

## THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Garrison:

Having stated that my opposition to a separation of the States was based on the belief that this extreme remedy was not necessary to effect the abolition of slavery, I will frankly admit that, whenever convinced that a dissolution of the Union is necessary to abolish this 'sum of all villainies,' it shall have my cordial support.

Now, if the Free States should secede from the Union, that act, of itself, is clear, would not abolish slavery; but that it would weaken the institution is granted, because the direct support of the seceding States would be withdrawn. All the benefits of the Union would then be lost, and slavery, though weakened, would still be in existence. That a Southern Confederacy, though thus weakened, could not sustain slavery, is yet to be tested. Witness Brazil, whose ruling population are, most assuredly, not superior to the Anglo-Saxons, even in sustaining an unpopular institution against the moral feelings of the civilized world.

Your readers will bear in mind the quotation, previously given from the Virginia Resolutions of 1798, asserting that the powers of the Federal Government 'are limited by the plain sense and intention of the Federal Constitution.' This position is either true or false. If it is false, then there is no sure criterion for interpreting the Federal Constitution. But is not this position in every respect clearly co-existent with the known legal rules for construing both laws and constitutions? But it is said that the Federal Constitution is 'ambiguous,' and that, consequently, the advocates of slavery have a right to infer that it, in several clauses, describes 'slaves,' though the words slaves, slavery and servitude are not used. The United States Supreme Court declares (9 Cranch, 490) that 'where rights are infringed, where fundamental principles are overthrown, the legislative intent must be expressed with irresistible clearness, to induce a court of justice to suppose a design to effect such objects.' According to this decision, 'the plain sense and intention' of the Federal Constitution are to govern, and not its ambiguous phrases. If the phrases, 'three-fifths of all other persons,' and 'no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof,' are intended to describe slaves, then that 'intention must be expressed with irresistible clearness, to induce' the Federal Government 'to suppose a design to effect' the rendition of fugitive slaves, or to count slaves as the basis of representation.

No honest man can doubt the correctness of this theory of construing the Federal Constitution, and if it be authoritative, then it is clear that that instrument does not sanction or support slavery in any conceivable form.

If, then, the Federal Government, every department of which can be controlled by the Free States, will 'divorce' itself from all support of, and connection with, slavery, as it has already done from the support of, and connection with, banks, slavery would, upon the loss of this support and connection, be abolished, just as soon as it would if the Free States were to secede from the Union, because, in either case, slavery would be left to fight its own battles, the Free States returning no fugitives. In the first place, we would have no Fugitive Slave Laws enacted by Congress, sanctioned by the Judiciary, and enforced, at the point of the bayonet, by the Executive. In the second place, the Free States would carry out, in good faith, the compact with their co-States by delivering 'up, on claim of the party to whom service or labor may be due,' all persons 'held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof'; but they would deliver up no fugitive slaves, because slaves are not 'held to service or labor in any one State under the laws thereof,' but are owned as chattels. Nor are the services of a slave 'due' to his owner, because he is a chattel, and is just as incapable of owing service as a horse.

It is true that limiting the word 'due' to its only and correct meaning is called a mere quibble, but what are the facts? The clause in question does not say that 'slaves shall be delivered up,' but that persons whose 'service or labor may be due to the claimant' shall be delivered. The quibble, then, is clearly on the part of those who assert that the Constitution means 'slaves' when it does not say slaves, which was the shorter form of expression, if slaves were meant or intended to be described.

To assert that the framers of the Constitution intended the words used to be so construed as to describe slaves, when they could have said so in plain terms, is to charge them with duplicity. But admitting that they did fraudulently intend to have the words used so construed as to describe slaves, that intention has not a particle of weight; but it is the 'plain sense and intention' of the words used which must govern in this case, according to the old Republican creed, the dictates of common sense, common honesty, and the universal rules of interpreting all laws and constitutions. The 'service' of the persons described must be shown to be due to the claimant before delivery is required; and also, that they are held to this service under the laws of the State from which they escape. It being absolutely impossible to establish either of these facts as to slaves, it must of necessity be minors and free persons capable of contracting and owing their services, who are described in the Federal Constitution.

