- AT THE -ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 91 CORNEILL.

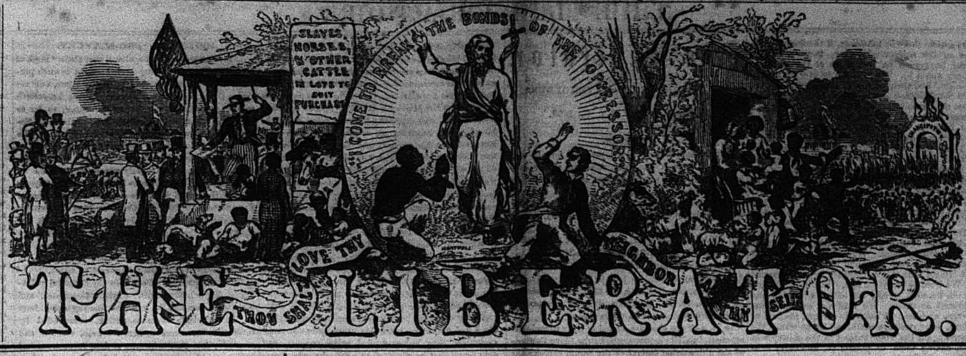
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The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The free States are the guardians and es ial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and com PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED PROM THE BIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-MICHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must scalk is it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the suslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. — WILLIAM ELLERY CHARMERS. - WILLIAM BLIREY CHANKING.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1858. WHOLE NUMBER, 1409.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the New York Herald. THE SLAVERY QUESTION TOUCHED BOTTOM.

A fierce war is beginning in the English journals in relation to the labor question in the West Indies, which forebodes much discussion, and in the end a complete abandonment of the wild and impracticable theories of Exeter Hall.

The humanitarians have ruled the policy of the English Cabinet toward the English colonies in tro-

English Cabinet toward the English colonies in tro-pical America, and that of other European govern-ments in the same direction, long enough to stamp their schemes for turning the West Indian negro in-to a free and independent laborer, with utter failure; and in view of the practical results they have at-tained, there is now a great upheaving in the public mind in Europe, as well as in America, which is destined to produce vast results throughout the civ-ilized world. The question of the abolition of ne-groslavery has touched bottom, and the rebound go slavery has touched bottom, and the rebound must now come. The leading journal of England, and of Europe, has come out in opposition to the crack-brained ideas of the Exeter Hall enthusiasts, and taken the ground that the world expects of the and take that it will produce cotton and sugar, and has thrown open its columns to the claims of the declining planting interests of the West India colo-

A correspondent of the London Times thus paints the condition of these islands, and whoever has vis-ited them must acknowledge the truth of his pic-

Does the earth own possessions fairer to the view and more grateful for the labor of man? Yet, what are they now? Wrecks, ruins, deserts; with the faint impression of former wealth and a fading civilization, which becomes fainter and fainter every year; with towns at once filthy, noisome and path-less; with mansions, once grand and stately, tottering to decay; with Jew tradesmen occupying the houses and mimicking the display of princely merchants; and with a race of negro squatters parading their insolent idleness on lands which they have oc-cupied without purchase, and exhausted without cultivation. Do not tell me of this or that week's price of sugar—of its increased production on some 2,000 or 3,000 acres in Trinidad and Demerara—of 1,000 coolies sent here and 500 landed there, or of some puerile scheme of 'protection' in Jamaica. All this is as a gnat to a megatherium. I am speaking of a grand empire—a bright constellation of colonial dependencies plunged into sudden eclipse of a great bulwark in war cast down and disman-tled—of a material element of peaceful prosperity wantonly flung away—of a moral blight brooding over islands which in other hands than ours, and under other counsels than ours, might have been the suns and centres of wide-spread happiness and civili-

For all this desolation, the remedy admitted by the Times is to make the West India Island 'as full of negroes apprenticed to labor from Africa.

But this remedy is as impracticable as the grand theories of the Exeter Hall philanthropists. Louis Napoleon has failed in endeavoring to establish a trade in free niggers; and he went into it with all the advantages that can possibly be brought to bear in its favor. We want no more barbarian coloniza-tion on this continent, as the Committee of the South Carolina Legislature has declared the slave trade to be; and the scheme of free negro importation is worse in many respects than the slave trade. ing and decaying planters, but also to herself, in that portion of her national strength which she so ruthlessly destroyed. The opportunity is now af-forded her to do justice to them and to herself. In-dia is the field for the restoration of the English planting interest. India is crowded with laborers who need employment, and skill, and organization, which the ruined planters of the West Indies can give them. It will be far more economical to trans-port to India the few hundreds of intelligent agriport to india the few hundreds of intelligent agri-culturists who are now dying out in Jamaica, than to bring there the millions of laborers necessary to revive the dead prosperity of the West India colo-nies. Their knowledge and efforts in India would produce results far beyond those which are exhibited in the island of Mauritius. Let the government of England grant them lands in India in exchange for England grant them lands in India in exchange for those they now possess in Jamaica, with a small loan to establish the necessary machinery and plant—as she did to the Irish landholders a few years since—and she will do two things eminently in accordance with the wants of the age. She will save a generation of skilled men, whose exertions in the East would be priceless, from the annihilation that now menaces them; and she would open a new erato the overcrowded East.

As for Jamaica, it must follow the course of the other Africanized islands of the West Indies. First

other Africanized islands of the West Indies. First comes the utter barbarianism that is already culminating in Hayti; and then they will follow the course of manifest destiny, and be brought on to our Southern platform. Throughout the tropical regions of Mexico. Central America, Hayti, Jamaica, and the other West Indies, the United States has to restore the domestic relation between the white and black races, and re-establish the institution of slavery. Wherever it exists now, the condition of the nervo is superior, in a moral social retion of slavery. Wherever it exists now, the contaction of the negro is superior, in a moral, social, religious and intellectual point of view, to the degraded free negroes who 'eat his yams and sniggers at Buckra,' as the London Times has it, in the once prosperous colonies of England. That is what whether it be in this century or the next; but the idea of bringing over millions of negroes from Africa is a thing of the past.

From the I rovidence Post.

THE BEAUTIES OF PERSONAL LIBERTY LAWS.

The decision of the Supreme Court of New York in the Lemmon case is to this effect—that a slave brought into that State by his master or owner, no matter for what purpose, or under what circumstances, becomes free (if so he elects) under the State laws. The decision does not conflict with or reach the Dred Scott decision; for it does not pretend to say what would be the status of the negro if he should valentarity rature to a slave State with his say what would be the status of the negro if he should voluntarily return to a slave State with his master. But it plainly asserts that in New York, under any and all circumstances, he is entitled to his freedom. The master may not mean to sojourn for an instant on the soil of the State, or make any other use of his slave that he would of an Egyptian mummy; he may be driven there by stress of weather, or he may get over the State line by the merest accident in his geographical calculations; nevertheless, the slave, once touching the soil, becomes a freeman, and there is no remedy, unless, happily or unhappily, it may be provided under the laws of the United States.

We are not lawyer enough to settle the question which here presents itself—whether property in transitu ceases to be property, or may be confiscated,

when it reaches a State, the laws of which does not recognize it as property, or make it contraband. The question has been argued enough, we suppose, and has been decided certainly in inferior courts; but the true unswel of it—the final answer—has not reached us. We do not know what it is, or what reached us. We do not know what it is, or what it ought to be. When the Maine Liquor Law was in force in Maine, the matter was discussed in the newspapers, and by some of the lawyers. It was also discussed in Vermont and some other States. The result of the discussion was, a determination on the part of Maine Law men to let liquor in tran-

But we are now going to take it for granted that the New York decision is correct. (As an interprethe New York decision is correct. (As an interpre-tation of the State law, we presume it is correct.) And our only question is, whether such laws—laws confiscating the property of slave-owners under the circustances we have named—can be found profita-ble to the slaves themselves, or to the States enacting

will calculate the chances of being thrown, by some southerly gale, upon the New Jersey coast. The actual disadvantage to the slave will be, that he can no longer enjoy these excursions with his master. He cannot be allowed to see Northern cities, or Northern wonders, or Northern people, or breathe Northern air; and he loses the chances of escape which are so much better here than at the South.

What will the States gain—the Northern States?
That they will gain nothing directly, is certain.
Such applies cannot be expected to attract Southern visitors, or Southern travellers, or Southern traders. Its first effect must be, if not to clog the wheels of trade, at least to keep from us Southern people. Its next effect must and will be, to provoke retaliation. If certain articles of Southern property may be confiscated the moment it reaches New York, then it may be that certain other articles of property, or what is styled property, in New York, may find itself in unpleasant circumstances when it reaches Virginia. The only requirement would seem to be, that Virginia should imitate New York, and prescribe the same rules for her own citizens that she does for other States. In ten thousand other ways commerce between the States—which only Congress can regulate—should become nothing better than the merest farce. Would the North, or the South,

lose most by this system of warfare, in the end?

It strikes us that here is one of the unpleasant issues of our family quarrel. Abolitionism has pushed us forward, until we are ready to trample on the commonest usages of hospitality. We are seeking, by 'Personal Liberty' laws and the like, to box ourselves up, so that no leprous slaveholder may Times is to make the West India Island 'as full of ever set eyes upon us. Are we not working our inhabitants as a queen ant is of eggs,' by importing own destruction? At least, are we not conducting

ourselves shamefully towards members of the same common family?

Formerly, in New York and in many other Northern States, it was provided by special enactment, that citizens of slave States, coming upon their soil with no intention of permanently residing there, might bring with them their slaves, and re-tain them without molestation a fixed number of months or days. The laws, that we know of, worked no harm. Nobody feared, or pretended to fear, that these free States were in danger of having slavery fastened upon them as an institution. But the times are changed, and we are on the road to the free soil millenium. Rhode Island, as yet, occupies a sort of road-side position. But she is to be invited, next month, to wheel into line. An attempt is to be made to have her adopt the radical policy of Massachusetts and Vermont-to even outstrip New York in her opposition to the rendition of fugitives. Perhaps it will be success ful. But we hope moderate men, before consenting to such a result, will look candidly at the inevitable onsequences.

GOOD ADVICE.

The Rev. W. E. Knox, in his Thanksgiving sermon in this village, in referring to 'freedom,' the slavery question, has the following remarks:

We have, however, little faith in rant, or denunciation, or uncharitableness. There are difficulties connected with the existence of this evil which de-

SELECTIONS.

SPIRITED REJOINDER OF DOUGLAS. Extract from a speech delivered in the U. S. Senate, Dec. 22, on the Kansas Question, by Hon. S. A. Doug-las, in reply to Mr. Pitch, of Indiana:—

'The Senator from Indiana cannot maintain his position without rebelling against a large portion of the Message on the Kansas question. But I hold he has a right to differ from the President. God for-bid that I should ever surrender my right to differ from a President of the United States of my own choice! I have not become the mere servile tool of any President, so that I am bound to take every recommendation he makes, without examining and ascertaining whether it meets the approval of my judgment or not. I know that the President would ble to the slaves themselves, or to the States enacting them.

That they can be of no service to the slaves, is apparent at a mere glance. The whole effect of them must be to prevent slave-owners from taking their 'property' into free States, when travelling on business or for pleasure. The Kentuckian who wants to visit Niagara Falls, will leave Charley at home—perhaps leave himself and family at home also. If he wants to visit Newport, his interests will dictate the same policy. And if he wants to make a water excursion from Norfolk to Delaware Bay, he will calculate the chances of being thrown, by some not respect me, if I should thus receive a dictum sent! If I dissent, it disturbs the harmony of the Democratic party! I tell the Senator that if he will stand faithfully by the Cincinnati platform, which affirmed the right of the people to decide all their local and domestic institutions for themselves, there will be harmony between him and me; and if each member of the party will stand by that plat-form, there will be harmony in the whole party. Why not stand there? O, it is factious! It is intimated, not charged, that there is something fear-ful, something terrible, in this thing of a man dar-ing to be true and faithful to his principles, when other men do not desire that he should be. Allusions are made to men whose names are known—to Burr and Van Buren—as if they came from sources that would read me out of the Democratic party. I that would read me out of the Democratic party. I should like those who are arraigning my course here to compare records with me in my devotion and service to the party for the fourteen years that I have been in Congress. The assumption is, that I will not bow the knee to power, when that power itself does not recommend it, and the insinuation is that I am factious. Sir, call it faction; call it what you please; I intend to stand by the Nebraska Bill, by the Cincinnati platform, by the organization and principles of the party, and I defy opposition from whatever quarter it comes. I predict that sixty days shall not go over my head before I shall be in harmony with those who are now most relied upon to crush me and the principle of the Nebraska Bill, by the admission of the Lecompton Constitution. I shall be mistaken II, in sixty days, you come here unanimously demanding the endorsement come here unanimously demanding the endorsement of the Lecompton Constitution, as a test of faith. The pro-slavery clause stricken out may make Popular Sovereignty look very differently in gentlemen's eyes from what it would if it were in. The pro-slavery clause in, with the exception of the Senator from Indiana, the merits of that Convention may look very differently to some gentlemen from what they would if it were out. With me, it can make no difference. I regard the result of that Convention as a trick, a fraud upon the rights of the

people, and come with slavery or without slavery, I am opposed to the whole of it.

'But we are told we must force the Lecompton But we are told we must force the Lecompton Constitution down the throats of the people for the sake of peace, for the sake of localizing the quarrel. How is that to be done? By passing an act of Congress forcing a Constitution on the people of Kansus against the will of that people? What next? When you find the stubborn, factious majority resisting the government that you have imposed upon them, the President will be called upon to use the army and navy to put down insurrection; and inasmuch as this Lecompton faction is only composed of perhaps one tenth or one twentieth of the whole people, and there is not a man of them who dares stay perhaps one tenth or one twentieth of the whole peo-ple, and there is not a man of them who dares stay there a day without the United States army to pro-tect him, we should have a special message from the there a day without the United States army to protect him, we should have a special message from the President recommending an increase of the army, and the calling out of volunteers to march to Kansas to put down the insurrection and maintain the government which you force upon them at the point of the bayonet. That is the mode in which you are going to localize the Kansas quarrel—by calling troops from Virginia and from Wisconsin, from Illinois and from South Carolina, from Massachusetts and from Mississippi, and stationing these volunteers around the city of Lecompton, to protect the Governor whom you impose upon that people against the slavery question, has the following remarks:

We have, however, little faith in rant, or denumication, or uncharitableness. There are difficulties connected with the existence of this evil which demand something else than flippaney and sophistry to ramove. There are perjectivities and grievance imposed by it which those who witness them, and especially those who bear them, best understand. A prominent lawyer at the South, and a stout defender of the system in public, once said to me—The whites are the greatest sufferers and slaves under this system, and were wer id of it, ere should be the greatest gainers.

I say again, we have reason for thanksgiving to day, that Freedom, and not Slavery, is the heritage of our own commonwealth. We will not turn our joy into hitterness, because it is not so with every State of this Republic. They, and not we, are the greatest sufferers. We can afford to have some patience with them and with Divine Providence, and if the discussion go on, as it surely will, let our part in it be such as, at least, not to aggravate the already too formidable evil.

Rev. Mr. Knox spent last winter in Florida, and had a very good opportunity of seeing the slavery system, and of knowing that nothing is gained by "rant and denunciation.'—Rome (N. Y.) Sentincl.

