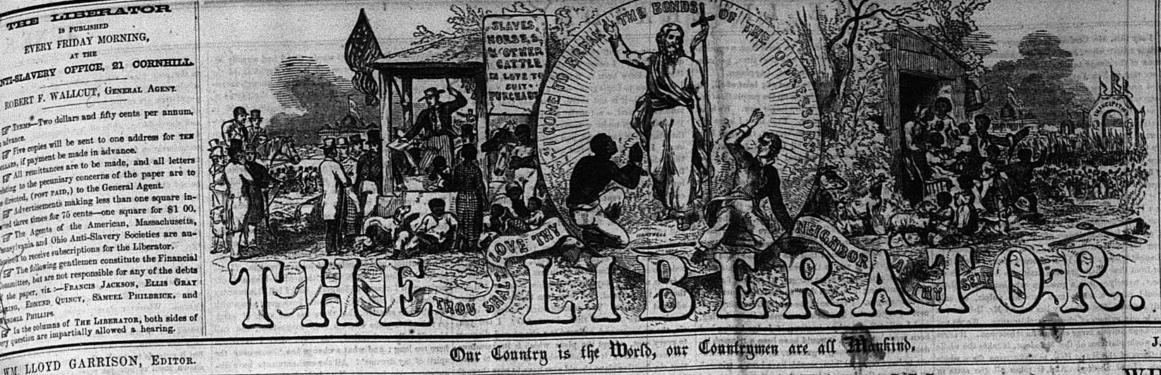
if payment be made in advance. all remittances are to be made, and all letters to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to to the pecuality to the General Agent. or Mertisements making less than one square in

ture times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00, The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, the Agents Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-The receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial The manning of the debts the paper, til :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray the paper, the Quincy, Samuel Philanick, and

is the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of DELL PHILLIPS.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1092.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SUBBENDER FUOTIVE SLAVES—an

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sina; 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, PROPAGETION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1855.

# THE LIBERATOR.

VOL. XXV. NO. 23.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION. The annual New ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENvasemblel in Boston, at the Melodeon, on Tuesday,

29, at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by LIVES JACKSON, Chairman of the Committee of Ar-On motion, Samuel May, Jr., Andrew T. Foss, and

Wahitabel Haskell were appointed a committee to nomofficers of the Convention. stunity for prayer was then given.

The following persons were nominated by the Comter as officers of the Convention, and by a unanisote were elected :-

President-WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Vice Presidents-CHARLES L. REMOND, of Salem es Jackson, of Boston ; EDMUND QUINCY, of tham : STEPHEN S. FOSTER, of Worcester; BENJA-Herestsson, of New Hampshire; Lydia L. Denur, of Maine; SANUEL W. WREELER, of Rhode Isad; SANCEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, N. Y.; JOSEPH boxe, of Pennsylvania.

Seretarine-Samuel May, Jr., of Boston; WM. P. TRINSON, of Boston ; AARON M. POWELL, of Ghent,

Buriness Committee - Wm. L. Garrison, Wendell hillies, Charles C. Burleigh, Anne Warren Weston, aby Kelley Foster, Charles F. Hovey, Andrew T. Foss, Thomas Whitson, Henry C. Wright, Oliver Johnson

Figure Committee-Lewis Ford, of Abington; Naaniel B. Spooner, of Plymouth ; Elbridge Sprague, thington; Samuel Dyer, of Abington.

While the Business Committee were in consultation, Sarri Mar, Jr. addressed a few remarks to the Conentian, briefly sketching the progress of the cause in Ver England during the year past, and congratulatis the Convention upon its future prospects. He conrated the circumstances under which the Convention not this year with those of the last year, when a felbe man lay chained in Boston court-house, when the treets of Boston were filled with troops to protect the hunter, and a Massachusetts Judge of Probate tu consigning his equal brother to the chains, stripes, ture and degradation of Southern slavery. The inests of that week had aroused a spirit in Massachuthe which had put the brand upon Edward G. Lorssakidnapper, and would yet put it upon that erous man, who, as Governor of the State, had sed forward to shield Judge Loring from the clearpressed and most righteous will of the people. sy other most encouraging results had come from screwful and disgraceful events which transpired athis city a year ago; among which the Personal Berty Bill, recently passed by the Legislature, in spite the Governor's veto, was particularly mentioned.

W. Stacy, of Milford, followed, expressing his ly in witnessing the anti-slavery growth of the past year, and urging to still further sacrifices in behalf of

By request of the Business Committee, Rev. SAMUEL Mar, of Syracuse, N. Y., read to the Convention, in apressive manner, the ' Friendly Remonstrance of e People of Scotland on the subject of Slavery,' adsed to 'The People of the United States.' The Remonstrance' well deserves the name given to it, eng couchel in most courteous and kindly language, of samuted throughout by a thoroughly friendly and

After the reading of the Remonstrance, Mr. Garrin, from the Business Committee, offered the following

I. Resolved, That the warmest thanks of this Contion be given to the ministers, churches and people Scotland, for their address to the people of the Uniof States on the subject of slavery, so fraternal in its int, so unexceptionable in its language, so faithful in reproof, so timely in its appeal; that it cannot fail make a deep impression on the American conscience berever it is read; and that we shall gladly do what re may to secure for it a wide circulation.

SARDEL MAY, Jr. (by request) stated that copies of his Remonstrance, unexceptionable as it was in spirit and language, had been sent to two leading Southern bornals, with the request that it might be inserted ereis, and with the engagement to pay for such inertien; but those papers had not dared to publish it. led, to far as he could learn, no religious journal in he had had published it.

LONEND QUINCY moved that the Secretaries of the exention be a Committee to send a copy of the Repostrance to each of the leading religious newspapers a the country, and to request its publication therein ; tal to make further efforts to secure its publication in Southern journals.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH advocated the resolution (No. red by Mr. Garrison, and sustained it in a very timest and eloquent speech, expressive of deep interes is the address, and of respect for its authors.

Joan C. CLUER expressed the wish that another remetrance might come from Scotland, addressed to totalmen in America, some of whom he knew to be theng the most cruel slaveholders in the country, and me at least of whom was among the military force thich aided in sending Anthony Burns from Boston

STITUES S. FOSTER was glad of the Remonstrance, al would acknowledge it with thanks; but he did not Sinate the anti-slavery of the religious bodies of Great brain at a very high rate. He had just read, in a espaper, that the United Presbyterian Church of bothod had recently taken action, admitting slaveleiders to their communion as Christians. The Englas and Scotch churches, he said, are not radically and slavery; they have been induced to utter their testimines against slavery by the influence of a very few aditionals, and would, he thought, gladly be spared to unpleasant duty of rebuking the slaveholding durches and ministers of the United States.

8. J. Mar thought that Mr. Foster had not dealt alegether fairly with the Address. He believed in the tristmee of a wide-spread and sincere anti-slavery feelby among the religious bodies of Great Britain and

James N. Burrum was very glad of the Remonstrance, thendom—that body is the slaveholders. The Bible discussion and wished to vote for the resolution of thanks for it.
He expressed his conviction that there is, in the Scottish church, a great amount of genuine and uncompronising anti-slavery.

OLIVER JOHNSON, of New York, spoke to the same

had no doubt that the churches and people of Scotland had given a sincere expression, in this Remonstance, of their hostility to slavery; and it did not become us to go authors. He could see nothing in the document to company to be found of enemies to Jesus Christ and his which exception could be fairly taken.

The Resolution was then adopted by a unanimous ote; and the Convention adjourned to 21 o'clock.

The motion made in the morning by Mr. Quincy, (for he wider circulation of the Scottish Remonstrance,)

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN (who has lately returned from a residence of several years in England, Scotland, tice, and securing freedom to every man. &c.) testified to the extensive prevalence of anti-slavery feeling amongst the religious bodies of those countriesn several instances, among which was the case of that tian and the infidel abolitionists together !false priest, the Rev. Samuel Irenaus Prime, editor of the New York Observer, who was not allowed to par-ticipate at the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, on account of his pro-slavery sentiments. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Gannison, from the Business Committee, referred to the past course of the Boston newspapers, and of stigmatizing is quite common; the feeblest, meanest, their reporters, in falsifying and caricaturing the de- and most reckless minds resort to it, when hard pressbates of the Anti-Slavery meetings, and meanly using the privileges and courtesies granted to them in those neetings to misrepresent and slander the speakers, and the doings of the same. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Garrison presented the following preamble and res-

Whereas, whatever may be the principles or the meaures of this Convention, it has a right to be reported fairly by the press, without caricature or misrepresentstion, so that all may form a true and intelligent opinion of its proceedings; and

Whereas, at each anniversary of this Convention, year after year, its speech and action have been basely and designedly falsified and misrepresented by the daily newspapers generally in this city, notwithstanding every courtesy has been shown to their reporters on our

Whereas, this scandalous outrage upon all that i decent, honorable and just-this systematic and unvarying course of low blackguardism and unblushing falsehood-has been too long permitted to pass unre-

be deemed worthy of consideration, and while it asks prevent any action whatever under it. Why propose to for no exemption from honest criticism and manly rebuke, it will hold every press responsible for its account of its doings, to the extent of excluding from its platform every reporter who manifestly evinces a disposition to distort and burlesque what may transpire at its

This resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote. Mr. Garaison, from the Business Committee, further ported as follows :-

3. Resolved, That the anti-slavery movement needs no ligher eulogy than the fact, that the combined phariseeism and ruffianismof the land are fiercely arrayed against difficulty of slavery no worse; they hastened the day of it-that all that is vile, filthy, hypocritical, mobocratic and satanic, is seeking its utter suppression—that it repels would not cut off its branches;—the heavier the from its advocacy the whole body of trimmers, demagogues, hunkers and tories in the land-and that it rathers around it such as recognize and revere the eternal principles of justice, such as are willing to be made of sidered them still a great obstacle in the way of antino reputation for righteousness' sake, and such as choose slavery, in consequence of their diverting anti-slavery o take their lot with the down-trodden and oppressed, rather than with their proud and guilty oppressors. Rev. Andrew T. Foss, of New Hampshire, supported

he resolution. He spoke of the confidence he had felt, in the early stages of the anti-slavery movement, hat the churches and ministers would gladly take it up, and do honor to the name and cause of the Re-deemer they professed to revere. He had been most bitterly and completely disappointed. He rehearsed oriefly, some facts in the history of the religious de ominations of this country, especially the Baptists with regard to slavery; and showed their complicity with the slaveholders and with slavery, down to the resent hour.

John Onvis, of Boston, desired to offer a communi ation which he had received (as he thought) from the spirit world,' and been requested to communicate to his Convention, as coincident with its object.

After some objection, on a point of order, from S. Foster, and remarks in reply from Messrs. Garrison and Burleigh, the communication was read, and remarked upon by Mr. Orvis. Its purport was, that a new Union all sailing for the same port; and the chief difference hould be formed for universal liberty.

The following resolution, introduced by the Finance Committee, was adopted :-

sere present, or who may be present, be requested to contribute each the sum of one dollar, or such other sum as they may feel able to give, when called on by in the way, it would leave abolitionists free to attach he Finance Committee.

Mr. Garaison spoke in support of the third resolu-He showed how even those associations and bodies in the land, which make the highest pretensions to exellence, to piety, to benevolence, succumb to the Slave Power. There is the American Bible Society, utterly whether a ship, in the prosecution of her voyage, should passing by the four millions of perishing souls on the tack to the larboard or starboard,—but it was strictly, slave plantations of this country. Mr. Garrison did on our part, one of principle, of conscience, of self-renot doubt that that Society would be glad to give Bi- spect, of moral consistency, of fidelity to the slave. bles to the slaves; they are accustomed to seek out the Believing and knowing the American Union to be noth benighted and degraded of other lands, and to carry to them the Bible; nor is any serious obstacle put in their way in this work by the prevailing powers in pagan and heathen lands. But in America there exists a body

Society dares not carry the Bible to the oppressed and wretched victims of those men,-they will not venture to contend with those tyrants, and so they succumb, and give up the slave, and their duty to the slave, and all care for the slave's soul. And the same might be said of the Tract Society and others. Thus these associations, claiming to represent the intelligence and piety found objecting to any anti-slavery testimony. He of the land, and to be engaged in the cause of Jesus holders, but become, of necessity, their accomplices,the chief bulwarks and support of the horrible system of American slavery. As it is, there is no such body or

> ligious associations of the land. Mrs. ABBY K. FOSTER spoke on the subject of a general Convention of all opposed to the present Union, and desirous of a better government-as suggested in

HENRY C. WRIGHT urged the consideration of the subject of a new political confederacy, based upon jus-

Mr. Gannison read from a Cleveland paper, called the Golden Rule, (1) the following canting complaint a feeling which has already manifested itself in action, that the newspapers would insist in mixing up the Chris-Is it not wicked, pery wicked, to class infidel abo-

ministers from the pulpit do this. The most noty, zearous, self-sacrificing servants of God are classed with
Garrisonites, Parker Pillsburyites! Is not this unjust?
Is it not slander of the basest kind? And will not the
Lord visit for this thing?

The effort to make odious an opponent by slander and

ed; but how are we pained, mortified, when religious editors, ministers, and grave D. D's stoop to this baseness! Surely, we have fallen upon perilous times! This, said Mr. G., would show to all new converts,

who shrink from occupying the radical ground of the abolitionists, that they cannot avoid getting identified with the radical abolitionists, if they venture to oppose slavery at all.

The reading of this very pious lamentation caused a great outburst of laughter in the audience. Adjourned to the evening.

EVENING. Francis Jackson in the chair.

S. S. Fosten reviewed the recent legislation in Masachusetts and other States, on freedom and slavery. He thought it all more or less pro-slavery, in the very mportant sense that it all recognised slavery as an institution of the nation, having certain rights, and entitled to certain concessions, and to at least a temporary continuance of its existence.

Mr. Foster criticised the programme of agitation of Rev. Theodore Parker, as laid down in his late speech 2. Resolved, That while this Convention is ready to in New York. His argument was, that the measure grant every facility to the reporters of the press, and proposed were such as implied the pro-slavery character of the Constitution ; and if that is the case, it should abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, rather than in every State in the Union? Why set some future time, rather than immediately? If the Constitution is an anti-slavery document, then the slaveholders are usurpers, and it is the duty of the North to march into the States of Carolina and Mississippi, and compel the slaveholders to emancipate their slaves under the Constitution. The agitation in Kansas was no increase of agitation - it did not greaten the difficulty - it only transferred it, and changed the conflict from one between black and white, to one between white and white. The Nebraska Bill and the Fugitive Slave Bill made the emancipation. If you would cut down a tree, you branches, the more top-heavy, - the sooner it will go over. Allowing all credit to Mr. Sumner and the political abolitionists for honesty of purpose, Mr. Foster conaction to useless and impracticable objects. He compared it to his own efforts to make money, and get on in the world, very honest and very earnest, but unfortunately useless, because he did not know how, and take the right means. If the political abolitionists, if all who hated slavery in Massachusetts, would meet the queetion face to face, and not waste their strength in side issues, they would be enough to abolish it.

The ministers, nine-tenths of them, in their hearts loathed and hated slavery. Dr. Adams himself had manliness enough to loathe his dirty work. But he must do the work, or not get his pay. Webster himself loathed his seventh of March speech; but he must make it, or not get his pay. Why did all the city ministers, or all who were looking city ward, palliate slavery ?-- all in the country the reverse?

