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the pasts, Course Quincy, SAMUEL PHILDRICK, and WESTELL PRILLIPS. of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of y question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXIV. NO. 37.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Blaveholderal

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

EF 'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions 70

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the secon

THE STIPULATION TO SURBENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES OR

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15,

WHOLE NUMBER 1052.

DECISION

Judge Richard H. Baker, at the Trial of Mrs. Margaret Douglass, in Norfolk, Va., for teaching Free Colored Children to read :-

Upon an indictment previously found against for assembling with negroes to instruct them ead and write, and for associating with them in unliwful assembly, you were found guilty, d a mere nominal fice imposed, on the last day this Court held in the month of November. At time the jury came in and rendered their veryou were not in Court, and the Court being aondiourn for the purpose of attending to other cial duties in a distant part of the State, it was asary and proper, under the law, to award a ed term, so that the judgment and sentence of law may be fulfilled. The Court is not called to vindicate the policy of the law in question ; so long as it remains on the statute-book, and aled, public and private justice and morality e that it should be respected and sustained. e are persons. I believe, in our community, sed to the policy of the law in question. They s to believe that universal intellectual cula necessary to religious instruction and edu-, and that such culture is suitable to a state slavery; and there can be no misapprehension your opinions on this subject, judging from iscreet freedom with which you spoke of or regard for the colored race in general. Such chievous. It is not true that our heat being able to read the Bible and use the ectual and religious instruction often and in hand, but the latter may well exist withthe former; and the truth of this is abundantindicated by the well-known fact, that in many rts of our own Commonwealth, as in other parts he country in which, among the whites orthor more are entirely without a knowledge of ters, respect for the law, and for moral and reous conduct and behavior, are justly and pro-

y appreciated and practised. A valuable report or document recently publishin the city of New York, by the Southern Aid ciety, sets forth many aluable and important uths upon the condition of the Southern slaves, and the utility of moral and religious instruction, part from a knowledge of books. I recommend a areful perusal of it to all whose opinions concur ith your own. It shows that a system of catachetl'instruction, with a clear and simple exposition (Scripture, has been employed with gratifying necess; that the slave population of the South are peculiarly sasceptible of good religious influences.
Their mere residence among a Christian people-hus-wrought a great and happy change in their condi-tion; they have been raised from the night of heabenism to the light of Christianity, and thousands f them have been brought to a saving knowledge

one hundred millions of the negro race. there cannot be found another so large a body as the three millions of slaves in the United States, at sace so intelligent, so inclined to the gospel, and blessed by the elevating influence of civilization and Christianity. Occasional instances of cruelty and oppression, it is true, may sometimes occur, and probably will continue to take place under any system of laws : but this is not confined to wrongs committed upon the negro; wrongs are committed and cruelly practised in a like degree by the lawess white man upon his own color; and while the negroes of our town and State are known to be rounded by most of the substantial comforts of le, and invited, both by precept and example, to articipate in proper moral and religious duties, argues, it seems to me, a sickly sensibility to sards them to say, their persons and feelings and interests are not sufficiently respected by our laws, which, in effect, tend to nullify the act of our Legistere passed for the security and protection of beir musters.

The law under which you have been tried and sand guilty is not to be found among the original mactments of our Legislature. The first legislative rovision upon this subject was introduced in the year 1831, immediately succeeding the bloody sense of the memorable Southampton insurrecin; and that law being found not sufficiently peal to check the wrongs complained of, was re-enacted with additional penalties in the year 1848 which last-mentioned act, after several years' trial and experience, has been re-affirmed by adoption ad incorporated into our present code. After these several and repeated recognitions of the wisaid that bold and open opposition to it is a mater not to be slightly regarded, especially as we have reason to believe that every Southern slave Sate in our country, as a measure of self-preserting and protection, has deemed it wise and just adone here. b adopt laws with similar provisions.

there might have been no occasion for such en-timents in Virginia, or elsewhere, on the subject of bego education, but as a matter of self-defence quinst the schemes of Northern incendiaries, and be outery against holding our slaves in bondage. Many now living will remember how, and when, and why the anti-slavery fury began, and by what means its manifestations were made public. Our mais were clogged with abolition pamphlets and infammatory documents, to be distributed among at Sathern negroes, to induce them to cut our traits. Sometimes, it may be, these libellous documents were distributed by Northern citizens profession. Southern distributed by Northern citizens rolessing Southern feelings, and at other times by people professing Northern feelings. to by the Northern fanatics to sur up insubordi-ming among our slaves. They scattered far and her pecket handkerchiefs, and other similar arteles, with frightful engravings, and printed over with anti-slavery nonsense, with the view to work with anti-slavery nonsense, with the view to work the feelings and ignorance of our negroes, who otherwise would have remained comfortable and happy. Under such circumstances, there was but one measure of protection for the South, and that was adopted

Teaching the negroes to read and write is made lend by the laws of our State. The act imposes a fac not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be usstained by the jury, and imprisonment not ex-celling six months, to be fixed and ascertained by de Coart. And now, since the jury in your case has, is my opinion, properly settled the question of guilt, it devolves on me, under the law, to assembly the company of the contract of the co and decide upon the quantum of imprisonand decide upon the quantum of imprisonment under the circumstances of your trial; and leacetingly regret, that, on being called on for the first time to act under the law in question, it becauses my duty to impose the required punishment

Upon a female, apparently of fair and respectable in his using the language quoted, when he knew standing in the community. The only mitigating circumstance in your case, if in truth there be any, according to my best reason and understanding of it, is that to which I have just referred, namely, you being a female. Under the circumstances of this case, if you were of a different sex, I should the probably his goal admirable whom to himself. Probably his usual admirable whom to himself. Probably his usual admirable whom to himself. this case, if you were of a different sex, I should regard the full punishment of six months' imprisonment as eminently just and proper. Had you taken the advice of your friends and of the Court, and had employed counsel to defend you, your case, no doubt, would have been presented in a far more favorable light, both to the Court and to the jury. The opinions you advanced, and the pertinacity and zeal you manifested in behalf of the negroes, while they indicated perfect candor and sincerity on your part, satisfied the Court, and must have satisfied all who heard you, that the act combare satisfied all who heard you, that the act combare satisfied all who heard you, that the act combare satisfied all who heard you, that the act combare satisfied all who heard you, that the act combare satisfied all who heard you, that the act combare satisfied all who heard you, that the act combare satisfied all who heard you that the act combare satisfied all who heard you the satisfied all who heard you the satisfied all who heard you taken the pertingular with the pertingular and the

> sort, therefore, in this case, would doubtless be regarded by all true advocates of justice and law as mere mockery. It would be no terror to those who acknowledge no rule of action but their own evil will and pleasure, but would rather invite to still bolder incendiary movements. For these reasons, as an example to all others in like cases disposed to offend, and in vindication of the policy and justness of our laws, which every individual and pleasure. The justness of the misery and degradation among Southern slaves, producing as it does a state of things which may well lead you to fear to have them instructed in any thing. I know that cause, also, and I am going to tell it boldly to my Southern brothers and sisters before I close my should be taught to respect, the judgment of the Court is, in addition to the proper fine and costs, that you be imprisoned for the period of one month in the jail in this city.
>
> my Sputhern prothers and sisters before I close my present labor.
>
> You are pleased to term the exercise of the commonest dictates of humanity in me a 'sickly sensibility' towards the colored race. Be it so. But I

SELECTIONS.

REPLY TO THE ATROCIOUS DECISION OF JUDGE RICHARD H. BAKER.

following are the spirited comments of Mrs. Mar-MARKT DOUGLASS upon the atrocious Decision of Judge BAKER, on her trial at Norfolk, Virginia, for teaching

I feel impelled here to review briefly the decision of Judge Baker, in my case, and to make such re-marks upon it as may seem pertinent. It will be seen that the letter, requesting a copy of the decismost respectable citizens of Norfolk, and an atmost respectable citizens of Norfolk, and an at-tempt has been made to identify them as entertain-then it could not be accomplished until eighty ing the same opinions, and possessing the same want thousand of them had returned into that mental of sympathy, as the Judge himself. I am happy, obscurity that characterized the dark ages. The

however, to inform my readers that such is not the case. They, in common with the rost of the sensible portion of the community, were astounded by the decision, and merely desired to have on record the exact language and sentiments of this strange dispenser of justice, in order that they might know henceforth in what light to regard him. That he insulted the good sense and generous nature of the community in which he lived, by so cowardly and decision, and especially for his needless and uncalled for tirade addressed to me on passing sentence, he now well knows. The community have already placed the proper estimate upon him, and he is writhing under the double infliction of their contempt, and the stings of his own con-science. I have already stated the sudden and mysterious death of Mr. Davis, one of my bitterest persecutors, and am also informed that Judge Baker, since the rendering of his decision in my case, has ' never been of exactly as equable and pleasant a frame of mind, but much more morose, snarlish, and nervous.' Poor man! He certainly has suffiand nervous.'

cient cause to be so.

The Judge admits in his decision, that there are persons in that community opposed to the policy of the law in question, and who believe that universal intellectual culture is necessary to religious nstruction and education, and that such culture is suitable to a state of slavery. He, however, em-braces the opportunity to state that he regards such as 'manifestly mischievous.' Hear, oh A Judge, in the most enlightened country in the world, and in the nineteenth century believes that the intellectual culture of human beings is a crime! He professes to hold the Bible to be the word of God, and the very bulwark of our institutions— rom it he derives the right to hold a portion of human beings in bondage—in it he sees the Divine command to every human soul 'to search the Scrip-tures,' and yet says that a certain portion of the world must not obey this command, and that it is a crime to teach them to do so! Admirable logic! Oh, most righteous Judge! His real character may be better seen revealed in a subsequent sen-tence, wherein he argues that there is more respect or the law, and for moral and religious conduct and behavior, in those sections of Virginia, where eren among the whites one-fourth or more are en-tirely without a knowledge of letters. Why, this

man's avowed principles would do away with edu-cation of any kind for any class of people! He would see his own State, proud and haughty Vir-ginia, return to a state of harbarism, and complete, by shrouded in a pall of mental darkness! This is the inavitable equals in from his owner. the inevitable conclusion from his own words. Is Norfolk, that little corner of the great Commonwealth, so far behind the age as to desire a state of things so earnestly deprecated in other sections of the State! Or is this sapient Judge alone the entertainer of such sentiments! Does he not know that the people throughout the old Commonwealth that the people throughout the old Commonwealth have become alarmed at their rapid degradation, and are petitioning their Legislature to devise measures to stop the downward tendency to utter ignorance! Has he never seen this short but momentous sentence, originally published in the Richmond Whig of April 3d, 1854, viz:

Every decade exhibits a rapid and fearful increase of this mass of ignorance. In 1840, the number of the unlettered in Virginia amounted to sixty thousand. In 1850, a exceeded eighty thousand. At this rate, it will be a considered to the constant of the not require many centuries to extinguish all knowledge of letters in the State."

Here is a fact that every Virginian should pon-der well. There is no doubt as to the data, and less as to the result, unless something is done at nce to stay this downward current. Let the study the real cause of this state of things, and not attribute it to any but the right one. Is the way to remove the evil properly commenced by imprisoning a woman for teaching a few little children to read! Again I say, oh most righteous Judge!

But the hardihood of Judge Baker was evinced

have satisfied all who heard you, that the act com-plained of was the settled and deliberate purpose of your mind, regardless of consequences, however negro race, there cannot be found another so large a body as the three millions of slaves in the United langerous to our peace. a body as the three millions of slaves in the United In conformity with these views, I am impelled, States, at once so intelligent, so inclined to the by a feeling of common honesty, to say, that this Gospel, and so blest by the elevating influences of is not a case in which a mere formal judgment should be announced as the opinion of the Court. Something more substantial, under the circumstances of this case, I think, is demanded and required. The discretionary power to imprison for of the slave population, and the more (as by your the term of six months or less, in good sonse and own showing.) they become acquainted with the sound morality, does not authorise a mere miniprinciples of the Gospel, the more they conform to mum punishment, such as imprisonment for a day them, how is it that you regard as a crime the giving them the instruction necessary to accomplish free from doubt, and there are many facts and circumstances of aggravation. A judgment of that sort, therefore, in this case, would doubtless be

> bility' towards the colored race. Be it so. But I require the aid of no physician to heal me, and rather, would to God that my disease were contagious, and that I could therewith infect the entire South. A little portion of the rirus might perhaps not be unavailable in your veins. If it be a 'sickly sensibility' to yearn to impart to immortal souls, that instruction necessary to guide them through life, and upwards towards heaven, I confess that I am guilty. This is the head and front

of my off-nding—no less—no more.

The decision admits that the enactment under free colored children to read, as contained in her inter-esting 'Narrative,' just published by Jewett & Co. :- code of Virginia, but was the result of the experience and wisdom of the later inhabitants of that State. Certainly, the framers of the original laws of the old Commonwealth were men of too much sense and foresight, too Christian, too civilized, too human, to incorporate such a disgraceful law into law, on its very face, indicates that it was not the offspring of men of intelligence or common pru-dence. Any law declaring that any portion of hudence. Any law declaring that any man beings shall be denied the betion, must spring from ignorance and error, and must inevitably lead to the same results universally. The defender of such a law voluntarily classes himself with those who made it, and those against whom it especially operates. Such a man is the Honorable Richard H. Baker. The next paragraph of this venerable decision is

so strangely constructed, that I hardly know what to say of it. The Judge literally foams at the mouth, and presents sad symptoms of hydrophobia mouth, and presents and symptoms of hydrophobia. The expressions 'Northern incendiaries,' anti-slavery fury,' 'inflammatory documents,' 'Northern fanatics,' 'cut-throats,' 'anti-slavery nonsense,' &c., make up the entire paragraph. His Honor grows pale over a poor little inoffensive piece of muslin, with a picture upon it, which he denomi-nates 'frightful.' He succeeds in working himself into a perfect fury, and about what! With nothing that I can see with which I, or the question before him, had anything to do. I was not a Northern incendiary or fanatic, nor did I distribute any inflammatory documents or anti-slavery nonsense. I was a Southern woman, in every sense of the word, and he knew it. I used no books, except the Bible, or those which illustrated it, and knew this also. The only escape for his Honor is that he denounces the Bible as an inflammatory or incendiary document, and as such it must not be

taught to the slaves.

The Judge next regrets that I am a woman, for the modicum of gentlemanly honor and dignity which he has left prevents him from exercising the full bent of his inclinations, and inflicting upon me the full penalty of the violated law. It is a pity he remembered that I was of the weaker pity he remembered that I was of the weaker sex, and I feel that I have no thanks to offer him for his proposed lenity; for, under the circumstances of the case, an imprisonment for six months would have been no severer than the one for thirty days. He admits that the jury had the power to regulate the amount of the fine, but claims that it was his prerogative to name the term of my imprisonment. The jury, it will be seen, made the fine merely nominal, thus attestseen, made the fine merely nominal, thus attestseen, made the fine merely nominal, thus attesting, in the most emphatic manner, their appreciation of the merits of the case. There was not a man on that jury, who was not as fully capable of judging of right and wrong as was he who occupied the bench. And yet he, this one man, had the hardihood to set his judgment over theirs, and virtually insult the whole twelve, by inflicting a punishment so access that it was no charity to punishment so severe, that it was no charity to me not to have exercised his power to the fullest extent. He admits that I was of fair and respectable standing in the community, and knew from the evidence, as well as from his own knowledge, that I had abundant precedents for what I had done, and that, knowing the law, I had no indone, and that, knowing the law, I had no in-tention of again violating it; and also, that the feeling of the entire community was in my favor; and yet he wantonly, needlessly and inhumanly exercised the authority with which he was cloth-ed, in order to make an example of me, when I, by my forbearance, had refused to place scores of by my forbearance, had refused to place scores of respectable ladies and gentlemen of Norfolk, and some of them members of his own family, in the unpleasant position which I then occupied. He even twitted me, because I had not deemed it proper to employ counsel to defend me, intimating that my case would have been presented in a more falvorable light to the Court and jury thereby. This shows the very blackness of his malice, for the jury did all they could, and I do not entertain the least feeling of anger towards one of them. They could not do otherwise than find me guilty of a visolation of the law, as it stood, but they did all in their power to render its penalty nominal, by imposing upon me the lowest fine it recognized. It was the Judge himself who insulted the jury by

orgive himself, or escape from the doom to which has already been sentenced by every sensible and right-thinking person in the community.

Honorable Richard H. Baker, Judge of the Cir-

uit Court of the city of Norfolk, I bid you an affectionate furewell!

DUTIES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER, AT THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, AT WORCESTER,

SEPTEMBER 7, 1854.

Mr. President, and Fellow-Citizens of Massachusetts: After months of anxious constant service in another place, away from Massachusetts, I ampermitted again to stand among you, my fellow-citizens, and to draw satisfaction and strength from your generous presence. (Applause.) Life is fall of changes and contrasts. From slave-soil, I have come to free-soil. (Applause.) From the tainted breath of slavery, I have passed to this bracing air of freedom. (Applause.) And the heated aftagonism of debate, shooting forth its fiery cinders, is changed into this brimming, o'erflowing welcome, where I seem to lean on the great heart of our beloved Commonwealth, as it geat heart of our beloved Commonwealth, as it palpitates audibly in this crowded assembly.—

(Loud and long applause.)