An 'Independent Anti-Slavery Churen' at Wash xoros. The National Ene says—"the Congregat onal, or Independent Church, on Fish street, oppose to the City Hall, in this city, was reopened on Sunday for public worship. The Rev. Mr. Ms. Basset, of Indiana, the sunday of the

ment had been surprising. A desperate struggle for Independence was then inaugurated in fire and blood. The statue of a celebrated patriot was now to be inaugurated with pomp and servility. The actors in that seventeenth of June, on Bunker Hill, were ready to suffer martyrdom rather than submit to an arbitrary tax. The actors in this seventeenth of June, on Bunker Hill, were willing to fawn, and creep softly, and omit the most vital part of their quotations so as not to use the word 'slaves,' and suppress both the golden rule and the principles of the Declaration of Independence, rather than disturb in the least, the pampered sensibilities of the lords of Slavedom. Upon the righteous cause of the fathers God had smiled, and when it was crowned with success, they had solemnly declared that their dear est purpose was to establish a government under which all men should be free and equal. But since that time, the Southern institution of negro bondage had become so reoted, extensive and profitable, had nourished in its aristocracy such an overweening conceit and haughtiness, had so pervadingly got possession of the general government and its patronage, had diffused such an inhuman contempt for the African race, had generated such a habit of truckling and concession in the submissive and half-demoralized Northern States, that the ruling majority of the people—the spurious Democracy, the Roman -the spurious Democracy. Catholic Irish, and the fanatical slaveholders—a three-fold cord not easily broken—had declared that the Constitution shields slavery wherever it reaches, and that the star-spangled banner carries slavery

and that the star-spangled banner carries slavery wherever it goes!

But Massachusetts had remained comparatively true to the pure vows of that earlier time. And now, amid the honors to be paid to the first great martyr of the Revolution, surely was a fitting opportunity for her elequent sons to proclaim afresh her allegiance, and to swear for her an ever-growing devotion to the cause of universal Liberty. Would it not be done? Would not heroic voices be lifted up, and the spirit of the apotheosised patriot rise to prompt the words? Alas, that the ancient tale prompt the words? Alas, that the ancient tale must ever be acted over; that those who garnish the tombs of the dead prophets will, while doing it, descerate the cause for which they laid down their lives, and turn and stone their living descendants!

There were special reasons for an uncompromising Hill, that day. The brave and scholarly senator, who had served her in the national councils with

In the opinion of a large portion of the people of Massachusetts, that glorious opportunity on Bunker Hill was not merely wasted, but protaned, and parts of the services were an unperdonable insult to every true son of the State. A generous indignation was widely kindled by sympathy with the slave, by loyalty to moral principle, and by a loathing for heartless recreancy. In many quarters, expression was given to merited rebukes, which awoke a deep response in the bosom of thousands, in spite of the deprecating could be consuming agins of the times, indicative of the progress made; for, twenty years ago, the sequel would have been different. It is

From the Liberty Bell for 1828

BUKKER HILL IN 1975, AND BUNKER

HILL IN 1887.

On the seventeenth of June, 1775, towards sunset, the dead body of Joseph Warren was lying on the crimsnond slopes of Bunker Hill. His disconsified but resolute countrymen had slowly retreated from a defeat which was a victory. The smoke of smouldering Charlestown rose around. There lay the young here and martyr, in the epiender of his gamius, the pride of his beauty, and the fragrance of his fame.

England had passed certain unwarrantable enactments, not at all affecting the personal liberty of the American Hills, and the fragrance of his fame.

England had passed certain unwarrantable enactments, not at all affecting the personal liberty of the American poople, but subversive of some of their legal rights and pecuniary interests. Warren, keenly alive to the moral and poetic sentiment of nativitism, unable to tolerate anything that looked like oppression, spurning the thought of fear, was among the very first to protest, and to arouse his fellow-citizens to resistance. And when the crisis came, when power resolved to enforce wrong, he flew to the post of peril to make his bold words good by holder deeds. Lingering, iton-like, in the rear of the withdrawing troops, a murderous ball pierced dim. And here now he lay in death, the coatliest offering the land could place upon the altar of Free dom. While the tragic tidings went forth, as nightfull drew on. the sympathetic genius of his country wept over him with the descending dew.

On the seventeenth of June, 1857, as the sun was flagging towards the west, as great multitude were inaugurating a marble states of Joseph Warren, on Bunker Hill. Profound as the contrast between approach of the popie. The advance of national prosperity had not been more marked than the interest before, was the change in the spirit and propose of the people. The advance of national prosperity had not been more marked than the inversion of or principle and the degradation of sent in the seventeenth of June, a

moralized Northern States, that the ruling majority asylum of the oppressed, a name and a praise in whole earth, until the last shock of time shall bury the empires of the world in undistinguishable

From the London Anti-Slavery Advocate for December THE ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE IN AMERICA.

When Mr. Garrison commenced his anti-slavery career in 1829, there were plenty of persons in the United States, who regarded slavery as an evil, an inconvenience, an inexpedient state of things, which it would be right to put an end to at some time or other. As to the right time, they had no idea of making up their minds, and had not the remotest notion that, like murder, piracy, robbery, or other recognized crimes, slaveholding was utterly evil, and ought to be put an end to immediately. This, on the other hand, was Mr. Garrison's conviction, derived, we believe, in the first instance, from the perusal of the famous pamphlet of Elizabeth Heyrick, which was first published in England in 1824. Well, this young man, who was aged about twenty-four, being of an ardent temperament, and the whole American nation having been fulled into a state of profound apathy by the some-time-or-other doctrine with which it had been drugged, what was he to do? I will tell you what he did. He incontinently cried out, at the top of his voice, to all that would listen to him in the legitare rown and to all that would which was first published in England in 1824. Well, when we special reasons for an uncompromising utterance of the mind of Massachusetts, on Bunker Hill, that day. The burse and scholarly senator, who had served her in the maind councils with the such signal fieldly, taken by stronged and a state of the caption. The stronger of the caption of the Caption. This brutal attrocity the whole South had enthusiastically endorsed, searcely an individual daring so much as to peop or mutter against it, while the thunders of appliance for the Caption from the Bunker Hill; and it was the complete of the caption of the caption from the Bunker Hill; and it was the complete of the caption of the captio

cence in the cause of our degradation. In point of fact, whilst the asperity with which the abolition-ists have been so unsparingly accused is unquestionably to be found in some of their writings, it is never equivalent to what any one would admit to be just, if the wrongs or cruelties complained of were inflicted on himself. No slave, nor any honest man of color, ever yet thought the invectives of the abolitionists too severe against slavery or slaveholders. And it is absurd, that whilst the murderer, the burglar and the thief are compelled, by the general consent of mankind, to submit to the imposition of the adjectives especially descriptive of their position, that that portion of the American people who have raised all these crimes into the dignity of an institution should not only be so thin-skinned about words correctly applied, but that they should also be able to awaken the sympathy of so many respectable, kind-hearted people in their favor.

In truth, the abolitionists are generally self-contained people, remarkable for their individuality; and it would be an astounding phenomenon if, amongst so many clear-headed, strong-hearted men and women, who have earnest convictions on this question, there were none who confessed themselves in an unmistakable manner—none who talked as they felt. They include all kinds of writers and lecturers—the argumentative, the statistical, the philosophical, the moral, the religious, the political.

they felt. They include all kinds of writers and lecturers—the argumentative, the statistical, the philosophical, the moral, the religious, the political, the vohement, the persuasive. Indeed, we do not think the slaveholders are such fools as to stick to slavery merely because some abolitionists have told them things about themselves which their whole course shows they must have known very well already. No charge was ever made against them which cannot be substantiated by a file of their own newspapers. Weld's 'American Slavery as it is,'—Mrs. Stowe's 'Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin,'—Stroud, Goodell, and Wheeler's compendiums of the slave laws of the Southern States, with the illustrative reports which they contain, verify the facts on which laws of the Southern States, with the illustrative reports which they contain, verify the facts on which the abolitionists found their conclusions. The abolitionist says that slavery is a sin, and ought to be immediately abandoned; the doctrine is received with distrust, incredulity, reprehension. The Christian minister says that lying, stealing, murder are sins, and should be immediately abandoned; every one is perfectly satisfied. Neither the one nor the other expects that what ought to be immediately done will be done so promptly; but he states his premises, and the abolitionist as well as the divine straightway goes to work to establish his position. We are far from feeling unqualified admiration for the style and mode of argument of all whose labors in the slave's behalf we regard with respect; but in such an enterprise, where there is no bond of union but a mutual interest in our oppressed fellowereatures and their degraded oppressors, a spirit of mutual concession is indispensable. Hard stones cannot be broken by ladies' fans; and where difficult enterprises are to be undertaken, we must not quarrel if all the tools are not adapted for drawing-room ornaments. room ornaments.

The Boston Christian Watchman & Reflector speaks out, in the following emphatic language, concerning the Executive Committee of the Tract S

We hope that no reader has failed to examine the We hope that no reader has failed to examine the communication, in our paper of last week, from A Massachusetts Clergyman, in review of Dr. Wayland. It presents substantially the same view of the subject which the executive officers of the Tract Society have promulgated in numerous publications. We learn several things from these discussions, official and unofficial, which it is important that every contributor to the funds of the Society should understand.

It has been said, in extenuation of the strange course of the Society's officers, that they do not refuse to

that every contributor to the funds of the Society should understand.

It has been said, in extenuation of the strange course of the Society's officers, that they do not refuse to publish on the subject of slavery, but only postpone action on account of unlooked-for hazards, which they do not believe the Society wished them to face. But this can no longer be said with truth. They determine that it is unconstitutional to publish at all, this year, next year, or in any time future, so long as there are evangelical churches that have proslavery members. If that is their belief, of course they will act accordingly. They therefore virtually offer a downright refusal to do what the Society has bidden them to do.

The executives of the Tract Society appear to have some extraordinary notions of their rights and prerogatives. The Society unanimously declares that publication on a certain class of subjects is within the scope of its plan as defined in its constitution, and is required of them in faithfulness to the souls of men. The Executive officers declare that they cannot and will not issue such publications. In secular corporations, officers who find themselves in such a predicament commonly feel bound to resign. Men who make no profession of godliness, but who claim to be men of uprightness and honor, would unhesitatingly abdicate offices that cannot be held without a conflict between the known will of their constituents, and their individual sense of right. But the officers of the Tract Society assume the prerogative of judging that a unanimous determination of the Society is unconstitutional, and on that ground, of declining to obey it, still keeping fast hold of the executive machinery. Can anything be more preposterous? Is it not plain that a voluntary Society, which has power to change its constitution 7 and having exercised that right, and by a unanimous vote directed its official agents to perform certain acts, is it not the very sublimity of assurance for these agents to accuse the Society of exceeding its

rulers and judges? over the American Tract Society?

It is idle to say, that the instructions of the Society are not absolute, but conditional. They are unconditional as to the only point at issue. They indeed express confidence that the publications on slavery will be such as to promote the best usefulness of the Society in all parts of the country. But they nowhere leave it for the officers to decide whether they shall publish or not. Such a construction of the resolutions would never have been thought of but by persons so desirous to get rid of a disagreeable daty, as very honestly to chess their own understandings.

A 'MASSACHUSETTS CLERGYMAN.'

A great struggle is approaching that shall decide the fate of the American Tract Society. Let none of our readers turn away with weariness from the subject. It involves other questions of vital interest. This Society has been a favorite of the churches. For it they have freely offered their prayers and their benefactions. Through their fostering care, it has become a great institution. Its capital amounts to a quarter of a million. Its influence extends over the world. It has gained this vast influence and power openly, gradually, quietly. For

The article closes by affirming, if the Society publishes on the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes on the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of dawny, then "the most lishes of the subject of the church of the subject of the ch amounts to a quarter of a million. Its influence extends over the world. It has gained this vast influence and power openly, gradually, quietly. For thirty years we know not that any question of contriversy has arisen as to the object and circulations of the Society. It did its work, did it well, and God blessed it. And it might have gone on for ages, scattering the leaves of the tree of life, for the healing of the nations.

But the great antagonism of civil and religious liberty in this country had long fixed a jealous eye upon this agency of the churches. Its efforts 'to promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality' might reach too far, and hence it watched every issue from its teeming press, and expurgated every sentence against itself. At length, it awakens the apprehension of the churches, and they carefully and prayerfully investigated the whole matter, and decided that the American Tract Society could not be put under the espionage of such a power, that its voice could not be silenced by such dictation. The whole movement was calm, fraternal, Ohristian, and prayers of thanksgiving and jubilant songs went up to heaven, and hearts and hands were joined in mutual congratulations, and the churches breathed freely, and were ready as ever to give their prayers and their offerings.

But, we feel sad when we write it, all this was a delusion. The American Tract Society fluttered as a bird in the suare of the lowler. She could do Not the least of the many important duties devolving upon the Legislature which is to assemble next month at the Capitol, is that of purging the State of many of the abuses that have crept in, during the last three years of the Know Nothing regime, and of removing from the offices of honor, emolument, and trust, those men whose public acts have shown them to be unworthy of the confidence of the records.

But, we feel sad when we write it, all this was a delusion. The American Tract Society fluttered as a bird in the suare of the fowler. She could do nothing as directed; her tongue was dumb, her press muzzled, her power paralyzed on the point in question—and be it remembered, there was but one point—paralyzed, except in defence of her prostitution to this great enemy of civil and religious liberty. For this end, almost monthly, a missive has gone forth with argument, and assumption, and sophistry. And others are coming to the rescue. Two weeks since, in Maine, a distinguished exjudge of the Supreme Court published in the Christian Mirror a long letter in the same defence; and more recently, 'a Massachusetts clergyman' has published in the New York Observer an article of more than five columns, in the same defence; and we may expect to hear from the hills of New Hampshire, and the mountains of Vermont, and the valley of the Connecticut, and so on, on the same side, for the Connecticut, and so on, on the same side, for no stone will be left unturned to silence the American Tract Society on the subject of slavery. Politi-cal power, ecclesiastical, mercantile, all are made, so far as possible, to achieve this end, and it may be

achieved.

The five columns of 'a Massachusetts clergyman have an intensely south side view. Dr. Wayland's letter assumes to have called forth this effort. The author, in the outset, assumes that the letter 'contains sophism's capable of deceiving very respectable minds, 'since Drs. Hawes and Palmer seem to have been deceived; and then with an apparent conscious-ness of great superiority, adds, 'The detection and exposure of such sophisms is the object of the fol-lowing remarks.'

We have read this article carefully. On many

minds it will have weight. But whoever reflects will discover that the whole effort to expose Dr with inscover that the way is a reiteration of the same arguments and illustrations that have been employed for the last two years on the same side of the questions.

arguments and illustrations that have been employed for the last two years on the same side of the question. The article, however, is not without ability. But the fallacy of the whole argument, and of all similar arguments in this controversy, is just here: it is in not having the fairness to acknowledge in the outset, that there is but one point of difference between the two parties in the Tract Society, and that is simply whether they shall publish on the evils of slavery. Hence this writer goes on with great elaboration to show, that the Society cannot publish tracts offensive to the old school or new school Presbyterians, to East Windsor or New Haven parties, or against the Saybrook or Cambridge ven parties, or against the Saybrook or Cambridge platforms, against unfermented wine for the Lord's table, or on the question of 'Maine Law' and 'Mo-ral Suasion,' on infant baptism, or close communion,

He says these questions in the minds of different per-He says these questions in the minds of different persons are thought to have 'important bearings on the promotion of 'vital' godliness,' and thus on sound morality,' and 'men on both sides were as confident that their opponents were wrong, as any are now in respect to slavery.' These are his own words, and the fallacy is, that these questions are not involved in the controversy. The argument is, if the Society cannot publish on these, it cannot publish on slavery. But the 'Massachusetts clerryman' on slavery. But the 'Massachusetts clergyman' knew well that all these and kindred questions have nothing to do with the controversy. They were nothing to do with the controversy. They were long ago settled—they are not even an illustration, as they have no analogy to the subject. The questions of essential doctrines and speculative doctrines have not been mooted. All are satisfied with the disposition of these: why then forever harp upon them? Nor is there any dispute whether the Tract Society shall or shall not publish on any other model appearance.

Society shall or shall not publish on any other moral question. The Society can, and does, publish freely on all subjects that are calculated to promote sound morality, save this one subject of slavery.

