

not human creatures which he saw and heard of during his travels. He describes in one place, I recollect, a bird which he calls a dull, stupid bird, a kind of pelican, I believe, which occupies itself with its own affairs by a river side in catching the unsuspecting fish which are gliding by. The pelican seizes a fish and puts it into a purse or pouch which he has, instead of the ordinary accommodation which anglers in Scotland have, a fish basket. Dr. Livingstone says there is at other birds in that country which is neither dull nor stupid, and it is called a fish-hawk. He says that this fish hawk hovers over the fishing pelican, and by and by comes down, not quickly, but with a gentle poise of wing; the pelican looks up, becomes a little alarmed, opens its mouth, the hawk comes down, takes the fish and away he goes. [Laughter.] The pelican, delighted that the hawk did not take himself away, immediately sets to work with the greatest possible diligence, and endeavors to catch another fish. Now, I ask whether you can apply this anecdote? [Laughter and applause.] You are delighted that your Government is a Government that allows you to meet in vast assemblies like this—that it allows every man, at least in times of ordinary tranquility, to say anything short of absolute treason that your leading article writers can denounce every member of the Government, and still walk the streets in perfect security; you are delighted that your ruling class makes no objection to the possession of all this freedom; and, like the pelican, you are so delighted that you are not absolutely eaten up, that you allow them to extract from your pockets every year of your lives, and incredible portion of your industry—and you go to work again just as the pelican did—producing, laboring, making wealth, and this great Government sponge comes down again upon you.—[Cheers.]

AN ANTI-SLAVERY PLEA FOR THE SLAVE TRADE.

To the Editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard:

Before leaving Boston for the Empire of Hayti, I desire to put on record a few arguments for reopening the foreign slave trade. I am in favor of it:

First: Because it is neither more immoral in theory nor inhuman in practice than the Southern inter-State slave trade. It is capable of demonstration that there are as many families separated, and as many lives lost (by the cruelties of Louisiana slave-drivers and the process of acclimation), in consequence of the American domestic traffic in human beings as would be the certain victims of an open and constitutional "foreign" slave trade. But our patriotic conservatives will not listen to this argument. They are willing, however to believe in the wrong of an oceanic slave trade. If it were open again, they would be forced to compare the systems, and, willingly or unwillingly, the accused traffic between the Northern and far Southern slave States would be seen by them in all its atrocity. It would tear away the gaudy robe of constitutional sanction with which the gigantic villany is now concealed and idealized.

Secondly: Because it would create a feud between the present slaveholding class and the non-slaveholders who aspire to their station. It would break up the Unity of the South.

Thirdly: It would create the greatest commercial panic ever known in the Southern States. It would revolutionize the South. It would have the same effect there as the overthrow of monarchy, the repudiation of the national debt, and the confiscation of the estates of the crown, church and aristocracy would be likely to produce in England. It would ruin tens of thousands; produce extended and exciting debates; and thus arouse the far Southern slave population from their lethargic state of hopeless and passive discontentment.

Fourthly: It would ultimate in a grand servile war. The new "emigrants" would be restlessly incited to rebellion; they would chiefly be trained warriors; they would be the first—Abolitionists the steel—to the present *trudish* slave population.

By a servile war slavery is to be abolished.—The Southern slaveholders—the best of them—only "deprecate" the existence of slavery. Only in Missouri, do they seek to abolish it. They must be abolished by their slaves. I believe in Bunker Hill and therefore am in favor of an insurrection: and to produce it, as speedily as possible, would never utter one word to thwart the designs of the advocates of the slave trade.

Yours truly,
JAMES REDPATH.
MALDEN, MASS., JAN. 7, 1859.

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY OF THE AMISTAD CASE.

Mr. Giddings writes from Washington to the *Ashabula Sentinel*, giving an interesting Congressional history of the "Amistad" case. He says: "On the third day of the session, Senator Mason obtained a vote for making the bill to pay for the Amistad slaves, a special order for the next Tuesday; but has suffered it to lie over until near the close of the fourth week. I fear it will not come up at this session. It has always passed the Senate without discussion, but several Senators have looked into it, and are now prepared to speak upon it.