Rev. THEODORE PARKER made a brief reply, saying that his programme embodied a course of measures for specific action ; but he thought it did not imply, as certainly he did not believe, that the existence of slavery is rightful at any time. With John Wesley, he regarded it as ' the sum of all villanies.' He thought we were between us was, whether we should tack to the larboard or starboard in the prosecution of the voyage.

Mr. Gannison differed from Mr. Foster, in regard to Resolved, That, in order to defray the expenses of his expression of joy at the passage of the Fugitive this Anti-Slavery Convention, the friends of the cause Slave Bill. He was sorry it passed—wished its repeal -could not rejoice at finding the national heart worse than he expected. If the Fugitive Slave Bill were not other points, and leave less work to do.

Mr. G. said he differed from his friend Mr. Parker in regard to the necessity and duty of withdrawing from expediency or policy,-of no more importance than ing but the supremacy of the Slave Power, and the Constitution 'a covenant with death,' how can we honestly or consistently swear to uphold them?

Mr. Garrison said that the jesuitical doctrine, of men, more fierce, more cruel, more corrupt, more end sanctifies the means, was too generally acted upon devilish in their spirit, than any to be found in hea-

tion Mr. Garrison considered defective.

H. C. WRIGHT questioned the right of any man to nter into any political organization with slaveholders for the sake of the chance of getting the power to abolsh slavery. Would you enter into a confederacy with sheep-stealers on the principle of putting down sheepstealing, provided you could get the majority?

H. A. Morse, of Holliston, interrupted Mr. Wright o say that he and Mr. Foster came to anti-slavery nectings for the purpose of abusing Mr. Sumner and the Free Soilers .- [ 'Order' was called from all parts of the house.

Mr. WRIGHT said that the best of the Northern Senators and Representatives, by going into Congress with slaveholders, acknowledge the equal rights of the slave-

Mr. WHITING thought that Mr. Wright did not do justice to the position of the Free Soil politicians; they his purpose to defy the laws and noblest sen did not acknowledge the equal right of the slaveholders | the State.

to do iniquity. C. C. BURLEIGH followed in a stirring speech on the Constitution, and upon the impossibility of a clean antislavery action under it.

J. L. HATCH found much fault with the manner in which Mr. Samner had been criticised by Messrs. Foster, Burleigh, and Wright. He was repeatedly assured that no speaker had questioned, or did question, Mr. Sumuer's integrity or honesty,-but only the anti-slavery soundness and consistency of his position in the Adjourned. United States Government.

WEDNESDAY.

H. C. WRIGHT presented certain resolutions, and asked their reference to the Business Committee. He ton, at which Rev. Nehemiah Adams of Boston (author from his official station as Judge, because he was found led in prayer, -a large number of other ministers, Drs. the condition of a brute, and in the triumphant passage eecher, Waterbury, Kirk and others participating.

Mr. WRIGHT, viz. that which commended certain action Legislature for their course towards foreigners. The President reminded Mr. Cluer that it was not in

Mr. Cluer thought it was a species of slavery : and ceased to speak, saying he could not stand on the anti-OLIVER JOHNSON moved that the next hour be devoted

hearing from the anti-slavery agents, who have visitd different parts of the country during the year past. The Convention agreed; and the hour was ably and nterestingly occupied by remarks from Aanon M. Powers, who has labored in central and north-eastern

New York, and Andrew T. Foss, who spoke chiefly of is experiences in the States of Michigan and Indiana. The President referred to the Anti-Slavery Convenion held a year since in this place ; to that week when Anthony Burns was in the court-house, a prisoner-a rictim of the Fugitive Slave Law. During that week, o one of us could get sight of the imprisoned man, year ago, see him in his court-house prison, I have now, said Mr. Phillips, the pleasure of introducing to you

ANTHONY BURNS, on this platform, a FREEMAN. Mr. Bons came forward, amidst much applause, nd said he rejoiced to be for the first time in his life in an Anti-Slavery Convention; and to thank all who had therein named.

elt for him and had helped him. A year ago at this time he was carried through the reets of Boston, a prisoner, and in the midst of troops, into the hell of Southern slavery. He did not then ex- adjourned. ect to be bought out of slavery, but he had the hope his soul of seeing a free land again, and of feeling the breath of the free air in Canada, at least in course of two or three years. He was thankful to God that, whereas he was a chattel, now he was a man or if he was not yet, he hoped to be. (Mr. Burns's remarks were received with much feeling and applause.)

The Business Committee reported the following reso

Whereas, the popular religion of the land is thoroughy impregnated with the slaveholding spirit, and from he organization of the government to the present time has given its sanction to a colossal and ever-enlarging system of robbery, licentiousness, heathenism and soulnurder, until the victims thereof are counted by mil-

Whereas, an extensive revival of this religion is said o be going on in Boston, under the sanction and with he co-operation of such men as the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams and the Rev. Dr. Blagden, the defenders of slavery against every assault upon it; therefore,

4. Resolved, That the multiplication of converts such a religion, instead of indicating any progress in the cause of justice, freedom and Christianity, or furnishing any occasion for congratulation, is a sure sign of moral degeneracy, judicial blindness, and pharisaical malignity, to be denounced as an imposture; and that such a 'revival' is only a device of time-serving hirelings, to withdraw attention from the reforms of the age, and especially from the anti-slavery movement-to af fect a zeal for God for the benefit of their craft-and to shield themselves from the condemnation which they deserve for their treachery to the rights of man.

5. Resolved, That the charge brought by abolitionists against the Northern Church, that it is the bulwark of American slavery, finds its justification in much that ranspires in what are denominated the religious anniversary meetings; and as a special illustration of our neaning, we would point to the prayer meeting in the Winter Street Church, which was opened with prayer by the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, a man standing before the world as the confessed champion of slavery, and yet retaining the unimpaired confidence and fellowship of the evangelical (so called) churches. To such assemblies we commend the consideration of the 13th, 14th,

ion before his constituents, defended his position and 16th verses of the 1st chapter of Isaiah: Bring by fulsome talk of freedom by all other classes, is used in Congress on the ground of expediency; because to no more vain oblations, incense is an abomination unto be a Disunionist would prevent his holding his place in me; the new moons and sabbaths, the calling of assemthat body, and deprive him of the advantage of an in-blies, I cannot away with; it is iniquity, even the solemn finential position. His hatred of slavery was as great meeting.' Your new moons and your appointed feasts as that of any abolitionist; but his philosophy of ac- my soul hateth; they are a trouble unto me; I am weary to bear them.' 'And when ye spread forth your hands, I will hide mine eyes from you; yes, when ye make many prayers, I will not hear: your hands are

full of blood

6. Resolved, That, in our opinion, the removal of Judge Loring was demanded by justice, humanity, regard to law, and to the faith of Massachusetts pledged to the slave-that we desire to express our profound sense of the high principle and unyielding regard to the laws and wishes of Massachusetts evinced by the Legislature in asking, with so much unanimity, for his removal; and that we call on the Abolitionists of the Commonwealth to remember that this is no passing question of a day or a year, but that a law once violated, stands violated till the transgression be fitly punished, and that duty to Massachusetts and the slave requires that we continue our demand of each successive Legislature for the removal of a Judge who proclaims

7. Resolved, That in Governor Gardner's veto of the Personal Liberty Bill, and his refusal to remove Judge Loring, viewed in the light of his past life, we see no evidence of principle or of conscientious regard to law, but only the absurd ambition of a little mind, raised unexpectedly to an undeserved elevation, and so intoxi cated with the accident as to deem such elevation evidence of fitness for a still higher place; that had he looked to the interests, the honor, the duty or the laws of Massachusetts, he would have concurred with the Legislature; but, seeking as he did, only to propitiate a party then expected to become National, he disgraced the Commonwealth in revealing his own character; and those recent events which have crushed his hopes, Convention re-assembled in the Melodeon, at 10 A. M. and led him to seek reconciliation with the anti-slavery sentiment he once despised, have only served to manifest more palpably the servile and creeping ambition which

8. Resolved, That the recent Legislature of Massachuread, from the morning papers, an account of a prayer setts, in abolishing separate schools for colored children, meeting yesterday at the Winter Street Church in Bos- in their vote for the removal of Edward Greely Loring of the 'South Side View of Slavery') presided-and base enough to reduce a freeman to slavery, a man to of the Personal Liberty Bill over the veto of the Gov-J. C. Cluen objected to one of the resolutions read by ernor, are worthy of hearty commendation; inasmuch as they used the full extent of their political power, to of the late Legislature, and went on to denounce that give an emphatic condemnation of the malignant prejudice against color, of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and of the efforts of the Federal Government to override and order to discuss the Alien question in this Convention. brush the State Governments, and render them powerless to protect their citizens against Southern kidnap-

9. Resolved. That we repudiate the idea of making most injurious to the anti-slavery cause, and do adopt as our watchword-' Liberty every where and Slavery no where;' and to this great consummation we will direct our energies till 'liberty be proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof,' and the footprints of a slaveholder shall no more pollute any portion of our soil, and the wails and tears of a slave no more be heard or seen in our land.

S. S. Foster explained his meaning last evening in saying that he did not wish the Fugitive Slave Law repealed; his reason being, that the existence of that law, and the attempts (successful or otherwise) to enforce it, were producing an effect against the institution ernestly as we sought it. But though we could not, a of slavery, and all its upholders and apologists, far greater than could be produced in any other way.

Rev. Mr. Ciller, of Boston, (of the Free Will Bap-

tist Church.) objected to the fourth resolution, on the ground that, so far as he knew, Drs. Adams and Blagden had had no particular connexion with the revival

After some discussion, in which it appeared that the ministers named were in full unity with the churches in which the 'revival' was proceeding, the Convention

AFTERNOON. Francis Jackson in the chair.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH spoke in support of the resolu tions, and in opposition to the views advocated by Mr. Foster in the morning, in regard to the Fugitive Law and other slaveholders' measures. He thought Mr. Foster's philosophy a false one in this respect, and that we should never desire or rejoice in any evil, be it greater or less, nor cease to labor for its defeat or overthrow, because God is able to bring good out of evil and cause the wrath of man to praise him. WENDELL PHILLIPS appealed to the Convention to aid

v their contributions the promulgation of anti-slavery rinciples. He illustrated in various ways the value o the agitation which, in past years, this Convention has so largely aided to keep up. He referred to the various measures of anti-slavery reform adopted by the recent Legislature, and in that connexion paid a high compliment to the intelligence, industry, courtesy, and antislavery fidelity of the Chairman of the Committee on edgral Relations, Hon. Mr. Albee of Marlboro'. Mr. Phillips remarked that he had heard that Gov. Gardner, since the news came of the Know Nothing defeat in Virginia, was beginning to say that he had not understood the Legislature of Massachusetts! He had heard, too, that Gov. Gardner had a flag flying on his ground it Dorchester; and some one asked him if that was in honor of the Virginia election, (!) and he replied, 'No, 'tis only to see how the wind blows' !

Mr. Garrison continued the appeal in behalf of a enerous contribution to the anti-slavery cause. He then proceeded, with an overwhelming array of evidence, to demonstrate the utter faithlessness of the great body of the American churches and clergy to the cause and kingdom of Christ ; deaf to the cries and insensi ble to the wrongs of more than three million slaves in the land, and propagating a religion hard as the nether mill-stone to the sufferings itself inflicts or excuses, utterly hostile to God, and Christ, and man. Mr. Garrison spoke to the point of the charge again

abolitionists of being impracticable and inefficient talk

systematically by them to stir the heart of the community to its real duties to freedom; the First of August is used for the same purpose. We do not love strife for the sake of strife. Show us any thing that needed to be done, and we have done it, if we could. We have made ourselves of no account. We have talked, and acted at the same time consistently; -acting against two thousand millions of dollars. We are here now for anti-slavery action. Mr. Garrison spoke of the audacity of calling the popular religion Christianity;-the more revivals there are of it, the worse it is for every thing good;-they are salt which has lost its savor. There is the American Bible Society, the American Board of Commissioners, the American Truct Societythe men who manage them are hypocrites, time-servers; their hands are red with the blood of the slave. They are zealous to send the gospel to the cannibals in Patagonia ; they send missionaries to scale the walls of China, in order that the Bible may be distributed, and the tidings of salvation proclaimed; but they will have nothing to do (except to oppose it) with the struggle for the bodily, mental and spiritual redemption of four millions of heathenized and imbruted men, women and children at their own doors.

GEORGE W. PUTNAM censured Theodore Parker for aying any thing in commendation of a clergyman Rev. Dr. Gannett) who could have among his parishoners the man who sent Sims back into slavery. He also spoke of the uselessness of the men, as a class, who profess to be Christian ministers.

ANTHONY BURNS rose to make a statement in contraliction of a statement which had been made in reference to the conversation had with him in jail, on which Judge Loring mainly depended in sending him back into slavery. You may suppose, said he, how I felt when I saw my master enter the room in the courthouse where I was confined. What made you run away?' said he. I said nothing. 'Have not I treated you well? I said nothing. 'Have not I always given ou money?' I said to him, he always gave me 124 ents a year; then he went on. That I said to Capt. Suttle, 'How are you, master Charles?' or to Mr. Brent, 'How are you, master William?' is a barefaced

lie. I solemnly affirm, that I never thought of repeatng the words attributed to me. When taken before the Judge, I had handouffs on my hands. I someimes called the handcuffs bracelets, in the way of fun; but now I know well it is no matter for sport or fun. Satan could not have uttered a greater lie than that ever said I wanted to go back. It is false that the udge had a great deal of conversation with me, and great deal of sympathy. All that he said to me was, I desired counsel; but my master, with eyes like fire, stood by, and I could not speak. The Judge then said gain-Do you desire counsel? I said I did. That was all the conversation he had with me. I was arrested for stealing. Lshould have been tried for that-that I was not, was very unjust of the Judge. Again, there ony that I recognized Capt. Suttle as master, but would not allow the mistake in the record.

Inquiry was made of Mr. Burns, whether the handuffs were on him in the court. B. replied :- On the first day they were ; but, the next morning, my counel spoke against the irons being kept on my hands, and Butman, the officer, slipped them off, and said that they were not on.' Mr. Burns showed the scars on his wrists of the irons howeve for four months in Virginia; and ent on to speak, with deserved severity, of those Northern men who go South, eat at the slaveholders' ables, and drink their wine, &c., and then come home and say that slavery is a very good thing. If such man could wear the handouffs, and receive the lash for a few months, he would tell another story when he S. S. FOSTER appealed to the audience to know

thether their second thought approved the cheers of ympathy which they had given to Anthony Burns. He as told us that the only gospel preached to the slaves vas, 'Servants, obey your masters.' Do not the Northrn ministers and churches teach the same ? [No ! said ome present.] Mr. Foster affirmed that they didthat the vast proportion of the churches and clergy of Massachusetts are in full unity with the Southern clergy and churches on this point. A gentleman present, who afterwards gave his name as Rev. E. H. Plumb. Universalist minister of Warren,) insisted that two entire denominations in the State are anti-slavery. Being asked what two, he said, the Unitarians and Unirersalists. Mr. Foster said the strongest pro-slavery influence in the city where he lived (Worcester) is Unitarian. The pastor of the Second Unitarian Church was ready to allow him [Mr. Foster] the opportunity o speak in his pulpit, but the members of his Society

Mr. PLUMB still insisted that the Unitarians and Unirsalists generally were anti-slavery.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr. stated the fact that, as General Igent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society for the past eight years, it had been a constant desire and effort with him to get the houses and pulpits of the various religious denominations open to the anti-slavery ause, either for himself or for some other advocate the cause. Of the whole number of Unitarian societies in the State, he did not know of twenty which were pened to an anti-slavery meeting, or to a discourse from an anti-slavery clergyman of unblemished character. There might be more than twenty Unitarian ministers ready to open their pulpits, but their hands are tied. He had no memorandum at hand to refer to, but repeated that, so far as he had ascertained by a long xperience, there were not over twenty Unitarian socieies in the State, nor more than ten Universalist, which ould with any justice or propriety be called anti-

lavery.
Rev. C. Nightingale (Unitarian) declared that his ulpit was open, and always had been open, to the antilavery cause. Mr. Plumb was asked if his pulpit were open. Mr. Plumb asked, in reply, whether clergy-

JOHN M. SPEAR said that no answer would be obained of Mr. Plumb. He could testify, with regard to the Universalist body, that after he identified him-self with anti-slavery and with Mr. Garrison, he never got an appointment from the Trumpel office, whence all appointments to preach emanated; and this was giv-en to him as the reason.

