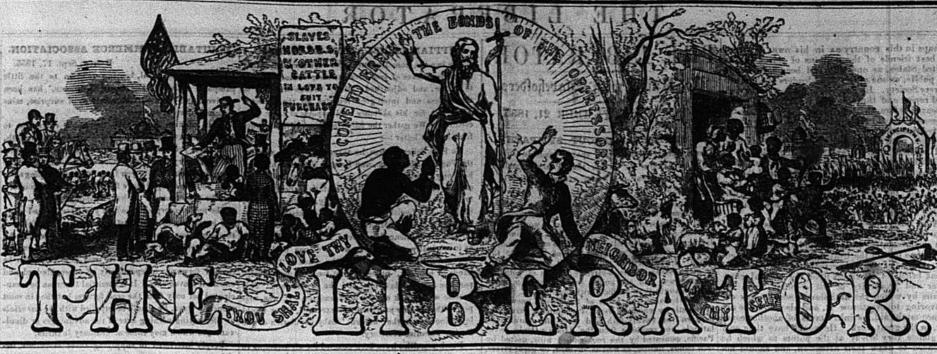
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. of Texts-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum,

Tre copies will be sent to one address for TES is, if payment be made in advance. tances are to be made, and all letters rains to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to id. (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent.

I dertisements making less than one square indirectimes for 76 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachu The Agent Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auherei to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, lot are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, vil :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LESS, EDNEYD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and That relative of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of or la tar annual of the constant of both side

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



OF THE NATIONAL COVERNMENT.'-John Quincy Adams.

No Union with Slavehotterel

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR staves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES - AR

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

delitered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind. BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER , 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 1107.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

VOL. XXV. NO. 38.

From the St. Louis Republican of Aug. 23. SLAVES ON RAILROADS.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, Mt. Epros :- The following order will explain

As this will cause much inconvenience to sios, strangers to the officers of the road, travding with or sending their servants, I regret the gir of issuing the order, but the law is so eringent that I see no other way of protecting Last Sunday, two negroes applied to the Station

get at Hermann, showing what, to all appear-ies, were genuine passes from the owner. The aton Agent is an old resident of Hermann, knew bester of the Slaves, and supposed of course that the passes had been given by the owner for a sally trip. After reaching St. Louis, the ne-goes made their escape, and although recovered a llinois and returned to their owner, the claim a the ground that they were simply transported sthis State, from one point to another, on what roted to be a forged pass, although there is every mirace that the Station Agent at Hermann acted

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Willis Samuel Hall, Mass. ; tarrett, Vt.; J. Cucker, ad Propoklyn,

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edicine sonable

YEAR-IENDS It em-imonies e Cause the In-rs from is. Rev. of Sen-of the y Theo-and the cal In-the Amer-

Phila-ireb st., in; and 15 cents cents; to any postage

Disorder affects the convenience of passengers and freighters coming or sending to the road from distance, and an insertion will oblige yours,
THOS. S. O. SULLIVAN,
Engineer and Superintendent.

In Ad concerning the transportation of Slaves-

Rairoad Companies. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the hats of Missouri, as follows : That the several balloud Companies in this State, whose officers a this State, to another point or place in the asies, without the consent or permission of the trees to whom such slave does of right belong, rate has authority to grant such consent or ssion, shall forfeit and pay double the value such slave to his owner, to be recovered by tion of debt, without prejudice to the rights of ach owner to his action at common law.

his act to take effect and be in force from and ther its passage.
Approved February 27, 1855.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PACIFIC RAILROAD, St. Lotts, August 22, 1855.

J. M. WARD, Master of Train on P. R. R. :-Sa: It will be seen by the above law, that no the shall be transported over the road, without sponsibility as to the real ownership seems aced upon the Railroad Company. It therefore was necessary to issue the following order:— That unless by special written permission of the

sident or Superintendent, no colored person fall be transported over the road, unless accommed by the owner, known as such by the stasa sgent or conductor, in which case such owar will give to the conductor a written statement the fact, and date of such transportation. In as the owner should not be known by the agen moductor, he must require good and sufficient had from some person known by him, to double

he raige of the slave.

This will prevent the transportation of all free legroes, and all slaves with written passes or per-asson, except as above, from President or Superatendent, as the same may have been forged or

properly obtained possession of.

Disorder will, of necessity, cause much inconmissee to passengers and freighters; but it seems the lately called for by the strict and binding tens of the law. The law, with this order, sould be printed and conspicuously posted at every station, and in one car on each train.

Yours, &c., THOS, S. O. SULLIVAN, Engineer and Superintendent.

From the Boston Post.

JUDGE KANE AND THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA, VERSUS CHARLES

The decision of the supreme court of Pennsyl ting is the case of the notorious Passinore Wil-isman, is refreshing. The utilite negroes will have to come down from their insolence and reckspessiof oaths and constitutions and contempt of hw, and submit to the contempt which the so er judgment of mankind is passing upon them e colored people will conduct like good mens, wherever they are, if let alone by this associates, who incite them to discontent as rebellion. Demagogues, like Sumner and Bedore Patter, cannot break down the judiciary. Strator Schmer stands conspicuous as a mob-sching agriator. He is famous for big words ogh never known to do a large action. In his ner life, and until the malaria of black philantypy seized upon him, he was servile to courts at judges, beyond all men of his profession. If eige Story but only winked the Same lowed and worshipped. Latterly he has salked of 'back bone' until the bad company he hat tept, and his own boasting, have driven him to hat the judges of the land, renounce his oath to support the constitution, and raised his hand to take down the judiciary! With what flippangued impulsance. tod impudence he gave his opinion, and hurled a nathemas at Judge Kane in the matter of smore Williamson? What was that case: can lest by it Charles Sumner's knowledge of the judiciary, a well as his contempt of the judiciary, herer it follows the constitution and crosses

Josephane, of the district court of the United Cate, at Philadelphia, was regularly petitioned its a writ of habeat corpus to bring in the bodies of ortain persons whom it was alleged that one Passare Williamson detained unlawfully. The judge head the writ. Passmore Williamson was truck to court, and refused to answer, and make, and set at naught the authority of the court. miliamson detained unlawfully. The judge the writ. Passmore Williamson was forght into court, and refused to answer, and maint, and set at naught the authority of the court. Either Judge Kane has the states should seek for their own aggrandize ment to force or impose measures upon the remainder, in direct opposition to their interests and mainter, in direct opposition to their interests and wishes; what interests have those whose rights are trampled on in the further observance of a compact which daily lessens their strength, and substrictly to a recusant, or arctinate his subscript them of their few remaining means of the sholes to comply with the order of the sating his choice to comply with the order of the sating. He preferred the latter, and was completed upon it. He passed in his travaleture to prison until he should obey the law stitution recognizes our slaves as property; and if it is to be observed by us, must protect the rights of the slaveholder in whatever portion of the Union be case wanted to be a negro martyr. He stood in casempt before the court. Either Judge Kane was to surrender his authority to a recusant, or maintain the supremacy of the law. Williamson had his choice to comply with the order of the court by a proper court of the court of

forgot all he ever knew of law. He denounced Judge Kane as a tyrant and usurper for issuing the writ of habeas corpus, and for committing the recusant for contempt. To read his letter, the ignorant would infer that Judge Kane was a Jeffries, and that there was not a particle of law for what he had done. Yet there stood the law sixty-six years old, and Charles Sumner knew it! In 1789, Congress enacted 'that all the courts of the United States may issue writs of habeas corpus.'

That is what Judge Kane's court of the United States did.

If this be true—and we scarcely think it can be denied even by the most prejudiced—then has the South had sufficient cause to second during every teelve months for the past ten years. Her inalienation the right to do so, individually or collectively, we do not intend to argue, for we consider it as a clear mathematical axiom which none but fools and fanatics will attempt to dispute. If the Southern States have it not, what claim have they to their proud and boasted right of independence and sovereignty!

Again, in 1789, Congress enacted that the judg-es of the courts of the United States 'may punish by fine or imprisonment, at their discretion, all contempts of authority in any cause or hearing before

That is plain enough, yet Charles Sumner writes lown Judge Kane a tyrant and usurper for doing. under that law, what Marshall and Story had done and approved as sound law. Charles Sum-ner knew that his idol, Judge Story, once impris-oned a man named Jenks, for a year, for contempt, in refusing to sign a deed which the court decreed n equity he must execute. He never denounced Judge Story for that. There was no negro in the case, no political capital to be made out of it. Sumner's capital then was, servility to the United We had the opinion of the learned Judge Kane

against the flippant opinion of Charles Summer, and now comes the opinion of the supreme court applied to the supreme court of Pennsylvania for same Judge had solemnly sworn to observe, proois commitment for contempt. It was a direct attempt, like this treasonable act of Massachusetts and boast of their lawlessness. They have intro-called the personal liberty bill, to declare war against the United States. The supreme court heard the case, and with what dignity and logic they disposed of it! Under their legal conclusions. Passmore Williamson sinks from the martyr to the outlaw, and his abettors in lawlessness, Sumner and his associates, fall from their self-conceit-ed elevation of Hampdens and Sydneys, to Catalines and Burrs, demagogues and traitors.

From the Squatter Sovereign of Aug. 28. THE PALLACY OF THE NEW YORK TRI-BUNE.

In a recent number of the Tribule, the editor re-marks that the annexation of Platte County, Missouri, to Kansas Territory, is seriously contem-plated by the rascals calling themselves the Kansas Legislature, at the same time expressing his appro-bation of the plan, and submitting his reasons as fol-

He thinks that, should the scheme proposed be consummated, then at least half of the so-called Legislature of Kansas might become citizens of the Territory, for which they are now pretending to legislate. And again-to use a celebrated Hibernicism—that Missouri' would gain a loss;' for, says the Tribune, 'there does not exist this side of

land, country, or nation.

But as to the proposed annexation of Platte County, we think it 'strange, passing strange,' that a measure of such vast importance to the interests of our Territory should be canvassed by the Abolition journals of New York, when such an idea had never presented itself to either the cities. idea had never presented itself to either the citizens of Kansas or Platte; and consequently must consider it an effort on the part of designing enenies abroad to constitute that fertile, wealthy populous and intelligent county a bone of conten-tion between Kansas and Missouri, in order to

sever the bonds of sympathy, friendship and in-terest, now existing between them.

Well do they know the consequences which would necessarily follow such a result. Kansas, deprived of the aid hitherto received from her Southern allies, would prove an easy prey to these rapacious thieves of the North. If, however, the North flatter themselves that this can ever be done, we most humbly beg leave to undeceive them. We can tell the impersioent secondrels of the *Tribune*, that they may exhaust an ocean of ink, their Emigrant Aid Societies spend their millions and millions. their representatives in Congress spout their he-retical theories till doomsday, and his Excellency Franklin Pierce appoint Abolitionist after Free-Soiler as Governor; yet we will continue to tar and feather, drown, lynch and hang, every white-livered Abolitionist who dares to politic our soil.

And though our fair Territory may be refused

admittance into the Union as a slaveholding State by the political demagogues of the North, we care as little for their decision as for the continued and futile attacks which have been made upon our rights by the indecisive Cabinet who now administer the affairs of our nation. For we confidently hope that the last national Cangress may meet in Washington on the first Monday in December next; and we prophesy with the firm conviction that time will verify our words, that never again will the Southern States of the Republic suffer dictation at the hands of a set of negro-stealers and rascals who stand pledged to war upon their rights until toleration ceases to be a virtue. ter the affairs of our nation. For we confidently hope

to be a virtue.

We ask the slaveholding community what ob jet they had in view when, as free, independent and sovereign States, they consented to band themselves together under the Federal Constitution! Was it not for the purpose of securing sympathy and assistance from each and all, while they themselves should be protected from aggression on the part of friends or loes at home or abroad; at the same

time preserving their identity as soverign and independent members of the confederation?

Now if this Federal compact should at any time
prove insufficient for protection, and a portion of
the States should seek for their own aggrandize-

If it be not guaranteed by the Constitution then they possess it by right of revolution, and let 'the right makes the might' be their motto.

From the South Carolina Times.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JERRY RESCUEL

The city of Syracuse, in the State of New York, the very hot-bed of abolitionism and all other awless devices of the Evil One, to trample under foot the religion of the Bible, and Constitution of the Union, and laws made in accordance with the letter and spirit of both the Bible and the Consti-tution. It has become infamous as the central point at which assemble Woman's Rights Convenions, Abolition Conventions, Maine Law Conventions, and Conventions for the propagation of all forms of error, faunticism, and treason. It was there the fugitive slave JERRY was, by a decree of of Pennsylvania, delivered through Chief Justice the Court of New York, over which, if we forget Black, one of the ablest Judges in the land. The abolition agitators, carrying out the contempt of palpable contravention of one of the plainest protein the laws which Sumner had uttered in his letter, visions of the Federal Constitution, which that

The Syracusans seem to glory in their infamy, of fanaticism and crime. In the Evening Chronicle, published in their city, we observe that a call has been issued for the observance of the 'Fourth Anniversary of the Jerry Rescue.' They wish to signalize an event in which lawlessness and fanaticism were triumphant over the Constitution and the rights of the Southern States of the Confederacy. The call is in these chaste (!) words :-'The first day of October, 1855, the Fourth An-

niversary of the memorable Jerry Rescue, is at hund. The spirit that defied oppression, and scorned as a filthy rag the enactment of a law de-fying Congress, intended to give oppression power nd dignity, we thank Heaven is an embodiment at Syracuse. Its proportions are expanding in contempt of political limits and political parties. As the organ of such embodiment, we appeal to our bold countrymen, and to the world, to confess its legitimacy, justice and authority. Therefore we call them to be at Syracuse, the first of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to honor the first suc-cessful and glorious strike, which, in the United States, rescued an outraged slave and set him free.'

Is there a 'lower deep' into which it is possible for fanaticism to sink its deluded followers! Why, it would be just as honorable and praiseworthy to says the Tribune, there does not exist this side of commemorate the anniversary of the Gunpowder Botany Bay a territory of the same size, which enPlot of Guy Fawkes, or that of the massacre of dures a greater number of lawless ruffians on St. Bartholomew's; or rather the observance of the anniversaries of these ever memorable, yet in regard to this last declaration, we differ most shocking and infamous events, would reflect widely from the editor, and venture to assert that the sanctum of the Tribune contains a set of unprincipled rascals, whose daring and barefaced villary is unequalled by the inhabitants of any propriate. He did no more, during his lawless career, than the Syracusans have done. He stole negroes from their rightful owners. So have the racusans. He imbrued his hands in the blood of slaveholders. The Syracusans were ready to do
the same thing, if they had not found a pliant
judge willing to perjure himself, in order to carry
out their will under cover of law. We think it,
therefore, quite appropriate to the business they
have in hand, that the abolitionists of Syracuse nstal Murrell into their calendar of slave-stealing saints, and faithfully observe the anniversary

Have not the Syracusans

'Some touches of remorse? or is their blood So madly hot, that no discourse of reason, Nor fear of bad success in a bad cause, Can qualify the same?'

If fanatic abolitionists ever have lucid intervals, t seems to us the thought would sometimes occur o their distempered minds, that their disregard of the compact of Union at once annuls that de-spised and contemned instrument; that their refu-sal to obey its plainest requirement absolves all sal to obey its plainest requirement absolves all the parties to the compact from every obligation to obey any of its other requirements; that the South may refuse to carry into effect such provi-sions of the Constitution and laws of Congress as were designed to benefit the North, with as much of right as the North now refuses to deliver up fugitive slaves on claim of their rightful owners; that the South will be forced by their lawlessness to declare the Bond of Union a nullity and inop-erative; in other words, that the sovereign States of the South will dissolve the Union, and assume of the South will dissolve the Union, and assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them. It seems to us that such reflections as these would give them pause. Self-interest ought alone to restrain their madness. But no. Fanaticism never reflects, never reasons. There is, therefore, no hope of peace and security for the rights and institutions of the South, but in a speedy dissolution of the Union: rather, we should say, as the Union has been already virtually dissolved by the North, in declaring it at an end. The Union is even now dissolved; let the Southern States so declars it. Let us leave Syracusans and the people of the whole North to observe as many Jerry Rescues as they may please to observe; let us leave them to glory in their infamy as much and as often as they choose. Let us avoid all contamination of an association with them.

SELECTIONS ..

these poor heathen South Carolina Editors. We hope the Bihle Society will send him a copy, and mark the text which reads,—'The spirit of the Lord is upon me, to preach good tidings unto the meek. He hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prisons to them that are bound.' Of course, after receiving that, he will orge South Carolina to burn the Bible as an incendiary, treasonable publication. The poor fellow seems to have made a similar mistake about religion. He evidently supposes the whole thing to be a piece of clap-trap, by which Northern men are to be induced to catch Jerrys, and send them back to the South. Up here, where the Gospel is preached, men have learned, long ago, that religion is not mainly significant as an obligation to retarn to bondage those who escape. The rescue of Jerry was one of the sublimest acts of worship toward. bondage those who escape. The rescue of Jerry was one of the sublimest acts of worship toward a God of humanity, that has stirred the people's heart in an age. And we desire to 'comfort and edify' our South Carolina brethren by the assurance, that that type of religion is reviving gloriously all over the North. Dough-faces, both in religion and polities, are crowding their way to the 'anxious scat,' and men of the New York Safety Committee are under 'deep conviction,' and Safety Committee are under 'deep conviction,' and ready to ask for Abolition prayers. How wide is the contrast between a Heathen and Christian religion! Are not our Missionary Boards neglecting the city of Columbia, South Carelina, and es-

pecially the editor of the Times?

But the editor has mistaken the facts. His account of the rescue is, that some Northern Judge let Jerry go free, and the people now get together to celebrate the event. Startling as may be the announcement to him, we desire to let all the peo-ple of the Palmetto land know, that it was a far more aggravating to the growling, fangless despotism of this South Carolina blood-hound,

all kidnappers who come this way.

