Lus, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letter plating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (rost plin,) to the General Agent.

Advertisements making less than one square in el three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, sylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aurised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial ittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts

of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray LORING, EDNEYD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and Western Philips erer, question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 31.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1854.

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES -- AN engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for staves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

No Union with Slaveholders!

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 assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, 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 OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' -- John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1046.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

ANTI-SLAVERY A PESTILENT HERESY. Extracts from a Sermon, preached on Fast Day, April 6, 1854, at Cambridge, (Mass.) by WILLIAM A.

In the spring of 1834, on the day of our annual ast, just twenty years ago, I took occasion to pre-ent my views on the subject of slavery, at that me just beginning, not only to agitate the counanew, but to threaten the harmony, if not the y existence of our churches. The entire moral adjusted to it. ('') As a possible means of alleving the evil, or at least as furnishing opportunies for a candid consideration of it, the benevo-nce of the Eastern States cherished the American plonization Society, while for this or other reas, it found considerable favor at the South. In these circumstances, a new and almost fren-

ind anti-slavery sentiment suddenly sprung up mong us, not only outrunning public sentiment, at heaping anathemas upon the alleged tolerance Northern freemen, even more than upon the uthern holders of slaves. The leaders of this rement were chiedy men who denounced slavery, charches, the ministry, the Sabbath, and hear-all the institutions of Christianity together. Its int was a fery spirit, blazing up here and there the community, indiaming the minds of many imble, but not often the most judicious, memers of our churches, and threatening to overturn es towards my own congregation, and took portunity I have mentioned to offer such remrks as I thought might tend to the benefit of e people under my pastoral care, fortifying them timpending dangers, and preserving a Chrisnoderation among them.

sion which pervades this section of the counry, and which embraces rational views, and con-ies its philanthropic efforts to practicable chemes, in reference to the slave, a wild fanatiism has sprung up among us. It has poured forth is floods of wormwood and gall indiscriminately, every form of invective which language can ut-

The South has become alarmed; efforts for cipation have been exchanged to efforts for E-preservation; even the Christian sentiment of South has said, the only course of safety for carselves and our colored people with us, is in a frm and united conservatism which shall yield nothing to Northern pressure, till the tempest has

There are those also at the South who have been influenced in this change of felling by the degraded and miserable condition of the free blacks among m, and by the dangers which must result from having large numbers of them in their midst, associating freely with the slave population.

Slavery may be considered by itself, or in connection with the evils which are generally, insep-arable from it. Considered by itself, is slaveholdecessarily and in all cases sinful! In other fending God thereby! I am ready to answer in the afarmative, though, in my opinion, such an answer should neither lessen our abhorrence of slavery, nor our desire for its removal. I can imagmany cases in which it would be clearly merciful, in accordance with the sentiment of our text; perfectly right, for a person to sustain this relaion for a time. To say, that to hold a slave under any circumstances, and for ever so short a period. sinful, is to speak extravagantly, and in a way which will never commend itself to the consciog is gained, but much lost, by attempting to rore too much. The battle is fought, in such es, on a remote abstraction or exception, and the available positions of the enemy are left un-harmed. Letsus concede, then, that it may be ssible, under peculiar circumstances, and for a nited period, form person to stand in the relamaster to a slave, and for a body politic to uphald such a relation, without committing sin reby. If it were not so, we must condemn the of the patriarchs and the institutions of es, as involving sin in the founder of the intitutions and the authors of that practice.

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What shall we say of the New Testament! Did of Savior anywhere, in so many words, prohibit or denounce slavery! Certainly he did not. Did the apostles condomn it, in express terms! They I not. It existed in their times, and in oppres-e forms. It existed among the early Christians. aveholding, so far as we can learn, was not a parrier against admission to the churches, and the apostles have even set forth the reciprocal duties of nasters and slaves towards each other.

I wish that these three thousand clergymen could give full expression of their feelings to the South. If I could deem myself worthy to speak in their name, I would say: 'Brethren and fellowcitizens of the South, we are not the fanatics and abetters of political incendiaries, that you think us. You have heard the frenzied language of ultra, vulgar, denunciatory, infidel abolition. This is not the language of New England; least of all,

What shall we do? 1. One thing we must not do. We must not exasperate the South by indis-We must not insist on mmediate impossibilities. We must not imagine, or a moment, that there is no patriotism and no piety South of the Potomae. We must not encour-age that perpetual tirade of obloquy which is vis-lied on the Southern churches. Misrepresentation, ignorant, undistinguishing reproaches, manfesting no sympathy, and appreciating no difficul They have been fully tried and have made the matter constantly worse and worse. Is it not so! Is Virginia now on the point of freeing her slaves! Could debates like th ser legislature in 1832 be reproduced in 1854, and be published, and circulated all over the Common-wealth, and be discussed by every slave capable of reading or hearing them! Is Kentucky where she was twenty years ago! Have not the hands on the dial-plate of Liberty gone backwards even in those old States where always had almost ceased to those old States where slavery had almost ceased to be a cherished institution, and where the pecuniary motive was fast becoming favorable to manu-mission! I would abridge no man's liberty of mission! I would abridge no man's liberty of speech. I know how much, from hearts full of humanity, ought to have been spoken, and how much has been wisely spoken. But I verily believe, that if the entire North had held its tongue on the subject of abolition in the States, for the last quarter of a century, and given Southern responsibility its full play, the ways of a sally amagination would full play, the prospect of early emancipation would be brighter than it is at present. Such is my con-viction of the folly and sin of many Northern men and Northern associations on this subject.

SELECTIONS.

SLAVERY A GREAT INIQUITY.

Extracts from a Sermon, preached on Fast Day, April 6, 1854, at Cambridge, (Mass.) by WILLIAM A. STEARNS, D. D.

I expressed my abhorrence of slavery as a system, and adopted as my own that strong language of Thomas Jefferson, which has since been so often quoted, who said that he trembled for his country when he remembered that God is just, that the Almighty had no attributes that would take sides with us in opposition to this oppressed people, and uttered prophetic intimations of a possible change, at some future day, in the ascendency of races, and a terrible retribution. a terrible retribution.

There are those who affirm boldly, that slavehold-

opinion. But did it not exist under the old dispensation, and did it not receive the approbation of God? It existed, and was tolerated, and reguter was suffered, not because it was right in itself. ness of men's hearts, or, in other words, as the very. And they add: best thing that could be done under the circumstances, and among a people so long and thorough-ly habituated to its practice, so I suppose it was

ith slave. Does it follow, then, that the New Testament sanctions slavery? By no means. Does it not contain great principles, which must eventually sweep it from the face of the earth? How can I admit the sentiment of our text, and yet deny liberty forever to my fellow-men? How can I love my neighbor as myself, and yet consign him and his posterity to hopeless bondage? Is it not mani-fest, in the spirit and on the face of the gospel. that the religion of Jesus was intended for the elevation of all classes of men, bringing the human family into one great brotherhood, in which each should do to others as he would that others should do to him? So the Church in past ages has generally understood the will of Christ, and, with all its corruptions, it has been the great defender and delivere of men from their oppressors. So true is this, that an impression prevailed for a time in the American colonies, that a Christian could not be a slave, and that to baptize a bondman would be to give him his freedom. &

Come now to natural reason and conscience Come now to natural reason and conscience. Bring slaveholding to this bar. Does the law of our moral nature justify it? The idea of seizing upon a human being, an immortal man with all his capabilities, thoughts, feelings, created as he is in the image of God, the brother and in natural picket the gonal of other man and when above. rights the equal of other men, and when charged tage, but our own-is monstrous, and finds no

the immortal man! Bought and held as property, controlled for another's benefit, deprived of the act, and of these sentiments, prevailed here, an means of education, denied the usual rights of a liable to have his children torn from him by vio-lence, exposed to the tyranny of an unreasonable master or mistress—how painful is such a condition mittee on the Judiciary.
to contemplate! Tell me not of the fidelity and Mr. Cray Mr. President kindness of many a Christian slaveholder-tell me not how careful high-minded planters are to keep families together, and how well these dependent ones are often loved and treated. Undoubtedly, many a mistress is as tender as a mother, and many a master bears in his bosom a compassionate manacled victims bound they know not whither; cast your eyes over the cotton fields of Alabama and Texas; inquire of the old men and old women phrases which we have heard repeated so often. for the fate of their children; see how the bloom ones faint under urgings, if not the lash; and I hold myself ready at all times to meet it. how yonder happy family is all broken up in a day, by the coming in of some iron-hearted trader: Senator here who keeps within the rules and orders and towards a system under which such things are of debate, for that man is my peer: BUT A SENATOR or and disgust. I do not wonder at the intense pers of DEBATE IS NOT MY PEER. abhorrence of it which exists among us. I confess that when I look only at one side of the case, when I have 'considered all the oppressions that the case of Davis, and going at length when I have 'considered all the oppressions that but they had no comforter,' I have * praised the dead which were already dead more than the living which are yet alive.' The idea of droves of ne-groes, human beings, chained together two and whose soul the iron has entered-the curses and the lash-they fill me with grief and indignation; the blood rushes to my heart, and my heart to my throat, with a sensation which is intolerable. I loathe such a system. Away with it; it is a systhe heavens look upon it without celipse!

of universal freedom, gives place to a spirit of semi-national despotism. The times of the first Pharach return upon us. The cupidity which tore the Africans from their home on another continent, and which is now denounced by all civil-fluence of this feeling, is making an effort to bring ized nations under heaven, seems, at this late day, about that state of affairs, which is so much desir by its efforts, to be more than half justified. Excuses become intolerable, and a solemn protest, in the name of justice and before God, is demanded by every right-minded patriot. Just so far as any man or class of men wish to extend slavery, wheth er from avarice or a desire for political predominance, they are to be looked upon as guilty of a mighty wrong, and provoking the vengeance of beaven. I will not say that the vast necessions of slave territory which we have made since the formation of the Constitution, are all the result of a desire to perpetuate and extend the odious institudesire to perpetuate and extend the odious institu-tion; or, on the part of the Northern politicians, to secure favor in a quarter whence cometh pro-motion; for it is the prerogative of another to judge men's motives. But I do say, that just so far as individuals or masses have been actuated by such desires, treason has been committed against the country, against humanity, and against God And well may we tremble when we consider the oppressions of the old notions, and who it is that has dashed them in pieces.

I conclude in the language of Milton: 'O Thou,

our most certain hope and defence, deliver this land from its treacherous foes; let them all take counsel together, and let it come to nought; let them decree, and do thou cancel it; let them gath-er themselves, and be scattered; let them embattle themselves, and be scattered; let them embattle, free, and kidnapped by some piratical process of and be broken; for thou art with us. Amen!

From the Washington Globe. ANOTHER SCENE IN CONGRESS. In Senate, July 18, 1854.

Mr. SUMNER. I present a memorial from the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, the same society which enjoyed the friendship of Washington, and of which Benjamin Franklin, Benjamia Rush, and Dr. Wistar, were early Presidents. This memorial is an elaborate document, engrossed on parchment, and signed by the distinguished President of this day, Dr. Par-rish, of Philadelphia, with the other officers, and authenticated by the broad seal of the society. It and earnestly but respectfully solicits the Federal Legislature to adopt, with the least practicable delay, the proper measures for expanging from our statute-book, an enactment which, as long as it reing, even as a system for modern times, is sanc-tioned by the sacred Scriptures. This is not my national character in the view of the civilized national character in the view of the civilized

Among the reasons assigned by the memorialists, is one to which I feel it my duty to call particular of God! It existed, and was tolerated, and regulated by civil statute, but not commanded, nor, as I think, strictly speaking, approved by the Author of the Mosaic law. So polygony existed, and was tolerated and regulated, but not commanded, nor really approved, under the same law. As the laterally approved, and to crave the attention, and to crave the attention of the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, [Mr. Butler,] They show that, by the operation of the 10th section of the Fugitive Slave Bill—which gives conclusive force to a record made behind the back of the alleged fugitive-a free colored person, with but, as our Savior teaches, on account of the hard- evidence of his freedom, may be surrendered to Sla-

'This is not an imaginary case, but is substantially descriptive of one which has recently occurred. A colored man, who had resided in Philadelphia from childhood, and proved by competent witnesses to be a free man, has been reluctantly consigned to a claimant in Georgia, by a United States Commissioner in Delaware, under the authority of the section alluded to."

Reference is here made to the interesting case of Edward Davis, who escaped from Georgia, by concealing himself under the wheel-house of a steamer in a most exposed situation; and who was afterwards surrendered to Slavery in opposition to positive testimony to his freedom. Among the papers accompanying the memorial is one which states that the commissioner declared that ' he would give fifty dollars cheerfully, to be released from making the decision; and that on account of it, he lost two nights sleep, and had no comfort while in church on Sunday. No wonder at this.

Mr. President, it was an early maxim of the

common law, that it were better that one hundred guilty persons should escape, than one innocent

Mr. ADAMS. I rise to a point of order. Is it in order to discuss the question at length on the pre-sentation of a petition!

Mr. Sumner. I have no such purpose. I am merely explaining the memorial, and pressing it upon the attention of the Senate. I proceed: A wise man of antiquity remarked, in words often admired, that, in his opinion, the best Government with no fault, buying and selling and working was that under which a wrong to a single citizen him as a brute—working him not for his advanwealth. And, sir, only at this session. Congress countenance in the law written on the heart. has offered its homage to an American officer, who, for a person to, stand in But take slavery with its usual concomitants, in a distant sea, interposed the power of Govern-ster to a slave, without of- and how immense its miseries! How it degrades ment to shield the liberty of an obscure person, means of education, decied the usual rights of a outrage like that described by the memorialists man, the marriage institution reduced to a nullity, could not occur, without arousing at once the indignant judgment of Congress.

I move the reference of the memorial to the Com-

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, the Senator quotes an old saying from the common law. There is another, sir, to be derived from higher authority, from the sayings of the wise man of Israel, 'The dog will return to his vomit.' I do not expect, sir, that we shall be able to correct vicious and de-But look into the slave markets—see the praved instincts or corrupt taste; but I do protest against tolerating an abuse of the rules of the Senate, in order to reiterate these hackneyed set

Mr. Sumner. I am accustomed to answer, or those young girls is consumed; how those sick this floor, anything in the shape of argument, and common, you can have no feelings but those of hor, who does not keep within the Rules and the or-

are done under the sun; and beheld the tears of into the usual slaveholding talk about 'the Union and such as were oppressed, and they had no comfort-er; and on the side of their oppressors was power; and candor, and to enforce what he uttered against

. Why, sir, no longer ago, than two days since groes, human beings, chained together two and I happened to come across an Abolition paper call-two: or mothers bereaved of their children, into ed the Emancipator, and there I read a speech of Wendell Phillips, who is himself the great leader of the party or faction to which the Senator belongs, in which he said the Constitution of the country established slavery : that by it the South was justified; that the Constitution required the tem of abominations; how can the bright sun in the heavens look upon it without eclipse! rendition of persons escaping from service, and the principle to which he appealed was the destruction of the Constitution. As an evidence of what he and his followers intended, they burnt up that sa-The spirit of the Revolution, which was a spirit cred instrument and also this law, and proclaimed that the disunion of these States was the only course that could rescue them from the oppression as they call it, of slavery. Now, am I t that the Senator from Massachusetts, under the in-fluence of this feeling, is making an effort to bring

ed by the leaders of the party!

Mr. Rusk—There is a paper connected with that petition, to the reception of which I object. It is a letter, a very prejudiced one, which seems to have been drawn from a Quaker of Delaware, by a letter addressed to him by a Senator in this body, the Senator from Massachusetts. That letter re flects grossly and falsely upon the South, and it re-

Mr. Mason-The Senator from Massachusetts has brought the paper before us. He is responsi-ble to the Senate for it, and I ask that it may be

Mr. SUMNER-Let it be read.

[The letter was then read : it was from the ver rable Thomas Garrett, of Wilmington, Del.]

Mr. Rusk characterized these papers as ' billings ate and falsehoods towards the South,' and objected to their reception. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, here said he knew Mr. Garrett, and that on the subject of slavery—the abolition of slavery—he is a maniac, and had been prosecuted for some of his anti-slavery doings. Mr. Bayard admitted that there is a vast number of abolitionists in Delaware. He praised the Commissioner, and his de-cision by which Davis (a man unquestionably born

Mr. BENJAMIN. Mr. President-

Mr. Russ. Will the Senator allow me to state my point of order! I object to the reception of that paper, first, because it is not addressed to the Senate, and secondly, because it contains state-nents disrespectful to the South.

THE PRESIDENT. The question then will be upon he reception of the paper, and that question is not ebateable, unless by unanimous consent.

[After various interruptions, Mr. SUMNER was deared to be in possession of the floor.]

Mr. SUMNER. In the impatience of the Senate, I o not desire to follow the discursive address to answer 'no.' I want everything to come. Let the which we have listened from the Senator from Georgia, [Mr. Dawson,] or the Senator from Delaware, [Mr. Bayard,] touching the various points of law and of fact in this matter, which has been so suddenly brought before us. My object is sim-ply to set myself right. That I can do. I know, Clay, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa. ir. that I can set myself right always.

