THE LIBERATOR EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. ANTI-SLAVERY OPPICE, 21 CORNEILS.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

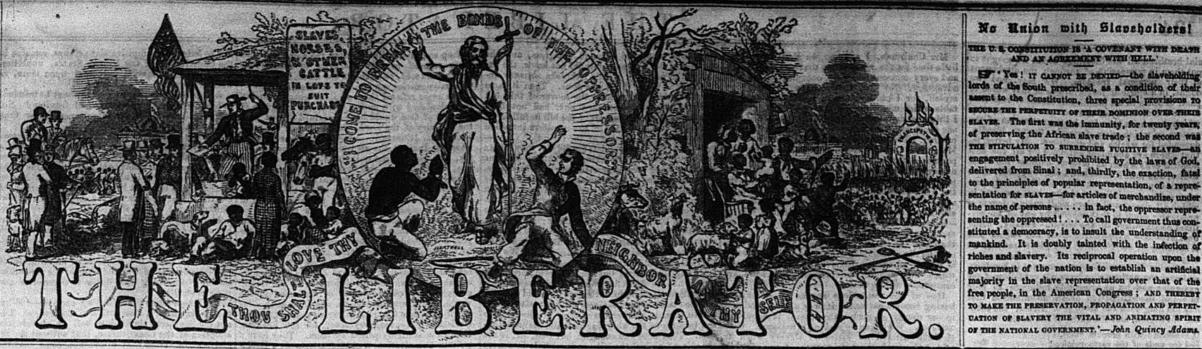
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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, rania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auhorised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debta of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORISO, EDNEND QUINCY, SANUEL PHILBRICK, and

WENDELL PHILLIPS.
WENDELL PHILLIPS. Of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of tr question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DRAWN

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

of preserving the African slave trade; the sec-

VOL. XXIV. NO. 34.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER · 1049.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Boston Times.

STABILITY OF THE UNION. Mr. Garrison is such an ass as to believe that a alution of the Union would prove beneficial to be slaves of the South ; and so he fires away at Union with all his might and strength, -and just about as much effect as King Canute's and ship is about as much effect as King Canute's pands had on the advancing tide. His labors ceased to excite any feeling whatever. Neithindignation not laughter nor wonder is born of ea. Men take them as they take any other same that is unavoidable under the conditions gistence; as they take hot weather, the prevaexistence as they take not weather similar visita-nce of cholera, short crops, or any similar visita-tor. This has been their conduct for years past, on This has been their conduct from it. Had nd the best effects have followed from it. acted differently, -had Mr. Garrison's longof a persecution and martyrdom been gratified, and his office been torn down, his press destroyd, his person maltreated, -had scoundrel judges, as beneath Jeffries in principle, as above him in manners, been allowed to twist and pervert the aw, and cause timid jurymen to convict him against outh law and justice, half the population of the ized, and the Union, perhaps, have been in much larger. But these things have not been done; Mr. Garrison has been allowed to roar, and rave, and madden round the land, and to curse the Union ad hern copies of the Constitution as much and soften as it has suited him to do so, without innce from any quarter; and what has resultd four all his sayings and doings ! Is the Union less strong, less beloved, less dear to the people than it was when he commenced his labors? By no means. Is the Constitution less respected be

cause the same gentleman has on several occasions screed it is Queen Mary served poor John Rogers in spite of claims to mercy founded on a fruitful wife and a dozen children? Not at all. Mr. Gartion has been reduced to utter insignificance beause people have had the sense not to convert him into a hero, a martyr, and a saint, the usual prohonors of caponization. STRAUB AGAIN.

> A CARD. WASHINGTON, July 31, 1854.

To the Entropy of the Washington Sentinel:— Gentlemen: I perceive that by your editorial notice of the proceedings of the House, on Friday last, on a vote taken upon a motion made by the Hon. Mr. liot, of Massachusetls, to suspend the rules in orer to enable him to introduce a bill repealing the gitive slave law, you have omitted my name. I was in the House at the time, and cast my vote in e negative. I remember well of having voted ad and distinct, considering the importance of the ote as being second only to the one allowing the ple the right to make laws to govern themselves. it no desire to encourage a measure fraught ith a revolutionary movement, that would shake in its centre to its circumferencethat would encourage men who advise the destruction of the capitol and its inmates-most of whom is not believe in the Testament, old or new-who ride themselves on being infidels, and whose highr law means no more or less than a defiance to Very truly your obedient servant,

· C. M. STRAUB.

PRED. DOUGLASS.

The nigger statesman of the North, is, we learn, to be brought forward for Congress in the Monroe district of New York. His advent in the capitol, a a representative of the people, is doubtless anicipated with pride and pleasure by Greeley and ings, Garrison and Gerrit Smith, and a host fother kindred spirits, whose Anglo-Saxon skins die the nigger nature within This is truly enforcing the doctrine of the nat-

tral equality of man, with a vengeance. It savors of the primitive purity of antediluvian days, and speaks in the people of the Monroe district a suchaman philanthropy and a canonized code the of Christian benevolence, and exhales an odor of sacity, purified with abolition, and perfumed again with the native nigger sweets. The presence the Hon, Fred, Douglass in Washington, will parse that noxious atmosphere of its poisonss; chloride of lime will no longer be needed in the parlieus and sink holes of the city, and every breeze that small the limit will be hat sweeps through the Congress halls will be frighted with that aromatic odor, so peculiar to the sable sons of Ham. The leaden hours of sumnet will be relieved and enlivened by his inspiring strains of classic eloquence ; grey-haired statesmer ill crowd around him to gather wisdom from his words; ladies in the gallery will shower boquet spon him, and gaze with rapture on his graceful estares, his majestic mien and alabaster brow, idiant with beauty when emotion mantles there the President's levees will be graced with his noble orm, and the public promenades will resound with his stately stamp. His Grecian profile will adorn the Elleries of art, and posterity will hail him as the rether of his country. Wm. H. Seward will be wild with joy . Horace Greeley will carve an idol of ebony and worship at its shrine, and the American people throughout the length and breadth of the land wil chant peans of praise to the genius of their country and the spirit of the age .- Norfolk (Va.)

THE HON. PRED. DOUGLASS.

We are not at all surprised to hear that a cor-Spondent of the Syracuse Standard, writing from ster, says that Fred. Douglass, the negro, is brought out for Congress in the Monroe Dis-, and expresses the opinion that he will After the course pursued by a large hamber of our Northern Congressmen, on the slavery question, of course they will not object to sitwestion, of course they will not object to sring in Congress with a negro. It would be doing
gat is a congress with a negro. It would be doing
gat is pasticle to the sincerity of their professions
for the negro race, to think them capable of making such objections. It would only be carrying out
their doctrine that all more above, free and equal. heir doctrine that all men are born free and equal, as entitled to certain inalienable rights—includis that of making U. S. Congressmen out of ne-We should expect them to extend the hand owship to their brother member, the Hon. arick Douglass, and as many 'darkies' as the sthern people should see proper to honor with a stain Congress. They would certainly not scrutaring the qualifications of cattle of that stripe designate for them. Respect for their expression sympathies for the poor negro' forbids the least suggestion of that character. Southern centlemen sustains of that character. Southern gentlemen would be leave to be excused from the honor of going to Congress with negroes, but should Northern

in its aggressions and triumphs, we yet see no promise of good in the folly and fanaticism which ushes men to such extremes in the promotion of their schemes of agitation. Even a good cause may be rendered edious by an injudicious selec-tion of the instrument to be used in its advancement; and prudent men. animated by a sincere and honest purpose, would never seek by gratuitous and wanton insult to defeat the good they might otherwise have accomplished. Are there no white men in the Monroe district capable of representing it in Congress, with principles as sound and reliable and who could wield at least ten-fold more influence than the petted and arrogant Douglass? If not, let him be elected, and let him get into the theatre of his ambition, if he can. And after that

Fred. Douglass, a correspondent of the correspondent of the racuse Standard says, will be a candidate for Congress in that district. This Fred. is a mulatto, upon my own. Man can hold no property in man became, from that day, the watchword of the antithan his white sections: It deserves more respect than his white sections; for he is fighting for his own race and color. His white blood furnishes the talent to plead for the black. Fred, would do, if he were somewhere South and behaved himself son, one of the most distinguished ornaments of cleverly, as a good negro ought to. He would be the Church of Scotland. I name Dr. Thompson

done Fred. great injustice; they have spoiled him. October, 1830, the completion of my own conver-They have set him upon a visionary scheme where sion to the doctrine of immediateism. In the course he will wear out a mischievous life to no purpose. of that speech, which was in support of a petition Now they are going to run him for Congress.

Well, the South, except for the example of the thing, would prefer Fred, in Congress to any of the white knaves or fools that support him. They would set him down as only a deladed or misused would set him down as only a deladed or misused for insurrection and of bloodshed, for which you The following literary curiosity tells its own negro—misased by unscrupulous and foolish white men, to accomplish their selfish and treasonable true the Doctor was in asserting this I shall pre-

We don't regret to see this proposition. It is an experiment that will open the eyes of men in the free States. It will be similar in effect to a negro arrying a white woman-a war against nature that will stagger the strongest prejudices that fa-naticism can inspire in most men.—Louisville Daily

SELECTION'S.

CELEBRATION OF W. I. EMANCIPATION AT MANCHESTER, ENGLAND. SPEECH OF GEORGE THOMPSON.

Mr. George Tuoypson rose and said . I have een appointed to submit to this Conference a res-, commemorative of the abolition of slavery throughout the colonies of Great Britain. Had this meeting been convened for the sole purpose of celebrating this great national event, I might have considered myself justified in addressing you at greater length than I feel authorized to do under existing circumstances. As it is, the duty which heart, and carrying havoc into every home, ener-has been assigned me shall be discharged with as vating all that is strong, defacing all that is beaumuch brevity as the nature of the subject and the

terms of the resolution will permit.

In the year 1807, after the slave trade had been suffered for three centuries to desolate Africa and disgrace mankind, and after a struggle of nearly forty years' duration—a struggle which has made the names of Granville Sharp, Thomas Clarkson, and William Wilberforce immortal, an act of Parliament was passed abolishing the inhuman traffic, and declaring it piracy punishable by death. Slavery, however, the root and parent of the foul enormity, was permitted to survive. The hopes of the that the overthrow of the foreign supply would lead to an immediate mitigation of the rigors of from the West Indies. These hopes and expecta-tions were doomed to experience a bitter and complete disappointment. No improvement in the reatment of slaves followed the cessation of the process of the middle recent the contract of the orrors of the middle passage. At the end of twen- abolished. years, notwithstanding the unremitting efforts the friends of the negro, the system remained one of almost unmitigated cruelty, tending, in some of the colonies, to the extinction of the injured race. The influence of slavery upon the colonial-communities in which it was fostered was scarcely less appalling than its effect upon the slaves themselves. spite of prodigal bounties and prohibitory duies, the planters and proprietors were involved in inextricable embarrassment, or brought to utter of patrols was necessary to awe down insurrection; the mechanic arts, and all vigorous enterprise, lay rushed under the incubus: a thriftless agriculture hurried the richest lands to barrenness and deep religious feeling, and that solemn on

onough, will well remember in what way their cfforts were treated by the advocates of slavery in
the West Indies. Thus far, nothing had been demanded of the legislature beyond measures for the
melioration of the condition of the slave and the
gradual extinction of the system. So late as 1823.
Mr. Clarkson put forth a work entitled 'Thoughts
on the Necessity of Improving the Condition of the
Slaves, with a View to their Ultimate Emancipation.' To an English woman belongs the honor of
having first called the attention of her countrymen having first called the attention of her countrymen to the duty of immediate abolition, and the doctrine of immediateism as the only right foundation of their efforts for the deliverance of the slave. That woman was ELIZARETH HEYRICK, a member of the Society of Friends, who, about 1826, published a tract with the title of 'Immediate and Gradual Emancipation.' In the year 1830, two speeches were made, which, in their influence upon the published.

fanatics succeed in their nefarious purpose of driving the South out of the Confederacy, they can then have the glory of Congressional honors to themselves, along with their negro colleagues.—

Richmond Daily Whig.

BY A Rochester correspondent of the Syracuse Standard said that Fred. Douglass, the negro, is to be nominated for Congress, in the Monroe district, and expresses the opinion that he will be elected. Much as we hate slavery, and despise those who aid in its aggressions and triumphs, we yet see no quainted within the range of human oratory. Here dresses, in consequence of one passage—a passage as nobly eloquent as any with which I am ac-quainted within the range of human oratory. Here it is: 'Tell me not of rights—talk not of the property of the planter in his slaves. I deny the right-I acknowledge not the property. The principles, the feelings of our common nature rise in rebellion against it. Be the appeal made to the understanding or to the heart, the sentence is the same that rejects it. In vain you tell me of laws that sanction such a claim! There is a law above all the enactments of human codes—the same throughout the world, the same in all times—such as it was before the daring genins of Columbus pierced the night of ages, and opened to one world the sources of power, wealth, and knowledge: to another, all unutterable wees; -such it is at this day: it is the law written by the finger of God on swear to support a Constitution which he has all along prided himself in denouncing execrating, and spitting upon.'—Mohawk Register. the heart of man; and by that law, unchangeable dignation the wild and guilty phantasy, that man can hold property in man! I am old enough to remember the effect which this almost unrivalled slavery hosts.

spected and taken care of.

But those fanatical blockheads down East have I owe to the speech made by him, on the 19th of true the Doctor was in asserting this I shall presently demonstrate)—then I say, be it so. I repeat that maxim taken from a heathen book, but pervading the whole book of God,—Fiat justitia ruat cahun. Righteousness is the pillar of the universe. Break down that pillar, and the universe falls into ruin and desolation; but preserve it, and though the fair fabric may sustain partial dilapi-dations, it may be rebuilt and repaired—it will be rebuilt and repaired, and restored to all its pristine strength, and magnificence, and beauty. If there must be violence, let it even come, for it will soon pass away-let it come, and rage its little power, since it is to be succeeded by lasting freedom, and prosperity, and happiness. . Give me the hurricane, rather than the pestilence. Give me its tempest; give me the burricane, with it partial and temporary devastations, awful though they be; give me the hurricane, with its purifying, healthful, salutary effects; give me that hurricane, infinitely rather than the noiseless pestilence, whose path is never crossed, whose silence is never disturbed whose progress is never arrested, by one sweeping blust from the heavens; which walks peacefully and sullenly through the length and breadth of the land, breathing poison into every vating all that is strong, defacing all that is beau-tiful, and casting its blight over the fairest and happiest scenes of human life-and which, from day to day, and from year to year, with intolerant and interminable malignity, sends its thousands and its tens of thousands of hapless victims into

the ever-yawning and never-satisfied grave. To the delivery of this speech may in no small degree, the adoption by the anti-slave ry party of this country of the motto- Immediate emancipation. From this period may be da-ted the commencement of that system of agitation which brought about the abolition of colonial slafriends of humanity were, nevertheless, sanguine very. In that agitation, as I can testify from personal observation, this city and district-including Liverpool, the residence of the late most estimable slavery, and at no distant day to its banishment James Cropper-took a prominent and honorable share. The principle upon which this great and

On the 14th May, 1833, in the first session of the reformed Parliament, Mr. Stanley, now the Earl of Derby, then Secretary of State for the colonies, under Lord Grey's administration, brought forward in the House of Commons a series of res olutions as the basis of a hill for the abolition of slavery. That this measure was the result of the previous agitation on the subject, and the consequent overwhelming manifestation of public opinion, was acknowledged in the opening of his spe ruin. In every colony, the press cowered under a withering censorship; the freedom of the press universal expression of feeling pervades the country, and who is not convinced that there never existed, on any occasion, from one end to the other of it, a determination more absolutely and irresistibly expressed, because it is founded upon that decay; industry, in any but a slave, was held up of principle, which admits of no compromise, and to scorn; idleness was the badge of dignity; pro- which has pronounced itself in a voice which no to scorn; idleness was the badge of dignity; pro- which has pronounced itself in a voice which no fligacy was no barrier to respectability; lust was minister can resist.' Towards the conclusion of emboldened by impunity; profuseness, in lavishing upon others the plundered earnings of the poor, was accounted high-souled generosity; sympathy was deadened by scenes of cruelty rendered familiar; and even female amiableness was often transformed into fury, by habits of despotic sway.