If the framers of the Constitution really intended fraudulently to describe slaves, they made a most egregious blunder by using the word 'due,' which Webster defines 'owed,' 'owing,' and 'owe' he defines 'to be indebted.' Now, certainly no sane man will claim that the 'service' of my horse is 'due' to me, because I own him, neither will he claim that my horse is 'held to service or labor' by the laws of the State in which I may reside; and the moment you convert a man into a mere chattel, he is, to all intents and purposes, a horse, and his owner has no other means of exacting his 'services' than by compulsion or kindness.

Those who claim that the compact between the States to deliver up 'persons held to service under the laws of the State' from which they escape are in a dilemma; for if the claimant proves that he owns the fugitive, this proof establishes the facts that the person claimed is not 'held to service' in the State from which he escaped by the laws thereof, and also that his 'services' are not 'due' to the claimant; and the establishment of these two facts indisputably proves that 'slaves' are not the persons described in the clause in question, but that the 'persons' described are those 'held to service or labor under the laws of the State from which they escape,' and whose service or labor may be 'due' to the claimant. The 'persons' described, then, are clearly minors held by indenture, and foreigners 'bound to service for a term of years,' for the purpose of refunding their 'passage money' to 'the party to whom such service or labor may be due.'

This view of the 'intention' of the Federal Constitution is strongly corroborated by the facts that Messrs. Butler and Pinckney moved to require fugitive slaves and servants to be delivered up like criminals; that Mr. Sherman opposed the motion, as he 'saw no more propriety in the public seizing and surrendering a slave or servant than a horse,' and that the motion was lost, and only persons 'held to service (not servitude) or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.'

This view is further corroborated by the fact that the Federal Constitution (Art. 1, sec. 2) includes 'those bound to service for a term of years' among 'the whole number of free persons'; thus establishing the fact that there was a class of persons 'held to

service or labor' of sufficient magnitude to be included in the basis of representation.

There are but two or three other clauses in the Federal Constitution claimed to sanction or sustain slavery, and they, like the one under consideration, are based on a latitudinarian construction of the Federal Constitution, which utterly repudiates the Republican doctrines of 1798, and outrages every principle of common sense, common honesty, and the universally acknowledged rules for construing all laws and all constitutions.

Why, then, let me ask, cannot the votaries of freedom unite, and 'divorce' the Federal Government from all connection with slavery, and thus effect all that they could do by secession? But it is said, if the Free States do this, the Slave States will secede. Then let them secede. It is their natural right, it is their reserved and constitutional right; and he who would coerce them would be a practical tyrant, warring against the sublime doctrines of the Declaration of Independence. The States never delegated their 'sovereignty,' which is, in the language of the venerable Samuel Adams, 'the palladium of the private and personal rights of the citizens.'

B. G. WRIGHT.

Rock Island Co., Ill., Sept. 24, 1857.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., 277 Washington street, Boston, have published and sent to us the following pieces of music, for which they will please receive our thanks:—

*Les bords du Sauguoi.* Three brilliant waltzes, composed by Oliver J. Shaw.

*The Fairies' Midnight Waltz.* Composed and arranged for the piano-forte by Nathan.

*Operatic Waltz Quadrilles.* Arranged with figures for the piano-forte, by J. S. Knight.

*Illinois Polka*—as performed by the Germania Musical Society. Composed and arranged for the piano by Carl Zerrahn.

*Whip-whirl Polka.* Composed by Edmond Neumann.

*Bonnie Blinks Schottisch.* Composed by H. A. Pond.

*Souvenir d'Adelaide Phillips.* The dearest spot of earth, with brilliant variations by Henry Tucker.

*The sun that warms the fading flower.* Poetry by Charles Swain; music by O. B. Brown.

*Lu Barcarolle.* Theme by C. Von Weber. Arranged by James C. Barrett.