"It is an interesting case. It came up in the House of Representatives in 1844 for the first time on a motion to print extra copies of the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in favor of the claim. It was my fortune to lead the debate in opposition to the motion. Mr. Adams designed to speak on the same side, after the Chairman: Mr. Ingersoll should have replied to me. The morning hour only was allotted to the subject. I occupied the first morning, and when I concluded Mr. Ingersoll obtained the floor, and I well recollect that some excellent friends were alarmed at the boldness with which I had attacked the report, saying that Ingersoll was one of the ablest members of the House, and would obliterate me whenever he should speak. But I had become somewhat accustomed to such obliterations, and said to them I had the most perfect confidence that Mr. Adams would forthwith as much cause for Ingersoll to fear as Ingersoll did for me to entertain apprehension. Mr. Adams felt a deep interest in the subject, and prepared for a severe examination of it.

"But when the next morning came, Ingersoll saw the intention of Mr. Adams, and quitted before he had backed down and actually *retired* to lay his own motion on the table. I escaped the castigation which my friends so much feared, because Ingersoll dreading the rod which Mr. Adams had prepared for him. But the old patriot was disappointed. He desired to give an expose of the case and after his return at the close of the session, he published the speech he had intended to make for the benefit of his constituents; and now after the lapse of nearly fifteen years, members of Congress have looked up that speech, in order to prepare for the discussion, which, I fear, will not take place.

"Four years after this transaction, the Senate amended our civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, by inserting fifty thousand dollars to pay for those slaves. Mr. Adams had been prostrated by a paralytic shock. He was so conscious of its effects that he would neither speak nor write for the public eye. His friends had greatly desired a letter from him addressed to the public, or to some friend as a farewell memento; but he refused.—His son, Hon. C. F. Adams came with him to Washington. His entrance in the Hall, after the members had so long regarded him as dead, was a most interesting scene. Southern Slaveholders who had, literally opposed him in former times, now wept at again seeing him. All business was suspended as he entered the Hall. He was feeble and pale. Holmes of South Carolina, taking him by the arm conducted him to his seat, and then addressed a few words to the House, congratulating the members on once more seeing their venerable associate in his seat. The veteran Statesman responded in a few words but his voice was too feeble to be heard, except by those nearest to him. He continued to meet with us, but made no attempt to participate in any discussion, until the amendment of the Senate providing for the payment of these slaves came up for discussion.

"On that subject his feelings would not permit him to remain silent. When he was announced as having the floor, the House was instantly in the most perfect confusion. Members in all parts of the Hall left their seats and gathered as near as possible, to catch the last words of the illustrious Statesman. All seemed conscious that it would be his last speech. The reporters, unable to hear him in their places, and unmindful of the rules, rushed within the bar, paper and pencil in hand, to sketch his last public address.

"That speech was devoted to an exposure of the insulting claim approved and recommended by Polk and Pierce, and twice by Buchanan, and now pressed upon the Senate. It was, truly, the last speech of my venerated friend. A few days afterwards we bore his unconscious body from the hall. He fell in the place from which he had spoken.—He died, as it were, opposing this claim.

The amendment to the Senate was then defeated and as often as that body has pressed it, the House has defeated it. I have spoken upon it three times, and Hon. D. C. Leach, of Michigan, spoke upon it last year. These four speeches are all that have been made against it since Mr. Adams' death; but the slave power appears determined to pass it.—To give it up would in truth be a surrender, or rather an admission, that they cannot sustain their fundamental doctrine, for it involves the entire issue now pending between the parties.

A RUNAWAY SLAVE FROM GEORGIA CAPTURED.