In presenting this memorial, I performed a sim-ple duty. I had also a pleasure in its performance. Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thomson, of New was a memorial from an eminent society which has enjoyed much honor in this country, and from which memorials have always been welcomed in Congress, from that early memorial signed by Ben-jamin Franklin, down to the present time. And it James, Rockwell, Sumner, Toombs, Wade, and urged a prayer which I am always glad of an op-

ortunity to urge.
When I had the honor to receive the memorial. me time ago, from the eminent President of the society, I wrote to him acknowledging its reception, and suggested to him that it would be important, in carrying out the desires of the Society, to of a Boston street, on which the church of Theo-accompany the memorial with such evidence as dore Parker is situated. they could present in relation to the specific grievind contained what purported to be a certificate of him to occupy the facts regarded as important, I placed it among every Sunday, till further orders. other papers accompanying the memorial; and, under these circumstances, I presented them all to the Senate. It the letter contained any expressions day, the son of Africa and his wife took possession;

Such, sir, is my simple explanation of these lacts. And now with regard to one suggestion that has indignation and disgust they east upon the intra-fallen from the Senator from Georgia, [Mr. Dawson,] that there are persons here who seek to arouse odium against the South, or to create excitement. The next time the negro attended church, he found in the second developed but he lifted his afodium against the South, or to create excitement and elevation of feeling there. I say, distinctly, that I am not one of those persons, nor do I believe that any such exist. Sir, I desire no such thing. I desire justice; simply—that is all. I wish to see this Union, which binds us all together, a Union of peace and harmony in fact and in name; but, above all, let it be a Union where freedom is maintained by constitutional laws. And permit me to tained by constitutional laws. And permit me to say, that just so long as an enactment continues church door upon him; and the upshot of the matter was, that the pew-owner's trick was entirely can come from honest hearts.

Mr. Benjamin. sir, the Senator from Massachusetts, on several occasions upon this floor, has denied the obligation, s I understand him, under the Constitution of the United States, to deliver up fugitives slaves from the free States to the owners in the slave States. I will respectfully ask the Senator from Massachusetts to inform me if that is what he asserts.

Mr. SUMNER. The manner of the Senator from ouisiana is always so kind and so much in confornity with the proprieties of debate, that I shall have great pleasure in answer his question; but I should prefer to wait until he gets through.

Mr. BENJAMIN. I simply wish to inquire of the Senator from Massachusetts, whether he acknowedges any obligation imposed by the Constitution of the United States, for the return of fugitive slaves from the free States to those by whom they are held to service or labor in the slave States. That is the only question which I desire to propound to him, before I proceed with what I have to

Mr. SUMNER. And before I answer that question, I desire to ask the Senator from Louisiana, whether, under the clause of the Constitution of the United States, which secures to the citizens of every State the privileges and immunities of citizons of the United States, a colored citizen of Massachusetts can, without any crime, in South Carolina or Louisiana, be seized and thrown into prison, and then afterwards, on failure to pay certain alleged jail fees, be sold absolutely into Mr. Benjamin. I will answer that I think that ntirely unconstitutional.

Mr. SUMNER. I am very glad that the Senator says it is entirely unconstitutional. I will then ask the Senator if he is ready, in his place, to introduce an act of Congress to carry out that provision of the Constitution to secure to the colored itizens of the North their rights in South Carolina nd Louisiana !

Mr. Benjamin. This is a very extraordinary method of answering a question. I have heard of the Yankee method of answering one question by asking another; but this is answering one by asking two. [Laughter.] It was not my desire to enter into any polemical controversy upon this subject with the honorable Senator from Massachuetts; but, as I stated before, I put the question with a sincere and earnest desire to ascertain whether he and the gentlemen with whom he acts. whether he and the gentlemen with whom he acts, or whose organ he is upon this floor, really recognised any constitutional obligation on the part of the free States, or on the part of Congress, to provide for the return of a fugitive slave from the free to the slave States!—whether that obligation exists anywhere under the Constitution!—or, in other words whather this article of the Constitution is a constitution of the Constitution. other words, whether this article of the Constitu-

tion was intended to apply to slaves! Mr. Sunner. Before answering the question o he Senator, [laughter,] I should like to have him deal by me as he desires me to deal by him. I should like to have him tell me whether it is in th power of Congress, under the clause of the Consti-tution to which I have referred, and which is side by side with the other clause on 'fugitives from labor,' to pass an act to secure to colored citizens of the North their rights in South Carolina and ouisiana! The Senator must answer that question efore he can confront this discussion.

Mr. Benjamin. My object is answered, sir.

Mr. Clay. Exactly. Do not say another word Mr. BENJAMIN. I imagine, sir, that there is not Mr. BENJAMN. I imagine, air, that the bar and in the country who will not now thoroughly understand the object for which I put the question. That object is entirely answered. To a plain, respectful inquiry put to the Senator from plain, respectful inquiry put to the Senator from Massachusetts, in relation to his understanding of

the provisions of the Constitution, about which he declared his sentiments upon this floor, and in re-lation to which he has always said that his sentiments have been misconstrued, he has answered by submitting to me a series of inquiries. I answered the first, supposing that, upon my answering that, he would then be willing to answer my ques-tion. Instead of that, I find myself put upon the stand. I shall, therefore, decline further discussion. Mr. Gwin. I move that this subject lie on the

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Butler, when his name was called, said : I crisis come as soon as it can.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted-yeas 37, nays 14. Yeas-Mossrs. Adams, Allen, Atchison. Badger, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Houston. Hunter. Johnson, Jones, of Iowa, Jones, of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Norris, Pettit, Pratt,

Jersey, Toucey, and Weller-37. Nays-Messrs. Butler, Chase, Dodge of Wiscon-Walker-14.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. BRIMSTONE CORNER.

This is the very appropriate title of the corner

A friend informs us of an incident connected they could present in relation to the specific griev-ance set forth in the memorial. In response to that letter, I have received from Dr. Parrish, the President to whom I have referred, several papers which accompany the memorial; and also, subse-ism bearing altogether too strong for his own caquently, a letter from a gentleman of Delaware, pacities of endurance, offered his pew for sale, personally unknown to me, and with whom I am not aware that I had any previous communication. He at length hit upon the curious expedient of a As the letter from Delaware related to this matter, sham sale of the pew to a negro, enjoining upon and contained what purported to be a certificate of bim to occupy the pew, with his wife and children,

The pew was in a most conspicuous and eligijustly obnoxious to Congress, or disrespectful to this body. I did not take note of them at the time. Such, sir, is my simple explanation of these facts.

on the statute-book, which defies every sound principle of constitutional law, and every axiom of free institutions, Senators must expect that it will be prices for his pew, in order to prevent the abolition theory from being practically illustrated. This is one example, out of a thousand, of the insincerity and inconsistency of abolitionism. (!!)

> TA As applied to THEODORE PARKER and his congregation, the story recited by the Ledger is a malignant fabrication. It relates to the Park Street Church in 1830. The following are the reliable facts in the case,

> How far the aristocracy of the skin is carried in this pious city, may be seen by a curious document that was put into my bands by an abolitionist. A free black, some few years ago, came into posses sion of a pew in one of the churches here. the only thing he could obtain from a man who was unable, or unwilling, to pay a legal claim he had upon him. Having furnished it, he offered it for sale. Not finding a purchaser at the price he demanded,—and few would be likely to give the full value for what no one imagined the owner would dare to make use of, -he determined to occupy it himself ;—whether he was unconscious of the offence he was about to commit, or thought he might as well speculate upon the white man's pride as, it would seem, the white man had speculated upon his submissiveness. The sensation produced his unexpected appearance among the favored children of Nature, in the very sanctum sanctorum of their distinctions, can be described by those only who witnessed it. The next Sunday, he took his wife and children with him. It should be observed, that the colored people are not admitted to places of worship, except to small pews or boxes set apart expressly for them, and so placed that they can hear without offending the fastidious delicacy of the congregation. At Albany, there is one where a curtain is placed in front to conceal the occupants, when there are any; for those for whom they are designed seldom enter them, and speak of them with the contempt they deserve, as tin-holes' and 'human menageries.' It was now high time that notice should be taken of this contumacious spirit; and the intruder received the two following notes :-

MR. BRINSLEY : Sin-If you have any pew furniture in pew No. 38, Park street Meeting-house, you will remove it this

GEORGE ODIORNE, for the Committee.

March 6, 1830. With the above was a copy of a note, written the day before, to this agent of the Committee, in

these words :-'DEAR SIR-Pew No. 38, in Park street Church, is let to Mr. Andrew Ellison. Yours, respectfully,

The other letter was addressed to 'Mr. Frederick Brinsley, colored man, Elm street.'

BOSTON, March 6, 1830.

*Bosron, March 6, 1880.

Mr. Frederick Brinsley:

Sir.—The Prudential Committee of Park Street
Church notify you not to occupy any pew on the lower
floor of Park Street Meeting-house on any Sabbath,
or on any other day, during the time of Divine worship, after this date—and, if you go there, with such
intent, you will hazard the consequences. The pews
in the upper galleries are at your service.

GEORGE ODIORNE, for the Committee.

Mr. Brissley, on going again, found a constable at the pew door. No further attempt was made to assert the rights of property against such a formi-dable combination; and we may seek in vain for dable combination; and we may seek in vain for the consequences, which Mr. Odiorne, with official brevity, says would have been hazarded by anoth-er visit to the house of God. The offender is now removed from the

From the Dover Morning Star. THE WOMEN OF MAINE IN CONVEN-TION.

At four o'clock on the morning of the late an-niversary of the nation's birth, amid the ring-ing of bells, the smoke of gunpowder, and other indications of the celebration about to come off in Augusta, we left for East Livermore. then have had a celebration at home, but prefer-ring one of a different stamp, a lire one, we join-ed the ladies at East Livermore: and we can as-sure our readers that we did not then, nor do we

now, regret the choice made.

It may be known, if not, it should be, that the women of Maine, uniting the two ideas of Liberty and Temperance, have been employed for two or three years past in organizing Societies on this broad platform. How successful they have been, the meeting at East Livermore, on the 4th of July, will answer. It was held on the 'old camp ground,' so called, a beautiful spot of the forest, owned by our Methodist brethren, and used by them for their camp meetings. Full ten thousand persons were present—men. present-men, women and children-a train of wenty cars, drawn by two engines, came from the direction of Portland, and it was estimated that five thousand are at the public tables. These tables were two in number, each five hundred and fifty feet in length—eleven hundred feet in all—and were generously spread for the multitude, by the

ladies, without charge.

The platform, or preachers' stand, was literally covered over with banners; the trees also bore the same rich fruit, for banners were suspended from them. These banners were got up in fine taste, and bore inscriptions suitable to the day and the principles represented. Some of these inscriptions we pencilled down for the good of our ' Maine Daughters of Freedom, all men are cre-

ated equal, our brothers'—' We are all for Freedom'—' No Compromise with Slavery'—' John P. Hale for President in 1856'—' Liberty and Temperance'- Hale and Liberty'- The deed is do craped in mourning)—'Eternal infamy to Doug-las and his followers'—'Welcome to the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin'—'Mrs. H. B. Stowe, a model for every American woman'—'The flame of 1776 burns bright in 1854'—'We are ready for ac-tion'—'W. Vill, New Portland, No. 8, Mrs. Butts' - 'Peru Ladies' A. S. Society, organized Sept. 14, 1853 - 'Toil, ye friends of Freedom, toil, your measage to fulfil' 'We hail you with joy' Union is strength' Love and Truth, guide our youth.'

Rev. D. B. Randall, of the Methodist church, grandson of Benjamin Randall, acted as President of the day; and after music by the band, singing by the choir, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Nickerson, the following sentiments were read, which received responses from various speakers :-

The Fourth of July-May it soon dawn on a land

The Liberty Girls of Maine-Helpers meet to the ilers in Freedom's holy cause. The Author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'—Religious and political servites will be compelled to cry out that 'A woman slew them.'

The Ladies' Anti-Slavery Societies-Baking the

Americans in Chains-We remember them to-day. The Author of ' Uncle Tom's Cabin'-We greet her

The Infamous Nebraska and Fugitive Slave Actsey shall be repealed. Freedom and Temperance-One and inseparable,

w and forever. The Motto of the People-The Union of all for the

The Orator of the Day-The Patrick Henry of the

Mrs. Stowe was publicly introduced, and her susband, Prof. Stowe, made an excellent speech Mr. Stowe said the day of compromise had passed by—an open war with slavery had now commenced we had brought up our children wrong—we had rought them up to believe that what was done in favor of slavery was right, and what was done a favor of liberty was wrong. What had Congress done! Aggression after aggression—worse and worse—and we had acquiesced. Freemen of the North, shall it be so longer! The senior editor of the Journal of Commerce is the son of a New England clergyman—so is the junior editor. We have not done our dety. We must train our children to the principles of liberty, as the South do theirs to the principles of slavery. But it is not too late. Let us put an end to the race of doughfaces. Let us send no more men to Congress who are not fully baked. Members of Congress need courage, like that of soldiers on the battle field.— There are many men at the North that could never rise by their own merits, that do rise by courting the Slave Power. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise reminded him of Sambo's friend, who wanted half of Sambo's blanket. 'You have got half of it, said Sambo. 'I know that, you fool of a Sambo,' said he, 'but I want the other half! Tis the other half I want.'
Prof. Stowe also said that it was fit that Maine,

having taken the lead in the Temperance cause, should go bravely forward in the Anti-Slavery reform—that every word of Uncle Tom's Cabin was written in Maine. He spoke, too, of the progress of temperance in England, and of the duty of American women on the subject of temperance to their sisters in England—that English women would receive their communications kindly. Mr. Stowe took his seat in the midst of loud cheers for himself and for the 'author of Uncle Tom's Cabin.'

In the afternoon, Mr. Hale, 'the orator of the day, and whom the women of Maine declare to be the Patrick Henry of the second revolution, made one of his best speeches. It was about an hour and a half in length, and told with tremendons dous power upon the thousands before him. Mr. Hale spoke strongly in favor of a union of all men of all parties to resist the continued demands of slavery. He also dwelt upon the influence of woman, her duty to the slave, and her duty to ber country. Mr. Hale was waited upon the ground by the sweet strains of the Buckheld Brass Band, the wild woods ringing with loud hurras. Other able speakers addressed the meeting, such as Rev. B. D. Peck, of Portland, Dr. Parsons, of Windam, Dr. Farrar and Rev. A. Willey, of Portland, and Gen. Perry, of Oxford county. Gen. Perry, aid he had acquiesced heretofore—he had voted and he had a surface and the Baltimore plat-form—but should do so no more—he hoped God could forgive him—he detested the Fugitive Slave Law-he was ready to make war against slavery-all men who loved their country should unite.

Gen. Perry has been one of the most influential nen of the Democratic party in Maine.

Mrs. Stowe was chosen Corresponding Secretary of the Maine Ladies' Temperance and Anti-Slavery Association, which office she has accepted, and, we understand, is to answer the letter of the women of England, addressed to American women.

THE LAWS OF GOD AND THE STATUTES OF MEN. A Sermon, preached at the Music Hall, in Boston, on Sunday, June 18, 1854. By Theodore Parker, Minister of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society. Boston : Benjamin B. Mussey & Co. 1854.

A SERMON OF THE DANGERS WHICH THREATEN THE RIGHTS OF MAN IN AMERICA; preached at the Music Hall, on Sunday, July 2, 1854. By Theodore Parker, Minister of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society. Boston: Benjamin B. Mussey & Co.

We think there is no other man in this country who at the present time, commands so large an audience of has so many readers, on both sides of the Atlantic, for whatever he may write or print, (and his efforts are all reformatory,) as THEODORE PARKER. His influence is felt alike in the religious and the political world.

Here are two new Sermons from his large heart and prolific brain, on topics of the gravest importance to individual liberty and the safety of the republic, evincing great ability, and worthy of universal perusal. We give some extracts from the second Scrmon :--

Shall Slavery destroy Freedom! It looks very much like it. Here are nine great steps openly taken since '87, in favor of slavery. First, America put slavery into the Constitution. Second, out of old soil she made four new slave States. Third, America, in 1793, adopted slavery as a Federal institution, and guaranteed her protection for that kind of property as for no other. Fourth, America bought Louisiana in 1803, and put slavery into it. Fifth, she made Missouri a slave State, and then Arkansas. Sixth, she made Slavery perpetual in Florida. Seventh, she annexed Texas. Eighth, she fought the Mexican War, and plundered a feeble sister republic of Californio, Utah, and New Mexico, to get more slave soil. Ninth, America passed the Fugitive Slave Bill, and has since kidnapped men in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois Indiana, in all the East, in all the West, in all th Middle States. All the great cities have kidnapped their own citizens. Professional slave-hunters are members of New England Churches; kidnappers sit down at the Lord's table in the city of Cotton Chauncey, and Mayhew. In this very year, before it is half through. America has taken two more steps for the destruction of freedom. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the enslavement of Nebraska: that is the tenth step. Here is the eleventh: The Mexican Treaty, giving away ten millions of dollars, and buying a little strip of worthless land, solely that it may serve the cause

of slavery.

Here are eleven great steps openly taken towards the rain of liberty in America. Are these the worst! Very far from it! Yet more dangerous things have been done in secret.

Slavery has corrupted the mercantile class Almost all the leading merchants of the North are pro-slavery men. They hate freedom, hate your freedom and mine! This is the only Christian coun-

try in which commerce is hostile to freedom.

If. See the corruption of the Political Class.

There are forty thousand officers of the Federal Government. ernment. Look at them in Boston,—their character is as well known as this Hall. Read their journals in this city .- do you catch'a whisper of freedom Slavery has sought its menial servants -men basely born, and basely bred: it has controlled them still further, and put them in office. America, like Russia, is the country for mean mer to thrive in. Give him time and mire enough, a a worm can crawl as high as an eagle flies. State rights are sacrificed at the North; centralization goes on with rapid strides; State laws are trodden under foot. The Northern President is all for Slavery. The Northern president is all for Slavery. very. The Northern members of the Cabinet are for Slavery. In the Senate, fourteen Northern Democrats were for the enslavement of Nebraska; in the House of Representatives, forty-four Northern Democrats voted for the bill,—fourteen in the Senate, forty-four in the House; fifty-eight Northern men voted against the conscience of the North ern men voted against the conscience of the North and the Law of God. Only eight men out of all the South could be found friendly to justice, and false to their own local idea of injustice. The present administration, with its supple tools of tyranny, came into office while the cry of 'No Higher Law was echoing through the land!