Such was the same speech, the noble lord paid a just and elements of the same speech, the noble lord paid a just and elements of the public mind had been produced. He said—There are those who first started this mighty question and broached its god-transformed into fury, by habits of despotic sway. Such was the general state of society in the slave umph which is reserved for it in these our days. Colonies of Britain, where power had no effectual restraint, and weakness no potential succor. The friends of education and religion who are old enough, will well remember in what way their ef-

The bill, subsequently brought in, was passed by both houses, and received the royal assent on the 28th of August, 1833. It enacted that slaver throughout the British colonies should cease and terminate on the 1st of August, 1834. It is, therefore, forty-six years since the act for the aboilition of the slave trade took effect, and twenty years this day since slavery was abolished in the West Indies. The practical abolition of slavery, however, must be dated from the 1st of August, 1838, for the four intervening years of apprenticeship were years of actual slavery for all who were not made free at the former period. The abbreviation of the abprenticeship by two years was the result of the laborious efforts of a few of the more ultra-abolitionists of this country, who saw it their duty to demand for the negro that which had been promised him by the act of 1834, but had not been realised—entire freedom from the arbitrary dominin of bis master. Foremost among those who deserve credit for these successful exertions, is Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, who had described and so, he apprehends, are not defects, hut provisions are case; should be remembered, are not defects, but provisions frequent occurrence of weddings, which are usually conducted in an expensive manner: by their decent appearance, domestic arrangements, habits decine they are exposed. Speaking of the prejudice against color which once prevailed in the West Indies, and is still so strong in the United States, he says: 'Fortunately, no nice distinctions are made all yconducted in an expensive manner: by their addition of the prejudice against color which once prevailed in the West Indies, and is still so strong in the United States, he says: 'Fortunately, no nice distinctions are made all effect and prosperous, as shown in the frequent occurrence of weedings, which are usually conducted in an expensive manner: by their decent appearance, domestic arrangements, habits and modes of living, and especially in the greater and modes of living, and especial is Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, who had than they are now. Then, a colored woman conpreviously visited the West Indies to observe the sidered it an honor to become the mistress of a workings of the act, and returned to set on foot an white man, and courted the connection; now, she workings of the act, and returned to set on foot an agitation which gave the negroes real freedom two years before the time fixed as the termination of their transition state. Then it was, and not till then, that the slave was able to rejoice in the full possession of his personal rights. Then it was, and not till then, that the slave was able to rejoice in the full possession of his personal rights. Then it was, and not till then, that we were able to rejoice in the real, not nominal, abolition of the iniquitous system of slavery. We may, nevertheless, with propriety, I think, celebrate the first equally with the second of these days. As far as the intentions of Parliament are concerned, and as far us the design and spirit of the act are considered, slavery was abolished on the lst of August, 1834. If the negro was afterwards treated as a slave, it was in contravention of positive law, and in defiance of the wishes and provisions of the imperial government. The events of 1838 were but the fullillment of the decree of 1834. Let us, then, signals the state of the decree of 1834 are the fullillment of the decree of 1838 were but the fullillment of the decree of 1838 were but the fullillment of the decree of 1834 are then signals and liable, at a moment's warning, to be called out on military duty.' Again: 'The emancipated, in their wars and the second the connection in the state of the sland before emancipation, when a servile war from slave insurrection was always more or less apprehended, and when, in consequence, every white man was an enrolled soldier, and liable, at a moment's warning, to be called out on military duty.' Again: 'The emancipated, in nalise this day for both these reasons as a day of on military duty. Again: The emancipated, in triumph, of holy and justifiable gratulation—a their peaceable behavior, showed themselves wor-

parliamentary tactics or diplomatic expertness, or overpowered by one of gratitude for the benefit by mere cabinet influence, or by the power of conferred. He commends the authorities and by mere cabinet influence, or by the power of wealth—still less by force of arms, by sedition, or by insurrection and rebellion. On the contrary, the abolition of the apprenticeship was opposed by the caffinet, by the legislature, by the wise, the prudent, the timid, and the interested. The battle had to be fought with the consolidated power of the state, yet it terminated in a triumph on the side of humanity and justice. The first of August were fast increasing, and would soon become a mid-came, and when the sun went forth to gild the tons die class. Of the negroes of St. Vincent, who side of humanity and justice. The first of August came, and when the sun went forth to gild the tops of the negroes of St. Vincent, who of the blue mountains of Jamaica, or to glisten on the waters of the Berbice and Essiquibo, he found proving since the time of slavery and apprentice-not a single slave within the sweep of the British flag, in the Mexican Gulf, in the Carribeau Sea, or on thrift. Most of them have laid by money: a large the shores of British Guiana. And what was the number have become nurchasers of land, and are the shores of British Guiana. And what was the number have become purchasers of land, and are conduct of the hundreds of thousands then suddenly liberated from harsh and cruel bondage? Inly liberated from harsh and cruel bondage! 'Instead of the horizon being lit up with the lurid
fires of rebellion, kindled by a sense of natural
though lawless revenge, and the just resistance to
intolerable oppression,—the whole of that widespread scene was mildly illomined with joy, conreports: 'The peasantry appear joyful and happy

No in their little homestage. entment, peace, and good-will towards men. No in their little homesteads; many civilized nation, no people of the most refined char-ing comfortable cottages on their patches of land acter could have displayed, after gaining a sudden upon which they grow the sugar cane, and grind and signal victory, more forbearance, more delica- it on the neighboring estates for half the produce cy, in the enjoyment of their triumph, than these by which they obtain a considerable sum, besides poor untutored slaves did upon the great consumtion of all their wishes which they had just atmation of all their wishes which they had just at-tained. Not a gesture or a look was seen to scare the eye—not a sound or a breath from the negro's easy circumstances, and are fast approaching an ps was heard to grate on the ear of the planter. All was joy, congratulation, and hope. Everywhere were to be seen groups assembled to talk over their ept as a sacred holiday, as it will ever be kept to cal. e end of time throughout all the West Indies. hose churches filled and emptied in succession by those churches filled and emptied in succession by multitudes who came, not coldly to comply with a formal ceremonial, not to give mouth-worship nor eye-worship, but to render humble and hearty most of the essential elements of progress, and in thanks for their freedom at length bestowed: 340, 000 slaves in Jamaica were at once set free on that day, and the peaceful festivity was disturbed only the desire to better their condition. on a single estate, by the irregular conduct of three r four persons, who were immediately kept in orler, and tranquillity in one hour restored. was the testimony borne to the fitness of the negro or freedom, in the parliament of this country.

Let me now refer to the most recent evidence on the subject of the present character of the emancipated population of the West Indies. The testiony of the author I am about to quote will not be liable to the objections which might be urged against the evidence of men of a different stamp He is not an anti-slavery agent—he is not a phi-anthropic commissioner—he is not a missionary writing home to encourage the exertions of som ligious society in behalf of the negroes-he is not the representative of a company for the employment and in promoting the advancement and welfare of the colored people. He is a gentleman who has their children. Friendly societies are established among them, and 12,588 persons are connected spector-general of army hospitals, whose book is lied principally with scientific observations on the soil, the seasons, the botany, the geology, and the mineralogy of the West Indies, and the managebook is written in a calm and unprejudiced style, and is perfectly free from the appearance of any improper bias. I refer to 'The West Indies before improper bias. I refer to 'The West Indies below and since Emancipation, by Dr. Davy,' the brother of the late illustrious chemist of that name. This work comes down to a very recent period, and noices the condition of the emancipated negroes in all the colonies of importance, with the exception of Jamaica. The number of these colonies is about this desirable end. Other equally favorable twelve, and they embrace a population of more than 400,000 liberated slaves, or more than half than 400,000 liberated slaves, or more than half the entire number set free by the act of 1833. Dr. Davy fully coincides with Professor Tiedman and Sir Wm. Hamilton in their opinion, that no essential difference can b detected between the brain of the negro and that of the European—that there is no innate difference in the intellectual faculties—that neither easterns are reliced as well-ordered and peaceable. No military force is station—that neither easterns are reliced as well-ordered and peaceable. No military force is station—that neither easterns are reliced as well-ordered and peaceable. No military force is station—that neither easterns are reliced as well-ordered and improvement, as the rareness of drunkenness, the diminishing number of convictions, the formation and well-doing of benefit societies, and the peace of the planter are reduced.

The population of Nevis is described as well-ordered and improvement, as the rareness of drunkenness, the diminishing number of convictions, the formation and well-doing of benefit societies, and the profits of the planter are reduced.

The population of Nevis is described as well-ordered and improvement, as the rareness of drunkenness, the diminishing number of convictions, the formation and improvement, as the diminishing number of convictions, the formation and improvement, as the rareness of drunkenness, the diminishing number of convictions, the formation and improvement, as the rareness of drunkenness, the diminishing number of convictions, the formation and improvement, as the diminishing number of convictions, the formation and improvement, as the diminishing number of convictions, the diminishing number of convic

day on which not we alone are called on to re-joice, but the country and the world, in the romembered of the influence of justice and human-achievement of one of the purest and most peace-ful triumphs ever gained in the cause of justice ing good will and order. Not a single outrage and philanthropy.

This victory is distinguished by its disinterestedness—by its being a victory altogether of moral
energy and Christian principle. It was not the
victory of a party; it was not accomplished by
it was not accomplished by and hard usage; all bad feelings seemed to be He commends the authorities and

important position in society.'

The governor of this same island says: 'When we turn to the great body of the native population. good fortunes; to speculate on their future pros-pects. The first of August came, and the day was of progressive amelioration, both moral and physi it is beyond all dispute that it has been the subject Seventeen years only have run their course since they were emancipated from a state abso Every church was crowded from early dawn with lutely opposed to all improvement; and with this devout and earnest worshippers. Five or six times recollection I record, not only my satisfaction, but in the course of that memorable Friday, were all a feeling of joyful surprise at the advances made by them during the six years to which my observa

upon which they grow the sugar cane, and grind

In Antigua, the testimony of the Governor is that the peasantry, since their emancipation, which was fully granted them on the 1st of August 1834. have improved, and are an improving people. In orderly demeanor, in observance of the laws, in submission to constituted authorities, in respectful deportment towards their superiors, and in the discharge of many of the obligations of social life they are eminently conspicuous. Three fourths of the laborers on this island have cottages of their own, all built since emancipation, and each pos-sessing a small fresheld. They have a pride in the erection and adornment of these cottages, in the possession of property of their own, in striving to raise themselves in the ranks of social intercourse among them, and 12,588 persons are connected with these institutions. They have also establish

ed a savings bank. oil, the seasons, the botany, the geology, and the ineralogy of the West Indies, and the manage-tion of St. Christopher is not less favorable than that just quoted relative to Antigua. Their dwellings have rapidly increased since their freedom in comfort, extent and durability. The establishment of villages, and the progress of free tenancy promises the total annihilation of the last remnant of the slave system. The Governor reports to the home authorities, that too much praise stowed upon the laboring population, who alone

no innate difference in the intellectual faculties—that neither anatomy nor physiology can justify our placing the negro beneath the European in a moral or intellectual point of view—that the negro's brain is not less than the European, and greatly larger than the Hindoo, the Ceylonese, and other Asiatic brains. The time is past, he remarks, when the negro was held to be hardly human, and it is interesting to see how truth ultimately prevails, and how science and exact knowledge aid the cause of humanity. One after another, most of the traits which were adduced as

the past, and give proof demonstrative that even re-garding the lowest motive of human action, slave-ry may be abolished with advantage.

On the subject of immigration, he observes that

it is a hazardous measure, open to abuses, and pregnant with evils second only to the old traffic in

I have now laid before you a few of the testimonies borne by the writer of this valuable work, and by governors and magistrates, to the good conduct. industry, perseverance and advancement of our liberated fellow-subjects, in the majority of the islands of the West Indies. They amount, together, to a triumphant refutation of the slanders which have been heaped upon the enfranchised negroes by those who have no other standard by which to judge of their capacity and condition, than the number of hogsheads of sugar and puncheons of rum which are exported from the scenes of their former coerced and uncompensated labor. To us they will demonstrate that the negro not only had a right to his freedom, but even though subjected to the brutalising influences of slavery, preserved the capacity to use it for noble and self-improving ends when it was at length restored to him.

How ought facts like these to cause those to

blush at their ignorance and idle fears, who think the negro incapable of enjoying the right which the Creator originally bestowed upon him! Were additional proof required, I might point to the 50,000 colored fugitives from slavery who have found an inviolable refuge in Canada from the pursuit of blood-hounds, and the terrors of the Fugitive Slave Law. Their conduct would equally re-bake the imputation of unfitness for freedom. Let me not be supposed to contend that all the evils engendered by slavery in the character and babits of the negro have been at once effaced. I contend for nothing of the kind. I admit, and deplore while I admit, the existence of innumerable traces of his former debased condition, but my wonder is equal to my regret, when I behold the extent to which he has survived the loathsome degradation in which he was formerly plunged, and by which it was sought to identify him with the brutes that perish; and I rejoice to find that his reasoning faculties, and capacity for improvement, have outlived the horrid process of dehumanization, and that he has already risen high above his hereditary condition, and nobly vindicates his prerogative to stand the head of the creation, to look unwards to the Divine Being from whom he received the breath of immortal life, and forward to an existence which, commenced in slavery, shall be continued eternally amongst the beatified intelligences formed by God for the contemplation of himself, and the enjoyment of an inheritance incorruptible, and that fadeth not away.
In reference to Jamaica, I might say much, but

will content myself with the following extract frem a leading article in a recent number of the Times:— The manumitted slaves of Jamaica are now, in the sight of the law, in the estimation of their fellows, and in the eye of God, equal with those whose property they were the other day. Im-portance no longer attaches to complexion in that island. The white and colored people intermar-rying, colored people hold responsible offices, and are received as guests at the Governor's table. An American, who visited Jamaica in 1850, states, that at the Surrey Assizes, when Sir Joshua Rowe presided, two colored lawyers were sitting at the barrister's table, and of the jury, all but three were colored. Seven-tenths of the whole police force of the island, amounting to about 800 men, were eatimated to be colored. In the Legislative Assembly, composed of forty-eight or fifty members, ten or a dozen were colored, and the public printers of the Legislature, who are also editors of the lead-

ing government papers, were both colored men.'
I do not think it would be requered of me, even
were my time less restricted than it is, that I should enter upon a consideration of the causes which enter upon a consideration of the causes which have produced that depreciation of West India property which all must admit, and all equally regret, as far as the interests of the proprietors are affected. I cannot, however, see in the economical revolution which is in progress in the West Indies, any proof of the failure of emancipation, or any argument against the fitness of the negro for the freedom which the tardy justice of the English nation conferred upon him. It appears to me that every rational expectation has been more than fulevery rational expectation has been more than ful-filled, and that the great object sought by the act of 1833 has been gained. The results of that great measure have forever settled the question of the safety and practicability of immediate emancipa-tion, and have a thousand times repaid the labors, the sacrifices and the cost incurred during the agitation and settlement of the question. Many have been the victories which, since the commencement of the present century, have been won by the people of this country; yet amongst those victories, whether of war or of peace, none can be reviewed with such unalloyed satisfaction-none will shine so pure and bright upon the page of history, as the victories of justice, humanity and religion, obtained over the barbarous and inhuman systems of the African slave trade and colonial slavery, These were deeds of repentance and reparation well becoming a nation professing the religion of Christ—which could not be left undone without exposing us to the merited reproach and reproba-tion of the whole world, both civilized and savage. I would not that we should, on a day like this, speak in the language of self-righteousness and pa-triotic eulogy, but rather be humbled by the thought that our nation's character was ever de-faced by such foul crimes as slavery and the slave trade, and that we were so slow to depart from iniquity and break the bonds of those whom our countrymen had enslaved. But though this be not a day of boasting, it is certainly one for devout joy and fervent thanksgiving. We may mingle our congratulations joy and fervent thanksgiving. We may mingle our congratulations that we are no longer a slave-holding and slave-trading nation. We may join to give honor to those humane and Christian men and women who, prompted by the holiest motives, led the way in that career of philanthropy which terminated in the striking off the last shackle from the last negro slave in our dominions. We may do more. We may confer together respecting the best means of bestowing upon our redeemed colobest

nial brethren all the blessings which we sought to nial brethren all the blessings which we sought to put them in possession of through the attainment of their personal freedom. We may, and we ought, in a spirit of forgetfulness of that which is past, to unite in all practicable means of restoring to our colonies any of the commercial prosperity which may have been lost by the extinction of the system on which they formerly, though blindly, depended for wealth and greatness. My belief is, that there are abundant antidotes for all the economical evils which at present depress the West that there are abundant antidotes for all the eco-nomical evils which at present depress the West Indies, and that if these antidotes be applied, these beautiful portions of our empire will not only pre-sent a free population of blacks, but a society in which all classes and colors shall enjoy a degree of prosperity equal to that enjoyed by any of the civ-ilized communities of the earth. Finally, being ourselves now happily free from the stigma and criminality of slaveholding and slave-trading, let us justly estimate the extent of our influence over us justly estimate the extent of our influence over the destiny of the millions who are yet in bondage, and over the nations who have not yet followed our example; and lot us bring this influence to bear in aid of the extirpation of an abomination that has too long been the scourge of Africa, the scandal of religion, and the curse of the world. O Freedom ! with prophet voice,

Bid the ends of the earth rejoice! Wherever the proud are strong, And Right is oppressed by Wrong,—
Wherever the dim day shines
Through the cell where the captive pines,—
Go forth, with a trampet's sound, And tell to the nations round, On the hills where the heroes trod— On the shrines of the saints of God— In the ruler's hall and the martyr's prison That the slumber is broke and the sleeper arisen!
That the day of the scourge and the fetter is o'er,
And earth feels the tread of the freeman once more!

With these observations, I now respectfully lay before the Conference the following resolutions, appropriate to the day on which we are assem

Resolved, That on this, the morning of the 1st of Resolved, That on this, the morning of the 1st of August, 1854, the twentieth anniversary of the abolition, by act of Parliament, of slavery throughout the British provinces, the friends of human freedom, here assembled in Conference, would solemnly record their devout thankfulness and fervent joy; and would exultingly commemorate the national achievement of a measure, which, without violence, without discord, and without confusion, at once and forever terminated a cruel and impious system, that for centuries previous had been permitted to blight the fairest territories, to had been permitted to blight the fairest territories, to degrade and brutalize the unoffending subjects, and to deform and sully the character of this kingdom.

deform and sully the character of this kingdom.

Resolved, That while not unwilling to admit the present existence of, many evils, originated in the past dominion and pernicious influence of slavery, and which can only be eradicated by the slow processes of time and culture, this Conference would nevertheless declare their conviction, that the results of emancipation have been, generally, of the most gratifying and satisfactory kind, and such as have fully realized every just and reasonable expectation. That, whatever may have been reasonable expectation. That, whatever may have been the temporary economical difficulties and commercial embarrassments connected with the measure of aboliembarrassments connected with the measure or acous-tion, they are comparatively insignificant and of no account, in the presence of the glorious historical fact, that eight hundred thousand human beings, who, twen-ty years ago, were wretched bondmen and bondwomen, are now transferred from 'chattels personal' into free subjects of a non-slaveholding monarchy, and are parents, grand-parents and progenitors of a race redeemed from the black heritage of slavery, through the religion and humanity of the people of the British isles, acting on the divine authority that "man can hold no property in man."