The Times seems utterly oblivious to the difference between helping an innocent fugitive from piratical bondage, to self-possession and freedom, and Gunpowder plot, or the murderous massacre of French Protestants on the eve of St. Bartholomew. To reason with a madman, who cannot tell the difference between murdering thousands in cold blood, and freeing a poor innocent victim of inhuman slavery, is a folly into which we shall not fall. Moral distinctions are impossible with such a poor fellow. If he would come North, and let his moral nature grow for a few years, he might discover the difference between a liberator groes from their man-stealing possessors, and sold them again to other man-stealers in the South, for gain. Jerry was rescued from the man-thief Sear, gain.

have no terror for the North, but, looked upon merely as a question of political expediency, must ever be desirable to this portion of the Confederacy. Were the North free from the South to-day, she would right up and move onward before the breeze of civil prosperity, like a vessel lightened of her load. Then, while the South was footing her own bills for Seminole wars and Mexican conquests, the North would be filling her coffers in peace. To govern the South, and take care of Southern interests, has cost the North millions of dollars, for which she has received only new demands upon her treasures and arms. These poor, miserable political fire-eaters, who talk of dissolving the Union, sustain much the same relation to the Union as do the people of our County House

Our American Foster, it will be seen beside. He is an evil zeal. Crook—No; I am bold in the ame of the annex of the truth and stand as a witness for it. Let my accuse to take the cath, and here we tender it you. Crook—Let me be cleared of my imprisonment, and then I will answer to what is charged against me. I keep a conscience void of offence both toward God and toward man. Foster, C. J.—Strrah, leave your canting. Crook—Is this canting to speak the words of Scripture? Foster, C. J.—It is canting in your mouth, though some prisonment during life." he Union as do the people of our County House to the County Government. We have met their postage bills, even the cost of their Florida slave hunts, and similar forays upon freedom. And now if we will not hunt negroes who escape by hundreds, in spite of all the vigilance and wisdom of their woman-hunting statesmenship, why, they throw off their coats—no, the coats they stole from the earnings of their unpaid laborers—and roll up their sleeves, and swear they will dissolve the

The impudent bluster of the thing is unbearable, and the vociferous brawlers dare not do any-thing of the kind. Why has not some man in Congress said to these fellows,—' Dissolve away! Who cares!' They are like young Tom Noodle, who attempts to make his sister Nancy believe, who attempts to make his sister Nancy believe, that if she don't give him a big piece of good cake, he will pull out his own hair, bite his own nose, and knock out his own brains. And our Northern sister Nancy has, by the help of some of our political grandmothers of the male gender, been made to think that the desperate boy might do something orful,' if not pacified. The South would beg on her knees to be allowed to remain in the Union to-day, if she thought the North was the Union to-day, if she thought the North was carnestly intent upon dissolution. South Carolina could hardly be kicked out of the Union. Her threat reminds us of a drunken acquaintance of ours, who used to scare his wife by a threat to break her crockery. His name was Seth. One night, Seth paraded on the table all the dishes his night, Setb paraded on the table all the dishes his wife owned, and swore desperately he would smash them one by one upon the floor. He expected remonstrance and tears in reply. But his wife, with true woman's tact, concluded to homor him to the 'top of his bent'; and so, stepping to the table, says,—'Come on, I will help you'; and snatching a cracked pitcher, dashes it upon the floor. Seth was astonished, and alarmed for the crockery. He begged of his wife to stop, and carefully restoring the dishes to their shelves, sat down quietly, and grew sober rapidly. If the North should show any disposition to take Miss Carolina at her word, when in her tantrums she makes such threats, she would beg to save her crockery-ware, as tamely as did our friend Seth, and would turn pale and sober down at the first appearance of a crack in the Union.

IF 'No Union with SLAVEHOLDERS!'

casion was the first Chief-Justice of the Kang's
Bench, appointed by Charles II. after his restoration—the first in a series of judicial tools, the
most hateful wretches of whom English history
makes mention, employed by Charles II. and his
brother James in their desperate but fortunately
unsuccessful attempts to crush the liberties of
the English nation. Sir Robert Foster, the English original of our Judge Kane, owed his appointment to his party zeal much more than to his legal
reputation. That zeal he contrived to signalize
during the three years that he sat on the Bench in
three State trials, the iniquities and outrages of
all three of which our Judge Kane, whether from
his superior genius or the advantage of his position, has managed to compress into the single case
of Passmore Williamson.

The first of Foster's three cases was the trial of

of Passmore Williamson.

The first of Foster's three cases was the trial of Sir Henry Vane, who was found guilty of treason by the help of a convenient fiction of law very much like that by which Passmore Williamson is made guilty of a false return. As Sir Henry Vane had disapproved of the execution of Charles I. and in fact had actually tried to save that appears of the treason passed. that unhappy monarch's life, the treason charged upon him was conspiring the death of Charles II. It was admitted that the prisoner had not meditated any attempt upon the natural life of Charles IL, but the ground taken by the proseention and the Court was, that, by acting under the authority of the Commonwealth, he had as-Higher Court than that of any single Judge that entire and the Court was, that, by acting under set Jerry free. It was the Proper. They did not wait for Judge or Jury. The masses in the great sisted in preventing the true heir from obtaining the struck of the three and thereby a resease. Court of Humanity, up here in Central New York, have prejudged the case of every man who is sought to be enslaved, and decided that he shall go free.

The case is far better to the cause of freedom, and Parliament, and that he came within the spirit of the statute of Henry VII. and of the common despotism of this South Carolina blood-hound, than he dreamed of. We have a way in getting up extempore courts, in which to settle all such cases in this region, which do summary justice to all kidnappers who come this way.

The Times seems utterly oblivious to the difference between halping an investor for the statute of Henry VII. and of the common law principle, that no one could ever be called in question for any acts done by authority of a king in possession, even though he might be a usurper. But the idea of any power in Parliament was as abborrent to Chief-Justice Foster as the idea of any power in the State of Pennsylvania is to Ludge Kern.

such a poor fellow. If he would come North, and Quakers brought before him for refusing to take let his moral nature grow for a few years, he might discover the difference between a liberator the oath of allegiance, equivalent to which Judge might discover the difference between a liberator of brutally enslaved innocence, and the cold-blooded murderer of a British Parliament. But we must wait for the fruits of Missionary work upon his benighted mind. His reference to John A. Murrell is equally unfortunate. Murrell stole negroes from their man-stealing possessors, and sold Kane and Passmore Williamson. We quote as

gain. Jerry was rescued from the man-thief Sear, who, like the editor of the Times and all other South Carolina slaveholders, only had a robber's right to him, and restored to himself, his only proper owner. When the editor of the Times grows to where he can understand the difference between stealing a man from a robber to sell him to another robber, and rescuing him from a robber to restore him to liberty, he will understand the difference between the deeds of Murrell and the heroes who liberated Jerry by scattering Court and kidnappers like chaff before the wind.

But we referred to matters mainly for the purpose of saying a word about that old threat of the Southern Shrew, to dissolve the Union. It can have no terror for the North, but, looked upon merely as a question of political expediency, must POSTER, C. J.-John Crook, when did you take the

Our American Foster, it will be seen, has de cidedly improved upon this precedent, for in-stead of giving Passmore Williamson a second stead of giving Passmore Williamson a second chance, and the permission asked for by his counsel to amend his return, our sharp Judge Kane held him strictly to his first constructive 'denial.' He proceeded forthwith to pass the sentence of imprisonment during his (Judge Kane's) good will and pleasure; and undoubtedly when Wheeler brings a suit for the value of the negroes, or Williamson is indicted under the Fugitive Slave act, he stands ready and eager to forfeit his property also.

also.
Crook, in his account of the proceedings, states Crook, in his account of the proceedings, states that having in reply quoted the Apostle James, the Chief-Justice called on the executioner to stop his mouth, which he did with a dirty cloth and a gag. Here again Judge Kane improves upon his model. He not only stops Williamson's mouth, but gags his counsel also. Thank God! there is in these days what was unknown in the time of Chief-Justice Foster, a press which even judges cannot gag!

of Chief-Justice Foster, a press which even judges cannot gag!

The third case which came before Chief-Justice Foster, and the essence of which Judge Kans has contrived to introduce into the case of Passmore Williamson, was the trial of Thomas Yonge and others charged with a plot to assassinate the King, the invention being, according to General Ludlow in his memoirs, that divers thousands of illusticed persons were ready under his (Thomas Yonge's) command to seize the Tower and the City of London, then to march directly to Whitehall in order to kill the King and Monk, with a resolution to give no quarter, and after that to decity of London, then to march directly to whitehall in order to kill the King and Monk, with a
resolution to give no quarter, and after that to declare for a Commonwealth.' This is evidently the
original of the pretended plot, (the basis of all
Judge Kane's proceedings.) on the part of Passmore Williamson at the head of the Philadelphia
negroes to cut Minister Wheeler's threat, and then
to declare a general manumission. But here again
our American Judge, with true Yankee shrewdness, has improved upon his model. In that case,
the Government was obliged to procure testimony by bribing certain persons to swear to their
knowledge of the plot, and their participation in it
—the object being, by means of the trial and the
pretended plot, to draw off public attention from
the sale of Dunkirk to the French-4 sort of Kansas affair with which the public of that day were
not very well satisfied. Judge Kane has not

thought it necessary to put the United States, al-ready a good deal out of pocket for the enforce-ment of the Fugitive Slave Act, to any such unne-cessary expense. His own imagination and the testimony of Wheeler, to be had for nothing, he finds amply sofficient, and quite as good as that of half a dozen purchased and perjured deputy-mar-shals.

There is also a point of comparison between the respective positions of Foster and Kane, which can hardly have escaped the keen, not to say greedy eye of our American Judge. Foster, at the time he sat on the trial of Sir Henry Vane, was not yet Chief-Justice, but only a Puisne Judge. No Chief-Justice had been appointed, either for the King's Bench or the Common Pleas—the difficulty being, as all the leading men of the bar were Commonwealthsmen, to find anybody who could be trusted by the Government to put into those places. After the display of superserviceable chicane made by Sir Robert Foster in Vane's trial, he was at once appointed Chief-Justice. Should the slave-driving Democrats remain in power, Judge Kane will have a claim to promotion quite as strong, to say the least of it, as that of his English predecessor and exemplar.

From the Independence (Mo.) Dispatch. THE NORTHERN METHODIST CHURCH.

At a meeting of the citizens of Jackson county, held in the Court House, on Monday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of entering a remonstrance against the Northern Methodist Church holding

their annual conference in this city—
On motion of Judge Brooking, Colonel James
Chiles was called to the Chair, and N. R. McMurry appointed Secretary. By request of the Chair,
R. G. Smart, Esq., explained the object of the
meeting; and on motion of Wm. Cogswell, a committee of five were appointed, consisting of the
following gentlemen, J. Stonestreet, R. G. Smart,
W. B. Howard, Robert Stone and James Smart,
to prepare resultions expressive of the object of to prepare resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting. The committee reported the follow-ing resolutions:—

Whereas, It is known that the people of West-ern Missouri have been, and are still, greatly exern Missouri have been, and are still, greatly excited upon the slavery question, owing to their
proximity to the Territory of Kansas and various
other causes, well known to the public; and
whereas, it is known that the Methodist Episcopal
Church North design holding their Annual Conference in this place in September or October next;
and whereas, we believe that the sitting of said Conference in this place, in view of the state of public opinion here, and the supposed anti-slavery sentiments and opinions of the ministers and others who will constitute said Conference, may lead to results and acts to be regretted by the citizens of this community of the citizens. of this community—we deem it but an act of jus-tice to notify the ministers and others constituting said Conference, of the state of things here, and carnestly request them to hold said Conference t some other point where less excitement prevails.

Pherefore, That for the reasons above stated and set forth, we respectfully remonstrate with the min-isters, bishops and others, who will constitute said onference, against the holding of the same at this place in September or October next, and earnestly request them to hold said Conference at some other point, where less excitement prevails upon this

point, where less excitement prevails upon this vexed subject of slavery.

Resolved, That we deem it but an act of justice to ourselves, to ask for peace and repose upon the slavery question; and for this reason, as well as for those already stated, we trust the ministers and others constituting said Conference will hold the same at some other place.

Resolved, That if the ministers and others con-

Resolved, That if the ministers and others constituting said Conference should, after this respectful remonstrance, persist in holding the same here, we shall hold ourselves fully acquitted from any consequences that may result therefrom.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Western Christian Advocate, published at Cincinnati, and the Central Christian Advocate, to be published in each of said

Christian Advocate, to be published in each of said apers. Resolved, That the papers in this city be re-

uested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.
After considerable discussion, on motion of N. . McMurry, the resolutions were adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

JAMES CHILES, Chairman.

N. R. McMurry, Secretary.

[In view of this lynch law religious estracism, ow pertinent is the motto, 'No union with slavehold-

ers religiously,' as well as politically !]

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION.

The General Association of New York (Congregational) met at Spenceport, Aug. 22. L. A. Saw-yer, Moderator.
An elaborate Report on the relations of benevo-

lent societies to slavery was read by Mr. Thompson of the *Independent*, and followed by remarks by his associate, Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, who said, among other things, that 'sheer covardice, nothing else, keeps them [the Tract Society] from publishing on slavery.'

The subject of slavery was further disposed of by the adoption of the following resolutions:—

Whereas, the encroachments of slavery for the last thirty years have been such as greatly to embolden the enemies of freedom, and prepare them for any nefarious plot and any violent measures

for its execution;
And whereas, the recent unlawful proceedings in Kaneas on the part of Missouri slavery-propagandists, are an outrage upon our republican principles never before known or possible in this coun-And whereas, it is alledged that other plots are

And whereas, it is alledged that other plots are now forming, for making more slave States by purchases from the Choctaw and other Indian tribes, and by a contemplated cession of the Platts country from the State of Missouri to the Territory of Kansas;

And whereas, Ministers of the Gospel in Missouri, who have refused to enter into any complicity with the system of slavery, but have silently borne their testimony against that system as a hindrance to the Gospel, have been brought into peril of their persons and their lives, and been ignominiously driven from the State, and ministers in other States of the South have, for the same cause, been threatened with the violence of a mob; And whereas, such measures strike a blow at that freedom of religion, and that security of the individual citizen, which are guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States to all its citizens, in all the States and Territories of the Union, and also contravene the fundamental rights and duties of the disciples of Christ everywhere; therefore,

fore, Resolved, That the General Association of the State of New York deeply deplore this state of things as tending to subvert our free government, the institutions springing therefrom be hereby urged in the present crisis, to be wakeful to their birthright blessings, and to be prepared and prompt to resist the measures now about to be prompt to resist the measures now about to be perfected, for the final subjection to eternal ala-very of an immense territory, once forever conse-crated to freedom.

METHODIST ACTION.

The East Genessee, N. Y. Conference, at its late Session, passed eight stringent resolutions ou slavery, three of which are as follows: That slavery in its proper sense is a crime-

em against God and humanity—a sin at all times, in all places, and under all circumstances.

That we concur with the Wisconsin Conference

in a request for such a change of our General Rule, as is recommended by that body, and in the following words: 'The buying, selling, or hold-

That our Delegates to the next General Conference be instructed to use their influence for such an amendment of the seventh chapter of the Discipline, as shall prevent the future admission o olders into the Church, unless they emancipate their slaves.

From the Kansas Tribune.

THE KANSAS INQUISITION.

The first session of this notorious body wil close on next Thursday. Though its duration has been short, it has succeeded in gaining a more infamous notoriety than has fallen to the lot of any body in modern times. The bloody decrees of Popish Tribunals, and the secret Council of Venice. are re-enacted by this alien body. We defy the civilized world to produce an example of so much inhuman and corrupt legislation in so short a period. But it is as we confidently predicted. While they remained faithful to their rabble constituents, and true to their hellish cause, they could not act otherwise. They are the offspring of violence and corruption, and as such,

To trample on all human feelings, to emulate The fiends who will one day requite them in

Variety of torturing. Their mission has been performed, and they have set their own seal upon the instrument that dooms them to infamy the lowest and most notorious that

could be inflicted upon them.

They have already made themselves the by-word of the entire nation for corruption and injustice. They have already made themselves the by-word of the entire nation for corruption and injustice, and will be always regarded as the most perfect embodiment of usurpation and tyranny. And, after the present dynasty, which we hope will soon terminate, not one of those who lent their sanction to the infamous laws, can save himself from sinking into the lowest and most hopeles depths of disgrace. They will be doomed like Cain, and cursed like Esau, for their black-hearted villany, in literally selling the dearest rights of Americans, for the purpose of perpetuating their

But we could not hope, and indeed did not de sire, that they should pursue a policy different from that which has marked their whole course. Justice and humanity are principles too pure and too holy, to be tampered with by such a body. A good law emanating from such a source would be shorn of its strength, and powerless to command the respect of any one. Hence we would not wish to see a wise system of legislation polluted by such

a vile and corrupt origin.

Such a body as that which now usurps authority over Kansas, is fit only to enact such base and villanous laws as have already characterized it.

We really wonder if the beings who compose that body are ever visited with any gleams of reason. Are they hopeless maniacs, who never have a lucid moment! Or are they such idiots as to suppose, for a moment, that the freeborn citizens of Kansas will submit to laws dictated by monsters and passed by aliens, which trample upon the Constitution, subvert every principle of justice, deprive them of free speech, and of the elective franchise, and self-out the ballot-box to maranders and unhung villains!

Had they enacted a wise and just system of

laws, we believe that the citizens of Kansas would have overlooked their usurpation, and quietly yielded submission, but now we feel confident that their entire legislation will be openly resisted and spit upon. Their best laws will, we doubt not, meet the fate of their worst ones. And should bloodshed and civil war ensue (and we have grounds to fear they will) the responsibility will rest upon this misguided legislature and their fiendish advi-

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT NEW LISBON.

On Wednesday, the 29th inst., a large county Convention of Republicans was held at New Lis-bon. The meeting was addressed in the after-noon by Senator Chase and Judge Spaulding, neither of whom seemed to be in their best mood for public speaking. Both would have done better on a broader platform, one true to freedom every where. Both advocated Slavery restriction as the only available political means with which to oper ate against Slavery. Both affirmed the moral wrong of Slavery, and declared themselves opposed to it everywhere; but the Constitution authoriz ed its existence in the States-they could not ge at it under the Union, and they would not usur

power for its overthrow. In the course of his remarks, Judge Spaulding declared that, in case the alternative being pre-sented of the continuance of Slavery or the dissolution of the Union, he was for dissolution, and he cared not how quick it came. He also very distinctly stated the constitutional obligations of the people of the North, upon a presidential re-quisition, to send their militia to suppress slave insurrections, should they occur.

Mr. S. S. Foster, who was present, asked in view of these concessions, whether the North was not then responsible for the support of Slavery. To which the Judge assented. Then, asked Mr. To which the Judge assented. Then, asked Mr. Foster, has not the time come, according to the gentleman's own principles, for the dissolution of the Union! Judge Spaulding then qualified his statement, saying that he was for dissolution, in case the South persisted in its Slavery extension Mr. Foster—Take the gentleman's qualification I ask, if the continued purpose of Slavery exten-sion be a justifying cause of dissolution, is not the continued enslavement of three and a half million

of our inhabitants also a justification!
Judge S., with a significantly triumphant tos of the head-O! you might say so with the Abby

Mr. Foster then added that, in consequence of the wrong of Slavery, and the inevitable support which the Union compels the North to give it, the time had come for a dissolution of the Union. The Judge replied, that, in his private opinion, he might agree with him.