On Sunday afternoon, as the passengers by the mailboat from Aquia Creek were about to land, Mr. Mattingly, the agent, observed a negro in company with a white man, under circumstances that seem to him suspicious. He proceeded to question the former before he would allow him to go on shore. He asked him where he was going. He replied, to New York to bring the rest of the family South. This aroused Mr. Mattingly's suspicion, and he then interrogated the white man. This man, who gave his name as J. T. Rogers, said that the negro was his servant, and that he was going to New York, for which he had got through tickets at Washington, N. C. Mr. Mattingly, not being entirely satisfied with this statement, told Rogers that he should give the usual bond. This Rogers professed his willingness to do; and he went on shore, as he said, to see some friends of his and get the required security. As he did not return, the negro was handed over to Officer Loyd, with the view of hunting up Rogers. He was taken to the depot, where he was met and questioned by Capt. Goddard. The negro told him the same story as Rogers told Mr. Mattingly; but the captain was not so easily imposed on; and he pronounced the statement a lie, and told Officer Loyd to hold on to the negro, as he believed he was a runaway.

The negro either could not or would not see Rogers, and he was carried to the Central Guard-house, and committed to jail as a runaway. The next day Lieut. Thomas and Officer Loyd, by direction of Capt. Goddard, went to Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, for the purpose of discovering, if possible, whether certain statements made by the negro, with regard to parties whose names he mentioned as living in the place from which he said he and "his master" had come, were true. Mr. Stephens referred the lieutenant and officers to the Hon. Mr. Tripp, who accompanied the officer to the jail and interrogated the negro. After considerable cross examination, the negro owned up that "Rogers" was a fictitious name; that the real name of the white man was Patrick Downes; that this Downes was conveying him to a free State, and had induced him to place in his hands \$350, money which he had earned as a ditcher, working in company with the said Downes.

He also stated that when he was about 50 miles from his starting-place, near Macon, Ga., he wanted to return, being stricken with regret at leaving his wife and children; but that Downes placed a pistol at his head, and threatened to blow his brains out if he said anything.

Downes left his trunk on board the boat, and, on being opened, it was found to contain a few articles of common clothing, and some pipes and tobacco. Active search is being made for the fellow, but up to this moment without success. There was nothing in the trunk by which he could be detected.

The negro says he belongs to Dr. John R. Cook, of Marshallville, near Macon, Georgia.

The negro's name is Hudson, and he was at work in Oglethorpe, in Macon County, when he was induced by Downes to run away.

A MAN SELLING HIS OWN DAUGHTER.

The peculiar horrors of the system of American slavery but seldom come to the knowledge of the people of the North. We read in Southern papers of the sale of negroes, and the price at which they were knocked down, but none can know the misery and anguish that attended these every-day occurrences. A moving incident came to our knowledge last week, which we lay before our readers. We suppress names, for reasons obvious to every one.

negroes, and he was noted for his thrifty, money-making disposition. He had never been married, and was an incorrigible bachelor of fifty. His house was managed by a young lady about twenty, his daughter by a quadroon, whose complexion was lighter by far than his own—and in whom the negro blood was hardly visible. The mother died ten years ago, leaving her daughter with its father's solemn promise that she should be educated, and should live as a free woman, rather than as a slave, and that she should pass as his daughter, as she was. The planter gave this promise because he had been really attached to the dying woman, and was greatly attached to her and his beautiful child. And so she grew up, radiantly beautiful—receiving a reasonable education, all that her father could give her, and in time took the management of his household. She never knew that there was any negro blood in her veins, and never dreamed that she was a slave.

Last fall, a series of misfortunes overtook the planter. His house burned down, and in it the notes, books and papers that composed a large portion of his fortune. His crops failed to a great degree, and some heavy speculations in which he was engaged resulted disastrously. Added to all this, he had lost heavily at play, the besetting sin of Southern gentlemen, and had completely exhausted all his ready means, and found himself in the terrible situation of having more money to pay than he could possibly raise in a given time.

