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THE Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, Fire copies will be sent to one address for TES

gives, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters and the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to Erected, (FOST FAID,) to the General Agent. Adtertsements making less than one square in-

the times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, nerivanis and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auhorised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial

Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debta of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, ELLIS GRAY of the paper, Louisey, Samuel Philbrick, and WEXTELL PRINCIPS.

IN In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

very question are impartially allowed a hearing. WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1048.

No Union with Slaveholdera!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMISION OVER-THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGIFIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exection, 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-

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 THERENY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

assent to the Con

stitution, three special provisions ro

VOL. XXIV. NO. 33.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1854.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

INJURIOUS EPPECTS OF ABOLITIONISM. EDGEFIELD, SOUTH CAROLINA, July 20th, 1854. To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce.

GENTLEMEN: -As you are free to give both sides, hearing, in the cause of freedom and that of slary, permit me to give you a few lines upon this hoping to tell the truth and keep within was born and raised in the South, yea, in South

lins—ah! the home of the brave, and the land a free—am night the Legrees, Evas, Uncle as and Torseys. have at the break or dawn of day risen with lave, worked, breakfasted, dined, and at nine ack after the closing scene, at the corn pile,

have been among the rich and the talented. poor and ignoble, the overseer, and driver, the and the good negro. I have seen and heard whip of the overseer through the day, the cries lamentations of the poor negroes, until my

pathy was middened to revenge, and revenge I

ve taken several times.
I have seen the gala day of the negro, the plenty at and the nothing to do day; the day of rethem at the welding, the dance, the corn sking the quilting, and the Christmas plays. r, and why! Because he has a master, a proand protector. And should his master die or business, he is sure of another, and it is his er's interest to clothe, feed, protect and treat his slave. And should he get sick, he is sure best of medical service rendered to and nothing left und one to save his life. I seen the master by the bed-side of his sick through the day and night, administering wants. I have seen the parlors and dining of the wealthy, tilled with the sick and cont, the master and mistress not trusting to hem through the night to the care of their their eyes, assist in shrouding and laying fin his faithful servant. I have seen them h the dead to the grave, and there help to in in his long resting place, and put the tar over the mortal remains of their well

cannot be broken, except by death.

sak the Stower, the Phillipses and Garrisons,
it have they done for the slave at the South, or have they done in the cause of the mighty of 'Freedom' ! I answer, more to rivet the bonds slavery than by any other course they could

revious to 1835, and at that time, slavery was its weakest point. In fact, fears were felt for safety. It did not have its vanguard then, as , at the North, to sound the toesin of alarm to South. At that time, a few well-meaning n-and I doubt not their honesty-at the North, te and circulated at the South several well writcirculars, upon this subject, appealing in the insinuating and friendly manner to the connce of the slave owner, touching his sin and y. These circulars worked heavily upon the te owner, insomuch that several emancipated eir entire slave property. Now about this time, e above stated guard of the South at the North, gan to petition Congress on this subject, andor, and will continue to hold it, to the satisfacof the South. These guards have yet to learn, hat for every law there passed, touching slavery, ther is passed at the South, striking away what attle privilege the negro has. Now, suppose there and herer been a petition sent to Congress concernslavery, nor an Abolition meeting ever known 4 the plan those few men hit upon prior to 1835, re would not have been a slave state north of outh Carolina. But enough for the present time.

THE PATRIOTISM OF KIDNAPPING! The Washington Union publishes the following ech of Gen. Cass, on the Batchelder pension, ling the speech 'eloquent remarks.'

The brief and eloquent remarks of General Cass faror of the bill making compensation to the maly of Batchelder, who was killed in the atpt of the abolitionists of Boston to rescue the tive Burns, will be responded to with approba-General Cass, in a sinlence, teeming with eloquence and devotion the Union, makes an argument that is conclufive of the question. The whole speech was as fol-

Mr. Cass-Mr. President, I cannot vote for takt up any question which would interfere with, erier and harbor hill, that is now under con-bration, and unless immediately disposed of, will half will be lost at this last stage of the session.
am in favor of this measure of compensating
a family of Bitchelder, who was killed not g since in Boston. Your laws grant penas to the near connections of all persons who is their lives upon the field of battle, while deing their country against a foreign enemy. ing the Constitution of his country when violently and rathlessly attacked; and I know of no case which commends itself more strongly to the sym-pathy of the American people, or to the favorable fin of the American Co e sum reported, as a feeble compensation to a creared and afflicted family, and also as an enuragement to all persons called out by ent authority to assist the majesty of the laws to leque that duty fearlessly and faithfully, knowthe that a grateful country will take charge of those warest to them, should their lives be the sacrifice of their patriotic exertions.

THE METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH.

IF Some of the religious Societies whose houses of publication are located in northern cities, have bee converted into instruments of ahti-slavery propagandism. In tracts of a purely religious chara ter, abolition sentiments are interpolated, and diffused through the South. This characteristic the content of Yankee cunning has suggested to the General Conference of the Methodist Church South, the necessity of the establishment of a Book Concern, which, being under the control of southern men, will be made an instrument for the diffusion of a sound when southern The addiffusion of a sound southern sentiment. The administrative talent of Smith, Early and Raiston, ministrative talent of Smith, Early and Raiston, afords a sufficient guaranty that the scheme, if undertaken, will be successfully carried out. One instance of triumphant experiment would induce imitation, and ultimately all the religious communities of the South would become the efficient champions of southern interests.—Southern Argus.

THE LIBERATOR.

LETTER PROM MISS HOLLEY. WELLSVILLE, All. Co., N. Y., }
July 29, 1854.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: Though I am not indebted to you for a letter, I as for many other good things; and am happy in giving you some account of our late pleasant travels in antislavery service.

To be sure, the time has not yet come-we have no yet actually reached that aeme of triumph, when antislavery lecturers are everywhere borne on the shoulders of a grateful people; still, hearts are softening. Our meetings are handsomely attended, and certainly some of us duly appreciated. It is quite evident that the days of clubs and stones are past.

Recently, we held two meetings in the little village of Belfast. The meeting-house was thronged-some five on the admissibility of an anti-slavery lecture in their hundred persons gathered. This was the more remarkable, as it was in the midst of the having season, in a district of scattered farms, and on week days' evenings. At the close of the second meeting, an old man came forward, asking to borrow a number of the Anti-Slavery Standard, until the next morning, as then I would be obliged to leave.

Accordingly, the next morning, before breakfast, and in the midst of a pouring rain, the old man made his appearance, With a countenance expressive of the highest interest, and holding out the number of the Stand- sleep. ard, he told this artless story :- 'I wish to take that paper. I know all that's in it. I cannot read or write, but I have a daughter who can, and I kept her reading it to me almost all night, and this morning she has been up reading it again to me. I have been an abolitionist ever since I was a boy twelve years old. My father was one of the earliest settlers in this country. He took the first raft to Pittsburgh; and when he came back, he told us about seeing a boat, on the Monongahela, from Maryland, with an old negro man chained to the bottom. The negro looked so broken-hearted, that father went to him and asked what ailed him. He told father that he sold, and that now his new master was taking him South, where he could never see his family again.'

My morning visitor concluded with, 'Then, I was a and bhave lived long enough to know, that boy twelve years old ; but, ever since, I have been opis a lave existing between master and slave

He subscribed for the Standard. O, it is good to see our holy cause advancing, and taking hold of the best sympathies-

'Feeling the might Of God's right arm around me.'

Perhaps you may remember that a man in Buffalo, by the name of Smith, wrote that complete demolisher of Mrs. Stowe's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin as it is'; and that he received as a reward some military appointment from President Fillmore.

A few weeks ago, this Smith appeared, exquisitely dressed, at the office of a young lawyer, who does the private business of Col. May, the principal citizen of not amount to enough to requite him. Phillipsville, in this county. This lawyer is a native of Virginia, but from repugnance to slavery, prefers to

reside at the North. Smith, after great elaborateness of bow and manner, announcing himself as some sort of a U.S. military officer, (I forget what,) with his name and place of residence, proceeded to inquire, 'Are you the gentleman who attends to the business of Col. May? I am informed that he has never qualified for the office of

After the lawyer's assurance that this was a mistake, the conversation turned upon slavery; when the lawyer chanced to remark, 'By the way, somebody in weak and miserable book, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin, as it is.' Whereupon officer Smith fiercely bristled up, loudly demanding, 'Do you mean to insult me?'

'Insult you!' returned the surprised lawyer. 'No, had no such intention.'

'You had,' retorted the other, 'you must have known that I was the author of that work."

This was the first intimation the lawyer had of that fact. But the incensed author went on, declaring his book a true picture of the domestic institution of the South; and that the falsehoods of Mrs. Stowe demanded such a refutation, &c. &c.

To this the lawyer replied- Well, what I have to say 'I was born and bred in a slave State have lived in the very midst of slavery, and I know of horrors there

worse than any Mrs. Stowe describes,' &c. &c. The result was, that, very soon, author and officer

Now, as in Jesus' time, it is the common people who fed and warmed by the beautiful humanity of a womaneigners are brought nigh by the blood of the slave.' She evinced such a clear vision of the true spirit and principles that underlie our great anti-slavery struggle, that though no cultured scholar, and entirely without the graceful courtesies and blandishments of refined life, no one could listen to her without feeling the better nature quickened. 'She had high and pure sentiment, such as

no amount of mere scholarship can ever balance. Mental and social culture are indeed to be prized. It is desirable to understand the etiquette and appliances of society-a lady is a valuable member of community; but as compared to moral worth, such things are of no consequence at all.

Quite in contrast with the above-mentioned incident was that in which a lady of most accomplished education approached me, saying, with a true Gradgrind tionists propose?' She was evidently without even the be rid of its colossal wickedness-Human Slavery.

place, kindly and zealously interested himself in behalf | ied poor,-the brothers and sisters of the Lord Jesu of my meetings, by securing, lighting and warming the Christ, should thus be tortured, and their hearts rent Baptist meeting house, &c. &c. He did not profess in pieces in the midst of this fair land, and there be much anti-slavery sympathy, but was warmed into this none to deliver and save! activity by remembering that, some years before, he had Yesterday we visited an aged colored woman been treated to a generous glass of wine by a brother-

nd a successful meeting was secured.

A favorable hearing was had in Machias, on Sunday, notwithstanding the town held one man who had said, day or two previous, when a fugitive was passing through, 'I would as soon give to a horse-thief as to fugitive-one who had stolen himself.' He is probably a little bewildered by his 'constitutional obliga-

In Centreville, you would have been wonderfully smused to have heard, as we did, the confab carried on between the gentle and excellent President minister and his deacon, Sunday morning, before church-time, meeting-house on Sunday, the chief temerity of which would be, that it would be uttered by a woman ! The minister solemnly declared, that if God had called me to lecture, he should not say a word against it.

While speaking in Farmersville, I observed that two or three of my assembly sat with closed eyes. This may be the habit of their usual Sunday devotions during the 'scattering of the divine seed' -or, perhaps, they regard chapels and churches as like the old temples in which oracular revelations were received in

I close with the expressive language of Mr. Pillsbury, 'Yours, from the battle-field,'

SALLIE HOLLEY. Francis Jackson, Esq.

SLAVE PRODUCE.

Mn. Epiron-I never could see but one way for abolionists to act, in regard to the subject of slave produce If, as some contend, the buying or using of the proluce of the slaveholder's plantation is wrong, then ought every person at once and immediately to abstain from it. No circumstances can, for a moment, justify had a wife and children in Maryland, and that he was any person in continuing in sin. No moral duty can be required of a person, without the ability to perform it. God does not require impossibilities.

The argument almost invariably urged against using slave produce is the following, viz :- 'The buyer of stoen property, knowing it to be stolen, is as bad as the thief. But slave produce is stolen property; therefore, the buyer of said produce is as guilty as the thief.'

I readily admit the correctness of the first proposition, but it is not true that the produce of the slaveholder's plantation is stolen property; and the conclusion drawn from these premises is false.

I admit, also, that the slaveholder, who compels the an whom he calls his slave to labor without wages, robs him, and is himself a robber. But of what does he rob him? Why, clearly, of that which would be justly due him, if he were a free hired man-wages for s labor. Not, surely, the produce of the land upon

The Northern laborer does not claim any part of the produce of the farm upon which he has been hired to labor. He looks to his employer for the wages due him, and is not affected either way, whether the farm yields abundantly, or only one half enough in value to pay him for his services. He claims, and obtains, a just remuneration for his services; and if his employer should defraud him of his wages, I should not, by buying his wheat or his hay, and paying him an equivalent in money, wrong the defrauded laborer, or prevent the farmer from paying him that which is due him-viz. his wages. In the same way, if I take a quantity of silver, valued at a thousand dollars, and exchange is your city made a jackass of himself, by writing that with the slaveholder for an equal amount in value of cotton or rice, the product of his plantation, I do no, receive that which belongs to the slave, nor prevent the slaveholder from satisfying the claims of his slave. He has received from me the same in value that I have taken from him, and I have even placed in his hands the means by which he is the better enabled to satisfy the claims of his defrauded slave.

It avails nothing to say, that I know, when I give the slaveholder my money for his produce, that the slave will get none of it. I know that he will get as much of the money that I give him, as he would of the produce that I take from him.

Nor is it true that, by trading with the slaveholder. is, whoever wrote that book was a —— fool'; [using an adjective indicative of no state of special blessedness.]

Nor is it true that, by trading and thereby involve myself in his guilt; for if, by trading with him, I am guilty of his slaveholding, then, by trading with a covetous man, I become guilty of the sin of covetousness, -or with a drunkard, of drunkenness, -and so of any other sinner; and I should be compelled to trade with none but sinless beings; and as all men are sinners,' I do not know where I should trade. But, more. hear the truth gladly. The other day, my heart was If, by trading with a slaveholder, I become a particiin humble life. She met me with, 'Strangers and forreasoning, he, by trading with me, in the same degree becomes anti-slavery, though he may possess five hundred slaves at the same time; so that, upon the whole, the sin of slavery, or the virtue of anti-slavery, would neither be diminished nor increased; for what of slavery I should get of him, by buying his produce, the same of anti-slavery would he get from me, by selling it; and each of us would be a sort of anti-slavery slaveholder-each, equally, partaking of the virtues and vices of both slavery and anti-slavery!

AN ABOLITIONIST. Lynn, July 15, 1854.

SLAVERY AS IT IS.

The following touching and painful account is given in the Anti-Slavery Bugle, by Charles S. S. Griffing, of an aged colored woman whom he and Mrs. Griffing air, 'What great plan of emancipation do you aboli- visited at Martinsville, Ohio, a small place on the Ohio river, nearly opposite to Wheeling in Virginia. Let apprehension, that as Christianity is to accomplish her every one read and ponder this case, let them ' learn, 'perfect work' by the 'foolishness of preaching' right- mark, and inwardly digest ' the mournful facts it narcourness, so only by the practical recognition of the rates, and the terrible lessons it teaches of American simple principles of truth and justice can this nation tyranny and heartlessness,- of the hypocrisy of American religion, and the emptiness of American boasts of When I was in Olean, two years ago, Dr. W., of that freedom. Alas ! that God's humble children-his pit

living here, who has bitterly experienced the inflic-tions of slavery, in all its "damned sacraments o.

The other day, being about to revisit Olean, I wrote to the Doctor, asking him if he would repeat his former kindness, &c.

On reaching the place, I found that all his ardor had cooled—he was 'up for office.'

Nevertheless, we found firm anti-slavery friends, or weary years she mourned for him, and sorrowed as those who have no hope, wondering why such miseries were visited upon her who had labored so long and earnestly to do all that was just and right. while her tormentors lived in idleness and ease deepest in the life and heart of a slave. At the command of her master, she was again married, and with her bushand lived on the same plantation, until they were sold and removed to Western Virginia, where for many years they lived and raised a large family of children, that were torn from them one after another, sold, and driven far away, where there could be no interchange of affection. or kindly sympathy for mutual sorrow. Falling into kind hands, when far advanced in years, they succeeded in purchasing themselves, and by a course of rigid economy and arduous toil, were enabled to pay the full sum demanded by their claimant. Thus, after being robbed of a long life of labor, of nine children whom tenderest love and bitterest sorrows had endeared to them, with intellects crushed and bodies enfeebled by fifty years of hard labor; such as is known only in slavery, they procured the acknowledgement in this Christian land, that they had the right in themselves to their own labor, their own bodies and souls-that they were free niggers. Immediately they set about earning money to purchase some of their children, whom they hoped were still within their reach, and formed bright anticipations of some day living with them in a home purchased by their own industy. where at last they might safely live and quietly die. Animated by these hopes, they commenced life anew, in comparative happiness, free, at least, as they supposed, from any new and further infliction of slavery. ,But, slas for them! their happiness was only a transitory dream, from which they soon awoke to most painful consciousness. Scarcely had they commenced to prosecute the plans they had formed, when the husband was kidnapped from one of the river boats on which he was employed, and for twelve long and bitter years he has been subjected to all the horrors of slavery. Just as he pressed the cup of liberty to his lips, it was strick-en from his hand, and in its stead he has been compelled to drink the bitterest chalice that human

sense can suffer. With more than a widow's sorrow has this wife mourned for him, toiling on through a dreary life, vainly hoping for his return, to join her in carry ing out their fondly cherished hope of a home and happiness with their children; but no tidings ever came to cheer her, and through these long years she has been left-

The rush and pressure of dark thoughts, that came As a strong billow in their weight of care; And in silence, and in secret, and in night, Her noble heart hath wrestled with despair, And rose more strong than death from its unwitnessed

Finally, she has at last heard that away in the and heavy sorrow, her husband lives and toils a suffering, heart-broken, hopeless slave, somewhere on the Red River, in Arkansas. But now, indeed, has despair settled quite down upon her. She has not influential friends to interest in his behalf; the journey to find him would be difficult and danger-ous; and the proof of his identity difficult to establish, and she has no hope of meeting him again on earth. While she had hoped, by almost super-human exertion, amid difficulties that would have discouraged a heart unused to deepest disappointment, she secured herself a little home, where now, in poverty and sorrow, she is waiting until her nge shall come, and she shall have a reunion with her long lost husband in that other land, where the servant is freed from his master, and where all

tears are forever wiped from their eyes. Thus she lives, a monument of the curse and rime of American Slavery. Oh! when will this vile system be removed from among us, and good

Rear another altar here, To truth, to love, and mercy dear?