III. Slavery has debauched the Press. How many leading journals of commerce and politics in

many leading journals of commerce and politics in the great cities do you know that are friendly to free-dom and opposed to slavery! Out of the five large daily commercial papers in Boston, Whig or Democratic, I know of only one that has spoken a word for reedom this great while. The American newspa-pers are poor defenders of American liberty. Lis-ten to one of them, speaking of the last kidnapping in Boston: 'We shall need to employ the same measures of coercion as are necessary in monarch-ical countries.' There is always some one ready to do the basest deeds. Yet there are some noble journals ; such as the New York Tribune and Ece-

ning Post.

IV. Then our Colleges and Schools are corrupted by slavery. I do not know of five colleges in all by slavery. I do not know of five colleges in all by slavery. the North, which publicly appear on the side of freedom. What the hearts of the presidents and professors are, God knows, not I. The great crime against humanity, practical atheism, found ready support in Northern colleges, in 1850 and 1851 Once, the common reading books of our schools were full of noble words. Read the school books now made by Yankee pedlers of literature, and what liberal ideas do you find there! They are meant for the Southern market. Slavery must not

V. Slavery has corrupted the Churches! There are twenty-eight thousand Protestant clergymen in the United States. There are noble hearts, true and just men among them, who have fearlessly borne witness to the truth. I need not mention Alas! they are not very numerous I should not have to go over my fingers many times to count them all. I honor these exceptional men. Some of them are old, far older than 1 am; older than my father need have been; some of them are far younger than I; nay, some of them young er than my children might be: — and I honor these men for the fearless testimony which they have borng—the old, the middle aged, and the young. But they are very exceptional men. Is there a minister in the South who preaches against Slavery! How few in all the North!

Look and see the condition of the Sunday Schools In 1853, the Episcopal Methodists had 9,438 Sun-day Schools; 102,732 Sunday School teachers; 525,008 scholars. There is not an Anti-Slavery Episcopal Church. Last year, in New York, they Sunday School in the compass of the Methodist printed more than two hundred and forty million pages of Sunday School books, not a line against slavery in them all, They issued on an average, two thousand bound volumes every day in the year, not a line against slavery in them. They printed also ousand pamphlets every day : line in them all against slavery; not a line show-ing that it is wicked to boy and sell a man, for whom, according to the Methodist Episcopal Church, Christ died.

The Orthodox Sunday School Union spent las year \$248,201; not a cent against slavery, our great national sin. They print books by the million. Only one of them contains a word against slavery; that is Cowper's Task, which contains these words-my mother taught them to me when I was a little boy, and sat in her lap :-

· I would not have a slave to till my ground, To carry me, to fan me when I sleep, And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth That sinews, bought and sold, have ever earned!

You all know it: if you do not, you had bette learn it, and teach it to your children. That is the only anti-slavery word they print. Once the published a book written by Mr. Gallaudet, which remted the story, I think, of the selling of Joseph at any rate, it showed that Egyptian slavery was wrong. A little girl in a Sanday School in one of the Southern States one day said to her teacher 'If it was wrong to make Joseph a slave, why is it mit wrong to make Dinah, and Sambo, and Chloslaves!' The Sunday School teacher and the Church took the alarm, and complained of the Sunday School Union: You are poisoning the Souti with your religion, telling the children that slavery is wicked.' It was a serious thing, 'dissolution is wicked.' It was a serious thing, 'dissolution of the Union,' 'levying war,' or at least 'misdem sanor,' for aught i know. What do you think tae Sanday School Union did! It suppressed the a line against Egyptian slavery, and then suppresse it; and it cannot be had to-day! Amid all their mil lion books, there is not a line against slavery, save what Cowper sung. There are five million Sunday

SHALL SLAVERY DESTROY PREEDOM ? School scholars in the United States, and there is

against slavery in it.

You all know the American Tract Society. Last year, the American Tract Society in Boston spent \$79,988.46; it visited more than fourteen thousand families; it distributed 3,334,920 tracts—not a word against slavery in them all. The American Tract Society last year visited 568,000 families can Tract Society last year visited 568,000 families, containing three million persons; it spent for home purposes \$406,707; for foreign porposes \$422,294; it distributed tracts in English, French, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Italian, Hungarian, and Welch—and it did not print one single line, nor whisper a single word, against this great national sin of slavery! Nay, worse:—if it finds English books which suit its general purpose, but containing matter adverse to slavery, it strikes out all the anti-slavery matter, then prints and circulates the book. Is the Tract Society also man.

out all the anti-slavery matter, then prints and cir-culates the book. Is the Tract Society also man-aged by Jesuits from the Roman Church! At this day, 600,000 slaves are directly and per-sonally owned by men who are called 'professing Christians,' members in good fellowship' of the churches of this land; 80,000 owned by Presbyterians, 225,000 by Baptists, 250,000 owned by Methodists;—600,000 slaves in this land owned by men who profess themselves Christians, and in churches sit down to take the Lord's Supper, in the name of Christ and God! There are ministers who

own their fellow-men-bought with a price.'
Does not this look as if slavery were to triumph VI. Slavery corrupts the Judicial Class. In America, especially in New England, no class of men has been so much respected as the judges; and for this reason : we have had wise, learned, excellent men for our judges; men who reverenced the Higher Law of God, and sought by human statutes to execute Justice. You all know their venerable names, and how reverentially we have looked up to them. Many of them are dead; some are still living, and their hoary hairs are a crown of giory on a judicial life, without a judicial blot. But of late, slavery has put a different class of men on the benches of the Federal Courts—mere tools of the government; creatures which get their appointment as pay for past political service, and as pay in advance for iniquity not yet accomplished. You see the consequences. Note the zeal of the Fedsee the consequences. Note the zeal of the Federal Judges to execute iniquity by statute, and destroy Liberty. See how ready they are to support the Fugitive Slave Bill, which tramples on the spiroutrages Justice, and violates the most sacred principles and precepts of Christianity. Not a United States Judge, Circuit or District, has uttered one word against that 'bill of abominations.' Nay, how greedy they are to get victims under it! No loves better to rend a lamb into fragments than these judges to kidnap a fugitive slave, and punish any man who dares to speak against it .-You know what has happened in Fugitive Slave Bill Courts. You remember the 'miraculous' rescue of Shadrach: the peaceable snatching of a man

will you !--you doom to bondage your own sons and daughters, by your own act.

Devil, in the same act! You remember the ' trial,'

the witness coming back to alter and 'enlarge his testimony,' and have another gird at the prison-

Fugitive Slave Bill — a meeting to promote the Lord within us! God and Father of our Lord Jesus stealing of men in Boston, of your fellow-worship- Christ, send forth laborers into thy harvest! May we pers and my parishioners. Do you remember the Democratic Herods and Whig Pilates, who were made friends that day, melted into one unity of to Thee, through Jesus Christ, all honor and blessing, Despotism, in order that they might enslave men ! thanksgiving, power and praise, ages without end. Despotism, in order that they might enslave men! They had unity of idea and unity of action, that day. Do you remember the speeches of Mr. Curtis and Mr. Hallett; their yelp against the unalienable rights of men; their howl at God's Higher Law! The worser half of that platform is pared for the occasion, and distributed through the now the United States Court :- the Fugitive Slave meeting -Bill Judge, the United States Attorney. They got their offices for their political services past and for their character-very fit reward to very fitting men! A man professes a fondness for kidnapping, hurrahs for it in Faneuil Hall:—give him the United States Judgeship, make him United States Attorney—fit to fit! When slavery dispenses of On the reading of Mr. Frothingham's letter, Francis fices, every service rendered to despotism is well paid. Men with foreheads of brass, with iron elbows, with consciences of gum elastic, whose chief nations which the Society in Salem under the pastoral commandment of their Law, their Prophets, and

their Gospel, is to · ----crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, Where thrift may follow fawning,'

verily they shall have their reward! They shall become Fugitive Slave Bill Judges; yea, Attorneys of the United States!

VII. Alas me! slavery has not ended yet its long career of sin. Its corruption is seven-fold. It de-bauches the elected officers of our city, and even which this great measure was at length reached, and our State. In the Sims times of 1851, the laws deducing therefrom the striking moral and political lesof Massachusetts were violated nine days running, and the Free Soil Governor sat in the State House as idle as a feather in his chair. In the wicked week of 1854, the Whig Governor sat in the seat of his predecessor! Massachusetts was one of the inferior counties of Virginia, and a slave-hunter had 124 o'clock,) and the singing of Rev. Mr. Pierpont's eminent domain over the birth-place of Franklin hymn, and the burial-place of Hancock. Nay, against our ownl aws, the Free Soil Mayor put the neck of Boston in the hands of a ' train-band captain'-the people 'wondering much to see how he did ride!' Boston was a suburb of Alexandria; the Mayor a slave-catcher for our masters at the South!

and I were only fellow slaves! All this looks as if Slavery were to triumph over Freedom. But even this is not the end. Slavery has privately emptied her seven vials of wrath upon the nation—committing seven debaucheries of human safeguards of our Natural Rights. That is not enough - there are other seven to come. This Apocalyptic Dragon, grown black with long confive further steps of crime. Here is the programme of the next attempt-a new political Tragedy in

ve acts.

I. The acquisition of Dominica—and then all

Hayti—as new slave territory.

II. The acquisition of Cuba, by purchase, or else by private fillibustering and public war,—as new

ave territory.

III. The reestablishment of slavery in all the free States, by Judicial 'decision' or legislative enactment. Then, the Master of the North may sit down with his Slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill Monument!

IV. The Restoration of the African Slave Trade which is already seriously proposed and defended in the Southern journals. Nay, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations recommend the first step towards it—the withdrawal of our fleet from the coast of Africa. You cannot escape the consequences of your first principle: if slavery is right, then the slave-trade is right; the traffic between Guinea and New Orleans is no worse thanbetween Virginia and New Orleans; it is no worse to kid-

nap in Timbuctoo than in Boston.

V. A yet further quarrel must be sought with Mexico, and more slave territory be stolen from

Who shall oppose this five-fold wickedness! The Fugitive Slave Bill Party :- the Nebraska Enslavement Party! Northern servility has hitherto been ready to grant more than Southern arrogance dared

All this looks as if the third hypothesis would b fulfilled, and slavery triumph over freedom; as i the nation would expunge the Declaration of Indpendence from the scroll of time, and instead o honoring Hancock and the Adamses and Washing ton, do homage to Kane and Grier and Curtis an-Hallett and Loring. Then the preamble to ou Constitution might read- to establish injustice ensure domestic strife, hinder the common defence disturb the general welfare, and inflict the curse of bondage on ourselves and our posterity.' Then we shall honor the Puritans no more, but their Prelaical termenters ; nor reverence the great Refermer. only the Inquisitors of Rome. Yea, we may teathe name of Jesus out of the American Bible; yea God's name; worship the Devil at our Lord's ble, Iscariot for Redeemer!

THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, AUGUST 4, 1854.

PIRST OF AUGUST AT ABINGTON. The Twentieth Anniversary of the Emancipation he Eight Hundred Thousand Slaves in the British West ndia islands was duly celebrated by a general meeting inder the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery lociety, at Abington, in the beautiful Island Grove near the centre of that town, on Tuesday last.

Special trains of cars from Boston and Plymo rived at the Grove soon after 10 o'clock, bringing large companies from those places, and from various town upon the route of the road. A much larger number came, in carriages and otherwise, from Abington and neighboring villages. The day was bright and clear, with a moderate and refreshing air, and all things conspired to render the occasion a most agreeable Friends were present, not only from every quarter of the eastern part of Massachusetts, but some also from the States of New Hampshire, New York, and Michigan, and even from Canada West and the Province of New Brunswick; all of whom were, of course, most gladly welcomed by the Massachusetts friends.

The following organization of the meeting was pro posed by the Committee of Arrangements, and unanimously adopted by the meeting :-

For President-FRANCIS JACKSON, of Boston. For Vice-Presidents-BOURNE SPOONER, of Plymouth; Charles L. Remond, of Salem; William Ash-BY, of Newburyport; WILIMAM WHITING, of Concord. Secretaries-JAMES M. W. YERRINTON, of Boston, and SAMUEL MAY, Jr., of Leicester.

Finance Committee .- Abby Kelley Foster, of Worces ter: Robert F. Wallout, of Boston; Jacob Leonard, of

FRANCIS JACKSON, on taking the chair, expressed his regret that some one else had not been called to occupy it. It is usual, he said, for a speech to be expected of it of the Constitution, and its letter, too; which the presiding officer; but as he was not given to following precedents, as a general thing, the meeting must excuse him from the speech.

Opportunity being given, Rev. CHARLES H. A. DALL, of Toronto, Canada, offered a fervent and appropriate prayer, as follows :- 'God over 'all, blessed forever We stand on thy green earth; thy skies are above our heads; in thy hand our breath is; and here, and now, we gratefully acknowledge that Thou only art the Lord. Through Jesus Christ, we have learned to call Thee our from the hands of a cowardly kidnapper was 'high treason;' it was 'levying war.' You remember the 'trial' of the rescuers! Judge Sprague's but of love, of power, and of a sound mind. O Father! Charge to the Grand Jury, that if they thought the question was, which they ought to obey, the law of man or the law of God, then they must 'Obey both!' serve God and mammon, Christ and the Speak thou in those who speak, and manifest thyself in all we do, this day.

the 'ruling' of the Bench, the swearing on the stand, Almighty God, let the wickedness of the wicked comto an end, but establish the just. How long, oh Lord, er. You have not forgotten the trials before Judge Kane at Philadelphia, and Judge Grier at How long shall we, whom thou hast given to faste the Christiana and Wilkesbarre. * sweet draught of liberty, be covered with the shame of These are natural results of causes well known. the foulest slavery, and allow iniquity to stand where You cannot escape a Principle. Enslave a negro, it ought not? How long shall America fear to be just, and the land of thine election not dare to do right? and daughters, by your own act.

Do you forget the Union meeting in Faneuil
Hall, November 26, 1850, the Tuesday before
Thanksgiving Day! It was called to endorse the say we know not the man? Awake, O Spirit of the

'Our grateful hearts with joy o'erflow,' &c.

Letters were read from Rev. Samuel Johnson of Lynn.

On the reading of Mr. Frothingham's letter, Francis Jackson made mention of the prompt and liberal doto the call of the Boston Vigilance Committee, -once in 1851, at the time of the seizure and delivery into slavery of Thomas Sims; and again in 1854, since the similar case of Anthony Burns.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON then addressed the meeting in a carefully-prepared speech on the history of British West India Emancipation, tracing the various steps by sons so applicable to, and so needed by, this country. It having been phonographically reported, this speech will be given in full in a subsequent paper.

After Mr. G's speech, (which occupied the time till

'Almighty God, thou giver Of all our sunny plains,' &c.,

the meeting adjourned for an hour. On re-assembling, the hymn by Oliver Johnson, (one of the Editors of the National Anti-Slavery Standard,)

'Hark ! a voice from heaven proclaiming, . Comfort to the mourning slave,' &c.,

was sung. JOHN C. CLUER arose to offer a few remarks, he said. upon a phrase in the otherwise admirable letter of the tinued deeds of shame and death, now meditates Rev. Samuel Johnson read this morning,-but from which particular phrase he must wholly dissent. Mr. Johnson had spoken of the 'enslaved operatives' of England. No greater mistake could be made. He (Mr. C.) knew the suffering of the English operatives in factories, &c., for he had shared in them all ; he had been an English operative ; he had belonged to the Chartist body, and had taken an active part in it. He knew the sufferings and privations, often very severe, of the working-people of England, but he totally denied that there was any slavery among them, in any sense of the word, and he declared Mr. J's expression, though coming from a very honorable and true man, a most mistaker and unjust one. For myself, said Mr. Cluer, I have known more, -seen and experienced more, -of 'slavery' in the city of Boston, than I ever knew or saw in Scotland or England. Toiling, suffering, and wronged as the British working-people are, they have never been enslaved'; poorly paid as they were, they had yet enough to pay their share of the heavy tax of one hundred million of dollars, voted by the British Government to redeem the 800,000 West India slaves from their bondage; and they rejoiced in that great act of justice to the slave, though it was done at such cost to themselves. And they would readily double that tax again, and consent to be even more poorly fed and clothed, rather than a single black man should be seized upon their oil, and sent into slavery. Again and again have Engish operatives refused to work for their employers a he insufficient wages paid them; and the determined stand they have taken has repeatedly been attended with he yielding, in part at least, to their demands One of the est things said by Mr. Garrison this morning was, said Mr. C., where he told us that the emancipated slaves of Jamaica had positively refused to work for the miserable ittance of seven or nine pence sterling a day, smaller ums than they had often been let out for, by their mas-ers, while remaining in slavery. This indicated a many resistance to petty tyranny, and a reliance upon their wn ability to take care of themselves which he rejoice-

o know. The people of England then-for it was they

brate this day; and long may they continue to do so. Church—all, he thought, in good standing—eligible to communion—all of them journeying on towards heaven-resemblance to, and in fact its identity in spirit with, theologically. When he learned these facts, he was rethe anti-slavery movement of this country. He showed that there were States in this Union, where as heavy fane from clerical lips, he would relate. A man once and exclusive restrictions are laid upon the popular opened an exhibition in a large town, and advertised right of suffrage as existed in Great Britain;—he part that ministers would be admitted free. Of course, the ture might have been, to be irremediably and hopelessly 'Well, then, I believe there's a h-il of a church son custom so tyrannous, so infamous and infernal as this. a few more of the same stamp, are church members With all the crimes of the government and all the suffer- there must be a singular church somewhere! (Applause. ings of the working-people of England, there is no 'slavery' there.

Mrs. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, from the Finance mittee, and in behalf of the cause, made an appeal to extent of unchristianizing a man. The Boston churches treasury. [It subsequently appeared that the sum of \$127 was taken by the Finance Committee; together with pledges to the amount of \$19.]