He applied to his attorney for counsel in his extremity. The attorney, after examining the situation of his affairs, advised him to sell off a portion of his negroes. The planter objected strenuously, first objected to the sale of negroes, and secondly, that his force was barely sufficient to work his plantation. But, after full deliberation, he found this to be the only alternative, and sorrowfully consented. A list was made out, and every head that could possibly be spared was put down. After all was done, and the most favorable prices for them, the aggregate fell five thousand dollars short of the sum.

The attorney remarked quietly that he had not included all that could be spared.

"I have put down all I can dispense with," replied the planter.

"I do not see Mary, your housekeeper's name in the list," replied the lawyer. "She, if offered to the right person, would make up the deficiency. I would give that for her myself." And the eyes of the lecherous brute sparkled with unholy passion.

At any other time, the planter would have taken the suggestion as an insult, but necessity is a hard master, and he grasped at the idea, and before an hour the transaction was closed. It troubled him not a little to disclose the matter to her, but the fear of bankruptcy and ruin drove him to it. The poor girl's horror and distress may be imagined. She had known nothing but happiness, and now was to be plunged into the deepest and most hopeless misery. She had been sold, and was then the property, soul and body, of one who purchased her merely for the gratification of his beastly lusts. The idea was too horrible, and she swooned, remaining almost delirious for several days.

There was another upon whom the intelligence came with crushing weight. A junior partner in a produce house in Louisville had frequently visited the planter's house on business, and struck with the beauty and intelligence of the supposed daughter, had become enamored—and after procuring his suit a proper time, had declared his passion, and unknown to the father, the two had betrothed themselves. As soon as possible after her father had told her her fate, she dispatched a messenger to him, stating the facts, and imploring him to save her from the doom that awaited her. Though thunderstruck at the intelligence that his affianced bride was a slave, and had just been sold to a fate worse than death, like a true man, he determined to rescue her. That night he saw her, and a plan was formed for flight.

The day she was transferred to the possession of her purchasers, they fled, and in due time arrived at Cincinnati, where they were married. Our hero obtained an interview with one of the agents of the Underground Railroad, located in that city, who immediately telegraphed instructions to the different agents along the line to keep strict watch, and if woman-catchers were on the watch, at any point to telegraph back, and give the fugitive timely notice, that they might leave the train. Accordingly they started, purchasing tickets for Crest line.

In the meantime the lawyer, as soon as he discovered his loss, had commenced active measures to recover it. He had no difficulty in tracing them to Cincinnati, and none whatever in ascertaining that their destination was Crestline. But having arrived several hours after their departure, he was obliged to content himself with telegraphing to Crestline to the proper officers to arrest them at that place. But, unfortunately for his prospects, the intended arrest got wind, and when the train reached Gallion, two citizens of that place stepped into the car, and a conversation of a few moments ensued, in the lowest kind of whispers, at the close of which, the four left the car. A carriage was in waiting, and in two hours the fair couple and her husband were domiciled in the house of one of our whole-souled farmers, near Buoyars, who has long taken pleasure in helping fugitives on their way to the Canadian Canaan.

When the train, in which they embarked reached Crestline, the officials were unutterably chagrined at not finding the fugitive, and more so when they learned that she had been within four miles of them.

After a lapse of two weeks, they ventured a move, and went to Detroit by the way of Sandusky city, and without accident reached the Canadian shore, where they can snap their fingers at that freedom which sells women for a price. They are now residing in Toronto.

The father is irretrievably broken up, notwithstanding the sale of his own daughter, and as for the lawyer who purchased her, we have lively hopes of reading, ere long, an account of his hanging.—*Buoyars (Ohio) Journal.*

ILLNESS OF THEODORE PARKER.