Resolved. That this great event and its consequence should encourage the hopes and stimulate the exertions of the friends of freedom throughout the world, whom we would invite to mingle their rejoicings with ours, that from the catalogue of the inconsistencies, the follies and the crimes of Britain, has been effaced the foul-est and most flagrant of them all, that of negro slavery.

SPEECH OF PARKER PILLSBURY.

Mr. PILLSBURY said :- It is a long while sine I stood before a public meeting like this, to speak on behalf of the cause of human freedom; and the reason is, perhaps, in the fact just now referred to by my friend, Mr. Thompson, that for the last and more years of my life, I have been engaged in one act of anti-slavery effort, and I stand before you somewhat broken, and I fear that I may make but sad work of attempting to address this audience; and I should have wished that the gentleman last on the platform (Rev. Francis Bishor, of Liverpool) might have occupied more of your time, for he has been, as he has told us, most effectively an eye-witness of the abominations that are done in my native land. I could have even wished, Mr. Chairman, that you yourself had oc-cupied at least a full hour; for it seems to me that you, sir, were uttering the language that our nation most needs to hear—the language that our na-yet friendly and faithful rebuke. I was very much interested in the remarks of my excellent stand here, bearing testimony to his fidelity in the cause of freedom. He is one of very few who have been to our country and who have brough home a true report. I have seen many English gentlemen, and English ladies, also; some of then of great eminence-literary men and literary wo We have had there your poets and your or ators. We have had your dancers and your queens of song. We have had there your Father Mathew and your John Mitchell—(derisive lauguet)—
have had every variety there, sir; and I am sorry
to say, that with the exception of my friend, Mr.
Bishop, and our eloquent friend who stands at my
left, almost invariably the testimony they have
hearth back has either been wholly false, or so utterly indifferent and insipid as to have produced no effect whatever on the public mind. There are other exceptions; I need not name them. One of them furnishes an eminently interesting and beau tiful letter, which was read to us this morning. refer to Miss MARTINEAU, of Ambleside, (hear hear,) whose firm and stern rebuke of slavery while kindled a hatred against her on the part of the slaveholders, and their abettors in our country which has burned with no diminished ardor from that day to the present; but I am very glad that she lives, again to rebuke our nation. I can as-sure you, Mr. Chairman, there are many there who, in the reading of that letter, will remember her rebukes, administered so many years ago. The trath is, in regard to the slave system of America. that it is very much like a fable of the past,—that race of monsters, the Gorgons, the terrible sister-hood who turned whomsoever they looked upon to stone. Almost every English, and every other foreign traveller, as soon as he comes within the lightning gaze and flash of that monstrous eye, seems to petrify and turn to stone; and it is only the few exceptions to which I have referred that have escaped. I was particularly interested in Mr. Bishop's remarks, and I was wishing, while he was speaking, that every Bishop in England -(cheers)-might go to our country, only that I should fear the effect of that monster's eye upon

Some attempt was made to sketch the horrors of slavery and of the slave trade; the examination of slaves were referred to; the sale of slaves by auction was spoken of. I was reminded, whilst listening to the remarks upon the manner in which slaves are often advertised in our country for sale, that it might be interesting to the audience t speak further of, and present specimens of, that kind of advertisement, with which our cities are papered very liberally in the South.

[Mr. Pillanuny read several advertisements of slav auctions, and raffles of 'slaves, horses, and other cat tle.'-which are, alas ! only too familiar to the eyes o American abolitionists,-and proceeded]-

Mr. Chairman, these are no uncommon scenes All over the Southern States of our country, (and the Southern States of our country have very extensive, and are continually growing more so)—all over our country, these scenes are contin-ually passing before the people, until, as they told our friend, Mr. Bishop, the people there think nothing of them. You shudder, and well you may, at the reading of such advertisements as these, but in our country they excite no more inter-est than the reading of any of the ordinary adver-tisements published in your own towns and cities. What, then, Mr. Chairman, must be the public What, then, Mr. Chairman, must be the public sentiment 1—to what degradation must it not have sunk, when scenes like these can not only be ad vertised, but continually enacted, and the people meantime, instead of blushing for shame at such abominations, boastingly declare themselves the model republic, (hear, hear, hear,) and invite all besides them to institute similar governents for themselves!

Mr. Chairman, I suppose we shall have very little time for the resolutions that are before us, and every moment must be occupied to the best advantage. No one, surely, feels it more than myself, for I know you have resolutions on your table which might occupy you profitably, and, as I think, with interest, many days, instead of this new and the letter by Miss Martinean appears to me to be one of great importance—that of diffusing light and knowledge among the English people. Sir. it is equally important to diffuse that light and knowledge among the American people; for, though I have travelled somewhat extensively in my own country, I must still say that, on the subject of American slavery—as to the details of its atrocities, there is no more ignorance on the part of our own; and I am continually astonishing even my own neighbors by a recital of abominations which are done, and which they themselves, indirectly, at least, are continually aiding to do.

One of the resolutions speaks of slavery as having become national; it was always, national in our country,—our country meant it should be stricken out, and was a part of the bill in full force. The resolution speaks of the manifest intention take speedy possession of the island of Cuba—seably, if they can: but forcibly, if they must; and our government is taking advantage of your just now being very busy with your eastern affairs, to prosecute and to consummate this measure. The third specification is the payment of ten million dollars to Mexico, under the new treaty made with that country, for another immense territory, to be converted to the purposes of slavery; also to the recent rigorous enforcement of the cruel and unrighteous fugitive slave law. We had that till enacted in 1850, for the recovery, professedly, of fugitive slave law. We had that till enacted in 1850, for the recovery, professedly of fugitive slave law is not the object for which that bill was passed. You might think, indeed, that we were bad enough, without making it a business to bunt slave

said, 'Slavery is the corner-stone of our republi-can edifice'; and I am sure that resolution which government at the present time, is no extravagant picture of a disordered brain. Sir, our government, for the last fifteen years, has done nothing else but extend and perpetuate slavery; and it is not too much to say, that it exists for the spread and the perpetuation of the slave system of our country. One of the resolutions specifies the movements of the government during the past year. The passage of the Nebraska bill, which was an actual repeal of one of the most solemn treaties and guarantees ever made in our country,—I refer to the Missouri

slavery. Why, sir, we regard slavery as really the claimant for each slave he loses through our agency. palladium of our nation's security—something to and then save he loses throughour agency, palladium of our nation's security—something to and then save he loses throughour agency, palladium of our nation's security—something to all then save he loses throughout agency, palladium of our nation's security—something to all then save he loses throughout agency, palladium of our nation's security—something to all then save he loses throughout agency, palladium of our nation's security—something to all then save he loses throughout agency, palladium of our nation's security—something to all then save he loses throughout agency, palladium of our nation's security—something to all then save he loses throughout agency, palladium of our nation's security—something to all then save he loses throughout agency, palladium of our nation's security—something to slave we may thus have aided to escape. Two be preserved and perpetuated, and not a curse to thousand dollars and imprisonment for six months be removed and annihilated. You never made a greater mistake than you do when you suppose in. You der is my friend William Wells Brown, that to any great extent in our country there is a whom so many of you know, and know so well, and desire to get rid of the evil. Sometimes it is thrown I trust love him, just now returning to his native in your teeth that you inflicted slavery upon our country: what requires that the pilanthropists of country—that we inherited it from your ancestors, Great Britain should go to his master and make a who were the founders of our country, though not bargain with him, and pay him several hundred of our government. We are continually told that dollars before he can set his foot on the soil of his you entailed slavery upon us, and you are made to native country! Unless that were done, let him believe that it was so; and I believe your nation land in Boston; let his master pursue him therepretty much pleads guilty to the charge of having as depend upon it he would-and let any of his inflicted slavery upon us. Mr. Chairman, when friends shelter and save him from the tyrant's the famous Declaration of Independence was first grasp, it shall, as I have said, subject them to issued, on the 4th of July, 1770, penned by so il-fines of two thousand dollars and imprisonment for lustrious a hand as that of Thomas Jefferson, there six months. He is safe here, and I almost wish he were in that document various grievances set forth, would keep here. I have no faith in his free paand in the first draft of that Declaration was this pers. Let him get free papers. I tell you, if that passage. After numerous other very bad things done by the British King and Parliament, it goes on to say - He first waged cruel war against na-ture itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people, who his days. never offended him, capturing and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur a death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian king of Great Britain, determined to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold; he has prostituted for the claimant could not establish his right of his negative by suppressing every legislative at-tempt to prohibit or restrain this execrable com-that no law was violated by my friend. But he merce; and that this assembly of horrors may knew they were in danger still, though at liberty, want no effect of distinguished dye, he is now exciting this very people to rise in arms among us, diately conveyed them to a place of safety. and to purchase that liberty of which he has de-prived them, by murdering the people on whom he has obtraded them, paying former crimes against the liberty of one people with crimes slaves were then gone, and he seized the old man against the liberty of one people with crimes slaves were then gone, and he seized the old man which he urges them to commit against the lives (for he was seventy years of age.) under the fugi-In the first draft of the Declaration, as submitted to the American Congress, held in as submitted to the American Congress, held in ged him before the courts of the United States; he Philadelphia, this passage was contained. Now, hunted him with persecution and prosecution until had that clause been contained in the Declara-tion of Independence, and had our country acted they sold the old man's bed, and turned him out there might perhaps have been some justice in 000; his property amounted to \$5,500. They re the charge itself; but when I tell you that the duced him to beggary—they took what he had slaveholders themselves, at their own option, caus- and the sheriff said to him after the auction, Well ed that to be removed, and would not allow it to be part and parcel of their Declaration of Inde-old age, and I think you had better learn to mind swer, when they charge upon you that you entail. Yes, said Thomas Garrett, in my old age ye have So you see the subject was brought before the American people in the beginning of its operations and measures for the establishment of a free gov-ernment; and they began by shutting their eyes against crime, and they have continued to from

that day till the present. Now, Mr. Chairman, the thing to be done, as it seems to me, is to bring facts like these, and facts kind; and if you will allow me, I will introduce like others, which have been brought before us one other. I know very well another man wh here this afternoon, before the consideration of the violated no law, although I will do him the credit British nation. I wish you never to think for a and pay him the compliment that he meant to vio moment that the American nation, as a nation, relate it; but he did not violate any law in aiding a gards the system of American slavery as any crime mother and her four children to escape—they go with all the horrors of a middle passage—that very beggary. His property was worth \$4,000, and i traffic which our country itself once declared to be was sold; but the slaves made their escape: s piracy, and made a law (still on our statute book) far so good. Now, the object I have in vie punishing it with death, is already again seriously mentioning this is this : that mother was half ne alked of, in Congress and out of Congress, as like- gro only-was a mulatto woman-her four children very soon to be revived; and the waveholders were four girls, and you may judge what their emselves declare that Nebraska never can be peoly very soon to be revived; and the slaveholders pled with slaves, and California, New Mexico, and too, they were wanted particularly; and you may Texas likewise, without opening again those flood-gates of how bla interior. gates of horrible iniquity, and sweeping in myriads when I tell you this—the owner of these slaves was of wailing Africans from their native country, to an old, grey-headed man; the witness by whose wither and die on the plantations of America. I might read to you, if there were time, specimens of the arguments with which the traffic is vindicated, and urged again upon the American people. Why, sir, they claim-and it doesn't con depraved, desperate politicians either—they claim ed, and a good and humane man was reduced to
—and it comes from ministers of our gospel; mind, beggary. I say our gospel—it comes from ministers of our gospel—that God himself has instituted, not only slavery, but the slave-trade, pre-eminently as a means for evangelising and millenialising the dark portions of Africa: and it is coolly and deliberate-ly urged by advocates of the American Colonization ociety, that the best methods of converting Africa to Christianity are, first, to bring the Africans from their native country, and subject them to those patriarchal institutions and usages that have described, for a number of years, and then let them graduate through our peculiar institution there, and return to Africa and carry back the blessings of civilization and religion. (Cries of things daily talked of: these are sentiments uttered in addresses before the largest bodies ever gath-ered in America, and these are sentiments coolly see to some extent by the developments which we ed in addresses before the largest bodies ever gathand unblushingly published in most of the so-called religious journals of our country. (Sensation.)

tion relating to the action of our government during Brown, or some other, who may be ready to suctee past year, perhaps, may be worthy of a moceed me. You have alluded yourself to the chament's consideration. In the allusion to the Neracter of American religion. I think you have truly, braska bill, giving up another half million of square miles to be carved into slave States, and by so shaping its conditions of citizenship as to make it nearly impossible for any but slaveholders and slave-propagandists to settle there. The thing has never been heard of before, even in our country; but we have sublimated our system of iniquity till now we are going to require not only an oath of allegiance to the constitution, but in this new territory we are going to require that every one who becomes a legal voter there shall swear to support.

Very truly, said that it is the religion itself which must be responsible for any degree or amount of unbelief or infidelity that exists there. [Hear.] I know of no better way to convey to your minds upon the doings of he most important ecclesiastical body in America, supported by more talent and wealth, more pietly, of the American type, than any other institutions, perhaps almost all other institutions in the land—I mean the American Board becomes a legal voter there shall swear to support. braska bill, giving up another half million of square very truly, said that it is the religion itself which becomes a legal voter there shall swear to support of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. I allude not only the Constitution, but the provision in this to it because it has often been memorialized on the Nebraska Territorial Bill, which makes the support subject of slavery; has always refused to bear a of slavery obligatory on every one who shall enter testimony against it. But I will tell you, Mr. there. What is more interesting still, and devel-Chairman, what it has never refused to do—it has

the object for which the blil was passed. It does mor than that, it makes Christianity a crime—if Chris speaks of the propagation and the perpetuation of tianity be to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, slavery as the great business of the American to take the stranger in and shelter and protect government at the present time, is no extravagant him—for it makes that a penal offence in our counof one of the most solemn treaties and general compromise, which, passed in 1820, by the Congress of the United States, declared that slavery should never be extended beyond the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude,—a proposition that came from the South, and was supported by the South, and that now has been repealed, and the entire country, as yet unoccupied, is thus given over to the desolation of slavery.

The sequence of the united States, declared that slavery close that door, humble though the succession against us. And yet, sir, we are required to do it by the Fngitive Slave Bill of our country, and I could tell you of numerous persons who have been robbed and reduced to beggary for doing the very deed for which the Son of God promised salvation to those who shall do it. 'I was a stranger and ye took me in; therefore, come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation the desolation of slavery.

Now, you are apt to think, Mr. Chairman, in therefore, come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit this country,—I know it from what I am continually hearing from the months of your people,—that slavery in the United States is there regarded as reference to the fugitive slaves, should I or mine an evil and a curse, after all, and that we are very open our door in order to secret the flying bondanxious to get rid of it; and I am continually man—the statute, in the first place, seizes us, drags asked, as I pass about among the people of this country, 'What can we do to help you to get rid the government for each slave we have sheltered, as if we wanted your help to get rid of then makes as liable for 1,000 dollars to the slave

monster man, whom he will permit me to say is very nearly related to him, can get his iron hand upon him, in spite of his free papers, he will make him a victim and an example for the remainder of

· Since I have been speaking of the way this law works upon those who undertake to evade or vio-late it, I will mention a single instance :--A friend tive slave law, for aiding in their escape. He dragnts, to beggary. His fines and costs amounted to \$8 now, Garrett, we have made you a beggar in your altogether lived in vain, for I have the names of 1,400 slaves that I have aided to escape.' (Loud cheers.) 'And,' said he, 'if thee knows of any poor fugitive that wants a friend to-night, sent him to old Thomas Garrett.' (Cheers.) That, Mr. Chairman, is the way the thing is done, and that is what it costs. I could multiply instances of this

Why, sir, even the foreign slave trade, away. He was arrested : they reduced him testimony he proved these slaves to be his was hi own son, and that son swore that the mother be longed to his (the son's) father, and that her four children were his (the son's,)-(sensation,)-and on testimony such as that, the claim was establish-

> Mr. Chairman, it is no pleasure to me to stand here and utter sentiments like these of my native land. I think that I could love that country, if she would only present herself to me in a loveable aspect; I love her hills and her valleys, her boundess resources of wealth, and of intelligence, and of culture; why, it is the favored spot of all the world; but we have to say, as Bishop Heber said of another locality,

What though the spicy breezes
Blow sot o'er Ceylon's isle, Though every prospect pleases, And only man is vile —

Sir, it is no exaggeration; these are Nothing else, Mr. Chairman. It is a favored spot but for this horrible institution, and its effects upo are making from this platform this afternoon.

eligious journals of our country. (Sensation.)

Mr. Chairman, I am going to make but one mot
Two or three of the specifications of the resoluallusion, and then shall give place to my frien ops, as I think, more forcibly the character of never refused to take the price of slaves, sold in American slaveholders and their friends, that pro- human shambles,—examined, as our friend Mr.

tain missionaries among the heathen. [Shame.] It has never refused this; and its treasury to-day is replenished with money which the crucifiers of the Son of God would have disdained to put into the treasury of the Lord, because it was the price of blood. [Cheers.] Among the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians, the aborigines of our own coun-try, (for we have not quite butchered all the Indi-ans, Mr. Chairman—we have most of them.) but among the remnants we have sont missionaries—as among the remnants we have sent missionari we have in all parts of what is called the heathen we have in all parts of what is called the neathen world; and two years ago, at the anniversary of that great association, a report was made in re-ference to the success that had attended missionary effort among those Indian tribes. From that re-port I will read you a few sentences. It was made by the Prudential Committee, and sanctioned by by the Frudential Committee, and sanctioned by the Board itself:—'A large number of the Choc-taws are followers of the Lord Jesus Christ: one-eighth of the whole tribe belonging to the visible church. No other cluster of churches in the world, the Committee believe, can show such a ta-ble of statistics for the last twelve years. Choctaw Christians pray, too, very much, for the heathen.

