postans, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent,

Advertisements making less than one square ineld three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are autherised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial

Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ettis Gray LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILDRICK, and WESDELL PHILLIPS. of In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXV. NO. 15.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1082.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

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

ECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

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.

of preserving the African slave trade; the second THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—AR

We copy below the proceedings of a meeting, held in Douglas, Kansas, on the 22nd ult. The following gentlemen, it appears, were

committee to draft the preamble and resolutions

which follow:

Wesers, Geo. W. Clark, Henry White, Abel
Thompson, Joseph Smith, T. F. Hatton, John
Kincald, P. Ellison, Bell Jones, O. H. Brown, W. Alton, Truitt, J. W. Byrant, and Amos WHEREAS, We have the undoubted evidence be-

fore our eyes of the existence of a speculating company in Boston, Massachusetts, who entertain designs of vast schemes of speculations in lands, designs of var kenemes, to obtain possession of the fairest and most valuable portions of Kansas Terribry; and, whereas, to enable this company to earry out their schemes of aggrandizement, they have been compelled to appeal to the reckless fanaticism of that section of country; to the cupidity of the low and ignorant, immoral and worthless population of Massachusetts; and are now engaged in refarious efforts to establish, in this free Anglo-Secon country and enlightened century, the odious institution of Anglo-Saxon slavery, by purchasing up, and sending to our shores, white men, who have said themselves and families to men of their own rolor and race; and who ought, and should be right, only their equals—men too ignorant and de-graded to embrace the prosperity of this Territory : to wicked and infamous to be permitted to dwell in a respectable community; too debased to mingle among our black slaves; too degenerate and cow-ardly to perpetuate a race of freemen. And, whereas, these slaves of Lawrence, Phillips, Parker & Co., have left the plantation of their masters, near Lawrence City, and have dispersed themselves throughout this Territory, plundering and depre-dating upon the claims and timber of the good citizens; and whereas, the determination of the Boston speculating ' Aid Association,' and its kindred societies, to make Kansas a schite slave State, In despite of the sentiment of the age and wishes of the people of this Territory, is boldly avowed through their press; therefore, he it

1. Resolved, That, in our opinion, the labor of white slaves is not adapted to these latitudes; they are weakly, degenerate, and have not the consti-tution of blacks, who alone are capable of producing the staples of this country; that the institution of white slavery is a retrograde in the history of the world, incompatible to the genius of the American people, and to the feelings of all white men, and should not be tolerated or countenanced by repub-

lican citizens.

2. That the doctrines of Garrison, Parker, Fanny. Wright and Co., that the Bible is a forgery, the Constitution of the United States a humbring, and this glorious Union is a partnership with hell, may be preached and sustained in Boston, but the people of Kansas are Christians who venerate the Scriptures-loyal citizens who respect the Constitution, and regard it as the noblest work of man-patriots who are ready to contribute their blood in defence of this Union, and to repel the invasion of infidels and

3. That while we are a law-abiding people, we are determined not to be overrun and crushed by the lawless usurpations of the 'avalanche' of serfs which the Aid Society threatens to pour upon this Territory during the next spring's emigration. Power and justice are not always with numbers.
One freeman is equal to a legion of slaves.

4. That the citizens of the South and West, and

good men, come whence they may, are invited to make homes in this be utiful country. To them our hearts yearn and our hands open; to them we pledge security in their slaves and other property. e are able, and will, at all times, hold this Territory free from the blasting influences of white

5. That General James W. Whitfield, our undaunted and energetic Delegate in Congress, was triumphantly elected by an overwhelming vote of the freemen of this Territory, over the combined forces of the Abolitionists and Freesoilers; and

what they have once done, they can do again.'

6. That our neighbors of Missouri have been rilely slandered by the Abolition press, wherein have asserted that the recent election in this Territory was controlled by the interference of citizens of that neighboring State. The ignomin-ious defeat of the 'higher law' disciples cannot be accounted for by shameless fulsehood and effront-

ery. Their principles are too narrow, selfish, and shallow to take deep root in the soil.

Col. George Coyle objected to that part of the report where the words 'white slaves' were used. He was satisfied that all honorable and intelligent men, throughout this broad republic, were awar of the existence of such a state of things ; but he was opposed to publishing to the world, and to the irchs and aristocrats—the enemies of freedom in Europe in particular—these facts—they were too humiliating to America and Americans. He ndorsed the sentiments of the entire report; and he would say to Mr. Lum, of Lawrence, that he too, was 'ready to enlist for the war :' more than that, he was now enlisted, and that the Lums and Beems of Bosting can ' face the music' now, if they

calculate upon faurels.

Mr. Edmonson indorsed the whole report, verbatim et literatim, and offered the following resolu-

tions as an amendment :—

Resolved, That the Boston Lawrence Aid Association is a combination of speculators, who, being pretented by the laws of the United States from any further dealing in the black slave trade, have ingeniously turned their wits to the traffic in white slaves, whom they are importing to Kansas in large numbers; and that the conduct of these minions, is despoiling our citizens of their claims and tim ber, has placed them below the grade of pirates, brought upon them the contempt of all honorable men in this community, and that they richly merit the severest chastisement. They have turned their hands against all honest men, and it is time that an honest community should lay their hands upon

Resolved, That we recommend to the citizens of Kansas the immediate adoption of measures that will break up this unboly gang, compel them to conform to the usages of an honest community, or that they be expelled from the Territory. Mr. Johnson offered the following amendment to

Resolved, That the Lawrence Association slaves are worse than the Mormons, and like them they should be driven from the view of a civilized world.

This resolution created some discussion. Some gentlemen were opposed to inflicting upon the Mormons, who were at least honest and sincere polygamists, and were doing us no harm, the curse

when the vote was taken upon Mr. Edmonson's resolutions, which were adopted unanimously.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

The vote was taken upon the report within the secretary was directed to forward a copy of these proceedings to the Westport, Mo... Frontier News, for publication, with a retained that the papers of the Territory the quest that the papers of the Territory copy the same.

G. H. JOHNSON, Chairman. LEVI OWINGS, Secretary.

SPIRIT OF THE MISSOURIANS.

At a large meeting of the Platte Co., Missouri, Self-Defensive Association, the following resolutions, offered by Dr. Bayless, were unanimously

1. That this is no time for neutrals; but it is purpose our right to know who are for us, and who are against us; and that we know no better rule than o hold all who are not for us to be against us. right to slaveholders' money, and hence we declare our purpose to be, to trade with our friends—bur

from Europe.
4. That we will take pains to inform ourselves as to the opinions and conduct of merchants, and others, with whom we purpose to trade in St. Louis and clsewhere, on the slavery question, so as to fully carry out the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. B. F. Stringfellow offered the following resolutions : 1. We do not regard negro slavery, as it exists

2. To the white race it is neither a moral nor political evil, because it makes color, not money, the mark which distinguishes classes. To white, the color of the freeman, attaches all the privileges of a higher class—and to occupy, without reference to money, a social position, from which the cil in the Fort Leavenworth district, Kansas. In poor white laborer is excluded in those States reply to certain interrogatories which were prowhere his color gives no privilege, but money marks

his class.

3. The condition of the negro is far better as: slave in our country, than it has ever been in this or any other country in which the negro has been free, and hence, to the negro, slavery, as it exists in our country, is neither a moral nor a political

4. We are in favor of the extension of negro slavery into Kapsas Territory. GEO. GALLOWAY, Prest. B. F. STRINGFELLOW, Sec.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lafayette county, Missouri, held 'to consider the present condition and prospects of Kansas Territory,' it was

Resolved, That slavery now exists in the Territory encroachment of their rights, by abolition socities r their emissaries.

Resolved, That we, the shippers, merchants,

planters, and citizens generally, of Lafayette ounty, deem it an act of injustice that steamboats n the Mississippi river should give their sid or countenance to the base attempt to Abolitionize the Territory of Kansas, by aiding or forwarding any persons who may be sent by Abulition societies thereto, or in giving aid or assistance to any such bject, and that in our trading, shipping and travelling, we will give preference to such boats as will refuse their aid and comfort to such emigration as may be forwarded by any Abolition society for such

From the Kansas Pioneer. SOUTHERN EMIGRATION.

From every quarter, glad tidings reach us that Southern freemen are preparing to emigrate to Kansas this spring and summer. This is, indeed, cheering news. To one and all we say, come! Dispose of your worn-out and harren lands in the vaslaves in large or small numbers, as the case may

soil for the planter.

Numbers are already coming in from Missouri, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Alabama. These States are being more largely represented, thus far, we are informed, than other Southern States. We shall expect to hear of the whole of our glorious Southern confederacy being ably represented in a short time. Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas, should not be in the background, though remote. They, too, should rally to the standard of principle and strength. We, a son of Georgia, will stand by her institutions and defend her cause,

until the stronger come to her rescue.

Our strength is sufficiently strong for present emergencies, there being a pro-slavery majority of voters in the Territory: but as the transportations come in from the North and East, we must have a arger emigration from the South; and we can think of no more propitious time than the present to encourage emigration here from the Southern States. Do not only come in small numbers, but come in large bodies, not as if imported from the market, but at your own expense, and as men with souls. Pour in from every part of the South—populate Kansas with the bone and sinew of the land. When we knock at the halls of Congress for admission, let us enter as a pro-slavery State, and let our triumph be sounded by every abolition penny

WHAT IS DESIRED FOR KANSAS.

We want to see a pro-slavery Legislature to a man, or, at least, a large majority of the friends of Southern institutions represent our interests in the halls of legislation. We want to be governed by sound laws, and pro-slavery men only are competent to make such laws. Under their banner, we tent to make such laws. Under their banner, we tent to make such laws. Under their guardian.

We have no make such laws. Under their guardian and have always done battle, and under their guardian. We have no laws a love and revere the Union, we had have always done battle, and under their guardian. We want to see a pro-slavery Legislature to a have always done battle, and under their guardian-ship we shall ever be found battling. We have no sympathy for abolitionists, and the sooner they are made to believe that the squatters of Kansas Terri-tory have no sympathy for their nefarious, black, contemptible dogmas, the better. We want no ne-gro sympathizing thieves among us; they will be running off our slaves whenever a chance offers. Their hearts are as black as the darkest deeds of hell. Away with them—send them back where hell. Away with them—send them back where they belong. Up with the banner and the shout of slavery now and forever in our land. Unfurl our glorious flag, the stars and stripes, and let us unarch onward with the Constitution of the United States as a shield to a mighty triumph of principle and right. Down with every abolition barrier that dare impede our way!—Kansas Pioneer.

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.

Four southern members of Congress addressed a letter to Gen. B. F. Stringfellow, a Missourian of note, containing these inquiries: Will Kansas be a slaveholding State? Is slave labor profitable in

Kansas! Is it safe to take claves to Kansas now!
These questions are fully answered by Gen.
Stringfellow, and that answer Messrs. Brooks and McQueen, of South Carolina; Clingman, of North Carolina; and Wm. Smith, of Virginia—the memhers of Congress referred to-have caused to be published, with the single view of stimulating

emigration from the slave States.

The reply of Gen. Stringfellow is too long for our columns; but the following is sufficient for our 3. Is it safe to take slaves to Kansas now!

· Of this there can be no doubt. They are less likely to escape than from Missouri; are further from the underground railroads and hiding places of the abolitionists; while the people of the Territory are more on the alert, and watch more close-

enemies we will let alone, so long as they let us alone.

3. That we recommend to our merchants to make their purchases in the cities of the slaveholding States. And we furthermore earnestly recommend to our merchants, in the purchase of foreign articles, to buy from those who import directly from Europe. passed recognizing its existence after it had an existence; but never to establish it before it existed. It has been abolished, not by the repeal of laws es-tablishing or permitting it, but by laws positively and expressly prohibiting it. Without such pro-hibitory laws, it would now exist in every State in the Union. Until such laws are enacted by some competent legislative power, slavery is legal in Kansas. Such laws will never be enacted! Whatever might have been the result, if Abolitionists in our country, as either a moral or political had not attempted to force the people of the Terrievil. cannot harm us now.'

A SHAMELESS VILLAIN.

J. Marion Alexander was a candidate for Counpounded to him on slavery, he replied :-

· Do I believe slavery to be a moral evil ? While I am aware that many leading men of the South have so admitted it, I answer for myself, No. I cannot believe that to be a moral evil, which I am as certain that God sanctions, as I am that He created the universe. If Deity did not will this insti-tution, then is the Bible a dead letter, and the economy of nature misunderstood. I regret the

lack of room to expand upon this thesis.

Do I believe slavery to be a social and a political evil! Since it be not a moral evil, it cannot, properly conducted, conflict with social prosperity; and if it becomes a political evil. it is because fanaticism, dissension, and mismanagement make it so. I am satisfied that a well-organized and judiciously conducted system of slavery constitutes the most wholesome—I may say, the most natural —foundation for a tolerant and happy society. I Resolved, That slavery now exists in the slavery now exists in the most wholesome—1 may say, the most wholesome—1 may say the most the South. The Abolition sympathy for the negro race is a wofully mistaken philanthropy. It strikes me that classof fanatics has never reflected that the condition of the African, in his change from the tyranny of a petty kingdom chief to the guardian-ship of a Christian master—in his change from a fertile portion of God's heritage, where the descendants of Coanon riot in filth, indulence, debauchery, and bloodshed, to the rice, cotton, hemp, sugar, and tobacco fields of enlightened lands, has

been elevated ten thousand per cent.

But I am asked if, in the event of my election to the Council, I will devote my talents and energy to effect all proper and necessary legislation that the pro-slavery interest shall demand? Gentlemen, if I occupied the position of a candidate, my reply to your question would be, Yes. I slways square my conduct in accordance with my views; and if thus sustained, my principles have triumphed; if defeated, my manhood achieves the

SCENES AT THE ELECTION.

A Missourian, who was present as a spectator at Leavenworth City. Kansas, at the time of the freeman, the home of the slaveholder, and the

Men were patriotic, very. A solid phalanx closed effectually every convenient and decent arenue of approach to the polls. Many were lifted above the heads of the crowd, and were pushed head foremost to the window, and in that elevated and horizontal position voted, were let down to earth again, and others were exalted to the same ace. How self-sacrificing is patriotism!

Men grew valiant. See those long brawny arms

and big fists lifted to the sky-mark the brandishing—but more than all, hear that voice. Men grew eloquent—and it did seem that valor and eloquence at this juncture embraced each other, and went off in a fit of ecetasy together. See! hear! 'G-d

— an Abolitionist!' 'G-d d — a Freesoiler!' 'I can lick any G-d d—d Yankee
Abolitionist, G-d d— 'em!'

Men grew logical. 'Hurrah for Whitfield!'

Hurrah for michan!' 'Hurrah for Whitfield!'

'Hurrah for whiskey!' 'Hurrah for hell!'
Then came the musical de capo : 'G—d d—
an Abolitionist!' &c. 'This beats old 'Kaintuck!'
This aint a one-horse 'lection!' &c.; but enough.

ANOTHER EBULLITION. Referring to the recent discussion in the U.S.

Senate, on slavery, the Richmond Whig says-We have thus given only a brief sketch of the debate last Friday, in order to let the southern people know its true purport and character. It is useless to say that when these doctrines of Wilson

and Wade are attempted to be carried out by Congress, there will be an end of the Union. The South will not submit to such Abelition incendiarather see it shivered into a thousand pieces than submit to the degradation which Seward and his vile confederates propose to heap upon the South, to determine whether the Union, hallowed in so many respects, and for so many reasons, shall survive or die.

Here is what the Washington Sentinel says :-In the next House of Representatives the abolition-ists will have a majority. Should such a vile and infamous proposition be made; should the vote be taken; should that vote show a majority for the taken; should that vote show a majority for the incendiaries of whom we have spoken—then, and we say it solemnly, we would not answer for the consequences. They would deserve, majority though they be, to be driven from the Hall or

LEGISLATION, as Cromwell drove the corrupt men of his day from their seats in the Halls of English Legislation.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1855.

THE SUCCESS OF ABOLITIONISM.

election of United States Senators from the North and North-West, is ominous. The party which, twenty years ago, was ridiculed in the North for the insignificance of its numbers and fanatism, and treated with contempt in the South, now controls the political destiny of the States like New York. In the East, North and West, the reverberations of their cannon echo over hill and valley the flendish joy of their triumphant hosts. Their bonfires and rockets luridly glare upon their cold sky.

William H. Ela vs. J. V. C. Smith, Mayor of Boston, Watson Freeman, United States Marshal, B. Captain of Artillery, was commenced.

This was an action to recover damages to the amount of \$20,000, for beating, stabbing, hand-cuffing, and imprisoning the plaintiff, on the second of June last, the day of the rendition of Burns.

fires and rockets luridly glare upon their cold sky and snow-clad earth, in commemoration of victory. Along road, river and lake, upon sea shore and

to counsel in the greatest assembly in the world, and to advise the President of a Republic of States. It has demoralized the Whig and Democratic parties which sought its lewd embrace. It laughs to strong men, who were bearing him away. scorn the Know-Nothing party, which, we were told, would Americanize and convert it from its pestiferous course to conservatism.

The word of the destinony, that our readers may the better judge whether such a military, with such commanders, acting under such pestiferous course to conservatism.

It scoffs the word of God, tramples on the Con-

stitution, violates sacred oaths without remorse; and yet in the North, the pious North, celebrated zens, and as conservators of the public peace.

John C. Nichols testified—

I stood facing the back side of Long wharf, lookdinances, for Temperance laws, for moral reform.

I stood facing the back side of Long wharf, looking north; Ela came by me on the left; the solthat opposes it. What does this portend! What diers pushed him back, and told him he could not will be the end of this beginning!

The election of the several Abolition Senators is not

ratching the success of men.

If, then, the recent elections of Abolition Senno threats of violence. ators are an index of a revolution in the North. and not of individual success, and if it be true that revolutions never go backward, what is the South to do ? She must look to no party nor man North

THE SLAVEOCRATIC SPIRIT.