A large congregation assembled, as usual, at Music Hall, on Sunday morning last, to listen to a discourse from Mr. Parker, when the following note was read by the venerable Samuel May:

To the Congregation at the Music Hall: WELL-BELOVED AND LONG-TRIED FRIENDS—I shall not speak to you to-day; for this morning, a little after 4 o'clock, I had a slight attack of bleeding from the lungs or throat. I intended to preach on the religion of Jesus and the Christian Church, or the Superiority of Good Will to Man over Belief in Theological Fancies. I hope you will not forget the contribution for the poor, whom we shall have with us always. I do not know when I shall again look upon your welcome faces, which have so long cheered my spirit when my feet were weak. May

we do justly, and love mercy, and walk humbly with our God, and His blessing will be upon us here and hereafter, for His Infinite Love is with us forever.

Faithfully, your friend,
THEODORE PARKER.

The *Atlas and Bee* says that the sensation of grief excited by the reading of this note was general and profound. Very many eyes were dimmed with tears, for although the withdrawal of Mr. Parker from his public ministrations had not been altogether unanticipated by those who had been acquainted with his feeble state of health for some time past, yet it had been hoped that no difficulty so serious as that announced in the note would arise.

After the reading of the note, a meeting of the parish was held, at which, after remarks by several gentlemen, it was voted to continue the salary of Mr. Parker for one year, at least, with the understanding that he would take a respite from all public duties for that period. The subject of continuing public worship by that Society at the Music Hall, or elsewhere, was referred to the Standing Committee, with full powers to take such action as, in their judgment, may seem wise and expedient. A vote expressive of the deep and heartfelt sympathy of the Society with their pastor, was also unanimously passed.

We understand it is the intention of Mr. Parker to go to some one of the West India islands as speedily as possible. What thronging fears, anxieties, hopes, and benedictions will go with him! If life is in noble thoughts and beneficent deeds, what longevity has already been attained by this remarkable man—*Liberator.*

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, JANUARY 22, 1859.

WHERE TO GET THE FACTS.—A correspondent writes to us for well authenticated documents exhibiting the actual relation of the Methodist Episcopal Church to slavery. He sends for these, because one of the Ministers of this church, recently asserted in the pulpit that the *Methodist Episcopal Church has no connection with slavery.*—That the assertion that they had such connection was a lie.

The man who made this declaration is either an ignoramus, unacquainted with the actual relations of the church to slavery, or he is a Jesuitical knave, striving to build up his church by misrepresentation and falsehood. The official organs of his church, the records of the general and the annual conferences, and the testimony of a multitude of ministers and church members convicted of falsehood in making this assertion. These authorities have all repeatedly admitted that actual slaveholding exists in the church.

That not only its private members but its stewards, exhorters and ministers are bona fide slave owners and slaveholders, that its ministers have offered rewards through the public papers for the hunting and returning of fugitive slaves, and that very recently official members of the church participated approvingly in a popular convention in Maryland, the avowed object of which was the expulsion or enslavement of the whole colored population of the state.

But even if this was not true, still as our correspondent well remarks, the fact that the Church is pro-slavery is abundantly sustained by other considerations. He says "I for my part regard the church as pro-slavery as long as it admits slave property to be an evil and refuses to denounce it from the pulpit as such."

But to our correspondent's inquiry, as to where the evidence of the actually existing facts are to be found, we reply that we have given in our columns an overwhelming mass of them from time to time, and so well authenticated that no reasonable man can doubt the evidence. But we advise him and all who like him would confound the clerical falsifiers of facts on this subject, to enclose fifty cents in postage stamps, to the *Editor of the Northern Independent of Auburn, New York*, accompanied with the request to send on the pamphlet recently published by Rev. Mr. McCartney and also Rev. Mr. Mattison's late work—*The Crisis*. Do this and you will have in your hands, authentic testimony with which you can overwhelm and confound all such reverend falsifiers as the one of whom our correspondent complains.

The correspondence referred to, was merely a private note, we have therefore omitted all references to persons and places, but have made this public statement, that others besides our correspondent may know where to look for facts. Send on for the documents.