From the Portland Pleasure Boat. ROBBERY, PIRACY AND MURDER.

Verily, this nation is guilty above all others o earth: because, though exalted to heaven in point of privileges, she is guilty of crimes as horrible as any less favored nation can commit. Here is an instance of a horrible wrong sanctioned by her laws; it occurred in Mississippi, under the laws of that State-so say the papers; and there is nothing in the laws of the United States to forbid such horrible atrocities; but, on the other hand, the United States-all her law-abiding churchesare bound by their own compact to turn out with in executing laws which commit these more ti infernal outrages. Here is the story :-

' A planter was afflicted with a loathsome dis ease. So offensive were the ulcers, that he was deserted by his white friends; and while thus afflicted and forsaken, a girl, whom he owned as a slave, kindly and patiently waited upon him, dressed his ulcers, cleaned his person, and watch-

ed over him till he eventually recovered.

With gratitude and affection to his benefactor e took her to Cincinnati, Ohio, executed to her a deed of manumission, had it recorded, returned to They lived together affectionately for many years, reared a family of children, and as he lay upon his death-bed, by will divided his property between his wife and children. His brothers, hearing of his death, came forward and demanded the prop erty. The widow and children were indignant a the demand. They, too, were seized; and the validity of that marriage was tried before Judge Shackley, of that State, who decided that the that the property belonged to the collateral heirs. His widow was sold by the surviving brothers, and the children were bid off at public auction, and both mother and children now toil in hains or sleep in servile graves!!"

Now, there is one thing I would like to know If God is impartial—if he rained fire and brim-stone on Sodom and Gomorrab, on account of their sin—why did he not rain fire and brimstone on this judge, these brothers, the State of Mississippi, and the nation which holds Mississippi in her compact? I do not ask this question because feel within me any spirit of wrath, or any desire to see such monsters consumed from the earth—for I feel more pity and grief than wrath, and a desire for the reform and salvation of all, even the monsters in iniquity who committed this worse than infernal outrage. But then it does seem strange to me, that Sodom and Gomorrah should

else, tell us why those old cities were so terribly destroyed for sin, and these people and this nation, who have committed greater sins, are spared!

If God is not partial—and I canno: believe He is—then the story of Sodom and Gom rrah must appear somewhat like a great 'fish story,' to those who have no higher light than what common sens and justice can furnish.

[Correspondence of The New York Tribune.] SLAVE CASE IN OHIO.

CIRCLEVILLE, Ohio, July 17, 1854.

A week or two ago, a man by the name of Williams and his wife, who formerly lived in this county, but now are residents of New-Orleans, made a visit to this place, bringing with them a female slave, aged about twelve years. While here, Mrs. Williams, in order to show the privileges enjoyed by Southern ladies, but the right and privilege of every American, to 'wallop his own nigger,' gave her said servant a cowhiding, whereupon she pro-ceeded to decamp, and took refuge among the dar-kies, who expounded to her the Constitution of the United States and the learned decisions of Judges. Being so instructed, she declined to return to the happy state of slavery in Louisiana.

Mr. Williams regarded the whole proceeding as

in outrage, and expected our free and enlightened citizens' to turn out en masse, and engage in the pleasant and gentlemanly recreation of slave-hunting. This community has always enjoyed the rep-atation of being great haters of abolitionists, ow-ing to the strong infusion of Virginia blood in the inhabitants. But, since the passage of the Nebraska bill, and certain late speeches in Congress, and taunts in Southern papers, our people are unwilling to be 'nigger-catchers' for southern gentle-men any longer. Accordingly, Mr. Williams was men any longer. Accordingly, Mr. Williams was informed that his slave, having been brought into Ohio by himself, was free, and that he could not. against her will, take her from the State, and that any attempt to take her by violence was kidnap-ping, an offence making the party guilty, liable to be confined in the penitentiary at hard labor, for any space of time not less than three nor more than seven years, at the discretion of the Court.'

Of course, in every community there are men who are ready to do a dirty job, from catching niggers to voting for a Nebraska bill, in consideration of office bestowed on a relative. A few persons of this stamp proposed to assist in seizing the girl, at all events. But when they learned that she was in the hands of the 'colored population' who would fight, they desisted from the attempt, having a decent regard for their personal safety. Mr. Williams returned to New Orleans minus one slave, and she remains under the care of her colored friends, who are sending her to school.

Since the passage of the Nebraska bill, we proniggers.

Mr. Joseph K. H yes, Boston :

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following will explain itself, and show that the ladies have done a handsome thing for liberty, and met, as they ever will, a handsome response. HEBRON, June 10th, 1854.

Dear Sir :- Permit the undersigned, ladies of Maine, to express their admiration of your noble conduct in the resignation of your office, on the occasion of the late fugitive slave case in your city. We would have wept tears of gratitude, had half of those who officiated on that occasion the humanity and principle thus to have honored themselves and their country, and shed a ray of solace into the sorrowful heart of the oppressed fugitive. But we may take courage that there was one man in whose heart humanity predominated over office, and will hope by these demonstrations of the peo-ple that a feeling of honor is reviving, which will soon break this oppressive yoke under which the people are groaning. Has it come to this, in these free States of America, that a man must resign his office to avoid doing a most outrageous crime! Oh, our country! truly, thou art on the verge of bar-

Of course, Commissioner Loring, Mayor Smith and others, will receive their thirty pieces of silver, and be applicated by the President and Southern press; but that is all they will get; they will be hought of with loathing at home and abroad. We have a misgiving that they are entirely selfish and mercenary, and that no elevated feelings swell or linger in their bosoms; still, we query if there is not sometimes a little stinging there, when memory reverts to the past. But when rou think of the unfortunate Anthony Burns, who began to feel himself a man, and to lay plans of his own, and to fondly cherish the hope that he should enjoy the pleasures of liberty and civilized life—when rot think of his being torn from those cherished inborn rights, and carried back to the land of servitude, hains and wee-how solacing must be the knowledge that you made a sacrifice, rather than participate in that cruel and heathenish deed. se serve the Slave Power who will serve it, and fragrance of undying laurels will those be remem-bered, who serve their country and their God. Signed by 71 ladies.

Boston, June 20th, 1854.

DEAR LADY: Permit me, through you, to tender my sincere thanks to those 71 noble hearts, for ex-pressing so much that indicates that they feel themelves bound with the poor oppressed slaves. They say it in so many written words, in approving of the course which I took on the ever to be remembered June 2d, 1854, in resigning an office, rather than assist to consign a MAN, made in the image of God, over to helpless bondage. Madam, it was no sacrifice for me to resign that office; to have done otherwise would have been a crime; and I pray and hope that the time is not far distant when the law will so consider it. Until such a time, I must be a law unto myself.

Madam, I shall never forget the women of He-

bron, in the State of Maine : the cause of humanity will, in time to come, feel the influence of thos seventy-one whole hearts. It seems almost, if not entirely out of place, to thank woman for saying or doing anything for the down-trodden slave. Why, it is her nature: she would be inhuman not to feel. And now, dear Madam, cannot those seventy-one And how, dear Madam, cannot those severity out, who have expressed such strong approbation of my course, influence, at least, one man each, to cast a vote for freedom? Why should vile men any longer be put in places of trust? The good are to execute the law, not the wicked.

Yours, with respect, JOSEPH K. HAYES. To E. BEARCE, for seventy others.

From the Free Presbyterian.

SPEECH OF HON. GERRIT SMITH ON THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Never, perhaps, in the history of the American Congress, has there been found a member of that body who, in so short a time, won a distinction so commanding, so enviable, as that awarded by the almost universal verdict of the American people to the Hon. Gerrit Smith. This 'reward of merit' has not been awarded to Mr. Smith as a consideration for any superior manifestation of statesman-ship, but it has been a people's tribute to a great moral hero—a tribute more creditable to the people as well as more honorable to Mr. Smith.

as well as more honorable to Mr. Smith.

In the clear apprehension of great moral principles, we know not that this gentleman has any superior. In the practical application of those principles, in detail, to questions of national policy, we have not always thought he manifested the same acuteness. We have always, therefore, been an ardent—we may say an enthusiastic—admirer of his moral lofty heroism, and the Christian stead-fastness with which that heroism has always been brought into the great struggle between right and rought into the great struggle between right and wrong, freedom and despotism, rather than of his practical statesmanship. Yet, we would not say that Mr. Smith is not a statesman. In the appre-hension of those great moral principles which must be the substratum of every permanent government, and in the general application of those principles to the wants of government, he is a statesman, in the most exalted sense of that term. But in the application of those principles, in detail, to the individual wants of society, as well as to the general duties of government. duties of government, we have sometimes been compelled to dissent from his views. In short, we think Mr. Smith a statesman—a Christian states-man, of exalted moral heroism and enlarged and philanthropic policy, but not a man of details.

We have been led to the above remarks by read-

ing the recent speech of Mr. Smith upon the Mex-ican Treaty—a speech that will certainly give a feeling of mingled disappointment and pain to hundreds who have with us been the enthusiastic admirers of this gentleman's course in Congress, as well as of his whole past life. We regret the more that this speech should be, perhaps, amongst the last acts of his hitherto brilliant, though brief, arcer in Congress.

We are one of those who sympathize with Mr. Smith in his views of the constitutional powers of the general Government to abolish slavery not only in the Territories, but in the States of this Union. We believe with him that slavery never had a legal existence—never could have; that it is a pub-lic outlane, and ought always so to be treated. We can easily conceive, then, how those views, con-nected with a large development of hope, might dic-tate the following language. Speaking of Cuba, e says:

Let her come, even if she shall not previously abolish her slavery. I am willing to risk the subjection of her slavery to a common fate with our own. Slavery must be a short-lived thing in this land. Under our laws rightly interpreted, and under the various mighty influences at work for Liberty in this land, slavery is to come to a speedy termination. God grant that it may be a peaceful one."

What we have italicised in the above extract will indicate that the whole passage was dictated by Mr. Smith's views of the Constitutional power of the general government to abolish slavery throughout the land, and his confidence in the effiacy of the 'various mighty influences at work for berty in this land,' to bring the government up

to this legitimate duty.

But Mr. Smith seems almost to have overlooked that these very 'mighty influences' in which he trusts, are in deadly conflict with other 'mighty ofluences' of an antagonist nature ; that the latte 'influences' have, at the present time, every advantage arising out of the vast patronage of government, and that every addition of slave-cursed territory increases the 'influences' operating to crush freedom and humanity, and decreases the chances for the success of those influences of an opposite nature. If the laws of the land—if the Constitution is at present wrongly interpreted, as Mr. Smith believes, and as we believe, will the adsission of more slave territory, and more slave States, have a tendency to correct such a wrong in-terpretation? or will it not rather indefinitely per-

Bsides, suppose Mr. Smith to be a member of Congress when Cuba should make application to be received into the Union, stipulating, as a condi-tion, that slavery should be permitted to remain s one of her institutions. Mr. Smith would rote receive her on these conditions. 'Let her come. her slavery. I am willing to risk the subje her slavery to a common fate with our own.' Now in the name of all that is holy, we would ask Mr Smith how, after recording such a vote, he would expect to escape the charge of collusion with slarery! Would not the very act of admission be an acknowledgment of the rightfulness of slavery!

It will be in vain for Mr. Smith to attempt to

escape this conclusion by throwing himself back upon the power of the Constitution or the laws, rightly interpreted,' to abolish the evil. So far as the evil already crists, it is all well enough to seek the application of such a remedy; but so far nission of new territory or States is concerned, there is a duty antecedent to this, and that is, by the exercise of an undoubted Constitutional power, to make the state of freedom a condition of mitting the evil, and then running—to say the least—the doubtful chance of reaching it by the exercise of a Constitutional power as yet admitted by the fewest number.

Mr. Smith's views in regard to Mexico, too, we think extremely objectionable, as well as wonderfully sophistical. But it is not the first instance in which we have thought his ardent philanthropy over-reached his better natured judgment. That the acquisition of all Mexico would be a great blessing to her, we have not the least doubt; but that it would be a great place of the standard of the sta that it would be an equivalent curse to us, we have that it would be an equivalent the best feason to know. That a lazy, vicious vagabond, who had spent all his money at a fare bank, would be greatly benefitted by being taken into better society, might be a very possible fact, but we are not sure that society itself would be much the better for the acquisition. In our sympathy for others, we are not at liberty to forget what is due to

But we have no further space for comment, and we conclude by again expressing our regret that this speech has come upon us so unexpectedly and so painfully.

W. G. K.

Pine Grove, O., July 27, 1854.

Slavery .- The Western Recorder referring to the Ward Case, remarks:— Even members of the church—good men—and even preachers are sometimes heard muttering vengeance on those who would insult them. We recently heard a good lay brother, of excellent character, say he would take the life of any teacher who would whip his boy." (!!)

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No Bulgh with Blook

Permit me, through your columns, to call the attention of the American people to one of the evidences of our greatness, already exhibited in

part, and soon to be perfected.

A correspondent of the Public Ledger, writing from Fort Myers, Florida, conveys intelligence of a highly important character, and demonstrating clearly, that if our gallant Navy has immortalized itself, and the Pierce Administration in the sea. itself, and the Pierce Administration, in the can itself, and the Pierce Administration, in the can-nonade, bombardment, and final burning of San Juan or Greytown, the army—ever emulous of glo-ry—has not been behind the marine heroes in gathering laurels for itself, and adding another bright page to American history.

Here is the statement of the correspondent,

which we have no doubt is correct, for no writer who has such a nice perception of honor and hon esty, could possibly be guilty of exaggeration and he appears to be so perfectly conversant wit the duties of our Indian agents, our invincible sol diery, (whose officers we must presume were edo cated at West Point, at the national charge,) and what is due to our national character, that his statement should be received without doubt or de mur. Hear him :

LETTER FROM FORT MYERS, FLORIDA. Pagitive Slaves among the Indians-Demand of their Surrender-Refusal-Billy Bowlegs' Slave Arrested-Expected Fight.

FORT MYERS, FLORIDA, July 18, 1854. Two fugitive slaves from Alabama, some eighteen months since, sought protection in Billy Bowlegs' camp, in this State. Repeated demands for their return to their master have been denied by that sovereign of the Seminoles. On the 3d of July, two of Billy's slaves, Toney and Simon, came into the camp at this place, and were immediately seized by the U. S. troops stationed here. They were heavily ironed, and placed in the custody of the camp guard, to be held by them until Bowlegs sends in the two fugitive slaves for their ransam.

Bowlegs was within two miles of this place last night He has a guard of some 17 warriors with him. This moraing one of the negroes was brought in, and one of Billy's slaves demanded. To this demand, the Indian Agent here, refused to accede. The negro was taken into custody, and will be returned to his master by the boat that conveys this letter to you.

Preparation is making for a fight, as a rescue of

Billy's negroes is hourly expected. Should such an event occur, it must terminate more fatally than any slave riot that has yet occurred in the country. Uncle Sam's troops, here, consisting of three crack companies of the 2d Artillery, viz : E, K and G, entertain no good will for the copper colored gents, and will show then no quarter.

some from the vicinity of your mammath city, who are carrying on an illicit trade with the Indians. They are harvesting a fortune, but should things terminate as the knowing ones predict, we be to them.

I will inform you of the result of this new kink is

the mode of arrest of fugitives by next mail. If it succeeds, it may be adopted in the North as well as in the Land of Flowers.'

Now, are you not ready to unite with me in our

' Hail, Columbia, happy land ! Hail, ye heroes, heaven-born band !

Who so well understand how to defend the hono and liberties of your country, by stealing two of Billy Bowlegs' slaves in retaliation for the escape of two Alabama fugitives from the blessings of th ' peculiar institution,' who were suspected with having a preference for liberty with Billy, in his swamps and ever-glades, to slavery among the no ble Caucassian race !

Should not Congress vote a pension to this upright and faithful Agent, and will not each of these brave heroes, who design to give 'no quarter' to 'the copper-colored gents,' be entitled to a leaden medal, on one side of which should be represented a slave about to be seized by a bloodhound and the other, 'three crack companies' of our invincible army, making targets of Billy Bowlegs and his 'red skins,' whilst, over all, the American eagle

should be seen flapping his wings in exultation?
Would not that be a beautiful representation of
the workings of a Model Republic, worthy of being handed down to posterity!
Well, it is to be hoped that Billy will learn that

slaveholding is only the privilege of professed Christians and Model Republicans. How dare he have the presumption to imitate the actions of the Chivalry, by holding slaves—he, an ignorant red skin! The assurance of these savages deserves chastisement, which our ' crack companies will doubtless bestow most effectually, since such is the will of their superiors.