(Loud and long applause.)

These things, in themselves, are bad—very bad:

(Loud and long applause.)

Let me say at once, frankly and sincerely, that I have not come here to receive applause, or that I have not come here to receive applause, or to give occasion for any tokens of public regard; but simply to unite with my fellow citizens in new rows of duty. (Applause.) And yet I would not be thought insensible to the good will now With a watchfulness that never sleeps, and an acnot be thought insensible to the good will now swelling from so many honest bosoms. It touches

During the late session of Congress, an eminent supporter of the Nebraska bill said to me, with great animation, in language which I give with some precision, that you may appreciate the style as well as the sentiment: 'I would not go through all that you do on this nigger question, for all the offices and honors of the country.' To which I naturally and promptly replied: 'Nor would I for all the offices and honors of the country.' (Laughter and long applause.) Not in these things can be found the true inducements to this warfare. For myself, if I have been able to do warfare. For myself, if I have been able to do sails the independence of Hayti, and stretches its any thing in any respect not unworthy of you, it treacherous ambition even to the distant valley of is because I thought rather of those commanding the Amazon.

In maintaining its power, it has applied a new

stick at any means supposed to be needful in car-

rying forward its plans; but never, on any occa-sion, were its assumptions so barefaced and tyran-nical as in the passage of the Nebraska bill.

This bill was precipitated upon Congress with-out one word of public recommendation from the President, without notice or discussion in any newspaper, and without a single petition from the people. It was urged by different advocates, on two principal arguments, so opposite and inconsistent

rities of legislation.

It was carried, first, by whipping in to its support, through executive influence and patronage, men who acted against their own declared judgment, and the known will of their constituents; secondly, by foisting out of place, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, important business long pending, and assurping its room; thirdly, by trampling under foot the rules of the House of Representatives, always before the safeguard of the minority; and fourfilly, by driving it to a close during the present Congress, so that it might not be arrested by the indignant voice of

virtually telling them their judgment was errone.
ons, and then he turns to me, and says my ease might have been more favorably presented, if I had employed counsel?

The conclusion is obvious, that he was actuated, not by a desire to uphold the law and administer justice, but by some motive alike discreditable to him as a Judge and a man. With this conclusion. I leave him to settle with his own conscience. I have no disposition to call him hard names. He has done me all the injury he could, and though I may forgive him, I am satisfied that he never can forgive him, I am satisfied that he never can forgive hims, I am satisfied that he never can forgive hims, I am satisfied that he never can forgive hims, I am satisfied that he never can forgive himself, or escape from the doom to which

Contemporaneously with the final triumph of this outrage—on the very night of the passage of the Nebraska bill at Washington—another scene, be-Nebraska bill at Washington—another scene, beginning a dismal tragedy, was enacted at Boston. In those streets where he had walked as a freeman, Anthony Burns was seized as a slave—under the base pretext that he was a criminal—imprisoned in the Court House, which was turned into a fortress and barracoon—guarded by heartless myrmidons, whose chief idea of liberty was the license to do wrong—(Loud applause and cries of 'that's it!' 'that's it!' &c.)—escorted by intrusive soldiers of the United States—and finally given up to a glave-hunter by the decree of a petty

but they are worse when regarded as the natural

tivity that never tires - with as many eyes as Ar-Power asserts its perpetual supremacy; now threatening to wrest Cuba from Spain, by violent purchase or more violent war; now hankering for another slice of Mexico, in order to give new scope to slavery; now proposing once more to open the bideous, heaven-defying slave trade, and thus to replenish its shambles with human flesh; and now by the lips of an eminent Senator asserting an audicus claim to the whole group of the West Ince dies, whether held by Holland, Spain, France or England, as our 'Southern Islands,' while it assessed in the proposed of the state of the s

good, good, and loud applause.)

And now, on the eve of an important election in this State, we have assembled to take counsel together, in order to determine in what way best to perform those duties which we owe to our (Cries of 'That's a fact.') With arrogant ostracommon country. We are to choose 11 Representitives in Congress; also Governor, Lieut. Governor, and members of the Legislature, which last has this tyranny become, that, at this moment, will choose a Senator of the U. S., to uphold for while I now speak, could Washington, Jefferson, mor, and members of the Legislature, which last will choose a Senator of the U. S., to uphold for five years ensuing the principles and honor of Massachusetts. If, in these elections, you were to be governed merely by partialities and prejudices, whether personal or political, or merely by the exactions of party, I should have nothing to say on this occasion, except to dismiss you to your ignoble work. (That is it, good, good.) But I assume that you are ready to renounce these influences, and press forward with a single regard to those duties which are now incumbent upon us in National affairs, and also in State affairs.

And here two questions occur, which absorb all others. First, what are our political duties here in Massachusetts at the present time; and secondly, how and by what agency shall they be performed! What! and how! These are the two questions of which I shall briefly speak in their order, attempting no elaborate discussion, but simply aiming to state the case so that it may be intelligible to all who hear me.

to state the case so that it may be intelligible to the overthrown. Lord Chatham once exclaimed, in stirring language, that the time had been in stirring language, that the time had been when he was content to bring France to her knees the present time! In unfolding these, I need not dwell on the wrong and shame of slavery, or on the back. And we must not stop till we have the character of the Slave Power,—that oligarchy laid the Slave Power on its back. (Prolonged dwell on the wrong and shame of slavery, or on the character of the Slave Power,—that oligarchy of slaveholders,—which now rules the republic. These you understand. And yet there are two outrages, fresh in your recollection, which I must not fail to expose, as natural manifestations of slavery and the slave power. One is the repeal of the prohibition of slavery in the vast Missouri terrritory, now known as Kansas and Nebraska, contrary to a time-honored compact and plighted faith. The other is the seizure of Anthony Barns, on the free soil of Massachusetts, and his surrender, without judge or jury, to a slavehunter from Virginia, to be thrust back into perpetual slavery. (Shame! Shame!) These outrages cry aloud to Heaven, and to the poople of Massachusetts. (Sensation.) Their intrinsic wickedness is enchanced by the way in which they were accomplished. Of the first, I knew something from personal observation: of the latter, I am informed only by public report

It is characteristic of the Slave Power nore to stick at any means supposed to be needful in carstick at any means supposed to be needful in carsite for the country. (Inmense cheering.) Indemnity for the past, and security for the future, must be obtained until slavery is dispossessed of its present vantage ground, by driving it back exclusively within the limits of the States, and putting the National government everywhere, within its constitutional sphere, openly, actively, and perpetually on the side of Freedom. The consequences of this change of policy would be of inalculable freedom become national, and slavery sectional but the National Government would become the mighty instrument and spokesman of freedom become national, and slavery its now the mighty instrument and spokesman of slaver. Its now the mighty instrument and spokesman of it is now the mighty instrument and spokesman of records, as it is now the mighty instrument and spokesman of slavery. Its power, its treasure, its patronage would all be turned, in harmony with the Constitution, to promote freedom. The committees of Congress, where slavery now rules, Congress itself and the Cabinet also, would all be organized for the confidence of the people. It was urged by different advocates, on two principal arguments, so opposite and inconsistent, as to slap each other in the face. (Laughter.) One being that, by the repeal of the prohibition, the territory would be absolutely open to the entry of slaveholders with their slaves: and the other being, that the people there would be left to determine whether slaveholders should enter with their slaves. With some, the apology was the alleged the specious spilors in any freedom. The hypocritical disguise or renunciation of anti-slavery sentiment would cease to be necessary for the sake of political preferment; and the slaveholding oligarchy banished from the National Government, and despoiled of its ill-gotten political consequence, without ability to punish or reward, would cease to be feared, either at the North or the South, until at last the citizens of the slaves. With some, the apology was the alleged be specious spilors; with others. mine whether slaveholders should enter with their slaves. With some, the apology was the alleged rights of slaveholders; with others, it was, under the specious guise of 'popular sovereignty,' the alleged rights of the people. Of course the measure, thus upheld in defiance of reason, was carried through Congress, in defiance of all the secutities of legislation. double call, one political and the other philanthropic; first, to remove an oppressive tyranny from
the national government, and secondly, to open
the gates of Emancipation in the slave States.
(Loud applause.)

But while keeping this great purpose in view,
we must not forget details. The existence of slavery anywhere within the national jurisdiction—in
the territories, in the District of Columbia, and on
the high seas becaute the national flag, is an un-

gotten or postponed. It is often said that 'charity' should begin at home.' Better say, that charity should begin at home. Better say, that charity should begin everywhere. But while contending with the Slave Power on the broad field of national politics, we must not forget the duty of protecting the liberty of all who tread the soil of Massachusetts. (Immense cheering.) Early in colonial history, Massachusetts set her face against slavery. At the head of her Bill of Rights, she solemnly as-serted that all men are born free and equal; and in the same declaration, surrounded the liberties of all within her borders by the inestimable right of trial by jury. But recent events on her own soil have taught the necessity of new safeguards to these great principles,—to the end that Massachusetts may not be a vassal of South Carolina and Virginia—that the slave-hunter may not range at will among us—and that the liberties of all may not be violated with impunity.

But I am admonished that I must not dwell lon-

ger on these things. Suffice it to say that our du-ties, in national and State affairs, are identical, and may be described in the same formula : In the one case, to put the National Government, in all its departments, and in the other case the State Government, in all its departments, openly, active-y, and perpetually, on the side of Freedom. (Loud applituse.)

II. Having considered what our duties are, the question now presses upon us, how shall they be performed? By what agency, by what instrumentality, or in what way?

The most obvious way is by choosing men to represent us in the national government, and also at home, who shall recognize these duties, and be ever

loyal to them—(cheers)—men who at Washington will not shrink from the conflict with slavery, and will not shrink from the conflict with slavery, and also other men, who, in Massachusetts, will not shrink from the same conflict when the slave-hunter appears. (Loud applause, and cries of 'Good, good!) But in the choice of men, we are driven to the organization of parties; and here the question arises, by what form of organization, or by what party, can these men be best secured! Surely not by the Democratic party, as at present constituted, (laughter;) though if this party were true to its name, pregnant with human rights, it would leave little to be desired. In this party, there are doubtless individuals who long to do all in their power against slavery; but, indelge me in saying, that, so long as they continue members of a party which upholds the Nebraska Bill, they can do but very little. (Applause and laughter.) What may very little. (Applause and laughter.) What may we expect from the Whig party! (A voice—Res-olutions.) If more may be expected from the Whig party than the Democratic party, candor must at-tribute much of the difference to the fact, that the Whigs are out of power, while the Democrats are If the cases were revere Whigs were in power, as in 1850, I fear that, not-withstanding the arder of individuals, and the reslutions of conventions—(laughter)—made, I fear, oo often merely to be broken—the party might be too often merely to be broken—the party might be brought to sustain an outrage as great as the Fa-gitive Slave Bill. (Laughter and applause.) But, without dwelling on these things, to which I al-lude with diffidence, and, I trust, in no uncharita-ble temper, or partizan spirit, I desire to say that no party, which calls itself national, according to the common acceptance of the word, which leans upon a slaveholding wing, (cheers.) or is in comination with slaveholders, can at this time be true o Massachusetts. (Great applause.) And the party, whether declared or concealed, is Compromise; but our duties require all constitu-tional opposition to slavery and the Slave power, without compromise. ('That's it, good, good.') It s difficult, then, to see how we can rely upon the

Whig party.
To the true-hearted, magnanimous men who are ready to place freedom above party, and their country above politicians, I appeal. (Immense cheering.) Let them leave the old parties, and blend n an organization, which, without compromise, will maintain the good cause surely to the end. Here in Massachusetts, a large majority of the people concur in sentiment on slavery; a large majority desire the overthrow of the Slave Power. It becomes them not to scatter their votes, but to unite in one firm, consistent phalanx, (applause,) whose triumph shall constitute an epoch of freedom, not only in this Commonwealth, but through the land. Such an organization is now presented that the parables of constitute which according by this Republican Convention, which, according to the resolutions by which it is convoked, is to co-operate with the friends of freedom in other States. (Cheers.) As republicans, we go forth to encounter the oligarchs of slavery. (Great ap-

Through this organization, we may most certain ly secure the election of men, who, unseduced and unterrified, will uphold at Washington the principles of freedom, and who also, here at home, in our own community, by example, influence and vote, will help to invigorate Massachusetts. Indeed, I might go further, and say, that, by no other organization can we reasonably hope to obtain such men, except in rare and exceptional cases. Men are but instruments. It will not be enough

merely to choose those who are loyal. Other things must be done here at home. In the first place, merely to choose those who are loyal. Other things must be done here at home. In the first place, all the existing laws for the protection of human freedom must be rigorously enforced—(applause, and cries of 'Good!')—and, since these have been found inadequate, new laws for this purpose, within the limits of the Constitution, must be enacted. Massachusetts might certainly do well in following Vermont, which, by a special law, has placed the fugitive slave under the safeguard of trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus. But a legislature true to freedom will not fail in remedies. (Applause.) A simple prohibition, declaring that no person, holding the commission of Massachusetts, as a Justice of the Peace, or other magistrate, should assume to decide a slave case, or to act as counsel of any slave-hunter, under the penalty of forfeiting his commission, would go far to render the present Slave Act inoperative. (Applause.) There are not many so fond of this base work as to continue in it, when the Commonwealth has thus set upon it a legislative brand.

But besides more rigorous legislation, Public Opinion must be invoked to step forward and throw over the fugitive its protecting panuply. A slave-hunter will then he a head of any and reproach; and

over the fugitive its protecting panoply. A slave-hunter will then be a bye-word and reproach; and all, who volunteer in this vileness, without any positive obligation of law, will naturally be re-garded as a part of his pack. (Laughter and cheers.) A most successful member of the Italian police, Bolza, whose official duties involved his

cheers for Sunner.)
In adopting this rule, which was first authorita-

tively enunciated by Andrew Jackson, when, as President of the United States, in face of the de-

quent' promptly and earnestly replied that, accord-ing to his interpretation of the Constitution, he as-sumed no such obligation, (applause,) and pro-

ceeded to assign certain reasons therefor; and he then added in words calculated to produce a pro-

found impression, that 'the best thing ever utter-ed by Andrew Jackson was that for which at the time he was so much abused: namely, that in

time he was so much abused; namely, that in supporting it, he supported it as he understood it.' (Immense cheering and excitement.) Thus, if any person at this day be disposed to deal sharply with this rule, let him remember that his thrusts will pierce not only the fame of Andrew Jackson, but of John Quiney Adams—patriots both of eminent life and authority, who, though differing much on public questions, and at times rivals and foes, yet concurred in this important principle. [Applayse.]

concurred in this important principle. [Applause.] But reason here is in harmony with authority.

support the Constitution, either as I do understand it. or as I do Nor understand it. [Laughter.] But the absurdity of hanging on the latter horn of the

dilemma compels me to take the former—and there is a natural end of the argument. [Great laughter and cheers.] Is there a person in Congress, or out of it, in the national government, or State, who, when

this inevitable alternative is presented to him, will

venture to say, that he swears to support the Con-stitution as he does not understand it! [Laughter

and applause.] The supposition is too preposter-

ous. But let me ask gentlemen, who are disposed to abandon their understanding of the Constitu-

tion, to submit their conscience to the standard of other men, by whose understanding do they swear? Surely not by that of the President. This is not alleged. But by the anderstanding of the Supreme Court. In other words, to this Court, consisting

at present of nine persons, is committed a power of fastening such interpretation as they see fit upon

stracting from it—or positively varying its require-ments—actually making or unmaking the Consti-

tution; and all good citizens must bow to their

work as of equal authority with the original in-strument ratified by solemn votes of the whole peo-

ple. [Great applause.] If this be so, then the oath to support the Constitution of the United

oath to support the Constitution of the United States is hardly less offensive than the famous 'et cetera' oath devised by Archbishop Laud, in which the subject swore to do certain specified things with an '&c.' added. Such an oath I have not taken. [Good, good.]