Mr. Foster-May I be permitted to ask, what is public opinion! When, much agitated, and out answering, the Judge sat down. Evident inquisitor; supposing Mr. Foster a National Demo

crat, laboring to cast obloquy upon him and his party as Disunionists; and not dreaming of his relation to the 'Abby Kelley men.'

In the evening, there was speaking by Senator Wade, and our friend Bingham. A Congressman who heard Mr. Wade says his speech was far it advance of the versions. advance of the preceding ones, in earnest opposition to slavery, though of necessity marked by the same unfortunate concessions which mar and a greatly vitiate moral power of the Republical party—Ohio Anti Starery Bugle.

From the Preston (Eng.) Chronicle of Aug. 18. BLAVERY IN AMERICA.

On Monday evening last, in the Corn Exchang Rooms, Mr. Parker Pillsbury, of America, deliver ed a lecture on 'The Position and Prospects of the Anti-Slavery Movement in the United States, to a numerous audience principally composed the working classes. The Rev. A. Birnie president ed, and opened the meeting in a brief address, which he said that he had to introduce to the a which he said that he the known, but not so much dience a gentleman well known, but not so much

sterner of the sent that therefore as grations an agricult

perhaps in this country as in his own, as one of the best friends of the millions of slaves in the United States, as one who had been long before the public, as one of the ablest leaders of the Anti-Slavery Society. He had sught his battles through good report and through evil report, and he now appeared before them to plead the cause of the oppressed slaves in his native land. We all required information on the subject of the slave question, notwithstanding all that had been said and written upon it, and such a gentleman as Mr. Pillsbury was well able to give it; and after hearing what he had to advance, he hoped the audience would go home determined to do what they could for the down-trodden slave in America. He then introduced Mr. Pillsbury, who was received with much applause.

After observing that the time at his disposal was very short for the elucidation of such a subject as slavery, the lecturer said he would speak of slavery as it is in the United States—as it was endeavoring to extend and perpetuate itself: he would speak briefly of its effects upon the general character and prosperity of the country, upon the means he which he anti-slavery could be the said the said that the said perhaps in this country as in his own, as one of

ject as slavery, the lecturer said he would speak of slavery as it is in the United States—as it was endeavoring to extend and perpetuate itself; he would speak briefly of its effects upon the general character and prosperity of the country, upon the means by which the anti-slavery society was endeavoring to overthrow it, and also how the audience might aid, as inhabitants of another country, in the great work. He would have time only to glance very briefly at the points to which he intended to draw their attention, and should not speak of the cruelties of slavery. He supposed a intended to draw their attention, and should not speak of the cruelties of slavery. He supposed a tale might be unfolded that would barrow up the souls of his audience, but it would be perhaps to little purpose: for unless their anti-slavery principle were a deep, settled religious question, and not a mere momentary impulse, it would be of no service in such a controversy as that. It was enough for them to know that there were very many slaves in the United States; and 'slavery,' as understood in that country, was a word of very was no worse there than was the factory system, the mining system, and some other systems in this country. Now, he was free to confess that he was no worse there than was the factory system, the mining system, and some other systems in this country. Now, he was free to confess that he saw many things in this country to deplore—that he saw, not only in the factory, but even in the family—not only in the coal mine, but in the corn field as well, many things to deplore. But he would not stop to draw parallels, he would aim the greet of this National Administration? Not in the free North, not in Ohio where its Kansas Nebraska villany has been greeted with thunder to better to honor their deeds."

Fellow citizens, the men who vilify me are the men in sympathy with the professed disunionists of Whippe Swamp. The enemies of free territories are ruled by the rulers of Whippe Swamp. Where is the strength of this National Administration? Not in the free North, not in Ohio where its Kansas Nebraska villany has been greeted with thunder to better to honor their deeds." would not stop to draw parallels; he would simply say this:—the evils which the slave endures begin where other evils leave off; the slave suffers all that anybody can suffer in this country, and then his real suffering begins; for it was not that the slaves worked for low wages or no wages—it was not that his motive was the lash instead of each, be the same little or much—but it was that he is robbed of that—but it was that eash, be the same little or much—but it was that he is robbed of that which separates him from the brute creation; it was that he is stripped of the Divine attributes of his nature, and herded with husband and wife, parent and child are unknown; change in the pro-slavery relations of the North to the they were not in the vocabulary of slavery. The slave has no father or mother, no son or daughter. as we use those terms; and there would be the same propriety in our calling the young of our all the States, (constitutionally,) and the suppressi calling the children of the slave sons or daughters. Their names were not even buman names. They were named as we name horses and dogs. They not allowed anything that was human True, they were fed; but so was the steam-engine supplied with fuel. But why !-If manufac-turers or railroad companies could run engines without steam, they would not buy coal, nor would slaveholders buy corn for their slaves, if soul and body could be kept together without that necessary material. They were merely engines—no more; not half so much cared for as the horses of their masters which they groom; not half so much fed as the hounds that were taught to howl in their tracks, if they attempted to escape from the institution which was their curse. Then there was no marriage among the millions of slaves in his counman and woman were commanded and try. A man and woman were commanded and compelled by another man to live together—they called it to 'take up' together—and it might be that they would go on through life; but it might also be that, before one year was at an end, the master had died or failed in business, and the husband was sold to go west, and the wife to go east; and their next meeting would be when the world should have assembled at the great account.

courts had acted upon that principle.

After briefly referring to the crime of educating slaves in any way, Mr. Pillsbury called attention to the dreadful practice of breeding slaves like cattle for the market, as carried on in Virginia, and exhibited a placard which had been sent to him from New Orleans, in which a slave-dealer, the state of the court o twenty years of age. The girl was valued at 900. dollars; and the horse, carriage and harness at most white.) She replied that his complexion was 600 more, making 1,500 dollars, or about £300. somewhat more brown than her own. Then he shall The shares in the raffle were to be one dollar each; a the highest number to take the first prize (the girl), harness; ' the winners to pay twenty dollars each for refreshments on the occasion.' That fact showed them how utterly the slave was in the power of the master; and he asked, could they find anything like it in Turkey, Austria, or St.

former ones were sold away. That was the de-

over, they would not find a parallel to it.

From the Georgia Constitutionalist and Republican he read several advertisements of slave sales.

Speaking of what was being done for the exten ed especially to the Fugitive Slave Bill, and its provisions for the infliction of heavy penalties to the Fugitive Slave Bill, and its upon those who assisted a slave to escape from bondage; it compelled all persons to aid in the re-capture of slaves, if called upon to do so, and if they refused to do so, they were mulcted in the penalty of a thousand dollars, payable to the go-vernment, with the costs of the prosecution, and imprisonment in the common gaol for six months. He referred to other iniquitous provisions of the bill, and then asked, how could good men execute such a law as that? They could not execute it: and thefore they must have in office the meanest men who could be found—men made by Nature on some rainy day out of bad material, and with a scanty supply of that, too.—(Laughter, and only and only as a

people of England could help the abolitionists of America. Politically, he said, there was nothing worthy of attention. Here was the thing to be done -they had made the anti-slavery cause a moral and religious enterprise, and their work was not with constitutions but with the conscience; it was repentance and reformation, as it was in the day when they cried, 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians!' It was a moral and religious question how they were to get ridof slavery. There every human being could co-operate with them. God himself co-operated with them; for it was his truth, and that alone, that was to achieve the object. It was the gospel of that God who had declared himself the friend of the oppressed and the down-trodden. In America, it was not the law that governed, but public opinion; and so, what they had to do was to change public opinion, and not to shoot down kidnappers of slaves as had been they had to do was to change public opinion, and not to shoot down kidnappers of slaves as had been done in Syracuse and Christiana, for there were bullets more terrible than those of lead. Every bullets more terrible than those of lead. demonstration that we in England made did th demonstration that wa in England made did the work equally well. The memorial headed by the Duchess of Sutherland, and signed by 60,000 women of England, had produced an immense effect in America: and he hoped similar memorials and protests would be adopted here. In conclusion, the speaker referred in terms of praise and thankfulness to the contributions which had been sent from this town to the Boston Anti-Slavery Bazaar, and hoped that this year the gift would be still greater.

Votes of thanks were then passed to Mr. Pills bury for his lecture, to the Mayor for the use of the room, and to the chairman; and the meeting

The story of an old man in Belgium having willer (00,0)0 frames to Alexander Dumar, the French anthor is contradicted by Damas himself. It is a sheer fabrication,

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 21, 1855.

A SENATOR WITHOUT SYMPATHY. In a recent electioneering speech made in Ohio by he Hon. Salmon P. Chase, the 'Fusion' candidate for Governor, that gentleman avowed himself to be

without sympathy, to this extent :-The third charge brought against your candidate for Governor is that of "disunion." I a disunionist Point me to a sentence, an expression, a word, coming from my pen or my tongue, from which a sentiment of disunion can, be inferred. Point me to an expression,

beasts of the field; it was that with him, North: he neither proposes nor desires the slightest for a slave representation in Congress, slave-hunting in sheep sons and daughters, as there is in of slave insurrections by the armed forces of the na tion : and, finally, he is for the Union in which nearly four millions of slaves are driven to an unrequited toil from one half of which every true Northern abolitionis is excluded, either by local statute or the terrors of lynch law, and which from the beginning has been ce mented with human blood. And Mr. Chase is the highest type of political abolitionism in Ohio ! ...

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

Our paper goes to press too early to allow us to giv in session at the Meionaon Hall in this city. Three meetings were held on Wednesday; and three more are to be held to-day, (Thursday)—the last one in the Tremont Temple, commencing at 7 1-2 o'clock, P. M., which will be addressed by RALPH WALDO EMERSON, to be followed by a poem on 'WOMAN AND THE TIMES,' by Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH. Thus far, the attendance has been cheering, and the proceedings deeply interesting. A very large amount of intellectual ability and moral worth has been concentrated in the assembly, worthy of the sublime and world-embracing movement There was no marriage among slaves; they were herded together like beasts of the field. The ques-tion had been considered both as a civil and ecwhich has brought so many together from various parts of the country. Among the speakers yesterday were clesiastical question. The civil courts turned it T. W. Higginson, Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, Caroline W. H. over to the ecclesiastical, and their decision was Dall, Wm. F. Channing, Wendell Phillips, and Lucy that, among people situated as slaves are, it was Stone Blackwell. The whole ground was covered in no violation of the marriage contract to compel them to take other husbands or wives when their the claim put forth for equal political rights and privileges. Mr. Phillips was particularly forcible and elocision of the ecclesiastical courts, and the civil quent ou this point.

Mr. Joseph Jennings, informed the public that it reference to his voyage, who, discovering that she had was his intention to raffle a blood-horse, a carriage and harness, and a mulatto girl, 'Sarah.' about er Mr. Webb was as dark colored as herself, (she is alsomewhat more brown than her own. 'Then he shall not go in my vessel,' said the brutal captain- not it he brings with him a certificate from the highest authority in the land. I allow no man, whose complexion is darker than my own, to take passage with me. There is some damned abolitionism about this'-&c And so Mr. Webb, who is uncommonly prepossessing Petersburg. If they were to search the world his passage, after having engaged it, and compelled to ver, they would not find a parallel to it. case may be) to procure one for Rio, whither he was in which the beauty or excellence of the victims going with the warmest introductory letters from Gov was described; and in the very same page was a Kent, of Maine, and other highly respected gentlemen to equally respected residents at Rio. Such conduct I dastardly in the extreme, and purely American. Le the bark Sam Slick, Capt. Mayo, be remembered.

> The Phrenological and Water-Cure Journal or September are received. They were never more interesting or valuable. The Phrenological Journal has sketches of James Otis and his sister, which are interesting. The next number will contain a phrenologica and biographical shetch of the late Abbott Lawrence.

THE DESERTED WIFE. T. B. Peterson, of Philadel phia, has in press, and will issue on the 22d inst., a work with the above title, by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, author of 'The Missing Bride,' 'The Lost Heir ess,' and other popular works. Mrs. Southworth is writer of fine talents, and is by some regarded as among and applause.)

The lecturer then proceeded to show how the the very first, if not the first, of American female writers.

JEANNIE MARSH OF CHERRY VALLEY. We are indebt ed to Horace Waters, the great Music Publisher and Piano Forte Dealer, No. 383 Broadway, N. Y., for with constitutions but with the conscience; it was in the day popular piece of music, with the above title. Words by General Morris, Music by Thomas Baker.

Hold-Enough!-The discussion between Franch BARRY, and those who dissent from his views, on the abstract question of the existence of God, has been su ficiently prolonged to warrant us in bringing it to close. Such a discussion is, we think, without ediffer tion ; and as there appears to be no difference whatever among the disputants as to what justice, humanity and freedom demand here below, and they are all for ur compromising bostility to whatever degrades or englar man, they seem to be controverting words, rathe than things. Let the discussion terminate here.

WM. H. FISH, of Hopedale, being about to r ew his reformatory labors in the State of New York, is inpowered to act as an Agent of the AMERICAN ANTI-LAVERY SOCIETY in all places which he may visit ;and is cordially commended to all friends of the ant slavery cause. He will receive donations to the Trace Fund, subscriptions to the Standard, &c.

DANIEL S. WHITNEY, of Southborn's L been appointed a colporteur of the Anti-Slavery Tracts and a Lecturing Agent of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVEN SOCIETY.

CORRECTION OF DATE. Our paper, this week, on the miside, is erroneously dated Sept. 24th, instead of Sept.

RUPPIAN LEGISLATION IN KANSAS. | EQUITABLE COMMERCE ASSOCIATION.

for Kansas, have at last brought their villanous labors to a close, and adjourned. Many thanks are due to Desocrat, for his sketches and reports of their pro-ceedings. We gather the following issues of intelligence from his last letter:—

No Free Soiler, unless he takes an oath to support the Fugitive Slave Law, and Kansas Nebraska bill, can hold any office of profit or honor in this Territory. He cannot be a Councillor, Representative, Sergeant-at-arms, Doorkeeper of the Assembly, Public Printer, arms, Doorke-per of the Assembly, Pablic Printer, Clerk to the Legislature, County Commissioner, Probate Judge, Sheriff, Millita officer, Lawyer, Public Notary, or, if challenged, a voter! In the marriage act, as it originally stood, there was a clause prohibiting any clergyman from uniting the sexes in the holy bands of hemlock, unless he first took an oath to support of the common humanity. No one enterprise can be carried forward, independently of other kindred and carried forward, independently of other kindred and carried forward. It is essential that man be emanport the fugitive slave law, and the organic act. This essential movements. It is essential that man be eman-provise was struck out by a committee. It was suspected that if this provision was executed, there would economic ways, he should be supplied with the essential of an increase in the 'natural' baby population of the of life, saying nothing here of the advantages or disad-Prairie Paradise Territory.

Death penalties have been enacted for all attempts to interfere with slave property—as decoying negroes from their masters, &c.

The promulgation of abolition or free soil opinions to be punished by two years' imprisonment with hard labor at the penitentiary, after Oct. 1.

A House bill to enact the Missouri Code, so far it does not conflict with acts passed by the Kansas Legislature, the organic law and the Federal Constitution,

territorial road bills, and such like, they had done noth-

Dr. Stringfellow advocated the wholesale method of legislation in this case.

For the bill, 17 ; against it, 5-Messrs. Blair, Crovedale, Payne, Watterson and Weddle.

Brigadier General Barbee, of the Council, while that body was waiting for a message from the Governor, called a committee of the whole, and moved that a concurrent resolution be adopted, requiring Mr. President Johnson to furnish a demijohn of brandy for the use of members. The resolution was sent to the House, who were also in informal session. It was read and referred to a special committee, consisting of Dr. Stringfellow Matthias, and Watterson, who reported the following

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives be required to furnish twenty cents each, to buy two quarts of red eye, their usual liquor, for the use of the honorable and eccentric members of the Council; the House to pay the expenses thereof, as the old fogies in the other chamber never drink, unless treated by the Representatives.

The substitute was adopted by acclamation. Dr. Stringfellow read it to the Council.

Mr. Donaldson moved that it be accepted. A unanimous acclamation carried it.

The money was collected and sent up to the Council On motion of Lucien J. Easton, Esq., editor of the Leavenworth Herald, the money was appropriated for

At least three hundred bills have been passed this session !!! No residence is required to qualify a voter in Kansas

paid an annual poll tax of one dollar. Gen. Whitfield having been nominated as the Dele-

gate to Congress, by a Pro-Slavery Territorial Convention, in returning his thanks to his lawless constituents, said :-

I accept the nomination, gentlemen. I, sir, am ready to make the battle for you. I am ready to enter this contest, to enter it, sir, and defend those principles, sir, that I advocated in this Territory, sir, more than two years ago. Without any egotism, permit me to inform you, that I made the first pro-slavery speech in the Territory of Kansas; and perhaps, sire, there is no man in the Territory of Kansas that feels more interest man in the Territory of Kansas that feels more interest in establishing slavery in this Territory permanently, than I do; and believe me, sira, that nothing shall be left undone on my part, to secure a triumph for that party whose object is to plant Southern institutions in Kansas. When announced as a candidate on a previous occasion, I asked for a platform to be made for me, and I would have done so now if I had had an opportunity. Circumstances and times have changed some since my

If you place upon me the responsibility of the forms rill allow no other thing whatever to distract the set I cannot, however, denoun

wery man from the North as an abolitionist.

We can recognize but two parties in the Territory—
the pro-slavery and the anti-slavery parties. If the
citizens of Kansas want to live in this community in
peace and feel at home, they must become pro-slavery
men; but if they want to live with gange of thieves
and robbers, they must go with the abolition and the state of Mr. Johnson, of Leavenworth, followed him, an

of their feuds. The reporter adds :-I promised to write out the speeches delivered by

I promised to write out the speeches delivered by Dr. Stringfellow, Messrs. Rees, Martin, Matthias, Walker, Steward and others, yesterday afternoon. But I must 'let them slide.' I have neither time, patience, nor the physical power to write them out to-day, and they will be of no interest afterwards. There was talk enough of 'organized bands'—not Davy Atchison's revolver-armed mob, but the peaceful, industrious and intelligent emigrants from Massachusetts—of the pecessity of enforcing the Shawnee Manual Labor School laws atall hazards or cost; of the duty of passive obedience to the will of the majority of this Convention, in the nomination of a pro-slavery candidate; and the Yankees were ridiculed for pronouncing cost, EEOW, and abused were ridiculed for pronouncing cow, Exow, and abused for those prejudices in favor of freedom, which distin-

and 'flatfooted fashion,' for the adoption, by the slavery party, of Old Hickory's defiant senten slavery party, of Old Hickory's defiant sentence to South Carolina—' The law must be executed.' He complimented the audience by uttering a bull—rendered so by the absurd synonyme for soul, introduced and disseminated by the New York Tribuse—by saying that he never naw a Convention who had more 'backbone' in their faces than the present. He said that, by executing the laws passed by the Legislature, every free soiler who had any self-respect would be driven from the Territory; for no man with the spirit of a gentleman would stay in a country where the expression of his opinions was forbidden by legal enactments.

rhetoricians the hombastic egotistic. He said of the Free soil and Free State parties, that one was a nit and

be other a louse.