Billy Bowlegs will find, to his cost, that giving shelter to fugitives from slavery is quite as great an indignity to the honor of the present National Administration, as was an insult offered to our im maculate plenipo Borland; and our Navy will not stand long ' alone in its glory.' The feats of our Boston and Fort Armvat secure for it an ovation.

This correspondent should also be noticed with especial favor by the ruling power at Washington, for the zeal he exhibits in the prime duty of all good American citizens - negro hunting - as also for the kind and charitable suggestions contained in his letter, with regard to the treatment designed for certain persons from the vicinity of our ' mam moth city, when these heroes have properly pun-ished Billy Bowlegs, for his want of alacrity in discharging the obligation required from 'all creation,' whether native or barbarian, by our sham democracy-slave-catching.

Perhaps, however, this honorable letter-writer

may find ample compensation for his patriotism, by appropriating a few of Billy's slaves to his own profit and use. It would be according to his code of ethics 'a fair business transaction,' and would also pay well, as slaves command a high price in these days, and the business of stealing them to

sell is highly honorable.

It is only assisting them to secure their freedom by emigrating to the dominions of Queen Victoria that is mean, criminal and dishonest in the esti mation of our grave Senators, Bayard, Mason Clay, and numberless others of the like refined morals, who at present represent our national character in Congress, the White House, and all the Departments, both foreign and domestic. Then who can avoid exulting at these results of our exalted moral, political and religious codes?

PATRICK HENRY.

THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.

The tameness with which Northern presses and politicians receive the proposition to purchase Cuba at a cost of from one to three hundred millions of dollars, at the moment when the South would not consent that the British Provinces should come into the Union without charge to the public treasury, is amazing! It is coolly proposed to buy an Island filled with savage negroes, and more savage Span-ish masters, all speaking a different language, and professing a different religion from our own, at a cost greater than that of the American Revolution; and the domineering slave interest, in the frontery, declare eternal hostility to the peaceable annexation of a free, homogeneous people, although it should not cost the Federal Government a dol lar. Are we a free Republic, or are we the slaves of the three hundred and seventy-five thou sand lordly negro-drivers of the South

Some Northern men, even Anti-Slavery mer have spoken of the acquisition of Cuba as desired ble, on the ground that it will bring the Spanish system of slavery under the humanizing int of our higher civilization.

This, in our judgment, is a great mistake. With the single exception that a constant stream of barbarism has been pouring into Coba from the Coast of Africa, which has kept down the standard of negro civilization, we regard the laws of that Island as far more favorable to the slave than those of our

In Cuba, every slave has the privilege of emanci pating himself, by paying a price which does no depend upon the selfish exactions of the masters but it is either a fixed price, or else is fixed in eac case by disinterested appraisers. The consequence is, that emancipations are constantly going on, and the free people of color are becoming enlightened, cultivated and wealthy. In no part of the United States do they occupy the high social position which they enjoy in Cuba.

It is not certain, that in the event of annexation ese humane, legal, and social regulations will be overturned, and that the intolerant spirit which pervades Mississippi and Georgia will be substituted. But another invincible objection, with every honorable and humane man, must be the impulse

which will be given to the slave trade between our shores and those of Cuba. No man can pretend that a traffic in Christian negroes and mulattoes if a whit better than that which is carried on from the coast of Africa to Cuba, in ignorant savages. In deed, provided the latter were legalized, and the natives were not encouraged to go to war to make slaves, we are clearly of opinion, that it is less criminal than the infamous domestic trade. The latter, equally with the former, disregards all the most sacred and endearing ties of family, of parent and shill and a hope and and wife. most sacred and endearing ties of land. None but and child, and of husband and wife. None but the vilest demagogues in politics, or hypocites in the vilest demagogues in politics, and unless religion, will deny a fact so notorious; and unless the Christian people of the United States are wil-ling to see a three-fold augmentation of this infer-

nal traffic, they should never listen to the proposi-tion of annexing Cuba, while slavery continues there and here in its present form. Demagogues will pretend that the annexation of Cuba will stop the African slave trade; and in this way they hope to satisfy the consciences of North-ern men. But do we not see the champions of Slavery demanding the revival of the African slave trade even for this Continent! And, although some of them scruple a little on this point, because they fear that its odium may injure more practicable and pressing schemes, will they not, after acquiring Cuba, demand the continuance of the African slave trade, which already exists, as indicated the continuance of the African slave trade, which already exists, as indispensable! They are endeavoring to acquire the Amazon Valley, for the purpose of carrying Slavery to it; and with such a demand for slaves as will follow, it is the height of credulity to believe that the conscience of the ruling class in the South will higgle at the idea of reviving all the horrors of the slave trade, against which the good men of this country and of England have contended for seventy years, and which is now nearly destroyed.—National Era.

AN INFAMOUS RECORD.

Congress has adjourned after a session of eight months. It contained a 'Democratic' majority of two-thirds, with a President and Cabinet of the same stripe, full swing in all departments of government, four-fifths of the State governments on its side; its old rival, the Whig party, dead; the Republicans not yet in power; the Freesoilers too weak to resist its will and pleasure; and a surplus of thirty millions in the treasury. Now let us see what this par excellent Democratic Power has

1st. They violated an old National compact of their fathers, for the express and avowed purpose of wresting free soil from free men, and delivering it over to slave-breeding nabobs, to be cursed for future ages with human chattelism.

souls for gold and office.

3d. They robbed the National treasury of ten millions of dollars for the purchase of a strip of

chapperel desert and volcanic rocks, inhabited by prowling, murdering Indians. 4th. They strangled the people's Homestead bill;

after holding the word of promise to the ear, they broke it to the hope. 5th. After passing a bill to aid Commerce by im-

proving Rivers and Harbors, the 'Democratic' gentleman, imbued with the favorite New Hampshire and South Carolina doctrine, put his kingly veto upon it. They burnt up a defenceless town, and de-

stroyed half a million of American property, without just cause, or the slightest provocation.

7th. They have squandered seventy-five millions of dollars in a single year, (Jonn Q. Adams spent thir-teen,) emptying the Treasury of its thirty millions of surplus, without rendering the people a dollar's worth of service.

8th. They have postponed that truly national necessity, the Pacific Railroad, and they have helped Slavery, squandered money, spurned the people's interests, trodden under foot all that was useful and necessary; these are the trophies of this Administration, blasphemously called Democratic .- Cleveland Leader.

THE LION'S SHARE.

Gen. Campbell, of S. C., formerly our consul at Havana, is now consul at London. He is as ultra on the slavery side, as resolved to defend and to extend the institution, as any man can be. He sympathizes fully with the Carolina school, and would as soon sympathize with Kossuth as Seward. Thus American official influence in Europe, with the exception of one or two consuls, is against European Republicanism. Mason, of Virginia, is at Paris, the great centre ; Daniels, of the same State, at Turin; and no leading man, at any one Court, who could be felt, either as a practical upholder of American principles, or as a fearless defender o

holder is also sent to Cuba. No change ; no hand There are other occasions, so sublime and glorious, that for the North in this latitude ; no man even select- all speech becomes impotent. Of such is the ton, of Mississippi, is U. S. Consul at Havana .-The Carolina nullifier to rebuff European Republi- to be a very small man, and must, of necessity, make a canism, and the Mississipian to help on Cuban an- failure. I have not come here, therefore, with any exnexation with slavery! We shall expect to hear, next, that the Czar is the only fit man to rule in

Europe, or to be our ally there! Can these signs be unseen! Are they to be misunderstood or mistaken?

DR. FURNESS AT CAMBRIDGE.

The First church at Cambridge was well filled last Sunday evening, on the occasion of the sermon to the Senior class of the Divinity School, by Rev. Dr. Furness. Dispensing with a text, the preacher began by observing that the first teachers of Christianity were not theologians, and Jesus Christ was not taught at a college. If present with us, they would probably feel no interest in our theological studies and controversies. Our theologies are only our theories of their wonderful Whence had they that power! It is common to refer it to their inspiration. No doubt they were inspired. But their inspiration was not something apart from that of all others. Their hearts burned within them in the cause of truth, righteousness, and humanity; and we go to our theologies to get that life which can come only by a reception of the same spirit that was in the living souls of the first teachers of our faith. We make our theologies an armory, and mistake the fitting that God had given him a great work to do. The vanon of the weapons for the din of the fight. We make our psalm-singing an end in itself. We build many and costly churches, for the sake of having many and costly churches. Where is our real christianity in the presence of this awful system of oppression that is spreading its power all over our land! But to return to those primitive teachers of Christianity, their inspiration was natural, profoundly natural. It was divinely natural and naturally divine. The gift of tongues looks in-deed as if some special gift was bestowed upon the deed as it some special git was bestowed upon the capostles. But we cannot tell exactly what that cupidity, popular acquiescence, aristocratic countegit of tongues was. Paul did not appear to think nance, and governmental patronage, as well as colonial much of it. Before kings the apostles showed nothing but their own simple and honest hearts. The fact was, they were inspired by the strong person-ality of Christ. We may be inspired by him too. We have not the visible presence of his person, but we have his character, the image of his truth, his justice, his humanity. He is among us now as the every ray of light. But the scene changes. The clouds representative of the brotherhood of man. And are dispersed—the face of God is seen, as it were. this growth of a system of slavery seems to be a providential summons to us all to be in harmony with his spirit.—Boston Christian Register.

From the Rhode Island Freeman.

SOUTHERN INSOLENCE AND NORTHERN COWARDICE. EASTPORT, Me., -

Mr. HARRIS-I have been informed of an incident which took place on board of a brig belonging to this town, which illustrates the daring audacity of the South and the craven spirit of the North The brig Shackford, on leaving a Southern port was pursued by one of the slavocracy and bis min-ions, who accused the captain of the brig of carrying off a fugitive slave. They entered the brig and searched her, but found no fugitive slave. Still these slave-hunters detained the brig, declaring there was some fugitive concealed on board. And notwithstanding the captain's denial, they smoked out the vessel, so that the sailors could scarcely breathe, and then, (blush ye Northern doughfaces)

breathe, and then, (blush ye Northern doughfaces) charged the Captain three dollars for their trouble!
What a volume does this incident reveal of Southern assumption and Northern servility! This is the last edition of Southern outrage. How long will the North suffer itself to be treated with contumely, and not protest against it?

THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, AUGUST 18, 1854.

CELEBRATION OF W. L EMANCIPATION AT ABINGTON, AUGUST PIRST, 1854.

[PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT BY MR. YERRINTON.]

SPEECH OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. Mr. President-Friends of the Emancipaled and the Englaned .

The wonderful event which we are assembled to co memorate, - all things considered, undoubtedly the most wonderful event in the history of human redemp tion,-singularly fulfils the declaration of the Scrip tures-' For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord; will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him. Truly, the overthrow of West India slavery was the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in all eyes.' It was not by might, nor power, nor wealth, nor station that that great system of crime and blood was brought to the ground; but solely by the promulgation of the truth of Almighty God, in regard to the inherent and unalterable wickedness of slaveholding, by humble mer and women, few in number, poor in resources, and without influence-such as the world could brand as eccentric and fanatical, intermeddlers with 'vested rights, and disturbers of the peace. Yet, having sympathy for the slave in his bonds, love to God in their hearts and faith in the power of truth, they labored on, agains a formidable West Indian oligarchy, against a committee Parliament, against the throne itself, till they overcam all opposition, emancipated eight hundred thousand slaves, and caused the trump of jubilee to be blown throughout all the British dominions. (Applause.) In the admirable letter of our friend, SAMUEL JOHN

son, just read to us, there is a single remark, upon

which I wish to make a passing comment. Our friend

thinks it would be well for the British government to

be admonished, that it seems hardly fitting for it to

boast of the downfall of slavery in the colonies, in view say is, that this is to misapprehend the facts in the case 2d. They induced, by bribery, many members of Congress to betray their constituents, and sell their day because there are no slaves in the colonies! It is What! the British Government, as such, rejoicing this not so. What ! the Tories of England, who have no sympathy with the laboring classes,-the men who bind heavy burdens, that are grievous to be borne and will not touch one of them with their fingers,-exulting in view of West India Emancipation, and hallowing the First of August ! No error can be greater It is only those who sympathise with the stagying poor at home, who are this day uniting their songs with those of the ransomed in the British isles. They are those who are interested in the various reforms in England-who are arrayed against the Government, and the Government against them-the real, thorough-going friends of freedom, on principle. Though England has abolished slavery in her colonies, there will be but very few celebrations of this great event in that country toduy. I know there is one to be held in Manchester, and I know who are the men and the women who are to celebrate it. George Thompson is to be the leader on that occasion (loud cheers); but George Thompson is the friend of the working classes, the enemy of toryism, and the champion of reform. I have heard of no other celebration beside that, though I doubt not that the day will be commemorated in some other parts of the kingdom.

So, then, it is not the aristocratical and monarchical Government of England that rejoices to-day: it is only the lovers of freedom and reform. I say this in vindication of the anti-slavery cause, and of those who are its true friends, on both sides the Atlantic. If the British Government abolished colonial slavery in the last resort, as it did, it was not because of any real regard for the rights of man, but because the public mind and conscience had become so excited by moral agitation as to demand, in a voice that could not be safely disobeyed, the annihilation of the foul system.

A day like this fills my mind with emotions which cannot be uttered. I feel, on this occasion, how uttery worthless are words. There are times when we may European Republicanism. | Iy worthless are words. There are times when we may
But if the slaveholder goes to London, the slave-Whosver undertakes to do justice to it will feel himself pectation of deepening your feelings, but simply to give you a cursory view of the rise and progress of that great movement in England, which terminated in the eternal overthrow of West India slavery.

A half-century of eventful and stirring incidents is pressing upon my memory. Let me begin with the beginning-with Clarkson, of glorified memory-Clarkson, the young student, with his thesis, 'Whether it is right for any portion of the human race to enslave any other portion' ;-given to him as a trial of his literary ability, without any expectation that any thing would grow out of it, beyond the gratification of a triumph at Commencement-a literary triumph. The young man took the subject home, and all he thought of was, ' How shall I so write my thesis, that I shall carry off the palm from all competitors, and have the literary wreath put upon my own brows?' Yet, mark how God works or the achievement of great and glorious ends! Though thus taken up as a mere matter of literary rivalry, as soon as the subject was brought home to the heart of CLARKSON, and he began to investigate it, he was led to see sufferings and horrors that he never dreamed of; to obtain light where all before was darkness; to find ity of scholastic superiority was absorbed in the benevolent desire of so presenting the subject as to awaken an undying sympathy for those in bonds. Thank God. he succeeded in doing that; and he also succeeded in ta-I follow him for a quarter of a century, in his unwearied efforts to disseminate light and knowledge respecting the nature and extent of the African slave trade, which had gathered to its support commercial selfishness. I mark what perils beset his pathwayhow often his life is in jeopardy-how malignant are the prejudices that are aroused against him-what mountainous obstacles obstruct his course-and how dark and appalling are the clouds above him, at times excluding And are dispersed—the face of God is seen, as it were, crushed-and the death-warrant of the guilty traffic in human flesh is signed, sealed and delivered by the very government that had so recently fostered and protect-

I see, throughout that protracted struggle, side b side with CLARKSON, the intrepid and philanthropic WILBERFORCE-gallantly contending, in his place is Parliament, year after year, against overwhelming odds, until victorious over 'King, Lords and Com-

mons. Next, I see him, with a small but earnest body men and women, realously aiming at the mitigation and ultimate extirpation of colonial slavery. At last, in 1821, feeling constitutional infirmities and the weight of years beginning to press heavily upon him, he sign fied to THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, (a birth-right Quaker though then of the Episcopal faith, and recently elected to Parliament,) his earnest wish that he should h his coadjutor in that thoroughly pro-slavery body In a letter addressed to him, dated . London, May 24 1821,' he says-' Let me entreat you to form an alliance with me, that may truly be termed holy, and if I should be unable to commence the war, (certainly not to be de-

never faltered in his philanthropic career. He had a who would all vie as to who could most mangle their large heart; his spirit was dauntless; his courage bodies.' equal to the most trying exigency. He was ready and able in debate, and thoroughly disinterested in purpose. But, like his predecessors, he for a time was deluded by the idea of 'gradual emancipation,' and, conse-quently, compromised the cause of those to whose re-amend their origin, which is bribery; to cleanse their lemption he had consecrated his life.

guage we have uttered, or the spirit we have manifested, or the taste we have displayed, or the judgment we have shown, or our occupying a position that is untenable-far from it. Slaveholders are slaveholders, the world over, and so are their apologists and defenders. How, then, did the associate of Wilberforce proceed in moved by him in Parliament, on that subject :-

· That the state of slavery is repugnant to the principles of the British Constitution and of the Christian Religion; and that it ought to be gradually abolished throughout the British Colonies, with as much expedition as may be found consistent with a due regard to the well-being of the parties con-

Now, surely, that resolution contained nothing 'ultra' or ' fanatical.' It did not enunciate or contend for time before the end of the world-at least, it may mean that, for when no limits are set, all is indefinite and uncertain. Why, a resolution of this kind, in our day, we should charge upon some one desirous of perpetuating slavery. It would be, now, an infallible sign of an intention, on the part of the mover, to throw dust into the eyes of the people,-to procrastinate in regard to justice. We should not hesitate to say that he was ei-

WEBERFORCE, in the year 1823! In his opening, speech, Mr. B. declared-'The object at which we aim is the extinction slavery—nothing less than the extinction of slavery, —in nothing less than the whole of the British dominions: not, however, the rapid termination of that

state; not the sudden emancipation of the negro; but such preparatory steps, such measures of precaution, as by slow degrees, and in a course of years, first FITTING AND QUALIFYING THE SLAVES FOR THE ENJOY-MENT OF FREEDOM, shall gently conduct us to the annihilation of slavery.' (!!!)