Let us be fair and honorable in this discussion. Let us confess, and let the world know, that there never has been but one source of controversy in the Tract Society, and that is slavery. This is the disturbing power. Why then all this parade of argument of about a thousand things that have nothing to do with the question? Here is the great sophism that is continually made to overshadow the m that is continually made to overshade sophism that is continually made to order to point at issue, while the charge of sophistry is thrown into the eyes of those who look at the real question,

into the eyes of those who look at the real question, and nothing else.

But there is another point made by the 'Massachusetts clergyman,' which must not be passed over. He charges upon Dr. W. 'the grave logical error, in assuming that the Society is under moral obligation to publish on every subject which has anything to do with the interests of 'vital godliness and sound morality.'' And he replies: 'It is under no such obligation. It is at full liberty, legally and morally, to use its discretion in the selection of subjects on which it will publish, and on which it will refrain from publishing.' All this is very well. But in the phrase, 'It is at full liberty,' who is meant by 'it'? who is at full liberty? who may use their discretion? Is it the Publishing Committee? Are they the American Tract Society? Is it the Executive Committee? Where is this power that is at full liberty to use its discretion in publishing, &c.? It is certainly a question that must be answered. It is not at present, by any fair construction those who have been the life and soul of

But the 'Massachusetts elergyman' proceeds to say, with oracular confidence, 'If in the exercise of its best discretion, it sees it to leave the publish

chusetts are denied to have any rights as citizem of the United States—the official declaration of Mr. Buchanan, that alayeholders are as much entitled to hold slaves in any of the Territories as any other proper-ty—and the revolting and startling doctrines avowed by the South, in regard to free institutions—the friends Prominent among those unfit and unworthy public servants, whose retention in office is a perpetual disgrace to the Commonwealth, and a standing insult to the people, is Edward Greeley Loring, Judge of Probate of the County of Suffolk, whose agency in the rendition of Anthony Burns to slavery, against, and in defiance of, the recognized legal rules of evidence, forms one of the blackest pages in the history of Massachusetts subserviency to the South of freedom are summoned to rally, at this annua gathering, in numbers, and with a spirit and zeal, ommensurate with the importance and solemnity of

FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

AARON BURR.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF AARON BURR, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army of the Revolution, United States Senator, Vice President of the United States. &c. By J. Parton, Author of 'Humorous Poetry of the English Language, 'Life of Horace Greeley,' &c. New York: Mason Brothers, 108 and

In the general impression concerning his characand designs, Aaron Burr does not stand very far sion, and to hold Burr up as one who has been unjusteventful history,' and produced a volume which is as remarkable for its fascinating power as it is for the object its author has in view-the reversal of the vored in his sources of information, and out of a cha-

ny. He quotes what Alexander Hamilton said of a superior being. . . . I had rather not live than not be the daughter of such a man. Mr. Parton gives us his own judgment very briefly- Aaron Burr was filibuster.' Yet, we think it would be doing even Burr injustice to rank him with the modern filibuste Walker, or any of the Southern brood. Their specific purpose is the extension of their beastly and bloody

slave-catching commission. The statute declared his incompetency to hold both his Judgeship and his compission, and one or the other hand the commission and one or the other hand his commission, and one or the other hand the commission and the other hand the commission and the other hand But Mr. Loring chose neither to give up his commission or resign his office as Judge of Probate. Having outraged all the forms of justice, and ignored the rules of evidence, as recognized by the courts, in order to consign a fellow being to endless servitude, for a fee of ten dollars, it was not to be expected that he would easily give up a luggaries. When he was only sixteen, he graduated with distinction. He then became a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Bellamy, for a time; but, having no relish for Puritanic theology, he soon began the study of the law, when tidings came of the battle of Lexington, and fired his soul to join the revolutionary forces in that section. In company with his friend Ogden, he arrived at Cambridge in July, 1775, only a few days after General Washington had taken the command but was soon prompted to accompany Arnold's expedition to Quebec, for the conquest of that stronghold He was there appointed Aid to Gen. Montgomery who fell mortally wounded in that unsuccessful cam paign. Subsequently, Burr acted as Aid to Gen. Washington-afterward, Aid to Gen. Putnam-then wa appointed a Lieutenant Colonel, and put in command of a regiment. His tastes and habits were eminently military; and as long as he remained in the revolutionary service, he appears to have exhibited uncom mon address and energy as a commander, and to have been actuated by the most patriotic feelings. 'Like his father before him, he was a man who had by nature a marvellous faculty of bringing things to pas He saw his object with eagle clearness, and he had a wonderful intuitive sense of the means, and all the means, and, particularly, the readiest means, by which

sequence of the loss of health, and once more engaged

Probably it was his last effort in that direction; for, in 1831-2.—I cannot now determine the predata, but not long after the publication of Tue La naton was commenced,—Aaron Burr visited Bost and sent me a special request to have an interview mains the same from age to age, having henceforth with him at the Marlbon' Hotel. Curious to see so noted a man, and especially to know what could be its text is concerned. Nevertheless—as the Bible Sonoted a man, and especially to know what could be his object in soliciting an acquaintance, I at once complied with his request, and had a free conversation with him on the subject of slavery. He received me with the suavity and politeness for which he was so remarkable, and with great adroitness undertook to dissuade me from prosecuting the anti-slavery cause, and continuing to publish The Liberaron—skilfully setting forth the hopelessness of my object, the perils to which I should be subjected, the dangers of a general emancipation of the slaves, the power and spirit of the slave oligarchy.—&c. &c. &c. His manner was patronizing, and, with his strong and plausible representations of the dangers and difficulties in the case, well calculated to make a deep impression on my then youthful mind. He had a remarkable eye, more penetrating, more fascinating than any I had ever seen, while his appearance was truly venerable. But he was baffled in his purpose, and soon found that he was dealing with one who occupied a very different plane from his own; whose trust pied a very different plane from his own; whose trust vividly painted on the faces of those around him was not in man, but in the living God; who was not sidding good deeds to good words, his hand grasps the to be intimidated or discouraged by any portrayal of consequences, whether real or imaginary; who was animated by a love of impartial liberty, and could not stoop to any considerations of worldly policy.

The stoop to any considerations of worldly policy.

After examining ticle upon this 'impudent impostor,' suspected the guest before him to be that person. After examining the prisoner, who seems awaking to quietness and reason; to another room to examine the article and consult upon the case. They were satisfied that this 'light he was destitute of any fixed principles, and that unvielding obedience to the higher law was regarded by him as credulity or fanaticism. Yet I do not re-member that he undertook to argue the rightfulness-

and I firm and uncompromising—and we never met again. What other object brought him to Boston, I could not learn: the next day, he returned to New York.

gle with the Slave Power for its overthrow,

and the warmth of his sensual passions. In the chap-ter 'on his relations to women,' Mr. Parton en-deavors to show that he was not grossly given to li-Opposite the title-page of an edition of the 'Book had an amour in my life in which I was not met half two additional changes.

Twould be the last man on earth to make The first of these changes seems plainly designed to regard for the decencies of life!

The Phrenological Character of Aaron Burr, deduced from an original cast of his head, by Mr. L. N. Fowler, which we published in our last number, was copied from Mr. Parton's work. That work contains finely engraved portraits of Burr and his daughter.

CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE. A Philadelphia correspondent of the Norristown

Republicas, writing to that paper, says:

'I went into the Assembly Buildings this afternoon, to look on awhile at the doings of the Garrisonian Abolitionists, who are holding a Fair, and also
giving the citizens an opportunity to listen to the arguments they are able to advance in favor of their
doctrines. There was a large assembly of men and
women convened at the meeting, and while I stayed,
the audience was addressed by Charles Lenox Remond, a man of color, whose exceedingly able discourse gave color to the idea sometimes advanced,
that the African race have superior susceptibilities to
the white race for cultivating the fine arts of poetry,
eloquence and music. Republican, writing to that paper, says :-

and are destined yet to do wonders in the world.

Many active Republicans, who are pursuing the rational and only successful course of restricting and ultimately abolishing slavery by law, are not aware ther light upon this matter. ultimately abolishing stavery by the control of their motive power was originally derived from this class. The Garrison and Mott Abolitionists have, by their extensive expositions of the abominations of slavery, created in the minds of mulabominations of slavery. itudes of voters a desire to be rid of it. Much honor therefore due to that class of agitators who have awakened a slumbering potency to put down slavery, which will not rest till that vile stain upon our coun-try's honor is totally effaced."

American Baptist, says:

'While I am writing from this city, I will add a few words on a notice I see of an anti-slavery meeting held here last week, in which Charles L. Remond has done injustice to the religious press, in stating that he could remember but three papers (the Liberator, Anti-Slavery Standard, and Anti-Slavery Bugle) whose editors have the courage to advocate the doctrine of the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery. I should have thought he must have met with the American Baptist before this time, and known of it as one of the most uncompromising papers of the age—religiously, morally, and politically. Mr. Remond, in speaking of churches, also said, he was not able to specify a church in Lowell where this cause in behalf of the slave was advocated. He should be informed that one of the places where the cause of cmancipation has been most liberally advocated, by the same consideration as Lord Thurlow's in regard to Episcopacy, in whatever more decorously circumlocutory terms they might express it. He frankly said to a delegation of Presbyterian dissent-disqualified sect—'Gentlemen, I go for the Established Church, because it is established; and when-ever you get your damned religion established, then I will be for that too.' Whether the spostolic succession be a true doctrine or not, the line of descent from the 'Vicar of Bray' remains unbroken, and saure of transmission to the next generation.

One noble exception exists in the ranks of the Episcopal clergy to that servile acquiescence with which they tolerate whatever evil or vice has become 'established that the court of the intervention of the same consideration as Lord Thurlow's in regard to Episcopacy, in whatever more decorously decided by the same consideration as Lord Thurlow's in regard to Episcopacy, in whatever more decorously decided by the same consideration as Lord Thurlow's in regard to Episcopacy, in whatever more decorously dericumlocutory terms they might express it. He frankly said to a delegation of Presbyterian di J. PRILIPS, writing from Philadelphia to the emancipation has been most liberally advocated, by the church and pastor, is in the Third Baptist Church in Lowell. That the cause of the poor oppressed slave is too much neglected, Packnowledge and deeply re-gret; but I speak to do justice to the honorable ex-

Our friend Mr. Remond would be among the last persons to do intentional injustice in any direction. In his speech at Philadelphia, he is reported to have said that there is not an Anti-Slavery pulpit in Bangor, (Me.) He must have forgotten, for the moment, our faithful, earnest and outspoken friend and coadjutor in that city, Rev. A. BATTLES.

NEW YORK ALMANAC. A Williams & Co., publishers, 100 Washington street, Boston, have for sale, The New York Almanac and Yearly Record for the year 1858; containing, in addition to the Calendar, record of the state of the thermometer for every day in the year ending December 1st, 1857, a complete diary for the year 1858, with a great amount of tables, and useful information generally. Published by Mason Brothers. Price 25 cents. The labor and care requisite to concentrate so much intelligence as is here found in this little volume must be very great. This Almanac is adapted for circulation in every part of the country, and a slight examination of it will be sure to make a ready sale.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC is now ready for delivery at all the drug stores, who are happy to supply all who call for it. Every family should have and much general information of great value, it gives the best instruction for the cure of prevalent complaints that we can get anywhere. Its anecdotes sione are worth a bushel of wheat, and its medical advice is ometimes worth to the sick the wheat's weight in gold. Many of the medical almanaes are trash, but this is solid metal. Its calculations are made purposely for this latitude, and are therefore correct. Call and get an Ayer's almanae, and when get, keep it.

EPISCOPAL PRO-SLAVERY. It is the boast of Episcopalians, that their 'Book of common Prayer,' having been brought to such percection as the limitations of mortality allow, now re-

As he revealed himself to my moral sense, I saw that forth his manacled hands to implore the like deliverance. On the other side, in the fore-ground, a woman kneels, with her head bowed upon her dead child, which she has laid at the fact of Jesus, awaiting member that he undertook to argue the rightfulness his reviving touch. Beyond her re mee and woman of slavery—his aim being, rather, to convince me in various attitudes of petition of attention, and one both of the folly and danger of attempting to strug- of these, a man of cultivated aspect and thoughtful le with the Slave Power for its overthrow.

Countenance, wearing a laurel or myrtle wreath, sits with his back to Jesus, as if indicating that, though

In this volume, his power of fascination and keen alty of infringement of copy-right, and thus putting insight are vividly delineated; and wide must have a spurious article into the market at a cheaper rate, been the moral ruin spread by him, and many the vic- under the same title. The chief of these changes tims led into hopeless captivity by him, through the consists in the substitution of a grievous looking man, charm of his address, the subtlety of his reasoning, of no peculiar character or significance, for the person

centiousness, and that his profligacy of life has been of Common Prayer,' printed at Philadelphia in 1856 greatly exaggerated. The manner in which he at- by J. B. Lippincott & Co., and authenticated as cortempts to extenuate Burr's conduct, in this particular, rect by the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, Bishop of does not impress me very favorably. Not every the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvawoman, he says, could attract him. He was a man nia, we find a diminished copy of the pirated enof gallantry.' Burr himself said to a friend, 'I never graving from Scheffer's picture above named, with

such advances where they were not welcome. No adapt the outward and visible sign of the Episcopal woman can lay her ruin at my door.' What virtuous Church in this country to its inward and spiritual discrimination! what a nice sense of honor! what a state. The black man with his chain is taken, bodily, out of the picture, kidnapped and carried off, leaving a hiatus as offensive to art as the mutilation of the picture is to justice, and the object of that mutilation to humanity and religion.

The second alteration referred to is a change in the title of the picture. Instead of . Christ the Consoler, J. B. Lippincott, Alonzo Potter & Co. have labelled their doubly falsified copy 'The Saviour,' and yet have had the impudence to put under it the name o Ary Scheffer as the artist. Considering that one of Scheffer's figures is annihilated, another changed for the worse in every particular, all the rest so barbarously executed that their original expression is lost and their outline alone remains, and the distinctive significance of the title changed for one of merely general import, this addition of a name long associated with high art and elevated religious feeling seems a heartless addition of insult to injury. A court of justice would surely award him exemplary damages.

Possibly, however—for, after the examples of Doctors South-side Adams, Lord, Hopkins and Ross, and the white race for cultivating the line are so poerly, elequence and music.

'The non-resisting Abolitionists are a peculiar people—zealous of good works. They are a seise people, exercising their wisdom profitably. They are a benevolent and beneficent people, and the world is greatly better because they live and act in it. They are industrious and zealous, and though they must ever be small in numbers, (in consequence of the non-resistance absurdity, which strangely survives and thrives through much good sense,) yet they have done to be saved, and that no special effort need be made to agar destined yet to do wonders in the world.

The clergy of the Episcopal Church in this country have walked, from the beginning, in dignified procession, behind their elder brethren, the Jewish priest and Levite, leaving the robbed and oppressed or the other side.' They have always ignored the slave, always and utterly refused to see or to recognize him as a person for whose relief, or against whose oppres sion, any thing was to be said or done. Judging by their lives, their position in regard to slavery seen

they tolerate whatever evil or vice has become 'es-tablished' in worldly respectability. One young man has dared, and still dares, to withstand this curcent of conformity, and to risk, for the slave's sake, and for righteousness' sake, not only the loss of a sec ond church and congregation, but that for which mos of his order consider it profitable to give their souls i exchange, the favor of his bishop and his clerical brethren. Rev. Dudley A. Tyne, of Philadelphia, in a recent sermon on 'Oppression,' dwelt with chies power, and at greatest length, upon the wickedness of Southern slavery, and of Northern complicity with it. The announcement of his subject beforehand, in the newspapers, gave occasion for earnest remonstran ces, by his Episcopal friends, against his preaching on such a subject, but this very fact, by showing th far-reaching influence of slavery, and the corrupti it had already wrought in the church, confirmed, in stead of weakening, his resolution. We hope to see this sermon in print; and we respectfully suggest that there be printed, as an appendix to it, th portions of the English 'Commination' service, which, plainly describing the character and denouncing the doom of slaveholders, slave-breeders and slave-catchers, have been prudently omitted from the American Book of Common Prayer.