Education is highly prized by them. They have a
written Constitution, a good government, a Declaration of Rights which embodies the liberty of the ration of Rights which embodies the liberty of the press, trial by jury, the rights of conscience, proper safeguards of person and property, the equality of all Christian denominations, and almost every great principle of civil and religious freedom. The Cherokees. like other Indians, are hospitable to a proverb, and it would seem that they only need to be taught the more excellent way, to prove the constitution of the con taught the more excellent way, to open their hearts to all the world.' That would be, Sir, I think, quite an improvement upon the American reli-And now, sir, the missionaries have been la

boring there quite a number of years. The In-dians have become civilized, have a government of their own. They have, however, a religion not their own; for, until they learned American Chris-tianity, they did not commit the abominations which I will now read a description of. In the Chero-kee nation is this law :- Be it enacted by the National Council, that from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatever to teach any negro or negroes. not of Cherokee blood, or any slave belonging t any citizen or citizens of the nation, to read or write.' That is one of the fruits of American Christianity. As the stream never rises higher than the fountain, why should it not be so! for the stars and stripes float over nearly three and a half millions of slaves to-day. And if I should at tempt to teach one of them to read or write, I should commit a crime which, in one of the States. in the third instance, would subject me to the pen alty of death. The Cherokee converts have enacted the same law, under the influence of the same re ligion. 'Be it enacted, that from and after the passage of this act, if any citizen of the United tates, acting as a missionary or a preacher, whatever his occupation, is found to take an active part men of 1776? or do you 'lack gall to make op in favoring the principles and notions of the most pression bitter'? in favoring the principles and notions of the most fatal and destructive doctrines of abolitionism, he shall be compelled to leave the nation, and forever to stay out of it.' Now, Mr. Chairman, the next to stay out of it. Now, Mr. Unarman, the clause of the statute explains that: 'Be it further enacted, that teaching slaves how to read, you that it is insupportable.

I shall be asked, how shall we get rid of it! any place, without the consent of the owner, or allowing them to sit at table with him, shall be sufficient ground to convict persons so doing of favoring the principles and doctrines of abolition-

utes, and spoke eloquently against the doctrines mixed up with American Christianity. He stated that it was not at all uncommon for churches to have slaves belonging to them, who are hired out to the highest bidder, for a year together, and the proceeds go to support the minister, or to keep up the church. The Theological Seminary of South Carolina and Georgia, a few years since, advertised a number of slaves for sale. Mr. Pillsbury spoke strongly about the reproach cast upon the abolitionists in America by the churches, who treat them as infidels, and concluded amidst loud ap-

SPEECH OF HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, SEN., At the Whig State Convention, in Boston, Aug. 16.

I came to this meeting by invitation, as a citizen -not as a partizan ; with no intention to volunteer a word on the occasion, but with a fixed purpose to respond, if called upon, as became an individual who has in this world now little to hope, and, I thank God, nothing to fear :- who has behind him only the memory of the past, and before him the opening grave, in which he must soon be deposited. From such an individual you have a right to expect words of truth, duty and soberness.

I come not here to atter vituperative demonstras against the slaveholders of the South. have used the powers vested in them by the Con-stitution, for their own interests, as every other selfish association of men would have done, under the same circumstances, with the same powers, and under the same temptations. In every step of the progress of the Slave Power, they have members of the free States as half-workers. If the free States would regain their influence, they must cultivate a higher standard of political morality among themselves; they must disgrace the doctrine that 'all is right in politics,' and regard him who has notoriously sold himself for place or for office as a traitor to principle and to his country.

The Nebraska fraud, as it is called, is nothing more than the last act of a series of aggressions or the free States which slaveholders have practised for more than fifty years, in no one of which could they have been successful except through the divisions and corruptions of the free States themselves. So far from complaining of this Nebraska perfidy, I rejoice in it. It is said, 'it is the last straw that breaks

the camel's neck? I trust in Heaven that this Nebraska perfidy will prove to be that last straw which will excite the camel of the North to rise in its spirit and strength, and toss from his be at least of the many burdens with which he is op-The Nebraska fraud is not that burden on which

I intend now to speak. There is one nearer home, more immediately present and more insupportable. Of what that burden is, I shall speak plainly. The obligation incumbent upon the free States to deliver up fugitive slaves is that burden-and it must terated from that Constitution, at every hazard. And such obliteration can be demonstrated to be as much the interest of the South as it is of the

The circumstances in which the people of Massa chusetts are placed in consequence of that burden are undeniable, and they are also undeniably in-supportable. What has been seen! what has been by every man, woman and child in this metropolis and in this community, and virtually by every man, woman, and child in Massachusetts. have seen our Court House in chains, two bat talions of dragoons, eight regiments of artillery force of the city police, the entire disposable marine of the United States, with its artillery loaded for action, all marching in support of a Pratorian band, consisting of one hundaed and twenty friends and associates of the United States Marshal, with loaded pistols and drawn swords, and in military costume and array,-for what purpose! To ESCORT AND CONDUCT R TREMBLING SLAVE FROM A BOSTON COURT

HOUSE TO THE FETTERS AND LASH OF HIS MASTER. This display of military force the Mayor of this city officially declared to be necessary on the occa-sion. Nay, more, at a public festival be openly took to himself the glory of this display, declaring that by it life and liberty had been saved, and the bonor of Boston vindicated! I make no comments. I state facts, as the ground

Massachusetts. I state another fact, still more conclusive and il-

lustrative of those duties.

This scene. (thus awful, thus detestable) every inhabitant of this metropolis, nay, more, every inhabitant of this Commonwealth, may be compel-

Now, is there a man in Massachusetts, with spirit so low, so debased, so corrupted by his fears or his fortune, that he is prepared to say, that this is a condition of things to be endured, in perpetuity, by us, and that this is an inheritance to be trans-mitted by us to our children for all generations!

Bishop so graphically describes the scene;—it has For so long as the fugitive slave clause remains in never refused to take the price of slaves thus the Constitution of the United States, unobliter-bought and sold, to circulate the Bible, and to sustant of the constitution of the United States, unobliter-bought and sold, to circulate the Bible, and to sustant of the constitution of the United States, unobliter-bought and sold, to circulate the Bible, and to sustant of the constitution of the United States, unobliter-bought and sold, to circulate the Bible, and to sustant of the constitution of the United States, unobliter-bought and sold, to circulate the Bible, and to sustant of the constitution of the United States, unobliter-bought and sold, to circulate the Bible, and to sustant of the Constitution of the United States, unobliter-bought and sold, to circulate the Bible, and to sustant of the Constitution of the United States, unobliter-bought and sold, to circulate the Bible, and to sustant of the Constitution of the United States, unobliter-bought and sold, to circulate the Bible, and to sustant of the Constitution of the United States, unobliter-bought and sold, to circulate the Bible, and to sustant of the Constitution of the United States, under the Constitution of the United States of the Constitution of the Constitution of

well as upon us.

And is this inheritance we are about to transmit to our children an inheritance of freedom! No. fellow-citizens—it is an inheritance worse than

that of slavery.

There is not a negro in the South that can be compelled, even by his master, to cut the threat or blow out the brains of his brother negro. Yet, so long as the fugitive slave obligation remains in the Constitution, there is not a militia man in Massachusetts who may not be compelled, to-morrow, to cut the throat or blow out the brains of a felloweitizen, at the will of the basest Southern slaveholder. My fellow-citizens, believe me—the time has come for the people of Massachusetts to look upon this slaye clause no longer in the ever-shifting, ever-dubious, ever-suspicious light of party spirit, but under the influence of an enlightened patriotism, watchful of the signs of the times, and anxious concerning their duties to themselves and their posterity.

But I hear some timid brother exclaim— Why, this is, in effect, a dissolution of the Union. Did not the Southern slaveholder tell us, before the adoption of the Constitution, that without the fugitive slave clause they would not come into the Union, and have they would not come into the Union, and have they not told us every day since its adoption, that whenever that clause is obliterated they will go out of it?! And do you believe them any the more for this reiterated threat and eternal outery! Does not the nature of things speak a louder language than these threateners.

Are the slaveholders fools or madmen? They go out of this Union for the purpose of maintaining the subjection of their slaves! Why, the arm of the Union is the very sinew of that subjection! It is the slaveholder's main strength. Its continu-

ance is his forlorn hope.

But I go farther, fellow-citizens. I believe that, in the nature of things, by the law of God and the laws of man, that clause is at this moment abrogated, so far as respects common obligation. There is a principle of moral law thinks the clause is a principle of moral law thinks. is a principle of moral law, which, if not strictly applicable, is sufficiently analogous to the obliga-tions resulting from that clause. It is cessante ratione cessat et ipsa lex.

Now, what was the understanding, and what

was the state of things under which that contract

The free States agreed, in 1789, to be field-dri vers and pound-keepers for the black cattle of the slaveholding States, within the limits and according to the fences of the old United States. Be-tween that year and this, Anno Domini, 1854, those slaveholders have broken down the old bouning to the fences of the old United States. daries, and opened new fields of an unknown and indefinite extent. They have multiplied their black cattle by millions, and are every day increasing their numbers, and extending their cat tle-field into the wilderness. Under these circumstances, are we bound to be their field-dri vers and pound-keepers any longer! Answer me people of Massachusetts. Are you the sons of the

I would willingly dwell upon this topic, and others which are in my mind, but I have already oc-cupied more than my proportion of this debate. I have pointed out your burden. I have shown

this I will say, that if the people of Massachu-The speaker here quoted further from the statresolution. the burden will be cast off, the fugitive slave clause obliterated, not only without the dissolution, but with a newly acquired strength to the Union.

THE LIBERATOR. No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, AUGUST 25, 1854.

- COMPLIMENTS.

Dr. Theodore Clapp, of New Orleans, and Dr. S. H. Cox, of New York, style the Abolitionists 'infidels.' The Richmond Enquirer and Caleb Cushing consider them 'traitors.' The Boston Daily Advertiser, which. in 1826, thought the time had not come, and never would come, to agitate the slave question, thinks we have 'put back emancipation.' These testimonies are our especial jewels. These we bind upon our brows. These are our letters patent of Nobility. These we take abroad with us, when crossing the ocean, as letters of recommendation, to guard against being mistaken for common Americans, with a Bible of whips and a Government of chains. The only harm Dr. Cox ever came near doing to the Anti-Slavery movement was about twenty years ago, when he pretended to join it. Caleb Cushing at Washington is a fee of no mean weight; but not to be named, nevertheless, with the injury that threatened when Whittier tried to persuade anti-slavery men to allow him to be their candidate for Congress.

There are other men whose good word is as great a compliment as these men's abuse. Dr. Channing, twenty years ago, thanked the Abolitionists because they had saved for him the liberty of free speech and free printing. The New York Evangelist, ten years ago, warned its readers that the van of all philanthropic movements was falling into the hands of those whom a blind and doting Church stigmatized as unbelievers; and ominously quoted the gospel test, 'by their fruits ye shall know them.' And now the conservative North American Review

caps the climax of eulogy in language like this :-

When, therefore, in 1833, Mr. Garrison established the American Anti-Slavery Society, and announced as his watch-word, 'Immediate and Unconditional Emancipation,' he came into conflict with a doctrine settled nd considered essential to the stability of the Union and also with the commercial interests of the North, which had become dependent upon the prosperity of the South. In consequence, an excitement was produced wholly disproportionate to the importance of the exciting cause. In maintaining their positions, the Abolitionists were guilty of many unnecessary extravagances; but the persecutions to which they were subjected, and the tenacity with which they held to their convictions, won for them some admirers outside of their ranks, who re-garded them as the vindicators of that liberty under

"free-born men, Having to advise the public, may speak free."

One noticeable effect of the Abolition agitation has en the promotion of the freedom of individual inquiry. Most of the new theories conlemplating radical changes in polities, religion, and social life, which agitate us at the present time, have appeared in the wake of the Anti-Slavery reform; and it must be confessed that in this country, men have since moved less in masses, and been less prone to take their opinions at second hand, upon the authority of others."

This from the North American! the index of the timid scholarship of New England, which never dares to recognize native genius till its fame has travelled to England and been echoed back : which wears the imprimatur of the Bank vaults of State street, as truly as any Italian does that of the Pope : which would blush to kindle over any movement for liberty nearer our day than that of Phocion or Brutus, and is not wholly sure that Hampden and Sydney were quite justifiable in their out of which spring the duties of the people of fanatical zeal : whose editor, like the character in the old play, never ties his neckcloth without a special warrant from a regularly commissioned Justice of the Peace! Surely, the world moves. The North Amerihabitant of this Commonwealth, may be compelled again to witness, at any and every day of the year, at the will or the whim of the meanest and basest slaveholder of the South. This also is undeniable. so blind as those who won't see,') then, truly, it must have grown to a goodly size.

. These testimonies are of rare worth as relating to th past; for the North American must be considered as belonging to the Daily Advertiser species, fossil specimens-speaking of a day gone by. When free speech

was in peril, it was some honor to have defends While men sneaked about, rather fragments of st than whole men, and trusted the clergyman me squire to do their thinking-in such days, it was p service to be old enough to think for one's self-to enough to differ from the majority. But just to there is another issue—Shall we cling to the Use return slaves and make money, or be hones and disunionists? How great a fire a little new kindleth! From Seward, who thinks District to ter folly, down to the Free Soiler who dares ad a * Anti-slavery without wiping his lips with an m phatic Bur for the Constitution, and to the Wi Convention which trembles to speak of State right it has distinctly pointed to the collar of submission vi it is proud to wear-in all these, there is such tone allusion to Disunian as shows the secret fear. It am the trader on the eve of bankruptcy who is most ma tive to any remark about his credit. Thank you, po-tlemen, for the compliment of your fears. When k Seward gets over them, he will perhaps once an dare to mention the fugitive slave clause-a pair has never come within beat-of-drum of since to Southern Senator asked him what he and his High Law creed meant to do with regard to this Constitute al clause. When Vathek entered the Hall of Bio. saw each man of the throng holding his hand ever a spot of pain in his heart—of which, however, he spoke. After a moment, his companions, having lea. ed to Eblis, with a cry of pain, placed each biang hand over his heart, and was dumb. The anti-hire man who swears support to the Constitution, serb or after to cover one spot, itself a pang, and deen to world blind because he is dumb .- w. r.

POWELL BUXTON'S VINDICATION

The Abolitionists of this country are best by manner of absurd and ridiculous accusation, the in many cases, it would be simple felly to notice be in this will be found another point of analogy being their treatment and that which the movers in behilf West India Emancipation received at the hands of & friends of slavery in England and the colonies. For stance: in the Memoirs of Buxton, we find him rep ing to a series of absurd charges in the following in merous and conclusive manner :-

· First-That in the year 1771, I prevailed First—That in the year 1771, I prevailed a
Mrs. Barnard to place £20,000 in a West light
House. My reply is—This is hardly possible, a l
was not born till lifteen years afterwards.
Secondly—That in 1783, I sent a Mr. Going
to the West Indies to sell my negroes. I rep
again, that I was not born at that period.
Thirdly—That Mrs. Barnard dying in 1702, I via

the manager of her West India property, her be-and that I derived from her £170,000. Ideayie I married her niece, or became her executor, or or aged her property: and some confirmation of mysm ment is derived from the fact, that I was but my ment is derived from the fact, that I was out my woold at the time,—an early age for matrimony, the torship, or the management of offairs in America deny that I became her heir, or inherited from he £170,000. I did not derive a shilling from he. was not mentioned in her will.

' Fourthly, That I sent out a respectable gends man to extort the last shilling from my West lost debtors, and to sell my negroes. I denythat lyntised extortion on my West India debtors; for large BAD A WEST INDIA DEBTOR. I deny that I sent not respectable gentleman, or any gentleman at all, to si my negroes; for I never had a negro to sell. . The fifth charge is, simply, that "I am Jula

Iscariot," an enemy to slavery, though everyshing I possess was wrung from the bones and in slaves. I repeat, I never was master slave—I never bought one, or sold one, or hird in I never owned a hogshead of sugar or an acre of al in the West Indies.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY. The twentieth Annual Meeting of this Society vi

held at the Town Hall in Kingston, on Sundy, b 18th inst. The President, BOURNE SPOONER, in the chair. Is

Secretary being absent, SAMUEL DYER was chosen by pro tem. A committee of two was appointed on finance, to

also a committee of five to nominate a list of defor the ensuing year. Messrs. W. L. GARRISON, N. H. WHITING, L. Fr.

and others, addressed the meeting at the several so

The committee on nominations of officers made in following report, which was adopted :-

President BOURNE SPOONER Vice-Presidents,

Elmer Hewitt, Joshua Perry, Edward, Y. Perry, Jan Brooks, Henry Clapp, Jr., John Cushing, Charlett Bradford, D. E. Bosworth, Nath'l H. Whiting, Willia Perkins, Frances Bonney, Thomas Bicknell, Jebset Davee, Nath'l B. Spooner, Lewis Holmes, Jacob Les ard, Edward E. Bennett, Thos. J. Hunt, Henry H. Boy ham, Lewis Ford, Lewis McLaughlin, James O. Stead Rufus Bates.

Secretary-SAMUEL DYER.

T. easurer and Agency Committee-Lawis Forn. Managers-Bourne Spooner, Samuel Dyer, Elbrid Sprague, Lewis Ford, Edward Y. Perry.

A committee of one from each of the several town the county was appointed, to solicit funds in behalf the Society. Notice of the appointments will be forward SAMUEL DYER, Secretary ed by mail.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS A meeting was held in this city, on Monday evening, 14th inst., in the Belknap Street Church, to hear ! ports of the National Council, recently assembled at Cleveland, Ohio; and also proceedings of the Mustchusetts State Council at New Bedford.

William C. Nell submitted the former, in which is gave a brief history of Colored Conventions, from 1821 to the present time, with the accompanying street on the past of many colored Americans to have all bird their efforts for elevation with the existing anti-damy organizations.