Mr. Kelley, the associate editor of the Squatter So: ereigs, desires me to contradict Mr. Butler's assertion that he is a Yankee by birth. He says he is a Virginlan. He doesn't care about the other charges preferred against him; but he does not wish to be called a Yan-

In the Kansas Legislature on the 21st inst., the cor current resolution denunciatory of President Pierce, for removing Judge Ellmore, was debated. Mr. McMeeker thought the President should be taught to know his

Mr. Stringfellow did not object to the vote of sure, but thought they were making themselves ridiou-

Mr. Blair said that ex-Governor Reeder was r only to prepare the way for Elimore's removal.

Mr. Whitlock thought the President should have a ballation of soldiers to sloughter the whole crowd of

Mr. Weddle looked upon the President Yankee, and a double-dyed coward.

An amendment was finally adopted, leaving the re-

ation about the same as the original. What a pr. c'ous conclave of ent-thronts !

Boston, Sept. 17, 1855. Sin-Your editorial, bearing relation to the little

Sin—Your editorial, bearing relation to the little pamphlet entitled 'EQUITABLE CONMERCE,' has been received, and perused with emotions of surprise, mingled with deepest regrets.

Your position in society—the noble enterprise to which you have unfalteringly dedicated your strength, your time, your talents—inevitably call forth the gratilitude of every lover of human kind. Unto you the oppressed look. Up to you they lift their weeping eyes. Unto you the escaped slave flies for shelter, for counsel, Unto you the escaped slave files for shelter, for and for protection, in the hour of danger. The noble enterprise to which you have devoted your

vaptages which may come of ordinary luxuries. Deeply interested in supplying these essentials, de

siring to improve the condition of man, a number of highly intelligent and eminently philanthropic persons have associated themselves together, with the earnes hope and firm expectation that, commercially speaking, man, and especially the poorer, perishing classes may, in some slight degree at least, be aided.

After mature deliberation, they resolved (without the name of a single person to excite prejudice for or against the enterprise,) to publish a brief outline of a plan, was reported.

Mr. Matthias said they ought to have enacted the which, in a truly wonderful manner, had been commun. Missouri laws at the commencement of the session; if they had, they might have gone home long ago; but it was not the blume of the House that they were not—he wished that to be understood. With the exception of least give some extracts from the same, that intelligent ing else but enact the Missouri Code in detail-with five persons, both in the New World and the Old, might be able to judge of its purposes, and of its general plans But, in this respect, sir, disappointment, not to say deepest sorrow, was experienced, on reading your very hasty notice of one of the noblest schemes, philanthrop ically speaking, which has ever been unfolded to man on this planet.

Should you, sir, at some future time, on deliberat effection, desire to form an acquaintance with member of the Association of Philanthropic Commercialists, they will be happy to meet you at their office, and ommunicate such information as you may desire obtain. Its rooms are very central, and a hope is in dulged, that you may find it convenient, at some le sure moment, to visit the same, and cultivate the acquaintance of such persons as you may chance there-t neet, and judge for yourself whether they are 'hallucinated,' or otherwise, In accordance with your well-known practice of give

ing all sides a bearing in your columns, it is expected you will be happy to insert the foregoing. For and in behalf of the Association of Philanthropic

JOHN ORVIS, Agent. Commercialists,

Our brief criticism upon the pamphlet referred to, is not met by the reply of Mr. Orvis, nor is any ad ditional light thrown upon the subject. As for the New England Association of Philanthropic Commercialists,' we simply remarked- When, where, or by whom this Association was formed, we are not told.'
Nor are we now told. We quoted from the pamphlet, the following provision :- ' One single mind, AND ONLY ONE, governing ABSOLUTELY the whole enterprise, corresponding to the Divine, -silencing all bickerings,-He is merely required to produce a certificate of having he alone ruling without votes, the monarch of all "he surveys'! If this is not autocracy, what is it?-We cast, and intended to cast, no imputation upon the motives (which are undoubtedly good) of those who have projected this new movement .- Ed. Liberators

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE AGRICULTURAL PAIR. MANCHESTER, (N. H.) Sept. 16, 1855.

EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR ! I am well aware that a Fair held away up here among the granife hills is a local matter, not likely to interes many of your readers ; but there are circumstances con nected with every local event which are of general im-

The State Fair, held at this place, closed yesterday As a collection of people, and as a speculation out of the people, it has been successful ; but as an Agriculthat can be said of the exhibition of agricultural productions, implements and stock, is, that it was meagre It might be equalled by any county in the State. a general thing, the whole business was managed b men who are neither engaged nor interested in ag riculture. The address was delivered by an ex-minist to Portugal, Prof. Haddock, and was very fair. But the greatest treat came after the address of the orator the day, in a political pro-slavery speech made by Hon. J. M. Botts, of Virginia, on the value of the Constitu and robbers, they must go with the abolition party.—

tion and the Union. He attempted to show that the There can be no third party—no more than two issues —slavery and no slavery—in Kansas Territory.

a-market for their manufactures. He ridiculed the a-market for their manufactures. He ridiculed the Prohibitory Liquor Law, indicating his love of liquid, poped the pro-slavery platform would be the hymeneal and implicating, in a joking way, Ex-Governor Bake altar of the Whig and Democratic parties, and the grave as being a lover of wine. Mr. B, said some funny things which raised a laugh, and perhaps prevented th disaffected from hissing him down. He praised Go Baker, calling him a good Virginian, but never allud to the present Free Soil Governor Metcalf-both o

whom were on the platform beside him. There was one important truth among the mass certor and felly which he advocated, which did much t redeem the whole. He said politicians, as a class, were a most reckless and abandoned set of men : and that not one in a dozen could be found, who would not willingly sacrifice any public interest for the promotion of his own. So all the excitement on the sub ject of slavery be attributed to political demagogues,guished them, and which caused their grandfathers to thus entirely ignoring that constantly increasing growth fire behind a hedge, at the British at Lexington, and to fight them at Bunker Hill and elsewhere.

Dr. Stringfellow pleaded, in his usual direct, plain, and 'flatfooted fashion,' for the adoption, by the prothus entirely ignoring that constantly increasing growth There must be a scarcity of orators, it seems, when anti-slavery New. Hampshire sends to the South fo alayeholders to address her Agricultural Societies, an

procures them from a State whose principal export are 'likely negroes' and tobacco. Men are gregarious and social animals; couseque ly large gatherings of them, for laudable purposes, proper, and should be encouraged; but meetings go up for the purpose of giving a little notoriety or affo ing a profit to a few individuals, and called Agricultu

ral Pairs, cannot too soon die out.

JOHN H. MARSHALL, ONCE MORE. Of all the impostors with whom the friends of th

lave have had to contend, John H. MARSHALL is th most unprincipled. He seems to be proof against all exposure, and goes through the country, telling his falsehoods, imposing upon the people, and collecting money with a success that seems almost incredible. Making a great profession of picty, he has no difficulty in imposing upon religious people. Having once been a slave, and possessed of a good address, he carries with him an air of truthfulness. This notorious deceiver passed through Boston a few days since, taking with him his wife, whom we understand he is now passing off as his sister. Mrs. Mary Ann Marshall is a Bosto woman, about the complexion of her husband, tall alim, and about twenty years of age, and can easily pa for Marshall's sister. These persons are now in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and Marshall is collecting money, under the pretence of paying for his sister, while she is compelled to endorse his falsehoods. John H. Marshall is about forty years of age, tall and alim, with the appearance of being part Indian. hope the press in all parts of the country will pass him

A PREE NORTHERN CONFEDERACY. Mensororania, (Ohio,) Sunday, Sept. 9, 1827 DEAR GARRISON .

I am actually in a pulpit of a church in Messepet mia. S. S. Foster is pouring out the phials of his rel. mia. S. S. Foster is pouring out the phase of he rel-hot indignation upon the discomforted Republican, because they claim to be opposed to slavery, while they remain in loving political fellowship with slaveholden. The house is well filled, the air hot and opposin Lots of little children here; some scampering up tal down the aisles in great glory-some crying it the top of their lungs, and some asleep in the bosons of fathers and mothers. The parents could not come sit. out their little ones; so, rather than have the parent out their little out; to submit to the roving, runjug and laughing of the children. If these little one not grow up enemies, to the death, of slaver, to of all slaveholding religions and government, it was not be because they have not been sworn to such a mity on the altar of freedom; for they are very he Their laughter, their rompings, their pattering for, and even their crying, seem more melodious to me, m are more acceptable to High Heaven, than the prayer, singings, sermons and solemn gatherings of six holding, war-making priests, politicians-Christian I have told the people so, and that the God and de Christ of this slaveholding republic, as interpreted by the Church, are the very worst and foulest demons if Jesus came to cast out of the human heart. But & the God and Christ of slaveholding priests and thurs es, and the religion they are supposed to have set a among us, the slave would have been freed leng ago. for Humanity is far in advance of that God and the Christ. Town-house Humanity is preferable to been ing-house religion, as a means to abolish slavery, var. drunkenness, concubinage, and legalized licenticumen The following resolutions are before the Convention

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Judge alighti if he is 'Ye 'W' Judge 'Ju 'Ye 'W' move these mob J Aftr form I and d 'Ju the de

No were and V positi & Co with despe force naili and V havis force naili of be the 1 court them sever veril virts

sture lage his 'sum mor avo gig: Sagg the hyr mor dan is sum the ogy mathe sge who sage the sage hyr more sage his sage

Resolved, That the WILL or THE SLAVEHOLDER is box, ever has been, and always must be, the only setal Constitution of the present American republic.

Resolved, That all who swear to support the Constitution of the United States call God to witness, the tution of the United States call God to wites, that they will submit to and help execute the Will of the Slaveholder as the supreme law of the land.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the prople of the North to come out of the present Union, whose supress law or Constitution is the Tyrant's Will, and to firm a Northern Confederation, on the principle of 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.' Is it a fact, that the slaveholder's will has ere be

and eliciting an exciting discussion :-

the only supreme law or Constitution of the Union! None can doubt it. To that will, all the legislation of Congress has carefully conformed ; to that will, the tocisions of the courts have always conformed. To the most corrupt and infamous will, the Executive burner sourced its action. The only question ever sied by the Government, in all its departments and is all in agents, has been-What saith the Will of the Strebeller? That, and that alone, has been the Bile mi creed of the Church and the Constitution of the Sun. Of necessity it must be so, under the present Confeis. racy. No matter what words and rentences are on that parchment, written there by the Convention of I's If every word were LIBERTY, the slaveholders, if in the majority, by the consent of all voters, have a right make it mean Slavery, in the actuality. They have done so, and will do so. Then, to swear to execute the present Constitution is to swear to be true to the val of the slaveholder. This, Sumner, Wilson, Gidiap, Chase, Wade, all do. We can afford to be descend for not voting. Give us a ballot-tex into which m slaveholder shall be allowed to drop a ballot, and w can vote, so far as slavery is concerned ; but to pite with a slaveholder, on the principle that if he get the majority, we will submit to help execute his will, I ca never do. I would as soon join with murderers ands enssins in like manner.

A Northern Confederacy - with No Union with Samholders. To this, all is fast tending, and to this all aux soon come. The longer it is delayed, the worse for its country, and for the cause of freedom. To this mi, al

who love liberty will labor. Justice and humanity, God and man, demand their solution of this slaveholding Union, and the ferming of a Northern Confederacy, in which slaveholder stall stand before the law as felons, and be treated a pine are treated. God and Humanity demand a ballet-bet into which the slaveholder shall never cast a laid In this, what State so prepared to lead as the Old Ber State? She has already made it a penal effence to be execute a law of the Union. I want to see the effert of the State brought into collision with those of the Thica. Is it true that the officers of Pennsylvania have dard to the arrest of Jane Johnson as Wheeler's slave! It too good to be true. Every direct, open, manly emfid between the two powers will but hasten the dornfall of the Union. God grant they may be multiplied in The will the supremacy of Slavery soon end, and Liberty become the supreme law, the Constitution of the repub lic, from which Kane, McLane, Loring, & Co., si ing and sorcerers, must be excluded.

Dear Garrison, what can be done to give to the Neth ballet-box unstained by the presence and ballet if a slaveholder? Tens of thousands would rush al. pould they but find it. The people are cursed with its ides that slavery is the creature of the ballet-letthat it was born in a ballot-box-that it can be tied tled only by the ballot-box. They begin to fel tist no ballot-box to which a slaveholder has access cas ere abolish slavery.

But the discussion goes on. Conviction fasters and that a Northern Republic must be the end of the proent movement. God speed it !- and that it may let may soul cry aloud, and spare not against the present man confederacy with slaveholders. HENRY C. WRIGHT

A QUESTION UNANSWERED. The following communication was made to the parts of the Baptist Church in North Danvers, Mess, and

time last summer :-· DRAR SIR-One who has always entertained forth apprehensions of the future, and an anxious desire prepare for that state into which all are hastenes; who, for want of evidence, external as well as introl.
has not power to feel and believe as one must, who wall be assured of living faith in God; candidly asked a to preach from Mark, 16th chap., 17th and 18th uns. in answer to the following inquiries, viz :- lst. Is the now visible evidence of the operation of the Holy Gas upon the hearts of professed Christians, such as as nanifested on the day of Pentecost, or by the my Christians generally? 2. What are now the sign the follow those who profess to believe? 3. Her do her signs compare with those stated in the text, that here follow those who believed? 4. Is the evidence solute. and the signs that no now follow those who profes believe, sufficiently marked and visible to confine a convert the unbelieving !- There are many she vigladly listen to a discourse from you embracing is

above considerations. No response has yet been made to this request, has the subject been referred to by the paster to the

The church under his care has been abundanly is was addressed ed, the past year, by numerous additions by our sions, and otherwise. Those converts, before being prived into the church, must pass an examinates fore a committee appointed for the purpose, and remain the ordinance of baptism. The church then, three their pastor, publicly extends to them the right land of fellowship; thus proclaiming to the world that sol have been born again—that they are believers in church of Christ. Is it then unreasonable for the wal to ask, "What are the signs that do follow those have professed to believe? And when the questies and bonestly asked of the paster of the check why should be decline or neglect to answer?

The publication of thin is prompted by no unlind his ing toward the paster or the church.

RACK. , 1855,

very free, ering feet, to me, and s of slave-

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Christians.
d and the repreted by remons that
But for and churchlong ago-Yery, WAT,

only actual lie: the Consti-itness, that Will of the ople of the one supreme and to form ple of 'NO as ever been the Union?

rgislation of will, the ded. To that or oaked by e Slaveholdof the State. s are on that tion of 1787. ers, if in the ve a right to They have o execute the ue to the will on, Giddings, into which po llot, and we

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reholders shall ated as pirates ad a ballot-box cast a ballot. the Old Bay offence to bely e the officers of o of the Uhion. is have dared 's slave! It is manly conflict the downfall of tiplied! Then n of the repub & Co., as dog

ne to the North and ballot of ald rush to it, ursed with the e ballot-boxcan be throtin to feel that access can ever n fastens on all end of the presit may let every

C. WRIGHT.

ERED. de to the paster tertained fearfal hastening; but well as internal, must, who would fidly asks of you and 18th verses. :- let. Is there

the Holy Ghost or by the rariy or by the rains that a text, that should vidence adduced. who profess to to convince and nany who would u embracing the OF THE WORD.

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CH MEMBER

A VISIT TO PASSMORE WILLIAMSON. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1855.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1865.

1 spent yesterday afternoon with our friend Passing williamson, in his cell in Moyamensing Prison, nor williamson, in his cell in Moyamensing Prison, so williamson, in his cell in Moyamensing Prison, so williamson, in his cell in Moyamensing Prison, so will be a sense to assert you that he is indeed a man. Notwither to assert you that he is indeed a man. Notwithers to assert you that he is indeed a man. Notwithers have the will be from his incarceration, his countenance of the will be from his incarceration, his countenance with his trying situation demands. His body is confined with his rying situation demands. His body is confined the wills of his narrow cell, the companion of with the wills of his narrow cell, the companion of with the wills of his narrow cell, the companion of with the wills of his narrow cell, the companion of with the will be it suffering for the proved. The proud conviction is trying for the performance of a most high that is suffering for the performance of a most high that is suffering for the performance of a most high that is suffering for the performance of a most high that it is suffered when the conduct of his oppressors. It is increding his few, under such circumstances, a man can be used, but the suffered was obliged to say eith indignation, and my friend was obliged to say eith indignation, and my friend was obliged to top his temper. I found myself ever and anon carried that it is still indignation, and my friend was obliged to the still indignation, and my friend was obliged to the still indignate it is should disturb his father. It is not that Passmore will shortly make substitute a parge himself," and so on; but you need to give a moment's credit to it. He is not the man

inside purge himself, and it. He is not the man not give a soment's credit to it. He is not the man not give a soment's credit to it. He is not the man not give a some forth victorious, or if such be Americally, be will care forth victorious, or if such be Americal is not be will care his cell only in death.

Bis friends are very active throughout our State, the state of the Republican party, speak in a very suffers of the Republican party, speak in a very suffers of the Republican party, speak in a very suffers maner of his success at the approaching surgice manner of his success at the approaching surgice manner of his success at the approaching surgice manner of the success at the approaching surgice manner of the success of the surgice source that, if a proper effort be made in the cast-feel sourced that, if a proper effort be made in the cast-feel sourced that, if a proper effort be made in the cast-feel sourced that, if a proper effort be made in the cast-feel sourced that, if a proper effort be made in the soveer counties, Passmore will be elected, and in such erea be will have received his freedom from the sovering poser itself. - Correspondence of N.Y. Tribune. JOGE KANE'S POPULARITY IN PENNSYLVANIA

Judge Kane! Are you Judge Kane?

Yes, sir. I advise you to be a little careful how yo more about here; you are not in very good repute in thee parts. If you don't keep a good look-out, they'll

After some further colloquy, the man agreed to in-fers Mr. M.— that Judge Kane wished to see him, and dol so. Mr. M. promptly replied: 'Julge Kane! I don't want to see him. What in the devil does he want with me?'—N. Y. Eve. Post.