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY—

for October, 1857—contains a very large amount of readable matter on more than a score of topics, illustrated with twenty-five original engravings connected with life on the Mississippi, from drawings by the late J. A. Dallas, and eighteen other engravings.

FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York, and 142 Washington street, Boston, have just published 'THE AMERICAN WATER-CURE ALMANAC for 1858.' It is filled with useful and entertaining matter.

The correspondent from Bristol, Vt., is informed that there is no colored Normal School in Massachusetts—equal school rights now prevailing. In New York, there is an exclusive department for colored pupils. We are not able to post him up in regard to Canada West.

We would remind all concerned that *Pledges* made to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society at its annual meeting in January last, or previously to that time, are now payable. The amounts may be forwarded to SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treasurer, or to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston.

ERRATUM. In our last, the donation from Portland to the Tract Fund should be from 'Friends,' not from 'a Friend.'

LECTURE BY DR. ROCK. Dr. Rock will lecture in Chapman (lower) Hall, on next Monday, evening, Subject: 'Ancient and Modern Tribes and Nations of Africa—the Lights and Shadows of their characters.'

*Serious Accident to the Steamer Empire State.*—The well-known steamer Empire State, of the Fall River line, commanded by Capt. Brayton, left New York at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, bound for Fall River. Soon after she started a fog came up, which had become so thick before she got out of the river, that the pilots were unable to keep the exact channel. The consequence was that she ran on the rocks at the west end of Blackwell's Island, which damaged the bottom very badly for about fifty feet. By getting the passengers to fall back to the stern of the boat, they were enabled to get her off. The donkey-engine was started to pump out the water. They then turned about and groped their way into shoal water, and finally succeeded in landing at the foot of Twenty-first street, where some schooners were lying. With the assistance of planks, &c., all the passengers were got on shore without wetting a single foot. By keeping up the steam in the donkey-engine, they were enabled, to keep her afloat.

They expected to get her around this morning to the Dry Dock. Her repairs will probably occupy a week's time. From the time the boat struck, the greatest confusion prevailed.

The male passengers, especially, ran about the wreck and created a greater part of the confusion. It was with the utmost difficulty that the officers managed to prevent them from jumping overboard. The ladies manifested, on the contrary, the greatest composure.

The session of the States General of Holland has commenced. In the King's speech it was stated that the question of the abolition of slavery in the West India colonies would be again brought before the Chambers.

The Republic is the name of a new Republican paper, just commenced in Washington City. It is printed semi-weekly and weekly, and a daily, it is announced, will appear in the beginning of the next Congress. Mr. Weston is the publisher, and it is under the editorial care of himself and Daniel R. Goodloe, both good writers and advocates of the Republican cause.

Settlement of Missourians in Kansas.—The *Quindaro* *Chindano* states that nearly a thousand Missourians have entered Kansas between Quindaro and Weston, to settle there, but well-informed persons in Missouri say that it is for political purposes. Evidences of concerted action along the whole border are becoming apparent, but violence is not apprehended.

Good!—The Norfolk papers say that the Navy Department has given orders that the Norwegian bark Ellen, Capt. Johnson, which saved the lives of forty-nine of the passengers of the ill-fated Central America, shall be repaired at the government expense, and supplied with two months provisions, for her home voyage to Europe.

A Magnificent Present from the President of the United States.—A magnificent Gold Pocket Chronometer and Chain has been forwarded to Samuel T. Sawyer, Esq., Collector of this port, by James Buchanan, President of the United States, to be presented to the noble veteran of Old Ocean, Captain A. Johnson, of the Norwegian bark Ellen, who so gallantly went to the rescue of the passengers of the Central America. This magnificent watch and chain is said to be one of the best the world can produce. It is supposed that its cost could not have been less than \$350.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

The brig Marine, which so opportunely rescued about one hundred of the passengers from the Central America, is owned by Bliska Atkins, Esq., of Boston. That gentleman declined compensation for the assistance rendered by the brig, although much expense was incurred by the detention. This fact, which is recorded by the *Boston Transcript*, is highly creditable to the gentleman named.