Of the National Council, he presented the acts of nected with its formation, its discussions at Cleveland, on the various topics commented upon in Frederick Douglass's Paper of July 28th, accompanied with its own impressions thereon.

On motion, Mr. Nell's report was adopted, extract

from which will soon appear in THE LIBREATUR. Resolutions were introduced, calling upon the Mssachusetts State Council to retract their charge schied Mrs. Stowe without delay, and in the most explicit manner, or else to substantiate it by evidence which

Pending action upon this and Mr. Freeman's report, the meeting, at a late hour, adjourned.

cannot be rebutted.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia City Rem says :- I have a news item for you! WE B. Astor, Josiah Perham, Horace Greeley, P. 7. Bar num, Wm. H. Burroughs, of the Irving, and Colesia and Stetson of the Astor House, have purchased the row of brick buildings facing the Bowling Green, and looking up Broadway. They will demolish these buildings and erect upon the site a fine Hotel, of bress stone. Now for the gist of the matter. This hold is intended solely for the colored people of the United States. It will be leased to colored men, and none bet colored men and women will be allowe to beard then An establishment of this kind has long been wanted is this city.'

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. Our Ph ders will see, by the advertisement of this institution that its seventh annual term is to commence on the if of November, and that by an appropriation of the Legislature, fort. pupils are to have free tu non fe males who wish to engage in a u eful and remuneration occupation will do well to avail the sel es of the

COMM TION TROP MY DEAL By the secopy of taining a in Manch land Ant week, you

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COMMEMORATION OF W. I. EMANCIPA-TION IN THE MANUPACTURING ME TROPOLIS OF GREAT BRITAIN. MANCHESTER, (Eng.) Aug. 3d, 1854.

By the mail which brings this letter, you will receiv s copt of the Manchester Examiner and Times, conthining a report of a most important Conference held in Menchester, under the auspices of the North of Eng-jani Anti-Slavery and India Reform League. Next week, you will receive a report of a great public meeting held in connection therewith, in the Town Hall pon the evening of the same day.

The objects of the meeting were three fold:

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Firstly, to celebrate the completion of the second de ends of that great practical Declaration of Independence, by virtue of which 890,000 human beings were ence, by times of which coopered indian deligs were released from abject slavery, and had conferred upon then in reality the inalienable rights of 'liberry and then in really the mantenance rights of 'liberty and the parsait of happiness'—to review, after a lapse of the parameter a sape of terraty years, the actual results, morally and physical of that great measure; to see how far it has be has not pluoged our colonies into bankruptcy, and our has not pluoged out colonies into outer apricy, and our themselves to a state of utter barbarism, which were the results predicted by the advocates of West India Secondly, having sung, with grateful hearts, our

To Dean Loudamus, to Him who thus opened the prien door, broke every yoke, let the oppressed go free and mercifully-delivered our nation from a curse, which if continued, would, as certainly as there is a God who julgeth the earth in righteousness, have involved us as a people, in the fate of Pharaoh and the Egyptian hosts-having rejoiced in that great national profession of repentance, which we made before the world in 1834, to confer together as to the best means by which we can bring forth the continued and appropriate fruits of repentance, primarially, by inducing, in a yet guiltier nation, allied to us by blood, language, and religion. a similar hamiliation and the abandonment of sin by the liberation of three millions and a quarter of slaves and also to evoke the moral influence of the people and the legitimate power of the people, for the overthrow of slavery and the slave trade in Cuba, Brazil, and throughout the world, and for the protection of colored British seamen in the ports of South Carolina and other slaveholding countries.

Thirdly, to promote such a reform of our rule in British India as will elevate the physical and moral condition of its people, enhance the value of our commerce with that country, improve our home manufacture, and bring free Hindoo industry into competition with American slave labor, to such an extent as will reader slave emancipation an act of economical neces-The meetings were held in the metropolis of the

great cotton manufacturing district, which took a prominent part in bringing about the event which has made the first of August the most holy day in our calendar -a district, the prosperity of which is now dependant upon the state of the cotton crops in the Southern States of America, in which it is admitted that a failure of the raw material of their staple manufacture would be almost as fearful in its consequences as a famine of bread-a district where the population, amounting to about 4,000,000, would be reduced to pauperism and destitution by the slightest casualty producing a ruptors between this country and America, notoriously the most belligerent nation upon the face of the earth-a district which has displayed a greater amount of public spirit than any other portion of the British empire, which has more than once proved that what it wills to do it has wisdom and energy to accomplish -a district which, when it has issued its fiat for the destruction of an evil, enforces it by such a phalanx of abolitionists, and such an abundance of means and appliances, as no power of corruption can stand against. The Conference commenced its proceedings at half-

past ten in the morning. ABSOLOM WATKIN, Esq., a magistrate of the country, and one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants of the locality, was chosen President, and the Rev. Professor Scorr, President of the Airdale College, a celebrated establishment for the training of ministers for the Orthodox Independent churches, was elected Vice President. There were two bonorary Secretaries, to whom the abolitionists on both ides the Atlantic are under a deep debt of gratitude, to say nothing of other anti-slavery labors, for their intelligence and efforts in bringing those meetings to so successful an issue. The first was the Rev. WILLIAM PARKES, formerly of Manchester Independent College, or of the first Independent Church in Manchester, from which all the other numerous churches of the same body emanated-an earnest and respected minister of the gospel, who, notwithstanding his ecclesiastical position, is too much imbued with the spirit of Christ to subordinate the interests of humanity to those of sectarianism, as some of those who are conventionally called his 'ministerial brethren' have done. Of his co-Secretary, it is sufficient to say that he is Mr. F. W. Christon, and therefore needs no word of comendation from me to yourself, or any American or British abolitionist. The indefatigable Chairman of the emmittee was the Rev. J. BEARD, D.D., one of the oldest and most distinguished elergymen in the city.

Among what, in the phraseology of our press, i alled the distinguished personages' present, were PARKER PILISBURY and WM. WELLS BROWN, he Rev. SANCEL R. WARD, of Canada, Mr. POWELL, obsect, farmerly of Boston, U. S., but now of Liverpost, in England,) Mr. North, a fugitive slave from Such Carolina, but now also resident in Liverpool, and Mr. Joseph Bankun -- who may be regar led as the reptental ics of the abolitionists of the U: te. States and Casala The English abolitionists were represented by awards of farty maisters of the Prot stant religion, of chan twenty were in lependents, five Presbyrerians, one Baprier, one Wesleyan, and ten Unitarious. There were also a large un aver of laymen, sustaining a delegvel or representative character, at the head of whom studs our most illustrious abolitionist and respected freed, George Tuckpson. This list, however, would have assumed a vastly more dignified and influential appearance, had it been made on your side the water, where abslitionists are in the habit of rendering ' honor to whom honor ' is due. Unhappily, it is the custom here, even in otherwise enlightened anti-slavery organrations, to invoke beforehand the powerful aid of the lates in the collection of funds, and in imparting elecance to the appearance of the meetings, and then to treder them the augrateful return, not only of excluding them from the platforms, but of completely ignoring their existence in print, beyond the published list of subjectivers.

The speeches throughout were of the most earnest and atempromising character. One feature of interest ered with the proceedings was the first public ap-Parance of Mr. Pollsbury. I believe the general im-Presion he created was similar to that produced upon my sen mind-profound regret that the state of that Satisman's health should have occasioned the loss to the anti-slavery cause, especially in this country, where t would be most seasonable, of gifts of such a high order as those which he possesses. It is a powerful tesfineny to the force of his talents and the moral influthe of his character, that he should be receiving honor on persons and in quarters from whom and where farmerly was treated with nothing but contumely tal feel misrepresentation. Mr. Pillsburys came to England with a great reputation as a speaker, and we here prepared to hear from him something out of the mon way; but his speeches have far transcended; tay thing we had anticipated of him. I am happy to

receive this week, but which I will endeavor to supply ing of an anti-slavery notice in any church in Boston, from my notes, should the proceedings be published to save in the church of the Rev. Dr. Channing; and extenso. The resolutions from the pen of Mr. Geonge Thompson are most admirably drawn. Our friends out such a notice. It was my privilege to mingle with

absence of the eminent writers. A letter of a somewhat singular character has been Mr. Chesson, the nature of which may be gathered from the replies of his lordship :-

' NEAR LLANDAFF, August 3d, 1854. 'My Dean Sin:

'My letters have been detained by my change of place, until I fear I may be too late to write what will be of use; but I will try. As to your first question, I apprehend that the risk of adding to the present unpopularity of the Abolitionists in America the further charge of their being an anti-national party is so great that no interferences of ours could be safe. 2. The action of the squadron is, in my judgment, indispensable, and we must combine with it continual representations to Spain. 3. This is the saddest part of the whole case. In my judgment, the Anti-Slavery Society, and other Abolitionists, in 1846, in forsaking Lord Brougham, myself and others, on the question of free trade in slave grown sugar, have permanently ruined that part of our grown sugar, have permanently ruined that part of our cause.
4. I see no way of aiding our West India Colonies.
5. I would suggest, as our greatest present possibility, encouraging the cultivated growth of cotton in West Africa.

'I am, very truly, yours,

S. OXON. The preliminary resolution, moved by the Rev. Fran- own clergymen. cis Bishop, and seconded by the Rev. S. R. Ward, of In order to save this week's mail, it is necessary that Canada, settled the catholicity of the platform of the I should close my present letter. Next week, I will fur-Conference, which was to be composed of 'all persons nish you with the residue of the information concerning who believe slaveholding to be a sin, and immediate the Conference, together with a brief description of the emancipation to be the right of the slave and the duty great public meeting held in the Town Hall in the eveof the master,' thus putting aside all distinctions of ning. sex, color and sect.

The first resolution, referring to the commemoration of West India emancipation, and reviewing the effects of that measure, was moved by Mr. George Thompson, in one of his most masterly orations. The report in the Manchester paper does not contain much more than one half of the admirable address with which the Conference may be said to have been inaugurated. If the as delivered. The Rev. W. HARDING BONNER having seconded the resolution, it was carried unanimously.

The President having vacated the chair, it was filled by the Vice President, and the second resolution having been passed, the meeting adjourned for an hour.

At the afternoon sitting, a series of resolutions was moved by the Rev. H. Christopherson, and seconded in a powerful speech by the Rev. Francis Bishop. Mr. might be multiplied to almost any extent. They may Pillsnuny then rose to support the resolutions, and was not be new to all our readers, but they are too valuable most warmly greeted by the Conference. At the conclusion of his remarkably beautiful and touching address, an unhappy misunderstanding—the only one to the same purpose adduced by Mr. Thompson, in his which marred the perfect harmony of the day's pro- admirable and most effective speech at Manchester, ceedings-arose between Mr. Joseph Barken, and a England, which we print on our first page. large majority of the meeting. Mr. Barker, suddenly ascending the platform, said : 'I have only five minutes to remain in this meeting, before my train starts; and I wish to speak before I go.' (Cries of 'No, no,' 'Ward,

THE CHAIRMAN-The Rev. S. R. Ward is appointed to address the meeting next. (' Hear, hear.')

Rev. S. R. WARD-Let the sense of this meeting-a British meeting-determine what is the next order of

dience. 1

Rev. SAMUEL R. WARD then addressed the meeting in a brief speech, in the course of which he expressed land is complimented for doing-what? Bringing strong doubts of the safety of William Wells Brown in nothing but ruin upon the island? Very extraordinathe United States, notwithstanding his possession of free ry, certainly!

Rev. W. Guzsr (a Delegate from the Leeds Anti-Slavery Society) then addressed the meeting, upon the sub- lowing resolutions were passed, unanimously :-ject of the pro-slavery churches of America, and in the

Mr. Thourson rose and said: Sir, I should like to inform you that his health and strength are so far research, that notwithstanding he spoke at great length both morning and evening of Tuesday, he has consentite address an auditory this evening, in an evangelist address an auditory this evening, in an evangelist in address an auditory this evening, in an evangelist in the request of a deputation of the doctrine which, as a Society, devoting a portion or the whole of Sunday to Society, devoting a portion or the whole of Sunday to the progress she has already made in raising thousands of the descendants of Africa to the rights of humanity. England cannot, consistently society, devoting a portion or the whole of Sunday to the progress she has already made in raising thousands of the descendants of Africa to the rights of humanity. England cannot, consistently or rightly, relax her praiseworthy efforts to extend the same blessing to bondmen in every part of the world, and especially deprived of their freedom in certain countries which stand in the progress she has already made in raising thousands of the descendants of Africa to the rights of humanity. England cannot, consistently or rightly, relax her praiseworthy efforts to extend the same blessing to bondmen in every part of the world, and especially deprived of their freedom in certain countries which stand in the request of humanity.

regard them as the most complete of any ever prepared Christians of all denominations in that city, and num-in this country upon the subjects to which they respectively of Friends, both of the Orthodox and ively refer.

Hicksite personsions, Presbyterians, Baptists, CongreThe Chairman having briefly opened the proceedings,
gationalists, Methodists and Unitarians. We wanted Mr. Chesson read a number of letters, from Miss Mar-tineau, Professor Nichol, of Glasgow, celebrated as the most popular astronomer of the day, whose scientific labors and general public services have lately obtained for him the high honor and reward of the hand, in marrisge, of Miss ELIZABETH PEASE; James Haugh-ton, of Dublin; James Bell, Esq., Member of Parlia-We did so meet, and the impression is strong on my ment for Guildford; Edward Baines, Esq., Editor of the Leeds Mercury; Rev. Dr. Urwick, the oldest and we had on those occasions, when, seeing eye to eye on most influential Congregational minister in Ireland; the the great question of slavery, we were able to mingle most influential congregational minister in treiand; the Earl of Carlisle; the Lord Bishop of Oxford, (one of the celebrated William Wilberforce); P. R. Arrowsmith, Esq., Mayor of Bolton; the venerable and terwards, knowing that throughout America it is the Rev. Dr. Dick, of Broughton Ferry, near Dundee, now in his 85th year, who, for more than half a century, has evenings, even in the New England States,—in fact, warmly advocated the abolition of the slave trade and principally there,—for the purpose of advocating some slavery; Wilson Armistead, Esq., of Leeds, author of great reformatory movement. Knowing this, we com-'A Tribute to the Negro,' &c.; John Cropper, Esq., of menced the practice of occupying any place that was Liverpool, son of the late James Cropper, one of the open to us on the Sabbath evening, in the delivery of first pioneers in the work of British colonial emancipa-tion. Our friend, Mr. Estlin, also sent a verbal mes-ber of persons expressed their desire that these antisage, through the Rev. Mr. Steinthal, expressive of his slavery meetings should be held in the early part of views on the subject, and his regret-most profoundly the day-that instead of hearing pro-slavery sermons, participated in by the meeting-at his unavoidable ab- they might hear anti-slavery speeches, and listen to teachers whose teachings were in accordance with

The two last letters, to which I shall now refer, are those precepts which Mr. Guest has so very well set of a more remarkable character, and deserve especial forth. In such places, they could feel that they were notice. The first is from the Rev. John Campbell, D.D., discharging their duty to God, and performing an acminister of the Tabernacle Chapel, Finsbury, and Ed- of humanity towards their fellow-creatures. This pracitor of the British Banner and Christian Witness, in tice has now become common, and the first day of the which letter that gentleman expresses his good-will to week is occupied by the agents of the American Anti-the object of the meeting, and his 'cordial wishes for Slavery Society in the holding of anti-slavery meetings. most abundant success of the movement," which he I am not here to profess my own private opinions as to had given expression to in the British Banner of that the strict coincidence of such a course with the obligaday. In the article alluded to as appearing in that tions of the Christian Sabbath; but I am here to dejournal, there is a passage to the following effect :- clare, that amongst the many excellent men and women There will be Mr. George Thompson, to whose surpas- in the United States, you will find them coming into sing eloquence the cause of emancipation owes an incal- the anti-slavery meetings held by the anti-slavery culable debt; he will doubtless be the chief object of agents, and declaring while there, and after they have interest, and the directing mind of the Conference. been there, that they have derived more religious edifi-There will also be Mr. Pillsbury, who is the worthy cation from attending these meetings, and have obtainrepresentative of the liberal party in the United States,' ed more just views of the Bible itself, and of the cha-&c. The last letter read upon the occasion to which I racter of the common Father of mankind-more just shall allude was an official communication from the views of their own moral duties and high obligations to British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, conveying render what service they can to God's immortal creaan expression of their sympathy with the objects of tures-than they could have obtained in the great mathe Conference, and of their cordial wishes for its suc- jority of the meeting-houses of that country. As I becess.' It is somewhat singular, however, that while lieve they are governed in their conduct by the purest the forthcoming Conference was announced in every and most exalted motives, and as I know that they London and Provincial paper, the British and Foreign make a practice of exemplifying the Christian religion, Anti-Slavery Society's organ, 'The Reporter,' should and as I know that their efforts have been acceptable to not contain the slightest reference, directly or indirect- all but the opponents of their cause, I do regret that ly, to a coming event of such great interest to the anti- Mr. Guest should have deemed it his duty to speak in very world. Looking at the tenor of the above offi- terms of censure of men in the city of Philadelphia, and cial note, however, and the warm expressions of good- not have granted to them what he claims for himself, will which have repeatedly fallen from its Secretary, the right to say in what way they shall use that day, Mr. Chamerovzow, we can only come to the conclusion But the Abolitionists believe it is their duty to write that it was in oversight, although certainly of a most, 'Holiness to the Lord' upon every day and every act; singular and lamentable nature. As you will perceive, believing that on that day they have an opportunity most of these letters are in themselves speeches of such for usefulness which they do not find in every day-I a nature as, to a certain extent, to compensate for the say, looking at the motives of these men and women, and the objects they aim at-objects consistent with the genius and spirit of Christianity, without attempting to received since the meetings, from the Lord Bishop of determine what are the obligations of the day, we may Oxford, in reply to certain inquiries made of him by hold them at least excused, in consideration of the work at which they aim, and give up our own prejudices in reference to the particular employment of what we consider sacred days' devoted to other and different objects. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN. I think it due to myself, placed in the chair as I am, to express my sincere regret and sorrow that the American Abolitionists should spend the Sabbath day in the way pointed out. Our friend will permit me to say, that I am sorry that they have adopted the practice. I think it will tend to neutralize their efforts. I think it due to myself, as you have placed me in the chair, to mention my objection to the cus-

Mr. THOMPSON-I hope, my friends, this practice will soon be superseded by every minister in the United States making his pulpit an arena for discussion, in the true spirit of Christianity, of this great question; and in town halls, but they will hear anti-slavery principles advocated in future from their own churches and their

I am, my dear Sir, yours, most truly,

TESTIMONY OF THE PLANTERS.