Mark the qualifying passages ! ' No sudden emancipation' !- ' preparatory steps' !- ' measures of precaution' !- by slow degrees' ! 'in a course of years' !first fitting and qualifying' !- gently' !! Why, this the South ! No principle affirmed, no immediate justice demanded, no time specified when slavery ought to be abolished; every thing to be done afar off, and so gently that nobody should be jostled, and no excitement our own Government, ever since the adoption of the follow any where! Surely, the West India slaveholders Constitution, has yielded to Southern clamor. were reasonable men, like our own slaveholders, who In the beginning of 1825, Mr. WILBERFORCE, retired are very reasonable men, as you all know! (Laugh- from Parliament. In a letter which he wrote to Mr. ter.) And as Mr. Buxron was not guilty of any thing Buxron on the occasion, he saysunreasonable, they, of course, made no opposition to his resolution-were quite willing it should pass, as it 'fired at nothing, and hit it.' (General laughter.) But

hear him further, for it is very instructive :-' Now, sir,' he said, ' observe the moderation with which we proceed. We say, "Make no more slaves, for you and all that are most dear to you, desist from that iniquity: stop, abstain from an Your ever sincere and affectionate friend, act, in itself as full of guilt, entailing in its conse quences as much misery, as any felony you can We do not say, "Retrace your steps,"
We do not say, "Make reparation for out have done;" but "do no more wrong: but "stop." We do not say, "Make reparation for the wrong you have done;" but "do no more wrong; go no further; complete what you have commenced; screep from your slaves all that their bones and their muscles will yield you,—only stop there:" and when every slave now living shall have found repose in the grave, then let it be said that the country is satiated with slavery, and has done with it forever."

Truly, this is shocking, coming from a man in his responsible position—the professed advocate and champion of the enslaved! No freedom, no hope, for those already in bondage; no reparation for their wrongs; crush and 'screw' them, by the chain and the lash, vithout censure and without restraint ; only, 'go no Seven years afterward—in 1830—he saw, lamented and or, rather, a wilful caricature of the speeches made by We did not then know, as we now do, that all attempts at gradual abolition are utterly wild and visionary." Well, Mr. President, we have 'observed the modera

Mr. Buxron's resolution, no ground whatever being left for cavil or resistance. Not so! Of the entire House, not more than six members were willing to stand by him on a division! But, surely, (if the assertions of our opponents here are at all reliable as to the right course to be pursued by us,) there was good ground for believing that the West India planters would meet with forbearance, if not with approval, the 'judicious' and gentle' resolution alluded to. What folly! We are told in Mr. Buxton's 'Memoirs,' that the news of his attack on what the planters considered their just rights. and of the partial approval of his plan, (as modified by ry in our own land. Mr. Canning,) by the Home Government, was received in the West Indies with the most vehement indignation. For some weeks after the arrival of the despatches, not the slightest restraint seems to have been put on the violence of their rage, which drove them to the wildest will quote an extract from a speech made by him at designs. Thoughts were openly entertained of resisting the innovations of the Government by force of arms It was even proposed to throw off the yoke of the mother country, and to place themselves under the protection of America!! They could find no language sufficiently bitter to express their rancor; and the colonia legislatures UNANIMOUSLY refused submission to the re-

commendations of the Government. Capt. Hodgson, of

clared this session) -and still more, if, when commenc- ton, and Admiral Fleming,' continues :- 'This enmity ed, I should (as certainly would, I fear, be the case) be seems to be more deadly toward the two latter, than unable to finish it, I do entreat that you would continue even that entertained for the others; and I will under to prosecute it. Your assurance to this effect would take to say, that were these two gentlemen to arrive in give me the greatest pleasure-pleasure is a bad term- any island in the West Indies, and venture to move out, let me rather say, peace and consolation.' Mr. Buxrox, unsurrounded by a guard of those grateful beings. with great distrust of his own ability, gave Mr. WIL- who, night and day, implore blessings upon them, they BERFORCE the desired assurance, and from that hour would inevitably be torn in pieces by the Europeans,

The Jamaica Journal fulminated against 'thos

canting, hypocritical rascals,' the Abolitionists, and in

the number for June 28, 1823, sneeringly and inso consciences, which are corrupt ; to throw off their dis I will now show you in what manner, and with what guise, which is hypocrisy; to break with their false caution, Mr. Buxrox proceeded, in his place in Parli- allies, who are the saints; and, finally, to banish from ament, to attack the system of colonial slavery. I will among them all the purchased rogues, who are three show you that the imputations which have been so fourths of their number. Even in the House of Comfreely cast upon us. American abolitionists, for so many mons, the anti-slavery party were stigmatized with the years, -that we have not managed our great movement names of 'enthusiasts,' 'saints,' and similar epithets, wisely—that we have not spoken advisedly—that we while beyond its walls 'a perfect hurricane of ridicule have been too rash-that we have asked too much- and abuse assailed them.' In a letter to Sir Jame that we have been too denunciatory, and so have alien- Mackintosh, Mr. Buxton said- I am, I must confess ated the great body of sober, reflecting and right-mind- alarmed, not at the reproach which is heaped on me ed people from our ranks, -had their counterpart in [nobly said,] nor at the danger said to be produced in the opprobrium heaped by the colonists upon the the West Indies by my motion. But I am alarmed a English abolitionists. Nay, we are still told, that if we the prodigious strength of the West Indian party, and would only take a different course, be more mild in our at the inability of the person to whom the cause of seven speech, more discriminating in our charges, less ultra hundred thousand human beings is committed.' In a in our position, more accommodating to the various speech in Parliament at that time, he said-'I have no conflicting views in regard to the best time and mode hostility to the planter. Compensation to the planter, of putting an end to slavery, we should immediately emancipation to the children of the negro-these are have a large army to join us, and with that army, we my desires—this is the consummation, the just and gloshould very speedily abolish the system. Now, I will rious consummation, on which my hopes are planted show you that all such talk is simply the foolishness of and to which, as long as I live, my most strenuous effoolish men-the insanity of Bedlam ; that the opposi- forts shall be directed.' So good-tempered, so generous, tion arrayed against us is not in consequence of the lan- so prudent, so reasonable, (according to our American anti-abolition standard,) and yet hated and reviled as a felon of the deepest dye! Very amusingly, indeed, he says, on another occasion-'I find I have got the character of being very rash and impetuous '!! As an additional proof of their enmity, the planters

rrested and threw into prison a Weslevan missionary his first measure adverse to West India slavery : I ask in Barbadoes, by the name of Shrewsbury, for instruct. you to mark the language of the first resolution ever ing the negroes; and it was also charged against him. that he had actually corresponded with Mr. Buxton Though,' said the latter in the House, 'I never re ceived from nor wrote to him a single letter; nor did l know that such a man existed, till I happened to take up a newspaper, and there read, with some astonish ment, that he was going to be hanged for corresponding with me!

That is the spirit of slaveholders, whenever any man rises, showing that he is in earnest for the abolition of slavery, even any time before the day of judgment. any principle. 'Gradual emancipation' means some- Merely on account of that resolution, the planters in the West Indies were for tearing Mr. Buxton in pieces, if they could have caught him in the colonies and yet, you and I, to-day, see that that resolution was radically unsound and thoroughly delusive.

Mr. Buxton appears to have been taken all aback by the opposition to his course, which was manifested at home and in the colonies. In a letter to a friend, dated Feb. 16, 1824, he says ther a slaveholder, or an apologist for slavery; and

'The degree, I will not call it, of opposition, but yet, this was the 'ultraism' of Buxron, the coadjutor virulence, against me is quite surprising. I much question whether there is a more unpopular individual than myself in the House just at this moment. For this I do not care.

17th .- 'The slavery question looks wretchedly I begin to think, that, opposed as we are by the West Indians, deserted by the Government, and eemed enthusiasts by the public, we shall be able to do little or nothing; however, I rejoice that we

Writing to Mrs. Buxton, he says-

'We had a very bustling day on Saturday; meeting with Canning at twelve o'clock, in which he told us, that Government had determined to wield to the West Indian clamor, and do nothing, except in Trinidad, where there is no Colonial Assemhly. There they will do every thing they promised last year. This timidity is very painful. It frusis to 'roar like a sucking-dove.' (Laughter.) How trates all our hopes, and it will enable the West very cautious! How very judicious! How exactly the Indians to say, that we are wild, enthusiastic people of England ought to be course for us to pursue, to conciliate and suitably affect ple, and that the people of England ought to the South! No principle affirmed, no immediate justice guided by the sober discretion of Governmentwhich sober discretion is downright timidity.

'The Government' determined to yield '! Just as

· I should like you to be the person to move for a new writ for Bramber, as my Parliamentary Executor. I can now only say, may God bless you and yours; bless you in public and private, as a senator and still more as a man. So wishes, so prays

· W. WILBERFORCE

Accepting the overture, Mr. Buxton replied that he felt it just about the highest honor he could have ; yet it gave him unaffected pain, from a consciousness of his inability to be the successor of so great and good a

In a subsequent letter to a friend, dated June 24. 1825, referring to an elaborate speech he had just made in the House, he says-

'I am prepared for a poor report in the newspapers, for even the reporters sympathize with the House in detestation of slavery questions; and I understand, that though Lushington made a most capital speech last week on the Jamaica business, it was only reported in a very superficial manner.

However, I did my duty, and that is all

further '-only, 'stop there'! Oh! the blindness of I care much about. As for popularity and fame, men! how astonishing it is—even of good men! For whoever undertakes slavery, and such foolish me-foweil Buxron, in heart and purpose, was the friend thodistical questions, bids farewell to these; and I of the slaves—was willing to suffer, and, if need be, to die in their cause—though in fact he acted upon a most suicidal policy, however true to his convictions of dust

abolitionists, is the treatment usually dealt out to us. beyond any thing known across the Atlantic.

Mr. Buxron, on another occasion, in reply to a protion' with which Mr. Buxrox proceeded. No modera- slavery member of Parliament, said- The honorable tion could be greater. The change proposed was of the member has indignantly censured my honorable friend most gradual character. The victims left in the hands (Mr. William Smith) for introducing the phrases of the planters, to be used and abused as they might "rights of men and laws of God": and I do not wonthink proper, were multitudinous. No existing 'property' in human flesh was to be interfered with. Now, then, the House of Commons must have readily adopted perceiving that it is a usurpation of the one, and a violation of the other.' Precisely the objection made by the recreant Douglas, of Illinois, in the Senate of th United States. He complained of the three thousand clerical protestants against the perfidious Nebraska bill, that they made their appeal ' in the name of Almighty God,' which he said was downright blasphenty, and which proved them to be a most impious body of men

> I am giving you these reminiscences in regard to the great event we are celebrating to-day, to show you how analogous are the circumstances of that struggle to those which surround us, in our efforts to abolish slave-

At a later period, Mr. Buxton appears to have been deeply convinced of the folly of attempting any longer to mitigate the evils and atrocities of the slave system and advocated the most vigorous attacks upon it. public meeting held in Exeter Hall, London, on the 12th of May, 1832 :-

'What had they been about for the last thirty or forty years! Lords, Commons, and People of England! Why, mitigating slavery. And how had they succeeded! what had they achieved! (A voice exclaimed, 'Nothing.') He would not take that answer, but he would apply to those veteran champions of their cause then among them, to tell what slavery was in former times, and what it was lavished upon Sharpe, Wilberforce, Lushington, Bux- plause.) who delivered speeches against slavery ing, and gnashing of teeth—wringing of hands. the 19th Foot, in his work called 'Truths from the

before he (Mr. Buxton) was born; there was before he (Mr. Buxton) was born; there was friend the Chairman, who was fighting their at the same time (applause;) and there was at the same time (applause;) and there was Macaulay, than whom no man living had not been supported by their causes more or could render their cause more essentia (Applause.) He would ask these veterand (Applause.) He complaints made by Wilcon and Pitt, and Fox, at an earlier day Did to and Pitt, and Fox and Pitt, and Fox at a carlier day bid to the complaints and Pitt, and Fox at a carlier day bid to the complaints and pitt. and Pitt, and Fox, at an earner day! Did and complain of the torturing cart-whip—of the baing-up of families—of the profanation of the baing-up of families—of the profanation of the bath—of the absence of religious instruction. of the buying and selling of our fellow-trea These were the complaints of the advocates These were the complaints of the advocates of manity forty years ago; and what were then Precisely the same—not one of all the Bin catalogue had been obliterated. (Hear.)

eatalogue had been conterated. (Hear.)

'Nine years ago they witnessed the comment of a new era. A resolution on the tento of slavery was brought forward in the Haar. of slavery was official of the Hall Commons, to which Mr. Canning proposed amendment, pledging the legislature to the h diate mitigation and eventual extinction of the Shortly after the passing of Mr. Canais is colutions came the tidings of the murder of the

sionary Smith. Close upon this event follows

destruction of the chapels at Barbades to came the Toleration Act of Jamaica in 182 was applauded to the skies by the West late as indicating the excess of liberality, but we when it arrived in England, was, notwithen rejected by three successive governments, bent to borrow the language of Mr. Huskisson, all the violation of that toleration which was the of every English subject." (Applause.) punishment of Christian negroes for the cris worshipping their God. (Hear.) He could be ly expect that persons unacquainted with bedence could lend credit to an account of the cesses, but he would stake his character a accuracy of the fact, that negroes had been ten ed—ay, scourged to the very borders of the gra-uncharged with the imputation of any crize a that of worshipping their God! (Hear, hear) these enormities succeeded the persecution of shepherds of the flock. The religious public sent these men forward, and the religious in must fight their battles in this country. withdraw your missionaries directly, or lists to justice shall be done to them! (Enthusiate) plause.) There could be no tampering with question any longer. (Hear.) The thisting had borne to the utmost pitch of endurance were he of this number, he would relinquist post if the whole religious public of England express their sentiments—he would not sure violence—but with a strength of determine that should produce the effect of bringing the tice. (Applause.) But where were the man aries that had been sent to the West India. jail!—he hoped they were in jail, for he draillest they had been already sacrificed to the for those in whose eyes the most capital crimera attempt to put an end to religious thais (Hear.) Where were the slaves—their care ed in their own blood. Where were chapels in which they ministered! Leulis the earth or consumed by fire. Where was colonial magistrates! (Hear.) Were they are at these scenes! were they active! Yes, we they were-in aiding the conflagration! (Es And was there no semblance of aid in Jamin these injured persons! They had the 'Co Union Society' (a laugh) organized for two first objects-the demolition of places of worshipthe banishment or murder of the mission (Hear.) As to the Jamaica Free Press-le would not insult the dignity of the meeting by verting to its language-he would merely st there had not been in our day such persecuta these wise and good men, who pursued their es vocation in the West India Colonies, had been strained to endure. Let them bear in mind a was one thing to fight with numbers-win multiplied assurances of victory-on their another and a greater thing to stand alone, stem the torrent of wickedness and cruelty, m wherever it predominated, created misery and olation. He would say that bereafter they a make selections from these missionaries. there a man whose timid or tender spirit va qual to the storm of persecution ! Let thus him to the savage—let them expose him to cannibal-let them save his life by directed steps towards the rude haunts of the bru But if there were a man of a stiffer, drag ture—a man willing to encounter obloque, to and death—him let them reserve for the mercies of their Christian brethren and countrymen - the planters of Jamaica. To show you in what manner the missioner

their chapels were treated by the West India par and their minions, I proceed to lay before you to lowing particulars :--

Attached to an able memorial, presented win Belmore, by the Baptist Missionaries, in 1832, claiming protection from his Lordship challenging the strictest investigation into conduct and into all their allegations, they the amount of their property destroyed by their tia, during the prevalence of martial law, to be

Eleven chapels burnt or pulled down, taken at the lowest estimate of the cost of their re-erection; including pulpits, benches, pews, lamps, &c., in these, and in four licensed houses rented by the Missionaries Losses in horses, furniture, cothes, books, &c., and travelling and voyage expenses, exclusive of charges for the trial of the Missionaries, not yet known

Jamaica currency, equal to 16,600 sterling 135 'Two chapels, three houses, and other pro in St. James's were destroyed by a party of

under a magistrate and captain.—Capt. (eg Gordon and a Mr. F. B. Gibbs, owner of Mis-nium estate. The chapel at Montego By S. pulled down at mid-day by a large mob. and whom were the following magistrates and do of militia, said to be actively engaged in the magistrates. rage, viz: Lieut.-Col. W. C. Morris, Ma) Coates, Captains G. Gordon, W. M. Kerr, J. horn, J. Bowen, B. H. Tharpe, J. Tharpe, at Gordon, and the following magistrates not in militia, Alexander Campbell, C. O'Conner, and Heath: moreover, E. Evans, the coroner. and B. Popkin, the head constable, with a while he

of lieutenants and ensigns besides.'
In Trelawney similar outrages occurred in St. Ann's regiment of militia was quartered in Baptist chapel at Falmouth. On being abed quit it, J. W. Gayner, a magistrate, and Sant fucker, the adjutant, ordered the men to lead down, and it was completely demolished. Tourison, of the Trelawney regiment, being a guard, was applied to to interfere. He repit that he concluded they would not only pull time but set fire to it too. Mr. Knibb's loggings and he of the concluded they would not only pull time but set fire to it too. but set fire to it too. Mr. Knibb's lodging and also assailed with stones; and his horse at taken and retained for some time by Major-Gentle Hilton !