JOSEPH MERRILL, of Danvers, said he had long been

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connected with the Universalist body, and he could tes tify that there was but one Universalist church in Es-

sex county open to the anti-slavery cause. Rev. A. P. CLEVERLY [Universalist minister at Milton] said that his church was open to Messrs. Garrison, May, and other respectable men, black or white

or if closed to them, it was closed to him also. Mr. Brown said that his pulpit, as far as under hi control, was open to anti-slavery speakers.

A Universalist minister present said that the Churc in question,-in Warren,-was once granted to an antislavery speaker. On arriving at the house, it was found closed, and it was kept closed, and the speaker address ed the audience from the meeting-house steps.

Mr. Forren-at length recovering the floor-declare that the pulpits of Boston had taught the citizens o Boston to arm themselves and carry Anthony Burns into slavery. He quoted Dr. Sharp, Dr. Rogers, Dr. Adams, Dr. Gannett, Dr. Blagden, to the point of the duty o sustaining the Fugitive Slave-Law, and to shoot down such as might resist.

Rev. J. PIERPONT said, that although what Mr. Foster said of Dr. Gannett might have been true a year ago, he thought it was not now. He related how Dr. Gannett had refused to exchange pulpits with him, expressly on the ground that he [Mr. P.] had, at a Springfield Convention, affirmed that the law of God was supe rior in authority to the laws made by Congress, and the Fugitive Slave Law, being in violation of the Law of God, ought not to be obeyed. That was four years ago, and for four years this non-intercourse had lasted. But a month ago, he received a friendly note from Dr. Gannett, inviting him to exchange pulpits with him, and to attend a ministerial association meeting at his house,

S. MAY, Jr., came forward to inquire of Mr. Pierpont whether it was not plainly Dr. Gannett's duty, if he had undergone a change, in regard to slavery, frankly to make it known, -acknowledge the wrong he had done to the anti-slavery cause, and to its advocates ;-why not frankly and generously say to Mr. Pierpont, that he regretted the unjust censure he had cast upon him for nobly counselling disobedience to the Fugitive Slave Law, instead of approaching him in an underhand way, as now, and, utterly ignoring the past, say, 'We have made one or two ineffectual attempts to exchange, (!)will you exchange with me now? The time was when Dr. Gannett openly said, and it was known and published everywhere, 'If a fugitive slave came to my door, asking shelter and food, I should turn him [or her] from the door.' And again be had openly said- 'The leading men of my Society tell me, if the Fugitive Law is not enforced, the Union will be destroyed, and I shall go for the enforcement of the law.' And now, said Mr. May, that the times have changed, that the anti-slavery tide is rising, the anti-slavery temperature around him is getting warmer, Dr. Gannett finds it convenient to be on good terms, and exchange pulpits and civilities with an old-fashioned minister like Mr. Pierpont. This is no way for Dr. Gannett to command respect, It is sinning in the open air-in State street, and repenting in the chimney-corner.

S. S. Posten asked if Mr. Pierpont had invalidated, by his statement, the remark he made about Dr. Gannett. Did not Dr. G. teach that the Fugitive Law must be executed? Did he not volunteer to say that George T. Curtis had the most honorable motives in his course fev. Mr. Niontingale objected that Dr. Sannett's language referred to was spoken four years ago, - and that he had since preached a sermon in which he had said, Better dissolve the Union than execute the Fugitive

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., said that he believed Dr. Gannett's language and meaning were not accurately quoted he had read Dr. Gannett's sermon referred to, and his recollection was, that Dr. G. said that, rather than continue to submit to such encroachments upon Northern rights, he should be ready to advocate a dissolution o the Union.

S. S. FOSTER. Yes! that is it. It is the encroach ments upon the North-not the gross outrages upon three million of our brethren and sisters at the South. The Convention adjourned till evening.

EVENING. Wendell Phillips in the chair.

Slave Law.

Notwithstanding the admission fee, and the long series of meetings preceding the evening session a very large and most intelligent and deeply terested audience filled the Melodeon, and remained to a late hour-the first speaker being the Rev. T. W. was most enthusiastically applauded, and spoke in the following impressive and eloquent manner.

SPEECH OF REV. MR. HIGGINSON.

Mr. Chairman, Ludies and Gentlemen':

I make haste to be the first to speak to the first resolution, claiming it my right to speak upon a resolution as to the relation between religion and anti-slavery; first, as a minister, and secondly, as a child of the anti-slavery platform, -- for the anti-slavery platform, I see more and more, as I look back, was my theological school (applause), and all I learned elsewhere was slight in comparison; and I rejoice to know, as I do, that on anniversary week, while the people go to the churches to be taught by ministers, the ministers come here to be taught from the anti-slavery platform. (Loud cheers.) The anti-slavery platform has done for the clergy of New England what no other power has ever done. The theological schools give them the learning of the schools, but the anti-slavery platform has given them the power to call their souls their own-and they are beginning to do it. (Cheers.) We hear a great deal said about the difficulty of ministers being Abolitionists, and how hard it is for them to be anti-slavery men. I say, sir, that in these days, ministers cannot afford not to be Abolitionists. (Loud applause.) He loses his moral training, if he does not have that, a most important part of it; and all that he can know of Scriptural criticism, and all that he can remember of the counsels and teachings and learning of men, is but a trifling preparation for the duties of these times, without the fact of the malignant evil of this land perpetually before him, which he cannot dodge if he is a man. The recollection of what Luther taught, or what Calvin taught, is distant and far off to him, compared with what he feels when he lies awake sometimes at midnight, and remembers the anti-slavery duty he has not done, and begins to turn uneasily in his bed, as if STE-

PHEN FOSTER were after him! (Laughter and cheers.) We hear it lamented sometimes, among the clergy, and among literary and professional men, that science and literature and theology are interfered with by this absorbing practical question. I know it is so, and I thank God for it. We have something more important to do in this age than to be mere scholars. Without the anti-slavery movement, our literary men would have been what the literary men of England in the last century were, a slavish race. They would have been what the theologians and preachers of England in the Established Church are now, a race of time-servers and little men. Without the anti-slavery movement, Whittier and Lowell would have been but Byron and Moore; Wendell Phillips might have been a Judge of Probate, and Theodore Parker a Doctor of Divinity ! (Laughter and cheers.) You seem incredulous, friends. know what we are; we know not what we might have become. There was once an old Turk at Constantino ple, who, looking one day from his shop window, where he sat cross-legged, like a true Mussulman, saw the latest arrival of French dandyism walking down the street, dressed in the last Parisian costume; and, calling his little son, and pointing out the warning to him, he said- My son ! if you ever desert the faith of your fathers, you may come to look like that !' (Laughter.) I saw the Rev. Cream Cheese walking Washington stree to-day, with his sleek corporation and lily-white face and I said to the young divinity student by my side, Take care, my young friend, lest you forsake your anti-slavery faith, or you may be the Rev. Cream Cheese, D.D.' (Laughter and loud applause.)

tions of the clergy to reform are being agitated; and those three inches will be overpast. (Applause.)

I see that in New York, the other day, you had a new No, sir, we have nothing to boast of; least of all, the I want to say a word about that matter, before I go of little things, Mr. Chairman. Ever since I knew an further, not because I do not believe the Rev. Dr. Bel- thing about the anti-slavery movement, the great ban lows to be a true man, -although one of his parishion of it has been, that we have all thought too much ers told me the other day, that the only difficulty about little triumphs ; we were pleased too cheap ; we h him was, that when you thought you had got him firmly fixed on a great principle, before a fortnight had But I do not speak of him as a man-I speak of him as a Doctor of Divinity; because there are many persons in our community, who are ready to endorse any thing that bears the name of 'D. D.,' without even adanger, and so our vigilance was relaxed, until the (Laughter and cheers.) His theory seems to be differ- all over again. I see, in the reception of the late anticheering.) I am told they do not have that trouble in gregation in the morning, and none at all in the afterthe preacher and the pastor, is to put asunder what God joins, and man was never meant to separate. It may be scriptural, this theory; and I can find one authority for it in Scripture, and that is in the case of the prophet Amos. He was advised to drop the part of the prophet, and the reason was, because his parishioners were kings and kings' sons. I think that there is somewhat of the same trouble here. We know how it was with the true prophets of the Old Testament. We

do not find so much in their sayings about what some-

body called 'that despicable virtue, prudence.' We do

not find, for instance, what it was prudent for Nathan

to say unto David. We know what he did say. He

said, 'Thou art the man !' And it is my belief, it

David had been a New York merchant, worth five mil-

thing. I tell you, the worst enemies of the souls of

these millionaires and hunkers are those who teach

them that their souls are to be saved in a different

manner from the souls of paupers, and by a more grad-

ual process. What is truth for the pauper is truth for

the millionaire : what is truth on the anti-slavery plat-

form is truth in the church. Gentlemen may call this

baseness and delusion. I want to call sin sin, in the

pulpit or out of it; and I mean to call it so, as our fili-

busters say, 'Peaceably if I can, forcibly if I must.' (Applause.) When they asked the English Coleridge what he hought of preaching against actual sins-smuggling. for instance-Coleridge said to them, 'If I lived in an inland town, where nobody knew what smuggling was of course, I should say nothing about it; but if I lived in a scaport town, where it was the main sin of the people, I should preach against smuggling fifty-two Sundays every year.' Where pro-slavery, or the hunkerism which makes pro-slavery, is the chief sin of the people, how dare any man, calling himself a teacher o he people, stand up and talk about the beauty of virtue and the exceeding sinfulness of sin in the abstract. and let that go unrebuked! There is no apostolica succession there. When such is the teaching of the churches, the apostolical succession has departed from them, and gone on to the anti-slavery platform, and here it is around me now. And I tell you, friends, although I have been somewhat favored in my pulpit exchanges, and have had the heroes of the age to take my place,-the Pierponts, the Mays, and the Parkers,my pulpit was never so honored as when you, Mr President, took my place there. (Loud cheers.) You preached from a text-five of them, if I remember rightly-and it was sound doctrine. I tell you, sir, we We cannot spare it. We cannot separate our functions. Parker's six volumes of unequalled sermons, and the more danger of being carried back than you or I; and

be called to account for all, we need to have our theol- to enforce it is like the steam fire engine, -worth all ogy corrected by the actual observation of the world your other engines put together when properly ope which the anti-slavery movement gives us. The ten- rated, but when taken to pieces and stored away in dency of those who look around at these church gath- stable, what good is it going to do any body? erings on Anniversary Week, and who go from place We do not want 'Personal Liberty Bills,' so much as to place, and hear the exultation professed at the addition of one undivided sixteenth of a member to each sachusetts! (Cheers.) When are we going to get him Church in the last six months, is to fancy that the world is reformed already, or evangelized, or Chris-Islands, and that one dark place, Liberia, which is newspaper say last fall,—the only anti-slavery paper always crying 'Give ! give !' and cannot be brought belonging to Boston,over, although we have sent, I do not known how many black men there, who cannot read or write, to preach

humility. We need to look backward and see the past, said: 'Under these circumstances, we must conside history, that when an Athenian judge once sat in his a backbone, like Henry Wilson, or Mr. Gardner judge's breast, and the judge threw him out on Mr. Gardner was the man whom enthusiastic but no the ground, the indignant people threw out the judge. very far-sighted persons in the back part of the Melo not have to wait for unequalled eloquence to address all right. No, sir, the difficulty is not with the politi to wait the action of the Legislature; they did not been a pagan nation; but I read that Virginius plung-ed a knife into his daughter's bosom, sooner than allow It lies with the people; and it is we, it is you, and her to be a slave. But it is American Doctors of Di- is all of us working on the anti-slavery platform, wh vinity who will send their own mothers into slavery, have got to bring Massachusetts up to the pitch of op once more, sir ; but I read that, in the darkest periods | the name. of her history, there was heroism enough in Rome for I do not attach, sir, the same meaning to the wor this, that when some wretched slaves were doomed to 'freedom,' that many persons seem to do. I do no order to get those slaves safe to execution, military call it freedom to have a black man in the streets of death, unjustly and wickedly, as the people thought, in Boston, with as much right to his freedom as you or companies had to be called out, and the streets through have, and be obliged to take that man by night, and which the procession passed had to be lined with sol-diers, to keep back the population of Rome, in their that freedom. Ay, sir, we talk about liberty being najust indignation. Do you remember the scene in this tional and slavery sectional, and say that now slavery sity of Boston one year ago? Do you think those solis national and freedom sectional. The difficulty I find liers were needed to keep back the population of Bos- is, that freedom is not even sectional; it is not even

I say this, Mr. Chairman, the more readily, because behind Boston at that moment, to press Boston on with this is a time when, both here and elsewhere, the rela- in three inches of revolution ; and next time, perhaps

plea made, a new rope thrown out, for the timid and clergy, whose work it is to bring up the people from this ompromising clergy, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, of that city. low moral condition in which they linger now. We boast too much hope. If one election went the right way if one fugitive was rescued by night in Boston, and ser assed, he had changed his mind. I trust it is not so. through Worcester to Canada, -if one act on the right side was passed by the Legislature,-we thought (I ding the mercantile 'E. E.,' for 'Errors Excepted.' next time, when we found that the work had to be done ent from that which prevails among us here, in this re- slavery triumphs, the same danger. I rejoice, for one, spect, namely,-it is a question whether the minister that something has been done to check the current of should carry a whole man into his pulpit, or only these triumphs. I rejoice at the veto of Governor Gardhalf a man. The difficulty lies behind Mr. Bellows ; it per. I rejoice that he refused to remove Judge Loring. lies in our system of church architecture. We do not and I will tell you why: because, if Judge Loring had build our pulpits large enough for whole men. It takes been removed at first, it would have been a triumph inthe whole platform of the Melodeon, it takes the whole platform of the Music Hall, to make room for a whole ner to have removed him, would have been a triumph man. (Loud cheers.) And it takes all the seats in on Governor Gardner's side-and the Governor needed the Music Hall to make room for the whole congrega- one. He needed one, and we needed a check. We had tion that the whole man brings with him. (Renewed had too many things to make us sanguine; and as in those socient times, when the Emperor went on one of Broadway, New York. (Laughter.) I incline to sus-pect, from what I hear, that a half minister is very a slave at his shoulder to whisper to him, 'Remember likely to have a half congregation ; I mean, a half con- that thou art a man ! ' so we need Edward Greely Loring, still sitting in his place as Judge of Probate, to on. And it ought to be so, because, to undertake to say to us, 'Remember that Massachusetts is still pro divide the two parts of a man's nature, and separate slavery, and you have yet a work before you to do."