The pro-slavery press of this country, with a persistency of impudence and a consistency in calumny which has scarcely a parallel even in the history of its own eedings appear in pamphlet form, you will have it mendacity, is continually harping upon the evil effects of emancipation in the West Indies, both as it regards the condition of the colored population and the prosperity of the islands. Fortunately, however, we are not without evidence more reliable and unimpeachable than the allegations of a false and corrupt press-the testimony of the West India planters themselves. What do they say? Here are a few of the testimonies, which to be forgotten, especially at this time, and we there-

The following resolution was adopted at a public meeting in Kingston, held in the Baptist Chapel, East Queen street, and attended by a large and respectable audience, W. W. Anderson, Esq., in the chair :-

'That this meeting hails with emotions of delight the progress of opinion with reference to the equal rights of all classes of mankind, and the injustice and sin of African slavery; and whilst it congratulates the British nation, as the first to impart emancithe day. To that decision I am quite willing to bow. it cannot refrain from testifying its admiration of [Considerable discussion ensued, of which our kind other European nations that have followed that and ever attentive correspondent has forwarded an ex- righteous example; and trusts the day is not far distended report, which our limited space obliges us to civilized countries, and every man, without respect to matter ended by Mr. Barker's withdrawing from the birthright—liberty, enjoying all the advantages of hall, without having an opportunity to address the aucolor or country, shall be invested with his natural and a friend.'

Here the act of emancipation is rejoiced in, and Eng-

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Jamaica, held in the Court House, Port Maria, the fol-

ject of the pro-slavery churches of America, and in the course of his remarks, censured the American Anti-Slavery Society for holding meetings on the Sabbath, in defiance of the feelings of the Christian churches and the American public.

Mr. Thompson rose and said: Sir, I should like to be permitted to make one observation upon the censure.

That beginning grand for herself or much along.

At a public meeting held at the Court House in

Sir, I believe the people of Jamaica really compassionate the slave; that they hate slavery for its own sake. I believe, Sir, were it left to the people of Jamaica to wipe out the blood-red blot of slavery from the world, they would do it, though they had to do it at a sacrifice. (Cheers.) America, although there is no reference to it in my resolution—America has been mentioned, to-day, in connection with slavery; and it is to be lamented that America, that makes a boast of its liberties, should be found among those who are the perpetrators of slavery. I was standing on one of the wharves of this city, a short time ago, when a friend of mine said. 'How significant is the American flag! Do you know what is meant by its stripes and stars! I'll tell you; they mean that the Americans give you know what is meant by its stripes and stars!

I'll tell you; they mean that the Americans give conflict of Freedom with Slavery. In such an hour stripes to their negroes by star-light.' That, it is shall Men be wanting? Shall it find a people weak, true, was but an interpretation with which his imagination had supplied him, but it is to be feared that it exists in fact, and that the light which became from the stars of America is a total stars of the religious faith, that beams from the stars of America is a too frequent witness of the stripes that are inflicted on its

system, were they as well accustomed to speak in public as he was.'

The Rev. Mr. Hewitt said- Let us hencefor ward be united, and raise a loud note, which would reach the shore of England, that we are determined slavery shall be abolished—it would find an echo there. He could not help thinking what a strange day this was! Revolution was rife in Enrope. Denmark and Prussia, Germany and Italy, had theirs; but when he thought of an Anti-Slavery meeting in the Court-House of Montego-Bay, he would say, that we, too, had a glorious revolution. (Cheers.) Why, if the walls of the buildings and legal enactments of their day gave sanction to them all, the arrests of the town could speak, they would even as to the Fagitive Slave Law now. on in their good work, and prosper! He hoped there would be a revolution like this in Cuba, and in Porto Rico, and in Brazil, and even in America too not a bloody revolution—not one accompanied by horrors—but one brought about and accomplish ed by the moral agency which might be brought to bear on the question. It wanted but a few Knibbs, and Burchells, too, to go forth into those lands, and proclaim the destruction of slavery!'

The Rev. John Howard Moore said—' The whole island should be agitated for the fulfilment of those treaties which were formed with Great Britain for the abolition of slavery, (cheers,) and the voice of this agitation should roll across the waters of the this agitation should roll across the waters of the broad Atlantic, and thrill the very hearts of the people of Britain, causing the hands of the supporters of slavery to fall powerless, and giving stimulus and energy to the friends of freedom and support of those great principles of stimulus and energy to the friends of freedom and the slave.' (Cheers.)

Mr. Jordan, in offering a resolution, said- No man desires the restoration of slavery. There are some humane, religious men, who, considering that slavery is sinful and unjust, would be sorry to from this doctrine. see it restored. There are others who would object to its restoration, because it is a system fraught with evils. Slavery engenders pride, wastefulness and carelessness. It also prevents improvements which would prove beneficial.'

The Rev. S. Oughton said- Sir, deeply as I feel interested in the welfare of Jamaica, I could not dare to purchase it at such a price as slavery in-hearts, can we ald a stronger motive than that present volves; rather would I that we had poverty with ed by such a statement? righteous freedom, than wealth with an unrighteous bondage; and if the terms of returning prosperity were a return to slavery. I would still say, Down with slavery! (Hear.) If slavery could present the strange phenomenon of doubloons dragged through our streets, by truck and dray loads, as mentioned by a continuous streets. mentioned by a gentleman, just now, as having been once the case in this city, (laughter,) I would still say, Down with slavery! and rather let us enjoy poverty with a conscience unpolluted by guilt, than wealth stained with the blood of the poor and the oppressed. (Loud cheers.) • • • And why all this ruin—all this desolution! Be cause slavery and the slave trade continue to exist, and England has become their patron. (Hear, hear.) Oh, sir, slavery is a bloody crime—it is the scourge of man, denounced by God, and must be hated by all good men. (Cheers.) • • • The Anti-Slavery Society at home is with us, heart in hand in this matter, and only waits for our cordial cooperation to enter into a new crusade for univer sal liberty. (Cheers.) Yes, liberty to Brazil! liberty to Cuba! and, last, but not least, liberty to Africa ! (Cheers.)

This is the united testimony, throughout all the British islands, of the planters as well as the emancithen abolitionists will not be obliged to hold meetings pated; and in no instance have they ever attributed any of their sufferings, as they call them, to the abolition of slavery.

> As the quantity of sugar raised appears to be the sole test of the advantages of emancipation, in the opinion of the pro-slavery cavillers in our country, (although it is any thing but a true test,) let me give you the latest intelligence received on that score. The Barbadoes West Indian, of May 16th, says- The crop on the island, which is now nearly all reaped, is supposed to reach 45,000 hogsheads-a very good crop, we may observe, ABOUT DOUBLE THE AVERAGE IN THE SLAVE-BY TIMES, and one with which we have every reason to be satisfied.'

From the New Bedford Standard.

Mr. EDITOR-The Lecture on Christianity and the original Poem, delivered in the Third Christian Church, on Sunday evening, by Miss Watkins, of Baltimore, were productions creditable to the speaker, and evinced a talent of high order. At the lecture last evening, in the same place, a large assembly manifested their appre-ciation to the young authoress, who completely chain-ed their attention while she delivered one of the most thrilling discourses that it has been our fortune to listen to. It will be gratifying to her numerous admirers to to. It will be gratifying to her numerous admirers to learn that it is her design to visit us soon again, when we hope to hear her voice upon one of the many themes she is so conversant with. Her debut as a public speaker will be hailed with joy by thousands in our land, who feel anxious to promote the cause of the oppressed, especially when the advocate is identified with the proscribed race. We take pleasure in recommending her to the friends of impartial liberty, and hope she will be sustained in her labors of love, and that she will be welcomed to the hearts and homes of those friends who welcomed to the hearts and homes of those friends who may be so fortunate as to form an acquaintance with her.
AUDITOR.

Miss WATKINS has just published a small volume, entitled, 'Poems on Miscellaneous Subjects,' which is very creditable to her, and indicates the possession of a talent which should be cultivated and encouraged. She has the work for sale; and those who may meet her will do well to procure a copy.

In his late address at Union College, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., paid the printing office the high compliment of being next to the university in educating a ment of being next to the university in educating a man. We agree with him, (hem!) and would suggest, TION.—The Annual County A. S. Convention will be that hereafter the former bear the honorable appellation of 'Phillips's Academy.' Hope Andover will not be jealous!—v.

Splendid Publishing House. John P. Jewett & gant demands of the Slave Power, is desired and here-

SPLENDID PUBLISHING HOUSE. John P. Jewett & Co. have just removed to their magnificent publishing house and book mart; 117 Washington street. Dropping in there, yesterday, we were surprised and delighted—surprised at the extent of the house, and delighted with its arrangement. So far as our observation goes it is THE book establishment of the country; and we are glad to see that it is. Jewett and his associates are men of gigantic enterprise. Their names are a household word north, south, east and west, no less that across oceans and continents. We may truly say their enter

oceans and continents. We may truly say their enterprise has spanned the world.

The main store was formerly occupied by E. V. Ashton. It has been enlarged and remodelled in a model manner. Its length stretches out 140 feet, while the whole building, from basement to roof, is leased by Jewett & Co. for their business.

This indicates prosperity. We rejoice in it. It is merited. Jewett has carned the fame and dollars he enjoys. He means to earn and merit and make more. This he will do. He is yet a young man—twenty years at least younger than we supposed—and is full of vitality and of business wisdom. He is the man for success. The past proves this. He has put forth some of the best works of the age, and will issue many more. There is no such word as fail with him.

Our readers who wish to see a model book-publishing house should go to 117 Washington-street.—Boston Bee.

TWENTY-PIRST

Kingston, the Rev. Dr. Stewart in the chair, the Rev. National Anti-Slavery Bazaar,

the heroism, the self-sacrifice, the religious faith, tha

bring in their very nature the assurance of success?

The cruelty, the baseness, the danger of slavery, Mr. Ralph Brown said—'He might venture to affirm, in behalf of the planters, that they entertained no less abhorrence of slavery than he did, and would be equally ready to set forth the evils of the an outrage on man, all laws for its support are part and fast becoming apparent to the whole North. Her next parcel of the original atrocity, and are to be disobryed at all hazards.

The most abominable crimes ever perpetrated against humanity have been committed in the name of and under the sanction of Law. The persecutions of the early Christians, the persecutions of all the seceders from the dominant church in centuries gone by, the Inquisition,

rable in the day of judgment that they trampled under foot the commandments of God, legally?

It is as individuals that people must learn their duty

touching this matter. The impious and shallow folly which supposes that men as Commissioners, or Marshals, or Soldiers, or Attorneys, can aid in the execution of atrocious enactments, without the same amoun of guilt before God and man as if it were not 'iniquity framed by law,' must be met and exposed. When men give account to God for deeds done in the body, this refuge of lies cannot stand. Let us sweep it away now, by such earnest promulgation of light and truth on the

justice that underlie the universe is the work that now claims our labor. For our foundation principle, we as sume the right of a man to himself as against the world, considering and we accept every consequence that legitimately flows

It is in Boston, in the United States of America. the nineteenth century, where the Declaration of Independence has been yearly read amid public solemnitie and rejoicings for more than seventy years, that this language will be esteemed fanatical, perhaps treasonable. To stir to their inmost depths our own or other

All disposed to co-operate with us are requested communicate with the undersigned Committee.

ANNE WARREN WESTON. MARY MAY, MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN. SUSAN C. CABOT, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, MARY WILLEY, SARAH RUSSELL MAY. E. C. VON ARNIM. ELIZABETH GAY, ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, LOUISA LORING. AUGUSTA G. KING, HELEN E. GARRISON, HENRIETTA SARGENT. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS, LYDIA D. PARKER. CAROLINE WESTON. EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL. MARY H. JACKSON, ABBY FRANCIS. ANNA SHAW GREENE, AMY M. REMOND.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY - TREASURER'S REPORT. Receipts from July 17th, 1858, to Aug. 18th, 1854.

*****	- J. om 2 and 11001 1000, to 2108. 10th, 1001.
Balance	from last year's account
	ns at Scituate
Server In the Labor	at Hingham 6 56
- 44	at Hanover 2 57
	at Hanson 2 88
	at Pembroke
• •	at Kingston
•	at Plymouth
	at Plympton 2 87
•	at Joppa, East Bridgewater 2 40
	at Abington 5 84
**	at North Bridgewater 5 54
	at Marshfield 2 00
	at South Scituate 2 00
44	at West Bridgewater
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	at Middleboro' 75
	.Total\$142 26
Expense	s of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, rom July 17, 1853, to August 13, 1854.
Paid A.	T. Foss, for services and trav. expenses, \$57 55
	B. Stebbinsdo
	H. Whiting 8 50
Par	ker Pillsbury do 5 00
Wil	liam L. Garrison do 5 00
	notices, postage, expresses, &c. &c 11 89
O CALL STA	Transfer, expressed and contract of

Leaving a balance in the treasury of \$26 07. LEWIS FORD, Treasurer

DIED-In this city, July 23, WILLIAM JUNIER, well-known citizen, aged 52.
August 10, Mrs. Mary Ann Davis, aged 44 years

BARNSTABLE COUNTY A. S. CONVEN

by earnestly invited from every part of the Capa.

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

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

NANTUCKET .- STEPHEN S. and ABBY KELLE FOSTER, Agents of the American and Massachusett Anti-Slavery Societies, will be in Nantucket Tuesday Aug. 29, and will remain several days on the island holding meetings probably on one or two evenings during their stay.

NEW BEDFORD.—S. S. and A. K. FOSTER will hold a meeting in New Bedford on SUNDAY, Sarrad, at the usual hours of meeting.

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.

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

NATHANIEL H. WHITING and LEWIS FORD,

Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting in PEMBROKE, near the Town Hall, on Sunday, Sept. 3d, at the usual hours of meeting.

They will also hold meetings in PLYMOUTH, on Sunday, Sept. 10th, and at SOUTH SCITUATE, on Sunday, Sept. 17th. REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Provisional Committee, appointed by the Convention of the People, held at Worcester on the 20th ult., call upon the Republicans of each of the towns and cities of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to elect a number of Delegates, equal to three times the number of representatives to which they are entitled in the General Court, to attend a STATE CONVENTION at General Court, to attend a SIAIE CUNVENTION at WORCESTER, on Thursday, the 7th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for State officers, and to take such action as may be thought proper, in order to promote the cause of resistance to the Siave Power.

EF N. E. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. The Seventh Annual Term will commence Nov. 1, 1854, and continue four months. Professors—Wm. M. Cornell, M. D., Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Stephen Tracy, M. D., John K. Palmer, M. D., Henry M. Cobb, M. D., Wm. S. Brown, Chemist. Fers.—To each Professor, \$10; Practical Anatomy, \$5; Graduation Fee, \$20.

The Massachusetts Legislature having appropriated funds to pay the tuition of forty pupils annually for five years, from the different counties of the State, according to the number of Senators, applications can be made, personally or by letter, and particulars be learned, at the College, 274 Washington street, Boston.

4t SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary,

WANTED—A colored woman as Housekeeper in a Water-Cure Establishment. Apply, immediately, to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

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. A competent person wisnes a situation as porte store, or to travel with a gentleman.

Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

LADIES' INSTITUTE

Pennsylvania Medical University

OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE fall term of this new Medical School for Ladies, will commence on the first Monday in October, 1864, and continue four months.

The System of Teaching, here pursued, is entirely new, and is more comprehensive, thorough, liberal and practical, than that of any other Medical School in the country. It is based, as far as possible, upon the positive Sciences, consequently, free from all sects and dogmas. The branches of study are divided according to their natural order of succession, and taught in four progressive courses of four months each; there are two courses in each year, thus enabling the students to pass successively through all four courses within two years. By this arrangement the study is rendered easy, and possessed of daily increasing interest.

Ladies desiring a thoroughly scientific Medical Education, or any part particularly interesting to them, have facilities here nowhere else to be found.

For Announcements containing Terms, (which will always be made satisfactory,) list of Officers, Faculty and other particulars, please address

JOS. S. LONGSHORE, M. D. DEAN,
No. 160 Arch St., or Box 1083, Philadelphia P. O. Aug. 18.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PRICES PROM \$50 TO \$150.

THE Subscriber has at all times a large number of Pianofortes, Melodeous, Seraphines and Parlor Organs for sale or to let, to persons residing in the city or at a distance. Many of these instruments are from the best makers, and either new or been in use but a short time. The great variety from which individuals can here select, will insure them perfect satisfaction. Persons hiring, who may conclude to purchase within one year, will receive a reduction of rent. An excellent opportunity is thus presented to those who may wish to give an instrument a full trial before purchasing.

OLIVER DITSON. MUSIC PUBLISHER. 115 WASHINGTON STREET.

MRS. H. B. STOWE'S NEW WORK

SUNNY MEMORIES

August 4.

FOREIGN LANDS. A BOOK OF TRAVELS.

BY MRS. H. BEECHER STOWE. Author of ' Uncle Tom's Cabin.'

COMPRISED IN TWO VOLUMES, DUODECIMO Illustrated with highly finished wood Engravings, from designs by Billings.