Rev. T. W. Higginson addressed the meeting in a speech of much ability and interest. Mr. H. was loudly cheered at his appearance, and was listened to with

[This speech, as also that of WENDELL PHILLIPS, which immediately followed, having been reported in full, will be printed in a future paper.]

lips. He said that the great necessity was, that there was something more than signing a creed and the per should be a party formed at the North, that was opposed, not to the Fugitive Slave Law, because it is needlessly unjust and cruel, or because it is unconstitutional, but against any Fugitive Slave Law, and against slavery, instead of existing, as the South claimed, by authority or toleration of Almighty God, existed by rebellion against God, -by absolute disloyalty to the Dibe opposed by every possible means. The politician ry could not be abolished by any arrangements which were intended to act cutaneously, like cintment upon a superficial disease. It must be attacked as a system inherently base and wicked, to which no law or constitution could afford a sanction. If the Bible sanctioned to works of mercy and love. (Loud cheers.) slavery, as was sometimes claimed, so much the worse for the Bible. It only proved itself, in that case, not to be the 'word of God,' so far, at least, as those pas-

sages which sanctioned slavery were concerned. Mr. Stetson, proceeded, at some length, to criticise, in a close and searching manner, the position of that portion of the signers of the clerical petition against the Nebraska Bill, who had heretofore defended or apologized for slavery, or lent it the aid of their silence, and showed them to be inconsistent, inasmuch as, if slavery was a divine institution, and a good thing, then the Nebraska Bill was not an iniquitous act, because it simply opened a wider field to this ' divine ' institution.

He believed in emancipation-that nothing but that should be the aim of all lovers of freedom, though, in the meantime, they might snatch whatever they could could not be effected by political power alone, which power was the most effectual, and that could be wielded and extend the efforts of the Society. by a few men, and affect a whole land, and finally redeem a whole world. This moral power was to be exerted chiefly by those outside of this iniquity, for never christian enough to make the sacrifices that were asked Rev. A. T. Foss, of New Hampshire, next took the

platform. He said he felt that the friends of antislavery had great reason to be encouraged, notwithstanding some had lost heart, and almost given up other's honesty. He had seen colored men doing the in the land, but the great difficulty was, that it was to a very great extent impracticable and unavailing. The reason of this was, that the influence of the political izing mind to direct their efforts to the most profitable parties and of the churches had been exercised in opposition to any practical manifestation of this feeling, in a manner that should serve the cause of those in bonds. The Whig party leaders had deluded its members into the belief that only through that party could the nation be saved; the Democratic leaders had convinced the members of that party, at every election, that the salvation of the nation depended upon the victory of their political organization; and so the people, fearful of hazslavery feelings, and given their votes on the side of despotism. The clergy of the land taught, and the peo- himself 'Shadrach.' ple believed, that the salvation of the souls of men should be the end that Christians should have in view, and it was thought that if Christians engaged in the anti-slavery enterprise, they drew their minds off from the greater and more important object of the salvation of souls. So Christian men repressed their anti-slavery feelings, for fear they should sacrifice some man's soul by enlisting in the cause. These men seemed to forget that, here in this land, we have three and a half millions doomed, if their theory be true, to eternal damnation, because they were placed where they could know nothing of the Bible, which points out the way of life eternal. Besides, the church and clergy taught that a man might be a slaveholder, and yet a Christian. Out of the three thousand clergymen who signed the anti-Nebraska petition, not three dozen could be found who would agree that it was necessary to unchristianize a man because he held slaves. They believe that the slaveholder is doing a great harm, but that he may be Christian, nevertheless. As Mr. Baxter said, when be was asked if a certain person could be a Christian- O. yes,' he replied, ' you may graft Christianity on a crabstock; and many a man will be found in heaven, with of the Fugitive Slave Law. That act was looked upo whom a dog could not live on earth.' So they believe a man may have his name written in the 'Lamb's Book of Life,' in heaven, when he is written down a scoundrel by every honest man on earth. That was all a mistake; and when it was shown to be so, the bonds which now restrained the energies of the people from any practical effort would be broken. Mr. Fors said that he did not expect much from the signers of the clerical petition, though he was glad they had selves abroad among the whites, or form exclusive sel done it, because they had thereby committed themselves. The truth was, they did not move until the gin Association. Much, Mr. D. remarked, was to be said property and standing ' had gone in the same direction; and whenever ' property and standing ' went by, those who knew the clergy as well as he did, knew very well what would come next. (Laughter.) If General Scott had been elected, instead of General Pierce, and had taken exactly the same course as the latter, the Whigs would have supported him, and the clergy. men would have supported the Whigs, and there would against the Nebraska Bill. It did not take much to make a Christian man, popu-

larly speaking. Ben Hallett was a church member, as

ticularly instanced South Carolina. Then as to the Eng-lish law of Aereditary descent, so often and vehemently another and another came, laying claim to the title o inveighed against in America, -there is a far more gross minister, until finally one rather bad looking fellor and cruel law of hereditary descent here. It is that came along, and said, 'I suppose you will admit me a which dooms the child born of a slave-mother, no matter cording to your advertisement? I am a minister, who its father, what its complexion is, or its early nur- 'What,' said the showman, 'you a minister?' 'Yes, sir. a slave for life! England knows no law like this; the where.' (Laughter and cheers.) Now, said Mr. Foss most despotic country of the old world has no statute or if Gen. Edmands, and Ben Hallett, and Col. Suttle, and

The great hindrance to the progress of the anti-sia very cause was, that there was no settled conviction, is the minds of the people, that slavery was a sin, to th the audience for liberal contributions to the anti-slavery did not shut the slaveholder or glave-hunter from their communion. If a man robe a poultry yard, he cannot be a Christian ; but if he rob a cradle, he may sit down at the communion table with his brother 'Christians anywhere in the land. If a man steals the swaddlingclothes of a baby, be has committed a great sin ; but it there is a baby in the clothes, it is all right. The antislavery feeling was abundant in the land, as he had said; but it was the body of Christ, in the tomb, and a great stone was on the mouth thereof. But an angel would come down and remove the stone, and we should have a resurrection, and Christ would come up in the hearts Rev. Cales Sterson, of Scituate, followed Mr. Phil- of the people, and they would learn that Christianity

formance of ordinances. He believed that there was a continual progress the right direction, notwithstanding the discouraging signs they sometimes witnessed. It was a painful, but any compromise with the gigantic sin of slavery. The yet a cheering and reviving sight to mark, when Burns great principle to be maintained by such a party, that was carried out of Boston, the great array of military force on every hand, and reflect that it was the strength ple which made it necessary to arm ten thousand mer vine Government. This great crime and shame should to keep that anti-slavery feeling in abeyance. The little infant, that might have been held in the outset by the should seek to procure a repeal of the Fugitive Slave hand of a child, required now the power of the United Law, and of the Nebraska Bill, and every other law States and of Massachusetts, to restrain it. A few that gave any sanction to the infernal system; but slave- years more of growth, and Massachusetts cannot hold it; a few more years, and the United States would be powerless against it. It would rise in the strength of its own divine might, and all barriers shall be broken. and it shall go forth, not to works of destruction, but

Rev. Mr. Dall, of Canada West, was next introduce

o the audience, and gave a very interesting account o the condition of the fugitives in that country, and of the feelings of the white people about them-mainly in answer to questions from persons in the audience, on the several points. He said that the fugitives generally found ready employment, the males as mechanics or laborers on farms, and the females in families. On one occasion, about a year ago, he asked S. R. Ward, the agent of the Anti Slavery Society there, if any fugitives had recently arrived, and he replied that nineteen came the day before, and that he had obtained employment for all but two. That was the principal work of the Society. They employed Mr. Ward as their agent, furnished his travelling expenses, and paid him a stated gain that tended to the great object at which they aim- salary, to enable him to devote his whole time to the ed. He was in favor of total, unconditional emancipa- furtherance of the objects of the Society. The board tion; or, if conditional, the condition should be, such of the fugitives was paid for a week or ten days, and it amends as could be made to those who had long been was seldom necessary to pay it for a longer time. The suffering the unutterable woes of an iron bondage. He general fact was, that the fugitives were at work and believed that emancipation was possible, because it was able to take care of themselves. In fact, some of them right, and God reigned in the universe, and holding had taken measures to stop the sending of money and slaves was a state of rebellion against God-and God clothing there from the benevolent in the States, by cirwas mightler than all rebels, and in his own good time culating widely an article in the newspapers, headed, would put an end to the iniquity. This emancipation 'no more aid for Fugitives.' Mr. Ward was soon expected home from England, with some four or five thouwas feeble, unless supported by moral strength. Moral sand dollars collected there, which would meet the wants

There was some indifference and hardness of hear observable among those colored people who were not fugitives ; but who had been there fifteen or twenty years. had the people been found, who, with the temptations and might be called old settlers. They were not promp of such a system about them, were magnanimous and to meet the fugitives; while the fugitives themselve were always generous. When Patrick Snead, as he of the slaveholders of this land. They would never do was called, was arrested, the fugitives held public meetit, until the moral power of the North had been brought ings and gave liberally for the purpose of rescuing him. to bear upon them so forcibly as to become irresistible. some putting down a pound note to engage the services upon the ground of the Ashburton Treaty, as it was said he was taken on British waters.

There was some difference among them in religious hope. There was a great deal of anti-slavery feeling best carpenter work in Toronto, where nice finishing, cornice work, &c., was needed.

What the colored people there needed, was an organ purpose. As an instance of the lack of vankee calculation, Mr. D. stated that, one day, being in Montreal. he started to find Shadrach, 'of glorious memory,' and after going through several narrow streets, and examin ing all the signs, but finding no 'Shadrach,' he finally went into a small shop over which was a little sign with 'S. Makins, Victualler,' &c., upon it, and asked a man he saw there if he knew where Shadrach, who once and did not know it-else he would surely have signed

In reference to the effect of climate upon the fugitives, Mr. Dall said he inquired of Shadrach who is farther north than most of the fugitives, as to that matter, and he told him that he and his friends there realized no had effects from that cause; they could not see that the climate had the least deleterious effect upon their constitutions, their power to work, or their general health.

He was sorry to see that there was quite as much proslavery feeling in Canada as in the United States Western Canada was filled up chiefly with emigrant from England, Scotland and Ireland, who expected though in very subordinate positions at home, to b 'lairds' of the soil, when they came to America, and they did not like to have the fugitives come into competition with them. He feared that, unless anti-slavery lecturers were busy there, to keep alive the fashionable tone of anti-slavery feeling, severe restrictive acts would be passed, placing a barrier at the line between the two countries, which the fugitives could not pass.

In regard to the question of annexation, the speake said the thing had not been talked of since the passag as an inseparable barrier to the annexation of the two countries. The general feeling now was in favor of the union of all the colonies, as independent States, under the title of 'The United States of British North America.' Of course, the colored people deprecated the idea of annexation to the United States.

An important question among the colored men was whether it was most expedient for them to settle them tlements of their own, somewhat on the plan of the Elon both sides, and he hoped that some of the leading anti-slavery papers here would give them light to the expediency of isolating themselves, or becoming, as the best part of the English population hoped they would ecome, 'a good peasantry' among the whites. Referring to the Elgin Association in charge of Rev

William King, (an emancipator of his own slaves, and for a time a Presbyterian preacher in Ohio,) Mr. Dall have been no three thousand ministers to preach spoke of their school. He said it was intended at first only for the colored children. It was so well taught. however, that the white farmers around petitioned for the privilege of sending their children ! At this tim he understood ; Gen. Edmands was his (Mr. P.'s) it is said that more than half the pupils are white, and and not the Government, who rejoiced in the West India brother Baptist; Col. Suttle was a member of the Baptist that the black school is becoming the fashionable emancipation—had a right, a well-carned right, to cele-

C. L. REMOND then came forward, and made them C. L. REMOND then said that as that was a free cluding speech. He said that as that was a free cluding speech. cluding speech. He said that it would form in regard to speech, he hoped that it would made also a free platform in regard to color; the would not be long before some colored man, other a himself, would come forward and make his mark on the platform, especially on the First of August,

ceding speaker, that he was not in favor of her slaves going to Canada even, because he wanted the constantly and plainly before the world, that they h a right to stay in this land. If they must fice, let is a right to stay in the another, until they should the humanity enough to defend them on their own w (Cheers.) Another reason was, that he believed day was not far distant when that country would come so identified with the United States, that the ored man's rights would be no more respected there is here, and then they would occupy less advantage ground than if they had remained here. No lan than last summer, he went to Toronto, and found po dice as rife there as here. He went to three or form lic houses, before he found one at which he could be mitted. There were colored churches, ministen, schools, and it seemed to him that the colord jes were themselves carrying that damnable prejudes Canada, if it were not there before.

He protested, before God and his fellow-men, tolar the colored man's flying to Canada. Let then a here and fight the battle out. The slay was one when the fugitive slave might remain here in ale and that day was hastened just so far as his free would sustain the society that had gathered thenk gether. The anti-slavery movement would jet mis the atmosphere so warm with righteous sentiment, is no disgraceful Curtis, nor shabby Loring, nor comtible Freeman could be found in our midst, but es one of them should be more despised and dispus than was the colored man now. His heart had be greatly gladdened at seeing so many colored people the ground. They had acted for some time as if a were discouraged, and had not shown their faces to should come forward anywhere and everywhere

freemen come, and especially on such occasions as the If they would only continue faithful, they would deem Massachusetts, and Massachusetts would mps tize her neighbors, and all New England and all a North would become free.

He was glad to hear Mr. Higginson's remarks in ference to his change of feeling in regard to the ciency of any political organization in the anti-sian movement. It was of no use to mince matters is had stood by the Free-Soil party when he thought a party needed a friend to stand by it; but the caly a ganization which could do anything effectually are slave, was that organization which knew no sec. color, and no clime-and on the platform of nels organization, he then stood. He would tell his vifriends that when they, like WILLIAM LLOYD GARRY should come to be considered in England, Ireland in Scotland as black men and women, because of the zeal for the slave, the question would be settled. (Cheers.)

The meeting,-which was unexceptionably please and effective throughout,-was then closed by the in ing of the ode.

· Spirit of Freedom, wake ! No truce with Slavery make, Thy deadly foe.

And the large company separated, no doubt with a resolves and higher purposes of self-consecration to a righteous and glorious cause of the unconditional abd tion of all slavery upon American soil.

FRANCIS JACKSON, Presiden JAMES M. W. YERRINTON, } Secretaries.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

This glorious event was appropriately commend on Tuesday last, by the friends of impartial freein, mass meeting at the beautiful grove in Abingto-h proceedings of which are given in preceding column The number in attendance was very large, the vale superlatively fine, and the satisfaction universal.

The colored people (says the Providence Journal Wednesday) had a good time generally, in this of yesterday, in honor of the anniversary of emancipal in the British West Indies. A long procession marte through the streets, with banners and music. Fi came a cavalende, then men on foot, then ' Young ! rica,' tottering under the weight of banners, the a nibusses full of girls dressed in white, with wrestle a in carriages of all kinds, from the aristocratic cod b the humble one-horse wagon. They were well dread and well-behaved, and although they illustrated the gro fondness for display and finery, everything vis good order and good taste.

We learn that the great event was appropriately of ebrated by a mass meeting at Hopedale, in a beauth grove, at which effective and pertinent speeches will made by Adin Ballou, Rev. James T. Woodbury, Hart C. Wright, Charles C. Burleigh, 'Sojourner Treal William S. Hayward, Daniel S. Whitney, and others It is estimated that not less than fifteen handred per sons were on the ground. Every thing passed off in its

most agreeable manner. Further particulars next well The Traveller, of Wednesday evening, contains very fair and candid report of the proceedings at Ab ington, and says, 'The occasion seemed to be seed very great enjoyment, and the impression made ! one that will be retained by those who participated a them, and referred to with satisfaction.

THE WISDOM OF THIS WORLD.

Eighteen centuries ago, it was boldly proclaimed one who had five times received forty stripes, save st. at the hands of his own countrymen, and who had bee stoned, imprisoned, and hunted for his life as a distrber of the peace, and the advocate of a most petited heresy- The wisdom of this world is feelishnes with God : for it is written, He taketh the wise in their et craftiness.* Eighteen centuries of conflict, since the time, between Truth and Error, Right and Wreng, hat sustained the declaration of that despised apostle of its crucified Nazarine, every age bearing witness to it

which is thus branded as foolibsness with God? It pays a blind homage to the past; is satisfied with things as they exist, and regards with distrust and is pleasure every thing suggestive of improvement and progress. It has no faith in God, in truth, in right, absolute and immutable, the same yesterday, to by and forever.' It has faith only in what now seems to dominant and mighty, ' the powers that be,' and is es inquiring respecting any new doctrine, 'Have any d the rulers believed? ' It calls good evil, and evil godputs darkness for light, and light for darkness. It co founds the 'foolishness of preaching' with the prest ing of foolishness. It believes in substituting expelency for principle, the lower law for the higher law, human authority for divine control. It hates, cariotures, belies and persecutes the reformer, as one and to be dreaded than a thief and a murderer. It is fet peace when there is no peace. It holds that self-press vation, at whatever cost, is the first law of nature scoffs at the idea of righteous retribution, saying, Da Lord shall not see, neither shall the God of Jacob regul it;' and sneeringly asks, ' Where is the promise of his coming? for since the fathers fell asleep, all thing of tinue as they were from the beginning of the creation Nevertheless, the foolishness of God is wiser that

men, because its reliance is upon truth, and the view rious power of love. Because it knows that the West is weak in proportion to its age and enormity. Beaust it is governed by inflexible justice, by the eternal ness of things, and is without variableness or its shadow of turning.' Because it embodies omniscient omnipresence, and omnipotence, and is therefore all seeing, ever-present, and all-powerful, and so can next be misdirected or defeated.

Off-HAND TAKINGS; or, Crayon Sketches of the Noticeable Men of our Age. By Gronge W. Bungay. Embelished with Twenty Portraits on Steel. New York : DeWitt and Davenport, Publishers, 160 and 162. Names Street, pp. 408.