None Carching. On Friday, two fugitive slaves were strested in the passenger train on the Madison and Islana railroad, near Dupont, by John Mancourt, Esq., as Wm. Monroe, Esq. The first holds the responsible position of conductor of the train; the latter is Adams to's Express Agent. The fugitives had been hunted likely on the other side of the river of these after a to's Express Agent. The rightives had been hunted with dogs on the other side of the river; these, after a descrite fight, they had killed with their knives. The fartires wandered about from Sunday night until Friday sithout provisions. Worn-out, ragged, foot-sore, having had nothing to eat but what the orchards and ferst trees provided, they despaired of escape, and, saling the cars, were taken to Vernon to the U.S. Commissioner, remanded to slavery on their own admission of being fugitives from labor, brought to this city on the return of the train, and before sundown were sofe a the shores of our sister State, Kentucky .- Madison

of Alas for freedom, when such a heartless pararish can be found in a Northern Democratic paper!
Alss for freedom, when such a heartless party receives
the support of Northern men! And that railroad conne support of Northern men: And that railroad con-dector and that express agent, what shall we say of them? May the mark of Cain rest upon them for-ser! They pawned their manhood for a few dollars; trily, they shall obtain their reward, if there be any virtue left in the people of Indiana!—Cleveland Leader.

S S FORTER - This Garrisonian Anti-Slavery Lee 8. 8. FOSTER.—This Garrisonian Anti-Shavey Mot-turer held forth in the Universalist Church, in this vil-leg, last Thursday afternoon and evening. With all his fasts, he is an able, earnest man, and deals the 'sum of all villanies' many heavy blows. How much more worthy of respect is this disunionist, who boldly more worthy of respect is this disunionist, who boldly stown his purposes in opposition to alavery, the most gigntis evil and crime of the day, than the doughface Sag-Nicht Governor Medill, who in his speech ignored the importance of the Slavery discussion, and in his hyportitical, 'Union-saving' speech, favored the infamous Slave power, from which the Union is in more danger, than from all other causes combined. Foster is sincere, and self-sacrificing in his labors, however much of error there may be in his theory, while Medill, the slight hyportitical partition, has not even the apoli-

much of error there may be in his theory, while apedil, the selfah, hypocritical partisan, has not even the apolicy of sincerity for his errors.

Mr. Foster had respectable audiences, and moistened may an eye by his startling depictings of the fearful, the terrible curse of Slavery. He had in his harangues what the Sag-Nicht Governor had not—heart.—Portatt Coult (Ohio). Despectat. age County (Ohio) Democrat.

82 feet in front, 128 feet deep, two stories in height, be-side the basement. It will be built of brick, with freetions from the architecture will be of the Roman school of Italian architecture, plainly fashioned, and without elaborate ornament. The first story will be 21 without elaborate prnament. The first story will be 21 fet high; the second 52 feet high, containing the library room, 40 by 85 feet, with ample alcoves for books. The first story will contain the reading and conversation room, and it is here that the books will be distributed. apper rooms will contain accommodation for 200,000 mes, and the shelves to be erected in the lower room vil give space for 40,000 more. The building will be entirely fire-proof, and is being erected under the direction of that able architect, Mr. C. K. Kirby, of this The masonry will be laid under the charge of Mr.

athan Drake, chief mason.
The corner stone for the Library Building was laid m Monday afternoon, Sept. 17, with appropriate ceremonies. Addresses were made by Hon. R. C. Winthropand Mayor Smith, and an original hymn was sung
by the pupils of the Normal School. The various members of the city government, and a large concourse o titims, witnessed the proceedings.

The First Mayor or Boston. One of the morning paper speaks of the presence of the venerable Jonathan Phillips at the laying of the corner stone of the Public Library, and designates him as having been the first Mayor of Boston. This is an error. The first Mayor of Boston was the Honorable John Phillips, who was for many jests one of the most eminent and honored inhabitants of Boston and Massachusetts.

No man ever enjoyed the confidence of the people of Boston to a greater degree than John Phillips. This was clearly indicated in many ways, and on many oc-

Baton to a greater degree than John Phillips. In a clearly indicated in many ways, and on many occasions,—especially the frequent reference to his decision of matters in dispute between his fellow-citizens. Indeed, when he died, thirty-three years since, at a comparatively early age, the mourning for his loss was in general and sincere, as that which has lately been rinced for the decease of another deeply lamented citizen.—Transfer.

IF Hon. John Phillips was the honored father of Wendell Phillips—a noble son.

HAMEFUL-The Richmond American, of Friday, has

Betting on Henry Myers .- We understand that there are bets pending in this city on this gentleman's chances for escaping the ravages of the yellow fever at Nerfalk. It will be remembered that he was attacked a few days since. The betting is \$200 that he will recors in \$100 that he will recover, to \$100 that he will not."

The whole number of deaths from fever in Norfelt, since the commencement of the epidemic, as ascer-bined by the actual interments, is 1057.

Eght physicians have died—Drs. Higgins, Sylvester, St. and Jr., Constable, Halson, Nash, Butfeur, Briggs.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.- From the returns an Mortality of the City.—From the returns of metality in the city during the four weeks ending on the 25th ult., published in the Medical News and Hapital Gazette for September, we perceive that the sameer of deaths was 1,599, of which only 170 were native Americans. 1,080 foreigners, and 349 whose places of birth were not stated. Of the whole number, 1,186 died from yellow fever.

Of the foreigners, 424 were Irish, 386 Germans, 349, as already stated, of unknown patietts, 151 French.

and 27 English .- N. O. Delta.

CHANCE FOR A FIGHT IN KANSAS.-The Kans correspondent of the Missouri Republican writes that on the 22d of August, the 'Legislature,' assembled a Shaves M. Shawner Mission, amended the act regulating elections is at loadiles counties to have more than one precinct, if accessary for the convenience of the people. In the debate on this amendment, Stringfellow said be was opposed to taking underland advantage of the Abolitioniats. He wanted to meet them face to face. There should be but one precinct he and country, so that the should be but one precinct in each county, so that the to-slavery forces could all be together He thought there would be a fight at the

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

THE FEVER IN NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.-In Nor

THE FEVER IN NORFOLK AND PORTSMOTTE.—In Norfolk, among those who have died are A. Briggs, of the
firm of Briggs & Rogers; James H. Mayer, a student
of medicine with Dr. E. O. Balfour; Dr. Fl. irs, a German physician, from Staten Island, N. Y. &c.

There is no way of ascertaining the names of those
who die, and no record of them can be preserved. The
prominent ones are noted down by the reporters for the
press; but the masses are hastily picked up by the
hearses and dead carts, and hurried off to be hid in the
earth till the great day of reckoning.

The Petersburg Express publishes the following ex-tracts from a private letter from Norfolk:—

There is no form, no ceremony here, but as soon as the breath is out of your body, you are hurried to the

I saw at the Potter's Field, (so great is the diff. in obtaining grave-diggers,) a pit about 16 to 20 feet square, in which were buried the bodies of thirty-four square, in which were buried the bodies of thirty-four-victims, piled one upon another, and covered over with dirt and lime, forming one huge and monstrous mound. Several of our wealthlest citizens have been buried in rough square boxes, and the graves dug by their friends.

In one instance, I heard of a father digging the

In one instance, I heard of a father digging the graves of his two only daughters; and as many as nineteen to twenty bodies have been lying on the ground at the Cemetery, waiting their turn for interment, as soon as the holes were dug; for in many instances they were not more than 2 1-2 feet deep.

Business is entirely suspended, and stores all closed. You cannot obtain a pound of sugar or a piece of soap. The rich as well as the poor are dependent upon the Howard Association, who have established a provision store, and who dispense food and provisions to the needy with a bountiful hand.

A correspondent writes as follows :-

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1855.

I have only time to state that the mortality is still very great—many new cases, and many deaths in various parts of the city. Mrs. Geo. Loyall, lady of the Navy Agent; Robert Timberlake, son-in-law of Mr. Gordon, the Banker; Richard Granbury and two sons; Mrs. Harrison, sister of Capt. Fatherly; Jno. S. Lovett, Attorney-at-Law; Rev. L. Walkis' lady; Rev. Mr. Will's son; Dr. J. Briggs; Mrs. Catharine Baylor and three daughters; and many others dead.

Several hundred others are very sick of the disease. Fifty burials yesterday; nearly five hundred interments in Cedar Grove and Elmwood Cemeterles alone, in 11 days! About 1700 deaths in all, of the fever. A fearful mortality in so small a population. Very many colored persons are down, and numbers die. Nonrolk, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1855.

DEALINGS WITH THE DEAD. The Norfolk dent of the Petersburg Express, under date of the 5th

The hearses not being sufficient to carry out the col The hearses not being summer to carts and wagors, fins for interment, recourse is had to carts and wagors, and in several instances we have seen the dismal shell of mortality protruding far out from the front of the cart, with the driver sitting beside it with perfect non-chalance, cracking his whip and puffing away at an abominable cheroot! 'How use doth breed a habit in a man !'

The negroes hold divine service in their differen churches every day, and incessant praying and singing may be heard from morning till night. The whole week seems one continued Sunday, and one's brain is week seems one continued Sunday, and one's brain is crazed by the upsetting of the regular routine of former every day life. We seem to be in a different world, with nothing to do but to walk about with one's hands in one's pockets, and see burials! burials!

A remarkable circumstance connected with the epidemic is, that not a bird is to be seen within the city.

not since the fever became general. Whether this is owing to the poisonous density of the atmosphere that

owing to the poisonous density of the atmosphere that keeps them away, or from what other cause, we are not able to say, not being philosophers or ornithologists enough to solve the phenomenon.

The cows, in despite of the city ordinance, wander about the city, seemingly in search of lost mates, making the welkin echo with their melancholy lowing; while gangs of half famished dogs take possession of the streets after nightfall, and render 'night hideous' by their incessart velning and howling! Truly the by their incessant yelping and howling! Truly, the very same of distress and desolation has fallen upon poor Norfolk!

There is a great scarcity of coffins. The names of

the applicants are put down in regular order as they come, and so served. The eagerness with which the applicants press their claims is horribly ludicrous, and applicants press their claims is horribly Indicrous, and yet not to be wondered at when we take into considera-tion the fact that many have friends and relations lying dead at home, who have been lying in their beds two days or more, awaiting a box or coffin to be buried in !

DEATH'S DOINGS .- The yellow fever in Norfolk, Va., has so often swept off whole families, and all their con-nections, that, in many cases, it may be difficult to find nections, that, in many cases, it may be difficult to find
the will, the grave, or the personal property of the
deceased,—for, in some cases, none have been left to
tell the tale!

In the case of the Norfolk Beacon office, not only were the printers, apprentices, reporters, &c., all or about all swept off, but the editors-in-chief both have followed, and are now in their graves!

The cases of these editors—Mr. Cunningham and Mr.

The cases of these editors—Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Gatewood—were particularly harrowing. They were well connected in Norfolk, but both single men, and both could have left; but their connections began to be seized, and they would not fly and desert them. Mr. and relative in Mrs. Commander Barron,—in her day one of the most brilliant of the Southern belies at the Ballston Spa. Almost alone, and in the dead of night, he buried her in the Barron family grave-yard, and sub-sequently her daughter. Capt. Starke, of the U. S. Marine Corps, a relative by marriage, was next seized, and then his wife and her daughter, and then a near and dear cousin in Mrs. Starke's eister, all of whom he nursed and cared for with the tenderest interest, and with whom he would remain, in spite of the most ear-nest colicitations from relatives abroad to abandon the nest solicitations from relatives abroad to abandon the jestiferous place; but while nursing the last of them, the favorite cousin—the disease seized him and hurried him to the grave. Another cousin—Mr. Gatewood, his partner—doubtless waited upon and nursed him, but now Gatewood is gone, and only the worthy father and mother remain of a once large circle of relatives. The branches are withered, but the trunk remains in Northyland and the destriction of one with folk. Death so interlaced the destinies of one with another, that no one could leave without descring so other, on the bed of disease and death. What adds other, on the bed of disease and death. What adds to and aggravates this interesting group of facts, is, that three persons to whom letters have been written from New York, inquiring as to the details of a death, all three are now numbered with the dead; and these letters go to the dead letter office, the dead office indeed? -N. Y. Express.

THE PLAGUE IN NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH .- W learn from conversation with a physician just returned from Norfolk and Portsmouth, leaving the latter place on Friday last, that the yellow fever is now raging to a fearful extent both among the white and black population. One-half of all who are attacked die; the mortality among the negroes, however, is much the greatest as they are 'bad patients,' refusing in many instances to take medicine when attacked, generally expressing a wish to die, complaining of 'misery in the head,' or 'misery in the shoulder.'

The detail of suffering in individual cases and in

The detail of suffering in individual cases suffering whole families is almost too harrowing for publication. In some instances the master, mistress, and servants are all sick at a time, and on attempting to separate are all sick at a time, and on the separate are all sick at a time, and on the separate are all sick at a time, and the separate are all sick at a time, and the separate are all sick at a time, and the separate are all sick at a time, and the separate are all sick at a time, and the separate are all sick at a time, are all sick at a time, and on attempting to separate the latter, they if possible seek their mistress' sick room, often hiding under the bed in order that they shall not be discovered by the physician or nurses; many of the slaves are heard begging, as a last request, to be insterred with their master or mistress, as the case may be—all being alike subject to attack and death. Of the fourteen physicians from Philadelphia, seven have been attacked by the prevailing disease, and three have died—so in proportion with the best of the inhabitants, male and female, who have remained in these plaguestricken cities.—New York Commercial Advertiser, 10th.

Mr. Hawkins, the worthy and efficient keeper of the City Almshouse, informs us that the number of interments in the Protestant burial grounds, during the month of August, was 340, and for the first eight days in September, 270; and he says he understands that those in the Catholic cemetery for both months are 220; footing up for 39 days the sad total of 830, or an average of twenty-one per (day. At this rate, the entire population of Norfolk would die off in a little more than two years.

Two hundred children have been made orphans by the fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

At Portsmouth there were 26 deaths on Monday, and 22 during the 14 hours ending at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The panic was increasing. Amongst the dead were the Rev. Vernon Eskridge, U. S. Chaplain, and daughter, and Rev. James Chisholm, of the Episcopal Church. The Rev. John Devlin, R. C., had recopal Church. The Rev. John Devlin, R. C., had recopal Church. The Rev. John Devlin, R. C., had recopal Church. The Rev. John Devlin, R. C., had recopal Church. The Rev. John Devlin, R. C., had recopal Church. The Rev. John Devlin, R. C., had recopal Church. The Rev. John Devlin, R. C., had recopal Church. The Ment of August, six are now dead. The wife of the Rev. Mr. Smith is dead. Dr. Debershee, of Washington, was very ill.

At Portsmouth, on Sanday, there were 5 deaths.

At Portsmouth, on Sanday, there were 6 deaths.

Several persons, some of whom were said to be members of the Nebraska Legislature, recently attempted to oust a squatter, named Davis, who barricaded his log-house. A battle then ensued, and firearms were freely used. A man from Iowa, named Goss, was killed; another named Purple, had his arm broken, and two others were wounded. The wife and children of Davis, it is reported, were killed.

A magnificent portrait of Washington woven in silk, at the silk manufactory of Ponson, Philippe & Vibert, at Lyons, and superbly framed, at a expense of ten-thousand dollars, was publicly presente to the city of New York on Thursday morning, by C. S. J. Goodrich, inte consul at Lyons. It is a gift from the French firm above named, and is the first likeness of the city of New York. It was copied from an en an American thus wrought. It was copied from an en-graving of Stuart, and two years have been occupied in its manufacture, as it had to pass through the hands of several artists. These specimens of art are not a subject of trade.

Cist's Adrertiser, Cincinnati, estimat the wheat crop of this year in the United States, at one hundred and eighty-five millions of bushels? Of this mountain of breadstuffs, Ohio yields forty, Pennsylvania eighteen, Virginia thirteen, New York fifteen, Illimountain of breadstuffs, Ohio yields forty, Pennsylva-nia eighteen, Virginia thirteen, New York fifteen, Illi-nois twenty, Indiana fifteen, Mighigan nine, Wisconsis-eleren millions of bushels each. Alabama yields less than two millions; Kentucky, Missouri and Tennesses, yield six millions each. The proportion of Georgia-South Carolina, New Hampshire and Massachusetts in not given.

At a wedding party near Danceyville in Hayward county, Tenn., a few days ago, forty-five of the guests were poisoned. One man is dead, and several other persons are not expected to recover. The poison was contained in some of the ingredients of cake used on the occasion.

The Wheeler Case .- The negroes found guilty of assaulting Colonel Wheeler, at the time when his servants were hustled from on board the ferry-boat at Philadelphia, were sentenced by Judge Kelley to one week's imprisonment and to pay a-fine of ten dollars.

A former slave of General Washington, named Richard Stanup, or Stanhope, lives at Urbans, Ohio, at the good old age of 108 years. He has in his possession the original papers giving him his freedom, in General Washington's own hand-writing, for which he has refused quite a sum of money. He owns about one hundred acres of land some ten miles north of the village of Urbana, bought with money given him by his illustrious master. He is now living with his sixth wife, and, to all appearances, enjoying life as well as the youngest.

General Pelissier, in an order of the day dated Aug. 17, says, that the Russians lost in the battle of the 16th more than 6,000 men, and let 2,200 wounded and prisoners in the hands of the Allies. Six Turkish battalions and a battery of artillery took part in this battle, and behaved valiantly.

Private letters state that the loss of the Russians in Sweaborg was not less than 2,000 men. The Russian paper Nord says that the loss was only 50 killed, and that 1,300 gues still remain in position, and that the batteries are wholly uninjured. Gerrit Smith has written, and publishe

in circular form, a long letter to Edward C. Delevan Mr. J. B. Hoyt, the landlord of the

Mountain House, on the western side of Lake Memphre-magog, was drowned on the 1st inst., by the upsetting of a boat in which he was crossing the Lake. Gorham, N. H., Sept. 14 .- Mr. Bourne, lady id daughter, of Kennebunk, Me., left Glen House at Mt. Washington, at three o'clock, yesterday afternoon to ascend on foot, without a guide, but when a part of the way up became lost in a cloud, and remained with-out shelter all night. All suffered extremely. The

No fewer than 75,000 persons visited on Friday, the apartments of the Hotel de Ville, at Paris, and on Saturday the municipal palace was again thronged with persons who wished to see the decorations used at the fete given to Queen Victoria.

daughter died during the night. The others are now

Boots and Shoes .- The whole number pairs of boots manufactured in Lynn, from June 1854, by June 1855, was 3,274,893; shoes, 6,000,700; total, 9,275,593 pairs! Number of males employed in said manufactures, 4,645; females 5,476. Total employed, 11,021. Total value of boots and shoes manufactured,

4,160,629,28. Micajah C. Pratt is the largest manufacturer in the city, his business for the year being as follows: 150,000 pairs boots; 150,000 pairs boots; 150,000 pairs shoes, valued at \$180,

Heavy Robbery .- A New Hampshire trader named James H. Folsom, was robbed of \$4000 at the Eastern Railroad station, in Boston, on Friday.