For myself let me say, that I hold judges, and esciolations.

pecially the Supreme Court of the country, in much respect; but I am too familiar with the history of judicial proceedings to regard them with any

judicial proceedings to regard them with any superstitious reverence. [Sensation.] Judges are but men; and in all ages have shown a full share

of human frailty. The worst crimes of history have been perpetrated under their sanction. It was a judicial tribunal which condemned Socrates to drink the fatal hemlock, and which nailed the

surrounded by all the forms of law, which doomed the fair Virginia, in ancient Rome, as a slave;

the inquisition, amidst the shricks and agonies of its victims, and which compelled Galileo to declare,

its victims, and which compelled Galileo to declare, in solemn denial of the great truth which he had disclosed, that the earth did not move round the sun. Aye, Sir, it was a judicial tribunal, in England, surrounded by all the forms of law, which sanctioned every despotic caprice of Henry 8th, from the unjust divorce of his Queen, to the beheading of Sir Thomas More; which lighted the fires of persecution, that glowed at Smithfield.

over the cinders of Latimer, Ridley, and John

Rogers; which, after elaborate argument, upbeld the fatal tyranny of ship money against the opposition of Hampden; which, in defiance of justice and humanity, sent Sidney and Russell to the block; and which persistently enforced the laws of Conformity that our Puritan Fathers persistently refused to obey. And it was a judicial tribunal

in our country, surrounded by all the forms of law, that hung witches at Salem, affirmed the constitutionality of the Stamp Act, and admonished

'judges and jurors' to obey—and which, now in our day, has sanctioned the atrocity of the Fugi-

tive Slave Bill. (Long continued applause, and

The judgments of courts are of binding author-

ity upon inferior tribunals and executive function

aries, whose virtue does not prompt them to resign office rather than aid in the execution of an unius

law. Over all citizens, whether in public or pri-

vate station, they will naturally exert, as precedents, a commanding influence; this I admit; but

no man, who is not lost to self-respect, and ready to abandon that manhood, which is shown in the

Heaven-directed countenance, will voluntarily aid in enforcing a judgment, which, in his conscience, he solemnly believes to be against the fundamental

law, whether of the Constitution or of God. (Ap-

plause.) Not lightly, not rashly will be take the grave responsibility of open dissent; but, if the occasion requires, he will not hesitate. Pains and

penalties may be endured; but wrong must not be done. [Cheers.] 'I cannot obey, but I can suf

grim's Progress,' when imprisoned for disobediene to an earthly statute. Better suffer injustice tha

do it. Better be even the poor slave, returned to bondage, than the unhappy Commissioner. (Ap

Fellow-citizens of Massachusetts-Our own lo

cal history is not without encouragement. In early colonial days, the law against witchcraft now

ed as constitutional and binding; precisely as the Fugitive Slave Bill, not less abhorrent to reason

and conscience, has been regarded as constitutional and binding. The Supreme Court of the Province, with able judges, whose names are entwined with our history, enforced this law at Salem, by the execution of fourteen persons as witches; precisely as petty magistrates, precisely

of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, have enforced the Fugitive Slave Act, by the reduction of

two human beings to slavery. The clergy of Massachusetts, particularly near Boston, were for the law. 'Witchcraft,' shouted Cotton Mather from the pulpit, 'is the most nefandous high treason'— 'a capital crime'—even as opposition to the Fugitive Slave Act has been denounced as 'treason.'

But the law against witchcraft was not trius

first became penitent, and asked pardon of God for 'all the errors of his servants and people in the late tragedy.' Jurymen united in condemning and lamenting the delusion to which they had yielded, under the decision of the judges, and ac-

tty magistrates, acting under the sanction of apreme Court of the United States, and also

s the exclamation of the

nd sensation.)

[Laughter.]

author of Pil

three cheers for Sumner.)

nodern times, enforced the tortures

any part of the Constitution-adding to it or st

From the necessity of the case, I must swear

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF NATIONAL County of Middlesex, Massachusetts, from 150 1800. With a Genealogical Register of its lab 1800. With a General By Francis Jackson, (of L. ton.) a native of Newton. Boston: Printel Stacy & Richardson, 1854. This is a very handsomely executed volume of he pages, embodying a large amount of curious infra

pages, emocaying a times, and indicating most indefictigable and patient research on the pan its esteemed compiler, who never fails to 'act will part' in whatever he undertakes, or wherever he part ' in whatever no under name, or waterer de leads, and of whose nativity Newton may be prod the latest generation, as the unflinching friend of the the latest generation, as the damaged of the soul than any our revolutionary fathers saw. A m of this kind may at first seem to possess only a le interest, but it has something to do with the man substance of the general history of the Commonwhile and is a valuable contribution to the records of a State. In every point of view, its execution is dem ing of high commendation, though its author only as collect facts, and multiply copies of them, for ask he ing.' Accompanying it is a large and well-traces PLAN OF THE TOWN, showing the approximate local of the homesteads of the early settlers, the dadie houses they built, and the roads they laid open by 1635 to 1700, and onward to 1750. To which but ded, a valuable Generalogical Register, contain the names of all persons, as far as known, who rera habitants of the place prior to the year 1800, 'es such brief facts concerning them as could be good from the Town and County records, and therein It also contains a portrait of Col. Joseph Ward, vian born in Newton, July 2d, 1737; who, by his po did much to precipitate the struggle for independent 1776, took part in the battle at Bunker Hill, and a appointed by the continental Congress in 1777, 'Con missary General of Musters, with the rank of Colesi A very interesting sketch of this amiable and virtue patriot is given, by which it appears that he investiconsiderable sum of money, on the faith of the & during the revolutionary struggle, but he was person widow and seven children, five of whom were in the

indomitable spirit. Here is a specimen :-From the Boston Gazette, August 26, 1771.

minority. With just indignation Mr. Jackson trial

- What a spectacle was this for the Commonwelli

Massachusetts to behold ! The State, with its proper

at this time valued at upwards of six hundred mil

of dollars, is still withholding a few thousand deli-

from the children of the man whose services were

to secure our independence, and produce the proper

which created those millions !' Extracts are gre

from the writings of Col. Ward, as they appeared in the

newspapers as early as March 2, 1770, all breating

noblest sentiments of liberty, and indicating a lefty as

To His Excellency Governor Hutchinson: If the Ministry shall continue deaf to the voice reason, blind to their duty, or regardless of it reason, blind to their duty, or regardless of it, no notwithstanding all your remonstrances, still has upon your executing their unrighteous commass; a these circumstances, Sir, give the world an inceess ble proof of your virtue by one glorious act of triotism,—conclude your present political cristma and become at once the open and avowed eneng of tyranny, and an inviolable friend to all the libers. of your country and mankind. Then shall you in that good name, and loving favor from your false. that good name, and loving favor from your falsemen, which is far more to be desired than all the two ures, vain pomp, and empty majesty which its will affords. Every reflection upon acting so noble age will fill your mind with that heart-felt joy and sales pleasure which is inseparable from a godly life, fas the noble soul through all the vicissitudes of time, it enters with it into eternity. This, Sir, is the girm prize set before you, which I ardently wish you so obtain. Then your illustrious deeds will outline sun, and time will quench the stars before it bins your fame. How applicable was this language to the cis of he

iel Webster, and to all others in judicial or palife life who are called to execute the infernal will dis Slave Power! Gov. Hutchinson went for 'lay m order,' and unswerving loyalty, in the sense of did ence to a tyrannical government, and his result is been only to be remembered with execration; when with his splendid endowments and lofty positics, is he espoused the side of justice and freedom, no name the whole galaxy of revolutionary patriots would be shown more brilliantly at this day than his own. I doom of Webster is foreshadowed in that of Hutchins

We find one chapter devoted to the subject of is very as it formerly existed in Massachusetts. In 166 it was enacted-

. There shall never be any bond slaverie, villing or Captivitie amongst us, unless it be lawfull Captivities amongst us, unless it be lawfull Captivities taken in just warres, and such strangers as withing sell themselves, or are sold to us. And these men sal have all the liberties, and Christian usages, which is law of God established in Israell, concerning such personal content of the concerning such personal captures. sons, doeth morally require.—If any man stealed man or mankinde, he shall surely be put to death."

According to the census taken by order of the go ernment, in the last month of 1754, (a hundred re ago,) the number of slaves in Massachusetts was the about 2570, of which 1270 were in Boston, and 15 Newton. Mr. Jackson says- Slavery was never of genial with New England society, or New England character, and consequently never took root, or sort ed permanency, among the Puritans or their descent ants.' The type of servitude which existed among the was patriarchal, . to compare with which the green type of the slave-breeding, slave-extending, and sixth trading system of the present time, would be to sale tute darkness for light, and falsehood for truth."

LIFE OF JOHN CHRYSOSTOM, based on the Investigated of Neander, Böhringer, and others. By Frederick Perthes. Translated from the German by Alvah By vey and David B. Ford. Boston : Published by Jost P. Jewett & Co. 1854.

The translators send forth this work to the public sit the hope that it may serve to awaken a fresh interest in the early history of the Christian church, and ene cially in the life and labors of one of its chiefest orse ments, well denominated by Neander the CHESTES HERO. 'While its pages are eminently truthful and instructive, they also breathe a catholic spirit, and cotain nothing at which any Christian may justly le of

SABBATH MORNING READINGS ON THE OLD TISTANDE By the Rev. John Cumming, D.D., F. R. S. E., Maister of the Scottish National Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden, London. Book or Excuts. Bot ton: Published by John P. Jewett & Co. 1854. This is another of the series of Dr. Cumming's per

lar works, now publishing in excellent style by Jewett & Co. It makes a handsome volume of \$1 pages, and consists of expositions of the second book of the Pentateuch—the Book of Exodus. The style is pretending, yet flowing and exuberant. Of course Dr. C. readily credits whatever he finds in the book, and no marvel or miracle is so great as to give even a mentary shock to his traditional faith. There is not to criticise, and also much to approve, in his 'Best-ings.' What he says in regard to the Sabbath, and is Jewish Slavery, is particularly open to criticism. does not seem to posses a very logical mind, and is see what facile as a moralist. Of the fourth command he says- It does not say, Remember the serest al to keep it holy, but, Remember the Sabbath day, to Where are the Dr's eyes? Does it not expressly say The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy Got So that his declaration, 'The institution of the Sabara is quite distinct from the day on which it is to be served, is proved to be untrue by the commander itself. He says that ' the law is, that one day in sere shall be the Subbath; it does not lay down the orien

that it shall be the seventh day [yes it does, in our li-

ble] in numerical succession, but that it shall be st

own personal degradation and the loathing of others, has left a record of the acute sense which even such a man retained of his shame: 'I absolutely forbid my heirs,' says this penitent official, 'to allow any mark of whatever kind to be placed over the spot of my burial; much more any inscription or epitaph. I recommend my dearly beloved wife to impress upon my children the injunction, that, in soliciting any employment from the government, they shall ask for it cleawhere than in the executive police, and not, unless under extraordinary circumstances, to give her consent to the inarriage of any of my daughters with a member of that service.' Thus testifies the Italian instrument of legal wrong. Let public opinion here in Massachu-

try, his family, or himself.' And now, in a manuscript diary of this departed judge, may be read on the margin against the description of these trials, in his own handwriting, these words of Latin interjection and sorrow: Va, va, va. Wo! wo! wo! (Sonsation.)

The parallel against the enforcement of the laws against witcheraft, and the Fugitive Slave Act, is not yet complete. It remains for our Legislature, the successor of that original General Court, to lead the penitential march. (Laughter.) In the slave cases, there have been no jurymen to recant, and it is too much, perhaps, to expect any Magistrate, who has sanctioned the cruelty, to imitate the magnanimity of other days by public repentance. But it is not impossible that future generations may be permitted to read, in some newly exhumed diary or letter, by one of these unhappy functionaries, words of woe not unlike those which were wrung from the soul of Sewall. (Sensation.)

And now, fellow-citizens, one word in conclusion: Be of good cheer. ['That's it.'] I know well the difficulties and responsibilities of the content of the unhappiness of the child, that they will assuage their grief and dry their tears. The child is quite at home in its new position, and, judging from external appearances, is as gleesome and happy as any of those blissful and contented slaves, of whom we have sometimes heard them tell. We met her yesterday, hand in hand with her little friends on her way to school, with countenance as radiant as the happiest of them all. Can our afficied brother Editors tell us how long it would have been before she would have commenced her scholastic education, if she had remained in North Carolina, or finished her journey to Memphis!

THE LIBERATOR. they shall ask for it cleewhere than in the executive police, and not, unless under extraordinary circumstances, to give her consent to the marriage of any of my daughters with a member of that service.' Thus testifies the Italian instrument of legal wrong. Let public opinion here in Massachusetts once put forth its Christian might, and every instrument of the Fugitive Act will feel a kindred shame. (Great applause.)

But it is sometimes gravely urged, that since the Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the Constitutionality of the Fugitive Act, there only remains to us in all places, whether in public station or as private citizens, the duty of absolute submission. Now, without stopping to consider the soundness of their judgment, affirming the constitutionality of this Act, let me say that the Constitution of the United States, as I understand it, exsets no such submission. (Loud applause. When exects no such submission. (Loud applause. When it had subsided, it was followed by three rousing

sion: Be of good cheer. ['That's it.'] I know well the difficulties and responsibilities of the con-test; but not on this account do I 'bate a jot of President of the United States, in face of the decisions of the Supreme Court, he asserted the unconstitutionality of the Bank, I desire to be understood as not acting hastily. Let me add, that, if it needed other authority in its support, it has that also of John Quincy Adams. (Great applause.) And here indulge me with a little reminiscence. It so happened that, during the last year in the life of this venerable statesman, while he was ill, it was my privilege to sit sometimes by his bed-side. On one of these occasions I put the question to him, directly, whether, in taking the oath to support the Constitution, he assumed any obligation to return a fugitive slave; to which the 'old man eloquent' promptly and earnestly replied that, accordheart or hope. [Applause.] At this time in our country, there is little else to tempt into public life an honest man, who wishes, by something that he has done, to leave the world better than he found it. There is little else which can afford any of those satisfactions which an honest man can cove Nor is there any cause which so surely promises final success.. There is nothing good—not a breath-ing of the common mind, which is not on our side. Ours, too, are those great allies described by the

exultations, agonies, And there are favorable circumstances peculiar the present moment. By the passage of the Ne-braska bill and the Boston kidnapping case, the tyranny of the Slave Power has become unmistakbly manifest, while, at the same time, all com-promises with slavery are happily dissolved, so that freedom now stands face to face with its foe. The pulpit, too, released from its ill-omened silence, now thunders for freedom as in the olden time. [Cheers.] It belongs to Massachusetts—nurse of the men and principles which made the earliest rev-olution—to vow herself anew to her ancient faith, as she lifts herself to the great struggle. Her place liberty, we need not make any urgent appeal, to secure now, as of old, is in the van, at the head of the battle. [Sensation.] But to sustain this advanced position with proper inflexibility, three things are now needed by our beloved Commonwealth, in all our departments of Government—the same three things, which once in Fancuil Hall, I ventured to say are needed by every representative of the North at Washington. The first is back-bone, [applause,] to learn what connection the North sustains with the the second is Back-Bone, [renewed applause.] and the third is BACK-BONE. [Long continued cheering, and three cheers for 'back-bone.'] With these Massachusetts will be respected, and felt as a pos-Massachusetts will be respected, and left as a pos-itive force in the national government, [applause,] while at home, on her own soil, free at last in real-ity as in name, [applause,] all her people, from the islands of Boston to Berkshire hills, and from the Islands of Boston to Berkshire hills, and from the sands of Barnstable to the northern line, will unite of all classes.

'No slave-hunt in our borders—no pirate on our strand No fetter on the Bay State; no elave upon her land.' At the conclusion of the Hon. gentleman's address, nine tremendous cheers were given for

From the Salem (Ohio) Anti-Slavery Bugle. THE SALEM RESCUE

The fescue of the little colored girl, last week from the hands of the slave claimant, has excited much attention and remark from the press. It has developed the pro-slavery affinities of some who has developed the pro-slavery affinities of some who make anti-slavery professions, and has shown that, however opposed they may be to the introduction of slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, they have not only no objection, but strong desires, for its existence in Ohio. Very many of the people seem not to understand the cause, and look upon the rescuers as mobocrats and violaters of law. This is altogether a mistake. The rescuers of the child were acting as strictly in conformity with the Constitution and law of Ohio, as with the law of justice and humanity. The slaveholders were in the commishumanity. The slaveholders were in the commis-sion of an act, criminal alike in the eye of right and of Ohio law. The people of Ohio had said, There shall be no slavery in the State.' In defiance of this law, these persons were enslaving a helpless child, which they had already made an orphan, by tearing it from its parents, and which, his passage to America, no longer a slave, but legally dreds of miles, from all its relatives and friends. They were committing the most beinous of all crimes, theft, burglary, arson, murder not excepted. The people were aware of this fact, and were called upon alike by every principle of benevolence, of common sense and common law, to arrest the per-petrators of the crime. To do this, they were jus-tifiable in the use of such force as was needful to secure the end.

Who would think of charging a company, who should arrest a burglar in the commission of his crime, with being a 'mob,' or charging them as 'fools, fanatics, and traitors, who ought to be ! On the same train, a man was seized for taking eighty dollars from a widow of Pennsylvania. The seizure was considered a commendable act, while those who redressed the wrong of the North Carolina widow are mobocrats! The truth is, the rescuers did but half their duty. The Penn-sylvania thief was not only deprived of his stolen ney, but was detained in custody, that he might be punished for his crime. The human prey, it is true, was happily rescued from the child-stealers, but the criminals were permitted to pass on unwhipt of justice, to repeat the crime in Tennessee They were kidnappers, carrying a free child into

slavery.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that the course pursued by the Salem rescuers was entirely legal. Some years since, a similar rescue was hap-pily effected by our friends, Abram and Edward was raised against those engaged in the heroic un-dertaking, for it required more heroism to do it then than now. They were hunted by the mob, and persecuted by appeals to law, at the instance of decided against the rescuers as guilty of offence against law. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and Judge Lane decided the act to be lawful and constitutional, and that the rescuers had the right to use so much force as was needful to effect the delic-

rance of the slaves.