PRICE, TWO DOLLARS.

The First Edition of the above work was published on the 15th of July.

The Publishers are aware that they need do no more than to announce this work, for thousands who have read 'Uncle Tom' will welcome any new production from the same pen. Yet it is but just to say, that these volumes are written in the author's happiest vein; and that they would have created a great sensation, and would have met with a very large sale, if published

anonymously.

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

> PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

New Book Store for New Books. THOMAS CURTIS. 134 ARCH STREET ABOVE SIXTH,

OFFERS to his friends and the public a carefully selected stock of Books, embracing all the new and popular works of the day. Unlike many booksellers, Thomas Curtis will open his shelves to all books and all sides of Science, Philosophy or Polemics. Rare books imported from the continent of Europe or England, at a small per centage. Liberal books or pamphlets offered wholesale or retail. An assortment of Stationery, plain and fancy, &c. Hiss friends are invited to call.

THOMAS CURTIS THOMAS CURTIS, 134 Arch Street above Sixth.

Philadelphia, August 16.

8m

A FRESH SUPPLY. THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

FOR 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 ots. single—\$1.00 for 4 copies.

August 18.

PORTRAIT OF MR. GARRISON THOSE who would secure early and good impression should engage them without delay. A few copies remain, at \$1 25 each. The others are out \$1.

From the St. Louis Republica EPITAPH

On ' Charley,' a Horse who died, universally la mented, Dec. 25, 1853, aged 28 years. Here lies a faithful steed,

Yet never ran-away. Bright were his eyes, yet soft, And ' in the main' his tail was white and flowing; And though he never sketched a single draught, He showed some taste for drawing.

A stanch, uncompromising 'Silver Gray,'
Who ran the race of life with sprightly speed,

His limbs were smooth and clean Fitted alike for buggy or for dray; And, like Napoleon the Great, I ween, He had a martial neigh!

No light or trifling word, Nor empty hombast from his lips would swell : For, save some quiet horse-laugh, chuckling heard, His tongue was bridled well!

Wild oats he never sowed, Yet masticated tame ones with much zest; Then, cheerfully, bore each light allotted load-As cheerfully took rest. Full oft he lay secure,

Installed within his stall so warm and fair, Blow-ruminating, dignified, demure, With here and there a speck Of roan, diversifying his white back,

And, martyr-like, a halter round his neck,

Which bound him to the rack! Mortal he was-at length The hay-day of his life was damped by death; So, mustering all his once load-moving strength, He drew-his final breath!

From the Boston Post

THE SHAVER'S SOLILOOUY.

To shave, or not to shave! the question is, Whether 'tis better on the human phiz To let accumulation of our hair Cover the chins and lips which now are bare Or to continue still to scrape away The hirsute ornament from day to day-To lather, shave, perchance to gash the face Ay, there's the rub! for in this latter case, What misery's ours! 'Tis this must give us pause, And make us rather let alone our jaws, Than by continuance in the barb'rous use. Cut, scratch and lacerate them like the deuce For if it actually were the case, That Nature never meant the human face To be so teased and tortured as it is-If so, I say, why, then, what business Have mortals virtually to cry out That Nature knew not what she was about? Why, since the beard was evidently meant To grow, should men be seemingly intent On trying to prove Nature was a dunce, And did not know her trade? Why not at once Pluck out the eyebrows and extract the nails, And shave the heads of females and of males? Strange 'tis that men should worship fashion, so As to be willing thus to undergo The pains of shaving, rather than permit Moustache and beard to grow as they think fit! How singular that men should still delight In torturing their faces, when they might Themselves their comfort, ease and health obtain, By vowing they will never shave again ! But 'tis the dread of ridicule and scorn Makes the foul fashion easy to be borne. Thus custom of us all doth cowards make; And for this savage custom, then, we take The trouble and the pains our chins to mow. Because it is the fashion to do so. But thus our chins will soon no more, I hope Be lather'd o'er with the pale suds of soap,

> RHYMES ABOUT RAZORS. BY SHORTFELLOW.

· DIOGENES.

Soon shall moustache and beard once more on al

O'er chins wag merrily, in street and hall !

Tell me not, like one who raveth. Movements are an empty dream, For the man is mad who shaveth, And men are not what they seem.

Beards are real-beards are manly-And cold steel is not their goal : Nature says, (which never can lie,) Thou shouldst leave them sound and whole

In the town's broad mass of faces. In the crowd of Dublin life. Aim not at the coxcomb's graces !-Lift not to thy lips the knife !

Trust no shaveling-see his gashes! Ask him is his reason fled ? Grow, grow on the lips, moustache Beards on chins, and hair on head!

Not from razors should we borrow Let them grow, that each to-morroy Find them larger than to-day.

Beards of brave men all remind us We may make ourselves as brave, And may give, as God designed us, Lessons unto all who shave-

Lessons that perhaps another Victim of the steel and strop. A forlorn and bare-faced brother, Seeing, may the process stop.

Let us, then, be up and bristling, With a face for any fate-Still with scorn at razors whistling, Learn for common sense to wait.

> From the Journal of Commerce. TOBACCO.

The doctor leans back on his old settee. A-smoking a rank eigar, And he grins a grin, for so pleased is he Whilst puffing the smoke afar; And he puffs and puffs, and he snuffles and snuffs, Like a man with a bad catarrh.

His boon companion beside him sits. And a stale old quid be chaws, And a plug of the weed that he bites into bits. He holds in his precious paws : And he sits and sits, and he squirts and spits The slime from his juley jaws.

And happy are they, as a pair of twins,
A-spitting and slobbering there.
With a dirty spittoon between their shins,
Which they hold with the greatest care; Forgetting their debts, forgetting their sins
And forgetting the hour of prayer.

But it matters not that they take no pains The wiles of Old Nick to brave, Let them smoke and chew till each throttle strains On the brink of the yawning grave; For men who can thus be-cloud their brains, Have surely no souls to save. ROBIN GRAY.

Williamsburg, L. I.

THE LIBERATOR.

LETTER PROM JOSEPH BARKER, No. V.

BETLEY, (Eng.) June, 1854. MY DEAR FRIEND

At the Crewe station, a lady and her niece, with two young girls, entered the carriage in which I was seat-ed. As they were entering, a man came crowding to the door, crying, 'Is this the Chester train ? Is there room for any more?' and instantly went off. The Methley, and in the quarries of the Earl of Mexbro' train had no sooner started than the lady said, 'I have The Earl's estate and hall are descrited by the family lost my purse.' She looked in her reticule, and down Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year wa on the floor, and felt in her pocket, but there was no purse. She told the conductor, but the train was in motion, and could not be stopped. 'I must have left it and domain are deserted, and going rapidly to ruin in the office, she said. 'The probability is,' I remark-Among these grounds and through the hall we wander ed, 'you lost it just as you were entering the carriage. ed, talking, singing, shouting, laughing, and at length A thousand to one the man who pushed against you as reflecting on the folly of mankind,—on the many un you entered took it.' The lady was in great distress, and her niece began to cry. The purse contained all them to their journey's end. They telegraphed to Crewe, but no purse had been seen. I told the lady I where they should be cared for till they could communicate with their friends; but she did not know me and she seemed afraid she might get into fresh trouble if she trusted a stranger, and I saw no way of removing her fears. At length, I named several persons in Liverpool that I knew, and among the rest, Mr. Thom, and Mr. Martineau, the Unitarian minister. This seemed to give her a little confidence, for she knew Mr. Thom : he had been preaching at their chapel not long before. 'Are you, then, Unitarians?' I asked. 'Yes,' she answered. 'Where do you live, madam?' 'At Lelpreached in the Unitarian chapel there, and lectured in the Town Hall. I know Dr. Paget, Mr. Whetstone, and Mr. Simpson, who lived with the minister, though I cannot just remember the minister's name.' 'Pray, her niece were satisfied. They placed themselves under my care, and I took them to my friend's, Mr. Rams-den's, 22 Hunter street. The elder lady was teacher in the Unitarian school, Leicester. Her niece was her assistant. The little girls were pupils under her charge. designs of the preacher. They had just closed school for the midsummer holidays, and were going to Southport, to recruit their The hills are very lofty, and their tops are very bleak bors, and the anxieties of the closing exhibition before the public; and instead of rest, they had met with distress and trouble. I had seen the elder lady before,

calmed again, and the pain of their loss abated. Of course, such incidents are nothing compared with the capture and re-enslavement of a fugitive from bondage ; yet they are serious trials to those who expe-

the next morning, they met with a person in Liverpool

returned what I had given them, and went on their way to Southport. I hope by this their spirits are

As soon as I was at liberty, I sought out R. D. WESB, who took me to Mr. Hovey, at the Adelphi, where I met with PARKER PILLSBURY. We talked of English Abelitionism and American Infidelity, and the for the improvement and happiness of mankind. Mr. Turkish war, and the cause of reform and humanity and Mrs. Potts were friends of mine more than twenty generally, till it was time to retire to rest. Next morn- years ago, when I was stationed in the north of Enging, we breakfasted together, when our conversation land as a Methodist preacher. He was then more libewas renewed for a time. But soon R. D. WEBB and ral than I gras. I labored hard to get him to join the PARKER PILISBURY were in the cars, on their way to church, but to no purpose. His wife might do as she the Lake district, to see Miss Martineau; while Mr. pleased; but he felt the want of a measure of freedom Hovey and his family were on board the steamer, on which he feared would not be allowed him in the church their way to America, and I was left alone. I next His wife joined the church, but left it again, and now called on JOHN FINCH, of Liverpool, the author of the neither Mr. Potts, nor his wife, nor their children, are · Bible of the Reformation Reformed,' to thank him for the copy of his book which he had forwarded for me to but they are too intelligent and good to be sectarians. America, and to present him with a copy of the report of my Discussion with Dr. Berg. I had some interesting conversation with him and Mr. Finch on the spread of rational and philanthropic views in the Old and the some years ago, to accommodate a neighbor and friend, New Worlds, and on the prospects of our race. Mrs. and give him a berth as captain. His friend, however, Finch I found quite a superior woman. Her appear when the ship was ready, declined the vessel, and Mr. most favorably. I have seldom met with an English his new occupation has answered well. He has now woman of so much public spirit, or one that seemed to six ships, and has never lost one. He is careful in the take so lively an interest in the great reforms of the

I also called on Mr. Collinson, with whom we had become acquainted in Ohio. He left England for America in connection with the Mormonites, with the intention of settling, with his family, in the Salt Lake Valley. He, however, saw enough of the Mormonites, before leaving Kansas, to make him doubt the propriety of going with them further. He accordingly wrote to me, and after a while came and bought a farm in Ohio. He afterwards returned to England, and now he is in his old shop in Liverpool. But he is cured of Mormonism; so is his foreman; they are now endeavoring to free others from the delusion.

On my return, I met with John Astbury, an old acquaintance, in the cars, one of my earliest temperance converts, who gave up the trade in intoxicating drinks, in consequence of my lectures and conversations. He that I be prosecuted. He says there is an Act which went to hear me in expectation of putting me right, and makes Apostacy a legal offence, punishable with three unexpectedly got put right himself, and he has been a years' imprisonment, without ball, &c. &c. The wri good, kind friend of mine ever since, though we have ter says I recommended slaves to stab their masters not always held the same views on theological subjects. which is not true. I said I would sooner shoot a slave Poor fellow! he was not aware I had returned from hunter, than aid him to capture a runaway; and so America, and he shouted, laughed and cried, when he would. found himself so unexpectedly by my side.

friend of the slave, and of all mankind. In the morn-ential minister. I have no expectation of a prosecu the Cloth-hall yard, to discuss the motion for closing the power of a martyr.

True public houses or drink-shops on the Sunday. There were from fifteen to twenty thousand people present. It was the largest meeting I ever saw. had employed bands of music to draw their friends to the spot, and the Temperance men and Sabbatarians had united to bring their friends thither. The publicans and their men got first on the ground, and two or ERATOR for March 10, in which there are some error steps on which the speakers were to stand, and they accused of having apologised to my congregation for very, and the interests of humanity generally. When Nor would a minister perform his 'whole duty' were h round me in such numbers that I could hardly move. that 'sum of all villanies,' the ungodly institution Some wanted to carry me on their shoulders; others elavery. Unless there be praying, sympathizing, giv-wanted to talk with me; and all wanted to shake hands ing and laboring, the mere delivery of Sunday address with me. The cries, 'Hurrah for Barker!' Three es will be all in vain. cheers for Barker, the friend of the poor !' were almost seless to object ; accompany me they would. When-

they would not leave me. They crowded on till I reached Councillor Carter's, at whose house I was staying, and there they formed in mass, in front of the house, requesting another speech. I spoke about half an hour longer, and, after getting from me a promise that I would visit them again, they withdrew in peace

On the Tuesday following, we were joined by John Mamson and family, from Newcastle, and went to spens the afternoon with Mr. Holmes, a Leeds reformer, a natural institutions of society,-on the evils of ranks and her niece began to cry. The purse contained all the money they had brought along with them, except two or three shillings. They had not enough to take them to their bourner's and. They telegraphed to blessedness of which our race seems capable.

On Wednesday, I left my old native place, and the would take them to a comfortable house in Liverpool, friends with whom I had spent so many happy days, for Glossop, in Derbyshire, where I was engaged to de liver a course of three lectures, one on America, and two on the Bible.

Glossop is a manufacturing district, in the boso lofty hills, about thirteen miles from Manchester. The Manchester and Sheffield railway passes by it, and has a branch which takes you down into the town. Nearly the whole of the land, and the land for miles around belongs to the Duke of Norfolk. Even the factor owners have to pay rent for the land on which their factories stand, and when their leases of ninety-nin-'I know Leicester,' I replied. 'I have years expire, their property falls into the hands of their aristocratic landlord. The working people of Glossop are badly off at present. Some are out work ; the wages of the rest are low, and many are in I cannot just remember the minister's name.' 'Pray, despondency. They would be glad to go to America what is your name?' 'Joseph Barker. I am more but, alas, poor creatures! few of them have the means heretical than when I was at Leicester; but I have still of paying their passage thither. I had large meetings, many friends among the Unitarians.' The lady and but no discussion. The last evening, a Methodist preacher tried to break up the meeting in disorder but I told him that we should not allow that-that our plan was to remain together till we could close our meetings quietly. And we succeeded in frustrating the

The scenery round Glossop is exceedingly beautiful strength and spirits, exhausted with the half year's la- while the sides, more than half way up, are cultivated rich and green. From the side, near the top of one o view. Base grudged the Duke the monopoly of so vast but had forgotten her. She had seen me, and now re-membered me. I tried to consfort them as well as I had made the aristocrat's estate so valuable. It seemcould. I gave them money to pursue their journey, ed a mystery that the many should quietly endure such and bespoke them the kindest attentions from my injustice. I felt as if the time must come when the friends; and they were exceedingly thankful; but the aristocratic few must fall, and the trampled millions loss preyed still on their minds. The same evening, or rise ; when rank and caste must perish, and the toiling, plundered masses take their rights. The slavewhom they knew. He supplied their wants, and they holding oligarchy of America, and aristocratic landmonopoly of England, are hateful and horrid things. I see what their doom will be when the masses of me shall awake.

> From Glossop I returned to Leeds, where I rejoine my wife, and took her along with me the same day to Sunderland, where I had been announced to deliver course of lectures on the Bible. We were welcomed by our good old friends the Potts's, who, though not so heretical in some things as ourselves, are friends of freedom and reform, and sympathise with all who labor members of the church. They are rather religious

> Mr. Potts was formerly a builder, and he still does something in the building line; but his principal business now is in the shipping line. He bought a ship Potts became a shipowner without intending it. But selection of captains, mates, &c., and gives good wages; and his creed is, that good ships and good crews form the best insurance company.

> We had good meetings in Sunderland, and some dis cussion; but the newspapers, though edited by ortho dox men, complained of the ministers bitterly, and expressed the opinion that their defence of the popular notions respecting the Bible was calculated rather to increase the number of doubters than to convert unbelievers. And they were right. Not one of the ministers met me fairly, or attempted to grapple with the question like men. Their manner was such as to leave the impression on many, that however anxious they might be to prevent the spread of what they called infidelity, they did not understand even one side of the question on which they ventured to speak.

> I see one person in the Sunderland Herald demand

My lectures seem to be making quite a stir among On Saturday, I and my wife started for Manchester, the sects and priesthoods. What the end will be I canwhere we spent the night at Mrs. Walton's, a true not tell. Perhaps a public discussion with some influing, we passed on to Leeds, where we spent the day, in company with Dr. Lees, Mr. Hale, Dr. Green, and other sail me and my friends with force, and I am pretty sure reformers. Next day, we had the monster meeting in the Government would not like to give me the glory and

Truly, yours, JOSEPH BARKER.

CORRECTION, &c.

I have to-day, for the first time, seen a communition addressed to me through the columns of THE LIB three thousand of them placed themselves in front of the that ought not to go uncorrected. In that article I an had previously agreed, that the moment I rose to speak, delivering an anti-slavery discourse; whereas, it was they should begin to shout, and keep shouting till I gave just the reverse, and the frank apology and expressed up the attempt. I, however, spoke, and said my say, regret was for not having preached on the subject often notwithstanding the noise, and the meeting decided to er. The readers of THE LIBERATOR are therein also give petition for the closing movement. After the business en to understand that I think a Christian minister ha had been disposed of, the people would have me speak discharged his whole duty by preaching an anti-slaver again; and I addressed some thousands in quiet, on the sermon once in two or three years. No, my dear Temperance movements of America, on American sla- friends, I have never harbored such a foolish thought I left the platform to go to my home, the people crowded to preach half a dozen sermons every Sabbath agains

For years have I been used to complaints from deafening. I was amused and almost overwhelmed pro-slavery and ultra conservative portion of communi with their demonstrations. I got out of the Cloth-hall ty, because of my abolitionism, so often expressed in the yard at length, and, in hopes of escaping the crowd, turned suddenly to the left, and hurried along; but the crowd rolled after me like a flood, insisting on giving me a triumphant march through the town. It was statement made by a correspondent of THE LIBERATOR ever they came to a drink-shop, they renewed their tre-mendous shouts—'Three cheers for Barker!' 'Three which I am settled, viz., that all which it pretends to cheers for the Maine Law! &c. Twice or thrice I do for the slaves is just to 'meet once a month an stoppel to address them and bid them good night; but proy for them'; whereas, a few weeks previous thereto.

we had taken up a collection of twenty-five dollars for the fugitives in Boston, given largely to the Canada mission, harbored and aided runaways in our midst, in The anniversary of West India Emancipation addition to talking and roting against the accurse system of negro bondage.