These passages are as follows: it is easy to see that. If they paid any regard to the meaning of the words, his part of the service would cause a slaveholding this part of the service would chart the responsive Amen would stick in the throats of a slave

Minister. Cursed is he that removeth his neigh-

'Anner. Amen.
'Minister. Cursed is he that maketh the blind go

Anseer. Amen.

Minister. Cursed is he that perverteth the judgment of the stranger, the fatherless and widow.

Anseer. Amen.

Minister. Cursed is he that smiteth his neighbor.

Amen. Cursed is he that lieth with his neigh

Answer. Amen.
Minister. Cursed is he that taketh reward to slay

the innocent.

*Ansier. Amen.

*Minister. Cursed are the unmerciful, fornicators and adulterers, covetous persons, . . . slandcrers, . . .

AN IMPUDENT IMPOSTOR. The bogus slave whom THE LIBERATOR of the 25th

ult., under the above heading, so particularly describes, has recently made his appearance in Mans. field, telling the same story that he told in Bridgewater: that he was a slave of Hon. John B. Thompson, of Kentucky-that he had been messenger in the U. S. Senate for four years—that he knew all the members of Congress, &c. He got out at Mansfield from the Boston train of cars going to Providence, and appeared to be much alarmed for fear of being taken and sent back into slavery, as he said the slaveholders were upon his track. This happened on Fri-day, the 25th of December. He was taken care of and secreted that night, and on Saturday was fornished with money, and carried on as far as Wrentham, eight miles, and left in the care of the wellknown friend of the slave, Abner Belcher, who resides in the southwest part of the town. Mr. Belcher, who takes THE LIBERATOR, and who had just seen the article upon this 'impudent impostor,' suspected the guest before him to be that person. After examining him, he took the paper, and, with Mr. Pond, retired mulatto, twenty-two years old, slender built, was the one described. Mr. Pond went back into the room and accused him. He denied all about it. Messrs. Belcher and Pond then made a proposition to him to this effect that he neight remain as Mr. Delcher's till they could write to Mr. Garrison about him, (as he pretended that Mr. Garrison knew all about his case,) and receive a reply; that they would take care of him in the mean time, and if his story proved true, there would be no lack of money or means to get him to a place of safety. The 'slave' agreed to do so. But, mark the result ! In two hours, he was missing, and soon after he turned up in North Attleboro', some four miles distant. There he was furnished with sufficient money, and aided on his journey. Since then, we have heard no more of him, but suppose he is yet following his infamous occupation, filching from the kind-hearted friends of the enslaved.

I had forgotten to state, that while in Mansfield, he had a gold watch, or what he said was gold, (ascertained since not to be gold,) which he said was given him. This he pawned for eleven dollars. It may have been stolen. I see it stated in the New York Anti-Slavery Standard of Saturday lest, that this swindler' had practised his game of fraud in that vicinity. He called his name here George Thompson, but said he went by the name of 'Bill.'

ISAAC STEARNS. · Yours, &c., Mansfield, Mass., Jan. 4, 1858.

WRENTHAM, Dec. 31, 1857.

I think it may subserve the cause of truth to expose mpostors till they are driven out of the field. Owing to your timely exposure in your last paper of an impostor, I was enabled to foil the attempt of the same person to impose on the friends of the slave in Wrentham. On Saturday last, Dec. 26, a true friend of the oppressed brought a young mulatto man to my house, who seemed to be in great fear of being taken by his master. The description you gave of an impostor in your last perfectly agreed with him and his story, except the manner of his escape. In his story, he said he arrived in Boston the day before from Baltimore; that the captain had been arrested; that he. by your aid and the aid of other friends, had been put on the railroad to New York, directed to Horace Greeley for further aid and protection; but being pursued, he got off at Mansfield, and was conveyed to my house for protection and aid. I told him I was a friend to all, but at the same time read to him the article in THE LIBERATOR, headed 'An Impudent Impostor,' and informed him that I should be under the necessity of making an investigation into his case; in the meantime, he should be properly protected and cared for, and if he was a true man, he should have aid. At first, he said he was not the man described, and would like an investigation; but in one hour, he was very restless, and in a few minutes more

left, making it true that 'the wicked fice when no man pursueth.' Yours, for truth and right, ABNER BELCHER.

LYME, N. H., Dec. 28, 1857.

WW T. GARRISON : DEAR SIR,-On the 14th inst., a mulatto, repre enting himself to be a fugitive from slavery, was brought to my house by a Mr. Cooper, of Croydon N. H., thirty miles distant. From subsequent developments, I am led to suspect he was an impostor. He as a young man of about twenty-two or twentyfour years of age, of very easy address, and undoubtedly was well qualified to take care of himself.' He said he was the slave and son of Hon. John B. Thompson, now a United States Senator from Kentucky, and had accompanied his master for eight years past at Washington, during the sessions of Congress. He appeared to be well acquainted with all the prominent nembers of Congress, with the debates and political onnections of its members. He stayed with me some eighteen hours, and it was only after he left that I

suspected him. I write this to make certain inquiries,

for the purpose of satisfying myself with regard to his

He said he had an interview with you at the house of a friend six miles from Boston, as it was deemed manie for him to enter the city; that you procured a ticket for him over the Boston and Worcester Rail-road, &c., to Canada; that an attempt was made to arrest him while in the cars, just before arriving at Natick, by a drover, an old acquaintance from Kentucky, who had been to Brighton with cattle. He gave a graphic description of the meles which follow-ed. He said he had two trunks in the baggage car, and as he could not stop to get them out, he gave you his checks, and you promised to get the trunks and send them to him when you heard of his safe arrival at Chatham, in Canada, where he professed to be going. He said, also, that he gave you his ticket, and that you thought you could get the money refunded that was paid for it.

Now, I wish you to write at your first convenie and let me know if there is any truth in these statements, or if you have any knowledge of such a man. He got thirteen dollars in this place, and Mr. Cooper said he obtained \$4.00 for him on his way here. I fear that he is an accomplished secundrel, and that he is running away all the time. If so, it is our duty to put the community on their guard. We can hardly afford to be fleeced by sham politicians and sham fu-

gitives too. Yours, for freedom, SAMUEL FLINT. P. S. He was known on this route by the name of George Thompson.

We publish all the above letters respecting this mendacious and almost ubiquitous impostor, who calls himself George Thompson, for the purpose of drawing fresh attention to his case, and with the hope that he may be speedily arrested in his swindling career. All his statements respecting Mr. Greeley and ourselves are lies: we know nothing of him, except that he has succeeded in shamefully imposing upon multitudes of the best friends of his race, over a wide extent of territory, and obtaining no small amount of money. We ask the press generally, in justice to the community at large, to make known his villany, and caution the benevolent to be on their guard.—Ed. Lib.

servitude, for a fee of ten dollars, it was not to be expected that he would easily give up a lucrative office; so he coolly snaps his fingers in the face of the Legislature, re-settles himself anew in his scat, and boldly and insolently defice the Legislature and the people. Clinging, like a burdock gone to seed, to his scat and his salary, ready at any time to 'catch another nigger,' or to do any other diabolical act which the United States government may require him to do in conjunction with Ben. Hallett, Augur-Hole Burns, or Asa O. Butman, Mr. Loring still, in defiance of the will of the people, as exaugur-Hole Burns, or Asa O. Butman, Mr. Loring still, in defiance of the will of the people, as ex-pressed by its Legislature, and most strongly em-bodied in the form of a statute, from which we have quoted, continued to decide upon the rights of wid-ows and orphans, and pocket the fees for such servies for another year.

Again the petitions, more numerous and more un Again the petitions, more numerous and more urgent, poured in from all parts of the State, urging his immediate removal from the office which he had so long disgraced, and which he held against the will of the people, as by them enacted into law. Again the Legislature took cognizance of the matter, and addressed the Governor for his removal, on these grounds: missioner, in defiance of the moral sentiment of Massachusetts, as expressed in the legislative resolves of 1850. First.-Because he consented to sit as a slave com second.—Because now, in defiance of the provisions contained in section 13th of chapter 489 of the acts of 1855. Edward Greeley Loring continues to hold the office of Judge of Probate, under a Massachusetts commission, and, at the same time, to hold, in defiance of late, a commissioner under the United States, which qualifies him to issue warrants and grant certificates under the acts of Congress named in the 9th section of chapter 489 of the acts of 1855.

lishing, &c.? It is certainly a question that must be answered. It is not at present, by any fair construction, those who have been the life and soul of the Society. Dr. Ross and his sympathizers may be at full liberty to use their discretion, and control tha publications of the Society on the only subject ever in controversy, yet we deny that they can do it 'legally and morally.' It is a bold and wicked user the control of the society of the control of the society of the only subject ever in control of the society of the soc

posed in his behalf; and, sustained and encouraged by executive favor. Mr. Loring fulminated his wrath against the Legislature in a document, misnamed a remonstrance, which, for seurrility, insulting language, and general bad taste, could scarcely find a parallel even in the fulminations of Atchison find a parallel even in the fulminations of Atchison of its best discretion, it sees fit to leave the publishing of tracts on temperance wholly to the American Temperance Union and other temperance societies, it has a perfect right to do so; or rather, it is solemnly bound to do so; and its turning over that work, to be done by those who can, as it thinks, do it most advantageously, would be no testimony or apology in favor of intemperance. And so of every other form of departure from 'sound morality.'

If we understand this passage, it contains more of fairness than the whole article besides, for it admits that the Society has a right, 'in the exercise of its best discretion, if it sees fit,' to treat all moral questions alike. This is all that has ever been demanded. This, if the mysterious 'it' should see

parture from 'sound morality.' This would now out entirely the troublesome question. And may come to this, that to get rid of publishing slavery, 'it' will sacrifice all the other direct terests of 'sound morality.' Then the Society iil be left only to 'diffuse a knowledge of our ord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sinners,' and will be claimed that this is the 'gospel,' and that e 'gospel' is enough; that this will best prote 'sound morality; 'that this will avoid constions and sectional strifes, and that men of the orld will respect the pulpit and the religious press; d we doubt not the corrupt politician would hall as the consummation of his millenium.

R. F. WALLOUT, Secretary.

of the people.

Prominent among those unfit and unworthy pub

Such a spectacle of a judge pandering to the

Such a spectacle of a judge pandering to the worst prejudices of his own heart, and of the community in which he lived, had probably never before been witnessed in any court room in the land of the Pilgrims: and it would be hard to find its parallel at any judicial tribunal of a less remote date than the Edinburgh assizes, under the base and audacious 'Jeffries,' whose name in judicial annals is a synonym for wrong and injustice.

nym for wrong and injustice.

It was perfectly natural, that an honest, intelli-

seeming endorsement of their disreputable acts.

Accordingly, both branches of the Legislature of 1854-5, by their concurrent action, addressed the Governor for his removal. To the terms of the ad-

dress that functionary refused to accede, and then the Legislature sought by other methods to meet

'No person who holds any office under the laws of

The whole bill, of which the action quoted is

ing the affirmative.
With that law unrepealed upon the statute book.

nothing could be plainer than that the performance of the duties of Judge of Probate, by Mr. Loring,

quish, or stand before the people, self-arraigned as a violator of those laws which he had taken an oath

But His Excellency, the Governor, again inter-

Law Said Name of Street Addition of

the United States, which qualifies him to issue any

110 Duane street. pp. 696.

It was perfectly natural, that an honest, intelligent, freedom-loving people should feel indignant at the conduct of one so justly characterized by Mr. Phillips as 'an infamous Judge of Probate,' in all the circumstances connected with the disgraceful procedures in the Burns case; and it was a matter of the most obvious propriety that the Legislature should at its first meeting, after the accomplishment of such successful kidnapping as had been done upon the soil of Massachusetts, through the agency of Mr. Loring, take cognizance of the matter, and guard, by new statutory enactments, the personal liberty of citizens of the State, and also seek for some means by which to protect the Commonwealth from the odium and dishonor of being committed by the conduct of her own public officers, even to a seeming endorsement of their disreputable acts. from Benedict Arnold. It requires some bo therefore, to attempt to alter or modify this impres ly maligned or grossly misunderstood by his country-men. Mr. Parton has brought to his task rare powers of investigation, analysis and research, as pertaining to the entire career of Burr, and his 'strange judgment of posterity. He has been singularly fa otic mass has brought order, proportion and harmo

Burr- a man of extreme and irregular ambition, selthe legislature sought by other methods to meet the demands of the people, made manifest through hundreds of petitions, signed by many thousands of the legal voters of the State, and the Personal Liberty Bill was passed, section 13 of which declares that small in great things. Adding a touching and section 2 methods are small in great things. different estimate of him from his ill-fated daughter, Theodosia, in a letter to her father-'I contemplate the United States, which qualifies him to issue any warrant or other process, or to grant any certificate under the acts of Congress named in the 9th section of this act, or to serve the same, shall, at the same time, hold any office of honor, trust or emolument under the laws of this Commonwealth.' you with such a strange mixture of humility, admira tion, reverence, love and pride, that very little superstition would be necessary to make me worship you a only a part, was vetoed by the Governor, but it was passed and became a law in spite of the veto, more than two thirds of the members of both houses votno angel; he was no devil; he was a man, and awas an act of usurpation and outlawry. It was in-cumbent upon him to resign his office, or return his slave system; his, no doubt, was the gratification of

> who, we are told, 'was a conspicuous and important thirteen, he was privileged to enter the Sophomore class, two years in advance of the regular time.—

that object could be reached. In 1780, he was forced to leave the service, in con

in the profession of the law.

To follow him minutely through his long, eventful life, in the mere naked statement of the extract ry vicissitudes through which he was called to pr ry vicissitudes through which he was called to pass, would require far more space than we can grant at this time. From the height of popularity, he was suddenly hurled into an abyss of infamy, first, by the killing of Alexander Hamilton in a duel, and next, by his plot for the conquest of Mexico, 'leaving it for the States west of the Alleghanies to decide whether wrath against the Legislature in a document, misnamed a remonstrance, which, for scurrility, insulting language, and general bad taste, could scarcely
find a parallel even in the fulminations of Atchison
and Stringfellow; and still the unjust Judge continues to violate the laws of the State, and outrage
the will of the people, by clinging with desperate
persistence to that bench which his whole conduct,
in every stage of the proceedings against him, shows
him to be so unworthy to occupy.

As the day approaches for the convening of the
Legislature, we repoice to learn that the people have
lost none of their interest in the matter of purging
an important office in the State from the presence of
this had man, and that hundreds of petitions are
again in circulation for his removal.

We trust that this time the work will be done
surely and thoroughly, that the laws of the State
will be vindicated, and that the arm of another
executive will not be outstretched to screen such a
man from the virtuous wrath of a people whom he
has insulted, and whose Legislature he has defied.
Let the petitions circulate, and let the Legislature
once again take up the matter in earnest; and let
Mr. Loring and his supporters know that there is a
power in Massachusetts to execute her laws, honestly and fearlessly; making no distinction between
official law-breakers and the common people, and
knowing no difference between the knaves in broadcloths and the knaves in tattered garments—and
thus will our beloved Commonwealth have taken
one step towards the eradication of that bloody page
in her history which records the rendition of Anthony Burns.—Worcester Spy. they would remain in the Union, or join the new em pire.' The particulars of his arrest, trial and acquitpire. The particulars of his arrest, that and acquit-tal—of his flight to England, and expulsion from that country—of his residence on the Continent—of his various escapes and desperate necessities—of his re-turn home, and the melancholy death of his beloved daughter, Theodosis—of his second marriage, and his ast days and hours—are they not all faithfully recorded in this ponderous volume, and narrated with emi-nent skill and true dramatic force? The effect of this work will be to remove much of the infamy which has been so long attached to the name of Burr, thou not to raise him to the rank of those who are worth of imitation and regard. It is certainly to his cred lature in 1784, a bill having been introduced for the radual abolition of alavery in that State, 'he was favor of a speedier extinction of the anomaly, a moved to amend the bill so as to sotally abolish also ry after a certain day. His amendment having bee rejected, he voted for the original bill, which was lost.