A DEMOCRATIC STATE.—South Carolina is par excellence, a democratic state. Its democracy is of so pure and genuine a type, that to impregnate the whole body of the nation with the undiluted article, the next Democratic national Convention is to meet within its limits. Then it will authoritatively announce what shall be deemed orthodox democracy in the model Republic, for the next four years. One fact we may state, which would perhaps be somewhat surprising to the benighted monarchists of Europe, who may have supposed that a democracy was a government of the people. The fact we allude to is this, that of the whole number of inhabitants of this democratic State, the chattel slaves, exceed the free population in number 101,460, at this present time! Such is the democracy which gives law to the American Republic.

For the last thirty years the white population of the state has not increased; while the slave population has increased rapidly, and if the latter increases at the rate they have done, in 30 years from this time, she will have a slave population of 750,000, or 3 times that of the white.

CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN IN INDIANA.—The colored men of Indiana held a Convention at Indianapolis last week which occupied three days.—The object of the Convention was to devise measures to free themselves from the legal disabilities which oppress their class in that State. The laws of Indiana are especially oppressive upon this class of people, treating them as criminals and outlaws rather than as citizens entitled to protection. The Convention also expressed itself in favor of education and against colonization. The Indianapolis papers speak of the spirit and language of the assembly as dignified and creditable.

UNION HIGH SCHOOLS.—Both branches of the Ohio Legislature have passed a bill allowing the Union of towns and townships in the support of High Schools.

By the way there are suggestions in Mr. Sullot's address which we publish this week well worthy the attention of all friends of our free schools.

PETITIONS.—It is time that the petitions designed for the legislature, for the prevention of slave hunting and slave rendition, should be forwarded to Columbus. There is now no time to delay. By the following from the State Journal of the 11th inst, it will be seen that some have already been presented (very quietly) in the house of Representatives.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.
By Mr. Ambler the petitions of Samuel Erwin and 83 other citizens, J. Greeneyer and 67 other citizens, E. Goshauer and 27 other citizens, all of Columbiana county, for the passage of a law to prevent the extradition of fugitive slaves. Referred to the Standing Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Cowan of Ashland presented the petition of sundry citizens of his county, praying for the passage of a law to prevent the extradition of fugitive slaves in this State, which was also referred to the same Committee.

We repeat our suggestion that the petitions had better be forwarded direct to the Senator or Representative of the district in which the petitioners live.

The Tuskegee (Alabama) Republican urges the re-opening of the Foreign Slave Trade, that negroes may be cheap and thus every man may own at least one and become peculiarly interested in the question. It is on the whole somewhat fearful to trust the safety of slavery to principle for all time to come. Cheap negroes is to be the salvation of the South, and to secure this, Free trade is the word. What a happy condition when every poor man shall own a slave. The millennium is coming.

NEGROES.

On last Monday a great many negroes were sold in this place—only four of them, however, at sheriff sale, and those under a disputed title. Somewhere between 50 and 75 must have been put upon the block. They were sold in all manner of ways—for cash, on one and two year's credit, and sometimes with interest, and sometimes without. They brought high prices, especially those that were sold on a credit. It is unnecessary to specify prices, but they were large.—These high prices, doubtless bring many of these negroes into market, although some of them were estate negroes. And it is likely that the same prices will range for several years at least. Cotton is bringing very high figures. In fact, a cotton plantation is now about the best thing in which capitalists can invest. We have frequently expressed the opinion that the culture will never again overtake the consumption, so as materially to reduce the price. We reiterate the same opinion now. And so long as that is the case, the price of negroes must range high. Besides, there is great demand for negro labor on railroad work. That demand, also, must continue for some years, and perhaps increase. Hence, in our judgment, the price of negroes will not decline for years to come. Even the introduction of a million of Africans would not materially affect prices. Some will, undoubtedly, be smuggled in, but there is no possibility of re-opening the slave-trade, lawfully, until a dissolution of the Union.