This is the second instance in which the Marine has rescued those in distress from impending death. About a year ago last winter, she fell in with the ship Seaman, of Baltimore, on fire, and took off all on board, about thirty-five, and landed them safely.

The line-of-battle-ship Isabel Segunda, lying at Havana, has lost nearly four hundred of her crew by the vomit. Twenty-seven officers, lieutenants and midshipmen, died in the month of August last, and belonging to the Spanish vessels-of-war in that harbor.

Reports have already been received of the loss of forty-eight vessels in the same gale in which the Central America foundered.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE IN INDIA. The Free Presbyterian very truthfully says:—

'The scenes that are enacted in the British Empire in India, at the present time, are striking illustrations of God's eternal law of retribution. The foundations of that empire were laid in blood and rapine. Among all soulless corporations, one more brutal, heartless, and despotic than the East India Company cannot be found. Yet by that Company have government and resources of that immense empire been wielded. From the days of Warren Hastings until now, its rule has been one of extortion and cruelty; and with the immense wealth plundered from the natives, the Company has been able to bribe the government at home, and cause it to wink at these excesses.'

Now, it is not in the order of God's providence that the foundations of a government, thus laid in crime and blood, should stand firm. He makes the fierce passions of men the means of inflicting merited punishment. He causes human wrath to praise Him, by making it work out his own purposes of justice and judgment. He visits the iniquities of the fathers upon the children, because children repeat and enlarge these iniquities in their own conduct. Thus he makes it known that there is a God who rules in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth; and whose eye is founded in justice and judgment, and whose ear is attentive to the cries of the nations or individuals; and under the retributions of his government in this world, they that sow the wind, must inevitably reap the whirlwind. Of the operation of this great law, British India is now a solemn and striking example. The English sowed the wind in the conquest of that country, and they are now reaping a terrible whirlwind of wrath and retribution.'

VERMONT. The New Legislature of Vermont assembled at Montpelier on Thursday. A Republican organization was effected in both branches—the Senate being wholly, and the House about four-fifths Republican. The vote for State officers was officially canvassed, and the vote for Congressmen counted as follows: Ryland Fletcher, Rep., 26,710; Henry Keys, Gov., 12,869; scattering 262—Republican majority 13,583. Gov. Fletcher's message was delivered on Friday. In discussing national topics, he remarks, among other things, that during the year nothing has occurred to diminish the indignation and alarm felt by the people of the State at the rapid increase of the slave power, and the extravagant nature of its demands. After examining at length the effect of the Dred Scott Decision, he says:—

'When, in the alarming prostitution of every department of the General Government, the nefarious behests of Slavery shall continue, the Supreme Court shall declare authoritatively, what they have already foreshadowed, that the slaveholder may bring into the Free States his train of slaves, and hold them there as his property, notwithstanding the absolute prohibition of Slavery by their Constitutions and laws—it will then, in that day of the doom of the Republic, be time for Vermont and her sister Free States to consider what course they shall take to maintain and enforce a right she has never yielded, and will never surrender—the absolute and total prohibition of Slavery within her borders.'

THE LEMMON CASE. The New York Times explains this case as follows:—

'The facts of the case are very plain and simple, and the whole of it is a case of pure law. In 1852, JULIA LEMMON, whose husband was a citizen of the State of Virginia, started with her colored servants to go to Texas. They came to New York City by steamer from Norfolk, intending to take passage from thence to Texas. It is admitted that she intended to sell her colored servants, having taken them on board in transitu. On reaching New York, she was served with a *habeas corpus*, to show by what authority she held her eight slaves—one man and seven women. To this she made two returns. First: that they were her slaves. Second: that she held them as such in New York, in transit from Virginia, through New York to Texas, from one slave State to another slave State. The question was argued before Mr. Justice Paine, then Justice of the Supreme Court, who discharged the slaves from Mrs. Lemmon.

Mr. Lemmon obtained a *certiorari*, taking the proceeding into the Supreme Court, where the question now comes up on a review of Judge Paine's decision. The great question, therefore, is, whether slaves can be held temporarily in this State.'