Cattle Show .- Below we give a list of the annual exhibitions of the agricultural societies yet to

worcester, at Worcester, on Sept. 26th and 27th. Worcester South, at Sturbridge, on Oct. 3d. Middlesex, at Concord, on Sept. 26th Essex, at Haverhill, on Sept. 26th and 27th.
Norfolk, at Dedham, on Sept. 26th and 27th.
Housatonic, at Great Barrington, on Sept. 26th and

Barnstable, at Barnstable, Oct. 10th and 11th.

The Maine Election .- The returns from this State are nearly complete. In 314 towns and planta tions, Morrill has 48,704; Wells 45,229; Reed 10,281 Last year Morrill 43,335; Paris and Carey 29,743; Reed 13,335. The Portland Advertiser states that the Republicans have chosen two Senators, probably, in Hancock County. The remainder of the Senators are anti-Morrill. The house appears to have chosen 61 Re-publicans, 67 Democrats and 21 Whigs, with two dis-tricts to hear from, which have probably chosen Demo-

Slaveholders' Convention.—Emancipation in Kentscky.—It has been proposed to us by several gentlemen who own slaves in Kentucky, that they (the slaveholders) hold a convention at Frankfort, to adopt some plan for the abolition of slavery, and that we so announce it; and that Hon, W. H. Luke of Pendleton county, a slaveholder, be appointed by the friends of the convention as one in this part of the State to draw up a proposition for its gradual abolition.—Accepted (Ky.) News. Slaveholders' Convention. - Emancipation in

Cuban Slave Trade.-It is stated that contracts have been made for the introduction, this year into the island of Cuba, of a large number of African slaves. One party alone has contracted for the supply of seven thousand. Portuguese agents, it is said, are now in New York, making the necessary arrangements.

The Steamship Persia .- The new steamship for the Canard line—the Persia.— I he new steamship for the Canard line—the Persia, of 8800 tons—is now being fitted up in the Clyde, near Glasgow. They call her the largest ship sfloat, being 896 feet in length, and her paddle-wheels are 39 feet in diameter. Her cost, when completed, may be about £150,000.

a duel with a pro-slavery man.

Railroad Accidents.-The mail train from

dead. The wife of the Rev. Mr. Smith is dead. Dr. Debershee, of Washington, was very ill.

At Portsmouth, on Sunday, there were 6 deaths, At Portsmouth, on Sunday, there were 6 deaths, Among the victims to the pestilence are, Drs. Marahall and Flease, of Baltimore; Dr. Crayeroff, of Philashall and Flease, of Bichmond, all of whom died on Sunday and Morse, of Richmond, all of whom died on Sunday and Morse, of Richmond, all of whom died on Sunday and Morse, of Richmond, all of whom died on Sunday and Morse, of Richmond, all of whom died on Sunday and Morse, of Richmond, all of whom died on Sunday and Hyanna, on Tassal ay last, and instantly filled. The engineer did everyth 1; he could to save his life, but he was so deal that he could not hear the whistle.

Homes for the People.—Mr. A. B. Keith of this city addressed a gathering of some 600 persons on Monday evening, in Tremont Temple, the subject of his remarks being an explanation of a plan for 'the securing of freehold estates to all.' The plan appears to be the forming of an association for the purchase of houselots, on a lot of land in an adjacent town, at the original rate which the luid costs by the acre; and the forming of another association, composed of persons who may be willing to advance sufficient funds to enable poor but deserving purchasers of lots to erect houses on the asme, with the stipulation that the owners of such lots shall pay monthly installments on the capital invested in building, until the principal is refunded. The result of this plan will be determined hereafter.

Interesting Wedding Party.-In our list o Interesting Wedding Party.—In our list of marriages this evening, we report a wedding at which the venerable Dr. Lowell officiated. We are informed that additional interest was imparted to the services from the fact that Dr. Lowell, more than forty years since, married the father and mother of each of the parties. He also christened the bride in her infancy, and five of her brothers and sisters, all of whom were present. In the company were five couples, whom the Doctor married, several if not the most of whom are grand-parents. It was remarked that while the aged minister was thus surrounded by friends of three generations, he was about the youngest man in the party.—Transcript.

Census of Boston .- The following is the cen sus of Boston for the present year, compared with the

and have been a common to	1855.	1850.	733
Population	.162,629	138,788	
Males	. 78,132	66,072	200
Females	. 84,479	72,716	THE STATE OF
The electrical Silvers A	AN THEFE	kold to the cold	CONT

Attempt at Suicide in Cambridge .- W learn that Mr. William Black yesterday attempted sui-cide by taking strychnine. A physician was called, who, with difficulty, succeeded in arresting the effect of the poison. Mr. B. is represented to us as a disso-lute person, living unhappily with his family, and as one of the notorious 'Burna' body-guard.'—Bos-ton Telegraph.

In the last 45 years, 13 persons have died in Boston, over 100 years old, the oldest in September, 1849, James Hayes, an Irishman, at 108. At present, mother Boston, the black woman, is the only centenarian. It is estimated that during 45 years, over 90,000 persons have died in Boston, so that only one in 7000 has lived through a century.

Stabbing Affair at the St. Nicholas Hotel .-Capt. J. J. Wright, formerly of New Orleans, and commander of the steamer Jewess, which, it will be recollected, was wrecked some time since, attempted on Saturday night, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, to cowhide Mr. Dean of Baltimore, who drew a large bowie knife, and plunged it into Captain Wright's side. It is feared the wound will prove fatal.

The Peach Crop.—The number of baskets of peaches received in New York Tuesday was between 40,000 and 50,000—all from New/Jersey.

Boat Race at Boston .- The long talked of boat race between the 'Superior Club' of St. John, New Brunswick, and the 'Maid of Erin' of Boston,

Successor of Dr. Sears .- Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, late Governor of Massachusetts, has been appointed State Librarian and Secretary of the Board of Education, in place of Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., the newly elected President of Brown University. On Mount Washington, the highest peak

the White Mountains in New Hampshire, a young lady is reported to have frozen her face on the 17th of Au-gust. Ice formed there that morning to considerable thickness.

The Milwaukie Wisconsin says that Mrs. Blackwell, better known as Lucy Stone, has purchased a fine farm on Fox River, a short distance above Cedar Rapids. Her husband is also making investments in that section. Lucy proposes to lecture in Wisconsin during the ensuing season.

Population of Worcester .- By the census of Worcester, just completed, it appears that the whole population, on the first day of June last, was 24,284. In June, 1850, it was 19,049. Increase in five years, 5235, or about one per cent. Capt. Hatch, of whaling barque Sun, at Mat-

have been a journeyman barber of New York. Mrs. Mary Meacham, a free woman of color

yesterday appeared at the County Court, and acknow-ledged a deed of emancipation to Elizabeth Lucas, a light colored mulatto, about thirty years old, and her children, Samuel and Allison. Sam is about five years old; Allison is an infant.—St. Louis Democrat, 23rd

Death of Com. Downing.—Commander Downing, formerly of the U. S. Navy, died at Bristol, Bucks County, on Thursday.

The St. Louis Intelligencer attacks the Afri can churches as the source of nearly all the mischief concocted by the slaves, and states that, in several inrectly to the agency of churches, and proposes to remedy the evil by breaking up the negro churches, and providing sufficient accommodations for the slaves in the white churches. lately, the escape of slaves has been traced di-

The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church of colored people in Ohio numbers three bishops and twenty-five ministers. The church membership consists of 3075 individuals, and preachers membership consists of 30/10 individuals, and preachers report there is general peace and harmony among them. The next annual conference will be held in Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October Xenia, Ohio. The next general conference will meet on the first Monday in May next at Cincinnati.

nominated Ex-Governor Reeder for Delegate to Contrast the many, this year, will be ready to share the gress. The second Monday in October has been fixed by them for the election, being one week after the elec-tion called by the Legislature.

Death of an Insane Woman .- A colored woon Friday last, at the age of 52 years. It is stated that the deceased was the mother of Peter York, the murderer, who is now serving a life sentence in State Prison, and who, on account of his vicious disposition, s continually confined to his cell.

A Boston Boy on top of Mont Blanc.—G.
W. Heard of this city, and J A. Chapman of England, the former being but eighteen and the latter seventeen years of age, ascended Mont Blanc from Chamounix, on the 19th August. They remained on the summit half an hour.

TAddress Straw Over Favor Circles at Ohio. half an hour.

The Burlington Catastrophe.-Mrs. Gilles pie, who was so badly injured in the recent railroad ca-tastrophe, died on Friday.

Capt. Daniel Chadwick, for many years a successful commander in Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line of London pockets, committed suicide on Friday, the 14th, near his residence in Lyons, Conn. Vermont.-The Vermont Watchman classi-

fees the newly elected Senators of that State as 26 Republicans, 3 Know Nothing, and 1 Democrat, viz., Mr. Horace Wardsworth, of Grand Isle county, who will have the exclusive bener of representing the straight Democracy in the next Senate. The house is nearly seven-eighths Know Nothing and 'Republicans.' We mentioned the killing of the keeper and

We mentioned the killing of the keeper and also of the elephant near Camden, S. C. It seems the De Kalb rifle corps of Camden, commanded by Captain Villepigue, with a number of citizens, opened a brisk fire upon him, soon putting out his eyes. By evening, it is supposed some one hundred and fifty balls had been put into him, but with scarcely any effect beyond blinding him. On Monday morning, the fire was renewed, and shortly, with a terrible roar, his life was extinct. Over three hundred bullets had penetrated different parts of his body. The animal was valued at \$10,000.

The last mysterious and horrible woma murder at Philadelphia, is that of a young colored girl, Elizabeth Quitenice, whose body was found in a dry ditch in Buck Lane, with a pistol shot in the head.

THE TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR, TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS., DURING

THE CHRISTMAS WEEK OF 1855. This annual effort, having for its end the Aboliti

of American Slavery, has been so long before the eye of the community, that we feel prolonged explanation in respect to it unnecessary. A very simple statement will be sufficient for our purpose.

Convinced as we are that slavery is a sin and

orime every where and under all circumstances, that all complicity or consivance with it implies moral guilt just in proportion to the extent of the sanction given, that consequently all political, and especially all religious fellowship with such a system of abominations is eminently criminal and dangerous, it is our endeavo to promulgate these sentiments, so far as may be in our power, throughout the whole length and breadth of

We propose to do this through the medium of News papers, Lecturers and Tracts, and we call upon all who fear God or regard Man to give us their sympathy and cooperation. The country is stirred as it never yet has been ; but, oh ! how inadequately for the accomplishment of the great work that lies before it, and, in too many cases, by what poor and insufficient mo-

We solicit correspondence, counsel and assistan from all friends of the slave, whether at home or in Europe, and we pledge ourselves to employ most concommitted to our hands, and to make faithful acc for the same at the close of our undertaking.

Communications may be addressed to the Com at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 138 Nassau street, New York.

THE SEVENTH

WORGESTER ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR Will be held in BRINLEY HALL, during CATTLE SHOW WEEK, commencing Tuesday Evening, Septem ber 25, 1855.

Those whose hearts are alive to the service of Human

ity, who are interested for Freedom, and accustomed to toiling in its behalf, will readily understand that at the aid they can render this Bazaar will be an efficient service to the cause which it aims to promote. Every year, more and more, does the Fair prove its value a an incitement to Anti-Slavery action, and a stimulus t more earnest and faithful consideration of the sacred enterprise in which we have engaged. Besides its encouraging pecuniary results, it offers a precious oppor-tunity for counsel and sympathy; a time for renewing the fires on long-consecrated altars, and for kindling New Brunswick, and the 'Maid of Erin' of Boston, took place last week, on Charles River, in presence of an immense crowd of spectators. The distance out and home was three miles, and had to be gone over four times, making the total distance 12 miles. St. John Club exhibited superiority from the start, and at the end of the ninth mile the 'Maid of Erin' gave up the skill, is available. We would make it widely understood, that the variety upon our tables is never so great stood, that the variety upon our tables is never so great stood, that the variety upon our tables is never so great stood, that the variety upon our tables is never so great stood, that the variety upon our tables is never so great stood, that the variety upon our tables is never so great stood, that the variety upon our tables is never so great stood. as is desirable, and especially that the supply of articles in the line of utility is never equal to the demand. We would fain issue a call which should rouse the thoughtless and indifferent to a sense of their responsibility in this matter-a call that should silence every plea of worldly prudence, every excuse of inability or inexperience, that should disturb the refined repose of luxury, and check the whirl of selfish pleasure; that all might read, with awakened moral sense, their own individual account with Slavery. Let none dream that they have no concern with it, or that they can hold a neutral position. All loss which Truth and Justice suffer, al withdrawal from the service of Love and Freedom, is so much gain to the powers of Falsehood and Oppression. Let those who think to shirk responsibility by ignoring the subject of Slavery, and merely withholding all effort for the slave, ponder the Lord's condemnation Fornsmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these

my brethren, ye did it not to me.' We shall hope for a large representation of friends from abroad, and would ask of those ladies in our own Capt. Hatch, of whaling barque Sun, at Mattapoisett from a cruise in the Atlantic ocean, states that on the 1st inst. he 'raised' a sperm whale, lowered bosts and fastened to him; after staving two out of contributions to that important department.

the three boats, they succeeded in securing and cutting in the whale, which stowed down one hundred and two SARAH L. BUTMAN, EMILY SARGENT, HANNAH RICE, An 'exiled Hungarian Count,' who was recently lionizing at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, and who created a tremendous sensation among the unmarried ladies, turns out to

SARAH R. MAY of Leicester, EMMA W. WYMAN of Dedham, MARY E. HODGES of Watertown, FRANCES H. DRAKE of Leominster, POLLY D. BRADISH of Upton, CATHERINE BROWN of Hubbardston. MARIA P. FAIRBANKS of Millville, NANCY B. HILL of Blackstone, ABBY B. HUSSEY of Lancaster, LOUISA F. HALL of Upton, SUSAN B. EVERETT of Princeton, ELIZA HOWE of Princeton.

CINCINNATI ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

The Anti-Slavery Bazaar Committee, filled with a consciousness of the great work yet to be done in arousing this nation to a true sense of the sin and evil of slavery, and of the peculiar importance of the present crisis, would again call upon all lovers of freedom and especially upon those of this community, to aid them in swelling the success of the coming Bazaar, to will be gladly received and faithfully appropriated The labor of these sales falls heavily upon a few. We Friends at a distance, intending to send boxes, mus see that they reach us in good season. We were sadly disappointed last year by the delay of some, not arriv man named Betsy Sampson, who had been insane for twenty-four years, sixteen of which she had spent in the Asylum at South Boston, died in that institution be appropriated to the dissemination of anti-slavery

> REBECCA WATSON, MARY MANN,

are of Luke Kent, Main street, between 5th and 6th East side.

ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR The undersigned, in behalf of the Anti-Slavery

friends of Abington, desire to call the attention of all persons interested in the slave's redemption in this and the neighboring towns to a Fair, which they propose to hold the first week in October next, in aid of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

In the prosecution of this work, we sak the aid and cooperation of all who value freedom and hate oppres-sion. From all such, and for this end, we solicit donations of money, useful and fancy articles, children's clothing,-in short, any thing which the minds o friends may suggest as neat and saleable.

Donations for the above object may be forwarded to ither of the undersigned, as may best suit the convenience of the donors.

All communications should be addressed to Mrs. E

All commu M. RANDALL, North Abington, Mass.

EMELINE M. RANDALL, VENA CHAMBERLAIN, LUCY J. WHITING, HARRIET L. RANDALL LUCY J. WHITING, ABIGAIL N. ARNOLD, ANNA FORD, THAIS BATES, SARAH FORD, SALLY H. POOL, BETSET SHAW. AUGUSTA M. DYER, RACHEL SHAW.

ACKNOWLEDGMERTS. The undersigned, Treasurer of the Worcester Co. South Division Anti-Slavery Society, acknowledges the receipt of the following since the last announcement :--

From Benjamin P. Rice, Worcester, \$1 00

"Mrs. B. P. Rice, do., to redeem piedge, 1 00

"Caleb A. Wall, do.
"Caroline C. Andrews, do. to redeem pledge, 1 00

"Sarah Foster, of Ohio, do.
Collection at Upton, quarterly meeting in July, 10 44
Collection at So. Milford, special meeting in Aug., 13 00

From William H. Fish, agent, for collections; in Holliston, 1 30; in Winehendon, 4 12; in Gardner, 2 38; in 8. Gardner, 1 05; in Alberville, (Mendon,) 1 65.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS To the American Anti-Slavery Society, in aid of the

new series of Tracts. Rev. Frederick Frothingham, Cambridge, Mass., Ambrose Merrill, Hallowell, Me.,

PRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

SAMUEL MAY, Ja., Tremsurer.

PROGRESSIVE PRIENDS.

PROGRESSIVE FAIRNDS.

The Michigan Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends will be held at the Union Meeting-House, Livenia, Wayne County, Michigan, commencing at 10 e'clock, A. M., on Saturday, September 29th, and continue its sessions two or three days.

We invite to meet with us at that time, all friends of human progress—all who show their faith in God by lives of personal purity, and a hearty devotion to the welfare of their fellow-men.

Oppersonal mill its forms, and the prevailing evils

lives of personal purity, and a hearty devotion to the welfare of their fellow-men.

Oppression in all its forms, and the prevailing evils of the day, as slavery, war, intemperance, the wrongs of woman, ignorance, superstition, &c.—subjects which claim the thoughts of all sincere philanthropists, will properly come before this meeting for discussion.

We confidently expect some eminent speakers from abroad to be with us on this occasion, and to take part in our discussions, among whom are C. C. Burleigh of Connecticut, Henry C. Wright of Boston, Mass., and others.

THOS. CHANDLER, ISAAC G. MOTT, EMELINE DE GARMO, PHEBE H. MERRITT,

JACOB WALTON, JR., LUCINDA FULLER, ABIGAIL LAPHAM, SAM'L D. MOORE, Committee of Arrangements.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. In accordance with a vote of the last National Wo-man's Rights Convention, held in Philadelpha, the next Convention will be held in Cincinnati, on the 17th and 18th of October next.