"Negro property is getting to be a monopoly,—the high price of it makes it so. And we are sorry to see that a great many of our largest holders are opposed to the re-opening the African slave trade, either lawfully or otherwise. They are acting upon a mistaken principle. They fear that it will reduce the value of their negroes. We have already expressed the opinion, that the introduction of a million would have no material effect. But suppose it did, negro property would be so much the safer. For there would be a larger mass of our own citizens interested in its perpetuity, and it would command still more respect abroad. All our people are still true to the South, because they are influenced by principle; but can we hope that they will always be the case, when the great majority of the slaves shall become a perfect monopoly, as it is now fast doing, in the hands of a few rich men, comprising not on twentieth of our population; and when there will no longer be any hope of a laboring man ever possessing a slave?"

"We have no time or space now to discuss this subject; but it is one of fearful importance, and there is no use in shutting our eyes to its magnitude. It will have to be met before the end of the century. In our opinion, the very existence of the South depends upon the re-opening of the African slave trade."—*Tuskegee Republican.*

THE ROVING EDITOR.—Our readers will find the advertisement of a new anti-slavery volume in our advertising columns this week, as also a "specimen brick" on our first page. They can judge of its quality for themselves.

THE ANGLICAN.—Is a new monthly publication of 32 octavo pages, devoted to the cause of the colored population of the United States.—It has a list of able contributors, embracing the most distinguished colored writers and speakers of the country. The introductory editorial article as well as the contributions give promise of a work of spirit, and one that will merit the support of all classes. The articles in the January number are: 1. Apology—introductory. 2. Alexander Dumas—with a fine lithograph portrait of this renowned colored Author, by Sartain. 3. Civilization: its dependence on physical circumstances. 4. Attraction of the Planets. 5. Blake, or the Huts of America. 6. Mrs. Partington and Mrs. Freshington. 7. Colored American Patriots. 8. Selected Items. Terms, one dollar a year, in advance.—All communications should be directed to Thomas Hamilton, 48 Beekman Street, (P. O. Box 1212), New York.

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Boston, at Mercantile Hall, Summer street, on Thursday and Friday, January 27th and 28th.

DEATH OF JUDSON HUTCHINSON.—The last Liberator says: "The numerous admirers of those sweet ministers in the cause of Freedom and Humanity, the Hutchinson Family, will deeply regret to learn that the leader of the band, Judson J. Hutchinson, was found, on Tuesday evening last, about half past six o'clock, suspended by the neck, in an unfinished house owned by his brother, at High Rock, Lynn. When the body was discovered, life was extinct. The cause of this act of self-destruction was doubtless insanity, as he has for several years past been subject to occasional derangement of mind. He was one of the most gifted in song. Alas! for this sad termination of his earthly existence!"

The death of 25,000 negroes annually, in Cuba, by being overworked and underfed is spoken of by the slave-American press as "the annual deficiency of labor."

A THREATENED CUBAN MASSACRE.—The Havana correspondent of the *Charleston Mercury* says that the slaves, as usual at the close of the New Year holidays, took possession of the town and there were rumors that they intended to close their jobs by a general massacre of every white person they found on the streets. The Captain General, however, had the city police and military paroled, resulting in the arrest of some two hundred of them armed with long blades and sharp pointed knives. A hardware merchant had also been arrested for selling them the weapons. To perpetrate an institution of which insurrection, massacre and civil war are the natural results—the inevitable consequences, is the great object of our present national government. To add Cuba with Slavery and the necessary accompanying military patrols and a standing army to suppress all aspirations of freedom, is the highest ambition of the President and those who control his movements.

HAYTI is reported by late arrivals to be in a state of insurrection. A decree has been issued by the insurrectionary party, in the name of the nation, characterizing Souleuvre's administration as a series of robberies and pretending to deprive him of all power.

KANSAS.—The difficulties in Kansas between citizens of the Territory and the Missourians still continue. The Governor of Missouri has called upon the legislature of the State for the sinews of war and \$50,000 have been appropriated. Governor Medary has appealed to the President for United States troops to suppress the difficulties, which we presume means not to repel Missourians but to suppress the Kansas men, who are resisting their encroachments.