A SLAVEHOLDING PASTOR IN PHILADELPHIA. The minister chosen to succeed the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng as Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, in Philadelphia, is the Rev. W. O. Prentiss, from Colleton District, South Carolina. He is said to be largely interested in the slave trade, having been connected in two hundred slaves, who will be left to work for him on the plantation while he goes to preach a cotton gospel to a fashionable and wealthy congregation in Philadelphia. The Colleton District, whence Mr. Prentiss comes, and where his miserable chattels were retained, contained, according to the last census, 11,711 slaves, and 7,263 whites, leaving the white adults are 728 who can neither read nor write.

Is it not a shame that this ordained man-stealer is to be welcomed as a minister of Christ in the city of Penn., as the successor of one who was excluded from the pulpit by preaching against slavery? What chance has the state of public opinion in that city, which would so disgraceful calls for no resistance, save from a handful of fanatics and disturbers of the peace? If the churches of that city were not devoted to Slavery and Mammon, they would all cry shame upon the parish which thus introduces to the evangelical fold 'a wolf in sheep's clothing.'—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

THE A. B. C. F. M. We learn that the amount of contributions from the slave States to the treasury of the A. B. C. F. M. for the year ending July 31, 1857, including the receipts for the Missionary Packet, the Mission School enterprise, and for debt, was \$7,883 53. The total receipts of the Board for the year were \$417,458 05. Of this sum, \$36,189 70 were contributed by individuals who were previously solicited, and who added this sum to their regular annual donations, in order to cancel the debt incurred in previous years, and \$28,575 87 were given to build a vessel.

CALUMNY REFUTED. The London Missionary Society, which has had a fine opportunity to examine the workings of West India Emancipation, makes the following declaration in its last Annual Report:—

'In the West Indies, the old and oft-repeated calumny is refuted, that starvation is the only corrective for negro indolence, and that the whip is the only means to extend the culture. There we behold our former slaves, by honest industry, acquiring, in many instances, the possessions of men by whom they were formerly regarded but as goods and chattels; and we see them expending the fruits of their toils, not as their owners often did, in the gratification of their passions, but for the support of their Christian teachers, and in securing for their children the blessings of instruction.'

THE HARD TIMES. The stagnation in business begins to make itself felt in this city, and many enterprises of the most important character have been obliged to discharge some of their employees. Within a few days, C. F. Hovey and Co., whose extensive establishment at 33 Summer street is well known to our citizens, have discharged thirty of their female operatives, because of the diminution of trade caused by the pressure. We hear that this firm, which has been liberally patronized to each of the persons deprived of employment four weeks' pay in advance. George W. Warren & Co. have also reduced the number of females in their employ, and the same thing has been done by others. Unless the financial troubles are speedily removed, a winter of terrible severity is before the poor.—*Transcript.*

Suffering at Fall River.—We are sorry to learn that in consequence of the factory suspensions in Fall River, suffering begins to be felt among the poor classes of that city. The Star says:—

'Whole families are suffering for bread—the fathers willing and eager to work, but nothing to do. We have heard tales of distress that would bring tears to the eyes of the most indifferent. These poor men have bread or starve, and this is not a community to allow the latter.'

Here is a prelude to the storm of the coming winter. If at this season of the year, when the weather is warm and pleasant, and little fuel or clothing is necessary, and when the ripened fruits by the way sides, and corn falling from the farmer's carts, if now almost suffice for the support of the poor—if now there is such suffering in four weeks, what is to be the case before spring?—*Newburyport Herald.*

Washington, Oct. 13. A draft for twenty-four thousand dollars, drawn by the Spanish Minister and endorsed by General Cass, was protested on Saturday.

The surplus in the Treasury is reduced to thirteen millions of dollars. The receipts have nearly ceased. All the banks in Boston and New York city have suspended specie payment. Many thousands of persons are wholly out of employment.