Citizens of Ohio should remember this. legal right as well as the moral duty is theirs to rescue all slaves who are held as was this child in Salem. And the Cleveland Herald Pittsburgh Post, Cincinnati Enquirer, Massillon Nees, and other slavite papers are the ones who are laboring to prostrate law, and tread the Constitution of Ohio in the dust. And worst of all, they do it to make Ohio more emphatically than now, a slave

PROSECTION THERATENED. Robinson, the slave claimant, stopped in Cincinnati, and by the aid of his disinterested friends there, was brought to the point of threatening Mr. Henry Blackwell, of tha city, with prosecution for participancy in the rescue. Mr. Blackwell was in Salem at the time rescue. Mr. Blackwell was in Salem at of the rescue, in attendance on the Convention, and bore a prominent part in the good work of Monday afternoon. Whether the slaveholder has executed afternoon. Whether the slaveholder has executed afternoon. Whether the slavebolder has executed his threat, we have not learned. Mr. Blackwell has issued a card in the Cincinnati papers, correcting misrepresentation, and very accurately stating the facts as they occurred.

Misrepresentation. Several of the papers represent that Robinson was in danger, that his wife was assaulted and personally injured, as also her babe. This last is the slaveholder's own statement. To the first, some justification is given by the account of the affair given by the Homestead Journal of last week. So far as our observation went, the These was no disposition. of last week. So lar as our observations is an entire mistake. There was no disposition among those present to injure the man, and he was so assured by the Committee, and we heard no threats of personal violence. The sole object of the people was the rescue of the child—not the punishment of the slaveholder—they pursued their what fellowship bath Christ with Belial?

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 15, 1854.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

In accordance with a vote passed at the annua secting of the American A. S. Society in New York in May last, its Executive Committee hereby give no tice that a special meeting of the Society will be held in SYBACUSE, N. Y., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, (commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M..) to which all who deplore the existence of slavery in our country are cor dially invited, whatever may be their views as to the best modes of effecting the overthrow of this terrible system of wrong and outrage. Our platform is free to all who choose to stand upon it-to slaveholders and their apologists, as well as to those who are for the imnediate liberation of all in bondage—as we believe our cause to be holy and invincible, our principles eternal and immutable, and our measures wise and effective. Wherein we err, either in sentiment or action, we desire to be enlightened; hence, 'free discussion' is our motto. To the true and uncompremising friends or practicable, at the approaching meeting. They know tions, and be prompt in the discharge of their duties But we strongly solicit the attendance of such as are

Distinguished speakers from various parts of the country will be present; and the proverbial hospitality of the liberty-loving citizens of Syracuse will be extended, to the extent of their ability, to such as may come from a distance.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Secretaries.

MEETINGS AT SVRACUSE

We learn from Syracuse, that the 'Jerry Rescue Committee held a meeting on the evening of the 8th ult., and after much deliberation, voted unanimously to celebrate the Rescue on Saturday, Sept. 80th, (forence and afternoon,) provided the American Anti-Slavery Society would give way for that purpose. This arrangement has been cordially agreed to. The meetings of the Society, therefore, will be held on Friday forenoun, afternoon and evening-and again on Saturday eveningand perhaps again on Sunday evening. Among the speakers expected to be present are SAMURL J. MAY, LUCY STONE, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, ABBY KELLEY As our friend GERRIT SMITH will no doubt be at the Rescue ' celebration, it is hoped he may also find it convenient to attend the meeting of the American A. S. Society. We regret that we cannot hold out any expectation that WENDELL PHILLIPS will be present, in consequence of other engagements on his hand.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION-SPEECH OF CHARLES SUMNER.

The Free Soil party in this Commonwealth havin concluded to abandon their distinctive appellation, and to accept the indefinite name of 'Republican' instead for the sake of effecting a 'fusion' with the disaffected portions of the Whig and Democratic parties, held State Convention at Worcester, on Thursday of last week, for the purpose of nominating candidates fo Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The attendance was large, and the proceedings spirited and harmon ous. In the absence of Hon. Robert Rantoul, General Morse, of Leominster, was called to the chair. A se ries of resolutions was adopted, the first affirming that the Republican party is pre-eminently the party of the Union (!) and the Constitution (!) - of Law and of Order, (1) and may justly (!) claim to be the true National and Democratic party, because it is opposed, in its principles, sentiments, and aims, to Sectionalism, Brooke, and others. Then, as now, a bue and cry Secession, and Disunion' (!!)-&c. &c. No matter for the rest, however worded; they are nothing but idle breath, and impracticable issues, as time will demonstrate. Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Natick, was nominsted for Governor, and Hon. INCREASE SUMNER, of Great Barrington, for Lieutenant Governor. Addresses were made by Hon. Amasa Walker, Rev. John Pierpont, Charles S. Ellis, Esq. and Hon. Charles Sumner. Mr. Sumner spoke with much freedom, great earnest. ness, and glowing eloquence, and was enthusiastically applauded throughout. He acknowledged, and proved, that it is far easier to plead for liberty in ' the heart of the Commonwealth,' than it is in the Senate Chamber at Washington. On the whole, it is the bravest and best speech he has yet made, though still evading the true issue before this nation. We give it entire in our columns, that our readers may form their own opinion of its merits. It has some capital points-others very preposterous. For instance-we are told, 'First and bremost, the Slave Power itself must be overthrown, for ' not till then can there be any repose for the coun Then we are told it must be driven back, and kept 'exclusively within the limits of the States '! !-It may hold in chains three millions and a half of slaves, AND THEIR POSTERITY, and occupy two thirds of our national territory-and this is to 'overthrow' it He talks of preserving the Union, and securing peace and harmony, and yet says 'it is the characteristic of the Slave Power never to stick at any means, supposed to be needful in carrying forward its plans' !- With a watchfulness that never sleeps, and an activity that never tires-with as many eyes as Argus, and as many arms as Briareus—the Slave Power asserts its perpetua enpremacy.' How rare and blissful must be the Union subsisting between such a Power and the Spirit of Lib erty! And the Republican party is PRE-ENINENTLY the party of the Union,' forsooth ! Is this cant, hypoerisy, or infatuation? We sincerely believe it is the

last. There is but one honest, straight-forward course

to pursue, if we would see the Slave Power overthrows

THE UNION MUST BE DISSOLVED ! For how

can two walk together, except they are agreed? And

SOUTHERN DIABOLISM-BURNING ALIVE!!-At Mount Meigs, Alabams, on the 25th ult., a negro slave was nurst alive at the stake for having killed his master who was attempting to give him a flogging. A jury of planters was called, who sentenced him to the horrible death of fire! This makes the fourth case, at least, we believe, of burning a slave alive within the present year ! What fiends slavery makes of those who sustain that dreadful system !

SHORT AND DECERVE. The Boston Monthly Religious Magazine perpetrates the following comprehe sm :- 'We have received a number of The New York Weekiy Leader, with an invitation to notice it, which we accept. There is nothing in its literary character deserving any body's attention ; and there is something in its moral character deserving every body's

VERY DESCRIPTIVE. In his speech in the U. S. Senate, on the revolting motion to grant a pension of \$1000 to the widow of Bachelder, who was killed in assisting to drag Anthony Burns into slavery, Gen. Cass had the unmatched impudence to declare that Bachelder 'fell in the holiest of causes'!!! Commenting upon this, the Free Presbylerian justly exclaims—'What an idea the rancid old sinner must have of holiness !

AID SOLICITED. We have received a printed circu lar from Maysville, Ky., signed by the pastor and dea cons of the First African Baptist Church in that city, stating that on the 13th ult. their house was destroyed by the explosion of a powder magazine in the vicinity thereof, and making their appeal ' to the people of the North, who entertain sympathy for the African race,' for aid to enable them to erect another house of worship E. Green is the pastor. We know nothing more about the case, but suppose it is authentic.

STATE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS. On Friday last, the corner-stone of the New York State Asylum for Idiots was laid at Syracuse, with appropriate ceremonies. Dr. Wilbur gave a history of the institution; Hon. Washington Hunt, late Governor, delivered an address; Dr. Seguin, from France, the father or inventor or discoverer of the art of teaching idiots, was on the platform, and made a few remarks, not intelligible, owing to his pronunciation. After him, the Hon. Mr. Couger, Hon. Christopher Morgan, Hon. Mr. Titus, and Rev. Samuel J. May, addressed the assembly. The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by the Mayor, Allen Munroe, Esq.

The building is to occupy a most beautiful site, and

feet deep in the centre, four stories high.

SEVERE BEREAVEMENT. We deeply sympathize with daughter, by the cholera,-the latter, an accomplished young lady about twenty years of age, on Saturday, and the former on Sunday last. The blow, twice repeated, is overwhelming. Mrs. Bonden was a daughter of ARNOLD BUFFUN, and a woman of great energy and benevolence of character-the friend of the friendless, especially of the colored population, both bond and free, whose cause she early espoused, and at all times defended in the spirit of an enlightened philanthropy. It is hard to part with such; but our loss is surely their gain-from works to reward.

WORCESTER COUNTY. Our friends in Worcester County will see that an anti-slavery meeting is to be held in the city of Worcester, on Saturday evening and Sunday next, and that Messrs. Garrison and Phillips, with other speakers, are to be present. The meeting is held at very short notice, owing to a change in the day which it has been considered expedient to make, in consequence of which the meeting is appointed one or two weeks earlier than was at first contemplated .- M.

APPEAL TO THE PRIENDS OF THE INE-BRIATE AND THE OUTCAST.

During the time I acted as 'Agent' in the Police Court of this city, for the Shakspeare Division of the Sons of Temperance, at a salary of six dollars per week, I became surety, in the sum of thirty dollars, for the Ed. Lib. appearance of a man named Thomas Brigham, who was put on probation as a common drunkard. The man did not appear at the time, and I have not been able to find him since. Since I came out of jail myself, in connection with the case of Anthony Burns, I have received at 5 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday, 3d instant. The Unitate are attached to the value of sixty dollars, for security to satisfy the judgment, &c. I applied to the from the Rev. Mr. ALGER, the pastor, who officiated or members of the 'Division' to see if they would abide by at least a part of their written engagement with the alavery spirit, and bears a faithful testimony against Judges of the Police Court. The answer I have receiv-ed from those honorable men is, that they voted 'to Judges of the Police Court. The answer I have receivindefinitely postpone the whole matter,' and thus leave dience, and they gave us their undivided attention s me to take the consequences. If I had the money, or could honestly obtain it, I would soon settle with the might deem it our duty to lay before them—reserving Commonwealth.' But at present I am without a dotlar, and I do not know where to obtain one. If any of the friends who approve of my course in helping the inebriate will lend me a helping hand out of this difficulty, I will feel obliged to them.

This is the only case that has failed among the great number I have been surety for.

J. C. CLUER.

Mr. CLUER's case is clearly a very hard one, and rapidly increasing in intelligence, wealth and popular deserves not only consideration, but prompt relief. He tion. We are greatly obliged to our warmhas been 'doing the State some service' for the past year, in trying to reclaim the poor degraded inebriate, and has met with cheering success. Indeed, what can be more encouraging, or more remarkable, than the fact, that of the fallen ones, for whom he has stood bail in our city courts, in order to give them a chance at reformation, only one has proved false to him ? But Mr. wishes it to be placed on record in our columns :-CLUER is a very poor man, and this single case is more than he and his family can bear. The Court, knowing that he has been actuated by the best motives, ought to MAINS FIRM AND UNSHAKEN; AND THAT THE go to the verge of its discretionary power to save him from suffering. His imprisonment for such a cause would be cruel indeed. The 'Sons of Temperance,' it eems to us, might easily take the burden upon themwives. How far they are bound so to do, we cannot say At any rate, we trust there are generous and sympahetic persons in the city, who will centribute something n aid of Mr. CLUER in this emergency, and enable him still to pursue his philanthropic labors as hitherto. He is a true friend of freedom and of temperance, and a stirring and racy lecturer ; and we beg leave to suggest to the friends of these enterprises, in different parts o the State, the propriety of inviting him to give one or nore lectures in a place, not forgetting to remunerate him for his labors, that his family may be fed .- Ed.

Last Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'elock,-ample notice of her intention having been given, -she addressed a

MR. PILLSBURY IN ENGLAND. Why is it that PARKER PILLSBURY does not speak o

the wickedness of the English government and people He, with many of us, censured, and justly, too, Louis Kossurs, when he visited this country, for not coming out like a true reformer, and denouncing slavery in our country. Will Mr. Pillsbury, do you think, travel through England, and not rebuke them for their nation al sins? If he does, I shall be sorry, for I am a grea lover of him, and of the principles he advocates. Le him tell the people and the rulers: 'I did not come her to get your money or your good-will, but to tell you the fruth. Then let him begin to point out their errors and, my word for it, he will have a fruitful subject. I is very easy to censure, but hard to be censured ; and will say, that PARKER PILISBURY, or any other Amer ican abolitionist, had better stay at home, than go to England, or any where else, and not preach the whole Will you put this in your paper?

Yours, for right every where, One or your Susscribers ever since 1835. Danversport, August 31, 1854.

REPLY. We have no objection to print what our co espondent has written about Mr. PILLSBURY; but we are free to see that he exhibits a most distrustful and querulous state of mind, in regard to one of whom he professes to be 'a great lover.' What are the facts in this case? Broken down by disease, in consequence of his severe and long-protracted labors in the cause of the slave at home, Mr. PILLSBURY is induced to try the effect of a change of climate on his constitution, and accordingly crosses the Atlantic for that purpose. Health is the primary object of his visit, -not the advocacy even of his favorite theme. For a long time after his arrival in England, his life hung suspended apparently, upon a thread. More recently, he has somewhat improved in health, though still suffering from an internal complaint. On the 1st of August, at the Manch Anti-Slavery Conference, he ventured to make a speech, (his first public effort abroad,) and since then has delivered two or three addresses elsewhere-somewhat imprudently, we think, for the danger of a relapse is by no means slight, and he cannot be too careful of himself until entirely convalescent. Now, we submit, that for to die in poverty, with his claims unsettled, larisour correspondent, under such circumstances, to cast reflections upon Mr. P's course, by asking 'why he does not speak of the wickedness of the English government and people,' (a form of interrogation sufficiently indefinite,) and by insinuating that he is disposed to is to be 150 feet long, 70 feet deep in the wings, and 50 pursue a trimming policy, is exceedingly unjust, and a singular way of manifesting 'great love ' for this martyr in the cause of the most oppressed of the human race. He who can stand unflinchingly and triumphantour esteemed friend, Hon. NATHANIEL B. BORDEN, of ly such an ordeal as Mr. Pillsbury has been called to Fall River, in the sudden loss of his wife and second pass through, in his own country, may be safely trusted in any part of the world. Wherever he moves, he will strengthen the hands of the friends of freedom, and in no case will he 'give aid and comfort' to the enemies of progress. As for Kossutu, he was not censured because he would not take up the advocacy of the antislavery movement, (he was not asked to do so,) but because he culogized the slave-breeders and slave-drivers of the South as the true friends of liberty, pandered to the pro-slavery spirit of the country, ignored the fact of the existence of a chattel slave in the land, dealt in the most fulsome flattery of our slaveholding government, and proved himself to be an intensely selfish Hungarian, not the friend of universal freedom. When PARKER PILLSBURY shall pursue a course abroad, in regard to 'the wickedness of the English government and people,' at all analogous to this, we will join with our correspondent in denouncing his conduct as utterly inconsistent and highly reprehensible. But we protest against striking a sick man, or prejudging one who has been weighed in the balances, and never yet found wanting. There is not a struggling reform in England to which Mr. PILLSBURY will not give his countenance and, if possible, a cheering word, whenever a suitable opportunity is presented.

N. B. The latest intelligence we have received from Mr. PILLSBURY states that he was in Manchester, trying the efficacy of the vapor bath treatment for his side, and that he had already derived advantage from it .-

LECTURE AT MARLBORO'. We accepted an invitation of the friends of the slave in Marlboro', (Middlesex County,) to deliver a lecture on slavery in that place the occasion, and who is strongly imbued with the antithose who were not afraid to hear whatever views we to themselves the right to accept or reject what was advanced, according as it might seem good in their sight A candid, manly bearing is the best evidence of a willingness to know where duty lies, and to perform it when made plain. It is all we ask, in any case. We were very much gratified with our visit. Mariboro' i probably the 'banner town' in the County, in regard to the cause of freedom, temperance, and reform gene rally, though still capable of better things. Its enterprise, industry and thrift are conspicuous, and it is friend and faithful co-laborer, CHARLES BRIGHAN, Feltouville, for his hospitality on the occasion.

SHAM DEMOCRACY. A correspondent, 'A. H. W. sends the following Resolution, as recently adopted by

'Resolved, THAT OUR CONFIDENCE IN THE MEASURES AND ACTS OF HIS ADMINISTRA-TION MEET OUR HEARTY AND SINCERE AP

There is some dispute in the Democratic journals : to the fate of this Resolution, -one party declaring was simply offered, but not passed, while the Post en deavors to make its readers (or, rather, 'the powers that be' at Washington) believe it was adopted. But this is quite immaterial. Non-committalism as to the horribly evil course of the present Administration is equivalent to a full sanction thereof.

EDMUND QUINCY. The Cleveland Leader pays the ollowing merited tribute to Mr. Quincy, who passed through Cleveland on his homeward way from the Ohi Anniversary :

SOJOURNER TRUTH.

SOUTH SCITUATE, Aug. 30, 1854.

DEAR SIR:

SOJOURNER TRUTH is visiting this place for the first time. You know her well; but she is not equally well known to the readers of your paper in this vicinity. She is a colored woman, nearly seventy years old, who was for many years a slave among the Dutch inhabitants of New York. It seems that her education was shamefully neglected by her guardians, as she cannot read nor write. Yet she can speak, and to good purpose.