I tell you, sir, and those of our friends who think they are Abolitionists, and have enlisted for the war, that the war has yet a great many years to last. I tell you, times may come again in Massachusetts that will call as loudly for manhood as did the times a year ago. I tell you that you have ' scotched the snake, not killed it,' and you will find it so. Why be so pleased at that victory of a few defendants in the United States Court House over Judge Curtis? That was easily accounted for. It was not strange that where all the power of argument, and all the influence of personal presence and all the weight of the public opinion of the State, were on one side, -it was not strange that Judge Curtis should, for once, decide in favor of justice and liberty. lions of dollars, Nathan would have said much the same Do you suppose that Judge Curtis is 'born again,' and abolitionized, because we beat him that time? You will find your mistake if you do. 'Circumstances alter cases'-and Curtises. (Laughter and cheers.) I you had looked in there once in a while, as I did, [I believe you, Mr. President, never cared enough about the matter to look in at all,] and seen what Judge Cur tis had to see, you might have changed your opinion new philosophy 'prudence,' if they will ; I call it a of his course. Do you think it is in mortal man, be he Curtis, or be he something lower or blacker, to sit on his judicial seat day eafter day, and see THEODORY PARKER sitting there like a recording angel, with pen in hand, writing sheet after sheet, sheet after sheet and know that was all coming down on his head a last, and not feel it? (Applause.) If you do, you overrate the stuff of which United States judges are made. I tell you, it is not strange that the judgment was pronounced before all the arguments were heard Coming events cast their shadows before'; especial ly when one of them is the rather broad shadow o OHN P. HALE, - may his shadow never be less ! (Loud cheers.) It is the old story of Captain Scott and his coon-nothing more nor less. When Phillipses and Hales stand behind the rifle, coons and Curtises come down! (Great applause.) They come down and counterfeit death, both of them ; but they are up again,

as soon as the danger is past. No. sir, we have got more work before us than imagined by these too sanguine friends of ours. There is that 'Personal Liberty Bill.' I heard one of the men who was on trial in the cases that grew out of Anthony Burns's arrest say, since the passage of the Personal Liberty Bill,' that we should have no mortrouble in Massachusetts. I envy the peace of mind of that man, but I should be sorry to be thrown off my guard quite so easily. Protection by law in Massachu setts! There has been law enough to protect every ministers need the tonic of the anti-slavery movement. slave that was ever carried over her borders, if we pastor will be the true prophet. The best refutation good lawyer,—said to Sheriff Eveleth, eagerly, 'If the of this weak theory of separating the offices is Theodore laws of Massachusetts are executed, that man is in no unequalled congregation to which he preaches every I hold you responsible.' But what was the use of hold-Sunday. (Cheers.) And although it may be said that ing Sheriff Eveleth responsible? Yet what more could preaching is not the whole office of the minister, still, he say under the 'Personal Liberty Bill' than that? those who have heard, as I have, the blessings of the In the Sims case, on one of those mornings when the poor women whom his daily, unnoticed visits have com- Boston police indulged themselves with a parade in forted in their time of need, and the blessings of the Court Square, as I was looking on,-it was about five invalids whose sick beds he has daily consoled, know minutes after Marshal Tukey had threatened to arrest how powerfully these blessings rise up to refute the our friend Wm. H. Channing for laughing at the rather absurd theory that the prophet must be a prophet only, extraordinary manœuvres of a raw recruit,—that officer and that a man may not speak with all the thunder of approached me, and said-'I know that I am violating THEODORE PARKER, and yet have a woman's tender- the laws of Massachusetts just as well as you do ; bu ness for every one in his parish who needs his aid. what then? I am under the orders of the Mayor and Aldermen.' What more can your 'Personal Liberty Then, sir, we poor ministers, with the responsibilities Bill' give us than that? Laws are good tools, good in of the time and the age thrown around us, and we to struments, but a 'Personal Liberty Bill' without me

A Voice-Next fall

Mr. Higginson-Next fall? Well, I hope you wi tianized, except that one black corner in the Sandwich not be disappointed. But what did the Telegraph

A Voice-Except the Liberator.

Mr. Higginson - That does not belong to Boston ; belongs to the world. [Cheers.] The Boston Tele-We need, Mr. Chairman, to study the past, and learn graph, in criticising the course of Governor Washburn as compared with the present. We say that Greece what kind of a man there was to act. Governor Washwas a pagan nation. Perhaps it was; but I read in burn probably acted as he thought best. A man with judgment hall, and a dove came flying through the would have acted differently.' That was before last window, pursued by a hawk, and took refuge in the fall. Then, that election was going to be next fall, and (Loud cheers.) Those were pagan times, but they did deen expected to elect Governor, and make the thing Legislative committees five times ; they did not have cians—it lies behind them. The politicians reflect their constituencies. The people of Massachusetts, with all have to wait for a Governor to veto that action, and their professions, have not yet got to the pitch of wantthen to veto that veto in turn ;—the spontaneous in-dignation of the people was too strong for the inhu-have, why did they choose Mr. Gardner, after every manity of the judge, and though it was a pagan race, act of his previous political life had been sifted, and a human feeling triumphed there. Rome may have his character written upon the wall in pretty plain only that they find at last that it is a better bargain to posing the Fugitive Slave Law, before we shall get any send their brothers! Rome was a pagan nation, yet thing under the name of freedom here that is worth

on? I tell you that the Marshal's guard would have 'peculiar institution.' If it is, where is it located? where is the spot or square inch of our territory on

there. I have been to Bunker Hill-it is not there. I have been to Lexington—it is not there. I have been by unable to appreciate the import, the nobility of it, to Concord—it is not there. They say that there is a yet, somehow or other, it touched a vibrating chord in land of the west you have to go under a monarchy to reach it,-where the black man can stand, and call his soul and body his own. I went there the last winter, and I blush to own, that when I stood on Canadian soil, I felt that thrill of freedom I had sought for in vain at Concord, and Lex- when I first placed my foot on the soil of a Re ington, and Bunker Hill. I stood in a place where I

Do not be cheated by what men tell you. It is no freedom to meet a man in the street, and feel that, in order to save him from the wickedest bondage on earth, there is no other way but to give him a dollar, tell him there is the railroad, and those iron tracks lead to Canada and freedom. The underground railroad is not edom. We boast of that-boast of it! I tell you, sir, the underground railroad is a shame and disgrace to every spot, except the place which is its terminus (Cheers.) There it is honorable. I blush to think that the fugitive slave should ever have to pass through Worcester; and I thank God one never did pass through without my doing all I could to make him stay. No, sir ; what we want is not to dream of a land of

but to make Canada on the spot where we stand (Loud cheers.) There is some honor in that. It is not to be done without danger; it is not to be done without lution has begun in you. Where on earth are there self, his wife and children-except, indeed, in Russiasuch materials for revolution as here? We talk of the his own. dangers of Europe. What country of Europe has any It gives me no pleasure, I assure you, my friends, t thing to exhibit as materials for revolution compared dwell upon the dark side of humanity. I wish I could with ours? Where in Europe is there such antagonism as exists on our soil-two such powers brought in con flict, freedom on the one side, and slavery on the other? I do not know where it is. It is not so in Russia. In truth-that eternal truth of the equality of men upon Russia, all are slaves. The serf is a slave to the mas- which the Declaration of Independence is based-that ter; the master is a slave to the noble; the noble is a 'all men are created equal, and endowed with an in slave to the higher noble; the higher noble is a slave alienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happito the minister; the minister is a slave to the Czar; ness.' That declaration, wasted like a bright vision and the Czar is a slave to the fear of assassination. In hope on the breezes of heaven to the remotest parts of Russia, every body is a slave. There is no antagonism | the earth, to whisper freedom and equality to the down there; there is no material for a revolution. But trodden millions of men. And yet, while that declara here, all our dreams are of freedom, and all our prac- tion is thus wasted by the genius of freedom all over the tice has to be conformed to slavery. America takes us, earth, here, under its shadow, the children that have and brings us into a land of so-called liberty; feeds us on Declarations of Independence, Fourth of July ora- and bitter bondage. This country, therefore, stands tions, and the ballot-box, and then, when she has exhausted all her teachings, and turned us out free men thereby. From monarchical and despotic countries we in heart indeed, what does she do with us? She shoots us down in the streets of Boston, if we try to put her lessons in practice! There is revolution for you, and all according to the light you possess, is the demand made the materials for revolution-materials such as exist upon you. It is a true and correct saying. According

Did you ever hear what were the last words of our Senator in Congress, that noble man, Joun Davis ?- its false and hypocritical professions, without carrying for I call him a noble man, because, in his instincts, he out the great, eternal truth of the equality of man. was always true to freedom. His first impulses were (Cheers.) always for freedom. When bound down and corrupted by the atmosphere of slavery, if he was left free for presumption, as well as folly, in me, even to attempt to one moment to forget policy, the noble impulses of his describe what slavery is. No man can place him nature came up, and he was a man again. Did you self so entirely in the position of the slave as adequate ever hear what his last words at Washington were? ly to describe the horrors of that relation. He only who It is a conversation which Chanes Summer told to me, has experienced them, and who has felt, at the same and which I should not dare repeat if CHARLES SUMNER | time, the flame of freedom burning within him, can tell had ever told it in public himself; but I believe he has what slavery is. I have heard many eloquent speeche not. It was the last night of Mr. Davis's Congression- from this platform, and from other anti-slavery plat al career. The clock was approaching the hour of forms, but I was never so affected as I was this morn twelve, and the old man sat quietly in his seat, waiting ing by the few simple words that fell from the lips o for the end of his long public life. Senators who had ANTHONY BURNS. (Applause.) He stood here as known him for so many years stood by watching him, living, breathing, moving witness of the great iniquity to see if they could mark any change in his quiet face. of slavery. Only one year ago, he was doomed to sla They saw none. The clock struck twelve at last, and very once more; and were it not that a few benevo the old man rose from his seat with the last stroke, and lent men were untiring and persistent in thei took his place outside the railing, no more a Senator, determination to rescue him, cost what it would. An but a humble, private man. His successor had not thony Burns would not have been here this morning been appointed; there was no reason why he should re- to give his evidence, as he did, to the large audience. sign his seat; his friends urged him to retain it, simply from courtesy, if nothing more ; but he said, ' No ! ny public life is ended,' and went home to his hotel. Mr. Sumner followed him, wishing to present his com- and the determined purpose to achieve it, whenever the pliments and respects on the conclusion of his long opportunity was afforded. And when he told of the term of service. . As he entered the door of Mr. Davis's the table, and his face buried in his hands, absorbed in thought. Said Mr. Davis, 'Would you like to hear what are the thoughts passing through my mind at the depth of infamy involved in keeping human beings in end of this, my long experience?' 'Yes, certainly,' was the reply ; ' the thoughts of such a man, at such a time, must be deeply interesting.' 'Well, sir,' said the veteran, drawing himself up, ' this is the consum-Slavery rules every thing, Mr. Sumner; Slavery rules MER did hear, and made other people hear, to some purlast came to the simple conclusion, that Mr. Garrison down from the glorious heights of science low enough to had been an outcast for eventy years for uttering the be bought by Southern gold, and endeavor to prove tha [Cheers.] Every thing? No, there is one thing that man, and therefore it is right to hold him as a slave. Slavery does not rule, and never can rule, and that is, will not attempt to enter into any consideration of thi the hearts of Abolitionists! [Loud applause.] That subject, for there is no need of it. Like or unlike, he alone is the preservation of this Union from destruction. Do not confound Disunion with destruction. with regard to him that I use when pleading -no, no Union with Slavery is destruction ['hear,' 'hear']; when pleading-when claiming the rights of woman Disunion from Slavery is safety! [ 'Hear,' 'hear,' and loud cheers. While Slavery is building up its all the rights that humanity can bestow and man car power upon one hand, Freedom is marshalling its enjoy. (Applause.) It is worse than time lost to enter forces on the other; and the time is surely before us,- into any such consideration, because human rights de politicians are beginning to see it already, -when these not depend on the shade of color; they do not even de two mighty forces will come together with a shock like pend on a somewhat different construction, or some that when those great vessels met in the Atlantic ocean. and you know what followed. God grant that the name shape of mind. I will say of the slave, as I often say of that hapless bark may not be prophetic, and that in this case it may not be the North—the 'Arctic'—that nizes no color, mind recognizes no color; pleasure

will stagger and go down ! [Prolonged cheering.] Mr. Higginson was succeeded by Mrs. Ennesting L. Rose, of New York, (a native of Poland,) who, on taking the platform, was warmly applauded.

SPEECH OF MRS. ROSE.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FRIENDS: It gives me unspeakable pleasure to have the oppor tunity to make my voice heard here before you in half of human freedom. It gives me, indeed, great satisfaction to be able to enter my protest against that terrible scourge that afflicts, not only the colored slave. nor, indeed, the South, but which afflicts the whole United States of America. It gives me great gratification in being able to do my duty in entering my protest against that eternal crime against humanity-the holding of a man as a slave; and also against that great, incomprehensible inconsistency, that slavery should exist in a country that calls itself a Republic.

Mr. Higginson well vindicated here the position of Russia. Truth is consistent; Error is always inconsistent. Truth is a unit, consistent with itself, and consistent with every other truth. And as Truth is, so also is Freedom. Human freedom, also, is a unit, and cannot be. In comparing the two countries, Russia parison between the two countries, Russia, dark and enighted as she is, much as she oppresses man, we at least must give her the credit of consistency, for she

understand the import of words, that I had already lis-United States of America; and even then, though entiremy heart, and I thought, if I lived to grow up a wo ld like to see a Republic! (Applause.) I did grow up, and attained that great hope and, friends, I well remember—I doubt whether I shall and, friends, I well remen nay, more, the first Fourth of July that I spent here could give free vent to my impulses of freedom, and not be afraid of the Boston police while doing it. It is a strange sensation, friends. I advise you to go there, looked more beautiful; the grass looked greener; the birds sang sweeter; all the beauties of nature becam enhanced in my estimation, for I viewed them all through the beautiful rainbow colors of human freedom. (Loucheers.) Alas! I little knew then what I should ex perience, if I remained longer. Had I left this country on the fifth of that July, I should have gone away with the glorious emotion, that there was one spot of earth on the whole globe where a man may stand, and call himself fully and entirely his own. But I remained here too long; and what a change has ' come over the spirit of my dreams' ! All the enchantments have disappeared, one by one. Not, indeed, the enchantment of what a Republic ought to be, or the beauties that would result from a true Republic, but the enchantments of the idea that there was such a Republic in freedom somewhere at the west, but to make a land of this new world. Instead of the poor fugitive from the freedom here (applause); not to send slaves to Canada, but to make Canada on the spot where we stand. himself a freeman, we have to send the poor fugitive from the new world to the old, to an aristocratic, m narchical government, and there, however oppresse revolution; for the instant you begin to do it, a revo- may be in many instances, at least, he may call him-

always dwell upon the bright and fair side; but facts and truth always demand plain utterance. This coun try has sent forth to the world a great and gloriou been born and brought up here are subjected to dark before the moral consistency of the world, to be judged do not expect much; but those countries have a right to hold you to your professions. The Quakers say, that to your professions, we have a right to hold you respon sible; and therefore, this country stands responsible for

You know all about the evils of slavery. It would I that, slave as he was, crushed and oppressed as he was, chained, not only in body, but also in mind, nevertheless, he was a MAN: for there was the love of freedom. pleasure he felt in being able to stand here, I apprecino matter from whose eloquent lips it fell, had ever touched me, and confirmed me in my estimation of the the darkness of bondage.