Russia.—A telegraphic despatch, dated Koenigsberg, Sept. 21, says:—Letters received by a commercial house in this city from Russia state that the commission for the emancipation of the peasants has adopted the following resolution:—'The emancipation is to take place at three successive periods; one to be occupied with preparatory measures; the second with the executive measures; and the third with the definitive arrangements, to be confirmed by law.' The contracts between the owners and the peasants must contain these three clauses:—'1. The land appropriated to each peasant to be farmed on the payment of rent must be sufficient for his existence and for that of his family. 2. The peasants must undertake not to leave, at least for the present, the lands they now occupy. 3. The payment of the taxes due to the State must be guaranteed.'

Stampede of Slaves.—About six o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Daniel S. Dillon, who resides at his farm in Bourbonnais, Ky., about thirty-five miles from the Ohio river, discovered that five of his negroes, three men and two women, were missing. Upon going to the stable, it was discovered that they had harnessed a horse to a light spring wagon which was missing from an adjoining shed, and in which, after the family had retired to rest, they had driven off. In company with his neighbors, Mr. Dillon pursued the fugitives to within four miles of the Ohio river, where they found the horse and wagon, the former tied to a fence, where he had apparently been standing some time. Subsequent inquiry induced Mr. Dillon to conjecture that the party had crossed the river in a skiff some distance below the Buckeye House, but as at that point he could get no further, he returned to the stable, and there he discovered the remains; but only one side of the face was in a condition to be recognised.

Horrible Accident near Brookport, N. Y.—On Monday evening, as the 440 train from Suspension Bridge was within one mile of Brookport, just as it was turning a curve, a man was discovered on the track about four rods ahead of the train, and was observed to fall over backward on the track, and was of course run over by the entire train. It is supposed that the deceased was either intoxicated at the time, or, having sat down to rest himself, was so frightened on the approach of the train as to have fallen over powerless. He was literally run to pieces—his legs cut in three pieces, his chest torn open, and his heart cut out, thrown off by itself, several feet from the track. The train was stopped, and every effort made to recognise the remains; but only one side of the face was in a condition to be recognised.

An Alabama paper says:—A few days since, a gentleman paid \$12000 apiece for five negro girls, from twelve to fifteen years of age. Reckoning silver at twelve ounces to the pound, the negroes, allowing them 100 pounds weight each, cost just their weight in silver.

Fearful Earthquake in Peru.—On the 20th ult., a severe shock of earthquake took place in Peru, by which the city of Pura suffered severely. A priest, who was seated by a gentleman in Panama from thence, dated August 30th, says:—

'At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the most severe shock of an earthquake ever remembered was felt here, which has done damage to the amount of \$500,000. The shock lasted about a minute and forty-five seconds, and every house in the town has suffered more or less. The police have had 122 houses destroyed by the earthquake, and a number of the churches have been completely destroyed. The river Pura, which had been dry, suddenly rose, in other places the ground opened, and jets of dark colored water were ejected. There is no record of any similar phenomena having taken place. At Paita, the effects of the earthquake were less severely felt.'

No official returns from Kansas have yet been received, but we have additional reports of the majorities in various counties, which place beyond doubt the success of the Free State party in the late election. Barrett is elected to Congress, and the Free State men have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

New Steamer between Boston and Portland.—The new steamer *Montpelier*, just finished in New York by the Portland Steam Navigation Company, is to be put on the route between Boston and Portland next week.

George Washington Parke Custis, the last surviving member of Washington's family, died at his residence, Arlington county, Va., on the 10th inst.

Death of Mr. Sinclair, the Vocalist.—Mr. Sinclair, the Elyria vocalist, and father of Mrs. Catherine M. Sinclair, died in London on the 22nd inst., at the age of 75 years. He lived long enough to know of his daughter's success on the London boards.