MATTHEW R. HULL, Esq., will oblige us by informing us of his present Post Office address.

The following Committees were elected: On Business: W. L. Garrison, Sarah H. Earle Parker Pillsbury, Stephen S. Foster, Seth Rogers William Coe.
On Finance: Samuel May, Jr., Sarah E. Wall. William Goe.

John H. Crane, Thomas Provan. On Nominations : Abby Kelley Foster, Alfred Wy man, Adams Foster, S. May, Jr., D. M. Loveland. Mr. Garrison read the seventh chapter of the proph Mr. Garrison read the selected chapter of the prophet Jeremiah. He then presented the following reso

Whereas, the slaveholders of the South no longer plead exemption from criticism or condemnation, or plead exemption from the state of condemnation, on the ground that slavery has been unfortunately entailed upon them, that they recognize its evils, that they design its gradual extinction, and only ask a reason able extension of time to enable them to proclaim general act of emancipation; but, instead of this, have boldly thrown off the mask of dissimulation, and now openly declare to the world that their bloody and polluted slave system is never to be abolished, but to be indefinitely extended and vigilantly guarded as right, just, humane and Christian, sanctioned by the Bible, and essential to the well-being of society—thus subverting all moral distinctions in the universe, affirm ing hell to be heaven, the dominion of Satan to be the government of God, and all conceivable crime and wickedness to be 'the end of the law for right-

countess'; therefore,
Resolved, That the day has gone by, (if it eve existed,) here at the North, to frame or to offer any spology in behalf of Southern slaveholders; but, having revealed themselves to be the enemies of freedom universally, merciless and profligate in spirit, desperate and heaven-defying in purpose, and bent on eternizing their terrible oppression, they are to be classed among the most dangerous and depraved of the human race, and rebuked accordingly.

Resolved, That in full view of the unblushing and horrible declarations of these traffickers in human fiesh, those here at the North who still turn their backs upon the Anti-Slavery movement, and persist in shielding slavery from utter condemnation, reveal themselves to be as destitute of principle and as tyrannous in spirit as any who wield the lash or forge the chain on Southern plantations.

Resolved, That that religion which, in this land, does not make the AMERICAN SLAVE a prominent and principal object of its care and labors,-which does not regard the whole slaveholding region as missionary ground of the most necessitous and extreme de-scription, - which does not faithfully deal with the sin of the whole nation in its wilful degradation and murderous treatment of the entire slave population,which is not 'instant, in season and out of season, warning, rebuking, exhorting this hard-hearted and oppressive people, -and which does not faithfully preach immediate repentance and forsaking of this great wickedness against God and man,-is not fit to be recognized as Christian, is unworthy the acceptance of any honest man, but, on the contrary, deserves the execration of all upright souls.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., addressed the meeting, contrast ing the religion which the Anti-Slavery movement aims to promote, with that narrow, timid and compromising religion which the sectarian churches of the land are striving to 'revive,' as the phrase is.

W. L. GARRISON spoke with great power of the degrading influence which slavery has had on the entire nation. He showed how false the churches of the North have been to freedom and right. In the afternoon, PARKER PILLSBURY was the first

speaker. He recurred to the early days of anti-slavery in Worcester, when meetings were new and throng ed, and held with great frequency. He went on to depict the condition of subordination to which Mas-sachusetts has been reduced by the Slave Power; and this he did with great effect.

After a few remarks on finance, and the active operations of the Society, by S. Mar, Jr. and ABBY Kelley Foster, the platform was taken by Stephen S. Foster, who presented the following preamble and resolution, and spoke with his accustomed zeal and

Whereas, slavery in this country is a legal institution, and is so incorporated into the United States Constitution that no one can participate in the government without, in fact, becoming a slaveholder;

Resolved, That this Society recommends to the friends of freedom who believe in the necessity of a government of force, to organize a political party outside of the present National Confederacy,-a party whose avowed aim and purpose shall be, by getting possession of the several State governments, to re-organize the Federal Government, and establish in its stead a Confederacy of free States.

In the evening, the following resolutions were reported from the Business Committee :-

Whereas, the Secretaries and Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society proclaim to the whole country, that they will allow no tract to be issued by the Society, reflecting in any manner upor the slave system, or pointing out any evils that may be connected with it, or questioning the right of any trafficker in human flesh to pursue his piratical vocation, or of any professed Christians to chattelize their fellow-Christians, -on the ground that such a tract would not be calculated to receive the sanction of all evangelical persons, and therefore would be in violation of the Constitution of the Society; therefore,

Resolved, That while the American Tract Society is in such hands, and maintains such a position in regard to four millions of God's children who are 'peeled, meted out, and trodden under foot,' and ranked with the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air, it is a flagrant sin against God, and an outrage upon our common humanity, for any church or any person intelligently to contribute to its funds, or to recognize it as a Christian association.

Whereas, it is a law of this Commonwealth, that no person holding any office within the gift of the State shall at the same time hold the office of Slave Commissioner; and,

Whereas, EDWARD GREELEY LORING, Judge Probate for Suffolk County, continues to hold the office of Slave Commissioner, and to set at nought the law of the Commonwealth aforesaid, and avows his determination to trample it under foot; and,

Whereas, two successive Legislatures of this State have demanded, without distinction of party, the removal of the said Edward Greeley Loring from the office of Judge of Probate, because of his lawless and contumacious conduct; which demand has been twice refused by Gov. Gardner, who has himself since been signally rejected by the people as a candidate for

Whereas, a third effort is now making to petitlo the Legislature about assembling in Boston, once mor to demand the removal of Judge Loring from the office which he illegally holds, trusting that Gov. Banks will be prompt in responding to the will of the people in this case : therefore

Resolved, That every friend of freedom, every true Massachusetts man, should be prompt to place his signature to the petition now in circulation for Judge Loring's removal, and should consider it a part of his duty to leave nothing undone until that removal takes

PARKER PILISBURY was the first speaker. After referring to the vastness of the subject, and the difficulty in deciding what one aspect of it to consider rather than another, he proceeded to fix the att

of the audience on the extraordinary fact, that the object and subject, because we have denying Peters country in which, of all others, Slavery grows and and betraying Judases? Neither himself nor Jesu flourishes most rankly, is not, as we might expect, set such example, and why should we? Spiritualism Russia or Austria with their despotism, nor France is doing all and more than its friends expected of it under its imperial usurper, nor England with its heart this age, and if its enemies can be believed,—which reditary monarchy; but it is a country holding the perhaps they can, with allowance, on this subject,—Declaration of Independence in one hand, and the Protestant Faith in the other, and which is continually professing the greatest regard for the rights and sovereignty of the people. He then referred to the Bellowses; neither are all the anti-slavery men Garrisovereignty of the people. He then referred to the pompous Union-saving visit which Mr. Benten, of Missouri, made to the North last year, lecturing the Northern people on their duties to the Union, while no Northern Senator could go into any Slave State to speak of Freedom, and against the hateful institution which disgraces the Union, and is fast rendering manity with charity or knowledge, and more especially and the same of the people of the pe Union impossible; and he spoke of the visit which the Rev. Mr. Brownlow of Tennessee promises to pay to the North, in order to convert it to Christianity and Slavery! (Mr. Brownlow being the 'fighting parson,' so called, and the man who justified the burning alive of a slave in Tennessee, and said his tortures should have been protracted, and the flesh torn piece by piece have been protracted, and the flesh torn piece by piece have been protracted, and the flesh torn piece by piece have been protracted, and the flesh torn piece by piece have been protracted, and the flesh torn piece by piece have been protracted, and the flesh torn piece by piece have been protracted, and the flesh torn piece by piece have been protracted, and the flesh torn piece by piece have been protracted, and the flesh torn piece by piece have been protracted. from his bones by red-hot pincers.) Mr. Pillbury we have found as much sympathy from them wh

Mr. Garrison followed in an earnest and practical neighbors. speech contrasting the cowardice and divided feeling of the North with the vigilance, the determined purpose, and united action as one man of the South. Our winess is to make Massachusetts a free State, before we can touch Carolina. While fugitive slaves are allowed to be hunted on our soll, or may be seized and carried back to bondage, what are we but a Com-monwealth of kidnappers ! He also urged a united and strenuous effort for the removal of Judge Loring, as preacher. He did not necessarily swear or steal be due to the honor and sovereignty of the State.

S. S. Foster followed, replying to some objections and to which Mr. Garrison had made to his resolution offered mostly.

MRS. FOSTER, from the Committee of Nominations, reported a list of Officers of the Society for the ensuing year. The report was accepted, and the following officers accordingly elected :-

President, EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON.

Vice Presidents, JOSIAH HENSHAW, West Brookfield; Moses Sawin, Southboro'; ADIN BALLOU, Milford; SARAH H. EARLE, Worcester; CLARK ALDRICH, Upton; Moses Buffum, Oxford. Treasurer-SARAH E. WALL, Worcester. Auditor-Alyned WYMAN, Worcester.

Secretary-Joseph A. Howland, Worcester. Executive Committee-Abby K. Foster, John H Crane, Seth Rogers, Worcester; Abijah Allen, Millbury ; E. D. Draper, Milford ; Samuel May, Jr., Leicester; D. A. Comstock, Millville; Nancy B. Hill, Blackstone; Sylvester C. Fay, Southbore; William Donne, Charlton.

The resolutions before the meeting, with the exception of that presented by Mr. Foster, were then adopted unanimously. That resolution was laid on the table. The collections by the Finance Committee amounted to nearly \$23, with a small additional amount in

The Society then adjourned, sine die. EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President. SAMUEL MAY, JR., Secretary pro tem.

DEFENCE OF SPIRITUALISM. TECUMSER, Mich., Dec. 28, 1857.

As a Spiritualist, and a citizen of Michigan and of slavery! Battle Creek, (but not present at the meeting of Friends of Human Progress' at that place in Octo- available to his daughter? ber last.) I feel called upon to turn aside the shaft hurled at us with such apparent vindictiveness by our brother PARKER PILLSBURY. He seems to think that Spiritualism has dampened the energies and cooled ganized in this city on Wednesday last, by the choice the zeal of some, if not all, the anti-slavery peo- of Hon. Charles W. Upham as President, by a unaniple in Michigan. The votes in the State; and the mous vote, and Hon. Julius Rockwell as Speaker of public sentiment expressed through its press and the House, by a large majority—both Republicans, speakers, would hardly sustain the charge that Stephen N. Gifford was chosen Clerk of the Senate, timent of Michigan, and some other States, which, tion sermon was preached at the Old South by Rev. as was that of the meeting, is somewhat directed and F. D. Huntington. Send along, without delay, the energized by modern Spiritualism, indicates plainly, petitions for the removal of Judge Loring. both North and South, as far as its influence extends, a defence and support of freedom, of human rights, of social, political and religious reform. It is not of the following:the stand-still order, but active; it is not dead, but Clingman, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign alive, and alive to all questions of reform and pro-Relation gress. Our brother does not see the mighty works of this 'new motor,' and yet he acknowledges its po-tency in the Convention at Battle Creek, though he five hundred, including over two thousand probably was not aware that this was the cause of the good feelings which he and others enjoyed there, and carried away. He seems to expect of this youth of twelve years the might of a giant, and yet nature and religion would teach him that it requires more years for the development of such power. It has done all ried away. He seems to expect of this youth of for the development of such power. It has done all that Jesus did at twelve-confounded the learned doctors; but it has not yet carried off the gates of Gaza,

or slavery .- perhaps it will when its locks are grown. It seems, by the letter of 'Justice,' that a slaveholder from Kentucky, and our dear and worthy brother Pillsbury, were somewhat dissatisfied with the proceedings of the meeting, or the actors in it, or a part of them. I never attended but one meeting (and that was of Spiritualists) where every chord was in harmony, and all contributed to the music in one grand harmonious choir. Probably this one at Battle Creek had many rude elements, drawn in by Spiritualism or some other magnet, which needed shaping and moulding into harmony with great measures of reform. If the work was already done, there would be no need of such meetings or of such resolutions as were passed there, and which seem to go far enough on the subject of slavery, even though Spiritualism prevailed,-and many Democrats, &c., are among those who call themselves by that comprehensive

Many of us have found great light shining upon our understanding from modern Spiritualism, and I have not found one who has become less a reformer, in any branch of reform, by becoming a Spiritualist, while I have seen many who have become far more ealous, devoted and earnest. True, it has not turned every person about as suddenly as the great light is said to have turned Saul of Tarsus in olden times, but we do not claim for it miraculous power or mirac ulous effects; but we can testify that we were blind and now we see. Would our brother have us return of Arlington, Va., recently died, leaving a will by which his slaves were to be immediately emancipated. Besides the negroes on the Custis estate, Mr. Custis would he have us all stop preaching the great truths of our gospel, and all go out to sound the trump of freedom from chattelism, leaving others lavery to cure itself? Or would he have us all stay away from all meetings of the Friends of Human Progress, or go there and remain quiet, or only speak of slavery? Would it not be better in such a meeting, and every meeting of free speech and free men and women, for each to carry in his truth and utter it, as each contributor to a fair carries in his product to make up the variety and beauty? Or would he have us learn, as he has, that some power, from a source unknown, acts on and in us at times, and never pursue the subject far enough to know whence it is? Or would he have again respectively to the beggarly elements of the far enough to know whence it is? Or would he have as, after learning that our friends from the other sphere can and do communicate with us, refrain from making the fact known because they have not power to put an immediate end to slavery, intemperance, sectarianism, &c. ? Or would he have us abandon our

Union impossible; and he spoke of the visit which ally when I find the champions of one reform and

concluded a very eloquent and powerful address by a we were weak and needed it, as from any, and far reference to the declarations of Thomas Jefferson, more than from societies calling themselves Chris-John Quincy Adams and others as to the perils which tian; and now, when we are coming into manhood threatened this country, and showed how far these and strength, we hope we shall not excite the envy or perils had been already realized. jealousy or an unworthy rivalry in the hearts of our

I cannot separate myself from my race or because there are slaveholders and rumsellers in it; I cannot separate myself from Spiritualists or Spiritualism, because there are Democrats and Whigs and Know-Nothings, and rumsellers and drinkers, and even all sorts of people among them. Why should I? They are my brethren. Jesus did not separate himself from the publicans and sinners, but he was their cause they did, but he saw something good in them, and to them reproved the pharisees and hypocrites

WARREN CHASE.

MESSES. PILLSBURY AND REMOND. STONEHAM, Jan. 2, 1858.

Mr. Garrison-Last Sunday, we were favored with addresses by those able and eloquent advocates of human rights, Messrs. PARKER PILISBURY and C. L. REMOND. Mr. P., in his own bold, impressive, earnest manner, gave us a true picture of the American Church and clergy, in their relation to the slave sys tem. Those who have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. P. will readily acknowledge that any report of his lectures (except a cerbatim report) would fail to do him justice. To be fully appreciated, he must be heard by those who have ears to hear, and understand He is one of the martyrs of the nineteenth century, who have cheerfully laid on the altar of human redemption their talents, their reputation, and their lives. Posterity may build monuments for these men, but their noble words and deeds will be more enduring than marble or granite.