Who can tell what Anthony Burns might have been had he been deemed free from the moment he drew his first breath? How often do we hear the South say that mation of the whole : Here in our national government, slaves are not the same as white men-that they are not human beings! Why, it is only as if it were yes every thing !' ('Hear,' 'hear.') Yes, CHABLES SUN- terday that any portion of the slaveholders .- and not only the slaveholders at the South, but the slaveholder pose. (Cheers.) Mr. Davis, of whom we had all com- at the North,-acknowledged that the colored man is plained, whose course we had all regarded as not being human being at all. And there are many now who sufficiently true to freedom on great emergencies, at take that position. Even scientific men have comimportant truth, that ' Slarery rules every thing!' the colored man is a different being from the white is a human being; and I will use the same argumen Like or unlike, he is a human being, and entitled to what different shape of body, or somewhat differen when claiming the rights of woman-humanity recog pain, happiness or misery, life or death, recognizes no color. Like the white man, the colored man comes in voluntarily into existence. Like him, he possesses physical, mental and moral powers, upon the proper cultivi tion of which depends his highest happiness. Like him he is subject to all the vicissitudes of life. Like him when he breaks the laws of his being, he has to pay the penalty. Like him, when he breaks the laws of the land, he has to endure the punishment. Like him, he ought to enjoy or suffer-but he only suffers-with the prosperity or adversity of his country; and therefore like him, he ought to have all the rights and all the privileges that the country can bestow. (Loud applause.) Is that any more than any man ought claim, and ought any man to be satisfied with less?

But if it be a fact that the color of a man, that h having been born in a certain geographical position gives another man the right to enslave him, I would say, as I often say when advocating the equality of the sexes, why not reverse the order, and let the while man know what it is to be subject to eternal bondage? Let

not this bondage remain only with the black man. I have named here none of the evils of slavery. were vain for me to attempt to do so. You can a consistent with itself, and where freedom is, slavery understand it as well as I can, as I have never been in the position of a slave. It not only deprives a human and America—alas! that we should be able to institute being of his own person, but it a comparison between such a dark and benighted land with one that calls itself a Republic—yet, sad as the fact is, it is nevertheless true, that in instituting a comday. I need not tell you of the pangs and misery causfact is, it is nevertheless true, that in instituting a comday slavery, arising from the fact that the nearest and dearest bonds are severed and broken asunder. I need not depict before your eyes the fact that parents and children are placed alternately on the auction-block, es no freedom; while here, with all the glorious and they are bid off and knocked down like merchanions of republicanism and freedom, the whole dize, and then separated, never again to behold each dize, and then separated, never again to behold each land is cursed with the most odious system of slavery, other. I will not repeat these things, for you know I remember I was but a little child, hardly able to them too well.

As I said before, the curse of slavery is not orthogonal to the poor black victim alone; but, my friesh, whole country is cursed by slavery. The South population are cursed by it; and so much is my tist of a universal tendency, that while I depress the and slaveholding, while all my sympathics god by and slaveholding, while are my sympathic god by for the poor slave, I cannot withheld some plying for the poor state of the slaveholder too; for it is as as nal principle of the inflicts upon others; and unit ished by the coursed and punished is the South by the evil they are upon the poor slave, by a violation of all huma rite apon the poor of the dearest principles of human

I will not enter into an explanation here of the rious ways in which the South is cursed through the ry. The very soil shows it; hence the becomit feconstant endeavor to obtain the accession of her all for without it, they cannot live. Their industry an for without it, it, for wherever slavery exists, industry is locked up it, for wherever slavery exists, industry is locked up with contempt. Wherever slavery exists, laber is to graded. Wherever slavery exists, the mind, as a graded. Wherever is the tyrant slaveholder, is po-of the slave; but of the tyrant slaveholder, is po-trated and degraded. And this influence affects as only the South, not only the slaveholder and de in only the South, and but it extends to the North. The eril of slavey is shown itself of late yet more distinctly that end fore. I heard Mr. Foster say this morning, that he re glad when the Fugitive Slave Bill was panel, and seemed to rejoice that the influence of slavery va b ginning to be better understood than formerly. I, in rejoice in it. Whenever there is a disease in the span, it is always better to have it thrown to the surface, an to have it confined internally, for two remons ;-- to i it shows the strength of nature to throw it of; and to other is, to give the skilful physician a better knowing how to attack the cause of the disease. Slavery has shown itself distinctly within the la

five years. Until that time, it was more confined by South; at any rate, we did not so distinct pa ceive it here at the North. At the time when the gitive Slave Bill was enacted, it commenced there itself out on the surface. I was one of these vis. that time, did not understand its bearings. I begin deplored that the disease existed here at all. I dedeplored the fact that slavery cursed the last; he said at the time, I am glad that the disease is tony to the surface; I am glad it is beginning to move more and more upon the North. It seems to be the be that a man can never appreciate a thing so well will is brought home to himself. That Fugitive She Bi brought the subject home to tens of thousands is is falsely eo-called free States. I say faistly to-called by if they were truly free, there would be no slavery in the country. If they were truly free, they could have n union or communion with slavery, for freeden ut is very can no more exist together than truth and his bood. It is all true or all false; all free or all the and as we are not all free, we are all slaves, and item all slaveholders to some extent; at any rate, in side and abetting, unless we raise our voice against it ut use the utmost efforts in our power to disunite, to bred that unholy Union-for it is not a righteens Unionwickedness, of crime, of sin, and of shame. A lane of freedom and slavery cannot exist, any more than in

croach upon the North, I hailed it as the foreruner freedom,-that was the Nebraska Bill. Whatere the Union might have been before that Bill was passel, in slender thread which held it together is now same asunder-and who has done it? Did the Abelifierie the Disunionists, snap that thread asunder? The slender link which once held the Union together broken-who broke it? The South. The infantinfamy there is to be attached to the dissolution of the Union,-will be attached to the South ; for it was South, or Southern slavery, that snapped the list; ut the snapping of that link is the surest forerung the dissolution of that false, corrupt Union, then there is no liberty and no humanity. (Applaus.)

My friends, I was not always of this opicion. more than a year ago last March, I was in Washington, and while there, I spoke on the Nebraska Bill. Win I went to the lecture-room, I had no idea that I was Disunionist ; I never knew it ; I never suspected t But while there, in speaking of the Nebraska BLI endeavored to find some reasons to show stylist Union need not be dissolved, and yet slavery le shi ished-for I have been anti-slavery all my life-ton While I thus endeavored to find the reason and sages the means for abolishing slavery, without dissolving in Union. I convinced myself of the impor I said so at the time ; for, like a true Quaker, lains depend upon the "moving of the Spirit" for the tine being, and whatever comes into my mind, I give uns rance to it; and when I went home from that letter, I said to a friend of mine, 'If I have not succeeded it convincing any one else, I have succeeded,-asli sa very happy to know it, -in convincing myself' [led

cheers.) Yes, my friends, we often hear it said, by politican, Free Soilers and others, that there is no need to is solve the Union, because the Constitution of the Union States is not a pro-slavery, but an anti-slavery, instiment. I will not enter into any discussion es tis point. I will simply say, 'Take your alternative, ul abide by the consequences. If, on the other side, is Constitution is a pro-slavery instrument, then it is sa fit for a Republic, and therefore must be annuled, si a free Constitution formed. But of course the Sets will not submit to this, and therefore there will be dissolution of the Union.' If, on the other side, the Constitution is an anti-slavery instrument, then, is the name of mercy, how dare the South call for the prtection of the general government in the nearious infic in slaves? This would be the surest way to distrib the Union ; and, sir, I would say to those Free Saint who insist that the Constitution is an anti-sister; strument, that I am glad to hear it. If it is as and slavery instrument, then rescue it from the bands & the slaveholders, and say to them- You must shoul slavery, or you cannot come under the banner of the Republic, which is based on this instrument -the Carstitution of the country.' (Cheers.) So, is either cast, whether it is a pro-slavery or an anti-clavery instr ment, by that instrument itself, Disunion must cons There can be no union between freedom and slamp, unless, indeed, we are prepared to unite more fall with the South, and go more deeply into slavery that we have ever gone before; and then, at any rift, " shall be more consistent than we have ever been ber-

In conclusion, Mrs. Rose said she went for burst freedom, irrespective of sex, or sect, or color, or only try-Know-Nothings to the contrary notwithstanting She said there was alavery in Massachusetts, instances our Sabbatical laws and the law excluding certain per sons from the witness-stand on account of their beid as proofs of her assertion, and carnestly appealed it the audience to labor for the abrogation of thest pressive enactments, and to secure the broadest ments

liberty for all mankind. WENDELL PRILLIPS, on taking the platform, was the thusiastically greeted by the expectant audience.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS. The speech, ladies and gentlemen, to which we last just listened, has Waldo Emerson's attribute of coquence-it has a life behind it. What we have to de at the North is, to feel our souls our own-(applica--to dare to think independently of institutions majorities, and the old associations about us The friend who has just taken her seat has taught us that lesson by a life that, before some of us had awakened to the duty of being free, was exerting its influence up on those about her. I am glad when she comes to the anti-slavery platform to give us the benefit of her class insight, and her long example. They are the reters troops of reform and free thought, that form the bast of every movement for the bettering of the race. It was a sad aneodote that Mr. Higginson related a 8.

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ms, interesting and touching as it was, of JOHN DAVIS ns, interesting and his death-bed words, politically conglered. All men get to be honest when they get to b ed; when they have outlived the temptations of ambiold , when men of wealth, the fear of man. It was the last days of the life of ADAMS that were heroic. The noon-day of life, the maturity of manhood, were lased in the service of capital and of party. It was not was fated to be almost his death-bed that he on what to say to CHARLES SUMNER, 'I should like to tesch this Mr. DANIEL WEBSTER that there is something more valuable than the Union—it is Justice. (Applause.) It takes eighty years to find it out in this (Applause) it takes eighty years to find it out, except on such maxims as the friend has just given to us-think for yourselves -have a free soul, at least! For fifteen, for yourself years, these anti-slavery meetings have been held in the city of Boston. It is a singular fact—so singular, that it is worth noting—that on this platform, no elergman of this city, of any clerical reputation, has ever been seen to stand. Within these twenty years, no officer of Massachusetts, of any grade whatyears, no man of any social standing, no man of wealth,

no man who represents anything that has present influ-

ence and position in the community, has stood here.

Twenty long years has the anti-slavery movement stood

before Boston, and on its platform neither the clergy,

per the legal profession, nor the bench, nor the legisla-

tore, nothing that the world calls great or successful,

has ever appeared, except with such very infinitessimal exceptions that they are not worth noting.

Mr. Higginson-Henny Wilson has been here. Mr. Partities-Yes, but he is the exception; and, in the inference I am about to draw from that fact, this exception is not worth noting. He is the single exception that proves the rule. He is the single exception that shows us the first droppings of that flood which is to deluge the land-the first ray of light that is breaking over the mountains. But, in the meanwhile, for twenty years, these doors have been opened, this platform has been spread, but not one of the clergy of the eity,-I am not now speaking of the country,-not one of the clergy of the city, known as such,-I am no speaking of THEODORE PARKER, for, as my friend said of THE LIBERATOR, he does not belong to the clergy but to mankind (loud cheers), -not one of these or ders or professions has ever been here; nothing that earital makes, nothing that literature makes, nothing that law makes, nothing that government makes, ha ever been here. Is not that enough to show that all the forces which create and mould society are opposed t the Anti-Slavery movement? It is not to this form of the movement, simply, that this opposition is displayed it is not merely that slavery is an unfelt or insignificant evil that this indifference is shown. Beacon street rocked to its foundations with shame and silent rage when Anthony Burns was in Boston Court House ;why did not Beacon street do something when the week was past? State street growled loudly at being kept from paying its notes when the soldiers filled the sidewalks on the second day of June ;-why did not State street do something about slavery ?-if it could not do it here, do it elsewhere? What is it that eats up Massachusetts, its bone and muscle-every thing that is the flower of the State, (as the flower is commonly con sidered)? The slave element, which is the nucleus of all our institutions. This simple fact reveals the poten ey of that element, and lets us into the philosophy of the speech of Mr. Higginson and Mrs. Rose, -the necessity of radical disunion, separation,-the danger in union, the safety in separation.

Are we never to learn any thing from the past? Are twenty years thrown away upon us? It is not the litthe men, the odious men, the vulgar men, who have frightened these great people from the paramoun question of the age. They would have come in, the WINTHROPS and the CHOATES, and swamped us by the very magnificence of their aid, long ago, if slavery had left them any soul with which to engage in the antislavery movement. It is not the movement, it is not the character of the men engaged in it, it is not the phrases STEPHEN FOSTER uses, it is not the principles that we avow, it is not the measures we propose, that have frightened these men from this platform. We never have used a phrase, nor proposed a measure, nor announced a principle, for five years, that the commu nity did not steal it from us at the end of that time and claim it as their own ; and ten years, five years hence, the community will claim Disunion as their own. I heard Stephen Fosten twelve years ago, and he was not so harsh as CHARLES SUMNER at the Metropolitan Theatre the other night. CHARLES SUMNER would have stood aghast, if, at that time, he had been told, 'Thy servant shall be turned into STEPHEN FOSTER in 1855 ! (Applause.)

The community travels upwards. The difficulty i not in phrases, nor in measures, nor in principles ; it is in the hidden root out of which this State of ours has grown ; and it is that which most clearly shows us why we need a dissolution of the Union, -a change, utterly, of circumstances. It is a palace in which we live, this Union built by our fathers. Its noble walls, its stately columns, its vaulted roof, hung with lamps, if you please, precious beyond expression,-I know it; but, at the same time, the Puritans gave us the talisman. It is Aladdin's lamp that makes palaces. It is free speech, free thought,-the Yankee privilege of trampling upon pulpits, and statutes, and legislatures, and being his own Plymouth Rock in each generation. [Great applause.]

Do you say, 'Where shall Disunion begin?' It begins here, on any square foot of soil on which a man who means to resist unjust laws plants his foot. It begins in your house and in mine. When STEPHEN FOSTER said to-day, 'I have opened my doors on this principle, I have set up my roof-tree on this principle, that I will yield no other protection to my own wife, to my own child, than I will yield to the fugitive slave who once stands beneath it," that was a dissolution o the American Union, so far as his house is concerned. Now let us set up that principle, each man of us, house by house, street by street, town by town, county by county! Tear off something from this magnificent conspiracy against justice, and redeem a rood of land, if nothing more, to that liberty which Mr. Higginson described to us. 'How will you resist Louis the Pourteenth?' said some one to the Prince of Orange. 'I will resist him ditch by ditch ! How shall we resist the Fugitive Slave Law? Each one of us resist it man by man ! [Loud cheers.] Consecrate your own houses to it! [Renewed cheering.] Determine that, no matter who is President at Washington, you will be President at home ! [Enthusiastic applause.] Determine that, whatever protection you give to wife or daughter, you will give the same to the stranger that finds refuge beneath your roof! [Applause.] That i dissolution! You may begin it to-night. You may begin it any where. Drop by drop, we will flow together and make a State.