Another Clergyman charged with Seduction.—We regret to learn that the Rev. Reuben Gregg, a pastor of the North Troy M. E. Church, has been arrested, charged with the seduction of a young lady at his new station in Washington county. The seduction was accomplished while the wife of Mr. Gregg was on a visit to her friends, when he had engaged the services of the young lady's housekeeper. She is but seventeen years of age, and had always borne a highly respectable name. Mr. Gregg was arrested while in attendance at a camp-meeting in Sandy Hill.—*Troy Times.*

Mrs. Marvin lost her husband and \$18,000 on the Central America. Having nothing left but the scanty clothing she had on, the citizens of New York supplied her with \$250 worth of trunks and clothing, and \$50 in money. She started for home, and the cars ran off the track on Tuesday morning, at Corning, N. Y., completely destroying the passenger cars, and very nearly destroying all the contents. The company furnished new trunks, and the passengers went on.

One of the victims of the Sepoy murders in India was Mrs. Parquharson, the wife of Col. Parquharson, late of the 7th Fusiliers, a beautiful but eccentric woman. One account says she was burnt alive, after the most frightful atrocities were committed on her person; but the *Dublin Evening Post* says a private letter has been received in that city, stating that after suffering a series of indecipherable tortures, she was placed alive between two boards, and cut through with a saw!

Damages Claimed for Negroes Hung by a Mob.—Legal action was yesterday instituted in the Jefferson Circuit Court against the City of Louisville, for the value of the slaves George, Bill and Jack, the murderers of the Joyce family. George and Bill, it will be remembered, were hung by an infuriated mob, and Jack cut his own throat in jail, to escape the fate which befell his companions. For the horrible crime, \$1,500 each is claimed as damages by the owners of the negroes. 'This suit will be of interest and importance, involving, as it does, some delicate principles of law.'—*Louisville Courier.*

Fires in the United States.—According to a table in the New York Journal of Commerce, from the first of January, 1857, to the present time, 266 fires have occurred in the United States, entailing a loss of \$11,560,000. For the same time in 1856, the loss was \$13,396,000. The greatest loss was in February, two millions, while in March and April it was a million and three quarters.

Submarine Telegraph to Nantucket.—The submarine cable from Cape Cod to Nantucket has been successfully laid, and the first message was transmitted last Sunday evening. It is a complete success.

Two negroes recently murdered a widow lady, Mrs. Hill, of Benning, Ben., in Kansas, and then threw them into the house, which was on fire and destroyed. Being arrested, they confessed the crime, when the people made a bonfire, and burnt the wretches in it.

Area and Population.—The area of the State of Texas alone is large enough, if it were settled as thickly as Massachusetts, to hold nearly fifty millions of persons, or about double the present population of the whole United States.

Terrible Death of an American Lady at Mont Blanc.—A correspondent of the *Manchester (Eng.) Guardian* gives an account of the ascent of Mont Blanc by a large party, among whom there were several Americans, one of whom, a young lady named Talway, slipped over an ice precipice, and fell hundreds of feet into a fissure, where she must have been dashed to pieces. Living or dead, however, no assistance could be rendered her, and there she remains must lie until the last trumpet shall sound.

The amount expended by American travellers in Europe is estimated at \$10,000,000 annually.

Death of Judge Preble.—Hon. Wm. P. Preble, who died in Portland, Me., the 10th inst., was formerly one of the most prominent lawyers and politicians of Maine. He was on the Supreme Bench of the State for several years, and under Jackson's administration, was minister to one of the continental courts.

The slaves captured to the eastward of Sardinia proved to have been from the American ship *Ma-zappa*. It is said she had fifteen hundred slaves on board.

## THE TWENTY-FOURTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

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

ON THE 17TH OF DECEMBER.

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

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

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

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

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

'Their wrongs compassion cannot speak.'

Let all take warning to co-operate with us, from those earlier days when slavery, instead of dying out, as was prophesied, began to grow stronger, because there was then no such fountain head of moral power as we commend to the attention of the whole land to-day.

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

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

Our friends in Europe will not fail to take notice that the Bazaar is to open a week earlier than usual.

Contributions may be addressed to Mrs. CHAPMAN, 21 Cornhill, Boston, or to the other members of the Committee, at their respective homes.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, MARY MAY, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, LOUISA LOHMEYER, L. MARIA CHILD, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, ANNE WARREN WESTON, ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FR



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