The Missourians have a wholesome terror of "Old Capt. John Brown" and afraid to fight him themselves have instigated their Governor to demand of assisting ex-slaveholders. They would rejoice to get him into their possession on such a charge then hang him or imprison him for life. To hunt and catch the old hero for such a purpose, would of course be the appropriate work of United States troops. It would be the next thing to hunting a slave. A member of the Missouri Legislature, by name, Guitlar, has read a bill in that body authorizing Governor Stewart to offer a reward of \$3,000 "for the conviction of the Kansas bandits, Brown and Montgomery." Nothing is said of the Missouri bandits and assassins. President Buchanan rewards them with office.

JOHN LETCHER has been nominated for Governor of Virginia by the Democracy of that State.—In accepting the nomination he states "in language distinct and emphatic, that he regards the institution of slavery, existing in Virginia and other slave States, as morally, socially and politically right." Years ago Mr. Letcher was less decidedly in his convictions as to the blessings of slavery.—He is even charged with having been an abolitionist.

Mrs. MARY FERRIS, the wife of the unfortunate brick layer of Pittsburgh who was kidnaped and sent into slavery sometime since, is, we are happy to see, receiving some measure of sympathy from her neighbors in that city. A cotillion party was advertised for last evening the proceeds of which were to go to her benefit.

Shaw the kidnapper who sold the husband and father into bondage is still in jail awaiting his second trial. A new one having been granted in consequence of the verdict having been rendered by eleven jurymen.

An Alabama paper proposes in case of Shaw final punishment for kidnaping, to make reprisal sent into slavery sometime since, is, we are happy to see, receiving some measure of sympathy from her neighbors in that city. A cotillion party was advertised for last evening the proceeds of which were to go to her benefit.

L. A. HINE.—This indefatigable and educational reformer, has been compelled to suspend the publication of *The People's Paper*, for want of support. Mr. H. is now connected with the *Type of the Times*, a valuable paper, published by Longley and Brothers, Cincinnati.

FAIR GOODS FOR SALE.—The goods remaining unsold at the close of the late Anti-Slavery Fair, are still for sale at the residence of the Editor of the Bugle, on Carl-Field Street. Among them are many valuable articles of children's clothing together with shirts, socks, mittens, &c. Also many tasteful fancy articles, beautiful pieces of embroidery—valuable paintings, engravings, &c.

LECTURES ON PNEUMATOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY.—Mr. E. D. Stark is delivering a course of lectures in Salem on these subjects. The lectures of Tuesday and Wednesday evenings were attended by crowded audiences. They are illustrated by means of drawings, busts, skulls and casts, and especially by a large collection of oil paintings of distinguished characters in Europe and America. Mr. Stark presents many important facts for the consideration of his auditors.

A FORTUNATE EDITOR.—Adin Ballou, the worthy editor of the *Practical Christian*, publishes the following donation card: "The undersigned takes this method of gratefully acknowledging sundry valuable donations recently received by himself, by his wife, or by both jointly, viz: an assortment of choice articles from an esteemed relative, precious for their intrinsic worth and their significance; a nice Thanksgiving turkey from a friend in Town, and another ditto from a Community brother in Hopdale; a Christ mass ditto from another kind friend in town; several liberal general presents from bereaved friends in different localities; a variety of acceptable gifts hung on the Hopdale Christmas Tree, and among these last especially an anonymous letter from three generous brethren in-cog, enclosing a \$100, Bank Note for a necessary purpose important to himself and the public."

THE FIRST REGIMENT TO CROSS THE CONTINENT.—The Sacramento (Cal) Union of the 20th November, mentions the arrival there of the Sixth Regiment of U. S. Infantry, which left Fort Leavenworth, Mo., on the 27th May, and performed the march across the continent in 190 days, or, as they remained in camp on Sundays, 182 marching days. They averaged about 100 miles per week, and reached California without the loss of a man, and only about 30 miles died out of 1100.—A portion of the route was over a country represented, hitherto, as inhospitable and even hostile, while the latter part of the season has been unfavorable and even inclement.