This volume is what it honestly assumes to be-This votages '- and very handsomely executed in sections of character are generally discriminating and trathful, though necessarily brief where no less than strenty-five 'noticeable men ' are grouped togethe, and all to be described, and their genius illustrated. Mr. Bang sy has a quick eye to observe, a ready pen to peorl, a graphic power to delineate, and a laudable purpose to gratify. His book will sell readily, beyond a doubt, the twenty well engraved and very successful portraits accompanying it alone being worth the price of subscription to all curious persons. The following of satsemples described, consisting of 'the good, the bad, and the indifferent ' :-

Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Edwin H. Chapin, (por trait.) John Charles Fremont, George P. Morris and N. p. Willis, William H. Seward (portrait,) Elward Everett (portrait,) John P. Hale (portrait,) Father Taylor John C Gajhoun, Lewis Cass, Charles C. Burleigh Heary Ward Beecher, (portrait,) Abbott Lawrence, Ralph Waldo Emerson, John Van Buren (portrait,) John Greenleaf Whittier, Washington Irving, G. W. Behane, E. P. Whipple, G. C. Hebbe (portrait,) Rufus Choste, Horace Mann, Dr. Boardman, Solon Robinson (portrait,) John Ross Dix, P. T. Barnum (portrait,) Dr. E. Kane, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Samuel F. B. Morse, George W. Kendall, Samuel Houston (portrait,) Pierre Soule, W. Thackeray, John Pierpont, Horace Greeley (portrait,) Moses Grant, George N. Briggs, Neal Dow (portrait,) Philip S. White, Charles Sumner, Ogder Hoffman, (portrait,) E. L. Snow, Thomas Francis Meagher, Wendell Phillips, Elihu Burritt, William Cullent Bryant, (portrait,) Daniel S. Dickinson, General Winfield Scott, William R. Stacy, Gerrit Smith (portrait.) Elward Beecher, Thos. Hart Benton, (por trait.) William R. Marcy, Alfred Bunn, Peter Cartwright, Anson Burlingame, George Law, (portrait,) Dr. J. W. Francis, Dr. S. H. Cox, Freeman Hunt, B. P. Shillaber, Bishop James, Rev. Mr. Wadsworth, Rev. Dr. Durbin, S. A. Douglas (portrait.) W. Gillmore Simms, James Gordon Bennett, Caleb Cushing, James Watson Webb, Dr. Duffield, J. R. Lowell, John Mitchel, (por-

For sale by John P. Jewett & Co., Boston.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. We have received a near pamphlet, entitled, 'Fifth Annual Announcement of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia, at 229 Arch street, for the session 1854-55. The Faculty announce that the condition and prospects of the institution continue to improve. The ensuing sessions are to be extended through a period-of five months and a half. This will be the longest course of instruction adopted by any Medical College in the United States. There are thirty students. It is stated that several who have graduated have realized, for their first year's practice, over one thousand dollars, and all have done well. Some have engaged in public lecturing on Physiology, Hygiene, &c., and have realized from fifty to a hundred dollars a week. There is a large field open to laborers in this department, and nothing but a thorough medical education can qualify them for it. The Faculty feel confident that the curriculam of study in this institution is fully equal, in every respect, to that of any other Medical College in this country. The degree of Doctor of Medicine has been conferred on Elizabeth H. Bates, N. Y.; Lucinda R. Brown, Texas; Minna Elliger, Pa.; Elizabeth G. Shat-NEW TEMPERANCE JOURNAL. We have received the

first number of 'THE WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE PAPER. published in the city of New York, by the Executive Committee of the Women's New York State Temperance Society-Mrs. Mary C. Vaughn, Editor; Mrs. Angelina Fish, Associate Editor. It is chiefly occupied with the spirited proceedings of the annual meeting of the Women's N. Y. State Temperance Society, which was held in Utica last month, and with letters from Gerrit Smith, Mrs. Frances D. Gage, Mrs. C. L. H. Nichols, Neal Dow, &c. It is to be a monthly journal, of eight quarto pages ; terms, 50 cents per annum, in "advance. We hall its appearance with great entisfaction, and trust it will obtain an extensive circulation. To the women, the Temperance cause is preëminently indebted for its success, both morally and legally, for

UNION COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT AT SCHENECTADY .-Wendell Phillips, of Boston, delivered an address, last week, before the Adelphic and Philomathean Societies, in the First Reformed Dutch Church, to which the exercises were transferred on this occasion, the supply of light being better in that building than in the Presbyterian Church. The attendance was more numerous than on any of the previous occasions, the church being filled. A correspondent of the National Star says-'Phillips's discourse, 'An address to thinking men,' was a masterly one, full of life, and displayed great reach of intellect, and, replete with his usual eloquence, but rather relied, and tinetured with party spirit. He is a De mosthenes or a Cicero in oratory.' The New York Times says :- 'Mr. Phillips made a good hit among the young gentlemen. The old heads shook their pates once or twice but said nothing. It was, taken altogether, an effective speech, and told well."

Timety Warning. The Washington Union, in a characteristic article on . The Last and Worst Treason, -which is, to allow no more slave States to be admitted to the Union, -imploringly says :- 'It is time that some one bold Whig spirit of the free States should escape the pestilential atmosphere of Greeley and Garrison, and should declare himself free and independent of all such influences.' Is there not one to respond to this patriotic appeal? Only one is asked for! Will not Commissioner Loring or Commissioner Curtis suffice? Even their fidelity to the slavocracy appears to be more than suspected by the Union, or it would not have made such a pathetic inquiry. To what are we coming? Who is any longer to be trusted?

AMERICAN DIVINITY. If any one is curious to know What moral antics an American Doctor of Divinity is capable of performing, let him turn to our first page, and read the first two columns—the one bitterly hostile to the abolitionists, and exculpatory of slaveholding, and the other morally denunciatory of slavery, even in its mildest form, as a great sin and outrage, extracted from the same discourse as delivered by Rev. WILLIAM A. STEARNS, D. D., of Cambridge, (Mass.) whose proper title is, 'Mr. Facing-both-ways.' Think of such a double-dealer setting himself up as a teacher in Israel !

FRESH VIEWS OF THE 'PECULIAR INSTITUTION.' We commence, this week, the publication of a series of graphic and highly interesting letters, by ' John Ball, Jr.,' who has somewhat recently made a tour to the South, to look at the slave system with his own eyes. and who has kindly forwarded to us his manuscripts, to be disposed of as we might think proper. We are very much obliged to him, and doubt not his letters will serve to 'help the cause along'-the object for which he has written them.

Stir ron Danages. It is stated that a suit for damages, laid at \$20,000, has been instituted by a resident of West Roxbury, against the Mayor, Marshal Freeman, Gen. Edmands and others, for injuries sustained on the occasion of the rendition of the fugitive slave Bures. Writs have been served on the above named parties for their appearance at court.

We are gratified to be able to state, that Mrs. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER has been chosen General Financial Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and that she has accepted the appointment. No better one could possibly have been made.

A JOURNEY TO CHARLESTON. BY THE WANDERING GENTILE

_______VILLE, Iowa, July 20.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON: DEAR SIR,-I have just reached home, after a long excursion abroad, undertaken for the benefit of my health. From New York I travelled to South Caroline and from thence I sailed for Boston-on my way to Europe. I had hardly seen the smoke of the Great Metropolis, before the news of a domestic calamity recalled me to Iowa.

The following letters were written to the 'old folks at home, during my sojourn in the Southern States. Of course, they were never intended for publication! The carelessness of the style, the frequent occurrence of collequial phrases in them, and their allusion to topics that are always avoided by elegant writers, will serve to convince you of this fact.

My friends think that I owe it to the cause of fre dom to publish the facts of slavery that my letters contain. Be it so. I enclose you my letters, either for publication or-conflagration. I have no time to alter the phraseology of them. If you deem them worthy of publication, I hope that you will make all necessary Yours ever. corrections.

JOHN BALL, JR.

A JOURNEY TO CHARLESTON. AMERICAN HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., March 30, 1854.

My DEAR PARENTS AND FRIENDS:

I think I see the stare of surprise that will follow th you expected that I should write to you from Old Eng land instead of from the Old Dominion. So did I! will inform you how I came to change my original resolution. I hate cold, -whether it be moral or physica frigidity. Now, it came to pass, that for several days think I can offer you any thing else to-day." after my arrival in New York, the weather was intense ly cold, and in every street, saharas of dust were to be seen and felt. I could not endure this double nuisance I seized a newspaper, and read that the 'Roanoke would sail for Richmond that afternoon. 'Inquire, said the advertisement, 'of Messrs. Ludham & Pleas

I ordered a carriage, and called on Mr. Pleasants who deserves his name, entre nous-and procured a ticket, and sailed.

After a very pleasant voyage, then, on the rapid sailing steamship 'Roanoke,' I arrived in this city.

'and may thy name forever be a hallowed household At Norfolk—of which I have only to say, that it deserved Tom Little's satire-we staved for an hour.

I arose at an early hour this morning, and have jus concluded a day's laborious idleness. I have seen all bouglas, thou son of Iscariot; and may thy name be the sights here—the Cemetery, the Slave Shambles, the forever associated with all that is ignoble, as thy mem-Police Court, and the Theatre. I will employ the few hours that remain before I start again, in rendering loathe, as Arnold the traitor, Louis Napoleon the liber you an account of my ramble in Richmond.

As I was ascending one of the hills on which the city is situated, I heard a negro teamster singing a stanza that embodies what appears to be a very popular doctrine in Virginia at present-that, namely,

'Jordan am a hard road to trabble.' I heard this sublime truth announced by at least a score

of persons during the day.

Very few of the stores were opened when I entered the city. I walked along the private streets, read the morning papers, and proceeded to the Cemetery. A shower of rain descended. I took shelter in the doorway of a handsome house, and was invited to enter. I took a chair, looked at a copy of the Potipher Papers, which lay on the table, near an old English Bible, and other books 'all of the olden time,' and then made the subjoined memorandum in my note book :-

' For an Essay on Early Rising .- Among the man ifold advantages of early rising, may be mentioned the saving it effects in the printer's expenses. The Early Riser need not purchase a single newspaper : be can read them every morning at the doors of rich men.'

This morning, at the doors of the rich men of Richmond-of the professors of the creed of Him who said, Love one another, as I have loved you '-in the daily papers of the metropolis of a State which boasts of I read that human beings-men, women and children- crowd collected around the 'property.' were to be sold (for cash) to the highest bidder!

The Cemetery of Richmond is pleasantly situated, well laid out, and ornamented with elegant marble marble slab was ingeniously inserted the daguerreotype exposed. His shoes and stockings were next taken off, of the youth to whose memory it was erected. A beau-

Slaves, and even freemen of color, are not buried in the white man's cemetery. I wonder if heaven and hell will be partitioned off, as our own planet is, to suit the prejudices of 'our Southern brothren'!

THE CITY HALL-A SHERIFF'S SALE.

Desirous of attending the Mayor's Court, I visited the City Hall at an early hour. His Honor had not arrived. On the outer door of the Hall was posted a written advertisement, of which the following is a ver-

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 2d Monday in April next, at the City Hall, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon, a Negro Boy, named Willis, to satisfy two executions in my hands against Aaron T. Bur-ton: PHILIP BLOMSTON, D. 8.

THE HUMAN FLESH MARKET.

After transcribing this atrocious advertisement, went to the auction rooms. The first that I entered was an old, long, low, whitewashed, damp-looking room, of which the ceiling was supported by three pillars. There were between thirty and forty persons present; and seven or eight living human 'chattels were on sale (for cash) ' to the highest bidder.'

The sale commenced almost immediately after I made my appearance in the shambles. The first article offered was a girl of twelve years of age. She was dressed in a small-checked tartan frock, a white apron, and a light colored handkerchief. She was mounted, with the auctioneer, on a wooden stand, four steps high. The audience was standing, or seated on forms, in different parts of the room. The auctioneer was a middle-aged, fair-complexioned SAMUEL MAY, JR.

man, with light blue, lazy-looking eyes, who drawled Mr DEAR SIR-It would afford me very great pleas quid of tobacco with an industry worthy of a better

d' ye bid to start her?'

For at least ten minutes, notwithstanding all the lazily-uttered laudations of the auctioneer, the 'gentle- lar side, and the recent and fresh outrages upon humen' who composed the audience did not bid a single man freedom seem to have aroused the spirit of the cent to start her.

'Come here,' said a dark-complexioned man of thir ty, whose face was indicative of a grasping, unsympathetic nature. 'Come here, gal.'

'Get down,' added the auctioneer.

The chattel descended and went to the dark man, who 'How old are you?' asked the fellow, as he felt beneath the young girl's chin, and pinched her arms, for the purpose of ascertaining for himself if she was

'I do u't know how old I am,' replied the chattel.

ring-finger-' One,-three, two, five.'

regularly to each of her fingers. 'Now, try again ! But I did not intend to read you a sermon, or to One'-

'One,' began the chattel, 'two, three, four, five.'

peared to be perfectly satisfied with her educational

Gentlemen, will none of you make a bid to start this gal?' asked the auctioneer, in an indolently-imploring tone.

' Pour fifty,' said the dark man.

'Four fifty's bid, gentlemen, for this gal: four fifty-four hundred and fifty dollars-four fifty-four fifty-four fifty-four fifty-four hundred and fiftyfour hundred and fifty dollars-four hundred and fifty dollars bid-going at four hundred and fifty dollars''Sixty,' said a dirty-looking, unshaven man, with

a narrow-brimmed hat on, who looked so tall and slim as to induce the belief that he was the celebrated 'sor of a gun ' spoken of in the Bowery bar-rooms. 'Sixty,' repeated the auctioneer, 'four sixty-four sixty-four hundred and sixty-four hundred and sixty-four hun-

dred and sixty dollars bid-going at four hundred and sixty dollars, and gone, if there's no other bid-four h-u-n-d-r-e-d a-an-d'-

'Seventy,' said the dark man.

I need not report any other bids. To induce buyer o purchase, the girl was ordered to get down a second time ; to walk about, and to hold up her head. She was finally knocked down to the Musqueteer, with the narrow-brimmed hat on, for five hundred a-an-d fiftyfive dollars.

The second article consisted of a young man, who was started at seven hundred, and sold for eight hundred and ninety-five dollars. A thousand-dollar nigger'-so the auctioneer styles

a strong, healthy specimen of Southern flesh-goods-was next offered for sale; but as not more than eight hundred dollars were bid for him, he was reserved for A mulatto-a kind-hearted looking man of forty-five

was also put up ; but no bids were made for him. 'That's all, gentlemen,' said the auctioneer, as h descended from his 'Southern platform;' 'I don'

This way - over the way, gentlemen,' said strong, iron-toned voice at the door.

We-that is, audience and self-went over the way and saw two young female children sold into slaverydoomed to forego all domestic happiness in this world, to be ignorant of the pleasures of knowledge, of home of liberty; to be whipped, imprisoned, or corrupted, as the caprice, anger, or lust of their owners willed it; to see their husbands lashed, their daughters polluted. and their sons sold into distant States . God blee thee! Mrs. Stowe,' I ejaculated in the slave shambles word in the cabins and cottages of the lowly and oppressed; and may the curses of the slave, and the cor tempt of all true men forever blast thy prospects, O ory will be classed with those men whom the nation ticide, and John Mitchel the 'patriot,' who defended tyranny.

I entered another auction room. One man, about twenty-five years of age, 'warranted sound and strong, was sold for \$700. He was a captured runaway. The owner, or, rather, the owner in trust of this personlittle, stout-built, greyish-blue eyed man-was dressed in a light-colored overcoat, had a stick in his hand and, also, a tongue in his head. He went about speak ing in the mos indignant manner of the criminal conduct of the article he was about to dispose of. 'Would you believe it, sir,' he said to me, 'he actu

ally run away-I offered \$100 reward too !- and I didn't hear tell of him for two years and three months.'

I could hardly suppress a smile at the injured dignant expression of this individual's eye, when I reflected on the very virtuous 'crime' that the cause o it had committed: As I saw that he expected me to say something, I exclaimed- T-w-o years-and three months! Where did you find him at last?

'In a saloon, at Petersburgh, where'-he raised his voice- I dare say the fellow made as good mint juleps as any body need drink.'

I saw that the slave was standing behind the platform-which, in this room, was about five feet highand that he was surrounded by several spectators. I having produced the Father of the First Free Land- left the owner, and added my individuality to the

Perhaps, my friends, you may be disposed to doubt the truth of what I am about to add-but it is a God's truth, notwithstanding its apparent non-conformity with some Northern opinions of Southern slavery. The slave was dressed in his pantaloons, shirt, and

and his legs, beneath the knees, examined. His other garment was then loosened, and his naked body from the upper part of the abdomen to the knees was exhib ited to the view of all the spectators. 'Turn round.' said the body-seller.

The negro obeyed, and his uncovered body from the shoulders to the lower limbs was laid bare to criticism. 'You see, gentlemen,' said the auctioneer, 'he'

perfectly sound, and a very finely-formed nigger.' He was sold for seven hundred dollars, about twothirds of the price he would have brought, if his master could have given him what the Southrons style, when speaking of the existence of the passive obedience principle in a slave, "A good character"!

Richmond is a very quiet city; its streets are clean, and generally well paved; its first-class houses are good, without being either splendid or the reverse. In my letters to you, however, it is of the living South. not of the natural or artificial South, that I purpose to

Five, A. M. The breakfast and the train wait. I shall leave this city within an hour; so, friend Joseph, 'You may give my respects to all the pretty girls—I am going off to Charleston before break of day!'