Among those who nided in destroying the B tist chapel at Lucea were the rev. rector, who vited a gentleman to 'assist in destroying a damned Baptist chapel,' Dr. Binns, and the country of the countr stable, C. Younger. Mr. Alexander Campon magistrate, was present, but did not actively me fere. On the evening of the same day, Mr. Sand others entered Mr. Abbott's house, armet a hatchets, and destroyed or carried off far clothes, and several dozens of wine; and Dr struck, with a horsewhip, a lady who tried big

the steps. At St. Ann's Bay the missionary and his fan were violently driven from their dwelling, and chapel and premises were destroyed; Drs. Stennett and H. Cox, Jun., magistrates, and D S. Drake, head constable, aiding. The smagistrates, though applied to, afforded no free tion, but sent for the boxes of the missionaries the Court have the Court-house, and took from them papers

other things.
 In Vere, the Baptist chapel was destroyed fire, Hector Maclean Wood, a magistrate, we be beforehand broken some of the windows and the large the large transfer of the windows and the windows and the windows are windows. away the key, being present.'

A letter in the Jumnica Courant says bruce (the Editor) know that the great and glass work has commenced. It is now ten ocket, all hands at work, demolishing the Baptis and Wesleyan Chapels. The Methodist Chapels and men are hard at work at the Baptists roof of the latter is not yet off, but so much in as to make it as well off as on. There is the

groans, interrupted, at times, with curses and imrecations on the soldiers.
Some true-hearted Jamaicans have truly en hled themselves this night, by razing to the earth that pestilential hole, Knibb's Preaching Shop. that pastilential flore, killion is Freaching Shop, Verily, friend, they have not spared Box's also. He no more will be able to beat the roll-call to prayers, nor the tattoo upon the consciences of our poor deluded slaves. In plain English, not one poor deloded saves. In the constant of the same has been left standing—nay, not even the corper one; and I hope this goodly example will be fol-

lowed from Negril to Morant. The Cornwall Courier of Feb. 15, 1832, said-Since our last, we have received accounts of the destruction of every one of those pandemoniums of insurrection and rebellion, the Baptist preaching shops, from Savanna-la-Mar to Brown's Town in shops, from Savanda desirate to browns fown in St. Asn's. We can only say, in the words of the Reformer, John Knox—' To get rid of the rooks effectually, you must destroy their nests.' As to the rocki-the preachers—we would recommend the advice of our staunch friend, James M'Queen, the address of towards them .- Tur and feather them wherever you meet them, and drive them off them wherever you meet them, and drive them off the island, excepting always those who may merit a greater devation—a more exaited distinction. The same paper, in another number, said— The acts of rebellion and incendiarism lawaey and St. James are occasioned by the slaves

having been misguided by the Sectarians preach having been misgained by the Sectarians preaching rebellion to the slaves, and instilling it into their minds in the place of religion. . . . Three Eaptist missionaries, William Knibb, William Whitehouse, and Thomas Abbott, bave just been forwarded, under an escort, to the head quarters at Montego Bay, where a military tribunal is sitting, and where five rebels were tried and shot yesting, and where nee receis were tried and shot yes-terday. Shooting is, however, too honorable a death for men whose conduct has occasioned so much bloodshed and the loss of so much property. There are fine hanging woods in St. James and Tre lawney, and we do sincerely hope that the bodies of all the Mahodist preachers who may be convicted of sedition may diversify the scene.

Now, what renders this atrocious persecution of the missionaries the more noticeable is, that they did not meddle at all with slavery, nor bear any testimony against it, but studiously sought to avoid giving offence in that direction; yet, because they sympathized with the enslayed, and endeavored to improve their minds and elevate their morals,-thus inspiring them with something of self-respect, and hence kindling a growing desire to be free, -the planters became angry, jealous and malignant, tearing down some of their chapels, burning others, (as already shown,) and compelling them to flee for their lives to England, to proclaim in the ears of the British people,- 'It is impossible to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ where slavery exists ; and either you must submit to the outlawry of that gospel in the colonies, or slavery must be put down.' Nor was it until this fearful truth was made clear to the moral vision of that people, that the pulpits began to thunder, the religious journals to speak out, and the public mind to be inflamed, for the immediate abolition of West India slavery. Then it was that all England was rocked as by a mighty earthquake, and in the course of another year, the death-blow was given to that foul and Heaven-defying system. . .

New, I say again, that the missionaries never meddied with the subject of slavery while they were in the colonies. They never arraigned the planters for holding slaves; they never advocated emancipation, gradual or immediate, that I ever heard, of. Nor did they defend slavery as a Bible institution. They endeavered to confine their efforts simply to preaching an abstrict gospel, about eternity, heaven and hell, faith in Christ, &c. &c. And yet they were driven out !

This shows the spirit of slavery every where. It is so in our country. The gospel of the South is the gospel of slavery. Jesus is there made to sanction the system, and there Paul is duly honored as an exemplary slave-catcher ! .. What is gospel at the South is also gospel at the North ; for their religious union yet remains indissoluble.

The devices of the West India planters to ' crush out' the anti-slavery spirit of England, and to overawe the government, were almost numberless. In 1831, especially, they arose in Jamaica as one man, vehemently protesting against the menaced violation of their ' dearest rights.' Meetings were convened in almost every parish in the Island. Speeches were delivered, and resolutions passed, of the most unmeasured and inflammatery description, in which resistance to the mother country and the renunciation of the King's allegiance were distinctly threatened; and similar language was used, even within the walls of the Assembly. In the parish of Trelawney, it was

Resolved. That the means devised by a faction in the House of Commons to deprive us of our property, if carried into effect, cannot fail to create ervile war of too horrible a nature to contemplate, and that any person who attempts to produce or promote such war is an enemy to his country.

The resolutions proceeded to state, that 'thrown,' as they are about to be, 'as a prey before misguided savages, we have no other alternative than to-resist;" and to pray the King ' that we may be absolved from our allegiance, and allowed to seek that protection from another nation which is so unjustly and cruelly withheld from us by our own."

The resolutions of St. James were in a similar strain In St. Thomas in the East, they declared that if their constitutional rights are thus to be infringed upon, whether by the sword, or by a system of robbery, under the name of fiscal regulation,' the attempt ' will be resisted by every means in our power, and to the last extremity.' Again, 'That never can the West Indian Colonists hesitate between resistance in a just cause, however unequal the contest, or submission to the merciless fangs of a bigoted faction, who most basely revile and persecute us, may, who thirst for our very blood, as evinced by the desire expressed in their frantic publications, to see the knife at our throats-to stand by and cheer on the blacks to our destruction.'

The people of St. Ann resolved .-

'That hitherto, under the most marked infractions of our rights and principles, we have been loyal. Our attachment to the mother-country has indeed long, very long, outlived her justice, and it would now be with grief that we should-divest ourselves of a feeling which has "grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength," when we see ourselves scorned, betrayed, devoted to ruin and slaughter, delivered over to the enemies of our country, we consider that we are bound by every principle—human and divine—TO RESIST.'

All this looked very formidable. 'Our army swore terribly in Flanders.' Where are those contumacious planters to-day? Still under the flag of old England, and rejoicing to be there! Yet we see in the colonies not a single slave nop a single slaveholder. In spite of all their treasonable threats, the mother country did interfere, the blow was struck that broke every fetter. So the slave olders of the South threaten the dissolution of the American Union, as the West India planters threatened the Union with England. They declare that if we continue ur agitation, they will secode; that if we attempt to abolish slavery in the District of Columbis, or to repea the Fugitive Slave Law, or to restore the Missouri Cuppromise, they will secede. Well, are we to go back? Ner at all. Our march is onward, whether the Union is seced or lost. Our work is the liberation of every bondman on our soil, come what may; and keeping that object tradily in view, we shall press on until every chain is broken, whatever may become of the Union. (Loud opeces.) For myself, I have little doubt that, if the North would only rise up as one man, and declare that either slavery must be abolished, or the Union dissolved, the South would emancipate her slaves from the instinct of self preservation, conscious that she could not maintain an independent existence. Then we should be united indeed as a people, with one policy for all, with no conflicting interests, and with every root of bitterness re

I have shown you how malignant the West Indian were towards the missionaries. The same hostility is beginning to show itself here. The three thousand elergymen, (for example,) who petitioned Congres a; ainst the Nebraska Bill, -nine-tenths of whom never

peeped or muttered before on the subject of slavery. The pioneers of the anti-slavery movement, in Engexcept to denounce the abolitionists as rash and mis-guided men,—are now hated and maligned by the slave-the gradual abolition of the foreign slave trade and of holders worse, apparently, for the time being, than colonial slavery. While they did this, they made slow the most 'ultra' of our own number! So much do progress; the hand of God was not made manifest; and they dread the power of the pulpit,—a power we, the the public mind could not be aroused to the atrociou abolitionists, have never underrated, but have always nature of the system, nor to any efficient efforts for it felt that if the religious teachers of the land would abolition. It was not until a humble Quaker woman

sterling, as compensation for imaginary losses, and with power to the movement, and to bless the efforts put an apprenticeship system to last for seven years; re- forth for its success. What an encouragement for perserving to each of the colonies, however, the liberty, if severance does this present to us ! they preferred, to abolish the system at once, and so obtain their portion of money without delay. This was done by Antigua, Barbadoes, and some other colonies, Slave Trade. You know how many have stood aloof but Jamaica was not inclined to follow their example. from the anti-slavery platform, on account, as they al-The time fixed for the unparalleled experiment was lege, of the peculiar religious views of some who stand the first of August, 1834; and it was with the deepest thereon. Why should we not have our peculiar relisolicitude that Mr. Buxrox awaited the news from the islands. Imagine the feelings of that noble man, in them up, because we are abolitionists? Ought we not that hour ! All the prophecies had been, that the is- to be true to ourselves, and to adopt what we believe to lands would be deluged with blood, that the plantations be the truth? Yet there are thousands who refuse would be all destroyed, and that universal anarchy to cooperate with us in any efforts for the liberation of would prevail; and with all his faith in God, -as there the slave, because some of us are unable to accept of had been no precedent for such an event since the world their views on the Sabbath question, on the plenary inbegan, -he had his hour of dread and torturing sus- spiration of the Bible, &c. &c. Now, I do not hesitate pense, lest it should turn out, somehow or other, that to say that such persons are not anti-slavery in heart; the emancipated had not received the boon peaceably. they would not join with us to abolish slavery, even if On the 10th of September, a large pile of letters was we held the same religious views as themselves. These received by him with the colonial stamps upon them. are mere pretexts, to make it appear as though they With indescribable feelings he took them, still sealed, were the friends of the slave, while they seek to divide in his hand, and walked out into the wood, 'desiring' our ranks and put down our movement. But mark no witness but One, of the emotion and anxiety he ex- how catholic and noble was the spirit of CLARKSON. perienced.' On opening them, his joy and gratitude to soaring above all sectarian prejudices ! God were measureless, to find that the event had transpired in the most satisfactory manner. On the evening the Slave-trade teaches us the necessity of a due of the 31st of July, the churches and chapels were cultivation of religion, so it should teach us to have crowded by those who were about to receive the great a brotherly affection for those, who, though the boon of freedom. 'As the hour of midnight approach may differ from us in speculative opinions concern boon of freedom. 'As the hour of midnight approached, they fell on their knees, and awaited the solemn moment, all hushed in silent prayer. When twelve sounded from the chapel bells, they sprang upon their feet, and through every island rang the glad sound of thanksgiving to the Father of all ; for their chains a mere agreement in creeds, to the same good end. were broken, and they were free !' (Applause.) At Antigua, during the first three months, seven important results followed emancipation :-

' First : Wives and husbands hitherto living on different estates began to live together. 'Second : The number of marriages greatly in One of the clergy had married ten couple

a week, since the first of August.

'Third: The schools greatly increased; a hudred children were added in one district. Fifth: All the young women cease to work in the fields, and are learning female employments. Sixth: Friendly societies for mutual relief have

increased. Seventh: The work of the clergymen is doubled. One of the chapels which held 300 is being enlarg- his interesting history :ed, so as to contain 900, and still will not be large

emancipation, that danger was encountered at that the goats on the day of judgment. violence and blood, the emancipated were offering up prayers to God, singing psalms of deliverance, and shedding tears of gratitude. When, therefore, people fit to save, and who to destroy a nation.' in their folly, at the present time, tell us we should not ask for a general and immediate emancipation of the

Buxrox spoke of preparing the slaves for freedom at bad. All the truly good and upright were found dissome distant day; but nothing was done for their in-struction during the long years of the struggle, up to winnowing this nation. Only there is this difference in the very hour of emancipation; and you see how wor-thily they received the boon. No preparation was more far-reaching and a more searching one. Characneeded. God prepares a man for freedom whenever he ter is more thoroughly tested with us than in England, makes him. (Loud cheers.) There never yet was a and for this reason :- In England, slavery did not exrational human soul unprepared for it. The real truth ist; it had no foothold, as a system, there; it was is, no man was ever yet fitted for slavery, and, blessed thousands of miles off; consequently, the English peobe God! by his very nature, he never can be, though ple had no colorphobia, no prejudice against any man taught to the age of Methuselah. (Applause.)

This great and memorable event teaches us another the foolishness of God is wiser than men. Think of lo! it does not exist! How came it to pass that it ment; they resisted it to the last. Did the Aristocclass? They had no sympathy with it, with but few exceptions. Was it the commercial class? They were bitterly hostile to it. No, it was not the work of any In closing my remarks, I would say, that if the West of these, but of humble men and women, animated by India experiment has not worked as well in every rea deeply religious spirit, who never relaxed their ef- spect as could be desired, the fault lies with the plan forts, by day or night, until God gave them the victory. ters themselves, and not with the emancipated popula-They claimed no honor for themselves, but reverently tion. The people of Great Britain submitted to the said, 'Not unto us, not unto us, but unto Thee, O Lord, enormous tax of one hundred millions of dollars, as an be all the glory; for it is thine own doing that the bond- act of propitiation, and in order to make emancipation men are free !

Another lesson is taught us by this experiment, oppressors is, 'Undo the heavy burdens, break every Freedom can dispense with military espionage. Before yoke, and let the oppressed go free.' 'Then shall thy the slaves were emancipated, a large body of troops light break forth as the morning, and thy darkness b was kept constantly in the colonies, to guard against as the noon-day; and the Lord shall guide thee contin insurrections, and preserve the peace. One of the very ually, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and make fat first things done by the Government, after the slaves thy bones; and thou shalt be like a watered garden, were liberated, was to withdraw a large portion of the and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not." This military force from the colonies. There was no longer presupposes genuine repentance and reformation. But any need for them. What a tribute to the character of the planters, though they received the market value of the negro-to the character of man, as such-to the their slaves, were still malignant in their spirit, because of liberty ! The Government ordered them away, cause they were obliged to emancipate; and, conseto look after the white people, rather than the colored quently, they did every thing in their power to irritate people. (Laughter and cheers.)

Then, the improvements in the colonies have been very remarkable. The emancipated have shown that it sation for their labor, as freemen, which was paid for is a great deal better to work for 'master Cash' than the services of slaves, under the old system. The conmaster Lash,' and with 'master Cash ' for an incentive, they have put money into their pockets, and acquired large quantities of land, which they are industriously cultivating. In short, they are steadily improving in manners, in morals, in education, and in all large estates soon ran down to bankruptcy. But the the comforts of civilized life.

Then, again, West India emancipation has demonstrated that the two races can live peaceably together, work together, enjoy civil and religious privileges together, and there is no difficulty. The present Mayor of Kingston is a colored man, and some of the most respectable and enterprising merchants on the island are of the same complexion. So in our own country, when the long desired jubilee shall come, it will be an event Following their sublime example, we need not doubt so glorious, its blessings will be so manifold, that none will think of quarrelling on account of complexional differences. God grant we may live to see that day!

(Great applause.)

give us their aid, the work would be soon accomplished. ELIZABETH HEYRICK—whose name is always to be men-Well, the hour came when the slaves were to be set tioned with veneration and honor on an occasion like this free in all the colonies-at least, conditionally ; for the |-from her lone, sick chamber, sent forth her little West Indian body in Parliament succeeded in burdening tract, entitled, 'Immediate, not Gradual Emancipa the act of emancipation with a gift of £20,000,000 tion, as the true watch-word, that God began to give

. As this account of the rise of the abolition of ing it, do yet show by their conduct that they have a high regard for it. For though Godwyn Baxter, and Fox, differed as to the articles of their faith, we find them impelled by the spirit of Christianity, which is of infinitely more importance than

That was the catholic spirit of the sainted CLARKSON He was ever ready to work with any man and ever man, whatever his peculiar religious views, if there was a sympathy for those in bonds in his heart, and a desire to liberate them from their horrible condition.

Well, what does he say with regard to the great struggle itself, as proving the real characters of men in England? I will tell you; and what was true in his times is just as true now, and has been true ever sipo our cause was first launched. Here, as there, it has proved an unerring test in determining the character of the people, revealing and unmasking the position of all parties and all sects. CLARKSON says, in concluding

'I have had occasion to know many thousan nough. persons in the course of my travels on this subject.