A Pittsburgher, now a resident of Augusta, Georgia, sends a copy of the Chronicle and Sentinel, of that place, containing a communication on the Hard Times,' in which the writer, after arguing with some ability in favor of a protective to fill the fill into such damanded his point.] I spoke to the man; showed him my hand that whis bleeding, and demanded his name and his business; he said he was CAPTAIN EVANS, COMPANY A: I ASKED HIM HIS BUSINESS; he "Hard Times," in which the writer, after arguing with some ability in favor of a protective tariff, denouncing that of 1846, pours out his gall and spite on protection, because it benefits the North, in the following amiable style. We give the whole of his concluding paragraphs:

"An To kill just such damned rascals as you replied, 'To kill just such damned rascals as you are.'

O valorous captain Evans! Who can dispute your bravery, after this!

Mr. Joseph K. Hayes, who was captain of Police concluding paragraphs : Under different circumstances, I should rejoice

see the tariff policy of the Government changed, nd the manufacturing and other interests of the ountry needing protection, protected against the importation of fabrics from other countries, but not as matters now stand. The South can submit to the non-slaveholding States learn to attend to their own business, and to let the South alone—until hey learn to quit stealing our slaves, or having stolen, learn to surrender them up to their owners n proper demand made-in short, until they put own, and drive out from their midet, the Sewards, Van Burens, Parkers, Sumners, Wilmots, the obligations required by the Constitution and laws, as good and loyal citizens, on this slavery there to hold them; we were to use every posthe obligations required by the Constitution and laws, as good and loyal citizens, on this slavery question, I, for one, am in favor of 'letting discord reign' in the same manufacturing districts of the North on this tariff subject! I would, until these changes take place, not regret to see 'grass' grow up in the streets of Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, &c., would like to see her men, women, and children, thrown into the streets, for want of employment—her capitalists broken down, and, in the characteristic language of Mr. Benton, in reference to Pierce's Administration, 'run into the ground.'

I would have our whole delegates in Congress. Pierce's Administration, 'run into the ground.
I would have our whole delegates in Congre

from the slaveholding States, present an unbroken front against any interruption of the tariff of 1846! If any modification be proposed, let them vote in favor of lowering the duties; especially on such articles as are mostly manufactured in the Northern States, so as to let in the foreign fabric, free of duty, and thus cripple and break down the North! Let her manufacturing establishments sink—let Let her manufacturing establishments sink—let her capitalists become bankrupt—let her laboring men, women, and children, go a begging, and starve for a spell, and they will, perhaps, after a while, see the impolicy of their conduct, repent of their 'bigher law' theory and wickedness, and re-turn to their duty. Cumming, Geo., Feb. 5, 1855.

ABOLITIONISM.

The following which we clip from the Examiner,

control a spirited debate occurred in the House on Wednesday night. The subject was an act of incorporation for an institution of learning at Cape Gradeau. It being a Senate bill, and supposed of a purely local nature, the House was inclined to pay little attention to it: but on its first reading. Mr. Darnes detected the name of Christopher House among the corporatore, and stated that he was extensively charged in that section of the State with being an Abolitionist, and he therefore moved its rejection. The further reading of the bill developed the fact that the control of the institution would be given to the Methodist Episcopal Church North. Messrs, Darnes, Moseley, McCarty, McFarland, Medley, Reid, Brady, Cunningham, and other gentlemen, opposed the bill; and Blair, Brown & Co., defended it. Messrs, Acock, Hardin, and others, also opposed the bill; but believing some of its friends had been deceived, voted against its rejection, in order that they might expunge the objectionable features. At a late hour, the calling of the yeas and nays was concluded, the bill being rejected by 60 in the affirmative to 26 in the negative.

SELECTIONS.

MILITARY BARBARITY

THE SUCCESS OF ABOLITIONISM.

In the Supreme Court, recently in session at Dedham, Judge Myrick presiding, the case of clection of United States Senature from the North William H. Ela vs. J. V. C. Smith, Mayor of Bos-

Burns.

The testimony which has thus far been put into Along road, river and lake, upon sea shore and on the part of the military, and a cold-blooded dismonstain, from Massachusetts to Wisconsin, shout regard of the lives and liberties of the people on the part of the civil authorities. Abditionism, the offspring of crazy preachers grace the worst despotism on the globe. Ela, it and foolish women, the bantling of dirtiest demanded agogues, now takes a seat in the Senate Chamber, about his lawful business, and was set upon by the soldiers and police in the most brutal manner, pounded with clubs and muskets, and pierced with bayonet, even when he was powerless in the authority, may truly be considered a necessary element for the preservation of the lives of citi-

will be the end of this beginning!

The election of the several Abolition Senators is not the triumph of men. Mr. Seward's and Mr. Wilsom's election is no exponent of individual success. It is the exponent of a great moral power. It is a pulsation of the heart of a great revolution, which has been gathering strength slowly, but with accelerated progression, from the day that Arthur Tappan and Horace Greeley put the terrible ball of Abolitionism and Communism in motion. Seward and Wilson are but flies upon the massive wheels of the car of the Juggernaut which will soon crush all North and South that come is its resistless will. It is not Seward or Wilson that are to be feared. It is ideas that live—that revolutionize, the same too crush all to the taken across the street. It him ke struck him also; he was taken feared. It is ideas that live—that revolutionize, to ward or the last I saw of the car of the last I saw of the last I saw of the car of the last I saw of the car of the last I saw of the not men. Let not the South be limited in her view, and less eight of a great revolution, in the police came up afterwards and total think watching the success of men.

A. L. Haskell, of Chelsen, testified as follows : The procession came down State Street, and turned into Commercial street, towards me, and went down Commercial street; as the procession of Mason & Dixon's line for safety. She must not expect it in the Constitution. The South must prepare to rely upon herself, for Abolitionism will at no distant day put her out of the pale of the Union.—Mobile News. and cut me on the back of the hand. [Counsel objected to further evidence on this point.] I

Station No. 5, and who resigned his office on the day that Burns was delivered up, rather than disgrace himself by any participation in such infamous work, in giving his testimony in the case, shows but too plainly, that the burharous and cruel spirit of the police and soldiery was shared in by the Mayor of the city, and that whatever of fiendish malignity may have been manifested bp the subordinates on that day, was prompted, in part at least, by the diabolical orders of the Chief Executive officers of the city. The following is a portion of Mr. Hayes's testimony:

I was ordered to give notice to the people in State street, as I went through to Commercial street, to leave the street; I was to force the peo-

is despotism on the ever memorable 2d of June.

1854, when the whole power of the State and nation was brought to bear in the kidnapping of one poor black man. We hope and trust that if justice has not forever fled from Massachusetts, if the moral sense of her people has not been utterly and forever crushed out by the despotic aggressions of the slave power within her own borders, that the jury in the present case will make such a verdict as shall show to the world and posterity, that men in public stations are still amenable to the Constitution and laws, and that all the rights of a citizen cannot be struck down with impunity, even at the request of southern kidnappers.—Mass. Spy.

BOSTON DISTRICT ANNUAL CONFER-ENCE OF THE M. P. CHURCH.

This body held its twenty-seventh session in published at Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, shows how they do things in the Legislature of that State. A man suspected of being an Abolitionist there, loses all his political as well as social

This body held its twenty-seventh session in Carver, Mass., commencing March 1st, and closing on the 4th. Rev. Wm. Tozer opened the session that State. A man suspected of being an Abolitionist there, loses all his political as well as social

A. M. Rev. W. R. Parsons, the President, took the chair. Rev. Wm. Tozer was elected Sec-

participation therein a disqualification for member-

ship in the church of Christ.

Resolved, 3d, That the position of this Conference is one of uncompromising opposition to slavery, and its members pledge themselves to use all proper means to purge it from the church and nation.

Resolved, 4th, That so far as this Conference is concerned the term white as used in Sect. Let and

concerned, the term white as used in Sect. 1st and 2nd, Art. 12, of the Constitution of our church, is

and dead letter. And all God's children of whatever color, are recognised as equals.

Resolved, 5thly, That a copy of these resolves be forwarded to the Boston Olive Branch, and Western Methodist Protestant, with a request to the editors, that they publish them in their respective papers.

The following members entered their protest against the resolutions as uncalled for, viz: Wm. Tozer, Nathan S. Clark, James Mayall, P. Clark and Zaccheus Lambert.

From the New York Independent.

A PUBLIC OUTRAGE BY PUBLIC MEN.

One would think that New York had materials. enough for drunken rows, without the annual descent of the members of the Legislature upon us. But, while Baker, Hyer. Morissey, and such like men are filling our drinking saloons and gamblingdens with drunken quarrels, out of which spring hideous crimes, such as the murder of Poole, it New York Common Council, the Boards of our criminal and charitable institutions, and of our State Legislature, are carrying on orgies as foll of drunkenness, of quarrels, and of beastliness, as any that occur in the lowest haunts of vice. On Tuesday, some six hundred persons embarked on Tuesday, some six hundred persons embarked on the steamer Norwalk, ostensibly to visit the crimi-nal and charitable institutions of the city of New-York; and before they returned from their tour, a large number of them were themselves in such a state as to make it plain that they should have been left at some of these reformatory institutions. There was copious drinking on the boat. When they reached Randall's Island, where some 1200 or 1500 boys and girls, whose parents are dead or un-worthy to rear their children, are educated by the city, in one of the rooms of this institution for children saved from vice and destruction, provisions were made for the public visitors, and brandy among other things, of which many of the visitors freely parioak. Thence they went to Blackwell's Island, visited several of its institutions, and at 3 circles were 500 set down to a dinner provided for clock some 500 sat down to a dinner provided for them, at which such quantities of wine were provided and drank, that when the time for toasts and speeches arrived, many of the company were too drunk to allow of peace; and, at length, speaking being impossible, the company, by a ruse were broken up, and got upon the boat to return to New York.

The scene following Mr. Raymond's speech is thus given in the Times, of which he is the editor:

'As Mr. Raymond took his seat, loud calls were made for 'Duke,' 'Munday,' 'Coleman,' and 'O'Keefe,' in the midst of which Gov. Townsend announced in a loud tone, as the second regular toast,

. The Assembly of the State of New York, and announced the name of some gentleman to respond to the toast. The loud calls were continued uninter-rupted for several minutes, in the midst of which Counrupted for several minutes, in the midst of which Coun-cilman McConnell, who was quite drunk and noisy, kept vociferating in a loud tone, 'O'Keefe.' Ex-Alder-man Dodge, who sat opposite to him, told him to 'shut up.' McConnell, upon this, made a spring at Aldernan Dodge, saying, 'D-n you-you tell me to 'shut up, will you?' He was prevented, however, from doup, will you?' He was prevented, however, from doing Alderman Dodge any injury. In the meantime, Robert B. Coleman, Esq., of the Assembly, had risen, and made numerous efforts to be heard.'

Ought the New York Legislature, a temperance legislature, to be invited to New York for the pur-pose of making a circumnavigation of drunkenness! When the city has a purpose of serving wine and brandy till men reel and howl, ought rooms to be furnished for that brandy at Randall's Island institution for boys and girls? Ought the chapel of the new work-house on Blackwell's Isl-and to be taken for the scene of a drunken dinner,

provided by the Governors of New York charities We think that New York has been enough disgraced by the attack on Hyer; and by the murder of Poole. But neither of these scenes was so dis-graceful to this city, as these shameless scenes en-

acted by public men, State and city officers, in the chapel of a public charity, upon an island set apart for the care of the unfortunate and the reformation of the vicious!

Sometimes an orderly meeting may be interrupted by the irruption of rioters. But the scenes of

this drunken circuit of public men were not the result of any accident. A resolution to exclude inoxicating liquors from this celebration was introduced into the Board of Governors, and voted down.

It was a part of the plan to have liquor. The men who voted for it were not green clergymen, who did not know what wine would do at a public dinner. They were old hands at wine dinners. They knew exactly what it would do. Nothing has hapened by accident: nothing which was unforced. pened by accident; nothing which was unfore-seen. And this wassail, this loathsome procession of drinking, quarreling aldermen and legislators, among institutions of charity in New York city, is one of the events which disgrace the city more than a hundred such cruel murders as that of Bill Poole. That was enacted by professed pugilists. It was the wrangling and quarreling of men who spend their lives in brutal excitements. But to bring down from Albany a State Legislature, to put them in connection with the Common Council of New York, to charter a boat and stock it with liquor, to carry a crew of revellers made up of such men into the chapel of one of the most important institutions on Blackwell's Island, to swill there with one hundred and eighty bottles of wine, until the company broke up in a row, and the boat brought them back to the city in such a state that brought them back to the city in such a staß that sober people could not but wonder whether, by mistake, the Council and Legislature had not been left, and the inmates of the Poor-house brought off. Such a spectacle as this is, without redemption or excuse, the rottenest and wickedest that has for a long time transpired. We are thankful to know that such men as C. C. Leigh, Rev. Mr. Goodwin, Senator Dickinson, and many others.

Goodwin, Senator Dickinson, and many others, re-fused to be present at such a riotous celebration. [HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Fast Day in Maine .- Governor Anson P. Morrill, appointed the 12th of April to be observed as a day of fasting. His proclamation concludes with the following paragraph :-

And as we invoke these blessings, may we realize that God is just—that he sees the millions of the creatures of His care, whom this nation holds in abject servirude—that their prayers continually go up to Him for their deliverance—that our guilt is recorded in the Courts of heaven, whither we go for meroy and protection.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Columbian. REV. HENRY M. DENNISON AND HIS

Since the release of the Slave girl, Rosetta, tailed in the Columbian of last week, her former master arrived here from Louisville, Ky., and proceeded to the residence of L. G. Van Slyke. (he guardian.) and in an imperative manner, demand ed to know if his property was thus to be filehed from his unsuspecting hands! Mr. Van Slyke is always cool; he was in his blandest mood on thre occasion, and by gentle answers turned away the wrath of the chivalrous and Reverend Slave-hunter Rosetti was called in : Mr. Dennison told her he had come to take her home with him, if she was willing to go. Rosetta said, 'No! I thank'ee: I'd rather stay here.' And so they shook hands and

After Mr. D. bad returned to his hotel, it seems his anger returned, and he issued the following proclamation through the Statesman.

TO A CANDID AND HONEST PUBLIC.

NEIL HOUSE, COLUMBUS, March 13. It will, perhaps, avail me little in the latitude in which I am casually placed, that I introduce myself as a 'Northern man with Southern feelings.' I was born from an honest and revolutionary ancestry in the classic Valley of Wyoming, in the State of Pennsylvania, and graduated at Dickinson College, in the same State. After a course of study at the Theological Seminary, near Alexandria, D. C. I was ordained for the ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Six years afterwards, I married the daughter of a planter and a slaveholder, in lower Virginia, where I had resided for several years, during three of which I had the pastoral charge of a congregation of slaves in addition to my white congregation. As is common with Southern planters, my father-in-law presented his daughter, my wife, with a negro girl, aged about fourteen years, to be her waiting maid—a gift that she received with much joy, and formed numerous plans for her employment. She soon taught her to sew, commenced teaching her to read, and besides requiring her invariable attendance at family prayers, devoted herself every Sunday afternoon to her religious instruction, and this in spite of her own feeble and failing health.

It was a common remark of the maid Rosetta, 'Miss Alice (ber mistress) takes as much pains with me, and treats me just as if I was her own child.' We considered Rosetta too young to be the nurse of our little girl; but she was with it from its birth, as its affectionate playmate and companion, and occasional attendant: and when we moved to Louisville, in December, 1853, we took Rosetta with us of course, our own separation from family and friends being a much graver consideration than at that age her's could possibly be. In June, 1854, my wife died, and the grief of no member of the family was more sincere and hearty than Roset-ta's. Her attachment to the child and to myself seemed redoubled; and when, in December of the same year, I was compelled to take my little girl to Virginia, together with the corpse of her saintmother, Rosetta again wept at our departure.

About two months after my return to my parish in Louisville, I learned that there was a probability that my child's nurse would leave her in a few eks, and as Rosetta and the child were both older by three years than at the birth of the latter, I determined to send the maid back to her home, that, baving the chief care of my little daughter, they should not again be separated, but that, growing up together, they should form those ties, second in strength and duration only to ties of blood, and not always to them, which exist between an attached mistress and a faithful servant. The friend to whose kind care I entrusted the girl, left Louisville for Wheeling, March 9th inst., and finding no boat from Cincinnati, he determined, upon con-sultation, to cross the State of Ohio, by the little Miami Railroad, under the impression that the cars ran directly through, and that no delay would thus interpose between him and the home he was so anxious to reach. What was his surprise and grief to learn that the train waited over Sunday at Zanesville, thus detaining him and his preciou trust in the midst of a community, many of whose members were supposed to sympathize with the disorganizing abolition tendencies unhappily but too prevalent in our Northern States.

Still he thought by stopping in Columbus, where he had once resided, and yet has many friends, he might avoid observation, cloistered under what should be the sacred roof of a private family.—

But also in the manufacture of the sacred roof of a private family.— But, alas! in the merciless and marguding code of bolitionism, no 'man's house is his castle,' and black women were soon seen hovering about the house, like birds of ill-omen, (!!) and presently the Sheriff of the county appeared with a habeas cor pus, and by so infamous a prostitution (!!) of that writ of priceless value to a true American, and in spite of her asseverations that she did not want to be free, but wished to return to her parents and 'little Bessie,' the poor girl was forced away from her protector, on the Sabbath day, and lodged in a jail. The next morning she was brought before a court, and with a mockery of a trial, before time was allowed for the attempt even to defend her and the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to every of the United States, she was declared free and, being a minor, was put under a guardian, lest she should exercise her liberty in returning to her parents, and this when Almighty God has made me her guardian, (!!) as I have ever been her best

earthly friend. (!!)
And now, after this simple statement of facts I appeal to my fellow-countrymen of Columbus and Ohio, to judge between me and these menstealing abolitionists. Who are the friends of this poor child? Who is it likely is most attached to her true interests, her master, or those who ar now, it is to be hoped, ashamed of their meanness (! in depriving as honest and good a citizen (!) as themselves of the humble friend of his dead wife and the faithful attendant of his innocent child thus calling in the majestic sanctions of the law to give a color of respectability to an action that should sink its perpetrators to the lowest level of the contempt of every ingenuous and upright

Who have sought really this girl's freedom and elevation in society, those who, in defiance of all right, have placed the ward of another under a guardian (forsooth) who is put over her to watch with lynx-eyes lest, in obedience to every impulse, she should make use of her freedom to return home—a guardianship from which, when she emerges, she can never rise above the servility of your hewers of wood and drawers of water-or I, who designed to grant her most excest wishes in making her the fond companion and cherished depend-ant of a beloved child! Judge, I pray you, who sought her happiness, he who was restoring her to the home of her childhood and the arms of her parents, to her brothers and sisters, or the kidnappers who have barbarously forced her from the society of all she loved forever. Why, I had understood that this she loved forever. Why, I had understood that this last ruthless deed was the special prerogative of slaveholders alone, and that the abolitionists, those dear friends of the colored race, detested nothing so much in the horrid institution of slavery as the sundering of families that it sometimes of cessity required! But what law, buman and divine-what civil, social, or moral obligation-what Constitution or Bible-what tie of affection or blood-will not these misguided men or inhuman monsters trample under foot, if it stand in the way of their ungodiy fanaticism?