In behalf of the Central Committee,

PAULINA W. DAVIS, President.
LUCY STORE BLACKWELL, Sec'y.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JERRY RESCUE. FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JERRY RESCUE.

The first day of October, 1855, the 4th Anniversary of the memorable Jerry Rescue, is at hand. The spirit that defied oppression, and scorned as a fittly rag the enactment of a law-defying Congress intended to give oppression power and dignity, we thank Heaven, is an embodiment at Syracuse. Its proportions are expanding in contempt of political parties. As the organ of such embodiment, we appeal to our bold countrymen, and to the world, to confess its legitimacy, justice, and authority. Therefore we call them to be at Syracuse the 1st of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to honor the first successful and glorious strike, which in the United States rescued an outraged slave, and set him free.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

WM. W. BROWN, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :--

South Scituate, (Church Hill,) Friday, Sept. 21. Sunday, eveg, " South Hanson, South Abington, Joppa, (East Bridgewater,) West Bridgewater, Hanover, Tuesday, "Wednesday, " Thursday, West Bridgewater, North Bridgewater, School Dist., Bridgewater Town Hall, eve'g, North Abingion, Friday, Sunday, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

N. B. The Sunday meetings will be held through the N. B. The Sunday meetings them.
day; others also may address them.
In behalf of the Society,
LEWIS FORD.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in FELTONVILLE on Sun-day next, Sept. 23d, in the new School House building, at the usual hour of meeting in the afternoon, and again at 64 o'clook, P. M. Also—At LANCASTER, on Thursday evening, Sep-

And at BOLTON, on Sunday afternoon, September 30, probably at 6 o'clock.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT EAST PRINCE-The Worcester County North Anti-Slavery Society will hold a quarterly meeting at East Princeton, on Sunday, the 30th inst.

The Convention will hold three sessions during the

day, at the usual hours of public service.

Able speakers will be present to address the meeting; among them, Mr. Garrison, from Boston. JOEL SMITH, President.

D. M. ALLEN, Sec'y. will be public services in the above Grove, near the residence of J. J. Locke, in Greenwood, on Sunday next, Sept. 23, commencing at 10,0 clock, A. M., and 2,

J. J. Locke and other speakers will address the meet-

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the Michi gan Anti-Slavery Society will be held at BATTLE CREEK, commencing on Saturday, the 6th of October, CREEK, commencing on Saturday, the oth of October, and continuing its session two or three days.

Able speakers from a distance will be present to take part in the discussion; among whom, we expect Henry C. Wright of Boston, Charles C. Burleigh of Connecticut, Aaron M. Powell of New York, Stephen S. Foster of Massachusetts, and M. R. Robinson of Ohio.

oster of Massachusetts, and M. R. Robinson of Ohio. By direction of the Executive Committee of the Mich-

igan A. S. Society, JACOB WALTON, Jr., Cor. Sec.

WANTED. Colored girls wanted for family work.

An industrious girl can obtain a situation in an upolstery sewing department in a neighboring city.

Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES FOR LYCEUMS.

WM. STMINGTON BROWN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Chemistry in the New England Female Medical College, author of 'Chemistry for Beginners,' respectfully intimates to lyceum committees that he is prepared to receive applications for the delivery of his new lecture, 'Transcendental Physiology,' or for short courses of lectures on Chemistry and Physiology.

Address, Prof. W. S. Brown, 274 Washington street, Boston.

DIED-In Rapdolph, Aug. 9, of scarlet fever, HEN-BY MILTON, son of J. M. and L. H. FLINT, aged 4 years and 6 months.

An opening flower of rare loveliness has faded from An opening flower of rare loveliness has faded from our view, to bloom with new beauty in a fairer clime. A child, whose infant years flattered a parent's fondest pride, and promised a bright and joyous future, has been suddenly torn from fond arms and loving hearts, and removed to the house of angels.

Dr. Estlin's admirable 'Meditation upon Death' was read as a part of the funeral service, at the quiet hour of closing day, when his little form, beautiful even in death, was conveyed to its last resting-place.

In Venice, Cayuga Co., (N. Y.) August 19, of dysentery, ARTHUR JACOBS, only son of IRAAC and ELIZABETH T. JACOBS, aged 4 years and 9 months.

On the 30th of August, in the 10th year of her age, Many S., eldest daughter of the above.

Many S., eldest daughter of the state.

Departed this life, Sept. 5, 1855, at Waterloo, N. Y.,

Sillas M. Smith, aged 24 years.

Though the sense of our loss sinks every day deeper into our hearts, we feel that the change is to him but the unveiling of a purer and brighter sphere, where his freed spirit will ever progress in those virtues which endeared him to us, and his active mind, unshackled from all earthly cares, will grow brighter through eter-

nity. and posture effects because was but Worcester Hydropathic Institution.

THE Proprietors of this Institution aim to make it a comfortable home for invalids at all seasons. The location is elevated and healthy, yet easy of access from all parts of the city. Por particulars, address S. ROG-ERS, M. D., or E. F. BOGERS, Sup't, Worcester, Mass. Worcester, April 18.

Where a streamlet's singing waters fell, And the sanlight played through waving trees, That whispered low to the cooling breeze, Came the ringing laugh of a little child, That echoed through the forest wild. Bright little, frolissome maiden was she, With spirit so buoyant and full of glee; She loved right well through the wood to roam, To her it was such a beautiful home; Anon she would pause to list to the breeze, Bustling the leaves of the lofty trees,-Or the clear glad note of some forest bird, That with exquisite joy her young heart stirr'd,-Or to twine a wreath for her rich dark hair, With the dew-drops still all glittering there.

Joyous one! joyous one! whither now, With that beaming face and jewell'd brow ! There are none to meet thee with gladdened eye, Or with loving smile, as thou passest by; That voice of glee may no more be heard, By her whose life was her little bird ; Forced away in her agony wild. Her prayer was death for her darling child. Ha! maiden with spirit so light and free, Thou hast not learned how crushed it must be For the curse of slavery is on thee now, Thou wear'st the stain on thy radiant brow ! Dark, very dark, is thy pathway on earth.

Though it lead through the sunny land of thy birth

Now with the flowers and the rippling stream

TO THE POETS OF AMERICA.

Will the only joy on thy lone way gleam.
Till resting with them 'neath the friendly sod, Thy spirit shall seek its home with God. From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

At one of the private gatherings, got together at the time of the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, in Lon-don, in 1840, for the entertainment and in honor of the don, in 1840, for the entertainment and in honor of the American delegates, an original poem, addressed to the poets of America, was read by Gronge Thompson. No copy of the poem, however, could be procured, and the curiosity to see it, of those who heard it, and of those who heard of it, has hitherto been ungratified, until the appearance of Dr. Brattie's Memoirs of Lady Blessington, lately published, in which the poem—a a friend, who was present at the reading referred to, as marvelling that the American publishers should so far forget the literary prohibitory law as to give us the op-

Bards of Freedom's bonsted land ! Brothers, foremost of the free! Ye who, with impassioned hand, Sweep the chords of Liberty ; Ye to whom the boon is given To win the ear and melt the heart. Awake ! and, waking earth to beaven, Perform the minstrel's noblest part.

Why stand ye mute, when on the ear A thunder-peal from sea to sea-A peal earth's darkest baunts shall bear-Proclaims the slave shall now be free? Long has he drained the bitter cup, Long borne the scourge and dragged the chain ; But now the strength of Europe's up-A strength that ne'er shall sleep again.

Your GARRISON has fann'd the flame-CHILD, CHAPMAN, PLEBPONT, catch the fire And, roused at Freedom's hallowed name. Hark ! BRYANT, WHITTIER, strike the lyre! While here, hearts, voices trumpet-toped, MONTGOMERY, COWPER, CAMPBELL, MOORE, To Freedom's glorious cause respond, In sounds that thrill to every core,

Their voice has conjured up a power No foes can daunt, no force arrest : That gathers strength with every hour, And strikes a chard in overy breast A power that soon, on Afric's sand, On Cuba's shore, on Ocean's flood Shall crush th' oppressor's iron hand, And blast the truffickers in blood.

O where should Freedom's hope abide, Save in the bosoms of the free ? Where should the wretched negro hide Save in the shade of Freedom's tree ? And where should minstrels wake the strain That cheers Columbia's forest wild? Oh ! not where captives clank their chain, For poetry is Freedom's child !

The minstrel cannot, must not sing, Where fetter'd slaves in bondage pine ; Man has no voice, the muse no wing, Save in the light of Freedom's shrine. O by those songs your children sing, The lays that soothe your winter fires, The hopes, the hearths to which you cling. The sacred sabes of voter sires

By all the jays that crown the free Love, honor, fame, the hopes of heaven-Wake in your might, that earth may see God's gifts have not been vainly given ! Bards of Freedom's foremost strand, Strike at last your loftiest key ; Peal the watchword through the land,

Shout till every slave is free ! Long has be drained the bitter cup. Long borne the lash and clank'd the chain, But now the strength of Europe's up, A strength that ne'er shall sleep again WM. BEATTIE, M. D.

LONDON, June 24, 1840.

[We believe the above spirited effusion was fire given to the public through the medium of THE LIBER. aron, in 1840-the same year in which it was written.

A DEAD ROSE. BY ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

O rose! who dares to name thee! No longer reseate now, nor soft nor sweet ; But pale and hard, and dry as stubble-wheat, Kept seven years in a drawer-thy titles shame ther

The breeze that used to blow thee, Between the hedge-row thorns, and take away An odor up the lane to last all day,-If breathing now, unsweetened would forego thee

The sun that used to smite thee, And mix his glory in thy gorgeous urn, Till beam appeared to bloom, and flowers to burn,-If shining now, -with not a hue would light thee.

The dew that used to wet thee. And, white first, grow incarnadined, because 'It lay upon thee where the crimson was,-If dropping now .- would darken where it met the

The fly that lit upon thee, To stretch the tendrils of its riny feet Along the leaf's pure edges, after heat,-If lighting now, -would coldly overrun thee.

The bee that once did suck thee, And build thy perfumed ambers up his hive, And swoon in thee for joy, till source alive,-If pissing now, -would blindly overlook thee.

The heart doth recognize thee, Both view thee fair, doth judge thee most complete-Though seeing now those changes that disguise the Yea, and the heart doth owe thee More love, dead rose, than do such roses bold

As Julia wears at dances, smiling cold !-

THE LIBERATOR

A DEATH-BED SCENE . TV It is the afternoon of a glorious day in midsummer, As I enter the gateway, and pass through the long avenue of clus, whose branches uniting over my head coat their dark shadows far and wide, a deeper shade and darkness falls on my heart. Scaring far above me, bright birds on shining wing are chanting their sweetest notes. Floating around, the air is filled with exquisite fragrance, exhaled from many rare exotics. Joy the Constitution is anti-slavery'; for I shall prove the and beauty sparkle from the tiniest leaf, and the lowliest forms of life. Oh! how sad that, amid these harmonies, the human heart alone should breathe notes of Love, Liberty, Justice, Right and Truth, being cor stand in the dying presence of a long-cherished and pass on, and take our place amid the circle of mournpride of fond parents and admiring friends. Oh ! how beautiful that marble brow, shaded by the long dark government of God. locks of raven hair falling on her snowy bosom! And friends, I am going home. In my Pather's house are many mansions. I love you all, and shall ever cherish Constitution and Government. you in my heart of hearts. Death has no terrors; for though I shall be withdrawn from your sight, I shall be with you still. Think not of me as a tenant of the cold grave, but as a child returned to the bosom of a loving I go hath joys unspeakable. Sister spirits becken me ing-a God who controls the affairs of the universe for the last time. Oh! grieve not thus! I am passing the Triumphal Arch, garlanded with rainbow-tinted flowers, and leading to that penceful kingdom where pain and suffering are unknown, and tears are wiped from all eyes.' Fainter and fainter became the voice of the dying; but while listening to her soothing words of hope, our grief deepened into a calm and holy trust, a joy for the future blessedness of the departing one. The setting sun cast a farewell radiance on all around, when at the request of Alice we sung the spirit's song of triumph :-

'Joyfully, joyfully, onward I move, Bound for the land of bright spirits above; Angelic choristers sing as I come, Joyfully, joyfully, haste to thy home While we are weeping our friends gone from earth, Angels are singing their heavenly birth :-Welcome, oh! welcome to our happy shore! Victory! victory! weep ye no more!

Quietly, and without a struggle, as the last caden floated away, the disenthralled spirit was borne upward on the wings of song to the regions of eternal glory. Gazing with the despest awe on the motionless features before us, on which lingered a seraphic smile, as if glory from the angel-world had fallen thereon, we again

*Thou art not here, but gone to dwelf
Where stars light up the hallowed dome;
Where angels holy anthems swell,
To call their sister spirits home:
And thou art gone, and in mine ear.
A spirit sighs, thou art not here.

Twilight shadows deepened into night as we stood the honored presence of the dead. At length a brother of the deceased, near and dear, broke the silence in

Let tranquillity reign throughout the chambers of the dying ; but when the body is cold, when the immortal soul is gone, then calmly rejoice, and sweetly sing ; for when a body dies on earth, a soul is born in heaven! Dear friends, grieve no more; for although that cold lifeless body before us cannot answer to your look of love, yet standing even in your midst is a spirit form the same, but more beautiful. Our beloved sister has but emerged into a higher, a more sublime, a more harmonious state of existence. White-robed angels are now her companions, while she listens entranced to the sweet, silvery strains echoing from the harps of Paradise. Shall we not rather rejoice than weep?

The drooping heart, uplifted by the consoling language of the speaker, husbed every sigh, and the tear is nothing in Nature adapted to what has no existence." of sorrow ceased to flow. Silently, even as was the mirit's departure, we withdraw from the chambe the shrouded dead, in whose holy presence ethereal light from the serene mansions above had seemed to descend, as the golden gates of Eternal Day were opened. When the silver cord is loosed, and the golden bowl broken, may a just and pure life secure to us such a dying hour, such an entrance into the kingdom of God! Reader, study this picture! Listen to that voice from the tomb, which is sweeter than song ; contrast it with a dismal unbelief, and a theology which proclaims Death the King of Terrors, future life an existence where there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched'-then ask, what good hath Spiritualism done? H. B.

THE EXISTENCE OF GOD. FRANCIS BARRY :-

LIBERATOR of August 17th, you say, ' Belief in a devil has been as universal, or nearly so, as belief in a God, and yet, old "cloven foot" is a humbug. Now suppose you prove that old 'cloven foot' is a humbug ; nothing in Nature adapted to what has no exis still, you have not proved that no devil exists. So, if, in tence. reasoning upon the being or existence of a God, you as- The Moral and Intellectual organs will some time sume premises which are self-contradictory as, for in- govern the race of mankind, for they are made progres stance, that a self-existent God, being a universal Cre- sive. Man's animal nature, ungoverned by his highe ator, created that which is self-existent, and by a course of reasoning arrive at an imaginary God, or no God so long as he lives under its base control, evil (the nt all-you have not proved that no true God exists, devil) is with him :-- and here is 'hell,' or a 'place but only that a self-existent God creating himself is an of torment, where those who fail to walk in accordan imaginary one, or does not exist.

infinite, omnipresent, self-existent being, and a univeraal creator and ruler.' 'If this is not the true defini- and in a place of torment, has an existence in fact, though nition, let come one give the true one. Let us know who and what God is.'

In an article headed 'War and Slavery,' published in THE LIBERATOR of Dec. 15, 1854, I said, 'The evidence of the existence of a moral and intellectual Being, a supreme Being, a God who controls the affairs of the universe in general, and the people of the United States cisely as you do :- in other words, you in particular, will not fail to be forthcoming in due through your own mental spectacles. time; but the utmost space that could possibly be granted in the columns of a paper, so fully and profitably employed as is THE LIBERATOR, would be far too small in which to do full justice to such a momentous

I shall not now undertake to bring forward that evidence, for it would occupy the whole of THE LIBERATOR say, I think your argument proves too little. for weeks or months, to go over the whole ground ; but, simply, state how I prove the existence of such a Being. First, I shall prove that the different events in the affairs of this nation, both before and since the formation of the government, and in the formation of that, also, were known, long before they came to pass, just when they would come, just how they would come and just what would come, even to the most minute and particular circumstances; thus proving that there has been Intellect concerned here, or that the affair of the nation have been under the special control of a Supreme Intellect, or Intellectual Being, who must be both omnipresent and omniscient, as well as omnipo

Second, I shall prove that, in thus controlling the affairs of the nation or people, this Intellect, or Intellect ual Being, has proceeded strictly on, or according to the principles of love, liberty, justice, right and truth thus proving that He has acted in accordance with moral principle, or that the affairs of the nation, o

of a moral and intelligent Being, who must necessarily

Third, I shall prove that this God is the Father ill the human family, by proving that all the people of the United States, black, white and red, or African Caucasian and Indian, are his children.

Fourth, In proving the existence of this God, I shall pecessarily, prove, also, the existence of a devil-not humbug, but a real, veritable devil. Don't start, friend Barry! Don't say, 'The Constitutional question is not an important one'; and don't say, 'The letter existence of a devil, and show him standing in the Constitution of the United States. I will tell you how woe! Let us linger here no longer, but proceed to the stituent and organic elements in the nature and govern-mansion-house, whither we have been summoned to ment of God, (which I shall prove to be the case.) it stand in the dying presence of a long-cherished and follows that their opposites, as War, Slavery, Injustice, idolized friend. As we enter the chamber of death, the Wrong and Error, organized into a regular system of darkened windows, the oppressive silence interrupted government for moral and intellectual beings, and that only by sons from breaking hearts, overpower us. We government put into operation under the guidance and control of Intellect, or the several constituent and or ers gathered around ; but as we direct our eyes to our ganic elements of which it is composed, carried into loved friend, our sadness deepens. Beelining before us action, would, to all intents and purposes, be a devil is the wasted form of Alice M---, once the light and because it would be a government for moral and intellectual beings, diametrically opposite to the nature and

This I shall show to be actually the case, in relation those beaming eyes, upon whose fringed lids the death- to the Constitution and Government of the United damps are gathering-must all this loveliness be laid States, by demonstrating the fact, that these severa in the silent tomb? But, listen !- she speaks :- Dear principles, -viz, war, slavery, injustice, wrong an error,-are constituent and organic elements of that

> These several propositions, my brother, I hold mysel in readiness to demonstrate, whenever called upon by the people to do so.

grave, but as a child returned to the bosom of a loving

Are the people ready for the evidence of the existence of a Moral and Intellectual Being—a Supreme Be on to the glories of heaven, and I fain would depart: general, and the people of the United States in partic Come nearer, dear friends, that I may press your hands ular; and, also, for a correct and thorough exposition and knowledge of the true nature and character of the Constitution and Government of the United States? WILLIAM S. FLANDERS.