These, then, were some of the immediate results of and I can truly say, that the part which these took the abolition of slavery in the colonies. Is any one of on this great question was always a true criterio the abolition of slavery in the colonies. Is any one them to be deplored? Are they not all glorious? And the abolition, who seemed to be so respectable does it not strengthen our faith in God and faith in that it was difficult to account for their conduct man, when we see an experiment deemed so hazardous, but it invariably turned out, in the course of time attended with such astonishing success? It terminates either that they had been influenced by intereste for ever all controversy in regard to the liabilities grow. motives, or that they were not men of steady moral ing out of a sudden and general emancipation of the principle. In the year 1792, when the national slaves. Remember, that the proportion of the slaves to the white population in the colonies was as eight slaves to this great cause, as if the Divine Being had to one white man. Surely, if there is any danger marked them, or as a friend of mine the other day growing out of a vast disproportion of numbers by observed, as we may suppose the sheep to be from time. But we have seen that, instead of resorting to has afforded us the same knowledge in public life violence and blood, the emancipated were offering up. wicked politician. It has shown us who, in the legislative and executive offices of our country, are

O, how true is this in our day, and how vividly il siaves, because it would be dangerous to the whites, let in Congress !—the Fillmores, the Pierces, the Websters lustrated by the course of Senators and Representative us point confidently and triumphantly to the event, as the Douglases, and the Cushings, on the one hand it took place in the British colonies. The result there and the Smiths, Giddings, Sumners, Hales, and Chases silences all objection growing out of a disproportion of on the other. In England; all were unmasked as before numbers, and shows that no fears need be entertained God. If men opposed emancipation, it was because on that score ; for in the southern States, the white they were bad men, making due allowance, in som population is more than double that of the slave. cases, for want of light; but when the light came, The resolution first offered in Parliament by Mr. then opposition to the cause indicated a man on account of his complexion. The Church was no specially interested in the preservation of the system lesson—that nothing can withstand the truth, and that and the Government had no interest in its continuance CLARKSON and the few friendly Quakers with him here is exactly the reverse. We had slaves once our except to propitiate the colonies. The state of things at the outset; think of the small number that, for selves in New England; we have been educated to hate many years, were willing to avow any sympathy with the colored people, on account of their complexion the slave; think of the tremendous opposition to be we have had to deal with a people thoroughly poisoned overcome; -- and yet, after a comparatively short peri- with this unnatural and wicked prejudice. So, slavery od, we look for slavery in the British West Indies, and, is supported by constitutional compromises, and exerts an omnipotent control over our politics. We have perished? Who overthrew it? Did the Government? had to contend with the religion of the Church and the The Government was against the anti-slavery moveface ; and thus have had even a more searching and reracy? The Aristocracy scoffed at it. Was it the wealthy liable test of character, in the prosecution of our cause

work well for all parties. The command of God to all and exasperate those whom they could no longer coerce. They would not offer them the paltry compensequence was, the free laborers would not work for such men. They said- We can live from hand to mouth, as freemen, and we choose to do so, rather than to be wronged in this manner.' Hence, some of the general effect has been an increase of the produce of the islands, and a visible improvement in the character of the people.

To-day, Mr. President, the Abolitionists of England and America stand vindicated in their course, and triumphant over their enemies. Those who labored in England, in behalf of the West India slave, are now honored as those of whom the world was not worthy that, in due time, we also shall be regarded, not as firebrands and enemies, but as those who truly loved liberty, their country, and God. For we desire nothing but justice; that the slave should be made a freeman; The great event we celebrate also shows that slavery that his wife should be his, and no other man's, -- that can only be overthrown by adherence to principle the child should belong to its parents, and not be to their natural order of succession. As it should be.

ruthlessly torn from their embrace -and that all

should enjoy equal rights and privileges.

I have chosen, Mr. President, instead of making a I have chosen, Mr. President, instead of making a rhetorical speech on this occasion, to trace in this cursory manner, even at the risk of becoming tedious, the characteristics of the struggle in England for the overthrow of British colonial slavery, and to show that they exactly resemble the features of our own conflict for the extinction of a similar, but more extended, and, if possible, more atrocious system at home. I now give place to those who will not fail to do justice to the subject, in its bearings upon whatever concerns our cause—in the triumph of which, and not till then, our land may be justly proclaimed to be, 'the land of the free, and the home of the brave.' (Loud cheers.)

C. C. BURLEIGH IN WISCONSIN. WINOUSKI, (Wis.) July 6, 1854.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :

We have just had a visit from that tried and true friend in the cause of human redemption, C. C. Bur-LEIGH, of Connecticut, who has been laboring in this State for several weeks, to good effect. He has spent

few of those who heard him, had ever before heard the subject presented other than in connection with politics. The doctrine of 'No union with slaveholders' was new, prominent man in my neighborhood had despaired of the liberation of the victims of American oppression by means of political action or influence, but drank in with port it. great satisfaction the watchword, the motto, put in due form by yourself.

The people of this new country, as everywhere else have been nose-led by designing priests and demagogues; but, not content with their present position, many of them, who dare to think for themselves, are disposed to take a more progressive stand.

One unpleasant circumstance occurred while Charles One unpleasant circumstance occurred while Charles such that the sum of about two hundred dollars, nearly the whole amount he had collected for books sold, and left him but little in his pocket to defray his expenses the sum of about two hundred dollars, nearly the whole amount he had collected for books sold, and left him but little in his pocket to defray his expenses the sum of t penses, &c., on his way to his family and friends. I out, and at last dates quiet was apparently restored. Hope it will not be his loss. Physically he is fast wearing out in the cause of humanity, and should not be allowed the vexation of pecuniary embarrassment.

The conduct of those noble friends of the slave abou Milwaukie and Racine, and the opinion of Judge Smith, have also had their good effect, and were it not for the infamous clause in the Constitution of the State, disfranchising the man of color, Wisconsin might present as manly an attitude as any other State in the Union. But the great deference paid to the slavebreeding, slave-trading and slaveholding lords of the land will cost years of hard toil and human sacrifice to remove. Nevertheless, already slavery's death-knell begins to toll, and a few more slave cases like those of Shadrach, Jerry, Glover, Sims and Burns, will do a mighty work for the toiling millions now in Slavedom. I devoted some time last winter to the anti-slavery cause, and intend to devote more time the coming win

ter, if possible. Yours, progressively,

JONATHAN WALKER.

REV. THOMAS H. JONES. DEAR MR. GARRISON:

The Rev. Thomas H. Jones, a fugitive slave, has been laboring in this vicinity a little, of late. You John Downes, of the U. S. Navy, died at his residence know him, and do not, therefore, require any recomin Mount Vernon street, Charlestown, at half-past four know him, and do not, therefore, require any recommendation. He is soliciting aid for the redemption of his son. An enemy has published a notice in the Worcester Transcript, cautioning people not to aid Mr. Jones, and saying that be is the owner of a home, and Jones, and saying that be is the owner of a home, and that his son is free. This is a malicious falsehood. I am intimately acquainted with Mr. Jones, and testify to his integrity, to his need of aid, to his ability as a when attempting to dismount from his horse, discharged speaker, and to the fact that his son, for whose redemp- his gun, and eight buck and sixteen goose shot pene tion he is toiling, is still in bonds, and hopelessly bound, unless anti-slavery friends respond to the appeal of a bereaved and sorrowing father. Will you do him the last, while walking on the track of the Great Falls kindness to insert this correction in your paper? and Branch Railroad. She leaves a dren. Keep off the railroads.

Yours, fraternally, DANIEL FOSTER. East Princeton, August 8, 1854.

EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS-THE BOSTON SMITH SCHOOL On our last page we have placed the Report of the Committee on Public Instruction-an excellent and honorable Report-on the exclusion of a colored child from one of the public schools in Boston, on account of complexion. On Tuesday afternoon last, the Grammar School Committee, to whom the case was very improperly referred, had a report submitted to them by Mr. Drake, that no action was necessary upon the subject ! Mr. Parks made a minority report. Both reports were

laid on the table for future action. The Boston correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, (who loses no opportunity to exhibit his pro-slavery spirit,) in a recent letter, says-

The annual exhibition of our city schools occurred on Monday and Tuesday, 24th and 25th ult. They excited, We are justly proud of our schools. They are an orna-ment to the city. The school-houses are large struc-tures, of brick, and some of them are made to accomtures, of brick, and some of them are made to accommodate a thousand pupils. We would call the attended of the abolitionists to the fact, that the colored children are kept in a school by themselves, while the Irish are mingled with the schools generally. Why have we not heard them denounce this wicked prejudice against color? Why is their charity not exercised more

Now this is sublimely cool and audacious, seeing that Now this is sublimely cool and audacious, seeing that Ga., died last week in consequence of being stung of the abolitionists, not only of Boston but of the Commonwealth, have exerted themselves to the utmost to after being stung. put an end to this illegal and outrageous proscription ! If ' colored children are kept in a school by themselves in this city or elsewhere, it is owing to just such papers as the Journal of Commerce, and just such persons a the Boston correspondent of that paper.

First of August in England. A great Anti-Slavery Conference was held at Manchester, (Eng.) on the let inst. Strong resolutions were adopted for the immediate and total abolition of slavery and the slave trade, deprecating the acquisition of Cuba by the Uni-FIRST OF AUGUST IN ENGLAND. A great Anti-Slatrade, deprecating the acquisition of Cubs by the Uni-actively engaged in the anti-slavery excitement at the ted States, urging emancipation there as the best means time of the Burns trial.' of frustrating the same, &c. George Thompson was the prominent speaker. 'Prince John' was not present Further particulars hereafter.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY. The time for holding the Annual Anti-Slavery Convention on the Cape is fast apcompany of speakers design to be with them. It is greatly to be desired that every part of the Cape may be fully represented, and that a determined spirit may be manifested to resist and overthrow the tyrannical counsels of the Slave Power. Let the true faith spread wider and wider,-No Union with SLAVEHOLDERS!

The fall term of the Ladies' Institute of the Pen Medical University of Philadelphia, will commence is October, as may be seen in another column. At thi Institution, Ladies have an opportunity of obtaining thoroughly Scientific Medical Education, or any parthereof, as the branches of study are divided according

Close Work.—I he Ningara Palis 1714, of yesterday, says that a slave escaping from servitude arrived in that village, on Tuesday evening, and reached the ferry just in time to get into the little boat as it was preparing to start for the Canada side. His master was on the same train in pursuit, and reached the ferry only in time to see his chattel midway across the foaming waters of Niagara. We learn that the slave was last seen by his master at Cleveland; yet, although both were on the same trains, the slave succeeded in eluding his vigilance, and placing himself beyond pursuit.

Shocking Accident .- Yesterday afternoon fifteen or twenty minutes past seven o'clock, a shockin and fatal accident occurred in the Salem station of th Eastern Railroad. The trains from Portland and Bos Eastern Railroad. The trains from Portlond and Boston were entering the station at the same moment, and a little girl of ten or twelve years old, who was off the platform, and on or beside the tracks, in moving to avoid one of the trains ran right against the other. The poor child was thrown right under the wheels, and terribly mutilated. The screams of the poor sufferer were heart-rending for a few moments, but also son became insensible, and died in less than an hour. Her name was Mary Adeline Adams, recently from Boston, and living in the family of Nehemiah Brown, Esq.—Salem Gazette.

State for several weeks, to good effect. He has spent most of his time in the South part of the State, and has now left for home. He has spoken nine or ten times in this vicinity, and I hazard nothing in saying, that no speaker has ever made a better impression on those who heard him. His truthful and eloquent remarks, fresh from the heart and lips of so competent and self-sacrificing a man, cannot fail of doing good where people are allowed to think for themselves.

I have spent about two days with Mr. Burleigh, in which time he gave five lectures. To me, his visit has been a God-send, and will long be remembered by many who heard him; and he, or any other of the noble laborers in the anti-slavery field, would find warm friends, should they come this way again. But very few of those who heard him had even before the state, and the States has been for some time suspended, but indirect, or through Cuba and Texas, it has at times been tolerably active—at least, we have the avorations of the Oriented States has been for some time suspended, but indirect, or through Cuba and Texas, it has at times been tolerably active—at least, we have the avorations of the Oriented States has been for some time suspended, but indirect, or through Cuba and Texas, it has at times been tolerably active—at least, we have the avorations of the Vest Coast of Africa for the apart on the West Coast of Africa for the largest slave trader on the West Coast of Africa for the upper on the West Coast of Africa for the upper on the West Coast of Africa for the principal actors in the operation for it. Pedro Blanco, next to De Susa the largest slave trader on the West Coast of Africa for the upper on the West Coast of Africa for the upper on the West Coast of Africa for the principal actors in the operation for it. Pedro Blanco, next to De Susa the largest slave trader times been tolerably active—at least, we have the avoration of the West Coast of Africa for the Upper Operation for it. Pedro Blanco, next to De Susa the largest slave trader tim The Slave Trade.-The Maryland Coloniza

The National Era, the Anti-Slavery organ at Washington, has suspended its daily issues, and will hereafter be published weekly. The editor says:— 'The Daily has fallen short of defraying its own expen-

Immense Investment. At a town meeting held East Haven, Conn., on Saturday 5th, to determine what amount of money from the town treasury should be appropriated for the purchase of spirituous liquors, under the new liquor law of Connecticut, it was 'voted unanimously, that the sum of three cents, and no more, payable July 1st, 1899, be devoted to that purpose.'

Riot.—There was a terrible election riot a

Death of a Senator .- Hon. Joseph Whit man, Senator from Worcester county, died suddenly a his residence in Hopkinton, on Wednesday night.

The most remarkable case of conscience of modern times, is that of Gerrit Smith, who, it is stat-ed, in settling with the sergeant-at-arms, was entitled to about \$500 legal mileage, but only took about \$90, being eight dollars a day while coming and going, and actual travelling expenses.

Col. Benton has been defeated in the coutest for Congress, in the St. Louis district. There is a possibility that he may be elected to the U. S. Senate, for which he is also a candidate.

Accident and Death on the Lowell Railroad. On the Lowell Railroad, on the evening of the 12th inst., George Scales, a brakeman, was instantly killed by his head coming in contact with a bridge. His hat blew off, and he was reaching to catch it at the time. Sudden Death .- Mrs. M. B. Russell, a mini-

ature painter, the Transcript says, died at her residence, No 7 Montgomery place, early on Saturday morning. She was seized with violent sea siekness on her return from Bangor by steamboat, which ruptured a blood vessel. She remained in an unconscious condition for 24 hours before her death. Death of Commodore Downes .- Commodore

o'clock Friday morning. Com. Downes was a native o this State, and one of the oldest navy officers in commission. His age was about 70. Accident-Slaves in Kansas .- A despatch in

trated his body. He died the same night.

A woman had her head cut off on Friday She leaves a husband and four chil-

College Orators .- Our readers are already aware that FREDERICK DOUGLASS was the orator of the Literary Societies of the Western Reserve College, at its late Commencement. The papers inform us that WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered the usual address before the Societies of Union College, at the last Commence-ment of that Institution. We trust these facts are an ndication that the reign of conservatism in American Colleges is drawing to a close. No institutions have stood in more solid phalanx on the side of hunkerism, heretofore. Let us hope that a better era is dawning. -Free Presbyterian.

The Late Riot at St. Louis .- The St. Louis Republican of the 10th says that quiet has been restored in that city. As nearly as could be ascertained, ten persons were killed in the riots. A few of the wounded were not expected to recover. Discoveries of killed and wounded were yet being made.

Destructive Fire in Cambridgeport .- About ten o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in a liv ery stable in Cambridgeport, owned by Mr. Charles Kimball, and occupied by Mr. A. J. Pike, situated in the rear of Main and Austin streets, opposite the Wat-son House, and before the flames were subdued, about twenty buildings were destroyed, and a large number of

Mr. Isham Williams, of Madison County

In copying the following Statement from the Worcester Spy, we submit that so manly and upright course as Mr. Hansoom pursued is deserving, especially in his present precarious state of health and limited re sources, some pecuniary token of approval.

If my connection with and withdrawal from the Timer establishment is worth noticing at all, the facts only are of importance. The facts are, that on the Monday prior to the kidnapping of Anthony Burns, by the Mayor of Boston and others, (after having been relieved from the responsibility of reporting the Burns nual Anti-Slavery Convention on the Cape is fast ap-proaching; and our friends there will see that a goodly a note from one of the publishers of the Times, which contained the following request :-

'My wish is, that you will furnish full reports of the Riot cases, in accordance with the views of the Times usually made in such cases, or resign your situation to

some one that will.'

My reply was given immediately upon reading the note, that I should make no such report, and my reply was my resignation. You will perceive that if I had been inclined to comply with a request, that, in my judgment, would have imposed on me a work of infamy, I could have retained my place. Though it has been my happy lot always to be poor, I think I was sever so 'hard up' as to be induced to aid in the execution of that most infamous of devilish productions, the Fugitive Slave Bill—hence my resignation.

I remain, yours, truly,

S. P. HANSCOM.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE. The Twelfth Anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Salem, Ohio, commencing at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 26th of August, and continuing probably three days.

37 Among the speakers expected are Edmund Quincy, Charles C. Burleigh, Charles L. Remond, and Henry C. Wright.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY A. S. CONVEN-TION.—The Annual County A. S. Convention will be held in HARWICH, commencing on FRIDAY, August 25th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and centinging on SATUR-DAY and SUNDAY.

DAY 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 earnestly invited from every part of the Cape.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, ABBY K. FOSTER, ANDERW T. FOSS, NATHANIEL H. WHITING, and other speakers, will extend this meeting.

ELKANAH NICKERSON, GILBERT SMITH, JOSHUA H. ROBBINS, NATH'L ROBBINS, Committee. Z. H. SMALL,

TO C. L. REMOND will hold a meeting at READ-ING, on Sunday, August 20. LORING MOODY will lecture on the Encroachments of the Slave Power, and the Relations of the North to Slavery—in

Danvers Plains ... Friday Aug. 18. Danvers Port Sunday

WANTED-A colored woman as Housekeeper na Water-Cure Establishment. Apply, immediately, WM. C. NELL,

WANTED—A good place for two colored children, one a boy seven years old, and the other a girl of five years—until they become of age.