Have they not encouraged slaves to run away from

their masters, when Paul sent them back! (!!) Have they not scattered incendiary pamphlets, and sent wily and disguised emissaries throughout the whole South, wherever, at least, the necks of their panders were safe from the haller, to excite the lowest and most ignorant class of Southern people to discontent, sedition and revolt! Have they not thus, while adding bars of brass and triple steel' to the shackles of the slave, account in their power to provoke a servile and internecing steel ' to the shackles of the slave, done all war, a war that spares neither age nor sex in its merciless fury against men as patriotic, as moral

merciless fury against men as patriotic, as moral, as religious, and women as lovely in every relation of life, as the world can produce! (!!)

When the poverty of the slave stood in the way, have they not urged him to steal whatever had been committed by a confiding master to his trust, and to suffer no consideration of duty, or love, or mercy to hold him back from the cabraces of his friends with white faces and black hearts, who procured his freedom by such unhallowed means, only to allow him the most menial position about their bayes, or to wander as a beggar in their streets!

houses, or to wander as a beggar in their streets !(!)
When the glorious Constitution of our country provided in its social compact for the preservation of the rights of the South, have they not denounce

things, a tyrant !

I appeal to you, fellow-citizens, to know if all these statements are not truth; and then I ask you if you will continbe, through your Legislatures and your administrators of justice, to permit, in default of your strenuous opposition, so dire a stigma to rest upon the noble, and manly, and virtue.

The steam frighte San Jacinto, an ominous name, is despatched to demand on the spot 'immediate satisfaction' of a provincial authority, which has no more than the sand that is the statement of the North from the actions.

the years of my manhood among Southern men : and I know that every instance of tampering with the institution of slavery alienates some true-heart-ed patriot from that Union which our forefathers cemented with their blood. I know that personal rights are dearer to the people of the South than the barren glory derived from a union with strangers, from which too many already think they have nothing to gain, and much to lose. And I know that this growing dissatisfaction is

confined to no one class of men, but that it is shar-ed in by the vicious and the virtuous, the rich and the poor, the coltivated and the ignorant; that it is found among professional men and mechanics, godless worldlings and devont Christians, lawyers. and merchants, and elergymen, and judges, and legislators of the State and federal government. The adherence of slaveholders to their rights of person and property is stronger than all their political preferences or combinations, whether as Whigs. Democrats, or Know Nothings, or even as citizens of the United States; but if, through incessant machinations against these rights, patriotism itself should give way to the galling sense of wrongs and oppressions, the Union may perish; but its blood will rest upon those men and their children who could, but did not, crush this hydra-hraded fanaticism of a por-tion of their own number by the omnipotence of the are incalculable. The farewell address of him, the Father of his country, and the far-seeing vision of that great expounder of the Constitution, the late Chief Justice Story, have portrayed but half its horrors. The rest remain to be written with the pen of history, rather than of prophecy or political ment of of forecast, in characters of fiery and sanguinary Grande.

With a most sincere and cordial esteem, I am your friend and fellow-citizen.

HENRY M. DENISON.

THE LIBERATOR. No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, APRIL 13, 1855.

TWENTY-PIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CIETY.

The Twenty-First Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the city of New and needs no panegyric. No doubt the present work York, on WEDNESDAY, May 9th, commencing at 10 will find many purchasers among her numerous friends o'clock, A. M., and remaining in session, probably, till

As full an attendance of the members and friends the Society as practicable, from all parts of the country, is earnestly desired and strongly urged.

The object of the Society is not merely to make ' Liberty national, and Slavery sectional '-nor to prevent the acquisition of Cuba-nor to restore the Missouri Compromise-nor to repeal the Fugitive Slave Billnor to resist the admission of any new slave State into the Union-nor to terminate slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the national Territories-but it is, primarily, comprehensively, and uncompromisingly, to effect the immediate, total and eternal overthrow of liberty. Living or dying, our motto is, 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS, RELIGIOUSLY OR POLIT ICALLY !

In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Secretaries.

KANSAS AND CUBA. The Slave Power was never more active, daring and defiant than it is at the present time-whether because Saviour is as acceptably sought in the innocent play of liarly favorable hour, with such an administration, to formance of their 'devotions,' in returning to their play take a new lease of life, and indefinitely to extend its they will go away from the Saviour-with whom they dominions, it is difficult to determine. How complete. cannot play fast and loose in this manner. When will ly Kansas is in its grasp, the recent lawless elections in that Territory frightfully demonstrate. Read the arti- kind ? cles we have grouped together on our first page, illustrative of the demoniacal pro-slavery spirit which rages and bears down all opposition in Kansas and Missouri See with what contempt and murderous malignity the intelligent, honest, industrious, thrifty and enterprising emigrants from the East are regarded! Beyond a doubt, the fate of Kanaus is realed. 'No Union with

Slaveholders!' ' Delenda est Carthago!' But, not content with the subjugation of Kansas its hellish designs, the Slave Power, backed up by the whole strength of this indescribably wicked administration, is bent on THE IMMEDIATE CONQUEST OF CUBA! The plot has been long maturing, and its consummation is at hand. We are on the brink of a war with Spain-a war to be paralleled in guilt and infamy only with the Mexican war. This is no false alarm. The mask is off-the purpose avowed-the preparations are making-and the event is at the door. Read what that availed himself of the ignorance of the other-as though sagacious and far-eighted friend of freedom, DAVID LEE he were recording the noblest exploits, instead of writ-CHILD, Esq., says on this subject, in the following ad- ing himself down an unscrupulous deceiver-is matter monitory communication.

SLAVE GENERATORS - THE FILLIBUSTERS.

The time to light the train appears to have come. The slave power, or more properly, the slave-breeding power, and President catspaw, are evidently about to execute the long meditated villany-ah 1 that is too soft little conscientiousness and great lack of honesty. It is a term-long meditated piracy and murder, once more to be perpetrated for no purpose under heaven but to strengthen and perpetuate as malignant, deadly, and tion is rotten. It cannot be otherwise, with four milloathsome a despotism, as ever afflicted and disgraced lions of human beings plundered of every right, and

The fillibusters have been assembled in force for his head as high as Cataline; the itinerants of Ostend, who would be supremely ridiculous, if they were not the exponents of a power which rules all here, without restraint of conscience or constitution, have put forth their MANIFESTO. It is a document which defies comment. To discuss it would be as idle as to expose the conduct of Cain to his brother Abel. I can think of no parallel to it, except a committee of cut-throats reporting to the captain of their band on the next new burglary and

absorbing crisis, and unequalled horror of the war in to them :- Poor fellows ! Poor, deluded, crasy, reck-Europe. Our frantie tyrants fiatter themselves that and you will now have the opportunity to reflect Great Britain and France are blind or paralytic. Perthe rains that are piled up around you; while, for the haps they are. That, however, which is the turning

ed this great Union of the States itself as an instru- ties at home, the certain complexion of the next Cor ed this great Union of the States itself as an instrument of fraud and oppression that ought to be broken! and have they not resisted the wholesome (!!)
provisions of the Fugitive Slave Bill with chicanery, violence and blood! When the Ten Commandments forbid the coveting and stealing of a
neighbor's servant, and the book of Leviticus enjoined it upon the Jews to purchase their 'bondmen of the heathen around them, who should be
their heathen around them, who should be
their heather former and the New Testament retheir heather former and the New Testament retheir heritage forever, and the New Testament re-peatedly enjoins upon slaves to be obedient to their masters in all things, have not these same men dein that or some other public capacity are perpetually fied the injunctions of Holy writ, and pronounced the Bible a forgery, and God, if he sanctioned such world; and that especially in the Island of Cuba, nonbut such have been entrusted for the last twenty year

tuous population of the North, from the actions of power to give satisfaction for a national insult than these deluded men, and these unschipped miscreants? Boston or Hull. Indeed, our precious rulers have made power to give satisfaction for a national insult than If you persist in this supineness—I speak it not as a threat, but in all mournfulness, like a prophecy of Cassandra—be assured that a day of retribution years, because the parent government has refused to confer any such authority. And it is precisely because You or your children will see this Republic di-vided, and its borders devastated by perpetual war. is to be addressed to it; for thus the intended crime Born like yourselves upon free soil, I have spent may be made to wear the appearance of a peaceable and simple demand of justice for an offence to the honor and sovereignty of the American people, without in creasing the risk of its being satisfied ! We have jus seen that Soule's tactics at Madrid were reduced to staying off satisfaction.

Is it not visible as a thunder-cloud, that they mean immediate violence and hostilities?

The fillibusters have been openly encamping below New Orleans, and infesting the city by day and night for nearly two months; and there has been no arrest, no prosecution, not even a dirty dish-water proclamation On the contrary, all the naval forces we can muster are ordered forth in haste, not enough to set the Gulfstream. afire, to give them help, at first by menace, and ultimately, if need be, as need there will be, by co-opera tion. Remember Nacogdoches and General Gaines!

And when the appetite of the vampyre shall have been appeased afresh, new guilt and corruption accumulated in the national conscience, and new stains on the national escutcheon, the Hunker Democrats will tell us sneeringly, ' Now you know who James K. Polk is;' and the Hunker Whigs will acquiesce in this unprovoked breaking into the bloody house of life,' provided it result in the capture of new customers, and in forcing upon this people new and heavier monopolies of slave and sugar dealing, destined to become, in due time the parents of an interminable family of monopolies. In my opinion, we are in a crisis surpassing in importance, though it cannot in rascality, the movement of our army from Corpus Christi to the Rio

DAVID LEE CHILD.

NEW BOOKS.

THE MAY FLOWER, AND MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS. By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, Author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' . Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands,' &c. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1855. pp. 571

This large and handsomely printed volume is a collection of a series of New England sketches, written many years since by Mrs. Srowe, together with various other miscellaneous writings, which have from time to time appeared in different periodicals, exhibiting all moods, 'from the gayest to the gravest,' imbued with the purest spirit, full of entertainment and instruction, and interesting alike to old and young. The descriptive power of Mrs. S. is here evinced afresh,

To one of the papers, in this volume, we must take exception, in the name of Christianity in special, and of human liberty in general : we mean the one on 'The Subbath,' in which the sanctity of the first day of the week is enforced, by argument and illustration. With us, such teaching is a heresy, and so we reprobate it. We deny that one day from another, or one hour from another, or one act from another, is peculiarly sacred, either inherently or by a special fiat of the Almighty. Nature knows nothing of a holy day; therefore, the God of Nature does not. We ought to sabbatize with our whole lives, and not imagine there is any goodness in a mechanical, arbitrary observance of any day. ' For we slavery wherever it exists on the American soil, and to expose and confront whatever party or sect seeks to moral distinctions, and do up our piety by the job. No matter what the day may be: see that no eril be done thereon, and thou will sanctify the time. But what kind of religion is this, in a verse sung by little Susan ?

· How sweet is the day, When, lea ing our play The Saviour we seek! The fair morning glows, The best in the week

This is bad grammar and worse doctrine. The 'knows that its time is short,' or deems it a pecu- children as in abstaining therefrom; else, after the per a religion of outward observances cease to mislead man-

Accompanying this attractive volume is a beautiful idealised portrait of its world-famous author.

THE HISTORY OF THE HEN FEVER. A Humorous Record By GEO. P. BURNHAM. In One Volume-Illustrated. Boston : James French & Co. 1855.

This is a remarkable book -remarkable for its har

lequin drollery, its ingenuous knavery, and its matchless effrontery. It gives a minute account of the rise, progress and abatement of the fowl epidemic which raged far and wide, from 1850 to 1854; in the dissemination of which, (with the honesty of ' Iago,' to put money in his purse,) the author of this history was pre-eminently active, and pecuniarily successful to the extent of a considerable fortune. The manner in which he confesses his 'tricks of trade' and gross imposture -bow he excited the gullibility of this victim, and

of astonishment. He really glories in his shame-as though the finest traits of character were low cunning ANOTHER WAR TO INCREASE THE PROFITS OF and a disposition to make the most of a humbug.-Barnum and Burnham are evidently ' birds of a feather.' The publication of their recent works, with such ostentation and success, is a sad proof of universal demoralization. In the American character, there is very made up, to a fearful extent, of compromise, deception tact, acquisitiveness. Morally speaking, the whole naregistered as so much bone fide property by their plunderers. This scandalous volume, some weeks; their chief has shown himself recently at not meet with that general reprobation which it deserves the Capitol, and held his levee in the Rotundo, carrying but its low wit, and flashy style, and successful rascal ity, will find multitudes to regard its author as " brick,' and admiringly to imitate his bad example Nevertheless, it is not wholly evil; and may serve to put honest, well-meaning people on their guard in re-spect to any new humbug that may be started for the purpose of picking their pockets. We cannot say that we have any special sympathy, generally speaking, for hose on whose credulity Burnham so foully imposed because it is evident that they were as eager to ' feather their own nests' as himself-only that they had no his tact and forecast. The following is his compliment less dupes! You have had your fun, many of you,

PAST DAY AT MENDON, MASS.

The Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society held one of its quarterly meetings in the above named town on Fast Day, and the following is an ab- tracts which have already been published. stract of its proceedings. The President of the Society, EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON,

by suggestion, nominated the following officers: Secretary pro tem .- William H. Fish.

Business Committee-Samuel May, Jr., Rev. Robert Hassel, Mrs. Coleman, Stephen S. Foster, L. M. Per-

Finance Committee-L. M. Perham, W. B. Harringon, Aaron Cook.

The President opened the meeting with a few appro priate remarks, explanatory of the character and obclasses of persons, whether anti-slavery or pro-slavery, to exercise the freedom of speech always granted on the Garrisonian platform.

Rev. Mr. HASSEL offered prayer.

Mr. May spoke of the usual character of the Fast annually appointed by the Governor, and of the true Fast, such as that proclaimed by the prophet Isaiah, in contrast. He also enlarged upon the progress which the Anti-Slavery Cause had made within a few years, and particularly since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. He said that the South begins to see that the North is in earnest, and it, as well as the North, is looking confidently to disunion. But this, he thought, was a matter of some future consideration, rather than the present time. A great work is still to be done in New England, for the mass of the people are yet indifferent, and they are only aroused by flagrant aggressio of the Slave Power. He concluded his brief, but appropriate, remarks, by the expression of the hope that our Fast would be in the spirit of humanity.

Dr. J. G. METCALF, of Mendon, offered resolution

Mrs. RAYMOND, of Springfield, said, that though un prepared for public speaking, the God within her bid r lift up her voice in behalf of the oppressed. She spoke in deep sympathy for the slave in his chains and wretchedness, and particularly on the auction-block, and enlarged upon slavery as the greatest of all evils, and on the anti-slavery movement as the greatest of all

STEPHEN S. FOSTER wanted to suggest, that though the Worcester County Society is in some sense Garrisonian, it is not made up exclusively of religious or political come-outers. He briefly defined the position of the Society, and his own relation to the State and Church. He also spoke of the vast superiority of moral over physical forces in the carrying forward of any reform, and the importance of true and unblemished character in all engaged in the Anti-Slavery Cause. He was not a Free Soiler, he said, because that being so, he would debase himself; for with his light, even in voting for Charles Sumner, he should be aiding in the support of slavery. It might be the duty of others present to be Free Soilers, and to vote for Mr. Sumner. but it would be a sin in him, because he could see a direct and close connection between his ballot and the enslavement of his fellow-beings. He therefore wanted the Constitution discussed, and he hoped that those who vote under it would come forward, and show how an anti-slavery man can consistently do so. . Adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Met at 2 o'clock, the Presi

dent in the chair, and a good audience in attendance. Mr. Dogger, of Mendon, said that imperfection tamped on every thing around us; but there are re formers so wise, so great, so good, that they want a better Bible and a better Constitution than God has designed for us-even a better God than we have. He said that slavery was the greatest of all abominations. and he hated it, though the people of Mendon call him pro-slavery. But the dissolution of the Union be thought would be a worse evil than slavery; and this he endeavored to prove by some loud assertions. Sinvery, however, he continued, is constantly improving, and he thought it might be so improved as to be a great blessing. Philemon and Onesimus he thought far happier in the relation of master and slave, than any wo persons present. The Bible he affirmed to be of God. but the slavery which it sanctioned was far worse than

following series of resolutions, which were received for

1. Resolved, That this Society would offer its tribute of respect to the memory of the late CYRUS M. BURLEIGH; is to be hoped, of much profit. It seemed to give genewhose youth and whose manhood were cheerfully and ral satisfaction, and signs of progress in Mendon were continually given to the cause of Anti-Slavery, and manifest. whose strength of body and mind were presented a living sacrifice upon the altar of the slave's deliverance. This part of the country, (and to a considerable extent this neighborhood,) was the field of his earliest antislavery labors, and we recall, with sincere satisfaction, our personal knowledge of him, and our indebtedness to him for a noble example of early and constant fidelity to humanity and right. In his death, the Anti-Slavery cause has sustained a great loss; but it has also gained the record and memory of a pure and devoted

laborer in its behalf, which never can be taken from it. 2. Resolved, That the physical sufferings inflicted upon the slave bear no comparison to the evil which be suffers by the dwarfing of the intellect and the deadening of the moral nature.

afterwards by the entire Parish; and we respectfully recommend the adoption of these Resolutions, or others of equal weight and force of meaning, to every Church and Congregation in our County, our State, and throughout the country.