Mere prayers of the lipe, without deep feelings of the Mere prayers of the lips, without deep feelings of the heart, and corresponding good works in the life, are of no avail; but all should go together; and this has been characteristic of many of the church of Christ in this place; noble men and women, who 'remember those in bonds as bound with them,' who will have 'no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them,' and whose pastor, before and since his settlement here, however he may have erred in other respects, has 'not shunned to declare the whole counsel of God, whether men would hear or forbear,' independently, fearlessly, and frequently lifting up his voice against the crying sin of our land. We have come short of our duty in regard to this and a hundred other evils, but 'let him that is without sin among you cast the first stone.'

Although it is unpleasant to speak of one's self, yet not with egotism or boasting, but in pure self-defence, and to correct the erroneous impressions conveyed to some minds by the afore-mentioned article, let me say, that within six months, four wbole sermons have been devoted to the subject of slavery, by the minister of the Stoneham Congregational Church, and that on very many Sabbaths during each year of my ministry, parts many Sabbaths during each year of my ministry, parts to the least, as any class in the community.

many Sabbaths during each year of my ministry, parts of sermons, as well as prayers, have had reference to of sermons, as well as prayers, have had reference to the same subject. Against intemperance and scores of so there are some bad men among them, it is true the same subject. Against intemperance and scores of so there are in every community; but the statistics other evils that might be named, we have never aimed of our police and other courts will show the coma whole discourse from the pulpit on the Sabbath, and purative yet none can rightfully accuse us of keeping mum there-upon, or withholding our influence from the Maine Law, and the cause of temperance and morality. We believe that American slavery is the 'crowning abomination of the present age'; that the Fugitive Slave Law and the Nebraska Bill are the devil's master-pieces of iniquity; that the Church should rid herself from any ection with the evil; that the pulpits of the land ought to speak out with tones of unmistakable distinct ness against all forms of oppression, irrespective of the frowns or flatteries of a gainsaying world; and that the lovers of freedom every where should cease unne cessary fault-finding, and combine their efforts, at this important crisis, for the captive's emancipation. Liberty should be our rallying-cry and inspiring watchword. For one, whatever others may do or leave undone, my own mind has long been made up to identify myself more and more closely with the suffering slave and the wandering fugitive; and although from a certain few, who think no 'good thing can come out of Nazareth,' or emanate from the Church and ministry, after dark, the slaves themselves made their apmay proceed words of blame, instead of commendation the tearful thanks, already received, from many a colored brother, with the approval of conscience and of God, will be sufficient for cheer and encouragement. WM. C. WHITCOMB.

Stoneham, August 10, 1854.

'HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.' FRIEND GARRISON:

I was glad to see your commendation of the Travel ler, for its candid report of the meeting on the 1st of August, in the grove in this town, -a report which very agreeably surprised me. But judge of my indignation when I read in the Plymouth Rock the following editoing them to _____. It is easy to talk about sending them back, but when it comes to the trial.

FREEDOM IN ABINGTON. The abolitionists of Plymouth county celebrated the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, in the grove at Abington, on Tues-day, the 1st. Wonder if the President of that Society transported his white slaves there?

Only think of that, coming from a champion of democracy-one who professes to believe in the equal rights of all men-one whose motto is- Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever color, condition or

I know the editor of the Rock well. I know him to be an ambitious politician, sold to a profligate administration; ready to fall on his hands and knees, and pick up the crumbs that fall from his master's (President Pierce's) table. Verily, he shall have his reward. We have been denouncing the Boston press as sinners

before the Plymouth Rock.

Slavery Society' comes with an ill grace from one who has spent most of his life in the support of a system of concubinage and murder! For any man, who is giving his support to a pro-slavery administration, to say a word shout white clause it among the support of a pro-slavery administration, to say a word shout white clause it among the support of a pro-slavery administration, to say a word shout white clause it among the support of a pro-slavery administration, to say a word shout white clause it among the support of a pro-slavery administration, to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration, to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration, to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration, to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration, to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration, to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration, to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration, to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration, to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration, to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration to say a large support to a pro-slavery administration to say a large support to a pro-slavery administrati word about white slavery, it appears to me, is bordering neatly against slavery, the application of free prin on the ridiculous. Let him first cast the beam out of ciples is making far more rapid progress among all his own eye; then he may assist in easting the mote classes of persons outside of the national religious out of his brother's eve.

I think the people are in advance of their leadersor would be leaders, I should say-for priests and politicians cannot be leaders; they are nothing but feelers. Their business is to feel the public pulse, and act ac cordingly.

We have some eight or nine priests in this town, no one of whom was at the grove on the First.

the letter of Father Henry (as you call him) endorsing the slave-trader made a purchase from the local your just and glorious act of burning that wicked preacher of a slave woman, who had a child at her apromise with the damning sin of slavery.' May he compromise with the damning sin of slavery. May he mother refusing to go without it, strong cords were obtained. A dray was sent for; she was tied hands stitution as you did at Framingham, on the 4th July ! stitution as you did at Framingham, on the 4th July! and feet, and carried by main force, and strapped Then he may exclaim, as did one of old, 'Now lettest down to the dray, and was thus driven off. This thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have case may be called an extreme one; but we don't seen thy salvation ' Yours, for a pure Christianity and a genuine De-

J. NOYES. mocracy, Abington, Aug. 6, 1854.

GERRIT SMITH.

MOUNT ZION, O., Aug. 5, 1854.

The noble GERRIT SMITH finished his work in the

stitution, in the vital principles of justice and liberty. the country, and has succeeded in equally Said Government is Constitutionally dead, Officially turing his wife, who is going out to Africa judged, and Scripturally damned. Said Government is meet him. covenant with death and an agreement with hell." The noble Smith has done well to resign official part-

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH. This renowned anti-slabry orator and indefatigable laborer in the cause humanity, has been invited to address the litewhich he is well worthy. For among all the advocates of liberty in the United States, we know of none who bring to the advocacy of this cause is deeper conviction, a more constant zeal, more un-tiring industry, or a more thrilling eloquence, than he. Differing from him vitally, as we do, on some he. Differing from him vitally, as we do, on some points, we, nevertheless, esteem him and his labors most highly. We doubt not our readers in Rochester and vicinity will be glad to learn that Mr Burleigh will give his views on the present aspect of the anti-slavery cause, in Corinthian Hall, or Monday evening next. Let Charles Burleigh be greeted by a crowded assembly on Monday night A dozen miles ride from the country is but a smaltax for a moral and intellectual treat so grand a that which may be expected from Mr. Burleigh in Corinthian Hall, on the evening above mentioned.—Freterick Dougless's Paper, 18th inst.

iversary of West India Emancipation was celebrated on the First of August, at Dayton, by the colored people of this and neighboring cities.
Ten car loads went up by railroad from this place; and Xenia, Hamilton, Troy and Piqua were well represented. The United Colored Americans, Sons of Liberts.

ciations, in as large a proportion to their numbers to say the least, as any class in the community crime and pauperism among them, the record show that it cannot compare with that of the Irish nearly all of whom are communicants in the Roman Church, but few of whom can read or write The colored people of this State ought to have the right of suffrage, and, in the 'good time coming,' will get it.—Cincinnati corres. National Era.

From the Pittsburgh Visiter. A SENATOR BIRD.

A clergyman lately informed us that, some year ago, he kept a station in a small town on the under ground railroad. They did a large carrying-trade A wealthy, worthy farmer, living some miles on of town, used to remonstrate against the business and declared that it was a duty to return the slave to his master. It was a painful duty, but still duty, and, as such, he would perform it.
Well, one day the slave-catchers came to

pearance, and what was to be done! Escape b houses were all likely to be searched, and nobod knew what to do. Our informant counselled the they be sent to the farmer with the stern sense of duty, and one of the posters offering the reward be sent with them. This was finally agreed to; and the poor fellows were despatched to plead their own cause. The next day, nothing was heard of the slaves or the farmer, but the second day, our informant met him, and, shaking hands, says— • Well, M———, where are those slaves! I sup-· Well, M——, where are those slaves! pose you sent them back to their masters! Their masters-the d-l,' was the indignan

man cannot do it.'

From that time he kept a station, and it was far

from being the last night his horses were going on a similar errand.

This is a proof that Mrs. Stowe's 'Senator Bird'

is not a fictitious or improbable character; and w agree with the farmer in saying, that if sending slaves back to their masters is a duty, it is one that a man cannot perform. Senator Sumner was quite right in answering, when asked if he would return a fugitive—'Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?' It is the work of a dog, and a man could not possibly perform it.

WITHDRAWAL. The Presbyterian church at Galesburg. Ill., has resolved, by a vote of the mem-bers, to withdraw from the N. S. Presbytery, because they are ' unwilling to continue in ecc we have been denouncing the Boston press as sinners above all others; but I believe the Traveller, ay, and the Herald too, will enter the anti-slavery kingdom derlies and characterizes all political relations, we are constrained to believe that the Assembly The thrust at the President of the 'Old Colony Anti- moral influence has been to exalt and give religiou organizations which include slaveholders, than within them; thus showing demonstrably that their organizations are bulwarks and break-waters around slavery against the rising spirit of freedom.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH. We have the following on authority that admits of no ques-tioning. Recently, in a town of a certain slave State, a revival took place in the church under the one of whom was at the grove on the First.

The Nebraska fire has nearly gone out. It is one thing to oppose slavery extension, and quite another to be a working aboutment. I was much pleased with aged thereat. Soon after the close of the meeting, care what it may be called. There it is, and one such act is as bad as a thousand. A murderer is a murderer, if he shoots but a soiltary man.— West. Chr. Advocate.

SINGULAR MATRIMONIAL DIFFICULTY. The Vir ginia Colonizationist gives an account of a man who was owned as a slave in Norfolk. When he purchased himself, to avoid expulsion from the State, he had a bill of sale made to his wife—a No unjust man can support the Federal Constitution.

None but the just can establish justice. The Federal Government, from its earliest date in the District of Columbia, has been and continues to be false to the Constitution. He went; and the nub of the story to the colonizationists is the start of continues to the colonizationists is the start of continues to the colonizationists is that the man was enraptured with

Some snobs in the town of St. Catherine nership with the aforesaid damned. The horrible pit is phobia lately. Attempts have been made to exnot for the just. To friend Smith I would say, 'Come olude some respectable colored citizens from priviup higher!'—leave the 'miry clay' of Democracy, leges which their rank as men and good members and ascend the Theocratic mount of light, in truth and of society clearly entitle them to. Clergymen of the highest station in the church, and eminent for their talents, culture, and high breeding, have been even excluded from public conveyances. The con-sequence was, that the colored citizens, including the waiters at the hotels, held an indignation meet-ing, and the latter resolved to withhold their servi-ces from their employers unless their people were treated with proper respect and civility. This course will probably bring the ill-mannered boors

The clerk of a village church in England, on the occasion of the visit of the Bishop of the dio-cese, wishing to celebrate the honor of his Grace's visit, opened the services by saying, 'Let us sing to the praise and glory of God, a psalm of my own omposing:

'The mountains skipped like frightened rams,
The little hills did hop.
To welcome into our town,
His Grace, the Lord Bish-op.'

The Washington Star announces that Mr. Francis Burt, of South Carolina, has accepted the Governorship of Nebraska.

New York Central College.

Located in the Village of McGrawville, in the Comp of Corlland, New York, was founded in 1849, upon the broad principles of Egual Rights and China-tian Reform, and is open to all persons, of but sexes, of good moral character.

Thas been the purpose of the Trustees of this School, from the first, to make it both safe and inviting to Students, and we believe we may now safely recommend it,—under the supervision and care of President Luos. AND G. CALKINS, whose ability for that responsible defice has been most happily tested, assisted by a competent 'Board of Instruction,'—free from the unboly influences of larger towns, and pervaded by moral influences of larger towns, and pervaded by moral independence, republican habits and Christian example, associated with Manhal Labor, we think parents must fall a degree of security, begotten by no other set of circumstances.

a degree of security, begotten by no other set of circumstances.

One arrangement in this Institution, not to be overlooked in this day of 'public speaking,' is a Rhetorical Class, with daily exercises in Extemporaneous Speaking, under the careful training of the President.

The Student of small means, aspiring to a thorough intellectual education by his own energies, will find in this College sympathy and aid in his arduous and gentle work.

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ble work.

The Manual Labor Department of the School is under the supervision of Mr. LUTHER WELLINGTON, a Practical Farmer, a kind and benevolent man, on a farm of

oal Farmer, a kind and cenevotent man, on a fain of one hundred and fifty-seven acres.

A Primary School is taught by Miss Kezian Kine, a thorough and efficient Teacher, for the accommodation of any who may not be prepared to enter the Amdemic Department.

The Boarding-Hall will be conducted by Mr. Lynn

Butts, who, together with an amiable family, will make boarding both cheap and pleasant.

The College Year is divided into three Terms. To first term, of fourteen weeks, will open on the fat

first term, of fourteen weeks, will open on the int Thursday in September.

The second, or Winter Term, will commence on the second Thursday in December, and continue fourteen eeks. The third and last, or Summer Term, will begin a

The third and last, or Summer Term, will begin as the second Thursday in April, and close at the Callege Commencement on the second Wednesday in July 27 Any inquiries relating immediately to the Schol, should be addressed to President L. G. Calkiss, McGrawville, Cortland county, N. Y.

Anything regarding the pecuniary affairs, should be addressed to A. Caldwell, Treasurer, of the same place addressed to A. Caldwell, Treasurer, of the same place.

We would take this opportunity to recommend to be public our tried and approved Agents, Silas Hannes, Elder D. Prass, and S. H. Tart, as worthy of their ca-A. CALDWELL, Gen. Agent. McGrawville, February, 1854.

IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing.

284, WASHINGTON STREET. MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to 284 Washington Street, avails herself of this median ity for the diberal patronage awarded her, and well respectfully assure them sthat, by unremitting endest-ors to please, she hopes for a continuance of their fa-Her arrangements for cutting and dressng Lafe.

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, as it produces new hair where baldness had tain

Her chemical researches have developed an inimitable Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desideraten looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating the complexion, removing freckles, &c., is fast commendativelf to favor. For all her compounds and their app Ladies can be waited on at their own residences, as 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 chemben, which can be seen by those who desire.

WORCESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION. NO. 1 GLEN STREET.

HIS Institution is under the medical direction of De SETH ROGERS, and is well arranged for treatmen

at all seasons.

TERMS.—Usually from \$7 to \$9 per week. For that ment without board, 63 to \$4 per week.

Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M. April 14.

CAPE COD WATER-CURE

N Establishment of this character is commencing a A Harwich, under the direction of GILBERT SMILL Proprietor, W. FELCH, Physician, and Miss ELLIS N

SHITH, 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 Treatment of the Nat ment of Disease, (the Hydropathic in concurrence with the Mesmeric.)

Several patients can board in Capt. Smith's fauly in a pleasant, rural, healthful location, within a milest the sea shore on Vineyard Sound. Terms, from \$6 per week to \$9. Address, Dr. W. WATER-CURE

AT NEW IPSWICH, N. H. MRS. LUCINDA HATCH, having had long experi-

M ence in Water-Cure treatment, now announces to the public that she has lately made additions to her accommodations, and is prepared to treat successfully rations to have been supported to treat successfully rations that may place themselves under her care. Her residence is three miles from Mason Village, the prestiterminus of the Peterboro' and Shirley railroads.

Terms, more favorable than at most establishmens of the kind.

Nor Installa Installation of the Peterboro's and Shirley railroads. New Ipswich, June 9.

DISCOURSES

Rendition of Anthony Burns. THE following publications on this atrocious culfor sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill :-

The New Crime against Humanity'-A sermen by Theodore Parker. Price 25 ets. The Rendition of Anthony Burns. Its Causes and Consequences.' A discourse by James Freenat Clarke. Price 10 cents.

The Crisis of Freedom.' A sermon preached in Lynn, by Samuel Johnson. Price 124 cts.

'The Bad Friday.' A sermon preached in West Ear-bury, by Edmund B. Willson. Price 122 cts. Massachusetts in Mourning. A sermon preached in Worcester, by T. W. Higginson. Price 10 cts. God Greater than Man.' A Sermon preached at Bar-lingion, Vt., by Joshua Young. Price 124 cts.

New Era in Healing. CURE BY NUTRITION.

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

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 times H. H. CLARS.

South Adams, Mass. May 16, 1854. Pamphlets of Information, respecting this are method of Cure, for sale at the office of this paper, and sent by mail, free, for one dime, prepaid.

June 9.

MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: or, the Repre-tion and happiness. By Henry C. Wright. The Pre-ent is the Child of the Past, and the Parent of the Fa-BELA MARSH, No. 15 Franklin street.

April 14.

Smos.

WHITES' DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS, No. S6 WASHINGTON ST.,

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840, STILL continue in successful operation; and having been recently refitted and increase in the addition Deen recently refitted and improved by the addition of a large northern sky-light, (the only one of the kind in the city,) the proprietors feel confident that they can now offer inducements unsurpassed, if not unequalled, elsewhere.

elsewhere.

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

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

May 20