My friend Higginson reminded me that HENRY WILsox will come here. Yes ; as I said, it is the exception that proves the rule. Why does he come here? Because HENRY WILSON went into politics through the door of Anti-Slavery. [Applause.] As CHARLES SUMxen said of his Commissionership, he was a man before he was a Commissioner,' so HENRY WILSON has always said, -and it is my faith that he will act up to it to the end of his life, natural and official, -that he was an Abolitionist before he was a Whig or Free Soiler. [Loud cheers.] He is almost the only politician who can say as much. That is the reason why he comes here. As the giant with whom Hercules was struggling, when he found that his antagonist was gaining the advantage over him, besought Hercules that he might touch his mother earth again, and ris stronger to contend with the monster with which he was fighting, so he comes here to touch his mother earth [Loud cheers.] And I believe that just so soon as we shall create a State, or any portion of a State, however small, that will be willing to unfurl its banher against the United States government, we shall no have long to wait for that same ' Natick Cobbler' be- jug in the audience.

fore he gives us his assistance. [Cheers.] But, deluded, as I think, by party policy, which misleads him, h has gone off, leaving to us the regeneration of that public sentiment which is the best lever, --lever and

ulcrum at once, -to move the country. Mr. PHILLIPS concluded by inviting all to be presen to-morrow, when the Disunion question would be discussed, and give, not only their audience, but their voices that they might be able to create a unanimous public sentiment throughout Massachusetts, to make her indeed a free and sovereign State within her borders. [Loud cheers.]

THURSDAY. Re-assembled in the Melodeon, Wendell Phillips

what had been said of forming a new political Confederacy, that the materials did not exist out of which to form it. The timber must be got ready before the house

Rev. C. STETSON, of South Scituate, made an eloquent speech. He said he had no patience with the West in their civil and political rights. pologists of slavery at this day. He had recently met defend slavery on the ground of a divine sauction, and manner in which they reached forth the hand of fello we want nobody to apologize for it.

of about five years old, with curly hair and brown Underground Railroad, for whom a safe and quiet home was wanted, -his mother being poor.

Rev. D. A. Wasson, of Georgetown, differed from those who say that the only way to war upon the institution of Slavery is to dissolve the Union with slaveholders. If I caught a robber in my house, said Mr. W., I would compel him to stay at least till he had given up the plupdered goods. So I would keep the slaveholders in the Union, until they gave up the plundered property. Let us only have such a North as we should have, and we could take those robber-States by the throat, and compel them to liberate their slaves. Mr. W. would not be considered as uttering any censure of those from whom he differed. I know, said he, the intelligence, honesty, self-sacrifice, they bring to the cause. My difference from them is one of judgment, rather than of heart. I hope that we may yet preserve the Union for freedom, and fill the entire country and continent with freedom.

S. S. Fosten asked Mr. Wasson-Would you re ceive a fugitive slave to your house? Yes, said Mr. W. Would you have me do so? Yes, said Mr. W. Yes Would you have Massachusetts protect the slave? Yes. Would you have Massachusetts go to South Carolina, to help re-enslave those who should strike for their free dom? No! I would have her go for the purpose of helping the slave. You would then have Massachusetts array herself against the Federal Union? Yes. Mr. Foster thought this was virtual disunion.

Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE explained a new asso ciation which had been formed in this city for the protection of fugitive slaves, and of those who might defend them, under the name of the 'Defensive League of Freedom.'

Rev. J. Pierront asked leave to take a text or two as the basis of his remarks :- ' No man can take them out of my Father's hands,' and the words of St. Paul, 'An idol is nothing in the world'; and proceeded to argue that no obligation rests upon any body in the country to obey the Fugitive Slave Law, or any other law for slavery, -whether the Constitution provides for it or not,-on the ground that it is essentially wrong and wicked, and therefore invalid, dead, nothing in the world.' This, he contended, was a well-established maxim of common law, and quoted Blackstone. He contended for the nullity of the so-called Fugitive Slave clause in the Constitution, on the ground, 1st, of grammatical construction of the language; 2d, of its being a contract without any consideration; and, 8d, of its immorality.

Mr. GARRISON, from the Business Committee, reported the following resolution :-

10. Resolved, That the American Union is the supremacy of the bowie knife, the revolver, the slavedriver's lash, and lynch law, over freedom of speech, of the press, of conscience, of locomotion, in more than one half of the nation-and the degrading vassalage of the entire North to the accursed Slave Power; that no other Union has existed since the adoption of the United States Constitution; that such a Union is to be resisted, denounced and abandoned, by every lover of liberty, until its utter overthrow shall be consummated; and that, to effect this glorious object, there should be one united shout of 'No Union with Slaveholders, reli- The throng of visitors from the interior was even large giously or politically!

Mr. Garrison accompanied this resolution by a few Adjourned. remarks, and the Convention

AFTERNOON. CHARLES L. REMOND in the chair. The Convention was ably and most interestingly ad dressed by W. L. GARRISON, SAMUEL J. MAY, JOHN its variety of thought and expression, together with its PIERPONT, FRANCIS W. BIRD, and CHARLES C. BUR-LEIGH. A full sketch of their remarks, from a phono-

graphic report, may be expected. In the course of the remarks of Rev. S. J. May, of Syraouse, that gentleman spoke of the deep interest held in succession at the Melodeon, each averaging with which he had listened, that morning, to an ad- at least three hours in length; and as the time was Mr. D. Conway, of Washington City. Mr. C. is a Virness, but was almost entirely devoted to discussion ginian by birth, but a very decided opponent of slave those who were not present may thus be able to form an ry. Mr. Conway said that, having travelled extensive- idea of the vast amount that was uttered on the occaly in Virginia during the past year, he had been much sion. Never was so little time wasted, never was there struck at finding how little sensibility exists among the less of inopportune or extraneous talk, at any previous great body of the people there to the sinfulness of sla-very. Many are alive to its evils, but few recognise Phillips, Theodore Parker, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Samits sinfulness; and how can it be expected (was the uel J. May, John Pierpont, Thomas W. Higginson young Virginian's question to his Northern ministerial James Freeman Clarke, Caleb Stetson, Wm. W. Brown prethren) that they should be alive to that matter, Henry C. Wright, Charles C. Burleigh, Stephen S. Fos while you of the North quietly continue in a Union ter, Andrew T. Foes, Nathaniel H. Whiting, D. A. with them, and make religiously no appeal or remon- Wasson, and Ernestine L. Rose, (eight of these being strance? The question, said Mr. May, was so perti- clergymen, but representing nothing more than their nent and conclusive, and put to us with so much ear- own individuality, as they have all lost caste in the renestness, as to be deeply impressive; and I, for one, spective denominations with which they are or have never felt more forcibly the criminality of our Union been identified,) the whole constituting an array of talwith the slaveholding States. Mr. M. illustrated the ent and reformatory power of no ordinary character. corrupting influences of that Union on Northern minds In what manner, and with what power, the axe was by the books emanating from Northern presses, adapt- laid at the root of the tree,—what doctrines were avow ed to Southern markets and views; and said that he ed and what conclusions arrived at,—may be readily had just heard, with astonishment and sorrow, that seen by reading the series of Resolutions, discussed and from the last edition of the AMERICAN FIRST CLASS adopted, and the copious report of the proceedings which Book,-a work familiarly known to many of the audience, and compiled by our friend, now present, Rev. which will occupy much of our next paper. JOHN PIERPONT, -the anti-slavery pieces had been omitted! The pieces were, Cowper's well-known lines, 'I would not have a slave to till my ground,' &c., a piece and their corps of reporters, for having year after year by Montgomery, rebuking professed Christians who falsely and maliciously misrepresented and caricatur participate in Slavery, and an Extract from Daniel ed the proceedings of the Convention, proved as effica Webster's Plymouth Oration in 1822, condemnatory of cious as it was timely. Never before has the city pres the Slave Trade. By whose authority these were omit- had so little blackguardism on the subject. The pion ted, Mr. May did not know; but he had seldom heard Traveller, remarking in reference to the various anni of any thing which caused him more regret.

Subsequently, Mr. PIERFORT remarked that, whatthat subject.

with what he had learned, and also with what he had just heard. And this seemed to be the universal feel-

EVENING. Edmund Quincy in the chair. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, from the Business Con

ported the following resolutions : 11. Resolved, That in the demise of CYRUS M. BUS LEIGH, so long and so usefully identified with the antislavery enterprise as a lecturer and editor, that enter prise was bereft of a brave, clear-sighted and uncompr nising advocate, whose rare example of youthful self-consecration and manly devotedness is worthy to universal imitation, and should keep his name in grate ful remembrance among those who still live to share the labors and toils from which he was so early remov-

12. Resolved, That in the invasion of Kansas by the armed ruffians and brigands of Missouri-the subver sion by them of all the legitimate forms and function NATHANIEL H. WHITING, of Marshfield, objected to of government—the usurpation of all legislative power their audacious defiance of the free spirit of the North the sanction of all their highbanded villanies, either by silence or connivance, by the general governmentwe are furnished with a fresh illustration of the impo tence of the Union to protect even the free settlers of the

13. Resolved, That the warmest thanks of the New uch a one, and, he was sorry to say, a woman. He England Anti-Slavery Convention, together with those could not possibly allow such a person, in the same of all American Abolitionists, are given to the members day, credit for both common sense and common hones- of the Anti-Slavery Conference held in Manchester ty. In the course of his remarks, he spoke of a Savan- England, on the First of August last; for the clear nah gentleman whom he met a few days since, and strong and emphatic condemnation given in their reso who told him that the people of the South held Dr. lutions and proceedings to the infamous system of Amer Nehemiah Adams (and all such apologists for slavery) ican Slavery, against which it is alike the business and in supreme contempt. We don't want, he said, to be the duty of men in all climes and countries to lift up patronized and patted on the back by anybody. We the voice of indignant protest; and for the generou ship and co-operation to the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY The President lifted to the table a beautiful little boy Sociery. And we earnestly entreat them not to be weary in well-doing, but to continue to cheer, by their complexion, liable, as he said, to need the aid of the earnest testimonies and their welcome sympathy, the labors of all who are contending for impartial Liberty, for Justice, and for Right.

14. Resolved, That we deeply regret that the value of the testimony against American Slavery, borne by the London Anti-Slavery Conference in November last, was so much impaired by its refusal to acknowledge the labors of the oldest, most devoted and faithful servants which the anti-slavery cause has ever had in this land or in any other; and especially must we condemn the imperfect and garbled manner, in which, after a long delay, the report of that Convention has been given by its official servants to the world.

15 Resolved That with words of affectionate re embrance and greeting, we extend our hands to our old fellow-laborer in the cause, now in Great Britain, PARKER PILLSBURY; assuring him of our undiminish ed confidence; thanking him for the brave and faithful words for our common cause which he has spoken in the Old World; congratulating him upon the friend hip and respect he has gained for himself there; and pledging to him our heartiest welcome and embrac then he shall again set foot on his native land.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH replied briefly, but very ably, Mr. Pierpont's argument on the Constitution.

George W. Purnan recited a stirring Poem, compose n the passage of the Personal Liberty Bill. It elicited much applause. [It may be found on the last page of THE LIBERATOR.]

WENDELL PHILLIPS addressed the Convention in very eloquent and thrilling speech, which was enthusistically applauded.

Turopore Parker made some humorous and effective emarks, respecting Mayor Smith and Governor Garder, and recapitulated and extelled the various acts of the Legislature for the protection of personal liberty, the removal of Judge Loring, &c. &c.

The resolutions on the Manchester and London Con ferences were then, after some words of explanation from Mr. GARRISON, unanimously adopted.

The resolution relating to Mr. PILLSBURY was passed with much enthusiasm. All the resolutions, not before acted upon, were

dopted. The whole amount of cash collections by the Finance Committee, and entrance money at the evening meetings, was about \$565. Pledges, about \$1000. At half past 10 o'clock, the Convention adjourned sine die.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, President. SAMUEL MAY, JR., WILLIAM P. ATKINSON, ARON M. POWELL,

# THE LIBERATOR No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, JUNE 8, 1855.

NEW ENGLAND A. S. CONVENTION. Anniversary Week in Boston was all that could have been desired, on the score of brilliancy of weather

than usual, and the various religious and philanthropic meetings were numerously attended. As usual, th NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION-with its free platform, its godlike object, its eloquent speech its searching test of the actual condition of sects and parties, its uncompromising adherence to principle, prolonged sessions-was the centre of interest and the great source of attraction, eliciting more of inquiry, conversation and criticism, than all the other gathering combined. No less than nine public meetings were

occupies so large a portion of our present number, and

The rebuke which was administered, at the opening session of the Convention, to the daily papers of Boston versaries, declared- With a single exception, per haps, we may regard these benevolent combinations a ever the omissions were, he was responsible for them. salutary and hopeful. That exception is the Anti-Sla-ter the omissions were, he was responsible for them. salutary and hopeful. That exception is the Anti-Sla-tery Convention, where even the good of the slave seems duty to omit certain pieces which opposed the tenets of a particular class of Christians. He had also pursued a particular class of Christians. He had also pursued the same course as to pieces bearing upon party politic could be expected from that quarter? O ties; the question of slavery had come to mix largely course, the Traveller did not permit its readers to see with politics, and therefore he had omitted the pieces on what was actually said and done at the Convention. That dirty little sheet, the Mail, had the following Bev. Mr. Max again expressed himself deeply pained characteristic notice, instead of the columns of scurril

The Anti-Slavery Convention, with the same old stereotyped officers and speakers, assembled yesterday, at licit a continuance of favors.]—Ed. Lib.

the Melodeon. The principal topic of comment was the abuse of the free-soil leaders, such as Charles Summer, Henry Wilson, and others. The audiences were small, and the tirades and blasphemies of the speakers only served to disgust all sensible men. If these disunionists would take a bit of our advice, we would tell them they are drones in society, and would advise them to move off to the further part of Utah.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-the Executive Committee of the Executive Committee of th

The Bee, the Times, and the Herald, scarcely made any reference whatever to the Convention. It is something to secure silence and decency on their part. We expect nothing better, and shall be glad to obtain as expect nothing better, and shall be give. Here is much, from the religious journals in the city. Here is a notice of a different character, from the East Bost Ledrer :-

'The anniversary of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention was held in the Melodeon on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, day and even-Wednesday and Thursday of this week, day and evening. We attended the evening sessions, which were deeply interesting. To listen to such speakers as Phillips, Garrison, Parker, Higginson, and others who addressed the meeting, is a rare privilege. We heard from them true eloquence and strong argument,—though perhaps exceptions might be taken to some of their views,—and thought, as we always do when privileged to listen to those speakers, that if the world knew how in these misrepresented and belied friends of truth and freedom were manifested whatever is noble in manhood and admirable in Christian character, the consummation for which they labor,—and which is sure to come,—would be somer realized. But truth never did grow up in a day. And doubtless these men, laboring earnestly to free the slave, may see their end attained in a way they do not anticipate. They are but instruearnestly to free the slave, may see their end attained in a way they do not anticipate. They are but instruments in the hands of a higher Power to bring about his inscrutable purposes. How or when it shall please him to give fruition to their hopes it is impossible to tell. But assuredly "the morning cometh," and they who have watched and toiled shall rejoice in its light."