Mr. REMOND's hearers could not fail to see the deer pit of degradation into which they had fallen, in consequence of the injustice and wrongs meted out to their colored brethren. He thanked God that Slavery was not now a question of color. The day had passed by when FREDERICK DOUGLASS pleaded the cause of the slave over the prostrate form of his mother :- their own brothers and sisters had been murdered and outraged on the plains of Kansas, and our Senators lay mangled and bleeding in the halls of

We have, in this place, an orthodox clergyman who says he will admit to his pulpit, as a teacher of Christian morality, the Rev. Dr. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, and thinks that perhaps the grace of God would support him, if his only daughter should be taken from him, and consigned to all the horrors of Southern

Do you think the grace of God would be equally Truly yours,

The Legislature of Massachusetts was duly or

FROM WASHINGTON. The New York Times has

ns, is understood to sympathize strongly with the filibusters.
Private Kansas advices indicate that the total vote

fraudulent.

The Tribune's correspondent writes :-

compton.

'The New York Democratic members are all for Lecompton, notwithstanding the slavery clause. The adoption of the slavery clause has strengthened the Lecompton Constitution with the South Americans in Congress, and spoiled the plans of the moderate Democrats for compromising the matter.

'Mr. Stevens, of Ga., Chairman of the Committee on Territories, means to report Kansas and Minnesota in one bill, and try to drive it through by the previous question, without going into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SUMNER NOT INTENDING TO RESIGN. A BOS ton correspondent of the New York Post says that he has received the information from Mr. Sumner's own lips, that he has no intention of resigning his seat in the Senate. The writer says:—

'There is not a man in Massachusetta with heart and head enough to fill Mr. Sumner's place, who does not earnestly wish that he may retain it, though he should not speak another word in it. They would as soon level Bunker Hill because that is silent. His history talks. He has received letters from South Carlina, warning him that the "honor" of that chivalric State would require her sons to shed more of his blood, if he took his soat at this session."

greas by the American Republicans of District No. 7, to take Mr. Banks's place, is a young man, but has had considerable political experience. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and has also served in the Legislature, and is a gentleman of the class. fine talents. He resides at Melrose, but his profes-sional pursuits cause him to be most of the time in Boston, as he is a member of the bar of this county.

THE SLAVES OF MR. CUSTIS. George W. Custis, of Arlington, Va., recently died, leaving a will by which his slaves were to be immediately emancipated

New Orleans, Dec. 30.—The feeling of indignation a increasing, and some favor the re-enforcing of Anterson, in spite of the government. Over a thousand tand of arms are in readiness, and it is thought that nem are at hand who are willing to undertake to use

out, and addressed them briefly in relation to course on the Kansas question. He deprecated tility to the President or to his administration, expressed the belief that Mr. Buchanan would peminently worthy of the high opinion formed of by the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Col. For was also called for, and the proceeding did not minate till one o'clock in the morning.

Governor Marcy, Andrew Stevenson, James Hamilton, Louis McLane and Ex-Secretary Dobbin. In the military department are Sir Henry Lawaence, Generals Neill, Nickerson, Anson and others in India, General Cavaignac in France, and General Guion at Constantinople.

The Result of the 'Nothing to Wear.'—It has been universally shown by the police statistics of large cities, that financial distress, the consequences of which are felt immediately by the lower classes, is invariably attended by a large reinforcement to that sort of wretched women, who invariably encumber the purlicus of a large city. The addition, during the last two months, caused by poverty, sickness, and all the attendants on the absence of employment, all rendered unendurable by the approach of cold weather, is said to be fifteen hundred.—N. Y. Post.

To A beautiful photograph of the late Rev. Dr. Chauning, from Gambordella's picture, has just been published by Whipple & Black, and is the best representation extant of that great and good man, during the letter years of his life. The picture was taken in 1837, and Dr. Channing died in 1841.

Returns from sixteen counties in Oregon give 3826 majority for the constitution, and 5019 majority against slavery. The vote on the question of free negroes, in ten counties, is given, and was 650 for and 5479 against

Operations were resumed upon the Leviathan on the 16th, but, with a most tremendous pressure, the vessel was moved only about three feet, when the work was suspended, sine die. No less than three hydraulic rams, one powerful Arab, or windlass, and the double chains which drag the vessel towards the river, were all burst and broken. The Times thinks one half the hydraulic presses in the kingdom will be required to overcome the difficulties.

of the foundation of the Russian empire is to be celebrated with great pomp and national manifestation in Russia. One grand feature in these solemnities is the inauguration of a monument commemorative of the day, for which subscriptions are being opened throughout the whole empire, by order of the government. out the whole empire, by order of the government.

New York Police Gazette gives a list of sixty murders which were committed in that city during the year 1857. Judge Coon, of California, has decided that, under the statute of that State, there is no law to

Murders in New York during the Past Year .- The

prohibit women from dressing in male attire. Loss of Life by Railroad Accidents in 1857 .- The New York papers give a list of the most serious rail-road accidents in the United States during the year 1857, the number killed being 63, and the wounded 191. If, however, all the cases of single deaths from this cause were included, the total would be greatly increased.

by the Lexington, (Miss.) Circuit Court of whipping a negro woman to death, and was sentenced therefor to thirty years' labor and imprisonment in the peni-

The number of deaths in Philadelphia, during the year 1857, was 10,939, of whom 537 were colored persons, and 4908 females.

During the year 1857, 203,500 passengers arrived at New York from Europe, principally emigrants. In 1856, the number arrived was 169,284. Increase in 1857, about 44,000. The Fincastle Village Whig says that Samue

Harrison. of Pittsylvania county, is the richest man in Virginia. He owns 1700 slaves, and they increase at the rate of a hundred a year. He is said to be worth 5,000,000 dollars.

French papers state that the Archbishop of Paris is so devoted to the care of the poor, that he will not afford himself a new shirt, and his servant only succeeds in getting one for him by telling him it is wanted for a poor man! A great Parliamentary Reform meeting was held in Sheffield on the 7th. Resolutions in favor of a rate-paying suffrage, the vote by ballot, equal electoral districts, the abolition of the property qual-ification for members of Parliament, and triennial Par-

liaments, were enthusiastically adopted. Indian Slaves.—We are informed by a getlem from Nebraska, that some Indians are now hold from Nebraska, that some Indians are now hold in alavery by a gentleman of that place. The holder of them is recently from Utah, where he purchased them from the Mormons, where Indian slavery is one of the adjuncts of the plurality wife system.—St. Louis Democrat.

The book-binding for each Congress costs about \$300,000, and the profits are enormous. The party favorite who got the contract for the last Congress is said to have sold it for \$40,000.

Mr. Pease, the Five Points missionary, states that there are nearly forty thousand prostitutes New York city.

Muscular Appointment.—Thomas Hyer, the con-queror of Yankee Sullivan, has been appointed Su-perintendant of Lands and Places, by Mr. Street Commissioner Conover of New York!

The National Era, the anti-slavery paper published in Washington, says its patronage has fallen off one third during the financial crisis.

conference of the maritime powers of Europe will shortly be held in London, to discuss the African emigration scheme, and its bearings upon the African slave trade.

New York proposes to teach females the art of dentistry. It is said that some of the ablest dentiats in New York are females.

They are improving in Memphis, Tenn. The won't allow horses to be hitched to trees or awnin posts, or negroes to be sold in the streets.

IF M. Soyer proposes to dine one hundred people in each funnel of the Leviathan immediately after the launch—the proceeds of the dinner to be given in aid of some naval or military asylum.

Walter Meeting in Mobile.—A great Nicaragua indignation meeting was held at Mobile on Saturday evening last, at which resolutions were passed consuring the Administration, and demanding Walker's restoration and the repeal of the neutrality laws. Many prominent Democrats were present, and addressed the meeting.

Death of Miss Leslie, the Authoress.—Miss Leslie the well known authoress, died Jan. 1st, at Glouces-ter, Pa., from the effects of injurios received last sum

The number of deaths in Baltimore in the year 1857 was 5,120. Bedford, has, the past year, attended the births of 88 sons and 56 daughters, (three pair of twins,) with-out the loss of mother or infant.

Mortality in Boston in 1857.—During the year 1857, the mortality of Boston has been a few short of four thousand. In the year 1856, the total number was 4253, showing a decrease in 1857 of about 250. As compared with 1854, the decrease is about 450.

Sun, has probably been connected with one paper longer than any other editor in the country. He established the Sun in 1800, as a Democratic paper, and still pursues the even tenor of his way. He is over eighty years of age.

Stringfellow heard from.—The Washington correspondent of the Tribune, dating the 3d inst., says—Stringfellow, of Kanass notoriety, arrived here last night. He denounces the Lecompton Constitution as tion. It is too gross an outrage even for

CALL FOR AN ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-

The following Call for an Anti-Slavery Convention Vermont, to be held some time during this month has been issued in that State, and it is hoped will b conded to by the friends of the oppres warmly responded to by the friends of the oppressed in that region. It is among the mountains that the spirit of Freedom delights to dwell.

Whereas, the question of American Slavery is de-servedly the great question before the people, in both Church and State;

Church and State:

Whereas, there is need of more and continued agitation on this subject, and for greater effort in the Anti-Slavery cause:

Whereas, there are many in our State who desire to occupy a higher moral platform than that occupied by the political parties:

And, whereas, it is desirable that the friends of Freedom be better acquainted, and cooperate more heartily:

Freedom be better sequence, heartily:

The undersigned hereby invite their fellow-citizens to meet in Convention at West Randolph, Vt., on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 25th and 27th, 1853, to consult, discuss and determine with reference to the evil of Slavery, and to adopt such measures and take such action as the importance of the subject and the state of the times demand.

N. R. Johnston, Topsham,
B. W. Dyer, Randolph,
Asa Low, Bradford,
F. S. Bliss, Barre,
Henry Milles, Monkton,
Guy C. Santson, Northfield,
Ryland Platcher, Cavendish
Moses Kidder, Woodstock,
Lyman Prindle, Waltsfield,
S. W. Santse, Williamstown. N. HAZELTINE, Danville, E. Woods, Passumpsic, WILLARD B. PORTER, Fayston,

Nore. This Call is signed by several hundred names, mostly from Orange and adjacent counties We cannot give space to more.

The Convention will be organized on Tuzzbar, at 34 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the Southern train, at which time all the members of the Convention are earnestly requested to be present. Addresses by invited, distinguished speakers, whose names will be duly announced, will be delivered on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, and probably during the sessions of the Convention on Wednes-

MEMBERS and friends of the Massachuset Anti-Slavery Society, owing pledges to the Society, which were made at the annual meeting of the Society in January last, or previously to that time, are requested to make payment as soon as possible after January 1st. Payment may be made, or the money sent, to 21 Cornhill, Boston, to Samuel Philbrick. Treasurer, or to Samuel May, Jr.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts, from Oct. 1. 1857, to Jan. 1, 1858. Rec'd proceeds of A. S. Fair at Worcester, from Sarah H. Earle, \$300 00 From H. E. Moore, Cambridgeport, to redeem pledge, om David and Charlotte Joy, Hopedale, to

redeem pledge, 25 00 From H. P. Trask, Boston, to redeem pledge, 1 00 Rec'd of S. May, Jr., for collections, from Mrs.
Mary May, Boston, to redeem
balance of pledge,
Mrs. M. W. Chapman, to redeem

10 00-35 00 From Edmund Jackson, to redeem pledge, From S. May, Jr. for collections—from Joseph H. Putnam, Salem, to redeem pledge, Caroline E. Putnam, do., to redeem pledge, From Mary M. Brooks, Concord, to

redeem pledge, Rev. Lucius Holmes, Charlton, From P. S. Crowell, E. Dennis, to redeem pledge, From J. C. Lindsley, Boston, to redeem pledge, om Cyrus Houghton, Holliston, to 50 00

From Cyrus Houghton, Holliston, to redeem pledge,
From Weymouth Female A. S. Society, to redeem two pledges,
From S. May, Jr., for collections—from a friend, towards expenses of petition to Legislature,
Jos. Merrill, Danvers, 10, Sylvanus Smith, East Boston, 5, S. May, Jr., 50, all to redeem pledge,
From W. L. Garrison, for collections at Harwich Convention.

at Harwich Convention, SAMUEL PHIEBRICK,

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Donation.

Mrs. Sarah S. Russell, Roxbury, Mass., in full for pledge to Mrs. A. K. Foster, \$300 00 FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer. Boston, Jan. 6, 1858.

LEWIS FORD, an Agent of the Old Colv Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows: Friday eve'g, Jan. 8. Plympton, South Plymouth, Duxbury. Friday " Sunday, " " 17. in L. L. Rickard's church. S. DYER, Sec'y.

UPTON.-PARKER PILIABURY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will give a lettere in Upton, on Sunday evening next, Jan. 10.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will deliver as address on Slavery in the Joy Street Baptist Church in this city, on Sunday Evenino next, Jan. 10, a

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL THE next Term of this Institution will commence on the first Wednesday in January, 1858, and continue fifteen weeks. For Catalogues, containing further information, please address

W. S. HAYWOOD, ABBIE S. HAYWOOD, Principals. Hopedale, Milford, Mass., Dec. 4, 1857. 2is 2os THE LIBERTY BELL FOR 1858.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, THE LIBERTY BELL for 1858. The following is its table of contents:— The Liberty Bell. By Aurelia F. Raymond. Slavery in Massachusetts. By Hon. John G. Pal-

The Beginning and Ending. By Mrs. Henry Grafton Chapman. Letter. By Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, What Hinders Us. By Mrs. Poster.

Con Chapman.

Letter. By Hon. Joshua R. Giddings,
What Hinders Us. By Mrs. Poster.
Fugitive Slaves. By Francis Jackson.
The Cathedral of Arrezzo. By Anne W. Weston.
Romance of History. By Rev. T. W. Higginson.
Home. By Rev. Edwin Chapman.
Theory of Anti-Slavery. By Charles Follen.
Say You Will. By Mrs. Follen.
La Notte. Sonnets. By Howard W. Gilbert.
The Inalienable Love. By Mrs. Dall.
Christ the Agitator. By Rev. Nathaniel Hall.
The Stars and Stripes. By Mrs. Child.
Rudiments. By Rev. Moncure D. Conway.
Faith and Patience. By Parker Pillabury.
Help, Ho! By Daniel Ricketson.
La Liberte et l'Esclavage. By Ampere, Membre de l' Institut.

Requiescat. By Richard Monckton Milnes, M. P. Requiescat. By Richard Monckton Milnes, M. P. Bunker Hill. By Rev. Wm. R. Alger.
Extract from the Oration of Dr. Joseph Warren.
Sonnet. By Mrs. Henry Grafton Chapman.
Progress of Reform. By Hon. Charles F. Adams
Selections from the Early Poems of Bishop Doane
The South. By William S. Bailey.
Selections from W. J. Fox, M. P.
Education. By Mrs. Henry Grafton Chapman.
The African Chief. By Mrs. Merton.
Judicial Procedure. By Chief Justice Shaw.
Christ the Redeemer. By Anne Warren Weston
The Christ of Slavery. By Mrs. H. G. Chapman.
The Voice of the Departed. By Rev. Samuel May
The Slave's Ultima Ratio. By J. M. McKim.
Truth. By Mrs. Harriet Martineau.

h. By Mrs. Harriot Martineau. loche. Par le Pasteur Alfred Vin Price, \$1.00, or \$1.50, according to bir IT IS NOT A DYE!

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S

HAIR RESTORER WORLD'S

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION!!

Hair Dressing.

THE Restorer, used with the Zylobalsamum or Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or scalp, and RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL

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

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

REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Lancashire, says- Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dve." REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Mis-

sionary to Hayti, nose of Mertinsburgh, N.Y. The climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp, says, 'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies for my hair, but never snything that so materially and permanently benefitted me, as has Mrs. S. A. Al-

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

ton, Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, we now have the evidence of our own eyes." REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. B'd Educ'n N.

Y. City. 'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorative and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black. REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Ed. ' Chr. Adv.,' Buffalo. N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylo-

known. They have restored my hair to its original REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y. 'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and also to acknowledge its curing my gray-

balsamum are the best hair preparations I have ever

ness and baldness! REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. Soc. We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.

REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H. Please inform Mrs. — where Mrs. S. A. Al-len's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum can be had in Boston. You may say in my name that I know they are what they purport to be.' REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My hair

has greatly thickened. The same is true of another of my family, whose head we thought would become almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thickened, and has a handsome appearance since using Mrs.

Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

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

REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass. 'The effect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men, to the original hue of youth. The same is true of others of my acquaint-

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. ' South Baptist,' &c., Charles ton, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated by new and better hair forming, by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N: Y. 'I cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I ever used. REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. We

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

think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's

REV. WM. PORTEUS, Stanteich, Ct. . Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have met my most sanguine expectations in causing my hair to grow where it had failen.'

REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. 'I know of

a great many who have had their hair restored by

use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.' REV. JOS. McKEE, N.Y. City. 'Recommends them.' REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mrs. S.

A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa-mum. They have changed my hair to its natural color, and stopped its falling off.' REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. It eleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair.

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

These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.

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

GENUINE

has ' Mrs. S. A. Allen' signed in Red Inh to outside wrappers, and in Black Inh to directions pasted on bottles. Rectorer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. The Balsam bottles are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Balsam, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. Circulars around bottles copyrighted. None other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgerly, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence. Some dealers try to sell other preparations on which they make more profit, instead of these, insteat on these. Sold by nearly every drug and fancy goods dealer, Address all letters for information to

MRS. S. A. ALLENYS World's Hair Restorer Dep NO. 955 BROOME STREET, N. Y.

POETRY.

THE BONDMAN'S APPEAL Should you ask me whence these stories, Whence these tidings of great sorrow, Whence these longings and these sighings, I would answer, I would tell you, From the warm and sunny Southland, Where the beauteous Summer liveth, And no cold wind flows unfeeling O'er the flowers that deck the wayside Where the birds are ever singing Of the great and glorious Father, Where the earth yields forth abundant Of her vast and richest treasures. And the beauties of creation Everywhere make glad the spirit_ Borne upon the gentle breezes, Come to us these mournful stories And, as on your ear is falling This appeal from hearts so sorrowin Sorrowing with such bitter anguish, Parents, you who know the gladness That comes to you with your children, And the gloom that gathers 'round you, When God's angels come to claim them; Brothers, who have known the blessing Of a sister's true affection ; -Sisters, who are now rejoicing In a fond and strong protection; All who breathe the air of freedom, Let your souls be stirred with pity, And your hearts be 'roused to action Then the God who spake the mandate, · Break the bonds of the oppressor, Let the poor oppress'd go free,' Shall look down with joy upon you And your souls shall be more noble, And your hearts shall be more happy · We, a poor, degraded people,

Are bereft of life's choice blessings And our hearts are raw and bleeding, Bleeding from the weight of sorrow. Stolen from the sunny Afric, Where the tendrils of our hearts' love Twined about the many dear ones Of the household and the hearth-stone, Torn from fond associations, By the rude hand of the white man. We are doomed to painful thraldom, Unrequited, cheerless labor. By the sweat that from the brow pours, Man shall ever gain his life-bread; And we do not shrink from labor, Nor our coarse and homely living But that we, in base submission, Must our manhood yield to others, Galls our souls to desperation : And, in bitterness of spirit, To the Ruler of the Nation, Go up prayers of strong entreaty For the day of our redemption ! We are sold with beasts of burden, At the pleasure of our masters, From our darling wives and children. Who are left forlorn and helpless. Wet with bitter tears the soil is-Tears of sorrow-stricken women, Tears of unprotected children : And the air is filled with wailings, Wailings of deep, heart-felt anguish!

As unto the earth the night is, When the clouds o'ercast the heavens, So is to our souls the darkness That o'erspreads our drear existence; For we hear men talk of knowledge, Of its sweets and of its power, Power that the soul ennobles For the presence of the Father. And we yearn to taste the waters That so fertilize man's nature. Seeds that, planted where the sunlight Warms the earth wherein they're hidden, And the gently falling rain-drops Moisten well their place of burial, Will grow up and bring forth harvests, That do honor to the planter. But the shadow of great forests Chills the earth wherein they 're planted, And they wither, die, and yield not. So with man as with the grain-seed. In the sunlight of affection, Moistened with the dews of learning. Man can flourish and bring forth fruit To the honor of his Maker. In the prison-house of bondage, Cold and damp the walls surround him. And his soul grows warped and blinded. Will you leave us in our fetters. To the mercy of our masters, Who, for selfish motives only, Thus deprive us of our manhood? n the regions of the Northland, Will you not uplift your voices, That our chains may soon be broken, That upon your 'glorious' banner Stars and stripes no longer tell you Of the bleeding stripes of bondmen? Turn to those in bondage pining, Pining for the air of freedom, And let your remembrance of them Be as if yourselves were groaning Weath the weight of Slavery's fetters! When unto the suffering lowly, You your works of love are ministering, Even to the blessed Master Worthiest praise your souls are rendering ; And when here your work is finished, And God calls you to his presence, On your souls shall rest the blessing, Well done, good and faithful laborer !

THAT MAN DESERVES YOUR PRAISE. Know you a man whose early life Had little promise but of care, Whose prospects in the wide world's strife Were any thing but fair; Who bravely, step by step, uprose Above the wants of early days, And smiles upon his youthful woes? That man deserves your praise.

Know you a man whose soul outpours Wild music to melodious spheres; Who moves mankind's half-hidden stores Of joyfulness and tears; Who sings of what is good and fair, And wishes strife and warlike frays Had ceased to cause mankind despair?
That man deserves your praise.

Know you a man of wealth and fame. Who kindly lendeth to the poor, Not secking to blaze forth his name At every rich man's door; Who daily doeth good by stealth, In many different kindly ways? That man has lofty moral health-That man deserves your praise.

AN APPEAL

Men and women, have you wealth? Think then of the poor man's woes! Have you cheerful hearts and health? Give to other hearts repose ! Think from whence the day-springs flow, Think who watches o'er your sleep, tound the hearth-stone meekly bow, And your early promise keep.

The Liberator.

LETTER FROM H. C. WRIGHT. Treason against the Federal Obvernment—The Disso-lution of the American Union—The Second Duty of

COLLAMES, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1857.

Pederal Government, is the second imperative duty of the people of the North. I call it the second: the abolition of slavery is the first. The two great duties of the day and age are, (1) the abolition of slavery; and (2) the dissolution of the American Union; or, what is the same thing, the overthrow of the Federal Government. No matter who formed this government, when or how or under what necessity it was formed, its overthrow has become a matter of life and death to the pecuniary, intellectual, social, domestic, political and religious well-being of the non-slave States, and of the cause of liberty and humanity throughout the world. Whether it be, in the language of the sectarian creed, 'the chief end of man to glorify God and enjoy Him for ever, or, in the language of humanity's creed, to elevate and glorify his own nature, and to enjoy that glorified nature for ever, it is certain that the glory of God and of human nature demands, at the hands of the free States, the overthrow of the Federal Government, the dissolution of the American Union. Whatever he may be in heart, in intent, or motive, he is, practically, a traitor to God and man, a sinner of the worst kind, who sustains, actively or passively, a government so inhuman, so barbarous, so deadly hostile to the physical, intellectual, social and spiritual freedom and elevation of man. Those who sustain this Government, or Union, actively, theoretically, or by the let-alone polmurderer, a polygamist and a pirate, they and the Government itself being witnesses.

The Federal Government declares the traffic in human beings to be piracy, and all who trade in them to be pirates, and worthy of death; then licenses that traffic, and practices and protects it. It declares that armed resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, and that it is the right and duty of all to defend themselves, their wives and children, by killing their assailants; then it hangs, as murderers, those who kill men for defending themselves and wives and children against kidnappers and murderers. The government habitually perpetrates the very deeds which it condemns and punishes as murder and piracy in others. So all support ers of the Union sid the government to do the very deeds which they regard and punish as robbery and polygamy when done by others.

Slavery includes every wrong, outrage and crime that man can do to man. It cannot exist, except by violating every principle of justice and mercy. The one great object of the Union, ' the vital and animating spirit of the National Government, is the preservation, propagation and perpetuation of slavery.' So said John Quincy Adams; so says the history of the Government, from its formation in 1787 to 1857. In every department of the Government, it is tainted with the gangrene of slavery. It is the Union, the Federal Government, that supports this colossal sin and crime-the embodiment of all sins and crimes that it is possible for man to commit against man.

There is quite an interesting little excitement going So says Mr. Underwood of Kentucky; so says Aron in the Presbyterian church of our village just now, nold of Tennessee ; so say Horace Mann and James of which I think I will give you a brief account, as it Madison. 'The slave States rely, solely, on the free is rather in THE LIBERATOR'S line. States to protect the masters against insurrection the dissolution of the Union would be the abolition of stand, similarly agitated, even to a formal division of slavery'-such is the language of slaveholders them- the brethren. Quite a large number of them withselves. To the power of the North, brought to bear drew, for anti-slavery reasons, and organized them through the National Government, does slavery, with selves into a new church, under the pastorate of Rev all its crimes and pollutions, look for support. Dis- Samuel R. Ward. These 'comcouters,' however, solve the Union, destroy the Federal Government, and were scattered, in the course of a few years, by varislavery dies. All who support that Government must ous causes, and went in various and varying direcsupport slavery. All who belong to the Union are tions. Some of them had the root of the matter' in part and parcel of the power that perpetrates and per- them, or fell under favorable influences, and stood petuates the robberies, rapes, murders and piracies firm and consistent in 'Radical Abolitionism,' ever that belong to slavery as essential elements of its 'faithful among the faithless found,' and refusing to

four millions of slaves can regard it in no other light, but seem never since to have been quite satisfied with and none are so well qualified to judge correctly on their retrograde act, or with their position in a body this point as they. Every man and woman in the which they acknowledge to b free States would see it in this light, were they en- the oppressor. Hence they have occasionally shown slaved by it, as are the negroes, and treated in the symptoms of their original life, which have alarmed same way. Before God, this Government is but a their conservative brethren, and lately awakened apband of kidnappers and marauders. To withdraw prehensions of another split. from the Union, and to seek its overthrow, is a duty no less imperative than to withdraw from any smaller band of robbers and pirates, and seek its overthrow. of a deeper and broader type, being of a later date, Treason-high treason-the dissolution of the Ameriand illuminated by Garrisonianism.' Several subcan Union-the overthrow of the National Govern- stantial young men in the church-one an 'Elder'ment-is the one great duty of the North, as the only seem determined to do what they can to redeem the means to abolish slavery, which, protected and per- Church-that is their philosophy !-- and to bring it petuated by the Government, is blighting and blasting the domestic, social, religious and political life of At a late Society meeting, after an unsuccessful atthe free States, and making civilization, Christianity, tempt to prevent the 'calling' of a supposed pro-sla

by your own votes, by your own constables, sheriffs, marshals, judges, legislators, and presidents, is undermining your manhood and self-respect, your domestic and social life and happiness, by obfuscating your reason, blunting your conscience, perverting your hearts, destroying your reverence for marriage and parentage, and for humanity itself. The Federal Government—the Union—chains you, your wives and children, to the car of slavery, and casts you beneath its ponderous wheels to grind out of you the last vestige of your manhood, and convert you into slaves. It openly assures you that this is its aim—to convert the laborers of the entire North into chattels, beasts of burden, and that it will make the National Government its instrument in doing it. But one alternative is left to you, i. e., Transon—the overthrow of the American. tained and spread among you, and fastened upon you and resolution:is left to you, i. e., TREASON—the overthrow of the Federal Government, the dissolution of the American Union-or SLAVERY to yourselves and your posterity. This is the issue the slaveholders of the South have made with you. They themselves have said it. The those, perhaps, who will think it unjust to call their Democratic party has made this issue with you. be established in all the States and Territories, for all into their meeting-house to 'listen to those who wil the laborers, black, white and red. The Dred Scott plead the cause of the enslaved 1 decision, the decisions of all the minor Federal courts, and of the President, have so decided. Your degradation and enslavement are to be wrought out by the Federal Government, the Union, whose 'animating

caste or condition. Trailors or slaves! People of the North, choose ism, and to the grief of not a few. What an offence which you will be! Slavery, the Democratic party, to publish it! Something must be done, therefore, to the Administration, the Federal Government, Congress, the Supreme Court, and the Executive, leave a good Abolitionist incidentally asked the Trustees you no other alternative but to choose whether you they would, in the course of the winter, allow Preswill be traitors or slaves; whether you will overthrow the Federal Government, dissolve the Union, and church, and give an anti-slavery address. Now, Presthe Federal Government, dissolve the Union, and form a Northern Republic, or bow yourselves to the yoke, to be driven like beasts to labor, and see your wives and children sold to the highest bidder. Resist the President of the United States as you would the captain of any other craw of pirates or troop of banditti. Avow your treason; glory in it; render yourselves worthy of the character and the destiny of traitors to his slave-hunting Government. Treason, high treason against the National Government is, at this hour, to the people of the North, the only 'power of God and wisdom of God unto salvation.' Allegiance or submission to that Government is treason to God and hympolity. Treason against that Government is treason to God and hympolity. Treason against that Government is treason to go the high treason against the Calkins had occasionally preached for them, to much general acceptance, and the reply was (after, as I understand, consultation with a neighboring minister) an affirmative one. The Trustees even proposed that the President should give them one, or, if he wished, even two anti-slavery discourses, the very next Sunday, for which they would pay him the usual price of regular religious services. Now, this was quick repentance, if it were repentance, and worthy of all commendation. If expediency, that is another matter, but a decidedly encouraging sign. Of course, I do not pretend to decide which it was, but God and humanity. Treason against that Government is decision to course, I do not protein to decise which it was, but commend the act, most unqualifiedly. When a group ment is fidelity and devotion to God and humanity.

COLLAMER, Dec. 18. The two last evenings, I have lectured in this place in the Congregational house, on the bearings of slavery on the domestic relations of the slaves and enslavers, and of the people of the entire nation. The evening, and give place to my lecture. The people here have got up to the point of political opposition to alavery. I met one hunker Democrat, who says God and Christ and the Bible sanction slavery, and that to seek its abolition is to fight against God, Christ and the Bible. He is a leading member of the Presbyterian Church. I told him that all I had to say of the God, Christ and Bible of the American slave-hunting church was, ' Get thee behind me, Satan! He called me a traitor and an infidel. I told him I gloried in being counted worthy those epithets from Presbyterian and political kidnappers. He said I would go to hell. I told him I had rather go to hell as a true-hearted, honest and earnest Abolitionist, than to heaven as a kidnapping Presbyterian.

Great is the excitement and expectation over the pretended split in the Democratic party. Oh fools, and slow of heart to believe! This is the fourth time the Republicans have been deceived by a split (in prospect) of that party. First, when Texas was admitted; then in the passage of the Fugitive Law; then in the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Now, the party is playing at Sprir over the bogus Constitution. But now, as on the three former occasions, on the final vote, the split will be instantly healed, and all will unite as one man.