'It gives every one pleasure to meet a man who puts aside shams and grapples with realities in a life-battle. Such a man is Edmund Quincy, of Massachusetts. Tempted on entering life by social and political honors which waited for him, if he would only pursue the beaten path, and persuaded by influences and powers, which make class and party so effective, to serve himself by serving them, had the courage to hear the inner voice, and to follow it. Success, in the world's sense, is not his; but he has what no mortal may value too highly, character—a basis of his own, and so marked and founded on justice and truth, as to render him in the best sense of the word—an honest man. Mr. Quincy was in our city on Tuesday, and right glad were we to meet and to good purpose. 'It gives every one pleasure to meet a man who pu

RAIX. The long drought was brought to a close on Satvery large andience in my church—twice as large, I urday evening. The welcome rain commenced its de-should think, as the usual congregation; and she spoke scent, and while the lightning played and the thunder tly, so naturally, and with such a spirit of rolled, the earth drank in the refreshing showers a love, that her hearers were profoundly inter- every thirsty pore. During the night of Saturday, an ested in her revelations of the experience of her life.

She asked for nothing more than a hearing, but a collection of \$16.30 was taken for her benefit.

Yours, very truly,

C. STETSON.

every thirsty pore. During the might of Saturday, and until Sunday noon, the rain came down in torrents, and more fell, we presume, than all we have previously had since the middle of June. The rain fell copiously as Yours, very truly,

C. STETSON. Newrox, 1629 to Inhab. (of Bea-inted by

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lar set of the seven, (!) on which the Sabbath shall be gree! This is to vindicate his observance of the est day of the week, instead of the seventh; but it is Again he says, 'When Jesus transferred the faile again to be selected the sabath, as we believe he did, (!) to the first day of the sablath, as we not only believe, but know, he did no set, so and where would have been the sanity of god fing so, if it be immaterial which day a man selects abereon to Sabbatize?

On the subject of slavery, Dr. Cumming is equally gogical and morally inconsistent. It is the letter which tilleth,' in his case.

A BESTIEW OF DE. DOD'S INVOLUNTARY THEORY OF SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS. By W. S. Courtney. New York: Partridge & Brittan, 300 Broadway.

This is a very sharp and caustic review of Dr. Dod's very original, and yet very ridiculous method of ac very original, and your Spiritual Manifestations, i. a that 'the entire passivity of the voluntary powers of the mind, and of the voluntary nerves, is the cause of the minit, and the cause of unduly charging the involuntary powers with too great at electro-pervous force, and the result is those great an encursations that are so confidenly attributed to the agency of spirits'!! Mr. Courtney skins his victo the squary or spiritus at any stage of the process with we think his severity is somewhat disproportion are to the offence, we agree with him in his estimate of the value of Dr. Dod's work, and regard it as anything rather than scientific dissertation, and not less bigotec than aburd. Those who are fond of spice, and the henest criticism, or who may have been captivated by Pr. D's 'involuntary' theory, should read this review.

NEW TESTAMENT 'MIRACLES' AND MODERN MIRACLES The comparative amount of evidence for each : the nature of both : testimony of a hundred witnesses An Essay, read before the Middle and Senior Classe in Cambridge Divinity School, by J. H. Fowler. Bos ton: Published by Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin st. 1854.

This is a handsomely printed pamphlet of 100 pages, the design of which is to show the analogy which ges, the design of which is recorded in the New Testament, and the 'manifestations' made at the present time through the agency of spirits, and how much stronger is the evidence, and more numerous the witnesses, in regard to the latter, than with reference to the former. We agree in opinion with Mr. Fowler, that the Spiritual theory, which can stand all tests, is not only adequate to account for ALL the phenomena, but it gathers strength from every principle assumed in all the other theories-from Mesmerism, Od, Back-Brain, and the Devil!' We commend his pamphlet to all interested in this subject.

LETTER TO PARKER PILLSBURY. PORTLAND, Sept. 10, 1854.

Since you have been in England, I have perused with arrious care every thing that has appeared in THE LIBstaton respecting your health and employments, and you will readily believe me when I say that I have read the report of the proceedings at the Manchester Conference, and your speeches in particular, with the intensest anti-slavery interest. I rejoice that your health has so much improved as to enable you to make your voice heard, and to give it utterance so effective as these reports show. I need say nothing to inform you of what is doing in this country at this particular time, as you will correctly judge from your own past experience, and your knowledge of the habits of our people, as well as from the columns of THE LIBERATOR, that, with the exception of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries, the whole anti-slavery sentiment of the country is manifesting itself in political action, and every State that has yet had its election has repudiated the Kansas and Nebraska fraud. But what of that? Slavery is in the territory, and the self-styled free States wont be able to get it out. They wont repeal the Bill, nor the Fugitive Slave Law, however much they may talk about it, and however much they may wish it. It may, indeed, serve a good purpose, so far as to show a change in the character of the House of Representatives, and give evidence that the delegations from the free States will be ready and willing to repeal them, if they can without endangering the Union ;-to show the South that, because they have accepted the fraudulent offer of this demagogue administrajion, they will have lost much of their power over the North, and may result in the overthrow of this administration, and reward Douglas as Webster was re-warded. It may tend to hasten disunion, which must surely come, unless the aggressions of the Southern tyrants are still permitted and continue to be submitted for you will agree with me when I say, that there is more danger of our submission, notwithstanding all our present indignation, than there is well-grounded hope of our continued and persevering resistance. The Save Power never tires. The servile North has never yet held out against it. I fear it never will. It is true we have now no unprincipled political idols, such as Webster, Clay and Jackson, to lead the people captive at their will (and the fate of the first of these is an awful beacon to those who would tread in his steps, as Edward Everett has already realized by induction); therefore, should the sanguine hopes of our anti-extension ists-of-slavery-into-free-territory be realized - what then? The free States, having restored the Missouri restriction, and repealed the present abomination, viz., the Fugitive Slave Law, will quietly proceed to pass a law giving persons claimed as fugitives from labor or service trial by jury, and settle down, if they can, with the South into the policy of, 'If you will let us alone, we will let you alone '-' Let slavery remain where it is ?" But our great comfort is, that slavery want let us alone. . They will never consent to take the disgraceful step of retreat. They will conquer, if not conquered; and even when conquered, like Gen. Taylor er Santa Anna, they will not consent to know it. Submission or disunion is the alternative we have got to meet; and yet, the people are afraid to look that question in the face, and resolve that they will never subnit Throughout all this movement, the North are afraid to give utterance to the only effective language that they can use-The abolition of slavery, or the dissolution of the Union. They dare not say that. They are not yet prepared for that step ; but our num bers are daily increasing, and come it must.

It has been with mingled sensations of pleasure and pain that I have perused W. FARMER's account of the recedings at the Conference, and other meetings, the engregational Union included. And yet, I could scarcely expect higher ground to be taken, when I renumber that, tenacious as American sectaries are of their own peculiar sectism and habits of religious thought, Englishmen are proverbially much more set in both these particulars, and are supposed to have more regard for established custom in their own country than to what is inherently and logically right. Exceptions there are, to be sure. Thus, the idea that slavery, although embodying all that is hostile to the Christian religion, is a subject improper to be discussed and de-lounced on the 'Sabbath,' does not appear—on the other side of the water -to depend upon any fear of disturbing any boly feelings of pro-slavery piety, as is the in this country, but upon the idea that the ' Sabbath' is too sucred a time to consider the practical duher of life, and that all our thoughts should be drawn on that day as much as possible into the clouds, or be-Joni the stars, and that for the time we should strive to shut out from sensation and intellectuation every thing pertaining to this mundane sphere, whether good te had; in short, that the 'Sabbath' is descerated by tay thing but theology and mysticism ;—that then we theeld think only of God, angels, spirits, saints, demons, beaven and hell, and leave all thoughts of how to obtain the one, and escape the other, to profane time. Shary, it is true, is an unmixed abomination, or an admitture of all abominations, the curse of all curses to humanity, the 'sum of all villanies,' a conglomeraton of all sins; but yet, to study, on the 'Sabbath,'

how to get rid of it-to put it away or to escape from it-would be a work so secular that it would be a violation of the command to 'remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,' and would be 'doing evil that good may come.' Such is the logic, if the objection means

any thing but a ' refuge of oppression.'

In this country, it is different. Here we have no such refined distinctions, except when the abomination is to be defended, or an attack upon it warded off. I suppose that, in England, no pro-slavery clergyman of the evangelical type, or any other, would violate the 'Sabbath,' by so worldly a proceeding as to defend or apologise for slavery on that day. Here, you know it is different. To preach against and to discuss unpopular sins is a legitimate Sabbath and pulpit labor-but to touch popular national sins is a profanation.

Apropos: The men who minister in holy things al over New England and elsewhere, and who were never known to preach an anti-slavery sermon, are preachin and praying against the Nebrascality of our present Congress and administration, and calling upon Him who sets up and puts down Presidents and lesser rulers at the ballot-box, to remove our bad rulers and give us good ones; and on the present occasion, they are exercising faith, for they are going to the ballot-box to do all they can to 'help the Lord against the mighty'

slaveholding power and its minion President. The Congregational Union, too, in refusing to enter ain a resolution favoring the objects of Mr. Vincent's mission, while they passed one in behalf of the A. B. C. F. M., is further illustrative of the habits of thought among English ecclesiastics. Of course, it was no proslavery sympathy that influenced them; but they had not been in the habit of taking such kind of anti-slavery action as a resolution in behalf of Vincent's mission would involve-it would be an innovation; and the resolution in behalf of the A. B. C. F. M. was not intended as any testimony in favor of slavery ; but only develop ed the English habit of thinking that the religion of the Board is the true religion, their theology the true theology, and, of course, their gospel the true gospel of glad tidings of great joy unto all people-the exception of American slaves being only an excrescence, which, like a sarcomatous tumor, might be excised, and perhaps would be, if they consented to let it remain. This was very much like the Whig argument presented to the abolitionists for so many successive years-that if they would help the Whig party to elect Henry Clay to the Presidency, he would no doubt emancipate all his slaves, and come forth a more effective abolitionist than any and every body else. But we must not suppose the same motive to have actuated the ecclesiastics which we attribute to the politicans -- must we? But the painful and disturbing impressions produce

by this action of the Congregational Union disappear in the deep disgust and indignation which I feel at the conduct of SAMUEL R. WARD, in seconding the resolu tion in behalf of the greatest enemy of his race; while at the same time, his common sense impelled him to acknowledge that the ' notion of the Board of Commissioners abandoning their pro-slavery position from any such consideration was simply ridiculous.' Whatever and therefore acted from other motives. Would be support the American Board while in this country? Not he, unless he carried two faces under one hat. I do not pretend to insinuate what his motives were, but I am friends. 'The tears of repentance which ought to ' flow from both his streaming eyes' should be sufficient to wash him white. Here is an organization, which he wash him white. Here is an organization, which he knows would sell him, his wife and his children, with pittless indifference, to the boldest atheists that ever denied God or defied him, and appropriate the proceeds to send such a gospel to 'all heathen tribes, Jews, Greeks and Turks'; and he acts as if he believed in the efficaey of such a salvation and the value of such conversion S. R. Ward says by this action, that the Christianity which will make marketable commodities of Christia mothers and their daughters, to supply the harem of the ATHEIST, and Christian ministers, to be subject to his irresponsible will, is a better and truer religion than that which declares that no true believer can enslave a true believer; and, acting upon this idea, he sends a slaveholding agent to preach a slaveholding gospel to slaveholding Turks. Now, the slaves of those Turks must be either Pagans, Jews or Christians, and if they embrace Islamism, they are henceforth brethren and fall into Turkish slavery, and by the preaching of some faithful musti should become convinced or persuaded Col. Bliss. Mrs. Fillmore is also dead, and also her faithful musti should become convinced or persuaded that Mohammedanism is the true faith, and embrace it, that moment his chains would fall; but if the missionary sent by the A. B. C. F. M. should convert his master, farewell for ever to all hope of emancipation !

Were Ward a white man, I might simply feel indignant that in his action he did not realize the wrongs and the enormity of slavery; but he has not this apology. With his eyes wide open, he endorses the Christinnity of an organization that has done more than any ether in the world to prevent the escape of the slave and having escaped, to return him to bondage, that its own credit with the Slave Power might not be weakened. By this act he has said that Judas, the betrayer o innocent blood, was a better Christian than Pilate, the judge who sought a plausible pretext to release !Jesus. Nay, I beg pardon, O shade of Judas, for comparing return the money; and although thou couldst not deliver him whom thou hadst wronged, thou didst weep over thy irreparable sin, and hang thyself for thy crime; none of which the American Board has ever done, or is ever likely to do. thee to the A. B. C. F. M., for thou didst repent, and is ever likely to do.

Anti-Stavery.—Mr. and Mrs. Foster, agents of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, have been and rivetted the fetters of those he left behind him in bondage more than any similar act could have done, if performed by a white man or a colored man who had never been a slave. [A mistake as to his having been a slave. been a slave. [A mistake as to his having been a slave. He never was one.] Ay, his action has done more harm to the cause of Liberty than the combined action of all the other members of the Union. Why should not they have passed the resolution which he seconded with so clear a vision? Echo answers, Why, indeed? He has strengthened the stander charged against his brethren and his race, that the negroes are too treache rous to be trusted, and that they will betray one another more than white men will betray them; and without inquiring into the motives, for which I care nothing, let inquiring into the motives, for which I care nothing, let us look at the capacity in which he has done this thing. He did not do it as a man. No; his humanity would have prevented him. He did it as a priest. The the size of its sheet, owing to the calamitous depressipriest was all in all. Whatever was his motive, let him in all kinds of business. justify himself to his own conscience, if he can. With what consistency can he now stand up before any Eng-lish audience, and ask effective aid for the slave by urg-line them to refuse all religious fellowship with slave-self, wife and four children burned to death! lish audience, and ask effective aid for the slave by urging them to refuse all religious fellowship with slave-

Ward has dealt severely with Jenny Lind, Frederika
Bremer, and others, who in their visits to this country
ignored or disregarded the claims of the slave, either
from interest or because the abolition movement was not
to their taste; and yet he, in England, without a tithe to their taste; and yet he, in England, without a tithe of their temptation, endorsed the Christian character of

Vermont, all hail !- We have returns from 186 towns in this State. Royce's majority thus far is over nine thousand, and will be increased to over ten thousand.

thousand.

In the House of Representatives, the Whigs and Republicans have, together, a majority of over a hundred or three-fourths of the entire house.

The entire Senate is Whig and anti-Nebraska. The Nebraskals have not elected a single Senator. Even Washington, Orange, and Lamoille have repudiated the propagandists.

To Congress, Meacham's majority in the first district, so far as ascertained, is 314; Morrill's, in the second, is 475; and Sabin's, in the third, is 2056.

The Nebraska Democracy is nowhere.—Allas.

Maine Election.-The following are elected —3d district, Benson, Whig-fusion; 4th, Knowlton, Free Soil-fusion; 6th, Milliken, fusion-Know Nothing. The Democrats have not elected a single Senator to the Legislature in the whole State. So far as heard from Legislature in the whole State. So far as heard from, the Democrats have elected 12 Representatives; all the rest are anti-Administration. Only two Administration Representatives to the Legislature are elected in Cumberland county. Morrill is elected Governor by the people. The Administration has met with a Waterloo defeat, and the Neb-rascals are put to open shame.—Hurrah for the rising tide of freedom! There begins

Great Fire on the N. Y. Central Railroad .-The Rochester Democrat gives the particulars of a de structive fire in the sheds and Round House of the Cen-tral Railroad, between North and Hudson streets, in tral Railroad, between North and Hudson streets, in that city. The fire began at about 5 P. M. on Thursday, in one of the wood sheds, and spread with great rapidity through all the neighboring sheds, and into the Round Honse, where were seven splendid locomotives, all of which were destroyed, as it was impossible to move them, none of them being fired up. They were valued at about \$8000 a piece. The building was valued at \$20,000, and there was no insurance. Two freight cars, loaded with flour, were also consumed on the track. About 300 cords of wood were destroyed, and the ties of the railroad burnt off, and the rails warped in the vicinity of the fire. The engines were useless, for there was no water to use. The total loss is estimated at about \$80,000.

The Muscatine (Iowa) Journal detail with great minuteness, the unsuccessful pursuit made by a gentleman of Monroe county, Iowa, in search o by a gentleman of Monroe county, Iowa, in search of two of his elaves who had run away from his residence. The slaves were a woman and her child, and they had been assisted in getting away by the husband of the woman, who belonged to a man living in another coun-ty. They took two of the Doctor's best horses with them. He availed himself of every possible means to re-capture his slaves, but without success. On his ar-rival at Rock Island, he ascertained that five fugitive slaves had been deposited in Chicago, from the Rock Island and Chicago Railroad, and he gave up the chase as fruitless.

Cholera in Europe .- A letter from Naple says that in six days 3,317 persons perished in that city of Cholera. One of the Ministers, General Murat, and the Portuguese Consul, were among the victims. The merchants had all absented themselves from the

Exchange.

In Paris, it is carrying off large numbers. At Marseilles the average daily mortality is 125.

In the Piraeus, (Greece) the 97th English Regiment lost between 80 and 90 men in one week. The disease is quite fatal in many of the workhouses and jalls in Exchange.