Apply at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill. MARRIED-In Hanover, Mass., July 17, by Rev. Wm. N. Slason, HENRY M. HAMMOND, Esq., and Miss

REBECCA JOHNSON.

In Rochester, N. Y., July 27, by Rev. W. D. Howard, Mr. Edward Morris and Miss Sarah Ann Samp-

TOTED-In this city, July 17, WENDELL, PHILLIPS, SOR of John and Louisa Oliver, aged 16 months.

Brightly arrayed in innocence divine, And spotless robes, O, could we see thee now Great as our loss, we never should repine, Nor one fond wish recall thee here below.'

July 23, WILLIAM TUNIER, a well-known citizen

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Pennsylvania Medical University

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Despotism in America. BY RICHARD HILDRETH, ESO.

F any man doubts the fact, that the most grinding tyranny upon which the sun shines, exists in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, let him read this masterly work.
August 11. 6wis

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A FRESH SUPPLY.

Philadelphia, August 16, 3m

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION. TOR 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 Philadelphia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, in January last.' Price, 31 ets. single—\$1.00 for 4 copies.

August 18.

POETRY.

JONATHAN SEGW:

OR FAITH, HOTE, AND CHARITY. BY LEWIS DELA An angler great was Jonathan Slow; * There was not a stream he did not know Nor the slightest nook where a fish could go In a shady spot to hide. He had such a knack of hooking a worm The fish that saw its eloquent squirm Had a chance to swim a definite term; But fwice the chance to be fried.

Good luck had made of Jonathan Slow A man of faith; to fish he would go, If the wind blew high, or the wind blew low; No matter for rain or shine; He would hie away to the quiet brook, And under a tree in some shady nook, With a smiling face and a saintly look, Would trust to his hook and line.

Twas a sultry day, and the skies did lower; First a gleam of sun, then a soaking shower; And Jonathan fished hour after hour. Not caring for heat or rain. The water poured from his reeking clothes, Musquitoes had bitten his eyes and nose, And this was all, for, excepting those,

He waited for bites in vain.

I always had faith, said Jonathan Slow, And I still have hope, for the pious know That both together the pair must go, To make us exactly right. I am thankful, then, that those gifts are mine: I will teach to others this truth divine : 'Precept on precept, line upon line'-Ah ! bless me ! there's such a bite !

'Twas a bite indeed ; for a trout near by Had looked on the worm with a wistful eye, Not dreaming that it was a 'gilded lie,' On account of the hook within; And hearing then the man with the pole Thus quoting Scripture, he thought, poor soul, He'd take the proffered worm in his jowl, And a savory morsel win.

He bit-and, lo ! the hook in his gill But showed that fishes, like mortals, will Find oft, in a 'sugar-coated pill,' With a text of Scripture given,
A dose they had no desire to take; A point they did not intend to make; A line they struggle in vain to break; A heart by error riven.

But enough for us that the fish was caught. For Jonathan started as quick as thought, And on the bank a trout he brought That weighed six pounds, or more; And thinking now, as 'twas almost night, He would not wait for another bite, He started home, as well he might,-The trout with pride he bore.

He said to himself, I'm soaked with rain. But Faith and Hope did my heart sustain, Blessed as I was by these sisters twain. This noble prize I see;

There's a widow lives in my homeward way, She shall have the fish without price or pay, And I shall have practised then, to-day, Faith, Hope and Charity.

We are anglers all, on the shores of fate, And though often times we may lose our bait, We must try it again, and calmly wait. Nor be frightened off by showers. We may get no fish by the morning light; We may toil in vain till the shades of night;

And the best of the luck be ours. There are many streams where fish are caught; The streams of trade, and the streams of thought. Whatever the mind or hand has wrought,

We may oft get bit-then may we get a bite-

'Neath the light and smiles of heaven. Let us not forget, as our lines we throw, The Faith and Hope of Jonathan Slow; And may part of our treasures here below To the widowed ones be given.

LAW VS. BAW.

BT MAPLE SAWDUST. Sitting in his office was a lawyer-Standing in the street, a sawyer; On the lawyer's anxious face You could read a knotty case, Needing law; Whilst the sawyer, gaunt and grim, On a rough and knotty limb Ran his saw.

Now the saw-horse seemed to me Like a double X in fee, And the saw Whichever way 'twas thrust, Must be followed by the dust, Like the law. And the log upon the track, Like the client on the rack, Playing its part, As the tempered teeth of steel Made a wound that would not heal, Through the heart.

And the severed stick that fell. In its falling seemed to tell, All too plain. Of the many severed ties That in law-suits will arise. Bringing pain.

Then methought the sturdy paw That was using axe and saw On the wood. Had a yielding mine of wealth With his honest toil and health, Doing good.

If the chips that strewed the ground, By some stricken widow found In her need, Should by light and warmth impart Blessings to her aged heart-Happy deed!

This conclusion then I draw, That no exercise of jaw-Twisting, India-rubber law, Is as good As the exercise of paw, Sawing wood!

THE HERMIT.

The following lines were penned by Lord Nozo in 167— They first appeared in the ——, about the time of the siege of ———, in the reign of the first ———, in England :—

> For years, upon a mountain's brow, A hermit lived—the Lord knows how. Plain was his dress, and coarse his fare. He got his food-the Lord knows where. His prayers were short, his wants were few ; He had a friend-the Lord knows who. No care nor trouble vexed his lot; He had a wish—the Lord knows what. At length this holy man did die; He quit this world-the Lord knows why. He's buried in a gloomy den;

And he shall rise-the Lord knows when

LETTER PROM JOSEPH BARKER. No. IV.

my sisters and mother-in-law; and sometimes read and write. One of the heretics in the village has an excelflowers, and to exchange a few kind words with him, ed the subject to that of American slavery. Sometimes I go with my wife and sisters a shopping, and get into a long conversation with the shopkeeper, who, without being a heretic like myself, is always kind, and never tired of hearing the news of all the

world, and my own opinion about it. One day I went to Audlem, the Club-day, and saw the shows, and the dancing on the Green. Audlem is another country town, of a similar kind to Betley, aristocratic and high church, and far away from the mischievous influences of radical newspapers, democratic orators, and religious heretics. Club-day is a great festival, at all these ancient country towns. The Club has a procession in the morning, hears a sermon from the state priest in the forenoon, dines at the largest and most genteel inn, and ends the day with tea and music and dancing on the Green, admitting such as are not members of the Club to the tea and dancing for two English shillings. The Club itself is an association of men or women, as the case may be, for the purpose of mutual support or relief in sickness and old age. The men have their clubs and the women have theirs. In those oldfashioned towns, most of people join the clubs; the poor to secure relief, and the rich to patronise and encourage the clubs. The rich often help in keeping the accounts and managing the affairs of the clubs. On their annual feast days, the rich and the poor meet together in the church, and on the Green, and the parsons sangtion all by their presence. The rich even dance with the poor at these festivals. True, a poor man seldom dances with a rich woman; but a rich man will often dance with a poor woman. But this appearance of equality only lasts a day. And the poor do not seem to prize it so highly as they used to do. They like to dance with each other best. They feel the presence of their patrons

Though a stranger at Audlem, I suppose I was known by most of the people there, as the publisher and advocate of the most dangerous and horrible doctrines in politics and religion. Only three men, therefore, spoke to me, of all that were on the Green; and one of them was so deaf, I could have no communication with him the second only exchanged compliments; the third, the husband of a very intelligent and accomplished lady, who is a particular friend of my wife and sisters, was the only one who seemed disposed or courageous enough to talk with me. I might, perhaps, have succeeded in getting a talk with the clergymen, but the only persons who had the right to give me the needful introduction to them, were afraid to take on themselves the responsibility of doing so, lest they should thus be the occasio of a kind of conversation that might not be agreeable to all concerned. Two or three ladies ventured to talk with me a little, and I found them very intelligent. Of course, none but ladies of some intelligence and spiritual independence would think of talking with a man of my reputation. I felt rather lonely in the crowd on the Green, so I went into the streets to see the shows: to watch the popular games, and try my luck with the plow-boys and the wagoners in firing at a mark. While walking in the street, I was accosted by a gentleman who said he had heard me lecture at Nantwich, had read all or most of my books, was acquainted with several of my readers and admirers. He told me of one man whom my writings had reclaimed from drunkenness and misery, who was now a respectable and worthy man, and in comfortable circumstances. This was encouraging. I was at home now, and could talk as I liked, without danger of disturbing the peace and harmony of the great annual festival.

On Tuesday last, it was Club day at Betley. The temperance people of the country round chose the same day for a procession and sermon and tea party at Betley, and in the evening they had a public temperance meeting in the open air. We had, in consequence, a very stirring day. The two processions, with each its ed the whole of the proceedings, especially of the tem- one of the public schools in Boston, was presented to perance band, and attended the temperance meeting, the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, May 22, 1854, laid At the request of the leaders in the movement, I ad- on the table, and ordered to be printed :dressed the meeting, giving them the result of my twenty years experience and observation. The people seemed much pleased, especially when I gave them some account of the temperance movement in America, of the by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, April 3d. at Winchester in Indiana, against the drinking system me to Betley one of the hatchets which I saw demolish the rum casks at Winchester, and I told the meeting that such as wished might are it. If the meeting that such as wished might are it. If the meeting that such as wished might are it. in their towns and neighborhood. I had taken with that such as wished might see it, if they would call at my mother-in-law's after the meeting. You should will tell you the result hereafter.

about three miles and a half north of Betley. My wife with the School Committee unquestionably belon were three of us, she could not see us; and though two were ladies, she neither nodded nor spoke to them. Soon after my company left me, I slackened my pace, to allow a poor looking woman with a bundle, whom I

she was soon alongside me.
'Is this the right road to Crewe, sir?' she asked. 'It is ; but there is a nearer way across the fields and a pleasanter one, as well. You seem to be tired. Have you travelled far?

'I came from Nantwich this morning. I have been round by Madeley and Betley, trying to sell a few things, and I want to get to get to Sandwach to-night."

Sandwach was about ten miles off, and she had walked about twelve already; so I said, 'Why do you not take the train?'

'I have had only a very poor day, and I cannot afford to do so.' And on she trudged. She asked me for nothing. She had plainly not thought of receiving any thing. Shall I let her go without helping her a little? I think not. So I called on her, and gave ther sufficient so pay her fare to Crewe, but told her it

THE LIBERATOR she had rather walk the distance, and keep the money, she was welcome. So, with many thanks for so small, but unlooked for a favor, she took to the right across the fields, and I, lighter to the full amount of the few pence Berney, (Eng.) June, 1854. I had given her, trudged on towards the Basford sta-

Here I am, at Betley, one of the most beautiful, old- The station master, though sadly troubled with asthfashioned, aristocratic of towns, and one of the quietest ma, always contrives to get out a little talk with me resting places for tired or worn-out people in the world.

I walk in the fields and along the green lanes; I bathe alavery, American usages, or something else American. in the river; I talk with the neighbors, such as are This time it was about some stock, live-stock, and a wicked or daring enough to hear me talk; I play with man to accompany some stock I was thinking of exportlent garden, and at times I go to look at his fruits and class, came in, and joined the talk, but speedily change

'It's a strange thing, a shocking thing, this American slavery. A dreadful thing to buy and sell human beings, and hold them as slaves. Very inconsistent that, for free people like Americans, and professing to be Christians too, to keep men and women in slavery. England for me. They can't hold men in slavery

'True,' I said, 'it is very inconsistent in persons who profess to be republicans and democrats, to hold men in slavery; but what is it for English men to make and uphold laws which starve men to death by hun dreds of thousands in a year?"

'There are no such laws. People cannot starve to death in England. It is their own fault if they do. There are poor-laws, and every one can get relief. They cannot starve to death.'

· But poor-laws do not keep men from starving-the never did. The less needy and deserving have generally got the allowance, and the more needy and deserving, but more modest and timid, have been left to perish. The best will not ask relief till it is often too late, and then, the fact that they are cleanly and decent looking, and that they have still a little furniture left in their houses, is made an excuse for refusing them their poor request. And a word of unkindness, or a harsh, unfeeling expression, is enough to send them home crying and sobbing with broken hearts, to perish outright. rather than to ask for relief again. Thousands have perished of want where I lived. Millions have perished in Ireland. They have not even penny-loaves there; at least, they had not till lately; and all this want, and all this horrid suffering and death, were caused by laws which most of you farmers have supported. You all supported the corn-laws; you still support the laws of entail and primogeniture, and the whole aristocratic system, framed expressly for the object of making a few enormously and mischievously rich, at the expense of the trading and toiling millions.'

But two wrong things will not make one right

'Very true. Acknowledge the English system to be erong, and try to mend it, and I am satisfied. I have no wish to justify American slavery. I have no desire to excuse or screen it. I hate it; I curse it. It is the rilest thing on earth. I war with it continually. But it is not the only evil that afflicts humanity. In some respects it is not even the greatest. Slavery is the lowest state of man; and kidnapping, slaveholding and man-hunting are the greatest of all crimes. Still, where a single American slave has been starved, or even flogged to death, scores of English and Irish people have died of want. It is well the English should cry out against American slavery; but they should allow themelves to be reminded of English land-laws, English game-laws, the old English corn-laws, &c., that have caused suffering and untimely death without end. I was only afraid you were overlooking these things. And as the Americans can never do what they ought for liberty in Europe, so long as they keep up slavery among themselves; so benevolent English people will never be able to do as much for freedom in America as they wish, till they try to mend their own laws, and better the condition of the working classes."

And thus the discussion went on, till the train came n sight. The man had sense and fairness, and we soon found out that we very nearly agreed, though he had mighty leanings to the aristocratic system, and its accompanying land monopoly, the greatest curse of Eng-

Yours, truly, JOSEPH BARKER.

EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS - THE SMITH SCHOOL.

The following Report of the Committee on Public In-

The Joint Standing Committee on Public Instruction, to which was referred an order passed insurrection of the women at New Lisbon in Ohio, and 1854, and concurred in by the Common Council Instruction investigate and report, if any children

As some objection was made to the passage of have seen how the men and women, boys and girls this order, upon the ground that the subject matter owned to see the wonderful hatchet, and how they turned it round and round, and examined every part. It would have done you good. That hatchet will be talked of a hundred years to come,—that wonderful two branches of the City Government bear to each the state of the city Government bear to each the state of the city Government bear to each American hatchet, that, in the hands of a woman, had other. Both are elected by the people, and while demolished rum casks and whiskey barrels, and given a to the School Committee the whole interior mandeadly blow to the accursed drinking traffic in the county town of Randolph, Indiana. I intend to exhibit it at Leeds on Monday next, before a vast assemblage. I Not a school house can be built still the City Council. will tell you the result hereafter.

I began this letter with the intention of giving you an account of one day of my life, and I have not yet got to the beginning of my story. But now you shall have it.

On Friday last, I received a letter from R. D. WEBB, struction, to consist of the Mayor, two Aldermen. On Friday last, I received a letter from R. D. Webn, a man who is known and esteemed by all you abolitionists, and by the more daring and thorough reformers of all kinds, both in the Old World and the New. In this note, Mr. Webb informed me that he expected to be in Liverpool that night, to meet Charles F. Hover and Parker Pillemur, and invited me to be one of the company there. 'So I said I would, and I did, and I went, and I met them;' and a happy meeting we had. But I am skipping part of my story. I started from Betley about three o'clock in the afternoon, to take the train at the Basford station, about three miles and a half north of Betley. My wife about three miles and a nail north of Betley. My wife and her eldest sister went along with me a mile or so, for the benefit of the air, and the pleasure of the walk. We met the eldest Miss T., the daughter of the aged squire, returning from her walk; but though there were three of us, she could not see any and though the committee on Public Instruction, it was eminently were three of us, she could not see as any though the committee on Public Instruction, it was eminently

saw in the distance, to overtake me; for I have an infinite love of company, and a dreadful curiosity to know the secrets of the poor and miserable. Well, in the order under consideration. Some time in the was room always to the secrets of the poor and miserable. the fall of the year 1853, a lad, named Pindall whose parents were of African descent, but whose mixture of Indian and White blood in their, of mixture of Indian and White blood in their, off-spring would hardly lead any one to suspect his origin, was admitted to a Primary School of which Miss Turner was the teacher, and Rev. Andrew Cushing the local committee. After a day or two, it was discovered that he was of colored parentage, and he was told by the committee or the teacher that he could not be allowed to attend there any longer; he accordingly left. Accidentally meeting

gal proceedings have been instituted against the City on account of the expulsion of the child, and therefore, whatever may be our feelings and opinions, we deem it our duty, now that it is before a legal tribunal, to refrain from any expression of opinion, either upon this case in particular, or upon the more general question, what legal rights a member of the Primary Board, or the Board itself, could have, to take any step in such a matter.

A motion was made by Mr. Plummer, that the member of the Frimary Board, or the Donto could have, to take any step in such a matter. Upon the general question of the exclusion of colored children from our public schools, we feel that we have a right to express ourselves, respectfully, but firmly. In no other city or town in the Commonwealth is any distinction made in admitting children to the public schools on the ground of color, and it will perhaps surprise members of the City Council to be informed, that no rule or regulations and the city council to be informed, that no rule or regulations are supported in the city council to be informed. lation excluding colored children from our schools exists, as will appear from the following certificates from the cates from the Secretary of the Primary School Committee, Charles Demond, Esq., and from the Secretary of the Grammar School Committee, Bar-

MR. DEMOND'S CERTIFICATE. Boston, May 5, 1854.