LETTER PROM REV. MR. HASSALL HANLEY, Staffordshire, (Eng.) May 14, 1865. BROTHER GARRISON:

What a happy state of society we should soon have if each man had deeply and constantly impressed upon his mind the precept, 'As ye have therefore opportunity, do good unto all men'! For how many occasions sent themselves of reducing this precept to practice Life, indeed, seems to be one continuous opportunityone long and invaluable privilege of blessing the world Whether on sea or land, at home or abroad, we can still, in some way best suited to our powers, work for the truth and the right, diffuse the light of a good example, or make felt the influence of a kind and fearless word for God and humanity. It is saddening at times, however, to see and feel how very much has to be done to enlighten the minds of men, and, what is still more, to rectify their hearts. Were it not for my confidence in God and in truth, I should sink into utter despair of the race; for the more I mingle with men, the lower becomes my estimate of human nature, the less sanguine are my hopes of a millenium at hand; and far-far into the distant future am I compelled to look for a distinct recognition even of the brotherhood of man, and the common humanity and rights of all.

We had a miniature world on board the 'America. We had Jews, Germans, French, English, Irish, Scotch, Americans, Northerners, Southerners, and all phases of character, politics and religion. There was a fine chance presented for the study of human nature. I tried to avail myself of it, and endeavored to look into the minds and hearts of a part, at least, of our one hundred and sixty passengers. It was no unprofitable study. At times, it awakened joy, but more frequently surprise and sadness, and occasionally abhorrence and

My friend, Mr. May, had supplied me with some Anti-Slavery Tracts before sailing. But, like many others, when fairly out on the restless waters, I had more than I could do to take care of myself. The waves ther notice, should be sent to Leicester, Mass. rocked us into a state which was far more beneficial to bilious stomachs, than agreeable to fastidious tastes. For days there was an inward commotion, without the aid of lobelia, which resembled the heaving of the waters and the breaking up of the foundations of the deep. There was little to be done in such a state, either for On the 28th of April, the weather was finer, the wind

in our favor, and the sea calmer. All on board looked brighter-berths were vacated-and the mind, with a clear stomach, was prepared for thought. I started with my Anti-Slavery Tracts, handing them to the different passengers as I passed them, and throwing a few circulated in the western counties. on the different tables in the cabins, where parties were seated in conversation or reading, I was stopped by a punishment of those who aid in the circulation of such seated in conversation or reading, I was stopped by a documents? And yet a package containing upwards of company of three gentlemen, one of whom was a Southerner, one of the most intelligent, gentlemanly and yesterday, to a man in Wythe county." candid men on board. They asked me what I was distributing; and, on being informed, the gentleman altributing; and, on being informed, the gentleman alluded to requested me to give him a number of each tract, stating that he was willing to read on both sides the question of slavery, though he was a slaveholder himself. He read then, and wished to keep them. I then handed to him the speech of Wendell Phillips, in the Melodeon, in answer to Ion. He was very much pleased with it as a whole. Indeed, his spirit and consensation formed a perfect constrast to that of other versation formed a perfect constrast to that of other men who were neither Southerners nor slaveholders. He confessed that no defence could be set up for the system of American slavery ; while others on board, men belonging to England, to Canada and the Free States, were the miserable apologists of this crying evil. As might be expected, slavery soon became one, at least, of the prominent topics of conversation, and we had every

Indies, and wished that he had his slaves at the present time. And this man preached the gospel to the passer gers! What kind of a gospel such a man would preach -how broad and deep, how humane and spiritual, you can judge. I did not hear him. I left those to constitute his audience, who could sympathize with him over

the bottle and the plantation.

Our vessel was called 'America.' And America, in some important respects, was truly represented. In the minds of the majority, the rights of the colored man found not a particle of respect; and I was amazed to discover the views which respectable looking men, and even M. D.'s, entertained of the interests, the claims, and education of the working-classes and domestics. The Maine Law, too, was sneered at in our America The heel of the drunkard was placed with reeling and beastly triumph upon its neck, and the brandy bottle, with unavailing malice, was broken over its head.

There were one or two men only, (Bro. Hows, es pecially, from Jersey City,) with whom I could sympathize on reform questions. I could find more to agree with me on theological points. But the religion of opinion and the religion of practice are widely different

the distribution of the tracts would not be unproductive of good. One man indeed, deprecating the agita tion of the question any where, declared that he had crossed the ocean six times, but had never heard as much of slavery as he had during the few days he had been on the America. I told him he was destined to hear more-more at home, abroad, and every where. You shall hear again from me. R. HASSALL.

Yours, truly, TEN Our esteemed friend Mr. HASSALL has almost

taken us by surprise, by the promptness with which he aunounces his safe arrival in England. It seems as if only a few hours had elapsed since we bade him fare-well. We thank him for his interesting letter, and so-

and 22d, 1855, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the day first named. The objects of the Convention will be to con sider the whole subject of Slavery, in its relations to the Politics and the Religion of the country, and to adopt the most efficient measures for the regeneration of public opinion, and the destruction thereby of the whole slave system, root and branch. The signs of the times indicate the approach of a grand Moral and Political Revolution, which shall array the whole power of the Free States in uncompromising hostility to the Slave Oligarchy. In this movement, the people of New Hampshire have important duties to perform, and it is meet that they should come together in Convention to examine the principles by which those duties must be determined.

Among those who may be expected to attend the Conrention are WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, STEPHEN S. and ABBY K. FOSTER, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and A. T. Foss. For the Executive Committee of the American Anti-SAMUEL MAY, JR. Slavery Society,

Boston, May 80th, 1855.

#### CORRECTION OF A MISTAKE. MR. EDITOR: At the Anti-Slavery Convention dur

ing Anniversary week, I stated that the Committee of the Universalist Society of Warren, Mass., promised Sojourner Truth their meeting-house for a lecture on Sunday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and that notice was giv en accordingly; but that when she and those who wished to hear her arrived there, the house was locked. was present at the time, and was informed that the sexton had locked the house on his own responsibility; but as the Committee did not offer to open it for the next evening, allowing the citizens to procure another place for a meeting, it was evident to me that they either told the sexton to fasten the house, or justified him in the deed. This happened about a year ago, and Rev. C. H. Webster was then the pastor of the Society, and was absent from home. Since I made the above statenent, Sojourner Truth has informed me, that when Mr. Yebster returned, the house was opened to her, and that she received from him only kindness and gentlemauly treatment. Rev. D. H. Plumb is now pastor of the Universalist Society at Warren.

W. G. CAMBRIDGE.

'Hold! - Enough!' - We return our most grateful acknowledgments to such of our subscribers as have sent back their copies of THE LIBERATOR for May 18th, in order to enable us to repair a serious blunder that was made in mailing that number. So promptly and so widely has our request been complied with, that we have more copies already on hand than we need; so that we can send some of them back again, if desired, to such as cannot conveniently spare them.

Mrs. E. L. Rose returned to New York on Monday. In addition to her lectures in this city, to which we alluded last week, she held a meeting in West Newton and also in Natick, in both of which places she spoke with good acceptance.

The Post office address of AARON M. POWELLS vill be Ghent, Columbia Co., N. Y. until further notice. The Post office address of LUCY STONE BLACK-WELL is 90 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

All communications for the subscriber, until fur SAMUEL MAY, JR.

GARRISON'S RECEPTION IN VIRGINIA. The sad effect Garrison's Reception in Virginia. The sad effects of newspaper rivalry (says the N. Y. Evening Post) were never more forcibly exhibited than in the following querulous passage from the Richmond Enquirer of the 29th. It would appear that Garrison's Boston Liberator, the organ of the abolition disunionists, is seriously competing with the circulation of that stanch old exponent of southern ultraism, through which the late Thomas Ritchie and his family have so long fulmined:

" 'TO WHAT BASE USES MAY WE COME AT LAST.'-The Liberator, the organ of the abolitionists, of the Pillsbury, Garrison and Phillips stamp, is being actively circulated in the western counties. This in Virginia!

· FESTIVAL OF THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.' This tem. We wish who can a stricture; but after reading the report of the proceedings and speeches in the Independent, the special patron of the Congregational Union, we are compelled to say that it is just.—Free Presbyterian.

Serious Liquor Riot in Portland-the City Agency Allacked—the Military Called Out-A Round Fired into the Crowd-One Man Killed, and others prominent topics of conversation, and we had every variety of sentiment expressed, from the most radical abolitionism to the most ultra conservatism. But it was lamentable to find so much of the latter, and so little of the former. Even the two ministers we had on board—two Episcopal ministers—were as warm advocates of Rum and Slavery as the most besotted drinker, and the narrowest-minded and shallowest-hearted man on the vessel. One of the white cravatted divines indeed told nie, himself, that he had been a slaveholder in the West Indies, and wished that he had his slaves at the present

Destructive Fire in South Boston .- A fire Occurred last Saturday morning, near the corner of Quincy and D. streets, South Boston, destroying the rope walk of J. S. Burton, the decoction mill of Ward & Boot, the varnish factory of King and Dexter, together with twelve dwelling houses, occupied by poor families. The Methodist church, Saffolk lead works, and other buildings, caught fire, but were saved by the energy of the firemen. The loss is about \$25,000.

Hon. Charles Sumner yesterday left the city on an extended tour to the western country—his first visit.

He will pass through Pennsylvania and down the Ohio
to St. Louis, thence to St. Paul's, Minnesota, returning
by way of Chicago and the Lakes. He will make warm
friends wherever he tarries.— Evening Telegraph,

A. A. Lawrence, of Boston, has subscrib ed \$1,000 to furnish arms to the free settlers in Kansas, and it is said that a quantity of arms and ammunition has been forwarded, including sixty of Sharp's rifes. Marriage Extraordinary.—Thomas Thumb,

Esq., the celelebrated little great man, was married at Webster, on Thursday last, to Miss Vinton, of Bridgeport, Ct. The Parkville Outrage .- Mr. Park, the pro

things. Whole churches and denominations can stand on opinion, and be loving and harmonious; but they will split on practice, and bite and devour each other like wild beasts.

From the frequent conversations on slavery which were held on board, I have every reason to believe that the distribution of the tracts would not be unreaded. M. Pierre Soule has subsided into a plain

or at law in New Orleans.

Cheap Newspapers in England .- By the abolition of the newspapers atmpin England,—By the abolition of the newspaper stamp in England, good effects are already produced. Cheap newspapers of all kinds are projected.

The Marietta (Ohio) Advocate says that many farmers in that section have refused to sell their corn to speculators at \$1,40, and have chosen to divide it among their neighbors at one dollar per bushel. True benevolence.

Important Decision.—The Superior Court of this city have decided that when the wife of a man is killed by accident by or on a railroad, the husband cannot recover damages therefor. The decision will be published in full in a few days. It is written with much ability.—Cincianati Gazette.

COLLECTIONS By the Finance Committee for Expenses of New Eng-

land Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1855. Abijah Allen Rufus Bates Oliver Johnso J. M. Spear E. Quincy \$1 00 William Whiting 0 50 W. I. Potter 1 00 G. A. Hinckley 1 00 Francis Jackson 1 00 Wilmot Wilson 1 00 H. McIntosh E. Quincy Thomas Whitson Richard Clap 1 00 D. A. Comstora 1 00 D. A. Comstora 1 00 James T. Ford 1 00 Zenas E. Bourne 8 Samuel Dyer Wm. Ashby John Rogers E. F. Eddy H. Whiting Elias Smith John Orvis N. H. Whiting Mrs. Follen A. G. Morton S. P. Hansco 1 00 0 50 1 00 1 00 1 00 0 50 0 50 1 00 Alden Sampson
H. C. Fifield
J. G. Dodge
Phebe A. Cartland 1 00 T. W. Baile; Phebe A. Cartla Jona. P. Gifford George Howe Sarah Southworth J. C. Lindsley 1 00 Martin S. Stetso S. C. H. Cozens Mrs. Bourne S Mary Perry Z. W. H. Spooner Mary Whiting Geo. W. Simon 1 00 Z. W. H. Sp 0 25 L. H. Brown John Noyes Samuel May, Jr. Joseph Moore Jesse W. Pope Ansel H. Harlow 1 00 S. Dodge 0 50 P. Shaw 1 00 M. B. Richards 1 00 1 00 50 50 P. H. Shaw R. S. ... M. Haskell A. R. Brambell Anna E. Sibley E. G. Walker Sarah P. Remond L. J. Whiting J. B. Peirce Elijah Hobart 1 00 E. B. Perkins E. H. Merrill R. H. Foster Mrs. L. Hobar 0.50 Nancy Rostill 1 00 George W. Gilmore 1 00 Louisa J. Thompson Mrs. L. S. Otis G. Otis S. E. Wall Samuel Philbrick 1 25 J. Jones 1 00 J. H. Robbins O. S. Brastow Luther Melendy Stillman Smith 1 J. P. E. & E. H. Richards 1 00 Caroline Foster Peleg Clarke 50 1 00 1 00 1 00 0 50 0 25 0 50 0 75 0 25 1 00 1 00 | Paulina Gerry 0 50 C. Cowing 0 25 J. W. Smith C. B. McIntire 1 00 Jacob Leonard 1 00 Samuel Reed Z. Sawyer D. Kimball Dr. J. L. Glarke 1 00 J. Smith S. Johnson 2 00 G. C. Jenks 0 50 N. H. Crafts G. Bates 1 00 J. H. Cabot 0 50 A. A. Evans E. Sprague Isane McDowell C. Follen George W. Flanders Theodore Parker D. Dyer S. J. May S. C. Hewitt 1 00 1 00 1 00 James Batcheller H. I. Bowditch 1 00 B. Snow, Jr. 0 25 H. W. B. 0 50 1 00 1 00 Joseph Merrill William Sparrell 1 00 M. H. Pool 1 00 Maria Henshaw 1 00 1 00 1 00 0 50 Nancy L. Howes Caroline Hinckley David Mack, Jr. B. H. Smith Catherine H. Doane 1 00 M. A. Crocker 1 00 G. E. Johnson 0 50 George Studley 1 00 Friend to Liberty

DONATIONS

1 00

M. B. Goodrich

William Spooner

Mary Plumer S. W. Wheeler

B. Spooner G. W. Putnam

A. D. Manson

C. F. Baxter

W. L. Garrison Cornelius Bramball

Mary A. Aldrich Helen E. Garrison

To the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, Inade at New England Convention, May, 1855.

J. H. Brigham William G. Cambridge

1 00 | William Proctor

F. H. Cowing

L. Munyan Paul D. Wallis

1 00 N. B. Spooner 0 50 'Cash' and 'Friends,

in various sums, 31 99

A. C. Taft

C. Whitney

00 R. Howland

 Samuel May, Jr.
 5 00

 Samuel Barrett
 5 00

 Lydia L. Dennett
 5 00

 Francis W. Bird. 3 00
E. & E. H. Richards. 3 00
Charles K. Whipple. 3 00
A Jeffersonian Democrat. 3 00 
 Thomas Whitson
 1 00

 Sarah P. Remond
 1 00

 Caroline E. Putnam
 1 00
 C. Fifield. J. L. Whiting...... 1 00 

PLEDGES

Margachusette Anti-Slivery Society, made at New

To Massachusetts Anti-Statery Bociety, made at .
England Anti-Slovery Convention, May, 185
Francis Jackson\$200 00
Samuel Philbrick200 00
Wendell Phillips
Friends in Abington
Charles F. Hovey
Edmund Jackson
James N. Buffum
Bourne Spooner
Bourne Spooner
M. M. Brooks20 00
Richard Clap
Reuben H. Ober
Samuel F. Tappan, Kansas 5 00
N. H. Whiting 00
C. Lenox Remond
Amy M. Remond
Sumper Cheney
J. W. Spaulding, Pepperell
- Charles B. McIntire 00
J. G. Dodge 8 00
Robert H. Moorehead
John M. Spear 2 00
Zehas E. Bourne, East Falmouth 0
• T. W. Bailey1 0
The above lists have been made out with

but any errors discovered will be gladly corrected, on addressing Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornhill SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachu-

etts Anti-Slavery Society, will spend the month of June in New Hampshire. BF ABINGTON .- An Anti-Slavery meeting, for the

town of Abington, will be held on Sunday, June 17th, at the Town Hall.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and CHARLES LENOX RE-MOND, on behalf of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will attend the meeting.