LETTER PROM REV. SAMUEL WALDO. The following excellent letter should have been published with the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Celebration at Framingham, July 4th, but it accidentally got mislaid. The writer of it is of the orthodox faith, and believes in a line Christianity:

NORTH BROOKFIELD, June 26, 1854.

rather than uttered his words, and chewed a very large ure to be with you on the 4th, and to speak a word in behalf of the enslaved; but I have an engagement at the West which will require me to leave home on the 3rd of 'Gentlemen,' began the body-seller, 'here 's a girl, July, to be absent several weeks. On account of this, twelve years old, warranted sound and strong-what I shall be compelled to decline your very polite and kind invitation.

Anti-slavery in this place is, just now, on the popufree (?) North as it has not been stirred by any previous aggression. The tone of the pulpit, especially, is most essentially and happily changed. I only hope that the change may be permanent and progressive.

I take the liberty to enclose, herewith, a copy of the resolutions upon this subject, adopted a few days since was seated with his face towards the back of his chair. at the meeting of the Brookfield Conference of Churches. You will see by the first one, that we have inserted a new article in our creed. Some of these resolutions fall short of your mark and mine, yet they show an adas sound and strong as she had been warranted to be. vance in the right direction, that is, towards the reparation of true Christianity from all fellowship with *Can you count your fingers? demanded the dark American pro-slavery professors and interpreters of it and the casting of slaveholders and their abettors on 'Yes,' said the article of traffic, as she took hold first of the Church! To this complexion must it come a of her thumb, then of her forefinger, and lastly of her last; and I must say, that I have little hope for the American slave until the Church and the minis You're wrong-tut !-take care,' interposed a mu- try generally, at the North, shall take this ground. If latto man, who appeared to be the slave or servant of slavery is allowable or allowed in the Church, why the auctioneer, as he accompanied the article's hand should we complain that it is permitted in Nebraska?

make you a speech this morning. We need now, more than any thing else, a union of all the true anti-slavery 'She'll dr, she'll do,' said the dark man, who a; men of the North, without distinction of party or sect,

upon the one principle of the essential sinfulness of slaveholding, and for the one purpose of its complete and final overthrow. I shall rejoice in any proper efforts to secure such a union.

The following are the resolutions referred to above : In view of the present critical aspects of the cause of

and the Church, in their various relations, to take an open and unequivocal position in favor of universal liberty, as one article of ' the truth, once delivered to

itation of the subject of slavery, until the infamous Fugitive Slave Law is repealed, and Freedom regains that nationality of which it has been ignominiously de-

Resolved, That the cause of the slave should enlist the sympathies and energies of the Church militant, until a jubilee shall be proclaimed throughout all lands.

cations on the subject of slavery, ere it can claim our sympathy and support.

Resolved, That our delegates to the Massachusetts General Association be instructed to use their influence to have such men sent as delegates to the Old and New School Presbyterian General Assemblies as will be true representatives of the anti-slavery sentiment of Massachusetts-and to have those delegates instructed to speak out manfully on the great question of Slavery, or, if not allowed so to speak, to withdraw from those ecclesiastical bodies.

Adopted unanimously by the Conference of the Churches of the Brookfield Association, held at Warren, June 13th, 1854; and ordered to be presented to the General Association, at its next meeting, by the delegates of the Brookfield Association.

> CORRECTION OF ERRORS. MARLBORO', N. H., July 15, 1854.

FRIEND GARRISON,-I see in THE LIBERATOR of the 14th inst., a brief statement of the proceedings of the New Hampshire Legislature, taken from the Salem Register. It is a very imperfect account of the proceed ings. One of the important Resolutions passed by the House of Representatives is omitted. It censured Hibbard. Norris and Williams for their vote sustaining the Nebraska Bill. This Resolution passed by 35 majority. THE LIBERATOR says the second Resolution passed by a vote of 155 to 149. This is an error. The second Resolution passed by a vote of 155 to 119-36 majority

lost the office of Public Printer. Yours, truly,

> THE SPIRIT OF CONGRESS. House of Representatives, July 28, 1854.

Perhaps you were flattering yourself that Congress

fast becoming Garrisonian. If so, you will learn your mistake, when you hear that only 45 voted, this morning, for Mr. Eliot's motion to suspend the rules, that he might bring in a bill to repeal the infamous Fugitive Slave Act. 120 voted against it.

In haste, your friend. fast becoming Garrisonian. If so, you will learn your In haste, your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

No-we are surprised at nothing which Congres does in aid of slavery, and expect it to wax worse and worse until the ruin of the nation is sealed, or the existence of that profligate body is terminated forever by a dissolution of the American Union. Here is a specimen of the spirit of the Senate :-

On Monday, Mr. Sumner, agreeable to notice, asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. Leave was refused, by a vote of 10 to 35. The Senate also refused to tolerate debate on the motion for

The Senate were two hours upon the bill for the relief of the widow of Mr. Bachelder, the Boston policeman, who was killed in the fugitive slave riot. It was too late to pass the original bill. Therefore, a House to which the Batchelder provision could be properly attached. The Senate adopted the provision, two thousand dollars to Mr. Bachelder's widow, after a spirited debate; and the House will probably concur in it.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Giddings endeavored to procure an amendment to the General Appropriation Bill, repealing the Kansas-Nebraska act. His motion was rejected-78 to 50.

DEATH OF SAMUEL LEWIS, OF OHIO.

The Cincinnati papers announce the death of SAMUET Lewis, the veteran abolitionist, (the Free Soil candi date for Governor of Ohio last year, when he received a very heavy vote,) one of the most magnetic and eloquent orators that ever electrified a popular audience, arduous and indefatigable in his labors-also a zealous and most efficient advocate of the temperance movement. the cause of education, &c. &c .- a self-made, and in many respects a most remarkable man. His death has been unquestionably hastened by his unwearied efforts in behalf of oppressed and degraded humanity. He died at his residence, near Cincinnati, on Friday evening last.

THE ACT APPROVED.

THORNDIKE, July 18, 1854. BROTHER GARRISON,-If the sympathy of an old man over seventy can do your faithful soul any good for

your just and glorious act of burning that wicked compromise with the damning sin of slavery, take my whole heart full, and my loud Amen!

true Gospel of Liberty, Peace, Temperance, &c.]-ED.

Mayor. Among the recipients, we noticed two colored burned in rescuing his mother from the flames. The children—girls—from the Smith School. To us this fire was first discovered issuing from the room occupied was the skeleton at the feast. It was sad to think that by the victims. The house was valued at \$1300, and the Massachusetts school system recognizes one caste was insured \$600. school, where, however able and faithful the teacher, perfect culture, which is derived as much from the free intercourse with each other of the diverse minds which God has made as from class lessons, is impossible! No one who made speeches in Faneuil Hall yesterday said it—but it seems to us that the peculiar excellence of our common school system is, that it is common, and not exclusive. It gives the child who has had home and cylbre developes to the common school system is the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system is the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school system is the common school system in the common school syste perfect culture, which is derived as much from the fre other advantages to the company of the child who has had none, and the quick childish nature readily receives into its essence an emulation from the atmosphere thus created, which makes it flow into intelligence and character. How can colored children come to anything shut up in a pen by themselves, and denied the advantages which arise from communion with minds rich with the subtle influences of a polity formed by a thousand years of culture and civilization? The Smith school is a burning criticism on our whole school sys-

. This is the school for colored children, of both sexes and is under the charge of Mr. Thomas Paul. The pu pils of this school showed a good degree of proficiency pils of this school showed a good degree of proficiency in their studies. Their answers were generally prompt and correct. The grammar class acquitted itself with considerable credit, and the singing exercises were gone through with very prettily. The compositions were written with spirit, and marked by grammatical precision. The exhibition as a whole was very satisfactory. We noticed a map of Asia, drawn by Henry H. G. Scott, which was very correctly and neatly delineated.

PROBABLE KIDNAPPING IN ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Lasalle, Saturday, July 15, 1854.

On the night of July 13, while the cars from Book Island halted at Lasalle, waiting for St. Louis passengers, the Rev. William Salter, of Burlington, Iowa, was attracted to the platform by loud conversation. The cause of this disturbance was as follows:

Two colored men, who had bought tickets for Chicago, were held by three apparently professional bullies, who said the former should not go on. It was near midnight, and there were but few men about the depot. The kidnappers had one hand on the collar of the men, and the other near a pistol or knife. All other voices were drowned by their threats and oaths. I asked, 'Are you officers?' 'No.' 'Have you served any papers?' 'No.' I then said, 'These men are not criminals, and they must go on.' I used a little force, and a pistol was presented to me with defiance. What should we de? Mr. Salter did as much or more than any one, peace men and all unarmed, and with than any one, peace men and all unarmed, and with the exception of a few valiant boys about us, who said the men should not go back, we could not tell friend from fee. I heard no one speak who did not denounce

Resolved, That the American Tract Society should regard the 'earnest desire' expressed last year by the Massachusetts General Association in respect to publications on the control of the Gorden City and gave the alarm, Captain Price of the Gorden City said one of them was free, and took his papers to keep them, and I have since learned the other to be a re-spectable resident of Chicago. Will Illinois redress this outrage? We shall see. J. B. G.

> BACKING OUT. The Supreme Court of this State have refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Booth, after having decided, upon a full argu-ment, that the law under which he stands indicted is ment, that the law under which he stands indicted is unconstitutional and void. After sustaining the decision of Judge Smith, discharging him from imprisonment, under this same law, it halts in its progressive movement. It refuses to Mr. Booth, under indictment, the relief which was granted, as a matter of high constitutional right, when he was bound over for the offence under this same law. fence under this same law. Pray, where is the differ-ence between being arrested and bound over, and be-ing indicted? If the law is 'void,' the detention, in both cases, is illegal; and if not void, the discharge, in the first case, was unwarranted. Why, then, the halt and 'comity' requires the State Courts to keep hands off. But how can jurisdiction attach under a void law?
>
> Did not the officers of the United States have the pris-

Did not the omeers of the United States have the pris-oner in charge, in the first case, under process issued in pursuance of this very law? Why did not jurisdic-tion then attach, and comity compel the State Judge to refuse the writ or deny the discharge? We must confess to so much duliness as not to be able to discover any distinction, in law or reason, between the cases. We apprehend the secret of the matter is about this:— When Booth was merely bound over, and the session of the United States Court was near at hand, there was no responsibility incurred in a discharge, which would not induce him to run away, nor take his case from the Grand Jury. But after indictment, his release would be a practical nullification of the law of the United Instead of 6.

You will find the proceedings in the Keene Sentinel of the 14th inst. I hope The Liberator will publish all the Resolutions. We call it a great victory. Harry Hibbard, the traitor, wanted to be chosen Senator. He left his post at Washington, and spent five weeks electioneering. The Hunker party here have never before received so mortifying a defeat. The N. H. Patriot has called a find the selemn adjudication in his favor, the two Judges are seized with a solemn spasm of comity. two Judges are seized with a solemn spasm of 'comity. Although the law is wholly 'void,' they can't venture to grant a wril of habeas corpus! the unhappy victim must lie in prison as an act of courtesy! This is as we expected. - Milwoukee News, July 15.

Mr. Booth, in his paper, says—' We had done ou duty in the premises, and had neglected nothing whic night secure to our citizens immunity from fines and imprisonment under an unconstitutional act. We be-liered the decision, that the Fugitive Act of 1850 was ed and those who disapproved of their first decision-supposed that the granting of the writ was inevitable Those who thought otherwise were the rare exceptions. Indeed, we have not seen or heard of the first man who thought the writ would be refused.'

BURNING OF SAN JUAN BY THE AMERICAN SLOOP OF was Cyane. Franklin Pierce & Co. seem determined to fill up the measure of their iniquity whilst they are in power, evidently apprehending that their time is short. Their last base and dastardly act is the entire destruction of San Juan, Central America; and if there be not a universal indignation manifest towards the vile and wicked despots, it will be another proof that slavery has fairly eaten out the heart of the people. A whole town sacrificed to a point of honor! Pierce seems thave sold himself to the Devil.—Practical Christian.

Two hundred shots were first fired, and then the

There has been a fugitive slave excite-Bill, for the relief of Betsey Nash, was taken as a bill ment at La Salle, Ill. Some Missourians attempted to to which the Batchelder provision could be properly at-Several pistols were fired, blows exchanged, and brickbats brought into requisition. One of the pursu-ers was struck to the ground by a stone, but no one was seriously injured.

> The Cincinnati Gazette of Tuesday, says: Two negro women, one mulatto girl, one negro man, and two black boys, slaves belonging to Esq. Beall, of Covington, escaped from their servitude on Thursday night last, crossing the suspension bridge to Newport, thence to Ohio. They have not yet been captured.

Escape of Slaves .- The Parkersburg News publishes the number and value of slaves that have escaped from Wood County, Virginia, for the last 15 or 20 years, together with the names of the owners, as ascertained by the Commissioner of the Revenue in his recent assessment. The number that absconded is 211 valued at \$131,200 .- Richmond Enquirer.

Sale of the Slave Brig Glamorgan .- The brig Glamorgan, which was seized on the coast of Africa for being engaged in the slave trade, and brought into this port in charge of United States officers, was sold at auction to-day, by Edward Riddle, at the Navy Yard, for \$4,700. She was purchased by parties in this city. Pic Nic Excursion .- The members of the

Belknap street school, (colored,) went on an excursion to Hingham, in the Steamer Mayflower, last week, and had a very pleasant time. A better behaved gathering of children than these is rarely seen, and their neat appearance and good deportment reflected the highest cred

Four Girls Burned to Death .- A dwelling. whole heart full, and my loud Amen!

SAMUEL HENRY.

[For Father Henry' is a venerable preacher of a rue Gospel of Liberty, Peace, Temperance, &c.]—En.

[Lagrange Loughling and Coupling to A. Bullen, and occupied by two Irish families, near the junction-depot at Chicopee, was burned about 1 o'clock this morning, and four girls—two named Canty, aged 9 and 21, one named Coughlin, aged 25, and the fourth, named Collins, aged 8, were burned to death. The bodies have been recovered, in a shockingly

Sixty-First School Festival at Faneul Hall burned and crisped state, and the head of one of the burned and crisped state, and the head of one of the girls was not to be found at all.

A young man named Patrick Boland was badly burned in rescuing his mother from the flames. The

A Female Incendiary .- A young woman

Death of E. G. Austin .- Elbridge Gerry Austin, 43 years of age, son of Hon. James T. Austin, of this city, died at Nahant Tuesday, of fever contracted on a late passage from California, where he has spent several years. Mr Austin was City Attorney of Boston until the office was abolished, and has also represented the city in the Legislature and the Common Council. 'In the midst of Life we are in Death.'-

chool is a burning criticism on our whole school sys-em.—Commonwealth.

The following is the Journal's account of the Smith School:—

This is the school for colored children, of both sexes,

J. F. Kelly, a writer well known to the public as 'Falconbridge' and 'Jack Humphries,' died lately at Cincinnati, after a short illness. Death of Ex-President Fillmore's Brother.

A dispatch has been received in Boffulo, from a reliable source, announcing the death of Ex-President Fillmore's brother, Charles, who died yesterday at St. Paul, Minnesota, suddenly—supposed of cholers.

A few days before this event, Pres. Fillmore lost his daughter by cholera—a most accomplished young lady.

The 'Union' and the Proposed \$10,000,000 Appropriation.—The Washington Union of this morning has a lengthy article in favor of the resolution placing \$10,000,000 at the disposal of the President, if necessary, to use in the acquisition of Cuba during the recess of Congresa.

Engagement with the Indians .- An arrival at New Orleans from Corpna Christi, reports that Cap-tain Van Buren, with twelve soldiers, followed a party of 25 Camanches a distance of 800 miles, attacked and defeated them, killing several. Captain Van Buren was shot through the body, but would probably recover.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts, from May 1 to July 31, 1854. From Atner Sanger, Danvers, to redeem

From Josiah Henshaw, West Brookfield, for contributions from John M. Fisk, 12, Wm. Foster 3, C. W. Gilbert 5, H. Barnes 1, Galen Ross 2, Wm. B. Stone 3, Josiah Henshaw 15, N. Barnes 1, Lucy Stone 5, L. B. Foot 1, C. T. Stowell 2, From S. May, Jr., for collections at New Eng-

land Convention, From C. Bramhall, Boston, to redeem pledge, From S. May, Jr., for contributions from Norfolk County A. S. Society, bal. collected at Stoughton, S. Magill, Providence, to redeem pledge, John Cushing, South Hingham, to re-

deem pledge, James M. Aldrich, Fall River, to redeem pledge, Wm. S. George, Boston, to redeem 2 00-22 71 pledge,
From Lucy Stone, for contributions received by her in 1853, in Warren,
In West Brookfield, pledge,

From Andrew T. Fose, for by him in Danvers Port, 2 15; J. Merrill, do, 1, Haverhill 6, S. Reading, of Geo. Evans, 1, J. N. Buffum, Lynn, 5, Newburyport 5 10, Pepperell 2 22, Townsend 4 60, Temperance Val'y, Ct., 2 37, Knightsville, R. I., 1 06, Pawtucket, R. I., 9 03, Auburn, N. H. 5 01

Milbury 1 99, Mystic, Ct., 6 70, Head of River, 2 13, Paquanio, R. I., 2, Westerly, do, Milford, N. H., 1 75, Wilton, do., 5 25-73 38 From S. May, Jr., for collections at

From S. May, Jr., for collections at
Framingham, July 4th,
From S. May, Jr., for collections by
him—of Wm. R. Bliss, to redeen
pledge, 10, also donation 1 45, 11 45
Martin Goodrich, to redeem pledge, 1 00
Richard Clap, to redeem pledge, 20 00
T. G. Barnard, Norway, Me., 5, Mrs.
Silloway do. 1 Silloway, do., 1, G. W. Walbridge, Collinsville, Ct., 5 00

Wendell Phillips, H. B. Pond, to redeem pledge, M. E. Breed. D. B. Morey, Boston, to redeem pledge, 25 00-103 45 SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treasurer. Brookline, July 31, 1854.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY A. S. CONVEN-TION.—The Annual County A. S. Convention will be held in HARWICH, commencing on FRIDAY, August 25th, and continuing on SATURDAY and SUNDAY. A full delegation of the friends of Freedom, of all who are determined never to yield another step to the arrogant demands of the Slave Power, is desired and hereby carnestly invited from every part of the Cape.