4. Resolved, That it is the duty of all those who exercise the elective franchise, never to cast a vote for members of the General Court, members of Congress, or Presidential Electors, whose character, previously known, does not furnish a guarantee that Liberty shall not be smitten down in the house of its

5. Resolved. That while we duly appreciate the earnestness and fidelity to their own convictions, o many of those professed abolitionists who still adhere to our government and popular churches, we are, nevamong the most efficient supporters of slavery, inasmuch as they continue to sustain the two main props on which the system depends for existence.

6. Resolved, That the Churches of New England and the North have too long allowed themselves to be made instruments of promoting the designs and ends of and of the commercial classes, which, for the sake of Southern trade, have been willing to stoop and consent to the basest acts of humiliation and pro-slavery wickedness; and with the sincerest respect for whatever in these Churches is ' honest and of good report,' and perfectly aware of the vast influence they have it in their power to exert in favor of justice, mercy and right, we call upon them to have no further fellowship with slaveholders or their abettors, but take a perfectly clean position, and neither consent to, nor partake in, any longer, the manifold crimes of the slave system. elections numbered 4 and 5 were then taken up,

He said that he had ceased to argue the self-evident truth, that all men are created equal ; for a man that did not know slavery to be a sin must be either a fool or a knave, and arguments were never made for fools and knaves, but for honest men, who might differ from each other. He would then brand the man who would justify slavery as a vile man, and do what he could to make the overthrow of negro slavery, but for the establishment of Liberty as a universal principle.

Mr. Mar, by permission of Mr. Foster, who still has ned the resolution marked 6, and made a few appropriate remarks in relation to it, and to the

Mr. Fosten continued his remarks, taking up the uestion, 'Who are the actual slaveholders?' and precenting the common arguments to the point, that they are the voters under the Constitution of the United States. He insisted that there are only two courses tha sholitionists can consistently pursue, one of which is to give an anti-slavery interpretation to the Constitution and act upon that interpretation; or a pro-slavery interpretation, and then, of course, come out from the Government, and stand by the side of Mr. Garrison This question he argued at length, urging the necessit; ects of the Worcester County Society, and invited all of a peaceful revolution; though he feared that if sla very should continue five years, we should have a vio lent and bloody one. He hardly expected ever to se another slave returned to bondage, but at the sacrifice of at least a thousand lives. It is at an imminent peril, he said, that this nation is robbing three millions of human beings of all their rights. Nature will be avenged for such outrageous wrong and wickedness, and the only safety is in repentance and a dissolution of the Union.

> Mrs. Coleman, of Rochester, N. Y., had lately sen THE LIBERATOR to a gentleman at the South, and by his request, who counts his slaves by thousands; though he also desired her to do it with as much secresy as pos sible. He is a postmaster, she said, and had given directions to her how she could send him the paper with safety. This she introduced in illustration of the kind of freedom that prevails among the whites at the South.

Mr. Hassal argued that the great work to be done is to make the people feel that God's law overrides all other laws, and should be the supreme rule of right. Adjourned to 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. Met at 7 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Hassal was called to the chair, the venerable President having left for home. A good audience in attendance.

Dr. METGALF spoke to resolution No. 4. introduced by him. He believed in voting, and dissented from the disselution views advanced by Mr. Foster. But he wanted men put into office, who were known to be true to freedom. Freedom should be the issue in every State and in every Congressional election. Taking this ground, he thought the Constitution might be finally amended, and slavery abolished legally. He did not care to discuss the rightfulness of voting, for in his present state of mind, he was confident that it was right for him to vote, and his policy therefore was to select mer who will show themselves in earnest for liberty. By adhering to this method, he was confident that slavery would be more effectually abolished than in any other way. Such being his general view of the subject, his whole argument was a political one, and addressed exclusively to politicians, urging the expediency of voting

Mr. FOSTER was glad that Dr. Metcalf had given to the audience a distinct and definite idea of his position He also agreed with him, of course, on the point that if he voted at all, he should vote for abolitionists ; but he thought a man must have but very little moral principle who would hold up his hand and swear to support the Constitution of the United States, admitting that Constitution to be on the side of slavery. The man who would swear to do this, would swear to do any deed of wickedness. He was confident, too, that so long as the Union exists, it will be ruled by slaveholders. This point he dwelt open at considerable length, criticising, in his argument, the position of Charles Sumner, the Free Soilers, Know Nothings, Democrats, and Whigs-Whigs, if there be any, whose platform seemed to have slipped from under them! He thought that though Charles Sumner was the greatest of all the members of the American Government, the least in the kingdom of Anti-Slavery is greater than be. He, therefore, called upon all present to come forward, and stand and labor side by side with William Lloyd Garrison in the great cause of Liberty. He closed by an appeal for subscriptions to the Liberator and Standard

Rev. Mr. HASSAL made a few closing remarks, it which he expressed much satisfaction with the general tenor of the meetings, and said, that the more he thought of the subject, the more he was disposed to take the ground of William Lloyd Garrison. He was earnest, emphatic, and uncompromising in his posi-

The resolution on the death of Cyrus M. Burleigh Mr. Mar, from the Business Committee, read the being read, its passage was moved by Wm. H. Fish,

On the adoption of the resolutions, the meeting adjourned, having been one of much interest, and also, it

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON. President. WM. H. Fisif, Sec'y pro tem.

WORCESTER NORTH A. S. SOCIETY. The nineteenth annual meeting of the Worcester

County (North) Anti-Slavery Society, was held at the Town Hall in Leominster, on the 5th inst. The Convention was organized by the choice of the

following officers :-President-JOEL SMITH, of Leominster.

Vice Presidents-Moses Smith, of Holden; Joshus . Everett, Princeton; George S. Flint, Rutland; Albert C. Howe, Princeton; Benjamin Snow, Jr., Fitchburg; William Babcock, Lunenburg.

Directors-Nonh Humphrey, Barre; George Miles, 3. Resolved, That we would express our sincere satisfaction at the Resolutions, on the subject of Slavery, Kimball, Fitchburg; James A. Waite, Hubbardston; recently adopted by the Second Church in Malboro', and Elnathan Davis, Fitchburg.

Secretary-D. M. Allen, Westminster. Auditor-Benjamin H. Rugg, Gardner.

Business Committee-Henry C. Wright, Boston Daniel Foster, Princeton; Wm. Babcock, Lunenburg; A. Davison, Fitchburg.

Committee on Finance-Frances H. Drake, J. T. Everett, Addison Mirick.

Voted to adjourn to 14 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The following Resolutions were read by the Chairman of the Business Committee :-

1. Resolved, That Liberty and Slavery-like Truth and Falsehood, Justice and Injustice-are in their essential nature antagonistic; therefore, all attempts to reconcile them, or make them co-exist in harmony, unertheless, compelled to regard them, practically, as der the same social, political and religious institutions, are not only futile, but always implous and immoral, an insult to God, and an outrage upon man. 2 Resolved, That a government, or a church, which theoretically or practically accords to Saveholders the same social, political and religious privileges and pro-tection, which it accords to non-Slaveholders, rejects the political parties which have governed this country; the distinction between good and evil, necessarily tends to debauch the conscience and corrupt the morals of the people who sustain it, and should therefore be abandoned and destroyed as a curse and a deadly foe to man-

8. Resolved, That sire one fatal mistake, from which have resulted our deep national crimes and infamy, is the fact that we have, from the beginning of our na tional existence, attempted to join together in harmony what God has put asunder, and have extended to Liberry and Slavery equal protection and equal privileges-4. Resolved, That the friends of Freedom should rally to form a Union on the openly avowed basis of stection to Liberty, and eternal hostility to Slavery; in which no man shall be allowed to be held as a slave for a single hour, nor be put on trial before any tribunal on the issue, 'Is he a freeman or a slave, a man or a beast ? '-and in which slaveholders shall be recognized and treated as felons, and be ranked with highway robbers and pirates on the seas.

These resolutions were ably sustained by Messr Wright and Foster ; after which, remarks were made him odious. But his work was, not merely to labor for on the general subject of slavery, and the treatment due to slaveholders, by Messra Babcock, Everett, and oth ers. Voted to adjourn till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The resolutions were again read ; after which, y, Wright proceeded to address the convention on the subjects therein contained. Mr. Wright's speech au subjects therein comminto.

Subjects therein comminton the subjects and pendent throughout by great clearness and pendent to the close of it, the resolutions were adopted to meet at the committee of the committ and the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the D. M. ALLEN, Sec

PAST DAY AT OLD PLYMOUTE A quarterly meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Sing A quarterly mer and in Davis's Hall, Plymouth, to be Day, April 6th, commencing at half past 10 o'clock, i

M. The President in the chair. After the appointment of committees on business as finance, the following Resolutions were submitted to discussion by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, of Boston

1. Resolved, That this Society is convened, but h conformity with the proclamation of Governor Garles but solely to improve the occasion to strike tache blow at slavery-not to observe a hollow, ceresal fast, but to keep the true fast indicated by the project Isaiah, by attempting to 'undo the heavy beries, break every yoke, and let the oppressed go fm'-ig to ' bow down the head as a bulrush,' but to 'try had and spare not,' in regard to the transcendent ingenof this guilty land.

2. Resolved, That what is wanted in the nation is ar the multiplication of religious rites and ebservates, but the recognition of man as man- a hearty deep, tion of every form of oppression-sympathy for all the are down-trodden-and uncompromising horning h whatever, in Church or State, sanctions or centre at

the claim of property in man.

3. Resolved, That the pulpit in which a derial slaveholder or slaveholding apologist can fed Mail tance in the name of Christ-and the church which at mits to its communion those who are not anti-slaver in sentiment and practice—are deserving of utter my robation as pre-eminently responsible for the princip tion of slavery on the American soil.

4. Resolved, That so long as such unblushing ideal. ers of chattelized humanity as the Rev. Negration AMS of Boston, and the Rev. Dr. Lorn of Dartney College, are permitted to occupy their present shing, (from which they ought instantly to be hurled by toular indignation,) it demonstrates, on the part of the religious community at large, a desperately deprese state of mind, but it is to be hoped not utterly here.

5. Resplyed, That inasmuch as the slave-busins tolerated, and a man is required to prove that he bus right to his own body and soul, and slave commission ers and judges are allowed to live, and the advocated freedom are tried as felons for boldly denouncing 115rannical law, and a pro-slavery press finds the ner lieral support, in this Commonwealth, it is apparently, whatever progress the anti-slavery cause my lay made, Massachusetts is still fearfully apostate fron the cause of impartial liberty ;-therefore,

6. Resolved, That the work to be first accomplished by the abolitionists of this Commonwealth is not h make Carolina but Massachusetts a free State, in which no slave shall ! e claimed , no slave-hunter telerated, m man put on trial to prove that he is not the property of another, no slave commissioner or judge permittet is exist, no advocate of freedom arrested for his deanciations of a kidnapping enactment, no press with takes sides with the oppressor sustained.

7. Resolved, That the intelligence from Kassa, of the complete triumph of the pre-slavery party at the recent election, gives us no surprire; furnishing, u a does, fresh evidence, if not of the suggister energy of the advocates of slavery over the professed friends of freedom, at least of their great, their irresistible ports under present circumstances; and confirming, u it does, the position assumed by the American Anti-Slavery Society, that nothing can prevent the growth and extrsion of slavery, so long as the blood-cemented Union of the States remains unbroken.

8. Resolved, That to talk of combining fraternally in one Union, free States and slaveholding States, is st wild and preposterous as to declare that Christian States and idolatrous States can walk together on the next amicable terms, representing the interests of each other in the same body, acknowledging each other as equally worthy of honor, and giving to all united cooperation and support.

9. Resolved, That the dissolution of the America Union is to be strenuously advocated and henerally emanded by every lover of liberty, on the g self-respect, moral and political consistency, species purity, and true piety towards God.

Three sessions were held-forencen, afternoon, and evening. Speeches were made by W. L. Garants, WENDELL PHILLIPS, LEWIS FORD, and JAMES N. Berret, of a most impressive and deeply interesting character. Slavery, in all its intrinsic barbarity and impiety, vit held up to view, and the relations and duties of the people of the North, religiously and politically, in mgard to that hideous system, were traced with cossusmate ability and eloquence. The attendance was lighly respectable, and a fresh interest was awakened in tehalf of ' the suffering and the dumb' in our land. The citizens of Plymouth are to be congratulated at the erection of so neat and commodious a hall, through

the enterprise of one of their number. At a late hour, after the adoption of the Resolutions

the meeting adjourned. BOURNE SPOONER, President, H: H. BRIGHAM, Sec'y.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE

The Washington Star says that great excitement his been caused in that city by the discovery that a number of colored people, most of them free, and ald good character, have been found assembled in and islonging to a council, the principle object of which was to purchase the freedom of a young woman whom let owner was willing to sell. The entire party was arrested, twenty-four in number, all but four being fre. The law which prohibits the assembling of colored people, slave or free, the smallest fine of which is fire dillers, was read to them, and each one was searched and outtioned. The articles found were a Bible, Sesen's Morals, Life in E rnest, scraps of poetry in manuscript, the printed constitution of a society called 'The Dung's ters of Jerusalem,' the object of which was stated to be to relieve the sick and bury the dead,' a set of regula, and a subscription paper for the liberating fund, spea which were the names of Hon. Gerrit Smith, \$30, pad, Hon. Wm. H. Seward, \$5, Hon. J. R. Giddings, \$1, and also the names of several of the respectable citizens of Washington. Nothing whatever was found to imple cate the negroes in crime, yet four of them were sent is the work-house, one received six lashes! and the ret were compelled to pay a fine and costs of \$5 58 each And this atrocious outrage is perpetrated, in the name of law, at WARKINGTON !!

Hon. HENRY WILSON. The Anti-Slavery lecture belivered by this gentleman, at the Tremont Temple, of Friday evening last, was an able, generous and many effort-making the Anti-Slavery cause paramount in all other interests or parties in the land. It was stry warmly applieded. We may refer to it again.

JUDGE LORING. The case of Judge Loring was taken up in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, and the opening speech, in favor of his removal, was made it JOHN L. SWIFT, Esq. of this city. It was highly effective tive and eloquent. We shall print it next week.

APPOINTMENT. The Executive Committee of American Anti-Slavery Society, having learned that Mr. WILLIAM H. FIRH, of Hopedale, Mass., designs passing some months in The State of New York, at a lecturer on various subjects of practical reform, have appointed him their agent for so much time as he may be able to devote to Anti-Slavery labors. They cordially commend him to all friends of the cause, and solicit their o-operation with him.

LEGIURE OF CHARLES SUMNER AT LYNN.

LTNN, April 2, 1855. PLAN MR. GARRISON : The Lyceum Hall in this cit as covered to overflowing, on Saturday evening last a sofience convened to listen to a lecture on slave or Hon. CHARLES SUNNER. On entering the Hall res received with great enthusiasm.

Batchelder, Esq., was chosen Chairman several of our most prominent citizens acted a of Presidents, among them our present Mayor, and is predecessors in office.

The Chairman welcomed Mr. Sumner in a short an The thairman Mr. Sumner then took the floor, and wil the close attention of the andience for more tha to the core accepted with frequent bursts of heart

Mr. Samen spoke of the necessity, of the practical Mr. Summer appropriate of the Anti-Slavery Cause tring the incidents and cruelties of the system out o lesting the included kindness of individual' slavehol in also and aparted, he examined the subject of sla er as the laws of slavery define it. His examination ter as increase in the light of law was very searching: of the subject in the part of his argument, he challenge and in closing the laws of viavery as the definition esisten, to point to any good thing whatever in the nice system of chattel slavery. He also alluded to Boston divine' who has recently written a book in kence of clavery, in terms of irony which would have sale the cheeks of that divine (!) tingle with shame, it plet the than who could write such a defence were ndered the virtue even of blushing.

Mr. Summer then demonstrated the practicability of

he Anti-Slavery Cause, and with his whole heart ut pred our old and glorious motto, that 'Whatever i Best is practicable; and the sentiment was heartily

puring his remarks, he spoke in high terms of M Gerison and his conditators in the past tremendou earfare with the Slave Power. He then proceeded to gesk of the 'dignity' of the Anti-Slavery Cause, and or triding by its side seemed the pursuit of fame and calth !-- how dwarfed and mean was the ambition of the diciena and office-seeker, in comparison with the enobling effort to releem the slave ! - and contrasted our case with that of our fathers, and claimed for it i igher honor, inasmuch as they toiled and fought for er ora liberty, while we labor for the freedom and appiness of others. His whole description of the honrand dignity of our Cause was exceedingly beautiful

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Sumner spoke of be progress of our Cause, and of its effect upon the holders, and mentioned as a hopeful sign the feet, that the Legislature of Virginia, and those of one two other States, have already taken into consideration the subject of clavery, so far as to discuss some measures of amelioration. These measures are as fol loss: To recognize by law the marriage relation of the slaves, and also the parental relation, and thus prereat those heart-rending separations of families which new hearly occur over the vast domain of slavery. It is true that these proposals of amelioration have

been made, but I believe that Mr. Sumner and all othen are mistaken when they receive them as sincer declarations and sentiments of the slaveholders of Versia, or of any other of the slaveholding States believe the truthfulness and goodness of his own heart. led him to trust these appearances, and; excepting my few individual cases, it is extremely doubtful if there exists any basis of sincerity whatever, on the part of the shaveholders, in this matter.

Mr. S. spoke of these proposals of amelioration only a couraging signs, and not at all as the object and end of the anti-slavery agitation; but, excepting as far as i s an acknowledgment of the power of the anti-slavery agitation. I cannot see any thing hopeful or sinere in these proposals for the amelioration of the con Suppose, now, the government of Virginia should

ass laws which should fully recognize the marriage and the parental relation; then never more could familie e separated. What, then, would become of the slavereeding interest! In Bowditch's 'Slavery and the Constitution,' p. 89, the author quotes from Niles' Register the fact that 'in the course of a single year, (1885-6.) no less than forty thousand slaves are said to have been sold out of Virginia alone ! * On the same pige it is stated that a Committee of the citizens of Mobile, (Ala.) declared that between the years 1833 and ten millions of dollars were paid nonnally by the people of Alabama alone for slaves. Hon. John G. Palfry also, in his papers on the Slave Power, makes talements in regard to the internal slave trade similar to these above named. A large portion of the State of Virginia has been rendered desolate by slave labor. Passing from the Potomac river to Richmond, the traveller may see, on either side of the railroad, for miles and miles, a soil so barren that it seems as if a fire had used over it; the last furrows which the plough made. hogh besten down by the storm, are still visible; derel and decaying dwellings are sometimes beheld in here wastes. These, and the dark pine forest, are all that are to be seen where once existed almost the luxurance of Eden; and, in consequence of this barrenness. the population of Virginia have been long engaged i creeling slaves for the more Southern market.