There were 52 deaths from cholers such consideration was simply ridiculous.' Whatever may be said of the sense or the nonsense, of the wisdom or folly, of the mover of the resolution, it is plain that this place have been caused by persons who were car-ward did not act in the capacity of a root. He saw rying sheep on the railroad, they having thrown into well and clearly the folly of any such supposition, and therefore acted from other motives. Would be supposed to the reservoir the bodies of sheep that had died on the route. The water has been drawn off, and the putrid position of the reservoir the bodies of sheep that had died on the route. The water has been drawn off, and the putrid position of the reservoir the bodies of sheep that had died on the route.

The New York Novelty Works have just completed an immense copper vacuum pan, weigh-ing five tons, for the Boston Sugar Refining Company pained in the heart of my heart, when I see Liberty It is seven feet and 6 inches deep, and is welded to-smitten and stabbed by the hands of her familiar gether in the most substantial manner. Its entire cost will be about \$8000.

A violent storm commenced at Charleson on Thursday last, and lasted nearly forty-eight

Mortality of Boston .- The total mortality of last weeck is one hundred and thirty, of which thir ly were under one year old. Thirteen died of cholera

Murder .- A young colored man (name un known) was shot on Cheviot street, about six o'clock hast night, by Daniel Parker, an old negro doctor of this city, with whom he had a difficulty. Parker made his scape. - Cincinnati Com.

Bangor, Sept. 11 .- Dr. J. B. Fiske, one of the oldest citizens, aged 70 years, fell dead in the street to-day, by a stroke of apoplexy.

All the family of the late General Ta

Fatal Railroad Accident .- Mrs. Dorcas Belcher, of Randolph, about 70 years of age, was killed at the Assonet station, on the Fall River Railroad, on Saturday afternoon, in the following manner:—She had just stepped from the cars, and was standing on the platform, with one hand holding on the rail of the cars, when they suddenly started by the easing up of the brakes, and jerked her down between the cars and the platform, and crushed her to death. She was on her way to visit a sick daughter, who died nearly at the same moment at which this fatal accident occurred.—

Worcester Transcript, Monday.

A valuable negro man, belonging to Mr. J. M'Coy Brown, of Spring Creek, in Greenbrier country, Virginia, hung himself last Wednesday week, 23d ultimo. It is supposed he committed the deed under the apprehension that he was to be sold down South.'

Anti-Slavery .- Mr. and Mrs. Foster, agents

All the stores and shops in the village o Sancook, N. H., ten miles from Concord, (twelve in number,) were burned down a few days since. Not a business establishment, except the factory, was left. The woods adjoining were burning furiously at the

The New York Tribune has reduced

A Family Burned to Death .- On Tuesday

Recent Massacre near Fort Laramie .- Th

an organization that he would not countenance at home, and whose Christian character here he would not acknowledge, because it made merchandise of man; and when English Christians are hereafter asked to aid in the overthrow of slavery in the United States, by refusing to admit pro-slavery churches, associations and ministers to their communions and pulpits, they may point to Samuel R. Ward, an intelligent man, a well-informed clergyman, and say, Lo! has he not endorsed the Christianity, and recognised fellowship with the A. B. C. F. M.? Ichabod is written on his forehead henceforth. He may as well go on a mission to the Turks, under the anspices of the American Beard.

Yours, in love, and in behalf of justice, truth and liberty,

D. S. GRANDIN.

Kidnarpino. We are informed that it is not by any means an unusual custom among the native Californians to capture Digger Indians in the neighboring mountains, and appropriate the poor devils to their own use. The capture is generally effected without bloodshed, by surrounding the rancherias, and cutting off all chance of escape. All those of proper age, who are physically adapted to labor, are secured by tying their hands together, and are thus brought into the ranchos and placed on a diet of barley, which they readily substitute for acorus. They are then sold or set to work, as may best suit the interest or convenience of their self-styled owners. Whether their future prospects are improved by extending to them the rites of haptism and other church privileges, we are not advised, but that their present condition is improved by the change, we consider extremely problematical. The practice, we are credibly informed, prevails within fifty miles of the State capital.—Benicia Vedette. KIDNAPPING. We are informed that it is not by any

Slave Excitement in Allegheny City.—
A colored woman with four colored children made their appearance at a botel in Allegheny City, near the railroad depot, on Monday afternoon last, in charge of a young white man, shortly before the express train started for the West. Suspicions being excited that the negroes were slaves, the woman was interrogated by one of the waiters, in the absence of the white man. She at first, in some confusion, said she was free, but on being pressed, acknowledged that she and the children were slaves, and said that their young master was taking them to Wisconsin, where he had promised to set them free. This being reported to the crowd outside, a rush was made, and the whole party of slaves were carried off in quick time to a distant part of the city. The woman cried piteously, and begged the rescuers to permit her to go with her master, but no attention was paid to her request. The master, who had been attending to his baggange, presently returned, and found the negroes missing. He told the crowd that his name was William Horner, of Farquhar county, Va., and that the woman and her children had been set free by his sister's will, and that he was then on his way to settle them on a farm he had purchased in Wisconsin. He left in the express train for Wisconsin. The general impression is, that Horner's story is correct. The woman is about 30 years of age. Her children are all young, and nearly white. These facts are gathered from the Pittsburgh Despatch, 9th inst.

Schator Pettit, a violent Nebraska man of Indiana, near the close of the late long session, moved and procured an advance of two dollars a day to each of the forty clerks of the Senate's Committees. Their pay was fixed at four dollars—raised to six dollars, at the cost to the treasury of \$29,760. 'The chief duties of many of them are to frank and send off speeches and other documents, and to write letters in praise of their patrons.' In token of their gratitude to the man who gratuitously distributed to them \$29,760 of the people's money, extra, these clerks have presented Mrs. Pettit a costly service of silver! Here is a small specimen of the way and manner of relieving a plethoric treasury. Senator Pettit, a violent Nebraska mar

A Remarkable Colored Man .- Samuel Wil A Remarkable Colored Man.—Samuel Williams, a colored man, has one of the finest farms in Washington county, Md. The Hagerstown Herald states that, at the age of 38, he was a slave in Stafford county, Va., but subsequently purchased his freedom from his own earnings. He then bound himself to years of servitude until he could purchase his wife and children, which he accomplished when he was 50 years of age. Now he owns a farm worth \$19,000, and personal property worth several thousand more, all earned by his own labor. He is now 73 years of age.

Singular Death .- At Pittsfield, on Sunda Singular Death.—At Pittsfield, on Sunday evening last, John A. Walker, Esq., retired to rest between 9 and 10 o'clock, leaving Mrs. Magee, his mother-in-law, lying upon the sofa in the parlor, in her usual health, and waiting for some domestics who were ought to come in. Near midnight, Mr. Walker heard a noise below, and going down, found Mrs. Magee upon the floor, dead. The outside door being ajar, Mr. W. went to the door and heard some one running some distance from the house. A gold watch which Mrs. Magee had upon her neck when Mr. W. retired, and two silver goblets which had been locked up in a and two silver goblets which had been looked up in a cupboard, the keys of which Mrs. M. carried in he pocket, were upon the table. The supposition is that the thieves entered the house and compelled Mrs. Magee, a very timid woman, to take off her watch and open the cupboard and get the goblets, and that the fright caused cupboard and get the goblets, and that the fright caused her death, and the thieves becoming frightened thereat, fled without their booty.—North Adams Transcript.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Arrest of a Fugitive Slave.—Much excitement prevaile here in consequence of the attempted arrest of a fugitive slave, by three men from St. Louis. The slave was found in one of our principal streets, and seized by the men, without the as-sistance of the officers of the law. The cries of the fugitive attracted a large crowd, and in the confusion he was rescued from his captors. They instantly made an attack on the crowd, recaptured the fugitive, and wounded a citizen. The three men were arrested and lodged in jail. Their examination is now progressing before a justice of the peace, and a highly excited mob is gathered round the office.

We understand that an Anti-Slavery Convention is to be held in BARRE, Worcester County, on the 28d and 24th inst., which WENDELL PHILLIPS has engaged to attend. We hope the gathering will be a large

Antices of Mertings. &c.

EF N. E. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. The Seventh Affinial Term will commence Nov. 1, 1854, and continue four months. Propressors—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. Frest—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.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT LINESVILLE

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT LINESVILLE.

An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at Linesville, Crawford County, Pa., commencing on Friday, the 29th day of September instant, at 10 o'clock, A.

M., in the Baptist meeting-house.

Our motto is that of the Western Anti-Slavery Society—' No Union with Slaveholders!'—but we invite to join with us in our Convention, all true lovers of liherty, of every name, sect and complexion, and those who accept the invitation will be welcomed to our free platform.

We hope that Erie, Mercer, and other counties in Western Pennsylvania, Ashtabula, Trumbull, and oth—

Western Pennsylvania, Ashtabula, Trumbull, and oth—

To any who are now, for the first time, awak-

speakers will be present.

All persons are invited to attend. Let there be a general attendance of members and friends.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN BARRE. A quarterly meeting of the Worcester North Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Barre, commenc-ing on Saturday evening, the 23d inst., and continuing through the following day.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, A. T. Foss, and other able adrocates of freedom will address the meeting.

LORING MOODY will lecture in Concord, H., on Sunday, Sept. 17, on the 'Higher Law.'

D. M. ALLEN, Sec'y.

PORTRAIT OF WENDELL PHILLIPS. The long-looked-for Portrait of this elequent anti-slavery advocate will soon be furnished to subscribers. It is in the same style, and will be sold all the same price, as Mr. Garrison's. Subscriptions received at 21 Cornbill. WM. C. NELL. September, 1854.

WANTED—A good colored girl, from 12 to 15 years of age, in a family out of the city, where, if mutually satisfactory, she will be adopted as one of the Opportunities wanted for travelling with families by ompetent colored women.

Now is the time for colored women and girls to proceed excellent family situations.

Apply immediately to
Sept., 1854.

WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

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

A competent person wishes a situation as porter a store, or to travel with a gentleman.

Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

ST SITUATION WANTED, for writing or collect WM. C. NELL,

TWENTY-PIRST National Anti-Slavery Bazaar,

TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS., DURING THE CHRISTMAS WEEK OF 1854.

The Managers of the National Anti-Slavery Bara beg leave to present their appeal for aid and sympathy once again to every lover of Freedom, whose eye this paper shall reach. We do it in the spirit of that hope which is power, pledging our own most earnest exertions in the slave's behalf, and feeling therefore at liberty to implore the same at the hands and hearts of others.

The present is no time for faithlessness, or delay, or naction. Its thronging events announce that the House draws nigh which is to decide, in this nation, the great conflict of Freedom with Slavery. In such an hour shall Men be wanting? Shall it find a people weak, timid, selfish, alive only to material success and enjoyment, or shall it be able to summon to its emergency the heroism, the self-sacrifice, the religious faith, that

bring in their very nature the assurance of success? The cruelty, the baseness, the danger of slavery, is fast becoming apparent to the whole North. Her next lesson must be, that no human legislation can sanctify crime; that if, indeed, slavery be a sin against God and an outrage on man, all laws for its support are part and 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 un-der 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, Massacre of St. Bartholomew, the Witcheraft Delusion of New England, the recent imprisonment of the Madiai, are examples of the truth of what we say. The legal enactments of their day gave sanction to them all, even as to the Fugitive Slave Law now.

For the authors of these deeds, shall it be more tole 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 shallew folly which supposes that men as Commissioners, or Mar shals, or Soldiers, or Attorneys, can aid in the execu tion of atrocious enactments, without the same amount of guilt before God and man as if it were not 'iniquity framed by law,' must be met and exposed. When mer 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 duty of individual responsibility, that no man shall say

he sinned ignorantly.

The diffusion and support of those great principles of justice that underlie the universe is the work that nov claims our labor. For our foundation principle, we assume the right of a man to himself as against the world and we accept every consequence that legitimately flows from this doctrine. It is in Boston, in the United States of America, in

the nineteenth century, where the Declaration of Independence has been yearly read amid public solemnities 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 hearts, can we add a stronger motive than that presented by such a statement?

All disposed to co-operate with us are requested to 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. ELIZA F. EDDY, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL.

We hope that Erie, Mercer, and other counties in Western Pennsylvania, Ashtabula, Trumbull, and others in Ohio, will be strongly represented, and that all will come who can, and confer together and adopt such measures as will speedily destroy those influences, in both Church and State, which now sport and riot upon the broken hearts and crushed hopes of the millions of slaves in the country.

Competent speakers will be present to address the Convention, whose names will be announced in due time.

Those coming from a distance will be welcomed to our homes and firesides.

WORCESTER COUNTY (SOUTH) ANTI-SLAVERY

SOCIETY.

A regular quarterly meeting of this Society will be welcomeday evening, Sept. 27.

A regular quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in WORCESTER, at City Hall, on Saturday evening and Sunday, Sept. 16th and 17th, commencing at 7 o'clock, Saturday evening, and continuing Sunday afternoon and evening.

WK. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and other

THE PIPTH CINCINNATI ANTI-SLA-VERY BAZAAR

Will be held at the Masonic Hall on the first week of November next, and its managers would earnestly call the attention of all those who value freedom for themselves, and are conscious of the bold encroachments of the Slave Power upon all we have hitherto considered sacred and valuable, to aid in this annual effort to raise means for the overthrow of American Slavery. Our members have always been few, and although several who have hitherto labored with us have removed, we look with confidence to the incressed interest felt in our cause in the city, to find their places made good to us, and our Baraar made more productive than ever before; and we again ask all who have homes, and anything to love in them, to remember those who have nothing which may not at any moment be wrested from them, and to send us something for our Fair, as God has prospered them. Let such pour into this channel whatever of their abundance they can best spare, and we will convert it into money. We have always found ready sale for Tin, Wooden and China Ware, and wish we could have much more of it. Hardware and all kinds of household furnishing is eagerly sought—Shoes, Brushes, Soap, Candles, Starch, Coal, Faney and Dry Goods, Caps, Books. Produce of all kinds has never been supplied to fill the demand. We trust our friends will begin now to prepare themselves for the sale, and that we shall receive contributions from sources we may never before have known of. Are there none in this great city whose hearts are better than their laws, from whom we may receive five, ten, or twenty dollars, to aid us in our preparations? Our hearts and lives are devoted to this cause, and none need greater securities that what they give shall be faithfully appropriated.

Sarah Oris Ernst, Mary Mary, Mary, Julia Harwood, Mary De Graw.

KERIAH EMERY, MARY MANN, JULIA HARWOOD, MARY DE GRAW.

OHIO YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIV FRIENDS.

An invitation is given to all persons, irrespective of creeds or opinions, to meet with the Ohio Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, the last seventh day of ninth month, (30th of Sept., 1854.) at Salem, to freely examine man's condition, and take such measures as shall tend to promote and develop him in his relations to the temporal and spiritual universe.

Salem, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1864.

MARRIED—In this city, Sept. 3, by Rev. Mr. Neale, WILLIAM H. SEREMS and CAROLINE D. BASSETT.

Same evening, by Rev. Mr. Cole, Mr. NATHAN GARDNER and ANNE LEWIS.

In Brewer, Me., 11th inst., Mr. GRORGE S. WINSLOW, of South Dedham, to Miss S. AUGUSTA BREWER, of Brewer.

Mr. JOHN W. BLANCHARD, Jr., of Dorchester, to Miss Harrier Chambers, of Brewer.

HABRIET CHAMBERS, of Brewer.

OBITUARY,

Departed this life for the spirit land, on board ship California, in the harbor, March 23d, 1854, Joseph W. Allyne, aged 25 years, son of Samuel H. Allyne, Esq., of Sandwich, Mass.

In communicating to the numerous friends of our lamented brother his departure for the spirit land, it is due to his memory that more than a mere passing notice of his existed the mass of great probity, beloved and respected for his character and capacity for business, and for his high-toned and pure morality, and expansion of his religious faculties and affections.

He possessed, also, calarged views of life and the duties which it imposes, and thus he combined with the sweetest conversational powers, a love for the work which his views of life demanded.

He believed in progression, and that the kind Father of us all has placed within ourselves means for the entire renovation of our whole lives, and the Edenizing of the whole earth; and also believed that each one should set about doing this work. He was accordingly a friend of the slave, and of man everywhere, seeking after justice, and truth, and harmony. He was a friend of associated life and labor. From the religious as well as the scientific view of the subject, be found great delight. In addition to this, he was a firm believer in the wearness of the spirit-world and the ministrations of the spirits. In this belief he found great comfort and consolation, that cheered him in his last moments.

He was en route for the Sandwich Islands for his health, but upon his arrival in this city, the hope of his restoration was so feeble, that he was detained here to receive such attentions as only a father's, a brother's, or a sister's hand can render. His funeral took place at the Pine Street Baptist Church in this city, from which his remains were taken to Yesba Bueno Cemetery for interment. We dressed him in the usual garments he wore, just as he would have dressed himself for a pleasant journey, and upon an elevation of land beneath the friendly shade of outstretched branch

San Francisco, March 29, 1854.

Astounding Disclosures!