Cornville, Maine, Sept. 12, 1855.

REPLY TO PRANCIS BARRY. RICHFIRLD, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1855.

FRANCIS BARRY : SIR-THE LIBERATOR two days ago came to hand

ontaining your letter to me. In looking it over, I am inclined to believe there not so much difference in our views respecting the being

called God, as our words seem to imply.

I do not wish to hold a controversy with you, to so which shall gain a victory of words. I trust I am seeker after Truth. I belong to no church-am identi fied with no party-reverence no book-have no creed to defend. Isolated, like the lone tree on the hill-top the storms of ignorance and prejudice often beat rude ly upon me. I complain not. The tree grows stronge in every fibre by exercise, and the mind increases it strength by having its energies aroused.

The subject under discussion has employed n thoughts, to some extent, from my youthful years, and many queries like the following have mentally arisen :-Who is God? Where does he live? Who created him or how came he to have an existence? How long has he existed? What is his personal appearance? Did he make all things ?- and bow ? Is he every where pres ent ?- &c. &c. The mind recoiled back upon itself, and no satisfactory answer came from the chambers of the soul. Can a finite being fully comprehend an infinite

'Know then thyself, presume not God to scan, The proper study of mankind is man.'

Your think your failure to recognize the existence God is not because you ' lack the requisite bump.' I you have ever investigated the subject, (and your lette seems to imply that you have, to some extent,) you must be convinced of the truth of Phrenology; and I am sorry you used a term that is every where employed by opponents to cast ridicule and contempt upon the

You say, 'O. S. Fowler says of me, "You love the study of God." ' O. S. Fowler, then, found the requisite organs that make you delight in the study of God for you say that he 'is certainly good authority.' Well now, are you created with organs which lead you to · love' the investigation of something that does not exist? You will scarcely admit this ; for you say, ' There Von believe there is in Nature perfect harmony adaptation'; and if you are created with the requisite organs which make you 'love the study of God,' how can you escape the conclusion, that there must be such being?

Your being created with a lack of certain faculties would, certainly, make you ignorant, alias ' superstitious,' upon certain subjects ; but definite faculties prove definite things. Cause and effect govern mind and matter, and there is 'harmony and adaptation between the two. The mind has faculties of color, and bues exist ; of form, and shapes exist ; of order, and order reigns; of memory, and various things are to be thought of; of causality, and causation governs all things-&c. &c. Does not the existence of an organ o color prove the existence of hues, and so on through all the organs? How can you say that 'belief in a thing does not prove its existence,' when 'there is in Nature In your letter to D. HITCHINGS, published in THE perfect harmony and adaptation ? Does belief come without the aid of faculties ?-or are organs made to mock us, and give us desires that have no existence You have contradicted this; for you say, 'There

organs, is at war with his peace and happiness; an with their higher natures are punished; for that is You say, 'In my first article, I defined God to be an law instituted not in revenge, but to turn the offender You see, then, that the ' belief in evil,' (the devil,' man's lack of certain organs, or their non-exerci

Does the argument I used in my former letter, the prove too much'? I am still inclined to think that your particular organs-not bumps-in the degrees development in which they are, makes you think pre cisely as you do :- in other words, you view every thing

It is probable that no two persons ever saw even tree precisely alike; but is there any reason to say, in consequence, that the tree does not exist? Is it any ar gument to say, because every one views the character of God somewhat differently-as every one muct-tha there is no God? In true friendship, I am inclined

You say that the sentence I attributed to you, yo ever wrote. I am happy in being corrected, as I do not wish to do you injustice. You will be misunder stood, reviled, denounced and slandered, have you motives hooted at by people who are too low in the seal of moral and intellectual development to correctly ap preciate your motives. I do not wish to be of the num ber. I blame them not. Particular faculties make m do as I do, and every other individual. A person with not enough intellect and morality to treat his fellow beings with decent respect is to be pitied, not blamed Father, forgive them ; for they know not what the

of their appearance, and the papers containing ther either lent, sent away, or mislaid. I therefore quote from memory, and supposed I was dealing truly.

Being in favor of the fullest liberty of thought, an oping for the speedy death of slavery in every form

emain, Your friend, D. HITCHINGS.

HOW TO TREAT COLOSSAL WRONG.

We make the following extract from an admirable iscourse on 'Organized Wrong,' by William H. Funness, of Philadelphia—contained in the volume of Dis-courses by Mr. F. recently published :-

Since, then, whether we more or whether we stand still, whether we speak, or whether we are silent, we estinot help doing somewhat, the question returns. What are we to do in regard to the powerful wrong which has become incorporated in the very constitution of our social condition!

Some, I suppose, are ready to reply: We are to do nothing. Let it alone. But the evil, of which I am speaking, the evil that has become socially organic, and which reigns to the degradation of multitudes, and to the corruption of the public sentiment of the world, will not be to clone, When we are doing nothing against it, we are

public sentiment of the world, sell not or is some.
When we are doing nothing against it, we are
doing nearly the very best that we can do for it.
It needs, in order to be strengthened and perpetuated, it needs only our silent acquiescence. They
who are particularly interested in its support, and whose interest makes them wise, do not desire us to speak in its behalf, for they know how very little can be said on that side, and they fear the blunders of a friendly zeal; they fear indeed the best word that can be said for them, as men fear

multiplying in a frightful ratio the number of its lecture which was subsequently given, and which victims, blinding the consciences of men more and more, extinguishing their sensibilities, making it more and more for the interest of individuals to countenance and uphold it, until from being accounted a necessary evil to be lamented, it gets that there were calls clairvoyance. He aditated honored as a possible good as in fine, the

In always comes to be so regarded by Being Davis be called a 'deliberate impostor' for claiming the called a 'deliberate impostor' for claiming to receive information by means of a faculty is enthroned in the world in the place of Good.—
Then the hopes of Humanity would be blasted forever, were it not in the infinite goodness of Heaven that the sense of Right in the human bosom.

From the New York Christian Spiritualist. however it may be blinded, however it may seem lutely indestructible. That sense of Right, when wrong has realized the excesses to which it is althe work of Reform, unavoidable at last, goes on smidst frightful disorder and suffering. Then prophets and saints appear, and are east into dunies, and crosses and scafgeons and into the liames, and crosses and scar-folds are reared, and the mountains are melted with the blood of those who have fled to them for refuge from relentless persecution. Such periods of violent Revolution, when high and low, kings on their thrones and the poor in their hovels, fee-ble age and helpless children, the most obscure as well as the most eminent, private as well as pub-lic men, are all involved in one wide-spread calam-

Thus it is that Evil cures itself. And this, by the way, is the reason continually given, why we should let it alone. 'Let it alone. It will cure itself,' is the cry with which we jostify our slothtil it becomes too bad to be borne! How, but by the accumulation of so much misery in the world that men can more easily die than endure it any longer! Not until it has gone on for centuries afflicting generation after generation, impeding human progress, deferring human hopes, increasing the myriads of its victims, does it approach the crisis of its fate; and then what a terrible aliem and its opponents has been blief.

The amount and kind of benefit likely to spring

Were there nothing more in the war and the assumption—the this conclusion, and warrant the assumption—the these manifestations are caused, simply as they method used, and the arguments brought forth to these manifestations are caused, simply as they method used, and the arguments brought forth to these manifestations are caused, simply as they method used. A J. Davis of 'deliberate' imposture claim to be, by disembodied Spirits—men, women,

constantly and recklessly violated by those who pretend to know mast about it.

In putting these reflections on paper, we are but doing a duty, alike due to the genius of Christianity and the mission of Spiritualism, for both unite in elevating humanity, while working for the harmonization, the fraternization and happiness of the race.

When the time comes for us to say in what w When the time comes for us to say in what we differ from Mr. Davis, we hope we shall be able to give why and wherefore for such opinion, without debasing our sense of delicacy or violating our convictions of right—for we are free to say, we do differ widely with him, on many points of the so-called harmonial philosophy, without calling in question, for a moment, his rectitude as a man, or his love of truth as a philosopher.

In the meantime, as we wish to give honor where honor is due, we will conclude this notice, with an extract from the Liberator, which was called out by Mr. Davis' late lectures in Boston.

—New York Christian Spiritualist.

Referring to the charge of falsification and de ception, in a particular instance, brought by Pres. Ma-han against Andrew Jackson Davis, the New England Spiritualist says :-

blunders of a friendly zeal; they fear indeed the best word that can be said for them, us men fear a loud word spoken in the vicinity of an avalanche. No, they do not desire active and loquacious partisanship. Their loyal friends and belpera are the silent and the neutral. They will excuse the great body of us from any positive aid to the established Evil. They ask us only to wink at it, to look as if we did not see it. If we will only held our tongues, and keep still; in a word, if we will only let it alone, we shall be doing for it the most that can be done. Let us all keep quiet about it, and say not a loud word, (we may whisper an ejaculation now and then in private, but and we render it the most substantial service, service so efficient that, in a grateful moment, it may promise to reward it. Above all, let us make no appeal to Heaven or to Humanity, neither preach nor pray against it, let us not hint by a single word that it is a thing abhorred of God and of all good beings, and then we do for it all that it wants. Then, when we are profoundly silent, professing to let the instituted Evil alone—then it has a grand opportunity, and keeps steadily growing and growing, spreading farther, striking deeper multiplying in a frightful ratio the number of its victims, blinding the consciences of men more and more evitorewishing their engalphilities, making it is a thought of the same and the number of its victims, blinding the consciences of men more and more evitorements.

itself honored as a postive good, as, in fine, the ints that other people have been perfectly honest institution, most vital to the welfare of mankind, in this claim—that the power or faculty is a real for the preservation of which there is nothing too one—and in fact uses it as the key to all the inexlear or too secred to be sacrificed.

And then, when it has come to be so regarded,— not otherwise dispose of. Why then should Mr Davis be called a 'deliberate impostor ' for claim

SPIRITUALISM AND ITS EXPOSERS.

The Editor of the New Jerusalem Messenger, is oticing President Mahan's late expose of wrong has realized the excesses to which it is almost a limit and his attack on Swedenburg, uses the following language, which may remind the reader of without fear or compromise; and the powers of Evil, swollen with the pride of long success, hesitate at no means of crushing resistance. Then sible there are those of our readers who may surprised on learning Spiritualism has been 'laid out, waked, and buried decently' so often by the theological undertakers of the age; but we hope they will be consoled in knowing it still lives, an has a being, for the good of man and the glory of God. Writing of President Mahan, he says :-

'The reader cannot help being struck with the excessive dogmatism and overweening confidence manifested in the book. The author seems fully impressed with the idea that there are 'giants' in hese days, and that he himself is not one of the ty, have always followed upon ages in which east of them. In the good old days of sound Eng-Wrong has been let alone, let alone to grow and triumph over Right, and usurp the dominion of lish literature, it used to be regarded as the best taste for an author to characterize his work as an attempt to overthrow a certain doctrine, or to es-tablish a given position, leaving it to the judgment and candor of his readers to decide as to how far the attempt had been successful. But now it seems to be the fashion for authors, not only to ful submission to every new encroachment of Wrong. Unquestionably it will cure itself. But how! How, but by growing worse and worse, until it becomes too had to be borne! How, but by own processes of reasoning, and of the conclusion.

the crisis of its fate; and then what a terrible alism and its opponents has been a highly instructoress the cure is. I have just said. The severity ties one. We can remember when all the map process the cure is, I have just said. The severity of the cure is in direct proportion to the time which has been spent in nursing the disease into strength, by letting it have its way unchecked.

So then, it appears, the wrong, which is instituted in our social arrangements, cannot be let alone. What is called letting it alone is helping it, giving it the very aid and comfort that it desires. And it certainly cannot be our duty to help it. No one will undertake to say that, that it is our duty to assist what we acknowledge to be wrong in principle. dominantly in vogue in conservative literary and theological circles for a year at least. That has The amount and kind of benefit likely to spring from the late effort made by President Mahan, to explain the phenomena of Spiritualism, it were difficult now to conceive, and, perhaps, presomptions to guess; but it does not need a prophet to see that its influence will be exceedingly limited, and its mission short-lived; for the partizan is so prominent and the bigot so manifest, that few will be able to read the book through, and possess the calm, candis, truth-loving, and catholic spirit which should be ever the prominent characteristic of the honest seeker after, and the fearless advocate of, truth.

Were there nothing more in the work to auggest this conclusion, and warrant the assumption—the these manifestations are caused, simply as they

convict Mr. A. J. Davis of 'deliberate' imposture and 'gross' deception, would be sufficient.

Doubtless, President Mahan had, or thought he 'Revelations' through Mr. Davis, the fundamentals or foundation of Spiritualism, he wished, in destroying the authority of the one, to undermine the other, and thus dispose of the entire superstructure at one fell swoop. In this, President Mahan manifests his ignorance of the history of modern Spiritualism, and his superficiality, as a reasoner—for few manifested more doubt than Mr. Davis when the phenomena was first attributed to

MA ODE TO A MUSETER You wiked blud sucker, why doant
You ure yure livin sum wa teside
Litin down on peeple and insurtin yure
Long hit to git blud, litin on
Foskes noses, and when they git mad an
Begin to slap, leave? Haint you got no felink!
Grate seezer! how yude git nocked if you was
As larg as sum tu leged blud suckers as in
Round here, wot wares kloss. Whi doant yu
Lite doun all, as tha do, and blede em fosar
Tha no it, without hollerin all the whyle?

Yur a kanable ! yo do a big biznis on a Yur a kanabie : Jo do a oig oranio in a Smawl skail, yu suck more blud owt of a Feller than a elefant can, an yure smeller Aint haff as long. Yu waik up foaks Aint haff as long. Yu waik up foaks
When tha fir sleepin, and tha swair
Vengens. How du yu work it to keap
Your bil so sharp without grindin? Whi
Doant yu pek wurms owt ov treas,
& ete insex, you long legged cum?

What tewn is it yn syng so much, Going rownd with yn fethire shott oph, Seakin whoom yo ma devower? Yn Seam too be a kon ten tid burd from yn Singin, and syng loudis when yure Hungryist. I shud thynck yud want on Boots or panty letts to keap yure long Legs from bein koald thys wether. Legs from bein koald thys weiner. Inseck, yure uselis, yu kant chaw, butt Yure summ on suckin, kaus yu nevir Git weaned. Inseck, a dew.

HOPEDALE JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE HOME SCHOOL. HOPEDALE, MILPORD, MAS

DESIGNED FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SELES. Sanctioned by the Authorities of the Hopedale Comme nity. MR. M. L. AND MRS. B. L. BLOOM

PRINCIPAL PHYSICAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT, MENTAL DISCIPLINE,
CULTURE OF THE AFFECTIONAL NATURE

The first Summer Term, consisting of twenty-in-weeks, will commence Thursday, May 3, 1855. TERMS.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Instruction in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmete, Geography, Grammet, Analysis, Composition, Hearry, Physiology, First Lessons in Natural Philosoph, Licoution, Intellectual and Elementary Algebra, Elecution, Intellectual and Elementary Algebra, Elementary Drawing, Rudiments of Vocal Mang, board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, use of tent-books, access to the Library, stationery; Calabanics or Gymnastic exercises, use of relocipeds, manders, see of Gymnastic exercises, use of relocipeds, manders, battledoors and shuttlecocks, disented pointers, battledoors and shuttlecocks, disented games, puzzles, etc., (per quarter of eleven webs) EXTRAS.

(WITH USE OF TEXT-BOOK.) Higher Algebra. 10 Higher Algebra and Géometry 500
Book-Keeping by single entry 500
by double entry 100
Astronomy 100
Ancient Languages, each, 600
Modern 100
Instruction on Piano Forte, with u-e of Instru-

extra.
Oil-Painting, Mono-Chromatic Drawing, and all other branches, taught in the Institution, at reasonable prices.
For other extra branches, see Circular.

ARTICLES NECESSARY TO BE FUR NISHED BY THE PUPIL, (And which, if not convenient to obtain, may be had

at the Institution at the retail price.) Hair-brush and comb, tooth-brush, and a cale of Cu tile soap, four toilet towels, a pair of slippers et ligh shoes, umbrella, blacking-brush and blacking, we ster's School Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible. All articles and wearing apparel must be plainly

All pupils must come provided with pieces of cith corresponding to their clothes—as we cannot ager is piece their clothes unless this is done.

Each pupil must bring a complete list of articles brought by him, a duplicate of which will be required by the Principals.

A LIMITED STREET OF DAY Provided to the principals.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF DAY PUPILS WILL BE ESCHI-For Circulars, containing full information se address the Principals.

IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing 284, WASHINGTON STREET.

MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to 284 Washington Street, avails herself of this medium for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and vicin ity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and veal respectfully assure them that, by unremitting endestors to please, she hopes for a continuance of their favors.

Her arrangements for cutting and dressing Ladie and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champooing, at such as win the tribute of praise from all. She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be excelled, as it produces new hair where baldness had taken

He chemical researches have developed an inimits ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desidentian looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating the complexion, removing freckles, &c., is fast commending tself to favor. For all her compounds and their sprincation she warrants satisfaction, or demands no psy. Ladies can be waited on at their own re F. M. She has numerous recommendations from the fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewhert, which can be seen by those who desire.

Boston, May 13.

MOTORPATHY.

MOTORPATHY.

DR. H. HALSTEAD, the present proprietor of the Round Hill Motorpathic Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass, formerly of Rochester, New York, will known for his success in the cure of chronic disease, especially those incident to Woman, will be at its Revere House, Boston, on Monday, the 19th of Mark He and his wife will remain until Saturday, the 2th They will be happy to receive calls from their friese and those who wish to consult the Dr. professionally it to enquire into the merits of his new system of treating diseases, without mechanical appliances, or any of the usual remedial means. Dr. U. most positively assets of the control Mana manifest his ignorance of the history of modern Spiritualism, and his superficiality, as a reasoner—for few manifested more doubt than Mr. Davis when the phenomena was first attributed to Spirit agency. Mr. Davis when the phenomena was first attributed to Spirit agency. Mr. Davis was at the time, and said whites to be known as a *hormonial philosometric to him in which the best of the known as a *hormonial philosometric to him in which the best of the known as a *hormonial philosometric to him in urging the distinction of the construction of the construct

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View 1851.

To and I umbit tons, white gold to the pares to the pares in the man with a share dead fity o that halves men A their solin force I it have sons just fary contained for the pares of the ben of the pares of the pare