In Bewelitch's work, p. 91, he says, ' In 1830, Vin gais had 469,757 slaves. In 1840, she ought to have ad this number and their natural increase, viz., 155,532. Instead of this, all the natural increase i pose, and 20,770 besides ! ' Is Virginia, then, in ear test when she proposes to recognize by law the marriage and the parental relations of the slaves? Will ber cit irms give up for principle's sake this horrible but profishle traffie? If she is in earnest, and for principle's ate willing to abandon it, then she is willing to eman epate her entire slave population at once, for slavery will cease to be profitable to her on the day when there proposed laws are recorded on her statute book. Who that reads the leading papers of Virginia, the Richmond Econiser, etc., can believe for a moment that she is sincers in these proposals?

Is it credible, that when Slavery is seeking to extens er dominion on every side—at the very hour when the system of piracy which shall wrest Cuba from the hand e Sprin is matured by governmental officials, and the rogramme of robbery published to the world; when Silibustering expeditions for the conquest of Cuba are spenly planned; that Virginia will pass laws which shall undermine her best traffic, and take steps which is fact approach the very threshold of emancipation? Is a credible that the people of Virginia are ready to reeguize the marriage relation of the slaves, and thus the up forever that system of concubinage, which is, aber all, the strongest tie which binds the slaveholder to the system! The measures proposed would throw the might of the Law's strong arm around the slave wife and daughter. Is there anything in the utterances of the newspapers of Virginia, of her statesmen and dithes, which indicates the design to take such a long unde as this towards that virtue which holds back intriduals and nations from destruction ? There is not Beyond doubt, it is but a ruse, a mere device to gair ne, to throw the friends of freedom off the true scent ted fill their eyes with dust. There is no cure of this tager of slavery but the knife; its whole accursed heart hast be torn out and trampled into the dust beneath the feet of the people! These proposed measure of anclicration are but a new version of an old game, too tid and too transparent to long deceive even the r charitable friends of the slave. Let us beware of them and never turn aside for a moment from the path o day, but day and night unceasingly demand, in the time of God, the slave's unconditional and immediat

Truly yours, GEORGE W. PUTNAM

EF QUASHED! !- Messra. Parker, Phillips, Hig inson, and Stowell, are to have no trial. The indica

REHEARING IN THE CASE OF JUDGE LORING.

The subject of the removal of Judge Loring having been again referred to the Committee on Federal Relations by the House of Representatives, that Committee held a session in the room over the Green Form at the State House, on the 4th instant. This section was taken with the understanding that R. H. Dana. Jr. Esq., would produce some additional evidence in Mr. Loring's behalf.

committee. Mr. Dana being asked what he had to say, stated that he had no evidence to offer, and was not desirous of another hearing. The statement of Dr. Stone, in the House, was based upon a misapprehension of a letter which he had written to the Committee, in which he suggested that the testimony of Rev. Mr. Grimes, with regard to the bill of sale of Burns, which Judge

Mr. Grimes was then called upon to testily in regard to the bill of sale. His evidence substantiated that of Rev. Theodore Parker at former hearings. Mr. Grimes further testified that Judge Loring promised him that if Hallett and Sattle refused to take the money offered for the purchase of Burns, Burns should have the bene-fit of any doubt that could be raised on the trial, and turther, that Mr. Loring agreed to meet him (Grimes) to proceed with the purchase, but did not keep his engagement. Mr. Grimes thought Mr. Loring deceived him in both these matters. He said Mr. Hallett told him he could not buy Burns, and that he must go back. From conversations with Messra. Hallett and Suttle, he was impressed with the belief that they were satisfied on Monday morning that Burns would be sent back.

sachusetts man, on any pretence whatever. With the exception of the first day's proceedings, which he did not witness, in his judgment Judge Lering's conduct of the trial was deliberate, fair and courteous—remarkably so for a slave commissioner! The only exception he would make was, that it is not customary for Massachusetts judges to sit surrounded by armed men, as was the case during Burns' trial. There were a large number of men present armed with revolvers.

Mr. Dana remarked that he had not observed it, and at the request of the committee made a lengthy state.

Rantigroup and the imperial Guards, in campaigning equipment, and presented standards to the Cent-Gardes, with the following speech:

'Soldiers! The army is the true nobility of our country. It preserves intact, from age to age, the traditions of glory and of national honor, and your genealogical tree is here—[pointing to the colors] It marks, at each generation, a new victory. Take, then, these flags. I confule them to your honor, your courage, and your patriotism.' sachusetts man, on any pretence whatever. With th

Mr. Dana remarked that he had not observed it, and at the request of the committee made a lengthy statement of his observations of the management of the trial, declaring that he was perfectly satisfied with the judicial conduct of Judge Loring.

At 2 o'c'ck the Committee adjourned until 4.

On again meeting in the afternoon, Charles M. Ellis was again sworn, and narrated the circumstances attending the trial of Burns, giving an account of the efforts made by himself and Mr. Dana to obtain a delay in the trial of Burns on the day when he was first brought into Court. He was indigmant at seeing Judge brought into Court. He was indignant at seeing Judge Loring proceeded with so much haste in the matter, because he believed it to be unjust, unlawful and disgrace cause he believed it to be unjust, unlawful and disgraceful. The trial was going on, and papers were being
read; in fact, all the evidence upon which the Commissioner based his decision, with the exception of the admissions of Burns, had been received by Mr. Loring.
In his op'nion, if the delay had not been urgently
pressed, Burns' trial would have gone on, and he would
have been sent back to slavery within an hour. Judge
Loring had appointed him no counsel, and manifested
no disposition so to do. The witness saked that Burns' no disposition so to do. The witness asked that Burns might have a trial before a free and open Court, not packed with blackguards, or surrounded by soldiers but Judge Loring said he could do nothing about it and that the case must go on as it had begun. The witness did not doubt but that Judge Loring had made his decision known to some persons before it was pub-licly declared. On Thursday evening, before the publie decision on Friday, a gentleman culled at his house and informed him that Marshal Freeman had that even-ing told him that Burns was to be carried back. This

gentleman did not wish to have his name disclosed, but at the request of the Committee, Mr. Ellis gave his name —John M. Way. Mr. Ellis also stated that he was told on the forenoon of the same day by Mr. Conway, a native of Virginia, and a student in the Divinity School, that he kiew several Virginians were stopping at the Revere House, and that it was their intention, if Burns was declared free, to seize him, either by force or a new warrant, and take him back to Virginia, trusting to a legal justification there. Mr. Ellis also stated it to be his belief, though not derived from personal knowledge, that the Mayor and the Chief of Police were informed in advance what the decision would be. As to the ju-dicial conduct of Judge Loring, it was his opinion at the time, (and he thought Mr. Dana shared it,) that it

that it was not so bad as G. T. Curtis's in a similar case. Mr. Parker stated his impression of the trial to be that Judge Loring's personal demeaner was that of a gentleman, but it seemed to him that he used all the advantages of his position to the detriment of Burns; that he went out of the way repeatedly, and as often as occasion offered, to engress the man before him as often as occasion offered, to engress the man before him.

not add anything to the testimony already before the

only corroborates, by several witnesses, the testimony originally presented, and impresses them anew with the are tenable. They, therefore, resubmit to the House of Representatives, with two slight alterations, not affecting the argument, their original Report, dated March 22, 1855.

O. W. ALBEE, Senate, Chairman.

such as it was, which they were determined to introduce, and the introduction of which, there is every reason to believe, was the object of the hearing. And so Mesers. Grimes, and Ellis, and Parker were allowed to express

and more largely of the character of individual persecution. Never were blood-hounds more persistent in the
chase, and more fierce upon the scent, than are those
that are thus hounding down a State officer, who has
rendered himself personally obnoxious to their abolition
prejudices. But it has been shown by the present movement, that they have as little regard for honesty and
fairness, as they have for the independence of the judiciary, and we much mistake the sentiment of the community, if this unfair, unjust, and dishonorable movenent, does not react upon its instigators.—Boston Journal of Wednesday. [False and base!]

The New Bedford Mercury reports the following pithy conversation as having taken place on the steps of the Court House, between a distinguished member of the Boston bar and the District Attorney:

H. 'Oh, pretty well. I get terribly abused, but I

don't care anything about that.'
Mr. S. 'Ah! how is that? how do they about

you?'
H. 'Oh, they call me all sorts of names. Why, they called me Judas Iscariot the other day; but I didn't mind that.'

A shout of laughter from the bystanders prevente our correspondent from catching the reply to this no

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Letters from before Sebastopol speak of the formidable dditions made by the Rassians to their means of deence. One fort which at the commencement of the iege, had a line of from 50 to 60 guns, has now more han 200. The Malakoff Tower which, on the 17th of betober, had 25 guns, has now 70. The Flag Battery a bristling with 140 guns. The Pardew Battery, and hat of the Quarantine, have been strengthened proportionately.

A despatch from Lord Ragian announces to his government that the Russians have sunk three or four more ships-of-war in Sebastopol harbor, and there are now four barriers, two lines of sunken ships and two booms

A Russian despatch states that as the Malakoff tower is considered the key to the defence of Sebastopol, the batteries covering it have been doubled with an inner line, and some have been triply strengthened. It is not true that 'Sebastopol was in flames,' as reported, from the effects of the new French rockets. Those missiles had done considerable damage, but not of an important nature. mportant nature.

Advices from Poland state that that kingdom is now filled with troops, every village having its garrison. Anumber of dragoon and lancer regiments are leaving for Courland to augment the army of the Baltic under General Sievers. Russian writers pretend that this General will shortly have 140,000 men under his command. A noctural levy of recruits was made through out Poland on the 13th of March.

Advices from Odessa of the 14th inst. bring a report that Menschikoff has died of typhus fever. The report requires confirmation.

A grave event has just occurred at Moscow. The large bell of the tower of Ivan-Velik, in the Kremlin, fell to the ground at the moment when the ceremony of swearing allegiance and fidelity to the new Emperor was going on, and by its fall crushed nearly 100 persons. For a people so superstitious as the Russians, this disaster has appeared a most sinister owen, and the letter which gives an account of the event states that the effect on the public mind he have the force of the superstition of the event states that the effect on the public mind he have the force of the superstition of the superstition.

reviewed the whole of the Imperial Guards, in cam-paigning equipment, and presented standards to the

Rapturous applause greeted this oration.

A singular accident occurred at Bristol. A cast-iro bridge, consisting of a single arch of 160 feet span, with six iron ribe, trussed by iron girders, tied and pinned, and supported by cast-iron stanchions, was struck by a steam-propellor, and instantly the whole bridge fell with a tremendous crash into the river Avon. Several persons who were on the bridge when it fell are supposed to be lost.

Louis Kossuth annnounces, by advertisement, that he has formed a permanent engagement with the London Atlas, and solicits subscriptions for that (weekly)

Erskine, died at Brighton on the 19th. He was Miniser Plenipotentiary to Washington in 1806.

The Morning Advertiser states that Lord Dun donald's plan for destroying Cronstalt has been accepted by the Government. It will be put to the test towards the end of June or early in July, fine weather being

THE NATIONAL FAST. - Wednesday, the 21st of March, ons observed throughout Britain as a National Fast, on

We cheerfully call attention to the following notice of Professor Allen, in lieu of a number of others

PROFESSOR ALLEN.-This talented colored gentle man, a refugee from American despotism, is now lectur-ing with considerable success in Manchester, and seve-ral of the principle towns of the manufacturing districts. We commend him especially to the notice of literary in stitutions, before which he has been accustomed to lecture. The principal topics are 'the origin and the history of the African race,' 'their probable destiny,' 'American poets and orutors,' 'American slavery,' great men a nation's vitality,' &c., &c., &c. Professor Allen possesses testimonials of the highest character from distinguished men in his own land, as well as from such well-known philanthropists in this country as Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Joseph Sturge, &c., &c. Although but one fourth of African blood flows in his viens, and hut one fourth of African blood flows in his viens, and he was universally respected in the community in which he resided, he was compelled to fly to the free shores of England, for committing the unpardonable crime of marrying a lady of the popular hue, which provoked the 'mob-law' spirit of the slavocrats of America. We trust that wherever he goes he will meet with the recep-tion which his misfortunes, no less than his intellect, entitle him to receive.—London Empire.

LAST HARRS OF A LEGISLATURE -The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin speaks in the following terms of the closing scenes of the Louisiana Legislature:—

ern that the saturnalia which ter of misrule was let loose, and allowed to run riot. Officers, in the second of the way repeatedly, and as often as coasion offered, to eppress the man before him.

Wendell Phillips was next called, but said he could on an equal footing, and the scene would have symbolized the grand feature of pure democracy—perfect equality—had there not been a master spirit among them, ruling them with despotic and arbitrary sway. King Alcohol was supreme in this representative assembly of the people. It is a great pity that there cannot be found some faithful reporter, who would give a true and desugrence of the Representative Hall be found some faithful reporter, who would give a true and deguerreotype picture of the Representative Hall on the last day, and many of the legislators. What a panoramic exhibition it would furnish for the moral and reflecting portion of the people of Louisiana !

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION .- The New Orleans corres pendent of the Boston Journal, who is endorsed by that paper as "reliable," writes under date of March 3, as

The Quitman Expedition against Cuba has not left the States as yet, but the preparations for its departure are now going on, and orders have been given to the men in this section to hold themselves in readiness for a start on the 1st of April. I notice a large number men in town who have been in camp on Colonel Stew-art's plantation. The last accounts we had from Gen. Quitman, he was in Savannah. The men who have

KANSAS A HUNTING GROUND FOR SLAVES.—The fo lowing is from the Lawrence Herald of Freedom of March 24th :

A negro was shot on the Indian Reserve, between th their suspicions and surmises, and hearsays, and this circumlocutory tattle, under the name of evidence, has been ordered to be printed by the House!

The movement against Judge Loring partakes more and more largely of the character of individual persecution. Never were blood-hounds more persistent in the race. A Shawnee Indian saw and attempted to capture him, but meeting with resistance, he shot the poor felsis low down, as he would a wild animal. The tyrant who
claimed the man as his property, expressed himself satisfied, as far as the maining of the slave was concerned, but only wanted to find the 'd—d Abolitionist' who
persuaded him to escape.

> The Worcester Spy, of Tuesday, says; The City Hall was crowded almost to sufficiation, last evening, to listen to Charles Sunner's lecture, and hundreds on aundreds went away, after a vain attempt to get a hundreds went away, after a vain attempt to get ad-mittance. The lecture was two hours in length, and secured the undivided attention of the vast audience, from its beginning to its close. The work was thorough-ly done up, as is Mr. Sumner's wont, and the people went away, fully astisfied with the magnificent treat they had enjoyed. Mr. Samner has made arrangements to deliver his lecture on slavery in Albany, Rochester, Canandaigua, Auburn, Skaneateles, Syracuse, Utica, Fulton, and New Yok city, commencing at Albany on the 12th. the 12th.

A colored woman has just died in the Morris count N. J. poor house, who attained the great age of 11 years. When a child, she was stolen from Africa, an remembers that the slave catchers took the jewels from her ears. She was brought to South Carolina, and from thence was brought to New Jersey, where she was owned for a time as a slave. She has been in Morris

county more than sixty years.

Four generations of her descendants were present the funeral. The dead and living make five gene

Rhode Island.—There was scarcely a show of opposition to the Know Nothings in Rhode Island. The Providence Journal contains returns from all the towns in the State, except Cumberland, Jamestown and New Shoreham, and the result is,—Hoppin, the Know Nothing candidate, 10,468 votes; Potter, Dem., 2,806 : scattering, 66. The Whigs have one whole Sanator, elected from Foster by a majority of one vote. They have no Assemblyman. The Democrats have no Senator, but have elected three Assemblymen, viz., two in Gloucester by a majority of 12 votes, and one in Foster by a majority of four votes. Of course, all the members formerly belonged to one or the other of the old parties; but we speak of their mesent classification.

For Congress in the Eastern district, all the towns except Camberland foot up—5,554 for Durfee, Know Nothing Whig, and 1,565 for Davis, Dem. In the Western district, (New Shoreham and Jamestown to be heard from.) 4259 for Thurston, Know Nothing, Dem., and 605 scattering. Rhode Island .- There was scarcely a show

Tornado in Mississippi.—Pontotoc and vicinity were visited week before last by a tornado. A large number of dwelling-houses hand other buildings were destroyed; Mr. M. being seriously injured and his wife killed. The citizens of Pontotoc were called together to devise means for the relief of the many sufferers.

Great Destruction of Cotton.—A great fire occurred in Magnolia, Texas, on the night of the 19th ult., by which nearly 1800 bales of cotton were consumed. The total loss is estimated at \$60,000—a larger loss of the kind than has ever before taken place in Texas.

Foreign Population in 1850 .- In 1850, the number of American-born citizens in Massachusetts was 830,066; that of foreigners, 150,909; and the nativity of 3,539 was unknown,—making the whole population of the State, 994,514. Of the foreigners, 115,917 were

Shocking Fatality.-The St. Lawrence Re publican states that a man named John McBride, a re-spectable citizen of Canada, with his wife, drove his two horse team off the wharf at Dickinson's Landing. some days since, and they were all in a moment swep away and drowned. The body of the man was after not seen afterwards.

The grand jury of Caroline county, Md. have attempted an investigation into the matter of the hanging by a mob of David Thomas, a negro convicted of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary last Octo-ber, and characterizes the act as a cold-blooded murder, but says that they have not been sole to identify any o the parties engaged in it.