AMERICAN LAWS AMERICAN COURTS

IN THE YEAR 1854. WE have just published a work which must astonish the civilized world. It is the PERSONAL NARRATIVE

-or-MRS. MARGARET DOUGLASS A SOUTHERN WOMAN,

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LEAVING THE MATTER OPEN. A TALES

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

Two brothers once, an ill-matched pair, Together dwelt, (no matter where,) To whom an Uncle Sam, or some one Had left a house and farm in common The two in principles and habits Were different as rats from rabbits; Stout farmer North, with frugal care, Laid up provisions for his heir, Not scorning, with hard, sun-browned hands To scrape acquaintance with his lands; Whatever thing he had to do, He did, and made it pay him, too He sold his waste stone by the pound, His drains made water-wheels spin round, His ice in summer-time he sold, His wood brought profit when 'twas cold. He dug and delved from morn till night, Strove to make profit square with right, Lived on his means, cut no great dash, And paid his debts in honest cash.

On t'other hand, his brother South Lived very much from hand to mouth, Played gentleman, nursed dainty hands, Borrowed North's money on his lands, And culled his morals and his graces From cock-pits, bar-rooms, fights and races His sole work in the farming line Was keeping droves of long-legged swine, Which brought great bothers and expenses To North, in looking after fences, And, when they happened to break through Cost him both time and temper too; For South insisted it was plain He ought to drive them home again; And North consented to the work, Because he loved to buy cheap pork.

Meanwhile, South's swine increasing fast, His farm became too small at last; So, having thought the matter over, And feeling bound to live in clover, And never pay the clover's worth, He said one day to brother North-

Our families are both increasing, And, though we labor without ceasing, Our produce soon will be too scant To keep our children out of want; They who wish fortune to be lasting, Must be both prudent and forecasting; We soon shall need more land; a lot I know that cheaply can be bo't; You lend the cash, I'll buy the acres, And we'll be equally partakers.'

Poor North, whose Anglo-Saxon blood Gave him a hankering after mud, Wavered a moment, then consented, And, when the cash was paid, repented. To make the new land worth a pin, Thought he, it must be all fenced in; For, if South's swine once get the run on't, No kind of farming can be done on't: If that don't suit the other side, 'Tis best we instantly divide.

But somehow South could ne'er incline This way or that to run the line, And always found some new pretence 'Gainst settling the division fence. At last he said :

win bur Wall ? For peace's sake, Liberal concessions I will make; Though I believe, upon my soul, I've a just title to the whole, I'll make an offer, which I call Gen'rous we'll have no fence at all; Then both of us, whene'er we choose, Can take what part we want to use; If you should chance to need it first, Pick you the best, I'll take the worst.

'Agreed !' cried North; thought he, 'this fall With wheat and rye I'll sow it all: In that way I shall get the start, So thought, so done, the field was sown And, winter having come and gone, Sly North walked blithely forth to spy The progress of his wheat and rye. Heavens! what a sight! his brother's swine Had asked themselves all out to dine; Such grunting, munching, rooting, shoving The soil seemed all alive and moving; And for his grain, such work they made on't, He couldn't spy a single blade on't.

Off in a rage he rushed to South-'My wheat and rye'-grief choked his mouth; ' Pray don't mind me,' said South, 'but plant All of the new land that you want." 'Yes, but your hogs,' cried North.

SOMAIT MI SM The grain Won't hurt them,' answered South again. But they destroy my grain.'

'Tis fortunate you've found it out; Misfortunes teach, and only they, You must not sow it in their way. 'Nay, you,' says North, 'must keep them out. Did I create them with a snout? Asked South demurely; 'as agreed, The land is open to your seed, And would you fain prevent my pigs From running there their harmless rigs? God knows I view this compromise With not the most approving eyes; I give up my unquestioned rights For sake of quiet days and nights; I offered then, you know, 'tis true, To cut the piece of land in two.' 'Then out it now,' growls North.

Abate Abate Your heat,' says South, 'tis now too late; I offered you the rocky corner, But you, of your own good the scorner, Refused to take it; I am sorry; No doubt you might have found a quarry, Perhaps a gold mine, for aught I know, Containing heaps of native rhino: You can't expect me to resign

'But where,' quoth North, ' are mine?' ' Your rights?' says t'other, 'well, that's funny I bought the land'-

'I paid the money.' 'That,' answered South, 'is from the point; The ownership, you'll grant, is joint; I'm sure my only hope and trust is Not law so much as abstract justice; Though, you remember, 'twas agreed That so and so—consult the deed— Objections now are out of date, They might have answered once, but Fate Quashes them at the point we've got to; Obsta principiis, that's my motto.

So saying, South began to whistle, And looked as obstinate as gristle, While North went homeward, each brown pass Clenched like a knot of natural law, And all the while, in either ear, Heard something clicking wondrous clear

THE LIBERATOR.

THE DROUTH-A GENERAL GLOOM-THE SA-LEM RESCUE_THE PITTSBURGH RESCUE_ THE FUSIONISTS-ROMANISM-KNOW-NOTH-GENEVA, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1854. A paralyzing gloom rests on every countenance and gion, but as a tyrant, in whose merciless grasp popular

every thing in Ohio. One thought possesses every head, one feeling every heart, and one word is on every tongue-THE DROUTH! THE DROUTH! It is indeed fearful. I have been in this State twenty days, and I have seen the thermometer, in the shade, at 100 every day, with two exceptions-and even then, I believe it was up to that, though I did not see it. Since the first soul. The DESTINY OF THIS REPUBLIC HAS BEEN SET of July, the mercury has risen over 100 more than for- TLED IN ROME! The ballot-box is in the hands of the ty days, in the shade, and in the sun to over 140 de- Pope, with his College of Cardinals. They will ere grees, and remained there from two to five hours each day. Pastures are as dry and dead as in mid winter.
Meadows, since being mowed, have not put forth a blade in Ashtabula county, and none are to be had for that. go for liberty, as a principle ? I fear not. In the whole State of Ohio there will not, it is thought, be one half a crop of corn. On the Reserve and adjoining counties, pumpkins, and all garden vegetables, are nearly a failure. Indian corn sells readily at one dol- FRIEND GARRISON : lar, and wheat at \$1.75 and \$2.00 per bushel. The wheat is very inferior in quality, as well as short in quantity. Flour is from ten to twelve dollars per barrel. The forests have the appearance of Octobor-the especially of the beech and chesnut trees. The face of the earth is indeed very sad, and the

prospect gloomy for the coming winter. To add to the sombre scene, the air in all directions is filled with smoke from burning forests, and fields and fences. 'All along the railways, woods and swamps are on fire; in the latter, the earth is on fire to the depth of four or five feet; acres and acres of huge forest trees being prostrated by the fire consuming the earth beneath them. Many farms are being burnt over, and the roots of grass and fruit trees killed by the fire. The railway companies do what they can to prevent these fires being kindled by the sparks from their engines. Hand cars generally follow in the wake of every train, to discover and extinguish the fires. Still, innumerable fires are daily and nightly being kindled, and all farmers and towns in the vicinity of railways are in constant peril, not only in regard to their fields and fences and forests, but to their barns and houses. The whole face of the country will be in a blaze, if the drouth continues much longer. This drouth in the West will deeply experienced a calamity like this.

Boy amid it all, a deep, abiding sympathy for th slave burns in and warms many hearts, and gives life and joy to many faces. I posted to you a brief account of our Convention in Salem, on the afternoon of the last day. Soon after I had done so, a man hurriedly entered the meeting, and stated that a despatch had just arrived from Pittsburgh; stating that a slave girl was aboard the train that left P. at 3 o'clock. It was then 44. A little after 5, the meeting adjourned to the station. On reaching that place, some quarter of a sential and fundamental points, strictly constitutional. mile out of the town, (a large number of the leading Then will people learn that not against the Fugitive men of the place, of all parties in politics and religion, were there,) a rescue was resolved on, should the report prove true. You will, ere this reaches you, have seen some account of the proceedings. The girl was found, and taken out of the cars without any ceremony, both the male and female slaveholders confessing that she was a slave, and that they were taking her with them to wait on the woman and her babe. There was a great commotion. The slaveholder and his wife cried lay in a concentrated State action, that should nullife 'Murder! Murder!' at the top of their voices; but the usurpations of the General Government.' Further their cries were unheeded. The child-about ten years old-was taken to the town, and found a home in the very or pro-slavery Constitution had almost gone by." family of Charles and Josephine Griffing. A great crowd of the citizens followed her, and gave vent to sent. I would say, by no means attempt to put down their joy in shouts and hurrahs. The slaveholders the Fugitive Slave Law, but let it remain, with all its cried like children, and called for help, but none were hideousness and deformity, as a beacon-light to show to so mean and despicable as to help them. The train the world the tone and character of the United States passed on, leaving one poor child redeemed from sla- Constitution and Government, namely, that they are, to very. I saw her two days since with our friends the all intents and purposes, pro-slavery to the very core Griffings-the poor girl wondering who will take care Especially would I discountenance any attempt to pu of her mistress and her child.

While in Salem, on the 4th, word came from Pittsburgh that five more (a mother and four children) had means to accomplish a good object? 'Shall we do evil that day been rescued from the cars in that place. Thank God! say I. I hope every train passing through Ohio will be searched, and every slave be res-

Have you seen the decision of the Judge in Indiana, touching the order of the slaveholders demanding of of political action. Its theory is founded, first, on the every colored person a certificate of his freedom on a principle of the Government being in the hands of the certain railway in that State? Can it be that the people; second, the right of the majority to rule Northern States will allow a railway to pass through them, on which no colored person can travel without a pass i I hope the slaveholders will try to establish such hands of God, for he only is capable of governing them a regulation on Northern routes. I hope, too, they will try, at the next session of Congress, to get a law that agency. Second, no man, or set of men, has any right each State shall pay for all slaves that are rescued or harbored within its jurisdiction. Why do they not attempt this? Let them put the whip and the fetter moral agency of man is struck down, which should be upon Northern back and Northern limbs. More the held sacred as the throne of God himself. better, that the whole North may be made to feel the But is the battle-field of the friends of the slave to character and scourge of their Southern allies. Then confined to the limits of a State? Does their only let the North pass a law, that all who shall attempt to arrest or to hold a man as a chattel, for one moment, in Ohio, or any State, shall be accounted and treated as we to the slave ! for his eternal destiny is sealed, and a kidnapper and pirate.

The Fusionists are holding their Conventions to nom-

inate candidates for State and National Governments Several are held this week. I am in Giddings's district. He is renominated, though many were ready to drop him—the vote being a tie at first. It is confidently ex- be 'THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND; and the judges him—the vote being a tie at first. It is confidently ex-pected by the Fusionists, that Hunker Whigs and Dem-in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any of the States to the conocrats are to receive their final overthrow in October. It is certain that this new party, in which the Free trary notwithstanding.' Instead of the time to tall Soilers of Ohio are being entirely merged, can do about an anti-slavery or pro-slavery Constitution having nothing for the overthrow of slavery. They have not gone by, the time for the profitable discussion of that said the first word which commits them to such an question has but just arrived. issue. Their motto is this Slavery ! let us alone, and we will let you alone." That is all. They care not how long slavery continues where it now is. They how long slavery continues where it and not oblige them does not lie in a concentrated State action, that and only ask that it will let them alone, and not oblige them nullify the usurpations of the General Government mark ! Many of the Yankees that go to Kansas will be the first to vote for slaves in that fair heritage. The Cleveland Herald, a fusion paper, is greatly shocked at the impiety (!) and treason (!) of the Salem rescue. So much for their anti-slavery !

In this party, Giddings, Chase, Wade, Samuer, and others of like political creed, are to be lost. Why do they not come out at once, and strike for a Northern Confederacy, on the basis of No Union with Stave-HOLDERS? To this they must come, before they can have the least influence over the South.

The Know Nothings (there are supposed to be many in this State, yet nothing is known of it) it is though will fuse with the Fusionists, and vote for their candi dates. If they do, their triumph is sure. Whiggery and Democracy must sink to rise no more. Welcome any thing which can crush into annihilation those two es that have so long, in the name of Liberty, curs

Romanism has espoused the side of the slaveholder against the slave. It must ever be so. However we may object to the spirit and means of Know Nothings, no enlightened friend of liberty can but approve their object, i. e., the overthrow of Romanism; not as a relifreedom has ever perished. The toiling millions can never rise from their ignorance and poverty and degradation under the influence of that system. of Christ, as he is presented to mankind by that system has ever been, and must ever be, a reign of terror, of Pope, with his College of Cardinals. They will ere long decide who shall make and execute the laws of this Union, provided the North and South remain united as at present. The North humbly asks the South who of green grass, and are as dry and dead as stubble shall be President; the South humbly asks Rome. fields. There is no hope, now, that the grass will start Rome says, Take any one who will best subserve the again to give any feed for stock this fall, and the far-interests of Mother Church. The South says, Any one mers will be obliged to feed out their hay, that they had who will best subserve the interests of slavery. The laid up for winter, or sell or kill their stock, or see North says, Any one who will put money in our pockets. them starve. There will be few potatoes—not enough for seed another year. A dollar a bushel is being offered in this little village, that lies near the lake shore, pockets. Will there ever be a political party that will HENRY C. WRIGHT

THE DIBERATOR.

SPEECH OF MR. PHILLIPS AT ABINGTON

While reading, in THE LIBERATOR of July 14th and August 11th, speeches, or parts of speeches, delivered, the first, at the celebration at Framingham, July 4ththe second at Abington, August 1st-by my honored foliage being withered and scattered upon the ground, and highly esteemed friend WENDALL PHILLIPS, I have been very forcibly struck, and greatly astonished, in view of the ground taken by him, in relation to political action, as a means by which to overthrow slavery, or the Fugitive Slave Law. While I cordially agree with him in regard to the end to be obtained, namely, the overthrow of slavery and all slave laws, and the consequent establishment of justice and right, I, at the same time, wholly dissent from him in regard to counselling, advocating or calling to our aid any political action whatever, as not only wrong and unjustifiable, but also wholly inadequate to accomplish so desirable an object. Now, I propose to examine some of the remarks made by Mr. Phillips on political action in Mas-In his Ablington speech, as given in THE LIBERATOR

of August 11th, Mr. P. says :--

There is a single comment I wish to make on the There is a single comment 1 wish to make on the speech of my friend Higginson. I agree with him, that for the present moment, the undivided attention of the civilized world is turned on this pivot point, the question of the surrender of fugitive slaves. You can make men feel on that topic; you cannot make them feel so deeply on the question of Kansas and Nebraska. My much longer. This drouth in the West will deeply affect the merchants and manufacturers in the East. The whole commercial world must feel it sensibly. I am on my way to Boston, but shall not reach there till the 18th. But I fear this weary, wasting, gleaming drouth is not confined to the West. Ohio never before Now, I agree with Mr. Phillips and Mr. Higgins

that for the present moment, the undivided attention f the civilized world is turned on this pivot point, he question of the surrender of fugitive slaves.' here, let me add, I wish that attention to remain, till the sight of the eye of the civilized world affects its heart so deeply, that all its manhood shall be aroused in view of the atrocity; then let that eye be directed to the fact, that that infernal enactment is, in all its es-Slave Law are their efforts to be directed, but against the Constitution of the United States itself, which lies at the foundation of the system of American slavery. So much for 'efforts for the repeal of the Fugitive

battle-field of the friends of the slave was, for the present, the State, and not the nation ; that their only hope he said he thought the time to talk about an anti-sla Now, from these views of Mr. Phillips, I wholly dis

down the Fugitive Slave Law by any political action whatever. What! shall we resort to unjustifiable that good may come?' Shall we attempt to 'cast ou devils through Beelzebub, the Prince of the devils? Never! The whole machinery of political action in wrong. There is no such thing as 'political' right. There is a radical defect in the fundamental principles These principles are both wrong. First, the governwithout interfering with the freedom of their mora

hope lie in a concentrated State action, that shall nullify the usurpations of the General Government? Then, he can hever be liberated from his chains! For, let any State make what laws or regulations it will, con cerning the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, still, This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof,' &c., shall

No, friend Phillips, the battle-field of the friends the slave is not confined to the limits of any State or number of States, but is the world ! Their only hope does not lie in a concentrated State action, that shall when that Government has usurped no powers which are not guaranteed to it by the Constitution ; but their hope consists in a bold and uncompromising adherence to the eternal principles of justice and right. Thes principles, and not political action, either State or Na tional, must be brought to bear, not against the Fugitive Slave Law merely, but against the Constitution an Government of the United States-for they will a surely overthrow that Constitution and Government, an nsequently slavery, as God exists. Bear aloft, then the standard at the head of God's hosts, and in no ca whatever, under no circumstances whatever, allow it t trail in the low ground of political party organization.

Yours, for truth, WML S. FLANDERS Cornville, Aug. 14, 1854.

We have received a communication from riend, S. Mircusz, of Cornville, (Me.) similar to that nation with the most cruel despotism the sun of W. S. Flanders, criticising the speech of Mr. Philipse upon. True, the Know Nothings are fighture, at Abington, and deploring any recommendation ainst Romanism. True it is, also, that every of political action as a compromise of the position as against Romanism. Frue R summer and of liberty on earth must ere long stand arrayed sumed by those whose motto is, "No Union with Stave lost Romanism as the most absolute, consolidated, roughns!"—Ed. Lib.

REV. CHARLES EDWARDS LESTER, ESQ.!

We are gratified to learn that our young and promising friend, Aanon M. Powell, of New York, (whose intelligence and real in the anti-slavery cause are much in advance of his years.) has recently entered the lecturing field, on his own responsibility, as an experiment, and that thus far he has met with good success. His early consecration to the noblest cause of the age cannot fail to strengthen and enlarge all his faculties and powers, and to prove an excellent investment for life. Below, we give some extracts from a letter he has recently addressed to Francis Jackson, Esq., of Boston,

I have had in this county, in all, six meetings-three in the town of Hillsdale, one in Harlemville, South Bend, and in Smoky Hollow-all of which have been pretty well attended, and a good degree of interest in calling out some 'defender' of Church or State. which always awakens feelings of interest that otherwise would remain dormant.

as his opinion that Gen. Jackson's principles would be better example to others when he comes here, than true, applied to me, viz., 'that he would hang any by keeping his vassals in bondage at home.' body who proposed nullification or a dissolution of the Union.' He evidently failed, however, in sustaining YEARLY MEETING OF THE PROGRESSIVE himself in the discussion.

The 'river countles' in Eastern New York are at least twenty years behind the age in all reform movements. The disunion doctrine seems to them a terrible thing, and the people are living under the direct and controlling influence of a pro-slavery and bigotted sectarian religion, in connection with that of profligate and slimy politicians, so that, for anti-slavery, this is a barren and desert soil as our fairly state is approaching, I, in common with others, feel desirous that it should be in fact, what it is in profession, proa barren and desert soil, as our friends Stephen and gressive in spirit and in action. Abby Foster, and Parker Pillsbury, who have been

ally occupied by Methodists and Baptists, and although they had received solemn warning to bewere of the Abolitionist, a goodly number were in attendance at each can no longer draw them to it, nor feed their spiritual meeting. At the meeting held there on Sunday afternoon last, Mr. Rufus R. Richmond, of Walworth, Wayne county, N. Y., a warm and true friend of our Wayne county, N. Y., a warm and true friend of our cause, was present, and took part in the exercises; and her. By these, the question is often asked, What shall see the county of the present was addressed we do or where shall we go to find food for our spirituafter we had each spoken, the meeting was addressed in reply by that renegade priestand profligate politician, Charles Edwards Lester, who was present, as I have since been credibly informed, by a special invitation and arrangement made by the stripling lawyer aforesaid, together with some of the religionists and politicians of the place, who desired to see us put down, and ganizations of the day, and are looking towards some accordingly selected Charles Edwards Lester as a fit mode of action more true to nature, and more in hartool to do their dirty work. His remarks amounted to nothing more than false imputations and foul-mouthed secure the active cooperation of some of these is not slander and abuse of abolitionists in general, and of only desirable, but absolutely necessary to the continu-Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Abby K. Foster in particular -appealing to the basest prejudices of the people, and that the one about to be held may be more interesting -appealing to the basest prejudices of the people, and branding them, and all who cooperate with them, as infidels, traitors, &c., saying that when he heard me written to a number of friends in different parts of the country and the glospeak of the Constitution of the country and the 'glorious Union ' as I did, he felt as he did once when a ing, among whom we are most happy to include yourman attempted to strike his mother, and HE struck him to the earth, &c. &c. When he concluded his remarks, as I again addressed the meeting, to place him and his foul imputations in their true light, he took his hat, and advising the people to leave, left with the largest portion of the meeting, the better part, a few only, remaining to hear what I had to say. The few friends of the cause in the place at once said

that we must have another meeting, that justice might be done; and accordingly, I have another appointment for a meeting in the same place on Sunday afternoon next; so that, so far from putting down the agitation, you see they are helping it along finely. On Sunday evening last, at Smoky Hollow, we had

very good meeting-the first one of the kind ever held in the neighborhood-and I am to speak there again on Saturday evening, the 26th.

Thus far, the meetings have exceeded my anticipations, and I feel conscious that, with each effort, I receive strength for the glorious, though arduous battle that the true abolitionist has to fight.

It is evident that there has never been a more favorable time for anti-slavery labor than the present, for the subject is now prominently before the people, and know what to do ; and I could wish that every town and village in the country could be thoroughly canvass ed by anti-slavery lecturers, and supplied with antislavery papers and tracts, as, in the present state of the d, great good would necessarily follow.

The political parties in this State, as you see by the papers, are in grand confusion, and I shall, to the ex- ture. Then Scripture also tells us how this writing tent of my ability, glory in making their confusion worse confounded ; ' for, when the magic spell of par- by making a humble and diligent use of all the book ty political excitement is upon the people, it is very which our Maker has opened before us. There is th difficult for anti-slavery to get their attention effectu- Book of Nature—that to which the Lord Jesus frequent ally, and so long as the party ranks continue to be disturbed, it will be a favorable time for us to work, and to 'When I consider the heavens, the work of thine hand impress upon the minds of the people the glorious and the moon and the stars which thou hast created, Lord truthful sentiments of 'immediate and unconditional what is man, that thou art mindful of him, or the so emancipation the right of the slave, and the duty of the of man, that thou visitest him ! Then we have the master,' and ' No Union, politically or ecclesiastically, Book of Providence- the chronicles of Time, bearing with slaveholders.

With warmest esteem, your friend, AARON M. POWELL.

A word or two in regard to the patriotic CHARLES EDWARDS LESTER

Several years ago, he was a flaming advocate of the slave, and for a time ran well. He was then pastor of s church somewhere in the State of New York. In 1840 he so manœuvred as to get himself elected as a delegate to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention held in London, where he 'spread himself considerably.' Not long after his return home, his conduct became so eccentric, evil heart of unbelief' had been so long fostered and if not in some respects so questionable, that he found it indulged as to render the heart and mind impervious convenient to abundon preaching, and take to political to the evidences illuminating the pages of the Old demagogueism of the lowest type. He subsequently Testament writings, the testimony of a man rising from published a one-sided, malicious, catch-penny work, entitled 'THE GLORY AND SHAME OF ENGLAND,' which, of course, commended him to all that is vile in the land. and especially to the English-hating slave-drivers of the South. Finally, as a reward for his base apostacy, angels desire to look into, as exercising the exalted he obtained a petty consulship under Polk's adminis tration, which we believe he continues to hold, as a Democrat of the most rabid pro-slavery type!

To show how he could talk in the World's Anti-Sla very Convention in London, we make an extract or two from the speeches he made on the occasion :-

'Now, if I have not wearied your patience. I months I was in America, he sat under my preaching, in the church where the first Anti-Sla-God. Captain STUART, who sits over youder, I think was there, and was well plied with these same gentlemen's hard, but not convincing, arguments—I mean, brickbats; and also JAMES FULLES. both of whom from that day to this have proved that rotten eggs and brickbats cannot overthrow principle. A young man rushed up to the altar, resenting a weapon to a venerable father's who held the Constitution of the New York heart, who held the Constitution of the New 10th State Anti-Slavery Society in his band, and told him, that if he did not give it up to the mob, he should shed his blood. You may shed my blood, and ware of, told us: and as we are cautioned against and the old man, but you shall not have this the vanity of endeavoring to be wise above what is written, in these matters, I think we had better leave it; the old man held the roll up before the congrega-tion, and made his voice heard above the infernal yells of the infuriated mob, 'If you will adopt this Con-stitution, say, Aye!' And then came back the shout of freedom, and it rang through the arches like peals of thunder through the vault of heaven; 'VERA CATHOLICA.

Below, we give some extracts from a letter he has recently addressed to Francis Jackson, Esq., of Boston, in the course of which, it will be seen, the notorious Res. Charles Edwards Lester, Esq. makes his latest demonstration.—Ed. Lib.

Ghent, Columbia Co. (N. Y.) Aug. 23, 1854.

My Dear Friend:

Linea had in this county in all, six meetings—three only kind that has ever been worth baving. Like the town of Hillsdale, one in Harlemville, South the oak on our native mountains, it must battle l, and in Smoky Hollow—all of which have been with the tempests of heaven, if it would strike its roots too deep to be up-torn. Let me point to my noble friend in the gallery, William Lloyd Garballing out some 'defender' of Church or State.

Alluding to Mr. Stephenson, of Va., at that time the American minister at the Court of St. James, he said-

At Harlemville, a stripling lawyer from New York, who chanced to be in the village, came up to the rescue of the Constitution and the 'glorious Union,' giving it minister at the Court of St. James, that he set a

PRIENDS IN MICHIGAN. ADRIAN, Lenawee Co. Mich., Aug. 13, 1854.

MY DEAR FRIEND, -As the time for holding the

Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends in this State is

We have evidences on every hand that men are dis satisfied with religious creeds and dogmas, and are My meetings in Hillsdale were held in a church nau- seeking to give a higher and truer form of expression to the uprising of their souls, than what they formerly have had. The Church, with its cold, lifeless forms, life? In a few words, the more intelligent and thinking part of the community, with us, as with you, are mony with the spirit of the age in which we live. To ance of these meetings. With this end in view, and The meeting will be beld at Battle Creek, Calbour

county, commencing on the first Seventh day in tenth month, and probably continue its sessions three days. The hospitalities of the friends in the place will be extended to all who are in attendance from a distance. In anti-slavery, as in other departments of the field of Reform and Progress, the signs of the times are encouraging. The good seed sown by the faithful antislavery lecturers who have visited us from time to time. may be seen springing up on every hand. Should the fall campaign be as successful as we anticipate, much will be done towards revolutionizing the public sentiment of the better part of community. The common people, in both political and church organizations, are ready to take a higher stand than their leaders are willing to let them ; and it requires but the instilling of radical abolition truth to place them far beyond their leaders, or cause those blind guides to occupy higher Ever, truly yours, JACOB WALTON, JR.

A WORD TO SETH HUNT,

Who asks, Where are the writings of Christ? Mr. Hunt quotes some & our adorable Redeemer's sayings, as transmitted to us in 'the Scriptures of truth'; he will therefore allow me to answer him by

quoting others from the same records, Mr. H. quotes, 'I will put my laws into their hearts and in their minds will I write them.' That is Scrip God's law in the heart and mind is accomplished, viz. the impress of the overruling hand of Deity. Then we have also the Book of Revelation ; to this, as well as to 'the lilies of the field,' are we referred by the same divine Teacher, 'who spake as never man spake' and to this with far more emphasis than to the other Search the Scriptures,' said Christ, ' for they testify o me; ' and, ' If ye believe not that I am He, ye sha die in your sins.' The Savior's references to Scripture as decisive authority in matters of religion and morals were very frequent. 'They have Moses and the Proph ets; if they believe them not, neither would they be lieve, though one should rise from the dead.' If 'the

the dead would likewise be of no avail. But there is another source of light, which may no be forgotten, and without which -as it regards the salvation of Christ, (that 'mystery of godliness,' which capacities of their noble powers of mind, and the warr affections of their holy natures,) - even the Bible is in effectual. Christ had been personally and constantly instructing the apostles in the truths of the religion three years, and found them still dull of understanding then opened He their understandings, that they migh understand the Scriptures.' So, we too need that God will go on and read what a young man, who had the Holy Ghost, who, at the dawn of this world's birth fled from slavery, says. He has been several years in Canada. I know him well, and for the last six sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy. -He must retouch all our fallen powers, and remove Convention was held in New York, in 1835, our soul's pollutions, (not the least of which are the when a mob of gentlemen of property and standing vanity, pride and self-conceit of our own sufficiency, broke into our temple, and tore down the alter of or still Paul shall plant and Apollos water in selfor still . Paul shall plant and Apollos water in vain, as well as Moses and the Prophets be read in vain ; that veil being on the heart.' ' He shall take of the things of Christ, and show them unto you.' So says Christ-Pray to the Father, and He will give you the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, and He shall teach you."

As to the inquiry why the Lord chose to have the Scriptures written by Moses and the Prophets, Paul

From the Spiritual Telegraph, ABOUT THE AVERAGE STANDARD The Editor of the Independent pays a very deals, ful compliment to saints in the following brief by significant paragraph: The great railroad robber in this city, whose The great railroad robber in this city, whose may is likely to characterize that species of crime, we have made no profession of godliness, but was externed a business as an honorable and upright man. He has ton compeer in infamy is a member of a promber church in that city. It is not true, however, as Boston correspondent represented, that he has been a Boston correspondent represented, that he has been an active church member. His voice has not been said in the prayer-meeting, and he has been known on the prayer meeting for railroad conference of the prayer of the pra in the prayer-meeting, and he has been known on to neglect that meeting for railroad conference. It his reported benevolence, too, it is enough to say, has his only subscription of \$1,000 to the American Bool remains unpaid. Still, his Christian character was, impeached; as fair, perhaps, as the average character of church members.

We are not unconscious of the fact, that are We are not unconscious of the late, but see men manage for a while to keep up a respective men manage for a while, at the same reputation before the world, while, at the same reputation before the world, with men manage for a while to keep up a respectally reputation before the world, while, at the same time, their very hearts are pregnant with under robberies; but it can scarcely in truth be said a such men that their characters are fair. But are cotemporary honestly observes, speaking of a cartain Boston church member, 'that his only sale scription of \$1,000' to a public charity was ampead; and, notwithstanding he is the comper of the greatest public robber of modern times, is a Christian character was ... as fair, perhaus, as a the greatest public robber of modern times, in Christian character was . . as fair, perhaps, as in average character of church members. This is an attainly complimenting the Christians over the left in a most direct and forcible manner, and if what the Independent intimates is half true, the 'boas of prayer' has again become 'a den of thiere.' It is quite possible, however, that our Evangellat neighbor did not mean all that his language is police. QUERY. If Robert Schuyler's 'compeer in is

Query. If Robert Schuyler's comper is a famy' presents the average standard of moral and Christian rectitude in the churches, pray what must be the maximum development of Christian disinterestedness amongst the brethred If there are any Christians of this particular & to there are any Christians of this particular & scription more eminent than the examples referred to, we hope they will locate at such a 'magnifered distance' from this city, that the aroma of the sanctity may never reach us. LADIES' INSTITUTE

Pennsylvania Medical University OF PHILADELPHIA. THE fall term of this new Medical School for Late.

will commence on the first Monday in Octobe, 1854, and continue four months.

The System of Teuching, here pursued, is entirely new, and is more comprehensive, thorough, liberal and practical, than that of any other Medical School is the country. It is based as far as received.

ountry. It is based, as far as possible, upon the postive Sciences, consequently, free from all sects and ag-mas. The branches of study are divided according to their natural order of succession, and taught is far progressive courses of four months each; there are in courses in each year, thus enabling the student is pu successively through all four courses within two yan.

By this arrangement the study is rendered easy, not
possessed of daily increasing interest.

Ladies desiring a thoroughly scientific Medical Edu-

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

JOS. S. LONGSHORE, M. D. DELL,

No. 160 Arch St., or Box 1083, Philadelphia?.0

Aug. 18

New Book Store for New Books. THOMAS CURTIS.

134 ARCH STREET ABOVE SIXTH.

OFFERS to his friends and the public a carchy selected stock of Books, embracing all the mand popular works of the day. Unlike many besiders, Thomas Curris will open his shelves to all bits and all sides of Science, Philosophy or Polemics. Embooks imported from the continent of Europe or Egian, at a small per centage. Liberal books or pamples of fered wholesale or retail. An assortment of Staticery, plain and fancy, &c. His friends are invited to all

THOMAS CURTIS, 184 Arch Street above Sint. Philadelphia, August 16.

WORCESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION.

NO. 1 GLEN STREET. THIS Institution is under the medical direction of R. SETH ROGERS, and is well arranged for treatment

at all seasons.

TERMS.—Usually from S7 to S9 per week. Forms ment without board, \$3 to \$4 per Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M. April 14.

WATER-CURE AT NEW IPSWICH, N. H.

MRS. LUCINDA HATCH, baving had long exper M ence in Water-Cure treatment, now announces the public that she has lately made additions to her a the public that she has lately made additions to see a commodations, and is prepared to treat successfully re-tients that may place themselves under her care. He residence is three miles from Mason Village, the preset terminus of the Peterboro' and Shirley railroads. Terms, more favorable than at most establishmen of the kind. tients that may place the

New Ipswich, June 9.

New Era in Healing.

CURE BY NUTRITION. DYSPEPSIA, Consumption, Headache, and all form of Diseases, successfully treated by NUTRITION

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

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

June 9.

IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing.

284, WASHINGTON STREET. MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to Si Washington Street, avails herself of this median for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Beston and visi-ity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and wel-trespectfully assure them that, by unremitting endest-ors to please, she hopes for a continuance of their h-

Her arrangements for cutting and dressing Lades and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champe such as win the tribute of praise from all.

She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be excelled,
as it produces new hair where baldness had taken

Her chemical researches have developed an inimit ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desideration looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating lise complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast commercing itself to favor. For all her compounds and their application she warranted and their applications are also as a second control of the second control of the second control of their second control of the second control o cation she warrants satisfaction, or demands no pay-Ladies can be waited on at their own residence, at her room, which will be open from S, A. M., to, P. M. She has numerous recommendation from the fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewhere which can be seen to the contract of the contract o which can be seen by those who desire. Boston, May 13.

WHITES'

DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS. No. 86 WASHINGTON ST. ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840,

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

No person, is expected to take a likeness that is see Perfectly satisfactory.

Remember the old place, 36 Washington street Bemember the old place, 537 36 Washington str near Cornhill. May 26. 4m.