How shell we practically demonstrate our treason -our resistance to the Federal Government-this great soulless, godless kidnapper and marauder? As we would to any other pirate or murderer; each one in the way and by the means he or she deems right icy, to the same extent sustains robbery, polygamy, in the way and by the means he or she deems right and best adapted to accomplish the great end, the abmurder and piracy, and is himself, so far, a robber, a olition of slavery, by the overthrow of that Government or Union which would make us all its jailor and watchdogs. Let each one seek the removal or destruction of this great curse and calamity by such means as he would feel it his right and duty to use in removing any other evil. The moral nature of the North must be arrayed against the National Government, and all who sustain it, as it is against pirates, murderers and assassins. Let the Government, and all who sustain it by voting for it, or helping to administer it, be looked upon in society as those are looked upon who live by stealing men, women and children, by rape and rapine, and by trading in female virtue and innocence. Let the conscience, the eason, the social and religious nature of the free States be arrayed in a determined, undying hostility to this kidnapping government, and all who sustain it, as they are against the highway robber and the midnight assassin, and slavery would go down before it. Let all rise in one great social and moral rebellion against a Government so inhuman and murderous, and the work of Anti-Slavery would soon be

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

ANTI-SLAVERY AND THE PRESBYTERI AN CHURCH OF CORTLAND, N. Y. CORTLAND, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1857.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: There is quite an interesting little excitement going

Some years since, this same church was, bow the knee to their early ecclesiastical idol. Oth-This National Government, this American Union, ers of them, however, went back, after a while, to is but a band of robbers, murderers and pirates. The the 'beggarly elements' of the pro-slavery church,

But there is also new anti-slavery in the church which is more feared than even the old, because it is round on to the side of Liberty and the Higher Law. and the very name of liberty, a hissing and a byword. very pastor to settle over them, these young men, Laborers of the North! farmers and mechanics of sustained by a few others, who are true to humanity, the free States! slavery, by your connivance, and sus- introduced and tried to pass the following preamble

Now, even this feeble resolution-feeble, looked at from our radical point of view-was at once virtually voted down-laid on the table indefinitely !- and by church pro-slavery. Their own members, and as American Democracy has decreed that slavery shall 'Elder' among them, refused the privilege of going

But, as you may well suppose, this decision of the church kindled a fire that threatened to blaze with considerable fury, and to produce serious results. The friends of the resolution caused it to be publishand vitalizing spirit is the protection, propagation ed in the Cortland Republican, and it became a suband perpetuation of slavery, without regard to color, ject for general comment, much to the detriment-in all anti-slavery quarters-of Cortland Presbyterian ident Calkins, of Central College, to go into the

Dare to be traitors to slavery, and to all that sus- lowed by a good one. I hope the Presbyterian doors tains it. will now always remain open to all able, sincere and honest advocates of freedom; but I understand the

reason. But come and see us when you can, and this winter, if you come any where near us, and I think HAS SLAVERY IMPROVED THE NEGROP winter, if you come any where near us, and I think we can promise you a large audience, and an intelligent hearing. We are anticipating a 'feast of fat things' when Mr. Phillips comes, as he probably will in February. There is a good field of labor hereabouts, and it will yield a good harvest, I think, if faithfully and wisely cultivated. We hope to see Stephen S. Foster here again at some future time, he made so good and effective an impression last winter; and Mrs. F. also. They are anxious to see Mrs. F. at Groton, where she did good service several years ago. We shall make as judicious arrangements as possible to keep this field healthily agitated. 'Come 'Come of the favorite arguments for the system of American slavery of late is that it has improved the African race. Poor as the argument is at best, it is likely to be spoiled by facts. The missionaries of Jamaica testify that they find more truthfulness, more nobility of character among the native Africans who were brought to Jamaica, and enjoyed all these who were born in Jamaica, and enjoyed all the elecating influences of slavery. In a late number of the American Missionary, we find other testimony of the same kind. Rev. Mr. Witt, M. D., missionary of the United Brethren, writing from Africa, says:

**I am pleased to be able to state the state of the state of the same kind. Rev. Mr. Witt, M. D., and the same kind. Rev. Mr. Witt, M. D., and the same kind. Rev. Mr. Witt, M. D., and the same kind. Rev. Mr. Witt, M. D., and the same kind. Rev. Mr. Witt, M. D., and the same kind. Rev. Mr. Witt, M. D., and the same kind. Rev. Mr. Witt, M. D., and the same kind. Rev. Mr. Witt, M. D., and the same kind. Rev. Mr. Witt, M. D., and the same kind. Rev. Mr. Witt, M. D., and the same kind. Rev. Mr. Witt, M. D., and the same kind. Rev. Mr. Witt, M. D., and the same kind. Rev. Mr. Witt, M. D., and the same kind. Rev. Mr. Witt, M. D., and the same kind. Rev. Mr. Witt, M. D., and the same kind. Rev. Mr. Witt, M. D., and the same kind. Rev. Mr. Witt, M. D., and the same possible to keep this field healthily agitated. . Come

her; her decks were cleared, her masts were sprung, America.' the sheets of her forward sails parted, and she labored a wreck in the trough of the sens of the treacherous Lake Erie. Towards four o'clock, on a cold Canadian winter's morning, a snow-storm prevailed, obscuring every land-mark from the sight of the suffering crew. The schooner struck on a shoal on the west end of Long Point, at a distance of two hundred yards from land, and was a wreck!

came her strength, but she stretched out her hand protecting care .- N. Y. Independent. and drow the man safely on shore. Thus again and again did this noble woman imperil her life, till she

again did this noble woman imperil her life, till she saved six of the crew.

Her forethought enabled the men to be warmed by the fire her children had kindled on the beach; she presently entertained them in her hut, and she, the lowly woman whose only wealth at the time was her humanity, who, having saved all those who were bold enough to try to swim ashore still dear the control of the New York Herald gives the following account of an interview between the President and Hon. N. P. Banks of Massachusetts:—

'The Hon. Mr. Banks, who is soon to be inaugu-

we, that can be named. We speak positively on this point, because it is one decided by the best physicians, and we have had abundant practical proofs of its efficacy.

Heat disorganizes the flesh, deadens the cuticle or outer skin, and admits air which is irritating. A good coating of flour shuts out the air, soothes the irritation, and dries up the fluids thrown out. Do not imagine that 'something healing' must be applied. Not all the salves in the world can mend broken flesh. You can stick together broken glass, or wood, with wax or glue; you can weld together severed iron; but no such treatment is applicable to flesh disorganized, out or burned away. Nature, so to speak, has a way of her own, and only one way to repair a breach in the flesh. The healing material comes from within. If the hand be cut, bring the severed parts together, hold them there steadily cover up the part from the air and from external injury, and the healing will go on so long as there is no disturbance. If from curiosity, or anxiety, or other cause, you disturb the half-formed new flesh, a sore will be the consequence.

We repeat, for all kinds of burns or scalds, however severe, put on only a thick coat of flour. If hard crusty mass be formed a on st to produce irritation, after a day or two wash off the surface care-

We repeat, for all kinds of burns or scalds, however severe, put on only a thick coat of flour. If a hard crusty mass be formed so as to produce irritation, after a day or two wash off the surface carefully with blood-warm water, dry partially, and put on more flour, but never disturb the actual surface of the sore until, when entirely healed, the scab fulls off of its own accord. Our word for it, this treatment will best promote the cure of burns. But a short time since, a child upset a dish of boiling water into its bosom, producing a fearful scald upon the whole front of its body. The mother chanced to be a reader of the Agriculturist, and noticed our remarks upon this topic some two years ago. She immediately applied flour, and flour only, binding it on with a cloth loosely, so as not to produce irritation. The child was soon soothed, and the company with a cloth loosely, so as not to produce irritation. The child was soon soothed, and the company with a cloth loosely, so as not to produce irritation. duce irritation. The child was soon sooth in a very few weeks was entirely healed, with ly a scar remaining. This is but one of ma ilar instances that have come to our knowled time to time.—Am. Agriculturist.

will now always remain open to all able, sincere and honest advocates of freedom; but I understand the late act of the Trustees is not to be considered a precedent. The pastor, it is said, is to have 'power to open and to shut,' and perhaps he will not be so liberal as the Trustees.

But a word respecting President Calkins, who is worthy of being honorably mentioned for his fidelity in the matter. He accepted the Trustees invitation, and preached, I am informed by various persons, two as radical, thorough, searching and uncompromising anti-alavery discourse as one could well preach. He said, if the Constitution is pro-slavery, it is in reality 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell, and ought to be burned; and that no man can be a Christian without being an Abolitionist. Very strong ment this was for those who are not accustomed to partaking of it; and his application of the Anti-Slevery Gospel to State and Church was very scarching, if all accounts are correct,—and searching because true. He was not rash, but calm, decided and strong. To-day, therefore, (Monday.) the friends of the slave and of freedom are in good spiritz, and hopeful of a revival. As the eloquent Burleigh is coming among us in the course of a few weeks, we trust that he will enter into the work in earnest, and do much to advance the cause.

And may we not, by and by, look for you, Bro. Garisson, to spend a Sunday with us? We were very much disappointed that we did not see you in October, as we anticipated; but as the Cleveland Convention was not held, that was, of course, a sufficient reason. But come and see us when you can, and this come and see us when you can, and this time the come and see us when you can, and this time the come and see us when you can, and this time the come and see us when you can, and this time the come and see us when you can, and this time the come and see us when you can, and this time the come and see us when you can, and this time the come and see us when you can, and this time the come and see us whe

over and help us.'

Yours, for universal liberty, W. H. F.

A NOBLE WOMAN.

The Toronto (Canada) Globe gives a very interesting roport of the presentation of the Gold Medal of the New York Life Saving Benevolent Association, to Mrs. Abigail Becker, for her noble heroism in saving the lives of the crew of the wrecked schooner Conductor. The presentation was made by the Collector of Customs, who recapitulated the striking facts in the heroic achievement as follows:

On the morning of a cold November's day, the Canadian schooner Conductor left Amherstburg, bound for Toronto. She sailed with a fair wind, but about midnight a terrible gale of wind overtook her; her decks were cleared, her masts were sprung, the sheets of her fewered and the professors in America.

'I am pleased to be able to state that the native's here are far superior to the negroes of our country. It has been claimed by some that slavery, as it is in the United States, has elevated the negro, but this is a great mistake. The British Consul, Handson, heretofore spoken of, is an equal for any of our statesmen in diplomacy. He is a very fine scholar, and is said to be an excellent speaker, which, judging from his ability in conversation, I believe to be true. Well, he is a native of this coast. I have seen as many variations of the facts and intellectual appearances of the people here as in our own land. We have all the people here as in our own land. We have all the people here as in our own land. Here that you have among the Anglo-Saxons in America. Christ has humble and faithful followers here as well as in other parts of the world. There are far superior to the negroes of our country. It has been claimed by some that slavery, as it is in the United States, has elevated the negro, but this is a great mistake. The British Consul, Handson, heretofore spoken of, is an equal for any of our statesmen in diplomacy. He is a very fine scholar, and is said to be an excellent space, which, judging from his ability in conversation, I believe to be true. Wel

The following (says the Seventh-Day Baptis Recorder) is from the Independent, and is one of those beautiful evidences of superstition existing among those who can labor all the Sabbath day which God has appointed, and will not go to sea in a ship that

the west end of Long Point, at a distance of two hundred yards from land, and was a wreck!

The crew could scarcely even hope for assistance from off the sandy, uninhabited, desolate looking shores. Their boat had been washed away, and they were forced into the frozen rigging to escape certain death from the seas which the raging winds drove the decks of the vessel. Hope was nearly leaving the breasts of that wretched erew still clinging to the shrouds, when towards evening they descried a woman and two children walking on the beach toward them.

The woman made signs to the forlorn men to try and swim ashore, but the sea raged to that extent is trip was not made on the Sabbath so as to accom-The woman made signs to the forlorn men to try and swim ashore, but the sea raged to that extent that pone dared to try, until one brave fellow, (Rackett, the captain,) for the sake of setting an example to the rest, throw himself into the lake. The daring fellow had almost reached shore, and though exhausted, seemed out of danger, when the undertow took him away again, and once again.

We have an insight of Mrs. Becker's charity. She had caused her children to light a fire on the beach to warm those poor souls who might successfully reach the shore. She saw with anguish the fruitless endeavors of the intrepid man who trusted himself to that foaming surge. She saw his strength failing, she saw him drowning, and her noble nature sped her to his rescue. This woman, this Mrs. Abigail Becker, walked into the angry waters, till they path is in the great waters,' would withdraw His

was her humanity, who, having saved all those who were bold enough to try to swim ashore, still descrying only one man in the rigging, restlessly paced the beach, exclaiming, 'Oh, my God, if that man could only be saved!' Assisted by those she had already rescued, she happily succeeded in saving him also—so that none of that crew were lost!'

This is the story, and these the circumstances, as nearly as I can collect them, which have called forth the marked approbation of the cities of Buffillo and Cleveland, and of the 'Life-Saving Benevolent Association' of New York; and our own Government and Legislature have not been slow in giving Mrs. Becker a solid reward for an act of heroism performed comparatively unobserved, without lookers-on. The medal I am now presenting, coming from a foreign country, whose people have no sympathies with ours, save in the progress of civilization and in acts of kindness and humanity, must prove to you how widely are felt such merits as Mrs. Becker's, and also how ready are the noble race we have as neighbors to reward that merit.

'The Hon. Mr. Banks, who is soon to be inaugurated Governor of Massachusetts, and whose services in the United States House of Representatives closed with the adjournment to-day, called last evening upon President Buchanan to pay his respects upon leaving Washington. The President received him very cordially, and a gentleman who happened to be present at the interview was quite amused at the tone of conversation which occurred. Mr. Banks congratulated the President received him very cordially, and a gentleman who happened to be present at the interview was quite amused at the one of conversation which occurred. Mr. Banks congratulated the President received him very cordially, and a gentleman who happened to be present at the interview was quite amused at the one of conversation which occurred. Mr. Banks ("Yes, Mr. Banks, I am burthened, but there are men in the nation who would willingly add," continued the President, maively, "that there are young men Thing for burns and scalds is an immediate application of dry wheat flour. It is, without controversy, better than any and all of the healing salves,' turpentines, oils, 'pain-killers, 'e., that can be named. We speak positively on this point, because it is one decided by the best physicians, and we have had abundant practical proofs of its efficacy.

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"The PHIS you were kind enough to send me have been all used in my practice, and have satisfied me that they are truly an arturordinary medicine. So pecularly are they adapted to the diseases of the human system, that they seem to work upon them alone. I have cured some cases of dyspensia and indigestion with them, which had resisted the other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have experimentally found them to be effectual in almost all the complaints for which you recommend them.

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"Your PHIS have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in estesm as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the fiver makes them as excellant remedy, when given in small doses, for bilious dysenfery and diarrhood. Their sugar-coating makes them were secoptable and convenient for the use of womes and children."

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a Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of conferences. If others of our fraternity have found them as effencious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although had enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe outleness to eriginate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and even the discuss."

ure the disease."

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"You were right, Doctor, in saying that your PHLE purify
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my practice, and agree with your statements of their efficacy.
They atimulate the excretories, and carry off the impurities
that stagnate in the blood, engendering disease. They
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vigor into the system.

"Such remedies as you prepare are a national benefit, and
you deserve great credit for them."

FOR HEADACHE — SICK HEADACHE — FOUL STOM.

you deserve great credit for them."

FOR HRADACHE—SICK HRADACHE—FOUL STOW-ACH—FILES—DROYSY—PLETHORA—PARALYSIS—FIRS—&C.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Beltimere.

**DRAY Dr. Avin: I cannot answer you soled complainty I have curred with your PHLE better than to my off they exere freed with a purposites medicane. I place great dependence on an effectual cathertie in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your PILLA afford us the best we have, I of cipner value them highly.

E3Most of the Fills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in shifted hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incantious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

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Rev. J. W. OLMSTEAD, Editor of the Watchman

nd Reflector.
Rev. C. F. Barnand, Warren St. Chapel.
Prof. H. B. Hackett, Newton Theological Seminary. Prof. ALVAH HOVEY, "Rev. O. S. STEARNS, Newton Centre. Rev. J. NEWTON BROWN, D. D., Philadelphia. Rev. L. F. BERGHER, D. D., Principal of Saratoga

male Seminary. Boston, May 1, 1857.

HAIR DOCTRESS.

MPROVEMENT IN CHAMPOOING AND HAIR-DYEING.

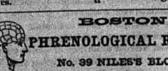
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