English papers say that news of the death

has been charged by Ellen Morton, a colored woman has been charged by Ellen Morton, a colored woman, with bastardy. It is said, that some years since, Mr. Phillips, who is about sixty years of age, came from Mississippi to this city, bringing with him a lot of slaves, which, immediately upon his arrival here, he emancipated. This Ellen Morton was one of these slaves, and ever since has lived with Phillips, on Broadway, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Ellen had three children, of which, it is alleged, Phillips is the father, and fearing that he is about to leave her, she prefers a and fearing that he is about to leave her, she prefers a charge of bastardy against him. Phillips was held in the sum of \$300, to answer the charge at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas .- Cincinnati Columbian

Hauti.-We have files of Port-au-Prince papers to the 16th March. On the 12th of that mor their Imperial Majesties removed from the Palace in the Place Petion, to quarters prepared for them in the street Reunion, which they are to occupy during the rebuilding of the old Palace. The occasion was made one of extraordinary ceremony. The procession was made one of extraordinary ceremony. The procession composed the chief Dignitaries of the Empire, and was attended with a military escort. National salutes were fired at intervals during the progress.

Great Fire at Winchester, Ky .- A very destructive fire took place in Winchester on the 26s instant, by which twenty-one houses were destroyed, and a loss of from thirty to forty thousand dollars was

Sickness in Minnesota .- The Minnesota Denecrat says, that in that vicinity the influenza and hooping cough had assumed an epidemic form, and at Selkirk, British Settlement, there had been five hundred

To be hung for stealing Negroes.-William Hester, who had been previously convicted of negro aling, in Chatham, N. C., was last week senten to be hanged on Frielay, 5th of May. It is said that the citizens are getting up a petition for his re-

Four thousand troops, under General Harney, are about to march to the far West, with a yiew to the chastisement of the Indians—as the St. Louis Republican expresses it. We have been chastising Republican expresses it. We have been Miles Stand-ish led our Puritan fathers against the 'heathen dogs' eems-and never will, we expect, so long as a red man

Four Anti-Nebraska Representatives to Congress have been elected from Connecticut.

Neal Dow is elected Mayor of the city of

A State Temperance Convention will be held

in Boston on the 8th of May. A planter in Augusta, Georgia, was so pleased with the performance of Miss Logan, lately, that he tendered her a little negro boy as a present

lined the delicate attentio Gross_Outrage.-Some villain has recently poisoned fourteen horses belonging to Messrs. Morie & Mitchell, (Me.) stages. Nine of the horses have died, and the others will probably die.

The Charleston Mercury lately spoke thus of the Fugitive Slave Law: 'It is the most stupid of deiusions which leads Southerners to rely upon the protection of the Constitution or the Fugitive Law, in the recovery of their slaves. The Constitution itself had already become a mockery, when the Fugitive Law was enacted to enforce its provisions, and of course the lat-ter was a mockery from the start.'

The Riot in Cincinnati.- A telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati, of the 4th inst., says, 'There has been no fighting thus far to-day. The Germans delivered up the cannon, but retained the wheels, and a quarrel is now going on about the latter. The mili-tary are still under arms. The indications are that the

difficulties will be settled without further bloodshed.'

Later. The military, under the direction of the Sheriff, marched over the canal, and took possession of the wheels of the cannon. This having been accomplished, the crowd dispersed, and matters are rapidly quieting down. No further disturbance is anticipated.

Cincinnati, April 6 .-- There has been another Cincinnati, April 6.—There has been another riot in the sixth ward of this city. A large party of rowdies, armel with clubs, guns, and pistols, went to the Lafayette House, on the corner of Mill and Front streets, kept by a German named Jacob Kpight, and demanded liquor, when they were immediately handed some beer. They then commenced breaking the glasses in the house, and after knocking Knight senseless, they went through his house, insulted his wife, and assaulted his children. They then left the premises, and on the sidewalk met four Germans, three of whom they knocked down, and the other they stabbed. The latter is not expected to recover. The crowd greatly augmented, and finally drove Knight's family from the house. Five arrests have been made over the canal. The Germans are still armed. During the whole of last night, sentinels rests have been made over the canal. The Germans were still armed. During the whole of last night, sentinel guarded the streets, and none but Germans were per mitted to pass. The Mayor and police force have done nothing. The first arrests were made to-day.

Death of Martin Van Buren, Jr .- Martin Van Buren, Jr., son of Ex-President Van Buren, died at Paris, France, on Tuesday, March 20. He had long been wasting away from consumption, but his death was nevertheless very sudden, having taken place in-stantaneously while he was scated at dinner.

New York, April 7th. - Walter R. Jone Eq. late President of the Board of Underwriters, i

Suspicion of Foul Play.—A house occupied by two elderly ladies, Mrs. Baker and Miss Hamlin, is Burrillville, Rhode Island, was burned on the 4th instant both the inmates were found dead. It is suspected

TO THE PUBLIC.

We propose, with the co-operation of the friends of Science and Reform, to establish at Kirtland, Ohio, an INDEPENDENT UNIVERSITY, upon the following

principles as a basis:

1. The realization of Freedom, in its true essence, shall be the grand object of this enterprise. Charity, Liberality, and Progression, being the necessary off-shoots of Freedom, hence, to secure this object,

2. No Individual or Party creed, either of Church or State, shall have any controlling power in this University.

versity.

3. Freedom in the expression of Individual as well as Party creeds or views shall be allowed, provided that it be exercised with proper charity and liberality, or an agreement to differ in opinion, and a willinguess freely to submit such views to criticism.

4. Free discussion on all moral and scientific questions shall be guarantied.

5. Individual rights, irrespective of color, sect, sex, or condition, shall be deemed sacred; but individual control, predicated upon color, sect, sex, or condition, shall be prohibited.

6. In selecting professors for the several departments of the institution, the choice shall be determined solely by the qualifications of the candidate to fill the depart-

by the qualifications of the candidate to fill the depart ent to be supplied. ree of study and instruction shall be suc The course of study and instruction shall be such as to unfold, in an eminent degree, the physical, intel-ectual, and moral constitution of man, and his relations

lectual, and moral constitution of man, and his relations to the great system of Nature.

8. The plan of the University shall be such as to permit students, with the proper restrictions, to select such departments of study as may be adapted to their genius.

9. Any well established facts of soience, whether they be mental or physical, of ancient, modern, or future discovery, shall be deemed worthy of investigation by the professors and students of the institution.

10. No limits to investigation, in deference to old and preconceived opinions, or in consequence of past, ex-

reconceived opinions, or in consequence of past, ex-loded errors, shall be imposed. 'Prove all things,

shall be the motto.

11. Special efforts shall be made to mould the Institu-tion in conformity with the spirit of the age, and cause

tion in conformity with the spirit of the age, and cause it to advance with the progress of society.

12. The demands of the existing times shall be recognized in the plan of instruction; which shall be adapted to prepare youth for the duties and responsibilities imposed by their relations to society, and for the various imfortant crises to be met.

In presenting the above Platform to the public, we would have it distinctly understood, that we are not actuated by a feeling of hostility to such existing institutions of learning as are founded upon a sectarian basis; but rather by a desire to harmonize the isolated efforts of Reformers; to encourage a friendly co-operation in educational labor of men widely differing in theological opinions; to substitute for the 'espionage of bigotry' the largest liberty of investigation; to counteract the progensity of mankind to merge themselves in sects and

English papers say that news of the death of the Emperor Paul, in 1801, was treenty-one days in getting to London. That of the late Emperor Nicholas, four hours and a quarter at the utmost, according to Lord Clarendon's statement in the House of Lords of the time it had been received at the Foreign office.

Senator Pugh.—We find this new Representative of Ohio, volunteering to aid the kidnappers of Rosetta. Oh, what a falling off! Chase and Pugh meeting before the same Court—Chase as the noble champion of the oppressed, and Pugh as the amateur bloodhound, joining in the pursuit from the sheer love of the employment.

A Slaveholder Charged with Bastardy.—A case of some interest was examined before 'Squire Bell to-day, Mr. William Phillips, a wealthy white man, has been charged by Ellen Morton, a colored woman, with bastardy I is said that some years since. Mr. rant the commencement of so great an undertaking. In so noble a cause, and with so favorable a commence-ment, we feel justified in making an earnest appeal to all interested in the advancement of Science and Reform for material aid and encouragement. Let us prove to the world, that what is just and true, is likewise pracmeans and influence, that our love of human liberty more than a mere sentiment—is an abiding, vigorous and controlling principle of action.

NATHANIEL MILLIKEN.) S. C. CARPENTER, ISAAC MOORE, Trustees and Corporators Z. BLISH. B. STEWART. Dr. D. HULBURT. Kirtland, Ohio, March 5th, 1855.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Of Receipts, from March 1 to April 1, 1855. Rec'd from Reading A. S. Society, by Ellzabeth H. Porter, Treasurer, Rec'd from Otis G. Cheever, Sheldonville, to

redeem pledge,
Rec'd from Female A. S. Society, Concord, Ms.,
40 00 receipts at Soiree, Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for collections-

From A. C. Taft, Boston, to redeem pledge, 82; J. G. Dodge, W. Cambridge, to redeem pledge, 7; Isaac Austin, by hand of S. S. Foster, for bal, his collection at Nantucket, 6. 40; James Nowell, Portsmouth, N. H., 3d inst., on pledge, 25; Anne M. Whiting, Concord, 2 50; Rev. S. Johnson, for ser-

vices at Lynn, 10-Rec'd from Sallie Holley, for her collections at

At Leominster, over expenses, 84c; Lunen-burg, 4 83; Athol. 5 17; Gardner, 3 89; S. Gardner, 2 42; Hubbardston, 1 59; Westminster, 5 10; Lancaster, 3 09; Shirley, 6 24; from John Clements 1; in Pepperell, 8 59; Neponset, 9 06; Weymouth, 8 77; a friend, 1; in Concord, 5 50; Haverhill, 15 76; Bradford, 5 98; Groveland, 3; Portsmouth, N. H., 18; Great Falls, 10 54; Rochester, 4 50; Dover, 8 37; Auburn, 5 10; Exeter, 13; Newmarket, 5; S. Newmarket, 6 37; Geo. O. Paul, 3; W. P. L. Badger, 2-

Rec'd from S. S. Foster, for collections-From S. Broad, Worcester, 5; Isaac Austin, for his collections at Nantucket, 5-

SAMUEL PHILBRICK. Treasurer Mass. A. S. Society. April 2, 1855.

Batices of Meetings, &c.

ANNUAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN CINCINNATI, OHIO.

To be held on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, th 25th, 26th, and 27th days of April, 1855. Distinguished advocates of this great movement, from

various parts of the country, are expected to take part in the Convention. Honest differences of opinion, as to the best means of accomplishing the great object, may exist; but in this we perceive no sufficient reason to hinder Anti-Slavery people of every grade, sex, or color, from acting zealously together against the common evil; and we earnestly invite the hearty co-operation

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society of Cincinnati, C. DONALDSON, Chairman. Cincinnati, April 3, 1855.

AARON M. POWELL, an Agent of the Ame con Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows, Clintonville,

Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Schuyler Falls, Plattsburgh, Baturday, Sunday, Tuesday, 22. 24. 25. 27. Beekman, West Chazy, East Chazy, Wednesday, Friday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Mooer's Village, May

SALLIR HOLLEY, an Agent of the Old Colony, anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:— Hanson (Universalist Church,) Sunday, April 15. In behalf of the Society, HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings i

Westminster Town Hall, on Sanday, April 15, forencen and afternoon, on Home and its Influence; and in the evening, on Slavery, its influence on the Domestic Relations of slaves and slaveholders. TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS .-- A rat

nance now presents itself for obtaining a publication in Antioch College; the possesso the right of transfer to successive pupils. For terms, make early application to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

tuation in a Female Academy and Boarding-house.

Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

DIED-In this city, April 5, James LaRoy, the third and only son of LaRoy Sundentand, of this city, aged 8 years, 9 months, and 1 day.

I shall miss him when the flowers come

In the garden where he played;
I shall miss him more by the fireside,
When the flowers are all decayed.
I shall see his toys, and his empty chair,
And the horse he used to ride;
And they will speak with a silent speech,
Of my little boy that died.

In Weymouth, on the morning of the 4th of April, JANE ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of ELIZA and ELIZA-

JANE ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of ELIZA and ELIZABETH H. RICHARDS, aged 30 years.

Many friends of the Anti-Slavery Cause—many who, while engaged in its service, have enjoyed the hospitality of the home ence blessed by the presence of the departed, will sympathize with the very afflictive bereavement here recorded.

The little band of Abolitionists in this place will feel deeply the loss of one who had, from early youth, taken part in their labors and counsels, and whose last philanthropic work on earth was in connection with their efforts. May her place be filled by others as devoted and conscientions!

It does not belong to us to speak of what she was in

It does not belong to us to speak of what she was in the more intimate relations of life. There, a place must forever be left vacant.

*There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended, But has one vacant chair

Let us be patient! these severe afflictions

Not from the ground arise; But often times celestial benedictions Assume this dark disguise.

In Hyannis, April 3, of scarlet fever, Carris, only daughter of Kies and Catharine H. Doane, aged 18 months.

HOPEDALE JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE HOME SCHOOL.

HOPEDALE, MILPORD, MASS.

DESIGNED FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES. Sanctioned by the Authorities of the Hopedale Community.

MR. M. L. AND MRS. S. L. BLOOM, PRINCIPALS. PHYSICAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT. MENTAL DISCIPLINE,

CULTURE OF THE AFFECTIONAL NATURE.

The first Summer Term, consisting of twenty-two weeks, will commence Thursday, May 3, 1855. TERMS.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Instruction in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Analysis, Composition, Histo-ry, Physiology, First Lessons in Natural Philosophy, Elocution, Intellectual and Elementary Algebra, Elry, Physiology, First Lessons in Natural Philosophy, Elocution, Intellectual and Elementary Algebra, El-ementary Drawing, Rudiments of Vocal Music; board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, use of text-books, access to the Library, stationery; Calisthenics or Gymnastic exercises, use of velocipedes, wag-ons, sleighs, bats, balls, hoops, grace hoops and pointers, battledoors and shuttlecocks, dissected games, puzzles, etc., (per quarter of eleven weeks,)

> EXTRAS. * (WITH USE OF TEXT-BOOK.)

Elements of Agriculture...... 1 50 Higher Algebra. 3 00
Elementary Geometry. 2 00

extra.
Oil-Painting, Mono-Chromatic Drawing, and all other branches, taught in the Institution, at reasonable prices.
For other extra branches, see Circular.

ARTICLES NECESSARY TO BE FUR-NISHED BY THE PUPIL. (And which, if not convenient to obtain, may be had

at the Institution at the retail price.) Hair-brush and comb, tooth-brush, and a cake of Castile soap, four toilet towels, a pair of slippers or light shoes, umbrella, blacking-brush and blacking, Webster's School Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible.
All articles and wearing apparel must be plainly

All pupils must come provided with pieces of cloth corresponding to, their clothes—as we cannot agree to piece their clothes unless this is done. Each pupil must bring a complete list of articles

brought by him, a duplicate of which will be required by the Principals. A LIMITED NUMBER OF DAY PUPILS WILL BE RECEIV-ED. For terms, see Circular.

For Circulars, containing full information, please address the Principals.

March 30. 6w

MOTORPATHY. DR. H. HALSTEAD, the present proprietor of the Round Hill Motorpathic Water Cure, at North-ampton, Mass, formerly of Rochester, New York, well known for his success in the cure of chronic diseases, known for his success in the cure of chronic diseases, especially those incident to Woman, will be at the Revere House, Boston, on Monday, the 19th of March. He and his wife will remain until Saturday, the 24th. They will be happy to receive calls from their friends, and those who wish to consult the Dr. professionally or to enquire into the merits of his new system of treating diseases, without mechanical appliances or any of the diseases, without mechanical appliances, or any of the usual remedial means. Dr. H. most positively asserts from past experience that he can cure the worst cases of Prolapsus Uteri and kindred diseases; for which Mo-torpathy is the only quick, efficient and reliable remedy. So confident is he of success in every case, having cured some thousands without a failure, that he is willing to enter into an agreement to board, lodge and treat the patient, without charge, if he fails to perform according to agreement. He has treated within the past year,

io agreement. He has treated within the past year, some fifteen hundred cases at his institution; which, though by far the largest institution for the sick in this country, has been found wholly inadequate for the accommodation of invalids seeking admission. He is now adding to his already 300 feet front, a large four story building. His bathing-rooms occupy 150 by 40 feet.

Motorpathy is particularly adapted to the cure of Chronic Diseases of either sex, and it is the only effectual restorer of the constitution, from the effects of dissipation, indulgence and over-exertion. Many forms of disease heretofore considered unmanageable are cured by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat diseases has by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat diseases has long been practiced at this Institution. The success attending it has induced others to make it a speci-

Consultations, [hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.,] without charge. His work on Motorpathy will be sent postage free to any address, on the receipt of ten post-age stamps; or it can be had of him at 25 cents.

References : Rev. Dr. Cleveland, Northampton; Captain Willis Howes, and E. M. Baker, South Boston; Mrs. Samuel. Dana, Bulfinch Place, Boston; Rev. Nathaniel Hall, Dorchester, and Hon. C. C. Dyer, Hanover, Mass. ; Hon. F. Cushing, and Lady Frankfort, and H. Barrett, Waterville, Me. A. G. Dana, M.D., Brandon, Vt.; J. B. Treadwell, St. Nicholas's Hotel; Joseph S. Tacker, Eq., Stewart's Store, Broadway, New York; and Professor George Bush, Editor N. C. Repository, Brooklyn, New York.

Worcester Hydropathic Institution. THE Proprietors of this Institution aim to make it a comfortable house for invalids at all seasons. The lecation is elevated and healthy, yet easy of access from all parts of the city. For particulars, address S. ROGERS, M. D., or E. F. ROGERS, Sup't, Worpester,

Worcester, April 13,

QUARTO DICTIONARY.

WHAT more essential to every family, counting-room, student, and indeed every one who would know the right use of language—the meaning, orthog-raphy, and pronunciation of words, than a good English DICTIONARY?—of daily necessity and permanent WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED is now the recognized standard, 'constantly cited and relied on in our courts of justice, in our legislative bodies, and in public discussions, as entirely conclusive,' says Hon. John C. Spences.

Can I make a better investment?