I have examined the records of the Primary School Committee, and find no vote forbidding the add the colored children into any Primary School. CHARLES DEMOND, Secretary.

MR. CAPEN'S CERTIFICATE.

I have examined carefully the records of the School Committee, from 1792 to the present time, and do not find on said records any rule, resolution or order, ex-cluding colored children from the Grammar Schools. In

Notwithstanding these certificates, however, it is well known that, practically, colored children, of age suitable for admission to the Grammar Schools, are excluded from them all, except the Smith School, which is situated in the neighborhood where resides the moiety of our colored citizens, and is of difficult, if not impracticable, access to those who reside at a distance from its locality. In some of the Primary Schools we rejoice to know same principles that regulate the admission of other children, and that no injurious effects have children. Everything proceeds with harmony, pleasantness and success, and it is a gratifying thought, that the children of these schools will grow up without that unchristian prejudice against olor, now so prevalent in the community.

The experience of those familiar with the opera

tion of the same system in other towns and cities of the Commonwealth, where no distinction of color exists in the schools, is uniformly to the same purport. If, then, it works beneficially, both in our Primary Schools in Boston and in all the Public Schools in other parts of the Commonwealth, it may well be asked. 'Why would it not stances. work well in all the Public Schools of Boston, both Grammar and Primary!' We believe such a sys-tem would succeed, and we therefore earnestly en-treat the School Committee to give it a fair trial, and to grant permits to colored, as well as white, children to enter the schools nearest their residences. By the decision of the Supreme Court, delivered by Chief Justice Shaw, in the case of Roberts vs. City of Boston, the right to establish, and consequently to abolish a separate school for colored children, is declared to be vested in the School Committee, and we feel that they ought to exercise that right in accordance with the progress of the age, of humanity, and of Christianity. can see no objection to such a course of action, while there are many reasons which would favor its adoption. The laws of the State, in their spirit and expression, are clearly adverse to any separa-tion or exclusion of colored children from the benefits of common schools. The Legislature, in the enactment of its school laws, has uniformly acted stantly fear for his success in his end, the interest bers of the State, of whatever class, color or condition. By an act passed as late as May, 1852, it is provided, (section 1st.) that 'Every person who shall have any child under his control, between

ceeding twenty dollars.

doors of our public schools should be thrown wide open to all, without distinction, without division. But if a colored child at East Boston, or South Boston, or at the remote North or South End, should seek to enter, he would be and subject himself to the penalties of the laws of the Commonwealth. The injustice of such regulations is too apparent to be argued, and we earn estly appeal to the School Committee to remedy it. Every friend of law and order should be in favor

of allowing all classes of citizens to participate equally, as well as generally, in the privileges of ur public schools ; for our republican government s founded upon the general intelligence of our citizens. The people cannot be expected to obey the laws, if they are not allowed the means of being made acquainted with them : therefore their eduthey may know what the statutes are that they must obey, but that they may also know the advantages of a well-ordered, obedient community, in developing the morality, the prosperity, and the happiness of all. The School Committee could confidently count upon the support of that large and intelligent body of the community, who favor law and order. The destruction of the spirit of caste now engendered by the exof the spirit of caste, now engendered by the ex-clusive system, would be hailed by them as a conservative step in the administration of our school affairs. The continuation of the exclusive ystem, in this enlightened age, and in this philanthropic city, is doing more injury to that common school system, which is our pride and boast, than any other influence. It creates a pre-judice against a class of inoffensive citizens, which will serve to develop a still stronger prejudice against another and a larger class. Dissatisfaction is sometimes expressed at the use of certain books in our schools, and it is hinted that the chool fund should be divided, as some of our reestablish separate schools. With one voice the Committee would say, 'it is an unwise request;' and it doubtless is so, but the favor asked is founded upon the same general principle as is this sys tem which excludes colored children from the bone fits of all our grammar school instruction, and from that of many of our primary schools. Let us. to destroy this prejudice of class against class, and secure to all our citizens, of whatever color or

creed, equal rights and equal privileges.

We might continue this subject at much greater but enough we think has been said to show the advantages of placing the cap-stone of equality upon the fair and noble fabric of our com-

mon school system of education.

To the gentlemen of the School Committee we refer the whole subject, earnestly beseeching them to look upon it with candor, and to give it their cool and impartial consideration; and we trust ber school system of education, we may at least have the pride of knowing that she is the first of all show us so well his idea.

After this he revived, and wrote several articles fact of the equal right of all to participate in the benefits of a common school education. The Com-The Committee recommend the passage of the following or-der. For the Committee, GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

Ordered. That the foregoing report be transmit-

June 22d, 1854.

A motion was made by Mr. Plummer, that the order passed by the Council, relative to the case of the exclusion of a colored child from a public school of the city, be reconsidered. Mr. Plummer said that the order did not express his opinion.

Mr. Demond urged the same complaint, and was not prepared to say that the colored schools should be all broken up. The motion for reconsideration passed by a vote of 21 yeas to 14 nays.

The order was then amended, so that the subject

The order was then amended, so that the subject was referred to the School Committee for their

early consideration, no opinion in the matter being expressed by the Committee. At a meeting of the Grammar School Board, Mr. Haskins submitted an order to have the limits of the Smith School defined, but the order was not

It is quite apparent that "defining the limits of the Smith School would present so many glaring inconsistencies, and such towering injustice, in the discipline tendered to colored children, when contrasted with that of the whites, that no one wonders why the above order was rejected; and yet, we are rejoiced to know, that there is now, more than ever before, a disposition cluding colored children from the Grammar Schools. In the year 1852, however, a colored citizen of East Bosaton petitioned to be allowed to send his children to the Chapman School, urging as a prominent reason the expense of the Ferry. The Board did not grant this petition, but procured a free pass for the children at the Ferry.

BARNARD CAPEN, Secretary.

BARNARD CAPEN, Secretary. Districts. In cases where their children are denied ad mission, the law affords a remedy which can be more readily obtained than by instituting suits against the city, viz., by holding the Committee-man responsible

> The following suggestion, from one who has been ong devoted to this reform, should receive the attention of the injured parties. The plan is feasible, and there are scores of distinguished lawyers whose services

' If Committee-men, who are authorised by law t 'If Committee-men, who are authorised by law to have control over the whole subject of schools, have made, or do make, distinctions on account of color or race, when no reference is made to color in the laws, then they should be compelled by law to abandon the position which they have without law assumed, and to carry out the idea which pervades our Constitution, that all men, of every race, are equal before the laws of this Commonwealth.'

I am prompted to ask the insertion of the accompa nying Report and Addenda in THE LIBERATOR, as they furnish the latest intelligence in the matter, and also point out the duty of parents under present circum-Faithfully yours, Boston, July 18, 1854.

WM. C. NELL.

From the Pittsburgh Visiter. DEATH OF CHARLES P. SHIRAS.

A little while ago, -it appears but a very little while ago, - some one told us an anti-slavery paper was to be started in Pittsburgh by a Mr. Shiras fortune, and ability as a writer. We felt some cu riosity about the young gentleman of fortune and education, who proposed heading such a forlorn hope as an anti-slavery paper in Pittsburgh during the time of the Mexican war fever. One day soon afterwards, as we had got a little distance from home coming to the city, we met Mr. Fleeson, for-merly of the Spirit of Liberty, in a buggy with a young man whom he introduced as Mr. Shiras. The large, dreamy eyes of this Mr. Shiras, bis

returned to our home with them, and the interest this first interview created was accompanied by a curiosity which never was satisfied. To us he was shall have any child under his control, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall send such child to some public school, within the town or city in which he resides, during at least twelve weeks in each and every year.' weeks in each and every year.'

'Section 2. Every person who shall violate the provisions of the first section of this act, shall forfeit, to the use of such town or city, a sum not exist. superior mind, and again we stopped to indulge a humor which appeared a weakness. His love of By a subsequent act, passed during the same year, it is provided that 'any minor between the ages of six and fifteen years, convicted of not atages of six and fifteen years. tending school, or of growing up in ignorance, in all varieties of his temper. According to his may be committed to the House of Reformation or request, we wrote for his paper, The Albatross, during the committee of the request, we wrote for his paper. The Albatross, during the request of t County Jail, at the discretion of the Court. Here is an imperative order, laid upon all, the colored and the white, to give a proper education to their children: and the doors of our public schools should life. This was characteristic of him. His spirit demanded an ideal perfection-called for it with an impatient stamp, which compelled him to speak out with an abruptness that could not have been tolerated in an ordinary man. He would win no or South End, should seek to enter, he would be denied admittance, and pointed to the distant of his faults. He shrunk from adulation, but Smith School, as the only place where he could receive an education at the public expense. It would be physically impossible for him to comply with the request, and seek his education there, and the result would be, he must grow up in ignorance, instincts appeared so true, that he tried motives, and detected the false as easily as aquafortis finds and detected the false as easily as aquafortis finds the alloy in gold. But we do not intend giving as analysis of his character, for we never fully com preliended him. We can write no biography, but simply recall our own recollections of him. His enterprise with 'The Albatross,' failed. It

was only published three months, but was charac-terized by marked ability. He was always faith-ful to the cause of the slave.

We still met him and watched his course as an

able writer. He became assistant editor of the Commercial Journal, and wrote some fine poetry s of primary importance, not only that y know what the statutes are that they bey, but that they may also know the commutees of a well-ordered, obedient commuto Mary!' She was a favorite of ours, and we watched the progress of the courtship with much interest, were familiar with the many little inci dents connected with it, and finally congratulated him, on having one of the most devoted, gentle and amiable of wives.

After this, his spirit appeared to gain a stronger

pinion. He wrote his . pinion. He wrote his 'Dollars and Dimes,' and I owe no man a dollar,' both which have a circulation wide as the language. He published a vol-ume of poems. He became the father of a lovely

ume of poems. He occame the latter of the little daughter.

We sympathized with his author-anxiety, and read the new love-light in his eye.

His wife sickened—never gained strength after the birth of her daughter, and we saw the dawnings of his impatient, trembling fears for the re-sult. These were all realized, and in a few months she died. He bowed his face upon his hands, and dashing back the tears, in his old impatient way told us of his desolation, and the love garnered to his child. In due process of time he announced to us her first tooth, and how much she was like her mother. Then she got such an appetite, and learned so many comical tricks. He was quite

certain there never had been such a baby.

Presently, after this, he was not at the office, and

we learned he was sick.

It was some months before we saw him, and then what a shadow! He said he was better, and would come out to see us as soon as he was able. In the beginning of summer he did come, but was obliged to be in bed the few hours he staid. As we sat with him alone, he told us be expected to die, and was at peace for all the prospects of eternity.

His ideas of God, our Father, were beautiful,

His ideas of God, our Father, were beautiful, and he was full of enthusiasm in admiration of his infinite nature. He asked us to play and sing the song he had written on the death of his wife; but was not satisfied with the performance, and that their decision may be of such a nature, that, said nobody played or sang it right for him. We if Boston is to be the last place in Massachusetts promised to get it better when our music returned, to abolish the separation of races in conducting it was then away to be bound, which made our

it. We brought our newly bound music to him. He read his own song over, and we were to play it ugain when he came out. He never came, and his name is now to be written on a grave-stone.

Here, in this 'little while,' a whole life with its

ted to the School Committee, as an expression of sorrows and joys, its hopes and fears, its purpos

and fulfilments, has passed under our eye. It appears such a very little while since he was a Mr. Shiras,' a young man making his first business the ture—his first public début in authorship. The failure, the success, the courtship, the marriage, the domestic happiness and literary fame, the kernessent and catastrophe, follow so closely upon each other, that we feel human life is indeed but a span; but his short life accomplished what those sands of long and 'successful' ones fail to do, for span; but his short life accomplished what these sands of long and 'successful' ones fail to do for the world is the better for his having lived in it.

[Mrs. Jane G. Swisshix.]

THE PLAIN TRUTH.

The New York Times, in discoursing upon the late Schuyler robbery, tells the plain truth in the following extract we make from its columns: . Talk of the moralities of the false issue of stock

Talk of the moralities of the raise issue of stock and the host of other fraudulent transactions:
Talk of railrood manias and the many reckless for suits of speculative life! The evil is not with them.
It is not in Wall street. It is not in Banks and Brokers. Look to your splendid avenues—your palaces named hotels—your five thousand dolar parties—your silks and wines—your whole system of modern American show. There you have the of modern American show. There you have the roots of this consuming cancer—there, and then only, are the flesh and blood that feed its spreading poison. What is the use of wasting words on our system of business—on excessive credit—on felial system of business—on excessive credit—on felial tious negotiations, so long as vain and silly wine tools negotiations, so long as vain and silly wine. this all-devouring ruin! The cure is needed at home; and until our domestic vices are reformed, we are whistling down the wind in every effort made to rectify the monstrous error. A great part of this tremendous evil is due to our women. It is hard to think it—harder to write it—but neverthhard to think it—harder to write it—but neverth-less it is plain honest truth. They are the money maelstrooms—they and their silks, wines, carpet, hangings and equipages—and in them are swal-lowed up the millions that are reported in one financial disasters. Psalms for their souls—litts. gies of sorrow—requiems of death—any thing in the way of thunder and lightning would be, just now, the next thing to a Gospel, if it could arouse our women to arrest the enormous drafts they are making on the exchequer of the world.

Here is the other side of the picture :-The editor of the Newburyport Union-who is

a woman—speaking of the alleged extravagases of wives and daughters, says that a great part of it arises from their being kept in ignorance of bainess affairs. Was it the habit of men to interest their wives and families in the details of the day book and ledger, she thinks we should hear be book and ledger, she thinks we should hear less talk about unreasonable expenditores. But it men will persist in treating women as fools or children, they must expect them to act accordingly. Did any one ever know of a woman "urging he husband into unnecessary expenses," who was husband into unnecessary expenses," who was acquainted with his resources, and made a confident of in all business matters? We do not helive the world can furnish an instance. Let business me try the experiment of making their wives and daughters the confidential clerks (so far as know. ledge is concerned) of their establishments, and residual hear no more lamentations about \$300 shawls and \$3000 parties.

WORCESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION.

NO. 1 GLEN STREET.

THIS Institution is under the medical direction of Dr. (SETH ROGERS, and is well arranged for treatment, at all seasons.

TERMS.—Usually from \$7 to \$9 per week. For treat

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Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

CAPE COD WATER-CURE.

N Establishment of this character is commencing a A Harwich, under the direction of Gilbert Smit, Proprietor, W. Felch, Physician, and Miss Elles M

Proprietor, W. FELCH, Physician, and Blass Edited Smith, Assistant.

Miss Smith is a young lady of medical education and Dr. Felch has, for many years, been extensive known as a popular teacher of the whole Science of Man, and a successful Practitioner of the Natural Instrument of Disease, (the Hydropathic in concurrence with

Several patients can board in Capt. Smith's family, in a pleasant, rural, healthful location, within a miles the sea shore on Vineyard Sound.

Terms, from 86 per week to \$9. Address, Dr. W. Felch, Harwich Port, Mass.

WATER-CURE AT NEW IPSWICH, N. H.

M ence in Water-Cure treatment, now announces to the public that she has lately made additions to her second to the public that she has lately made additions to her second to the public that she has lately made additions to her second to the public that she has lately made additions to her second to the public that the public that she has lately made additions to her second to the public that she has lately made additions to her second to the public that she has lately made additions to her second to the public that she has lately made additions to her second to the public that she has lately made additions to her second to the public that she has lately made additions to her second to the public that she has lately made additions to her second to the public that she has lately made additions to her second to the public that she has lately made additions to her second to the public that she has lately made additions to her second to the public that she has lately made additions to her second to the public that she has lately made additions to her second to the public that she has lately made additions to her second to the public that she has lately made addition to her second to the public that she has lately made additional to the public that the public thas the public that the public that the public that the public tha commodations, and is prepared to treat successfully pa-tients that may place themselves under her care. He residence is three miles from Mason Village, the pressi terminus of the Peterboro' and Shirley railroads

Terms, more favorable than at most establishment

New Ipswich, June 9.

New Era in Healing. CURE BY NUTRITION

DYSPEPSIA, Consumption, Headache, and all forms of Diseases, successfully treated by NUTRITION,

To LAROY SUNDERLAND:

DEAR SIR—I take this opportunity to inform you that you have completely cured me of chewing and smoking tobacco. I am now in perfect health, having gained thirty pounds during the three months I have been under your treatment by Nutrition. It is worth any amount of money to me, and I thank you a thousand tit South Adams, Mass: May 16, 1854.

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

MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: or, the Repro-M ductive Element in Man, as a means to his election and happiness. By Henry C. Wright. The Prisent is the Child of the Past, and the Parent of the Future. Price, 50 cents. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 15 Franklin street.

WHITES'

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ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840,

CTILL continue in successful operation; and baving STILL continue in successful operation; and parties to been recently refitted and improved by the addition of a large northern sky-light, (the only one of the hind in the city.) the proprietors feel confident that they can now offer inducements unsurpassed, if not unequalled,

No person is expected to take a likeness that is not perfectly satisfactory.

Remember the old place, 36 Washington street, near Cornhill.

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Her arrangements for cutting and dressng Ladies, and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champooing, are such as win the tribute of praise from all.

She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be excelled, the cannot be excelled.

ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desideratus looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating the complexion, removing freckles, &c., is fast commending itself to favor. For all her compounds and their application she warrants satisfaction, or demands no pay.

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at her room, which will be open from 8, A. M., to 7, P. M. She has numerous recommendation from the fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewhere,