exhaustion shortly after having been taken from the wreck. All speak in the highest terms of the attention paid them, and the humanity displayed by the officers and crews of both brig and bark; the former conveying the women, was about to serve out the last day's rations, when a man and not an opportunity of provisions been received from a passing vessel, they must have been driven to great straits with hunger as well as thirst.

The bark Ellen had previously lost her boats stove in the gale, and every individual of those saved by her was drawn on board the lines through the rigging, and the captain, holding his vessel as only a sailor could, going ahead, getting sternway on her and drifting to leeward, as the cries about him from those whom he could not see through the darkness of the night dictated. Their escape is unequalled in the annals of marine disaster.

Mr. George E. Ashby, late Chief Engineer of the Central America, whose conduct during the late disaster has been so severely commented upon, arrived in New York on Monday evening. He is, says the Evening Post, a fine, stout-built man, about thirty years of age, of medium height, firm, prompt and energetic, and his demeanor like any thing but that of a pilot. The Express says he is the person who distinguished himself so much during the great riot between the natives and Americans at Panama, as the leader of those Americans who fought so bravely. He still bears the marks of that fight upon his head.

The feeling in his favor was very general yesterday, particularly among a number of the engineers of ocean steamers, who have sailed with him, and know him well. They all speak of him as a brave and accomplished officer, and as one who was not likely to desert a vessel in any emergency. Among those who speak favorably of him are the following: Chief Engineer Graham, of the steamship Hermann, and Messrs. Dunham and French, who were formerly chief engineers of the U. S. M. Steamship Company on the other side. These gentlemen say that they had known Mr. Ashby all his life, and that a more efficient officer could not be found. They state that on two occasions, passengers in the Central America have presented him with tokens of their esteem for his gentlemanly and officer-like conduct. Mr. Dunham says that no man acquainted in the least degree with Mr. Ashby could have doubted that he would have covered himself the contrary on several occasions of danger.

Singular Incident of the Bird.—The Captain of the bark which brought us to Hampton Roads, treated every one with the greatest kindness in his power. He told me the following incident, which occurred immediately before he fell in with us, as we were drifting about at the mercy of the waves on our plank, &c. The Captain said: 'I was forced by the wind to sail a little out of my course, before I came up with you, and on altering it, a small bird flew across the ship, once or twice, and I started into the water. I was the first to notice this circumstance, and the same thing occurred again, which caused me to regard the circumstance as something extraordinary, and while thinking on it in this way, the mysterious bird for the third time appeared, and went through the same very extraordinary manœuvre. Upon this, I was induced to go along the side of the vessel, where I had been steering, and in a short time I heard noises, and on trying to discover what they proceeded from, discovered that I was in the midst of people who had been shipwrecked.'

Throwing away the Gold.—A great many of the passengers were miners, having considerable sums of gold about them, the product of years of toil; but the love of gold was forgotten in the anxiety and terror of the moment, and many a man unbuckled his gold-stuffed belt and flung his hard-earned treasure upon the deck, some hoping thereby to lighten their weight, and others, as they were tossed about, thinking there was no use for it in the watery grave they were going to. Mr. Chase says that he might have picked up tens of thousands of dollars which had been thrown away and lay strewn about the decks; but he did not think there was sufficient prospect of his retrieving it, and he threw it to the public. A Capt. Thos. W. Badger, of San Francisco, had \$20,000 in gold in a carpet-bag, which, just before the sinking of the ship, he threw into the Captain's state-room.—(Statement of Mr. Chase.)

The Convention opened temporarily by closing W. Little of Bourbon county, as Chairman, and W. Hughes of Leavenworth, as Secretary. Mr. Little was a member of the Bogus Legislature, and Mr. Hughes is a member of the Kansas Legislature. A committee on credentials was appointed, and the Convention adjourned until to-day.

About two-thirds of the number of this Convention were in the Bogus Legislature, and some of them are Ministers, still having their homes and business in Missouri. Mr. Walker is here, though he spends most of his time in the camp near Lawrence, where he shocked the church-going people last Sunday by a military review. The Governor pretends not to have any interest in it, but it is fully in their confidence.

To-day the Convention elected General Calhoun its President. This is regarded as an ultra pro-slavery victory. He had twice as many votes as Judge Elmore, his opponent. The other officers are prominent Border Ruffians. Mr. Gray, the correspondent of the N. Y. Times, was elected Reporter.—(Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.)

The Emigrant Aid Scheme of Eli Thayer is being met with opposition in Western Virginia. The Guyardotte Unionist publishes the proceedings of a meeting held at that place August 26th, to take into consideration Eli Thayer's and James Gordon Bennett's Emigration scheme. Among the resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting were the following:—

1st. That should Eli Thayer or his confederates, or any other person or persons, come among us with the purpose, either direct or contingent—immediate or eventual—of raising any anti-slavery agitation, in any manner, shape or form, whether in open and palpable violation of the Constitution and the laws, or should seek insidiously to disguise their object behind the banner of benevolence, they shall take such decisive and positive correction of the evil into our hands as will prove a salutary lesson to such men for the future.

2d. That this correction will not be delayed until the evil shall have taken root, but will be applied upon its first appearance, and we advise those whom it concerns to take heed accordingly.

3d. That the people of this State acknowledge no superiority in their devotion to the time-honored institutions of the 'Old Dominion.'

A MELANCOLE CATALOGUE. One of the New Orleans journals now furnishes a 'List of Runaways, corrected weekly.' It generally contains the names of from fifty to sixty slaves who have been arrested at various points. After the names of most of these are statements of the owners, and of the conduct of the bondsmen. Occasionally there is a notice that the captive asserts his freedom. We are left to conjecture whether he ever gets it, and that conjecture is unfavorable, as they have a practice of selling negroes 'down South,' whether really bond or free, 'to pay jail fees.'—(Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch.)

AN ABOLITIONIST. On Wednesday evening, a resident of Prince William county, named Crawford, being called to jail by Justice Kinley, clarged with declaring 'that he was an Abolitionist, that he believed a negro as good as he was, if he behaved himself, and maintaining, by speaking, that persons have not the right of property in slaves under the law.'—(Richmond 'South.)

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP. The Harrisburg Telegraph says that a negro named Bob Stewart tried to kidnap a small colored boy at Harrisburg, on Tuesday last week. The boy was found gagged and tied to the fence, and when liberated stated that he had been violently seized by Stewart, and confined where he was found. Stewart being caught near by, was severely beaten by the excited crowd who had rescued the boy.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The undersigned again call on all interested in their cause—the cause of Freedom, so deeply important, not only to the three millions of American slaves, but to the American nation and to entire humanity,—for immediate aid, by contributions of money and materials, and by purchase at the next Bazaar; to be opened in Boston.

ON THE 17TH OF DECEMBER. Contributions of money at the present time will enable members of the Committee now in Europe to add to the attractions of the exhibition still further, and, in consequence, to increase the funds; which are to be expended, as heretofore, by the American Anti-Slavery Society, in awakening the whole country, through a newspapers, books and various agencies, to the necessity of extinguishing slavery.

Our principle is too well known to need more than a mere statement. It is, immediate, unconditional emancipation, without expiation, and by peaceful means. From a growing conviction of the justice and necessity of this work, for the good and honor of all concerned, every measure possible to be taken will inevitably spring without delay. Our funds, therefore, will be devoted to the primary work of arousing and engaging the public mind; which, as fast as it awakens, never fails to find a way to work its will,—through church action, by agitation and withdrawal,—by state action, through the customary political channels, or by the profounder policy of creating others,—by legislative and judicial changes,—by individual efforts in the manumission of slaves and the protection of fugitives,—by economical measures prompted by the greater advantages of free labor,—by humane feelings creating a preference for its products.

What we ask of the citizens around us, just awakening to some one or other of the manifold aspects of this great question, is, to enable us to continue the use of the means that have proved so efficacious in their own case, and to sustain the primary cause of whatever Anti-Slavery effects they observe and desire to promote.

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

Let them that pity the hunted fugitive, who sees in every Northern man a betrayer, bound to that base function by the great organic law of his country, take the means most effectual to turn the betrayer into the protector, by helping us every where to awaken a stronger sentiment than compassion for the millions who cannot fly: of whose case it was so truly said by a New England poet of the earlier time, before school-books were expurgated by slavery—

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

We do not make this appeal in a sectional spirit as Northern men, interfering with matters that do not concern us. We make it in grateful acknowledgment of the benefits we have received from the anti-slavery cause, desiring to communicate them to others. We have all been connected personally with the system of slavery. One has known the evil power of its money temptations; another has felt its political despotism; another its perverting social influence; another its corrupting ecclesiastical bondage; and another yet has been identified by Southern birth and education with the slaveholders, and sustained the legal relation of ownership to the slaves; while not unfrequently among our most efficient members have been the wives of slaves, driven from us by the operation of laws from which we cannot protect them, and which make us liable to ruinous fine and crushing imprisonment, as they have done our associates elsewhere. But we all, with one accord, testify to the truth of the anti-slavery principles, and entreat the aid of all whom this appeal reaches, to deliver the country from such a despotism, by their promulgation.

THE LIBERTY BELL will be published as usual; and we entreat all our friends who have heretofore aided us by literary or pecuniary contributions, to let us hear from them once again, as speedily as possible.

Our friends in Europe will not fail to take notice that the Bazaar is to open a week earlier than usual. Contributions may be addressed to Mrs. CHAPMAN, 21 Cornhill, Boston, or to the other members of the Committee, at their respective homes.

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

This Association has no cherished creeds or theological opinions to promulgate or defend, but disclaiming all ecclesiastical authority, they seek not uniformity of belief in theological affairs, 'but cherishing and encouraging whatever tends to elevate, and commanding and discouraging whatever tends to degrade,'—they would meet on the broad and universal platform of the 'Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man,' fearing not for truth, so long as our platform is free,—and they invite the co-operation of all who recognize the equal rights and brotherhood of the human race, and who regard to us, color, or condition,—and who acknowledge the duty of illustrating their faith in God by lives of personal purity and deeds of practical righteousness.

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

OHIO YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS.—The next Ohio Yearly Meeting of the Friends of Human Progress will be held at Salem, Ohio, commencing on the 3d of October, 1857, at 11 o'clock, and will probably continue three days.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MICHIGAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The Fifth Anniversary of the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Livonia, Wayne county, Michigan, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, Oct. 3, and continuing in session by adjournment through the two following days.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION will be held at Collins's Centre, Erie county, New York, on Saturday and Sunday afternoons and evenings, Oct. 3 and 4, at 2 and 7 o'clock, in the Methodist Church. Aaron M. Powell, Wm. Wells Brown and Susan B. Anthony will address the Convention.

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

MARRIED.—In this city, Sept. 16, by Rev. James E. Crawford, of Nantucket, Mr. ELIJAH WILSON, of Boston, to Mrs. ALICE J. GRAY, of Boston.

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO. RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE, THAT, ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER, THEY WILL COMMENCE THE ISSUE OF THE Atlantic Monthly. THEY will aim to furnish the reading public a new source of amusement and instruction, and to give to authors a new and independent vehicle of thought. The current literature, and the prominent questions of the day, will receive due attention; while, at the same time, no pains will be spared to present an attractive miscellany of tales, sketches, and poetry, from the writers of the present day.