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heats are fatally defective. What a pity!

Messrs. Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips and R. H. Dana, Jr. were present, together with Rev. Mr. Grimes.

Loring was charged with having written while the trial was pending, should be taken.

Mr. Grimes was then called upon to testify in regard

should walk out of the Court House a free man; and further, that Mr. Loring agreed to meet him (Grimes)

herry Ware, Esq., of Cambridge, testified that seven rel Cambridge students told him that they got into the Court room during Burns' trial, by representing that they were Southerners, while he knew that no gentleman could gain entrance by stating that he was a Massachusett was a

was illegal and unjust.

Rev. Theodore Parker was next called. He reviewed some of the circumstances of the Burns' trial, and tes-tified among other things that Mr. Dana remarked that he was glad Batchelder was killed—that it was the general expression. He was glad of it, because Batchelder did not belong there, but went in for his pay; and, he added, he has got his corn. Mr. Parker also stated that he went to the Court House with Mr. Dana, remained with him there, and left the Court House with him, each day during the trial; and that Mr. Dana characterized the conduct of Judge Loring as atrocious

House of Representatives, April 4, 1855. The Joint Standing Committee on Federal Relations, to whom were committed the Reports on the case of Edward Greeley Loring, have heard a large amount of additional testimony presented by the parties, (being all, so far as they are aware, desired by any persons,) and now begleave to report, that the evidence submitted conviction that all the positions taken in the first Report

E. E. KNOWLES,

House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

The re-hearing of the case of Judge Loring, of which we have given a report, looks like a piece of contemptible trickery, in order to introduce new evidence unfavorable to the Judge. Dr. Stone, in asking of the House the recommitment of the reports, based his request upon the ground that Mr. Dana had other evidence to introduce in behalf of Judge Loring. At the meeting of the committee, however, Mr. Dana distinctly stated that he had no evidence to offer, and was not desirous of another hearing. But the other side had testimony, such as it was, which they were determined to the such as it was, which they were determined to the such as it was, which they were determined to the such as it was, which they were determined to the such as it was, which they were determined to the such as it was, which they were determined to the such as it was, which they were determined to the such as it was, which they were determined to the such as it was not desirous of another hearing. But the other side had testimony, such as it was, which they were determined to the such as the same of the saling of a large expedition are more favorable to the saling of a large expedition are more favorable to the saling of a large expedition are more favorable to the saling of a large expedition are more favorable to the saling of a large expedition are more favorable to the saling of a large expedition are more favorable to the saling of a large expedition are more favorable to the saling of a large expedition are more favorable to the saling of a large expedition are more favorable to the saling of a large expedition are more favorable to the saling of a large expedition are more favorable to the saling of a large expedition are more favorable to the saling of a large expedition are more favorable to the saling of a large expedition are more favorable to the saling of a large expedition are more favorable to the saling of a large expedition are more favorable to the salin

Mr. S. Well, H-tt, how are you getting

EF The Bill which gives to jurors the power to judge both of the law and the evidence was, on Saturday last, signed by Gov. Gardner, and is now a law. Good!

For the Liberator. GOD SPEED HIM! God speed thee, noble man !- and God will speed Thee in thy path still upward, bright with truth; As fraught with generous promptings to high deed,-For ever constant to thy dream of youth,-Thy thought of manhood. In all future years, Boyhood's revering lips shall breathe thy name,

Infervent accents to quick kindling ears, When they would tell of one, won worthy fame-Of one, most true 'mid faiths chameleon-hued-Of one, most brave when almost all were weak-Of one, who ever God's high law construed In reverent consciousness what it must speak, Since it true utterance was of Him imbued With holiest justice, with all wrong at feud.

Yes-' that impartial future will atone,' With loving honor and most grateful word, For each low taunt, each 'shame' men shrink to ow E'en as their lips blush dark to be so stirr'd By selfish heart and all ungenerous soul. Thank God, to thee-in thy high manhood firm,

Rich in wise strength thy feelings to control-Such murmur is no more than grovelling worm To kingly eagle plumed for sunward flight! So some poor insect which may live an hour, May buz, and sting, then sink to endless night; A thing with will to wound, but lacking power-O'er which we smile, and seek in vain some scar. Then memory drops it, to revive no more. Such insults may move thee when some fair star Shall shrink to see a pebble on the shore, Which starts to life beneath his glorious beam, Dart back in envious rage the radiance bright Which lends it all it has of beauty's gleam, And can at will resolve it back to night Of perfect nothingness-unseen, unknown-But one of countless myriads by the sea.

From grave, calm manhood-from youth's heart of From woman's ardent soul, still rainbow hued, Yet bounding ever upward to the pure; In reverent love reopening, through each mood,

Prayers rise: 'God speed him!' in all varying tone

To all is highest, truest, fit to endure. Born to endure ; for what is right must last. As surely as all earthly things shall die, Themselves no lifespring circling ;-in the past, Full oft a gorgeous bubble, floating high, (The gay creation of some wilful child,

Who makes that idol which he will'd to be, And finds it vanish with strange grief and wild, As it would scale the heavens,) we've smiled to see Collapse, and earthward fall in sullied tears. Not few such baseless glories woo the gaze, And linger, it may be, for months and years, Till men think them eternal ; yet the rays Of Truth's full sun at length shall show them forth, So that all worldly-wise, with mute amaze, Will wonder much they deem'd them things of worth; For Truth shall, must, be foremost in the end. And then-Oh! Truth's true champion! then thy nar In ever-swelling pmans shall ascend In grateful anthems- 'trumpet-tongues of fame!'

God speed thee ! guard thee ! keep thee !- length of days. Fullness of honors, perfect joys and pure. May He still cluster, star-like, sound thy ways ; And, oh ! far best and fairest !- faith secure-Footstep unfaltering in thy upward road,

A glance earth shunning, seeking e'er the light. May He grant these to thee-that one just God, Who smites the wrong, and crowneth aye the right.

For the Liberator. SONG OF THE KANSAS EMIGRANT. BY ALMIRA SEYMOUR.

Away from the Rock where our Pilgrim Sires landed. Away from the Hill where our Patriots bled, We, Patriot-Pilgrims, together are banded, And Westward, by Faith, and for Freedom, are led.

We take one last look of the blue rolling ocean. We breathe one last prayer in a New-England fane We look upon all we have loved with emotion-

But we leave not behind all of New England's glory; We bear in our breasts the true hearts she has trained We bear in our minds the high truths of her story-Pledged, in life and in action, to see them maintained

Up verdure-crowned mountain, o'er rich rolling prairie By lake and by river, those truths we will spread; And ere from the line of their precepts we vary, On that soil, unprofaned, shall be made our cold be

Rights of Freemen for all! With the hands of free

We till the free soil that a just God has given; No chains for our children, no stripes for our neigh-

Who enter our borders, their shackles are riven. Hear, God of our fathers, the pledge we have taken-Hear, men of our country, our purpose and aim; Keep, God of our fathers, our purpose unshaken-Rise, men of our country, and utter the same !

Now, away to the West-to a new Rock made holy: Away to the West-to a new beacon Height ;-Our lands shall be broad, though our cabins are lowly And life shall be blest in its service of Right. Webster street, Cambridge.

From the London Christian Reformer. DREAM NOT, BUT WORK! Dream not, but work! Be bold! be brave! Let not a coward spirit crave Escape from tasks allotted Thankful for toil and danger be;

Duty's high call will make thee flee The vicious-the besotted. Think not thy share of strife too great; Speed to thy post, erect, elate;

Strength from above is given To those who combat sin and wrong. Nor ask how much, nor count how long They with the foe have striven. Wage ceaseless war 'gainst lawless might;

Speak out the truth-act out the right-Shield the defenceless. Be firm-be strong-improve the time-Pity the sinner-but for crime, Crush it-releptless!

Strive on, strive on, nor ever deem Thy work complete. Care not to seem. But be, a Christian true. Think, speak and act 'gainst mean device; Wrestle with those who sacrifice The many to the few. Forget thyself, but bear in mind

The claims of suffering humankind; So shall the welcome night.
Unseen, o'ertake thee, and thy soul, Sinking in slumber at the goal, Wake in eternal light!

Inscribed on a gravesione in the churchyard at Llan gollen, North Wales. Our life is but a wintry day: Some only breakfast, and away; Others to dinner stay, and are full fed : The oldest man but sups, and goes to bed Large is the debt, who lingers out the day: Who goes the soonest has the least to pay.

THE LIBERATOR

NEW ENGLAND NON-RESISTANCE CON-VENTION.

[Concluded.]

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION, March 25. Met at Horticultural Hall, at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Song of Pence by the Hopedale choir. Prayer by ADIN BALLOU.

Mr. Gangion read several of the Resolutions before the Convention, and also expressed the grateful appreciation, both of himself and his associates, of the courtesy and kindness of Mr. Higginson and his Society for giving up their meeting and their Hall on the occas sion. He likewise expressed the hope, that the negative of the question would use this morning's session in stating their views.

Manrin Stowell, of Worcester, said that he hated despotism from the soles of his feet to the crown of his head; and though he thought he should not take life in self-defence, he would do so to secure liberty-and particularly the liberty of the fugitive slave.

Mrs. A. K. Fosten wished to call to remembrance a great principle, to which she believed all could subscribe, viz.,-that, in proportion as any people are intelligent and virtuous, they will be free. If this be an admitted fact, it would also be admitted that war engenders ignorance and vice, and a reckleseness of every principle of justice and right. War, then, as a matter of necessity, must promote despotism, by preventing intelligence and virtue. She thought, therefore, that ac cording to these general principles, if Mr. Stowell wanted to put down despotism and promote liberty, he ought to do what he could to prevent war-war between individuals and nations. And on this ground she proceed ed to make a brief, but good speech, against all war, particularly illustrating her position by a reference to the evils of that least of all objectionable wars-the American Revolution. She thought that, if there were time, it could be clearly shown, that no war that had ever taken place had seenred any liberties or blessing that could not have been better secured by peace measures. She also enlarged upon the corrupting influence of politics, based on the life-taking principle, She particularly urged the point, that such politics lead men away from a meek, humble and peaceful walk in life, and to seek domination over each other, which results in discord and misery.

Mr. STOWELL agreed with the general views of Mrs. Foster, but still contended for the right to kill kidnappers and despots, under certain circumstances. S. S. FOSTER, on taking the platform, more fully to explaine his views, raised the inquiry, What is non-resistance? and answered it by saying, that it relates to the treatment of criminals. He also asked what that treatment should be. I have life, he said, and I have therefore a right to life; and the same he would say of property, of liberty, and so on. His path through the world runs parallel with his neighbor's; each has an inalienable right to all the blessings found in his path. But if his neighbor should molest him, or get into his path, he would thereby become a criminal; and he ought to be put out of the way, by the least amount of suffering possible; but out, at the sacrifice of his life, if necessary. He had no business there. God, said by the use of the most efficient means He has put into consequences of his wrong-doing; and I am bound to roll them back upon him. Vicarious punishment is from hell, and not from heaven. Every man must suffer for his own sins. It would be wrong for the innocent man

to suffer for the guilty one. Justice requires every one to keep in his own sphere ; and if he gets out of ity to their convictions, and Stephen Foster particularly that, and makes aggressions upon the liberty of others, as an unequalled intellectual gladiator on any platform. and attempts to reduce them to bondage, he thus forfeits his right to life, and may be killed, if necessary to preserve freedom. He himself had a shrinking from blood-from taking the life of even an animal or a fowl; but whatever would tend to increase the sum of human happiness, he would do, even to the taking of the life of he placed great stress on the phrase of Jesus-Resist not man. The great object of justice is to bring men into their true spheres; and if it could be done better by violence than by non-resistance, then violence should be right interpretation, it would be no authority for him; used ; and vice versa. He did not think that there is for no book could be authoritative. And as to an abso any principle at the basis of non-resistance ; for it is a lute law, he could find no such law anywhere in Nature mere matter of expediency. He would go for the sword, -a law never to be deviated from. Some, he said, if it were the best instrumentality to protect freedom, think the truth is to be tokl, under all circumstances: ue without freedom and property, and therefore these main in slavery their whole life, rather than have had must be defended by killing the aggressors upon them. them tell that heroic lie that brought them out of their if moral instrumentalities would not be as effectual. He bondage—the lie implied in their disguising themselves did not believe it to be a sin to take human life under as master and slave. But he could and did justify all circumstances ; but considered it the duty of some them. He would be false in given circumstances, if W men to do so, in some situations in which they might

could protect himself, and protect property and liberty, in the cause of liberty, which he did, if it should ever better without deadly weapons than with them. And be necessary, he would have others take it when it he believed every man endangered his safety by arming should stand in the way of liberty. He did not agree himself with such weapons. The more swords, the less with Mr. Foster's application of the 'Golden Rule. safety; so he had beaten his implements of death into And he thought non-resistants often represent life as beimplements of husbandry. Universal history he affirmed to be on the side of non-resistance as the ' best policv.' His first basis of non-resistance, therefore, was expediency. And the next, the organization of man. God, said Mr. Foster, has given me power over all your mental organs, and no man can wholly resist my influence with him. He could produce mirth and laughter, sadness and tears, at his will.

that duty.

Mr. Higginson asked Mr. Foster, why, then, he did not go to the South, and preach mercy to slave- purpose. But perhaps he might do so in the progress

Mr. F. did not mean that he could perfectly control every enemy ; but he believed he could, to a great extent, and that no man could strike him, if he could but look him in the eye. This, he insisted, is a universal

He was also a non-resistant for the effect of non-resistance on his moral character. If he is to rely upon point he enlarged upon, and mentioned the sacredness moral power for safety, he shall learn to cultivate his moral nature to its highest possible extent. He must keep his higher faculties in exercise, if he would magnetize the higher faculties of others. In this way, too, he will benefit and bless his enemies, -by the influence he will exert on their characters.

As to calling upon others to do what he could no do-to fight for liberty-he was simply standing where Jesus stood. Hypocrisy was the great sin that the Reformer of Nazareth condemned, and that he himself would condemn. Hypocrites, he said, are men who profess one thing, and practise another. Such hypocrites he (Mr. F.) found all around him. They profess to hate slavery, and they believe in the use of the sword; and he only called upon them to be true to their convictions. He had more respect for slaveholders than for wishy-washy abolitionists. The good element in those who swear to return fugitive slaves and who do it, is, that they are not hypocrites. Every man should be true to his own convictions-even the slaveholder and kidnapper.

Mr. Garrison made a few remarks, commending So LONON NORTHUP, who was present, to the hospitalitie of the Worcester friends, as one worthy, both on account of his personal character and his former suffer

Adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 2 P. M. HENRY C. WRIGHT presented two or three Resolution and remarked in reference to one of them, that when war shall be sustained by direct taxation, the people will wake up and see what their rulers are doing. And now that he was up, he wished to call the attention of the audience to the principle at issue in this cause ary power over life in the hands of each in

of violence-and the conservative element, we are told of the world! But he considered it the basis of all v olence and bloodshed. This, then, he continued, is the mestion :- Have you each a right to kill me when you choose? If you have, whence did you derive it? I you have no right to kill yourselves, which you wil probably admit, you have certainly no right to kill me There is a principle in this matter.

He repeated the point before urged by him, in refe ence to society and social laws; saying that man wa not made for isolation, and that Lovz is the only possi-ble condition of harmony and peace between him an his fellow-beings. The law of violence had been teste in all shapes and forms, for thousands of years, and had signally failed. Individuals and nations only provoke hostility and assaults by arming themselves with the weapons of death and destruction. He considered the idea of putting every body out of his way, tha should get into it, as monstrous. Every day, he said we are liable to cross each other's path; and if I must put my neighbor out of the way, or he put me out of the way, we shall live in perpetual discord and miser This he enlarged upon with force and impressiveness

Non-Resistance he believed to be based on humanity on the God that speaks from the depths of every human soul. In one particular, we all worship one God that is, in all loving manifestations. Disinterested acts of kindness and mercy-the spirit that sacrifices bless, that dies to save, as in Jesus of Nazareth-this spirit commends itself to the nature of us all. Mankind always render a verdict of guilty against all who violate the law of humanity or love. This spirit was the crowning glory of the cross of Christ, and that which gave him his moral power over the world-over the heart of humanity. He also dwelt, at some length, upon the glory and heroism of dying for enemies.

Mr. Foster agreed with the most part of Mr. Wright's emarks; but he would have it understood, that the po sition of himself, and even of society, is, that it is the criminal who may be killed; and he rejoiced in the death of the kideapper, and prayed that he might never go away from Worcester with his victim. (Applause.) Mr. Gannison asked if the audience knew what the

vere doing, in applauding the position of Mr. Foster You say, by this act, that all slaveholders ought to shot down. Nay, you are saying that you yourselves ought to be put into your graves-for are you not supporting slavery under the Constitution of the United

Mr. Foster said, we have a David amongst us, an am glad that we also have a Nathan. He thought that, if the people could see themselves in a mirror they would be frightened. All, he continued, that had applauded him, and yet supported the Constitution of the American Union, ought to die. He had always been telling them that they were murderers, and not they had pronounced sentence of condemnation agains themselves.

He dissented from Mr. Wright's view of Jesus, think ing that he manifested more greatness and heroism is his life than in his death-particularly in rebuking the Phariste, at whose table he sat. To die as he did was an easy matter, compared with that act. Who, he inquired, would go as a guest to the table of Governor Lincoln, and rebuke him for his sins? The life of Je sus he thought the noblest life ever known on earth.

Mr. Higginson said he was no non-resistant; but when he heard that a convention was to be held, he was Mr. Foster, requires me to put him out of the way, and glad of the opportunity afforded him of being in Worcester as a hearer. But now he was called to the platform, my hands. It would not be right for me to bear the merely to serve the purpose of an anvil, for the various hammers ready to do the striking. He was ready to occupy the position of the anvil. This figure he humorously dwelt upon to a considerable extent, and after an earnest and eloquent, but brief introduction, in which he complimented non-resistants generally for their fidelproceeded to define his position.

He said there are three different points from which non-resistance may be argued. 1. From authority. 2. From absolute law. 3. From general philanthropy. In reading Mr. Ballou's book on the subject, he saw that evil;' but his (Mr. H's) interpretation of the phrase was different from that of Mr. B. Yet, if Mr. B's were the and Ellen Craft were false, in the course they pursued be placed; and he would call upon them to discharge to get their freedom. But the argument from philanthropy he considered the most difficult one to answer. But, as to himself, he was a non-resistant; for he He held, however, that if he wished to lay down his life ing more valuable than any thing else; and therefore, they look at the subject from a very low point of view seeming to have no faith in a higher and immortal life (!!) But he believed liberty to be far more valuable

> He had never argued for the right to kill, in order t save his own life, and would not now; he had never, until very lately dreamed that he could ever be induced to take up arms against his fellow-men for an of the contest going on between despotism and freedor He could not believe life too sacred to be taken, until he should come to believe that there is nothing more He did not believe the results of war had always be

> wholly evil. He thought it had sometimes educated individuals to noble virtues, particularly heroism. This attached to the parole and the flag of truce as evidence of his position, and the case of Lord Cardigan, whom he considered a pobler man at the Crimes than in Lon don. He was not sure that a peaceful nation was higher than a warlike nation; or that a nation of traders was more elevated than a nation of fighters. One thing was certain to him, that the progress of the race. though sure, is not so simple a thing as some suppo He dissented from Mrs. Foster's view of the Ame Revolution - that it had hindered the abolition of slavery-and he thought the thing to be complained of was. not that there had been one too many revolutions, but one too few. A second one ought immediately to have followed the first, for the abolition of slavery.

But he did not stand before the Convention said, to defend war, but simply to do justice to it, and to the past. Peace had produced many beautiful fruits but it ought also to be acknowledged that war had do something to help human progress.

Mr. Higginson, as the anvil for the occasion, got ou hammering before he took his seat, but prob got more hammered out of him than into him. H fence of the 'heroic lie' of William and Ellen Craf was specially criticised, particularly by Mr. Garrison who went for absolute truth, absolute righteousness and an unvarying conformity thereto. The dis was continued, pro and con, through the session; Ma Ballou, Mr. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, and Mr. Higginson, all taking carnest part. Adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock.

SUNDAY EVENING.

Met at 7 o'clock .- Song by the Hopedale choir. Mr. CARRISON, having read a few of the Recoluti said it was impossible to over-estimate the importance the subject under consideration. Non-resistance is it Reform of Reforms. At one blow, it overthrows all m

tional distinctions, and fuses all men into one human hood. It puts an end to all injurious conflicts and harmonises all interests. Our opponents speak of difficulties, and their path is surely strewed with them But non-resistance is as clear as light, and the more the soul is lifted up towards God, the more does it appreciate this giorlous doctrine. The advocates of sla very and intemperance are always embarrassed, when they rise to speak. But the truth of God is plain.

Truth, however, does not depend upon the Biblepon the Old Testament or the New. It rests upon its wn basis. Jesus came to bear witness to the truth, and we accept his word. Non-resistance, when taken up, and consistently carried out, is always victorious. This was cautifully exemplified in the life and death of Jesus of was addressed by Stephen S. Poster of Worcester, who Nazareth; but it is destined to appear more and more after a few remarks, relative to the custom of openin

The true way to look at non-resistance, he said, is, 1st, theoretically; 2nd, practically.

God which passeth all worldly understanding. This is monstrate the present position of the supporters of the the theory. Now let it be reduced to practice, and see Federal Government and the popular religion, as conif it does not work well.

any one say, ' Now peace, now war; now a truth, and esting to us, exhibiting the service position of the Free now a lie; now liberty, now slavery'? Who does not States of this Republic, as seen in the fact, that, while see that, morally speaking, this is Bedlam come again? slaveholders of the South are allowed the widest liberty, dom of God is within them. Some speak of anarchy in what law must, or must not, be made-the delegat connexion with non-resistance. But this principle from Massachusetts, with instructions of inquiry con-

Of government there are two theories :- the first is, that it is ordained of God; the second, that it is merely who occupied the platform alternately, during the seve human. Both these theories Mr. G. critically examined, thoroughly exploding the former, as based by toryism on the 18th chap, of Romans. It seemed to hea general conviction, that even our Republican Government with Franklin Pierce at its head, could not be of God

m en of violence who furnish anarchists.

The Bible, he said, settles nothing: for monarchists and republicans, slaveholders and abolitionists, men of war and men of peace, Catholics and Protestants, and all the various sects of Christendom, think they find in that volume entire support of their peculiar view. Protestantism insists on the right of private judgment, and under this rule, appeals to the Book are in vain. Such appeals never have settled anything. This he illustrated with clearness and force.

Whenever men undertake to rule over each other they set aside the authority and will of God. The ma jority in a Republic assume the place of God. And the assumed right to take life-whence

that right? No one has a right to take his own life. We all shrink at the idea of deliberate suicide. God, he said, has given me no power over my own life, to destroy it at pleasure. He has given me no such power over the life of another. Nor can men get that power by forming themselves into a government. He argued for ity teaches governments, as well as individuals, that if our benefit during this Convention. an enemy hunger they must feed him, and seek to overcome evil with good.

God, he said, has made us finite, and we cannot tell all the consequences of any act; nor should we know what to do, if it were left to us to run through the age s to calculate the possible consequences. But he was sure that God had provided for them, and that it would always be found safe to do right. He closed his clear, strong and impressive speech as

The three great, distinctive forms of government must

perish-despotism, monarchy, republicanism. Is anarthe only alternative ? Hearken!- 'Thus saith the Lord God, Remove the diadem, and take off the crown exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. I will overturn, [despotism,] overturn, [monarchy,] and hate them as I do the cracking whips on the quiv overturn. [republicanism,] -and it shall be no more, ering victims of oppression. until he come whose right it is; and I will give it him. The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come; and unto him shall the gatherings of the people be.'- 'And he shall put down all rule and all authority and all power. 'The government shall be upon his shoulder,' and of the increase of his government and peace, there shall be no end.'- I saw in the night visions, and, behold, one like the Son of Man came with the clouds of heaven; and there was given him dominion, and glory, and a kingdom, that all people, nations, and languages, should serve him : his de everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away, and his kingdom that which shall not be destroyed.'- ' And the nations of them which are saved shall walk in the light of it: and the kings of the earth shall bring their glory and honor into it. And there shall in no wise enter into it anything that defileth, peither whatsoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie.'- For the nation and kingdom that will not serve Thee shall perish; yea, those nations shall be utterly wasted.'- 'I will als make thy officers peace, and thine exactors righteous ness. Violence shall no more be heard in thy land, wasting nor destruction within thy borders; but thou shall call thy walls Salvation, and thy gates Praise. The sun shall be no more thy light by day; neither for brightness shall the moon give light unto thee : but the Lord shall be unto thee an everlasting light, and thy God thy glory.' This, then, is the substitute :- the reign of God fo

the reign of man—the kingdom of peace for the kingdom of violence—the spirit of Christ for the spirit of Cesarthe law of love for the law of force-voluntary obedience for involuntary submission-the government of principle for constabulary vigilance-a government in which every sword is beaten into a ploughshare, every spear into a pruning-hook, and there is none to usurp authority, to exercise tyranny, to molest or make afraid -a government which is neither American nor English, neither French nor Russian, but universal in its spirit, divine in its nature, and glorious in its purposes.

This government is neither an abstraction, nor simply adapted to another state of existence. It is eminently practical in all the relations and duties of life; it is as fitted for time as for eternity; it is the science of political economy perfected; it is the problem of national safety and prosperity triumphantly solved; it is the attainment of the liberty of the sons of God.

S. S. Fosten spoke briefly of the superiority of mora over physical forces, in the treatment of criminals. The sword had been tried for centuries, and failed, and now it was time to try something else.

ADIN BALLOU, at the urgent solicitation of many, attempted some concluding remarks, but the remainder of the evening, until half-past 10 o'clock, was spent in discussing various points. Mr. Ballou said that his real objection to life-taking was, that it is selfish and malicious, and did not look to the good of offenders. Mr. Hibainson thought persons might sometimes be

killed for their good, and instanced the noble Roman who killed his daughter (the fair Virginia) to save her from pellution. Mr. JARRISON thought that case borrible. If the ray

ishment had been committed, her soul would not have been polluted, and she could have borne the outrage as Christ did the crown of thorns and the cross. He said no father could be justified in killing his child. Mr. Batton spoke further to the point of authority

explaining his own views; the necessity of uncompro-Lloyd Garrison, and of the policy of obeying mere feelings, impulses, and expediency. He would not tell men who consider it right for them to enslave and kill their fellow-beings, to follow their convictions; but that their convictions were wrong, and they ought to get better

After a few minutes more of conversational dis sion, the Resolutions that have been before published were unanimously passed, when the convention dis-ADIN BALLOU, President

CONVENTION AT CUMMINGTON.

A short account of the Anti-Slavery Convention held n this place the 17th and 18th ult. will, perhaps, be interesting to the friends to whom we are indebted for the renewed courage and activity which it has been the means of producing among those opposed to the vile system of oppression that curses this nation.

We shall ever bear in grateful remembrance, th pioneers in the anti-slavery cause, who, from time to time, came among us, to preach deliverance to the cap tive—the value of whose labors we then so little appro

March 17th, by choice of President and Secretary; and meetings with prayer, gave opportunity for any one be lieving vocal prayer to be the best manner of opening such meetings, to be true to their own convictions by Non-resistance is a principle. It is that love which works no ill, therefore it is bloodless; it is that peace of God which passeth all worldly understanding. This is monstrate the present position of the supporters of the nected with the vile system of American Slavery. Mr. Our opponents have insisted that it is sometimes Foster was followed in his remarks by Charles Lengx right to kill; but they have not shown it. How can Remond of Salem, whose speech was exceedingly inter-Non-resistance makes men self-governed. The king- and even presume to dictate to Northern Legislators teaches those who receive it to be just, and upright, and cerning certain laws conflicting with our dearest rights kind, and true, in all the relations of life. It is the commences the account of his southern visit with the significant expression- Since I have escaped from Louislana.' The speeches of both Mr. Foster and Remond. ral meetings of the Convention, were listened to with marked attention by the unusually large audience gathered to hear the truths they told. At the close of the very eloquent address by Mr. Fos-

er, on Sunday morning, he presented the following resolutions, the consideration of which occupied the morn-Resolved, That while we duly appreciate the earnest

ness and fidelity to their own convictions of many of those professed friends of Freedom, who still adhere to our government and popular churches, we are, nevertheless, compelled to regard them, practically, as among the most efficient supporters of slavery, inasmuch as they persist in giving strength and support to the two main props of the system. Resolved, That that Anti-Slavery only is practical

and gentine, which seeks the abolition of slavery by repudlating a religion which sanctions it, and resisting, by every righteous and practicable means, the authority of the government which legalizes it.

It gives us pleasure to say, that there seems to be ncreasing interest among all classes in this community, upon this subject of so vital interest to every American citizen. We hope we may again, and at no distant the inviolability of human life, and said that Christian- day, meet the friends who have contributed so much to NELSON BROWN.

AN ABSURD AND OPPRESSIVE LAW. PROVIDENCE, March 29, 1855.

FRIEND GARRISON :- The following communication as written a few days before the late adjournment of the Legislature of the State-a Legislature professing to be Temperance and Anti-Slavery. I presented it to the editor of the Tribune, who declined inserting it, alleging that it was too personal. By giving it a place in your columns, you will oblige.

Permit me also to add, that the fine for a minister the gospel to solemnize a marriage between persons different shades of color is two hundred dollars! consider all such laws as the very essence of slavery, Yours for Liberty,

G. NEEDHAM. [For the Providence Daily Tribune.]

Mr. EDITOR-I see by the legislative reports of last week, that the petition, at the head of which my name happened to be affixed, for the repeal of a barbarous unjust and tyrannical law-a law that infringes on in dividual rights-natural, God-given rights-has been reported upon adversely, and myself and associates have

leave to withdraw our petition. Now, sir, I have a few words to say to the committee

1. I consider the gentleman who reported against the perition, a worthy man, and none the less so, because he is not as white as I am; but, being many shades darker than myself, and having no standard of distrim ination, if he should come to me for the purpose of marriage, I should fear to solemnize it, lest, by so doing, I should incur the penalty of an oppressive law.

2. We had leave to withdraw our petition ; but I tell the Legislature that, though the present body may escape, we shall have leave to present another, signed by fifty, where there was one name subscribed to the

3. The present law is part and parcel of the system of slavery in the United States. Let us never talk of liberty-of equal rights, while we cleave down liberty and equal rights with the iron hand of pride and power. Shame on the inconsistency! I wonder why the ne groes do not rise in the social scale (?) What business has legislation with my taste, or Ma

Dixon's? Have we not a right to choose our a tions for ourselves? And, if we happen to choose wife, a few shades lighter or darker than ourselves whose business is it, except our own?

THE ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS. Extract of a letter from the State of Maine. WINDHAM, (Me.) March 18, 1855.

SIR-Ever since I learned of the Tract enterprise. have felt more than a willingness to aid in their distribution; have been anxious to obtain some of them; and four weeks ago, I wrote you for a quantity-but o providential occurrence after another induced me to de fer sending my letter. In the last Liberator, the no tice of the published tracts furnishes me with the desired data to enable me to apply understandingly for them.

I am especially gratified to find that there is one tract on Colonization. I have met repeated instance where I was deeply impressed that something on this subject was needed; and now that some of the leading ministers, and other public men of Maine, are taking measures to organize a State Colonization Society, the mind of the people should be enlightened on this sub-

I think I have, at some time, seen notice of a se mon or pamphlet on the duty of non-fellowship wit slaveholders and their abettors. On this subject, I have read but little, except what I have seen in THE LIBER. TOR: and as I never anticipated any particular response sibility myself, relative to this point, have passed alon without examining very thoroughly the nature and relative bearings of this sacrament. I find those who justify their remaining in churches which are in fellowship lesiastically, with slaveholders, by quoting the ex ample of Christ, that he ate with one whom he pron ced a devil; and argue that in these churches are those whom Christ receives ; therefore, we are bound to re ceive them, and that it would be a violation of the principles taught by Christ to refuse to fellowship them.

I have not been in doubt respecting my own action but I should like to be able more intelligently to 'give reason,' and to be better prepared to meet the arguments of those who object to thus protesting again the practice or position of a corrupt church, If any thing on this subject can be forwarded with the tract

The very violent wind on Monday ! prevailed extensively.—In the town of Program in prevailed extensively.—In the town of Program in Jersey, it blew down a glass factory, barying their five men under the ruins, and killing sight. Long property, \$15,000. In Linton, N.J., it bles the relation bridge, and stopped the trains thereby. In Abbay, New York, &c., it was a very heavy blow, and in lynguase brought the heaviest snow storm of the man via it, pilling drifts ten or twelve feet high.

Death of a sister of President Pierce-Va Elizabeth A. McNeil, wislow of the late Grand Line McNeil, and sister of President Pierce, died at Conet N.H., on Tuesday night, last week.

A young author of five-and-thirty June A young author of five-and-thirty Jean of age had prepared, two years age, an elatorist sense of Mr. Rogers, the poet, and was only which the first poet's death to give it to the public the herr days in columns of a widely spread journal. Mr. Rogers as happily, alive. The youth who had prepared is it. It is expectation of his friend's death, has been hearly be

Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of lusting is the new rendition of the Declaration of integrates given by the Know Nothing candidate for Royal Troy.

The original MS. of Sir Walter Score. Kenilworth' has been sold for £41, to the Behiel & seum. The sum its last possessor gave for it woonly £16.

It is stated, and we believe correctly, to It is stated, and we occur correctly to Labrador, with a population of 20,000 inhabitant is neither a governor, magistrate, constable on lary yet violence and disorder are uncommon smeet the period on the first think the predict of the product of the predict of pation is hunting and fishing, the produce of main hair chiefly to the traders of the United States, from the they receive most of their supplies.

There are in Mexico, 193 towns or impartitions, 4709 villages, 119 missions, &c., 178 is endas, and 5092 farms, &c. Population, 7,76,25 Gov. Barstow, of Wisconsin, has retoried prohibitory liquor law.

TEMPERANCE

O THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN MIS

NEW ENGLAND TEMPERANCE DEPOSITOR! No. 11 CORNELL, BOSTOS. The undersigned will keep constantly or had an

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nished at cost.
Information in regard to Temperance Median. will be cheerfully imparted; and the friends of m rance are cordially invited to call and make thin head-quarters while in the city.

Will you help sustain the enterprise ! NATHANIEL NOVES, April Boston, November 17, 1854. infa la.

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IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing

284, WASHINGTON STREET. MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to Washington Street, avails herself of the sele-for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Bostos ad in-ity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and in-respectfully assure them that, by unremitting nis-ors to please, she hopes for a continuance of the

vors.

Her arrangements for cutting and dressing lain and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champooings such as win the tribute of praise from all. She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be exact

as it produces new hair where baldness had as Her chemical researches have developed an initi ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desident looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for reneraling complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast compate their fit of favor. For all her compounds and their fit cation she warrants satisfaction, or demands as fit.

Ladies can be waited on at their own resident at her room, which will be open from 8, 3. 3, 1 P. M. She has numerous recommendation for fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and control which can be seen by those who desire. Boston, May 13. USE THE

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album with a minute and distinct resemblance of ture. With equal facility, pictures and enhance patterns are taken, and have received the big eulogiums from the fair sex; and, indeed, a not use ful present for a lady could not be produced.

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An elegant Piano Forte is placed in the room, is use of Lady patrons. TERMS MADE KNOWN AT THE HALL. Hours for Ladies, from 10 o'clock, A. M., asil 4.

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Hours for Gentlemen, from sunrise until 10, 4
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MRS. H. BIBB

MRS. H. BIBB

WOULD inform her friends and former paragraphy
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where she has made arrangements to board, in se
family, pupils from a distance.
Having procured an assistant in the Sering prement, instruction will be given in the following forms
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Etc.
Physiology, Philosophy, History, Plain Sering,
Physiology, Philosophy, History, Plain Sering,
and Colored Crayon Painting.
Persons in the States wishing to cooperate why for
Bins, will please address her at Detroit, Misky
in Canada, Windsor, (Canada West.)
March 3, 1856.

March 8, 1855.