Further particulars, as to speakers, &c., will be given in future papers.

For the Committee,

OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Old Colony The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Old Colony (Plymouth County) Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the Town Hall, at Kingston, on Sunday, the 18th inst, at the usual hours of religious worship.

We are happy to announce that Wm. Lloyd Garrison and N. H. Whiting are expected to address the meeting. We trust our friends throughout the county will be present in goodly numbers, remembering that the times demand prompt and energetic action.

BOURNE SPOONER, Pres.

ZEBINA H. SMALL.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec.

and Andrew T. Foss, on behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in Manchester, on SUNDAY, August 13, at the usual hours of meeting. STEPHEN S. and ABBY K. FOSTER, Agents of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting at Allentown village, POMFRET, Ct., on Sun-

MANCHESTER, N. H.—CHARLES L. REMOND,

WILLIAM H. FISH, an Agent of the Worces-ter County Anti-Slavery Society, will speak of the 'pe-culiar' Despotism of America, on Sunday evening next, at 5 o'clock, in the Universalist meeting-house at Woon-

socket Falls, R. I. HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Georgetown, on Saturday evening, Aug. 5, on the duty of the State of Massachusetts to protect her citizens against

Also, in Haverhill, on Sunday, Aug. 6th, forenoon afternoon and evening—on the Domestic Relations, on the Rights of Children, and on the Relations of Romanism and Slavery to the cause of Liberty in this land and throughout the world.

C. L. REMOND will hold a meeting at READ.

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anonymously.

The public, who have been wearied with the perusal of countless books of travel taking the same beaten paths, will be surprised at the freshness and absorbing interest with which this gifted author has invested the perusance of the resume the reader subject. From the voyage to the return, the render follows her guidance with unquestioning delight.

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MOTORPATHIC CARD

POETRY.

For the Liberator. LINES Written in a Lady's Album.

BY W. A. FOGG. Not in the dim old legends of the past, Of fabled deeds done centuries ago, As dead restored, or water changed to wine, And God, incarnate, suffering want and woe-

Are we to seek for an unerring guide Through life's uncertain, ever-changing way; So, certain oracles to us are given, And teachers wiser, better far than they,

The Hebrew story says God once came down Upon a mount, and met their chief alone, And after talking there with him awhile. . Gave him his statutes written on a stone On every stone upon each mountain height.

And every pebble on the ocean's shore, In every thing we hear, or see, or feel, God's laws are spread before us evermore

By heeding, then, the light which Nature gives, And listening to the voice which reason sends, Alone may we our daily actions shape
To form a LIFE to answer life's great ends.

Thus may'st thou best improve th' advice which the Who here preceding me to thee have given. And shed a halo round their earthly path, Merging at last in the sweet light of Heaven.

From the Commonwealth. LINES

To one who asked why Burns was not MAN enough ; kill himself, rather than to be carried back into sla

Should one led up to death, or fearing worse Those tortures that make dying a release, Anticipate the final boon of peace, By taking on himself the murderer's curse? If, with unwavering purpose armed, his hand

Could let the doomed captive from his breast, And with one purple pang unconquer rest, Were it not Roman, Brutus-worthy, grand? No! by my faith in God, I would not spare

My flesh one blow prophetically due, Nor snatch a respite, nor for mercy sue, Lest I should wrong th' Omnipotence of pray'r; Lest I should rob my soul of high repose,

Earned by such racking labor of the frame. Or spare a miscreant heart the bootless shame With which men see a victim's eyelids close. Pursue to depths of agony unknown-

Strip, smite him, gyved and bound, that cannot flee At one sure limit God doth set him free, And aimless fury mars a form of stone. Had this thy oreed been sanctioned, we had lost

Those men and women patient unto death. Twined in the very rosary of Faith. God's jewels, God's, who registers their cost. Triumphant, these abode the test of fire,

Were scourged, were branded, broken on the wheel Pierced with sharp fangs of beasts, or sharper steel. And fainted not in hope, nor in desire. Nay, thou hadst rifled thus, with hand profane,

A crowning glory from the Crucified; Where were the healing from that wounded side. If his own hand the costly life had ta'en? He bore his martyrdom as God did meet,

Bequeathed it, drop by drop, and part by part, Ours, with the blissful brokenness of heart In which we kneel to kiss the sinless feet. Smile, then, upon the scourge, devoted friend !

There comes a glory, wreathed with every stripe, His meed who waits till his reward is ripe, And crowns God's perfect purpose in the end

O! WHEN SHALL SLAVERY'S CURSE RE-MOVE? O! when shall Slavery's curse remove,

And Freedom's songs be sung, And the broad banner that we love Be o'er the captive flung?

When shall the poor slave-mother fold Her infant to her breast? Nor white men, for the love of gold, Its slumbers dare molest?

Rend, rend the chains that cling so fast To Afric's exiled sons! O, realm beloved, in mercy haste To save the ruined ones

Then, native land, thy light shall be As evening's silver star; And millions shall thy glory see, And hail thee from afar !

AN ACROSTIC.

Sold to the sunny South, they loathe thee still, T raitor to all that's just, and true, and good; E ach patriot heart doth hate thy odious Bill P ast all conception-just as patriots should. H enceforth thy doom is scaled, thy fate secure, E sau's poor ' mess' was more than thine shall be; N one but his own sad fall did he endure, As thou would'st sell thy country's liberty. D ost thou not hear the muttering thunder's roar, Of that vast storm of indignation dire, U nder whose just omnipotence of yore, . G iants' (not small) have quailed beneath their ire 'L earn to unlearn what thou hast learned amiss,' A nd love the cause that made our nation free, So shalt thou share on earth the promised bliss, 'And Heaven may hope for thee.

> From the Boston Transcript. SONNET. TO JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The world is wanting in great souls like thine, For thou art one, who, scorning hate and blame, Dost dare to battle in dear Freedom's name, As if thy heart was mailed with power divine. Thou art a hater of all human wrong, And thy barbed thoughts at Tyranny are hurled.

Thou break'st the silence of the slumbering world With sounding notes of deep and burning song, Unnerving arms that wield Oppression's rod-Or with the music of some gentler strain. Thou steal'st from Life its weariness and pain Oh, Poet! thou hast gained the smile of God. And won on Earth a high and star-like name. To shine forever in the sky of Fame.

From the Indiana True Democrat. LEWIS CASS. BY ISAAC II. JULIAN.

O great of paunch! that yearnest night and day In direful throes o'er the dissolving Union ! And crawling, cringing, striv'st to make thy way To Slavery's crown, and bliss of sweet communion; Thou bearded sphinx, in riddles dark expounding Laws all unknown to native Reason's light. Thyself and all thy votaries confounding With wild chimeras, born of moral night;-Curse on the party pride which e'er should make thee Aught but a hissing to the free Northwest ! While Justice claims that she should now forsake thee And send thee forth an alien from her breast, To grind the African in tyrant pride,

Or take a brother's place by Austrian Haynau's side

THE LIBERATOR.

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

It is with very great pleasure that we subjoin the following translation of an article contained in a recent German newspaper, by which it will be perceived that the friends of the slave in Stuttgart, undismayed by the many, that it is doubtful whether they will recover loss of their beautiful box in the shipwreck of the Humboldt, are once again commencing their labors in behalf of next winter's Bazaar. The Prelate Kapff is one of the most eminent of the German clergy, and we cannot but feel deeply grateful that he should have exerted his influence in so noble and yet so suffering a behalf as that of the American slave. Of Madame Hunt's untiring devotion and energy we shall say nothing, except to express our belief that it cannot fail to stir up the hearts of all women at home, who have been heretofore workers for the Bazaar, to more efficient and selfsacrificing action. It is in this hope that we publish this article, so full of cheer and encouragement.

From the 'Schwabischer Merkur' of April 2d. THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN NORTH AMERICA.

Some noble friends of humanity among us, interested in the abolition of slavery in North America, sent, towards the close of last year, for the Boston Bazaar, held in aid of that cause, contributions, which were received by Mrs. Hunt, and punctually forwarded to America. The box containing these articles was shipped on board the steamer Humboldt, which was unfortu nately wrecked near Halifax. Two American newspapers (The Liberator of Boston, and Anti-Slavery Standard of New York) have mentioned these donations from Germany with great satisfaction, and have expressed much regret for their loss. I have read these communications, as well as a letter addressed to Mrs. Hunt from the Secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and perceive from them the great importance which is attached in America to the sympathy of Germany in the emancipation of the slaves, and how gratefully the contributions from Wurtemberg to the Bazaar were appreciated. Even the distinguished author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin ' has, in one of the above-named papers, made honorable mention of our gifts. As Mrs. Hunt will receive the proceeds of the insurance upon the lost goods to the amount of two hundred florins, she proposes with this sum to purchase and send to Boston various articles of Wurtemberg manufacture. These will at once give evidence of our desire for the abolition of slavery, and will serve as specimens of the mechanical industry of Wurtemberg, and may, perhaps, as such, prove a profitable expression of our regard. Among the lost articles, many, however, were of a beauty of workmanship which can hardly be replaced by money, and Mrs. Hunt, in her deep regret at their loss, and in her zeal for the anti-slavery cause, esteems it right to ask further contributions of those favorably disposed towards this movement. This unwearied English lady, therefore, addresses, through me, to the friends of the slave, the modest inquiry, whether they cannot send her some further specimens of female handiwork, or similar donations, that the Anti-Slavery Bazaar in Boston may not only receive articles which we have purchased for it, but also those especially made for it by the hands of its friends. I should scarcely venture this request in our present circumstances, but the extraordinary sacrifices in money, time and effort made by Mrs. Hunt herself for the emancipation of the slaver, give such weight to her suggestions and to her expressions of confidence in our sympathy for so noble cause, that I could not easily neglect her request, More especially is this the case, at a moment when the abolition of slavery needs every man's help. A new Territory of North America, as large as both France and Spain, is threatened to be added to the slaveholding States, and an extraordinary agitation respecting this measure prevails throughout the Union.

Any persons wishing to contribute to the object named, can send their donations to me, or to Messrs. Spring in Konigstrasse, or Hartneck in Hirschustrasse, or to Mrs. Hunt herself, at her own house (No. 12 Urbanstrasse.) THE PRELATE KAPFF. Stuttgart, March 29, 1854.

N. B. The contributions must be sent from here July, as the Bazaar is held at about Christmas.

REPORT FROM THE LECTURING PIELD.

Hopedale, July 17, 1854. DEAR MR. GARRISON:

Under the auspices of the Workester County Anti-SLAVERY SOCIETY, I have lately been holding meetings any historical character. Our relations to the living at 5 o'clock on Sundays, and it seems appropriate that I should give some account of my labors in THE LIBE-RATOR—especially as I have not usually been able to he said, 'Parents alone are responsible for the existpublish my notices. I know, however, that the crowded state of your columns at this great crisis in our country's affairs very emphatically teaches the necessity of brevity, and that necessity I will endeavor to regard.

The first place that I visited, on commencing my DANIEL S. WHITNEY. This is a town in which but little of our kind of anti-slavery work has been done; and though I believe it enjoys the reputation of being quite a Free Soil town, I judged the mass of the people to be either asleep on the subject, or-which is usually about the same thing-so prejudiced against 'Garrisonianism,' that they were determined not to hear us. place. They proved to us, at any rate, that they did they are inherited. not mean to help us to any hearers, for they refused, or remembered to forget,' to read the notices sent to we had, in the Town Hall, a very respectable audience, both as to numbers and intelligence. There is a remnant in Westboro', as incall our country towns, who have not bowed the knee to the Slave Power, and who will not, and such are the hope of the land. But my tanic Majesty, Frank Pierce & Co., and perhaps the number of the faithful has been increased since then, even there. The devil is a bad counsellor and leader and often frustrates his own purposes and plans. It was a wretched stroke of policy in him-the marshalling of his hosts in the Pilgrim city, to steal a man, and put down freedom with rum and powder; and perhaps his high 'Commissioners' will see it to have been so, even before they pass into the light of eternity.

Millville, Waterford, Mendon, Milford (North-Purchase,) Southboro', and Bellingham-and in all but one of these places, to fair audiences, manifesting a commendable interest; and yet, notwithstanding the things, and hold fast that which is good.' Mr. Wright, Nebraska Bill has been passed, and Anthony Burns has been returned to the hell from which he had escapedand returned by the most infernal power that ever ruled give or appreciate. a nation, and under circumstances of the most exciting nature to all lovers of freedom-I must confess that I do not see, in my travels, any proofs that the North is even now fairly awake. The screws must be turned, I resolutely to assume the only effective position of ' No UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS'-no more compromise But the tide is rising, and 'the logs begin to float.' Many, who care nothing for black men, or black men's wrongs, do not like to have their own rights and liberties infringed upon, and when they are, there is protesting, feeble though it yet be. State street merchants do not like to be swept off of 'Change by an armed soldiery and police, some of them the meanest, vilest loafers of the city, and drunk at that. So they were stirred: some of them, I doubt not, from noble motives.

Since the nation's great day of bombast and powder. I have had occasionally to meet very solemn objections to your burning the Constitution of the United States; and easy. We will not complain of them for closing

and many a man, I can assure you, does think it an awful thing. If you had burnt the Law of God, that rould have been submitted to very patiently-for have not the great rulers of the country decided that there is a higher law than that? Did not even the great Daniel scoff at it? But the burning of the Constitution-that did give such a shock to the reverence of from it. I hope your neighbor of the Commonwealth will-the reverent soul. (Such cant !) But I should not wonder if some of your hearers at Framingham were even more shocked by your reading of the Bible than by the bonfire. I heard, a few days since, from pretty good authority, that a Boston clergyman, of one of the most ' respectable' churches, had preached agains the aggressions of the Slave Power, and that one of his most 'respectable' hearers pronounced his sermon abominable, and his Scripture readings damnable. So manifests itself our American patriotism and piety I remember that, some ten or twelve years since. Wax-DELL PRILLIPS shocked the people, somewhat as you now have, by indignantly saying, 'My curse be upor But this is quite an easy matter to set right before the people, and multitudes of them say amen to it-if it is the soul of the Fugitive Bill, it is fit only to be burned.

But I must add no more, only that, after all, the cause of Freedom advances-but our work is in the ages. The present belongs to Despotism ; posterity, as sure as God reigns, is Liberty's.

WM. H. FISH.

HENRY C. WRIGHT IN PEPPERELL. PEPPERELL, (Mass.) July 12, 1854.

Sunday, July 9th, Mr. Wright occupied the pulpit of the Unitarian church in this town. His audience was respectably large and respectably intelligent, also. No speaker could ask or desire a more attentive audience A profound interest pervaded the assembly,—such in terest as we ever feel when the depth of our souls for the first time is revealed through human lips, when we feel the war beginning between our old opinions and new truths—our old ideas of God and his universe, examined in the light of reason and conscience. I doubt no many were amazed at his sayings, and some could say, Away with him ! he is a blasphemer, and hath a devil.' It is but just to say, that no man living could present, in so short a time, a greater array of topics so

preguant with thoughts that burn their way to the heart, through the envelopes of prejudice and pride. The morning discourse was on 'The spirit of Jesus n respect to the treatment of Enemies.' After severa pertinent illustrations to show what was not the spirit of Jesus, he went on to show that Jesus taught love to enemies, forgiveness of injuries, good for evil, self-sac rifice. Reading the Bible, going to meeting, keeping the Sabbath, partaking of the communion, being baptized, or believing in the atonement, in the Bible, in immortality, or in God, are no evidence that a man has the spirit of Jesus; but he that best understands the laws of life and health, and most perfectly obeys them, is most like Jesus in spirit; for the main characteristic of his spirit was, that he was true to his own convictions of right, even unto death. He obeyed God, regardless alike of what men would say about him or do to him. The application of the subject was well worthy the consideration of all who make the least pretension to the Christian name. 'If what I have said of the spirit of Jesus be true,' he asked, 'what is Christianity, as generally understood?' 'It will be seen at once,' he said, ' that Jesus was not a Christian, if what is taught and tolerated by the churches throughout the world be Christianity; that Jesus knew nothing of such, in an approving sense ; and that, if he were now o appear, he would seek its overthrow, as he did Juaism of old. He would not leave one stone upon another of our misnamed Christian temples."

Afternoon subject-The relations of Husband and Wife, Parent and Child. He showed that human beings are responsible for the intended or known results of their acts. He spoke of the distinction of sex, and the relations and endearments based upon it, and maintained that the influence of marriage was more powerful upon the character and destiny of individuals and nations than churches or governments. His animadversions upon false and unnatural relations between nen and women, and the awful consequences of ignorance of the laws that underlie the true marriage state. were well calculated to startle men and women in every

Mr. W. said he believed that a man's relation to his wife had more to do with the organization, character and destiny of the race, than his relation to Jesus or present are more potent than our relations to the dead ence and organization of their children ;' and with sacrilegious lips did he call the catechism a lie! It really seemed as if he were trying to see how much his hearers could bear. With the thousands upon thousands of debilitated, feeble, sickly children that we every where meet, what a day of judgment it must be to the parents present campaign, was Westboro', and in company with of such, to hear it boldly proclaimed from the pulpit that children had a right to healthy souls and bodies; that parents should give to their children sound organizations; that God was not responsible for the sickness and death of little children, por for an idiotic or insancondition of mind! Men and women, the speaker said, should prepare to be healthy parents of healthy children. God never made an idiot nor a lunatic, nor gave This would evidently enough be a righteous judgment a child a tendency to consumption, scrofula, or other upon, at least, the 'evangelical' clergymen of the disease. All these are the work of parents, so far as

A third meeting was held in the same place at 5 o'clock, more thinly attended than the preceding. The them; for which may he reward them whom they so weather was oppressively warm, and many were glad plously served—the conscientious souls! Notice, how- that 'third meeting' is not an article in the Unitarian ever, was freely given from the Unitarian pulpit, and creed. The subject was—'Institutions for Men, not Men for Institutions'; and Mr. W. showed pretty conclusively that he was not one of those who fear 'God's world will fall apart ' if we should tear a creed or constitution, a by-law or a compromise. His language was substantially this :- Perish constitutions, churches, revisit to Westboro' was just previous to the kidnapping ligions, creeds, governments, Bibles, Sabbaths, rites, ceremonies-perish each and all that cannot exist without the sacrifice of MAN. Not one man or woman should ever be enslaved, killed, or injured in any way, to save any institution. God never established an institution. All institutions are of men's contrivance, for men's convenience. God establishes relations and fixed hws to govern them.

Thus terminated a good day's work in a noble caus and most gloriously has the 11th Parish in Pepperell But since visiting Westboro', I have lectured in sustained free speech and a free pulpit. Some of them it may be, felt their prejudices chafed, but that they all feel better and nobler, none can doubt. They have shown, in this instance, a willingness to hear 'all at the close of his morning discourse, paid them a noble tribute, such as none but freedom-loving souls could

A train of circumstances has for years been in suc cessful operation to prepare the members of the Unita rian parish to hear and receive those views and opinions, these dectrines and principles, which distinguish think, several times times more, before it will be roused the anti-slavery men and women of our country from the bulk of the people ; among which, not the least ac tive has been the miserable phariseeism, the cowardly denial of all (those acts of Christian courtesy, which should be manifested among men where difference of opinion exists-every low and wicked art to preven hose from hearing, who would, if left to themselves be glad to hear-which has characterized the Orthodox church of this town, from the day of its birth to the present hour, and now impudently demands that H C. Wright, and those who work with him, should qui the field of labor, that they (their kind) may step in and gather up the laurels of that victory which the pi oneers of the anti-slavery reform have made certain

temple of the living God; and they always learn, first the rules of the church, afterwards, the principles bullying Pharisees is rather too-much.

THE PULPIT AND SLAVERY.

WEYMOUTH, (Medina Co.) Ohio, July 23, 1854.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON : of old Upton than mere political regeneration; but we by, or connection with, the atheistical institution, either politically or religiously. Yes, we will remain in faith, believing that Upten will yet 'Strike for the right. Let Error meet its fate-If Error rules-lash both the Church and State.'

While Upton is forming a union of all political parties for the purpose of laboring ' to establish a public sentiment at the North that shall "crush out," with scorn and indignation, the Lorings and Halletts, and others of their kind, the present crisis demands of us to ask, in the name of crushed humanity, if she ought not and will not form a union of all religious parties, that will with no more regard for man as man, has shown him 'labor to establish a public sentiment' at Upton, that shall 'crush out' of the pulpit, 'with scorn and indignation,' the public teacher, who, when placing his name to a petition for the repeal of that worse than Medo-Persian law, the infernal Fugitive Slave Bill, appends, If all can be done in good faith to the Constitution 'placing that blood-stained instrument higher than humanity, higher than Christ, in the person of Anthony Burns,-in the words of another appendage to the same petition, 'serving God so as not to offend the Devil;' who, when speaking of Christ as the Savior of the world, eulogized the Seventh of March traitor as the Savior of our country ; who refuses his pulpit to antislavery lecturers, because they happen to disbelieve in the plenary or entire inspiration of the Bible, yet uses the Sabbath, the pulpit and the Bible to convince his listening audience that the proper sphere of woman is at home, and if they will learn any thing, let them themselves with the abolitionists; but I have heard ask their husbands,' from whom she must 'learn in all nothing from or of any of those men since. I rememsilence, with all subjection," for it is a shame for wo- ber, too, that several Irishmen in New York signed man to speak in ' public, even if she does plead for downcast, bleeding and oppressed humanity, and the Mitchel. But, said Mitchel, the very names of these priest and people pass by on the other side. O, no! men show that they are not real Irish, but the descendoman must not appear in public, though, according ants of Normans born in Ireland.' An important disto their creed, millions go down to a burning hell, and other millions suffer the galling yoke of bondage, by Irish abolitionists are of Scandinavian origin; but that such hell-deserving minions as a majority of the American clergy, (if weighed in their own balances) -Who think no measures to be carried through, But those which keep the Priest and Church in view

from the idea of calling slave-owners and abettors, Pa- being tyrants. gans-preaching to the sin, but being mighty careful not to trouble the conscience of the sinner ; who cry out, 'Wo unto you, hypocrisy, and slavery, and paganism ! ' not like the teacher of old, who said, ' Wo unto you, scribes, Pharisees, hypocrites ! '- Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?

I fear that but few of the American clergy will have the honor of being crucified between two thieves for plainness of speech, and especially the one of whom I speak, who, when the citizens of Upton assembled to express their shame and deep humiliation at the commission of a crime of the deepest dve, read the sending back of Onesimus by Paul, perhaps thinking, as did the parson described by Whittier, in his 'Sabbath

'And this commends itself as one To every conscience tender;
As Paul sent back Onesimus,
My Christian friends, we send her!

It cannot be wondered at that Upton, though pro religion, when no small share of the salary of one of the recently broken bargain of 1820. quieted, and her lacerated conscience healed, with patent moral anolynes, with no small admixture of choplogic. It does not seem strange that the cry of ' Peace. peace, peace,' calms down the troubled waters of antislavery agitation. But it does seem strange that many professed friends of the slave should 'love to have it so,' should continue their support of such a religion ; in short, should not labor to 'crush out' such 'skimmed-milk,' uncooked hasty pudding' teachers as this; for if such teaching as this must be

'The end of prayer and preaching, Then down with pulpit, down with priest, And give us Nature's teaching!

THE IRISH AND SLAVERY. PORTLAND, July 29, 1854

Impelled by circumstances over which I have no con trol, I am obliged to confine myself to the debilitating WHERE ARE THE WRITINGS OF CHRIST? habits of close attention to my business pursuits and the earning of my daily bread; and although I do not complain that I must work in order to eat, yet I often feel a painful consciousness that I am rusting away, mentally, morally and physically, in this state of inacby the electrifying influence of public discussion of the TOR, or some other reformatory work. I have just perused James Haughton's letter respecting T. F. Meagher, and feel moved to say a few words expressive of my Irishmen in America.

anti-slavery sentiments of the most radical character and faithful, in word and in heart, to the cause of impartial freedom; but it has not been my lot to know Irishmen proverbially hate oppression-until they can gain something by falling in love with it, and then the transition seems not miraculous, only because it is common. The passage to the United States seems to produce the same effect upon the exile of Erin as the enting of the forbidden fruit did upon Adam and Eve. In the morning, they were pure, lovely and innocent; in the fault with the plea of expecting advantage to follow everlasting contempt. faithlessness.

In general, and with the fewest possible exceptions the love of liberty in the Irish consists in the desire of freedom from oppression in their own persons, and the privilege of exercising tyranny over others. I never saw one of the race since the anti-slavery movement to be held some time in August. The world must b commenced, who did not hate a negro; but I have moving when Orthodox Oberlin seeks instruction at the known them to express much dissatisfaction that other mouth of a Disunion Abolitionist, and one, too, in every

their pulpit against us; for it is, in their estimation, often pro-slavery, but they are as often or more frequently anti-slavery, theoretically and practically. English, Scotch, French, Polish, Hungarian and German; but when has the voice of an Irishman-o of Christianity. But to be ordered off the ground by an Irish Catholic-been heard on the anti-slavery platform? To my knowledge, never : and I have never heard of one opening his mouth against slavery on this side of the Atlantic. Now, this may be accounted for in a few words, viz.—the influence of the priesthood But where are the Irish Protestants? I look in vain for any expression of sympathy for our movement from I felt gratified to see, in your last Liberaron, the any representative of that class. If there is one, who is he, and where? What Irish Protestant has stood up resolutions unanimously adopted by a portion of the cit-izens of Upton, though I had ardently hoped and confidently expected, at this epoch of thrice-accursed laws and still more damnable deeds, which must inevitably go down to succeeding generations as the slave-catching.

But for the faithful words of the immortal O'Connell. go down to succeeding generations as the slave-catching age, to have seen a deeper work of grace in the heart now dead, and the living Haughton and Webb, should consider that, to be an Irishman, was necessari will thank God for this manifestation of change and ly to be a tyrant in heart, only waiting for opportunity progress, still hoping that the work of grace will continue, until she shall stand acquitted of all corruption by, or connection with the atheistical institution, cihave long since placed themselves in a position from which they can know no retreat. But where and who is the other man from the 'green isle of Erin,' 'o whom we can speak with the same assurance?

I feel no disappointment in view of the course pur sued by Mitchel and Meagher. I never thought they would conduct otherwise than they have done, and expect it not of any that may follow them to this free land. It is true that Mitchel has rather overdone his work-he has shown himself a bold, blustering ruffian, and no sneak; and Meagher, with more caution, but self a heartless demagogue. But I look upon these two men as the true representatives of Irish character and Irish patriotism. All Irishmen, that I know, are like them. Your two correspondents are exceptions, and I do n't know of a third. There may be others, and perhaps you know them ; but let them come to this coun ry to live, and see how they will stand. 'My word for it,' as C. F. Adams says, 'they will be deficient in backbone.

Yours for truth, justice and liberty, and no unjor with slaveholders,

P. S. Since writing the above, I do remember that considerable number of Irishmen (I think in Cincinnati) did sign an affirmatory and approving response to O'Connell's appeal to Irishmen in this country ! come out from the pro-slavery parties, and identify protest, condemning the course and sentiments of John tinction, which, according to Mitchel, proves that all the rael Celts, the descendants of 'that family of the human race from whom descended the heroes and demigods,' are like the heroes and demigods in character, i. e inherent savages and barbarians, who love to possess who call slavery Paganism, yet shrink with horror liberty and power, that they may enjoy the luxury of D. S. G.

OUR SHIRKING SENATOR.

A literary journal of some repute in Boston perverts language, by calling Edward Everett 'a true patriot and statesman.' I deny that the adjective, or either of the substantives, is at all applicable to that oily-tongued doughface, and will prove my position by three specimen acts from his public life.

1st. He is not TRUTHFUL, for he said there was danger of Slavery going into Kanzas or Nebraska, when he ought to have known that the heathenish institution was already rooted there, through the efforts of just such sham Christian ministers as himself; and when he must have known that one-fourth of all the slaves in the United States-except the voters in the two old parties-are held north of the southern line of Kanzas ; and that in Missouri, lying directly alongside of that territory, and as similar to it in soil and climate as New Hampshire is to Vermont, there were 87,422 slaves in 1850-an increase of nearly NINE gressive in politics, should yet retain a share of cotton HUNDRED PER CENT. since slavery was legalized by

her religious teachers comes from the pockets of those 2d. Mr. Everett is not a parmor, for when reprewho have grown rich among the cotton institutions of senting, in Congress, a District wherein was made the the South. It does not seem strange that she is fetter- first armed resistance to tyranny of the Revolution, he ed with cotton, when the nation worships a cotton God, insulted the manes of dead patriots, and spit in the and knows no higher law than the diabolical and faces of living ones-many of the latter being his own shameful compromises of our fathers in the shape of the constituents-by the declaration that he was ready to Constitution, and avers that the cotton-bound Union, ce- shoulder a musket, and march south, to aid in crushing mented by human blood and tears, must be preserved out resistance to the vilest tyranny known in modern at all hazards. It does not seem strange that she is ages of the world-a tyranny compared with which the British stamp act and tea-tax were as mere musquito bites compared with a bowie-knife stab.

2d. Mr. Everett is not a STATESMAN, for when Governor of Massachusetts-fit chief of an Eastern tribe of Paw-knees-he advised statutory pains and penalties as a method of stopping the anti-slavery agitation. He must have studied human nature and human history with the eyes of a mole, not to discover that this plan of hindering reform never has succeeded, and never will succeed, while the organs of conscientiousness, firmness, and combativeness enjoy a voice in the mental councils.

To sum up-Mr. Everett is wofully defective in veracity, and totally lacking in the first requisite of a patriot, love for human rights ; also in the first requisite of a statesman, foresight of the future. His name is rapidly sinking to oblivion, despite his rich learning and chaste oratory. W. S. G.

' Jesus stooped down, and with his finger wrote on the ground.'

No doctrine, it seems to me, presents so great an ob stacle to the advancement of the human race in knowltion and office confinement. Occasionally, I am aroused edge and virtue, as the erroneous dogma that 'the Bible is the only rule of faith and practice.' That the state of the times, or the reading of the THE LIBERA- all-wise Creator committed the whole revelation of His will to perishable paper, and the uncertainties of human language, is a doctrine at war not only with reason, but with the Bible itself. If the Founder of Chrisown thoughts in relation to Irish love of liberty and tianity intended his doctrines should be learned only from a written book, it is very strange he should have I have often been amused, and experienced some oth- written nothing in the book himself. I believe we have er feelings, when reading the letters of James Haugh- no account of his writing any where, except that he ton and R. D. Webb, (men whose praise is in the 'stooped down and with his finger wrote on the ground.' mouths and breasts of all true friends of the slave and Christ never, so far as we know, wrote on paper, or impartial liberty every where,) as well as accounts of parchment, but on the ground, the solid earth, in Na ture's great book. For the revelation of God's will, expressed at public meetings in Ireland. It may be Jesus points to his works-to the lilies of the field, the that there are other Irishmen in Ireland, beside your birds of the air, and the everlasting mountains; but two faithful and beloved correspondents, who are true especially to the immortal mind of man. 'I will put my laws in their hearts, and in their minds will I write them.' To that celestial reason which is the offspring them or know of them, since the days of O'Connell. of the Divine Mind, we are required to bring for judgment every question affecting human welfare. 'Why even of yourselves judge ye not what is right?'-Prove all things '-yes, all books, (not excepting the Bible itself,) all customs, all religions, not by a book but by that 'inspiration of the Almighty which give understanding.' Exposed to the blaze of this light, slavery, war, intemperance, and false religion are seen in evening, guilty, ashamed and malignant, excusing their their hideousness, and will be consigned to infamy and

SETH HUNT. Northampton, Mass.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH has received and accepted as invitation to deliver the address before the Literary So cieties of Oberlin College, at the next Commencement European exiles should seek an asylum in this refuge respect as heretical, according to her standard, as Garif corressed white men. Other European exiles are rison himself.—National A. S. Standard.

DR. H. HALSTED, formerly of Halsted How tem of Motorpathy, and by his great success in them of Motorpathy, and by his great success in them of chronic and female diseases, has recently probable and removed to the celebrated ROUND HILL was and removed to the celebrated ROUND HILL was and removed to the celebrated ROUND HILL was and in the country of the country of the probable of his peculiar system, in connection with the light of his peculiar system, in connection with the light pathic Treatment.

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MRS. LUCINDA HATCH, having had long ener. ence in Water-Cure treatment, now annot the public that she has lately made additions to her as commodations, and is prepared to treat successfully a commodations, and is prepared to treat successfully a tients that may place themselves under her care. He residence is three miles from Mason Village, the press terminus of the Peterboro' and Shirley railroads. Terms, more favorable than at most establishmen of the kind. New Ipswich, June 9.

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DYSPEPSIA, Consumption, Headache, and all firm of Diseases, successfully treated by NUTRINS, without medicine. To LAROY SUNDERLAND :

DEAR SIR-I take this opportunity to inform you ha

you have completely cured me of chewing and straig tobacco. I am now in perfect health, having gard thirty pounds during the three mouths I have been mir your treatment by Nutrition. It is worth any sent of money to me, and I thank you a thousand time H. H. CLAES. South Adams, Mass. May 16, 1854.

Pamphlets of Information, respecting this are nethod of Cure, for sale at the office of this paper, at sent by mail, free, for one dime, prepaid.

DR. NICHOLS'S NEW WORK ON MAD RIAGE.

MARRIAGE: its History, Character, and Results its Facts. Demonstrating its influence, as a civiled institution, on the happiness of the Individual and the Progress of the Race. By T. L. Nichols, M. D., mi Mrs. Mary S. Gove Nichols. Price \$1. Just published. ed and for sale by BELA MARSH, 15 Franklin st March 3.

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION. OR sale at the Liberator Office, 21 Cornhill, and by

Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street, the 'Great Discussion on the Origin, Character and Tendency of the Bible, between Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., of Philade phia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, in January lat.' Price, 31 ets. single—\$1.00 for 4 copies. THE RELIGION OF MANHOOD: or, The Agest

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the Progressive Development of Nature, and embrach;
the Philosophy of Man, Spirit, and the Spirit World
By Thomas Paine, through the hand of Herace 6. Wood, Medium. Price, 88 cents.

Free Thoughts concerning Religion: or, Nature versus Theology. By Andrew Jackson Davis. 15 cts. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 15

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MADAME CARTEAUX having established herself Jordan, No. 191 Washington street, (entrance in Norfolk Avenue,) would avail herself of this median for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and vicinity for the Ladies of Boston and vicinit ity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and would respectfully assure them that, by unremitting endrators to please, she hopes for a continuance of their factors.

Her arrangements for cutting and dressing Lader and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champcoing, are 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

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Ladies can be waited on at their own residences, or at her room, which will be open from 8, A. M., to, P. M. She has numerous recommendation from the fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewhere, which can be seen by those who desire.

Boston, May 13.

REV. THEODORE PARKER'S GREAT SER-MON ON THE NEBRASKA QUESTION. JUST published and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Of-

fice, and at the Commonwealth Office.

Also, for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 'An Additional New York, New York, dress delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, Feb. 24, 1854, by William Lleyd Garrison. Price, 6 cents, single-60 cents per dozen-\$1 00 for 25 copies. March 17.

JV .