WILLIAM W. BROWN, an Agent of the Mass etts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows : Friday, Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Sunday, June -8. Hyannis, Harwich, 10. Brewster, East Dennis, North Dennis,

AARON M. POWELL, Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in GRENY, Columbia Co., N. Y., on Sunday, June 10th.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young colored woman of excellent smily desires to learn the dress-making business.

Two colored boys are seeking a chance to become

# POETRY.

THE 'PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL' BY GEORGE W. PUTNAM. Delivered at the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, Thursday Evening, May 81, 1855.

The clouds roll up-and o'er their boding white tops In glory mantled, towers an awful form ! Our thirsty souls with joy drink in the light drops Of the great Northern storm !

Joy! for the slave may rest him by our fountains. And laugh to scorn the hunter and the chain !-Let the deep cannon speak it to the mountains, Let the crags blaze again !

Joy fills the land ! Our State, as comes the dawning, Has risen at last from her long night's eclipse ; There is no brand upon her brow of morning. No dust upon her lips !

Say-beard ye of that creature of an hour, Who scorned the justice, and the truth defied? Pandering to State street's lust of pride and power, He sought to stem the tide.

And when, amid a nation's mirth and wonder, He raised his puny arm to ward the stroke, Vox Populi ! Vox Dat !'-How God's thunder Through House and Senate broke ! Mark ye! what time the autumn winds are lifting

Ye'll see his torn and shattered bark far drifting, A feather on the sea ! Upon this platform, many a year, undaunted, A Nation's outlaw, Freedom faced her focs; Amid the darkness, here the seed was planted,

The withered leaves upon the upland lea,

Whose harvest this day knows. And they who planted it, in tears and sorrow, Walked the dark path by Earth's best martyrs trod With faces ever toward Faith's great 'to-morrow,'

And boundless trust in God ! The sacred Cause, offspring of Truth and Reason Despised of men-the babe twice manger-born-Outlived the Church's sneers, the Pulpit's treason-

Hourly man's life upon the earth enhancing, Gathering to God the weary souls astray, .

Far up Truth's solemn beights—yet still advancing, It lights the world to-day !

New Hampshire's cliffs, Maine's silent solitudes, Old Massachusetts, where the sea is breaking, And Vermont's echoing woods-

Each to the other calls !- and brave Rhode Island, Looking far out upon the heaving main, And stanch Connecticut from every highland, Send answer back again !

Its startling summons rings along the line: Down with the Stripes! Up, Pine Tree of our Fathers! Be thou the Northmen's sign !'

No more Oppression, with its hideous shadow, Darken the Northern morn !

The ermined pimps of Crime are grovelling low; No more o'er the old graves of Pilgrims sainted, The human hunt shall go !

The farmer standing by the homestead gate, Hear the glad words with joy and reverence, saying, ' God bless thee, good old State !'

Call to the crowd below- Ay, bless the day ! They wave their strong arms with a fearful meaning Are cager for the fray !

Throw from their hearts the tyrant's bloody code; Our good ship rides to-day the free blue waters, Where once the Mayflower rode !

Flee for his safety to the frontier gates :-Say to the tyrant, ' Come thou here, and get him ! A welcome for thee waits!

Thou'lt hear along the vales our Slogan peal ; See 'gainst the sunset on the Berkshire mountains, A wall of gleaming steel ! '

So raise we-whether morn or midnight gathers-New England's stern and glorious battle-cry,

# ODE TO THE PLOUGH.

Up from its wintry covert bring The plow beside the wall !

Proud badge of peaceful lands! First in the hearts and hands.

Glad harbinger of bliss ! in thee Each blessing has its source; Health, plenty, peace of mind has he

True source of wealth ! the golden zone May yield up all its treasure; Yet 'tis thy products, these alone,

The thrifty arts are nursed by thee; Who flaunts in silks and sables, The plow may thank, not less than he

All honor to the noble share " Which even kingly pride Has not disdained, with rustic care

Go, from its covert by the wall, This prince of servants bring; Who would a harvest reap in Fall, Must turn the ground in Spring.

Who'd fame or wealth acquire, Right early, with the opening leaves, Must plow, and never tire.

A victor from the strife, Must gird his workman's coat about, And plow in May of life. (Let him, too, who a wife would get,

Take care to plow in Spring; Not like the bard till harvest wait, Or brideless he will sing !) Up, then, and from its covert bring

The plow beside the wall ; Who breaks no ground in time of Spring, Shall break no bread in Fall!

Of ages; let the mimic canvass show His calm, benevolent features; let the light Stream on his deeds of love that shunned the sight Of all but heaven; and in the book of fame The glorious record of his virtues write, And hold it up to men, and bid them claim flame.

### SELECTIONS.

SPEECH OF GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

The following is the conclusion of a long, elaborate faithful and-eloquent speech delivered in Sheffield, Engby George Thompson, Esq., on 'The Right or Wrong of the War' with Russia, and published in full in a Supplement to the Sheffield and Rotherham Independ ent of May 12th :-

despot's hoof than I do. We should differ as to the means, but our aspirations would commingle.—
But is this war likely to promote that object. You are in alliance with Austria, on the express condition that you do not disturb the territorial boundaries of that empire, and that you not only don't interfere to excite revolt in Hungary, but unite with England in this great battle. He was sometimes interfere to excite revolt in Hungary, but units with accused of taking a sordid and low view of the war when he spoke of it in connection with the pecuniary cost. Yet this was no trifling matter for the tax payers of this country—the traders, manufacturers, and merchants. At all events, we may be forgiven if, while we do not lose sight of higher objects, we glance at the pecuniary sacrifices we are called upon to make while the war lasts. Our are called upon to make while the war lasts. Our attended expenses of the war for last year were 17 estimated expenses of the war for last year were 17 eternal city, and mercenary bayonets that keep millions, but the expenses amounted to 27 millions; the expenditure exceeding the estimate by these alliances are absolved, there is no possibility millions sterling. The Chancellor of the Extense of the Expension lions: the expenditure exceeding the estimate by 10 millions sterling. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had produced his budget for the present year, and the estimated expenditure for the year was £86,339,000 sterling, or about £4 6s. a head for every man, woman and child in the nation. The ments, of turning this war to the restoration those fallen nationalities.

What, then, are we fighting for! If to crush Russia, let those who think that ought to have been done, and can be done, be kind enough to instruct

Outrode the storm of scorn. From her deep sleep, New England is awaking-

List to that cry ! where now the darkness gathers,

No more by battle plain, hill-side and meadow, Shall Southern hunters sound their rallying horn;

No more with tyrant breath our air be tainted-

' Ay !' cries the sailor, 'let our sons and daughters

Here rests the slave. Ho ! brothers, never let him

. Thou'lt find thy thrall beside our cooling fountains ;

Down with the Stripes! Up, Pine Tree of our Fathers! 'Neath thee we'll stand or die ! '

BY BALPH RIVERTON. Who breaks no ground in time of Spring, Shall break no bread in Fall.

Time-honored implement of worth ! Of those who cherish mother earth,

Who guides thy manly course.

The worth of gold that measure.

Who eats from lordly tables.

And sturdy arm, to guide.

The plow its moral lesson gives;

' Life is a warfare'; who'd come out

# THE JUST MAN.

Peace to the just man's memory !- let it grow
Greener with years, and blossom through the fligh A palm like his, and catch from him the hallowe

ON THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

England had now been seven months at war. On the 25th of September, the first shot was fired by England in this great battle. He was sometimes accused of taking a sordid and low view of the war when he spoke of it in connection with the pecuni-ary cost. Yet this was no trifling matter for the tax payers of this country—the trader. for every man, woman and child in the nation. The estimated expenses for the purposes of war this year were £43,665,000 sterling, and should the actual expenditure exceed these estimates in the same proportion as last year, the same expended will be £60,000,000 or £05,000,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had asked for an additional sum of £4,440,000 for contingencies, and he had no doubt the contengencies would arise, and would be warlike contingencies. This expenditure added to the interest on our funded and unfunded debt of 28 millions, will make an expenditure for warlike purposes of £76,105,000. No person knows the meaning of the figures: it would take a lifetime to count that sum. The present was the season for meaning of the figures: it would take a lifetime to count that sum. The present was the season for our May meetings in London, which were connected with education and the spread of Christianity throughout the world; annual reports were read, and fervent appeals made for aid in carrying on these benign and glorious undertakings; for illuminating with the light of everlasting life the darkened minds of countless millions of the human race; for scattering the Bible in all languages of the earth amongst those who need it to guide their erring footsteps into the way of peace; for destroying the car of Juggernaut; for all these purposes affecting interests present and enduring, the sum of one million may be raised. Here you have to be paid by Christian England, in the year of grace 1855, £75.105.000 for no other purpose than to destroy the marvellous, mysterious, and immortal stroy the marvellous, mysterious, and immortal workmanship of God. (Cheers.) Our scanty Christian liberality lays a mite upon the altar of the Prince of Peace; our worship and devotion of the demon war causes us to heap up solid ingots of untold gold. What would 76 millions do for the world if wisely and benignly spent? Hours were expended in the House of Commons over the question whether £200,000 is to be sacrificed that we may have knowledge cheap; but not a demur was tion whether £200,000 is to be sacrificed that we may have knowledge cheap; but not a demur was made to the granting of this £76,000,000. (Cheers.)

Ask the most eloquent man in the House of Commons to bring forward the noblest design ever conceived by the human mind, or to carry out any design that infinite goodness has revealed and see if ceived by the human mind, or to carry out any design that infinite goodness has revealed, and see if

quences that must follow every continuation of the he could get one million a year; and yet, £76,90,000 war, and be sure that you have such a warrant and were voted without a division and without a mur- justification for what you do, as you may plead not mur, by Christian England, for the destruction of the human race. (Cheers.) And yet this money was devoted to no other purpose but slaughter.—
the world, but such a warrant and justification as was devoted to no other purpose but slaughter.—
('No, no,' and 'Hear, hear.') You may vindicate
slaughter if you can, but for slaughter it is voted. when the Prince of Peace, who came to save life

slaughter if you can, but for slaughter it is voted. (Cheers.) What did I see coming here posted outside of one of your taverns? Lord Raglan's despatch, dated lastSaturday, announcing the repulse of a sortie with the loss of one killed and twenty wounded. ('One killed.') What item of intelligence do you look at with most interest? For what do you set the bells—bells in the steeples of the Philadelphia Woman's Advocate.

THE PROGRESSIVE PRIENDS. The village maidens on the hill-sides straying, our Christian sanctuaries, ringing out the number of the slaughtered; the number of widows and or-phans made by the war! (Cheers, followed by cries of 'No, no,' 'Yes, yes.') Let me argue the question in my own way; I have all the arguments of the The toilers from the workshop windows leaning,

dissentients in my mind. The money is voted for slaughter. ('No, it isn't.') The CHAIRMAN hoped the gentleman interrupting would preserve silence. If every one were to express his opinion in that way, what chance would there be of hearing the lecturer! They might form their own judgments upon what was said, but need ciety. The agitation of the questions of slavery and intemperance were, probably, the entering wedge which caused the final rupture. The move-

their own judgments upon what was said, but need not express them there.

Pennsylvania. We believe that this body at Old Kennet is the first that has erected a building for its own purposes. We attended their dedication not express them there. whether this slaughter is necessary, just or defensible; but such, I state, is the fact, that England, lished in the Advocate) was broad enough to emRussia. Turkey and France are now in conflict, brace everybody who wished to go. We found a and that their sole object in meeting is to destroy very neat new building, at a place they have namone another. (Cries of 'Hear, hear,' and 'No, ed Longwood, attached to which is a beautiful no.') The gathered hosts-not one man of whom, cemetery lot. Everything bore the neat appear if he met another of the opposing host on any oasis ance of quaker grounds and buildings, with a de of the Great Desert, would not be his friend, the cided improvement on the old society's mode of ar first to succor and shield him—those hosts that chitecture, an evidence of progress which every goes, one solitary feeling of hostility one to the other—are arrayed one against the other for no we have a decided distaste for that love of old fash other object than that the one may slaughter or an- joned colors which would not only dress men an nihilate the other. (Hear, hear.) Now, to what women, but all creation, in suits of drab. We extent has this been done! The Russians estimate were pleased, then, to see, not only an exhibition of losses in December last at 114,000. The good taste in the architecture, but a vase of flower Turks have suffered to a similar extent; and we may put down, therefore, the losses of the Russians and Turks to that period at a quarter of a million.

But then, have we not suffered equally, or in proportion? and have not the French suffered? What may be the total loss to this moment, it is impos-sible to say; but if we add to those who have fall-an audience whose faces exhibited signs of more ttle field, those who have died in those than ordinary intelligence. Of course, on suc four miles of wards at Scutari, of diseases of all occasions, many would go merely out of curi forms, or who have perished of starvation and hunger on the heights of the Crimes, the aggregate loss cannot be far short of half a million of human beings, swept away from the face of the earth, a number far larger than the whole Turkish population of Webb and Mary P. Wilson Secretaries. Joseph A

ber far larger than the whole Turkish population of Europe. And how many widows have been left desolate, and children fatherless, and parents childless, you may easily judge when you have counted up the number of the slain.

I ask what are we fighting for! (The Chairman: Hear, hear.) I will not debate to-night the abstract question of the lawfulness or unlawfulness of defensive warfare. This, as far as we are concerned, is not a defensive war. We have not been gred a discourse on Progressiya Development, and cerned, is not a defensive war. We have not been assailed: we have not been threatened to be assailed. It is said to be entirely a statesmen's war—a war for the crippling of Russia. Let those justify this war for that purpose who can. I have never yet, however, met two persons who, following me on the platform, have agreed as to the obligate of the platform, have agreed as to the obligate of the platform, have agreed as to the obligate of the platform of the jects for which we are fighting. I thought I knew the objects when I received her Majesty's declarathe objects when I received her Majesty's declara-tion of war. That said the reason why we went to war was that Russia had sought to substitute fails in doing. It was a continued stream of pro-ber authority for that of the Sailan and the Russia had sought to substitute her authority for that of the Sultan; that Russia had committed an act of aggression upon Turkey; that the object of the war was the defence of the sovereignty of the Sultan, and the preservation and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Those objects were intelligible. Those objects are gained. (A cry of 'No.) A gentleman says 'No.' allow me cry of 'No.') A gentleman says 'No:' allow me credit for being one of the truly great men of the to repeat, Yes. (The Chairman: Hear, hear.) Or age. We do not care to comment on the sentiments if you mean to say that Turkey is not quite so inof his discourse. That it was very far from orthodependent now as she was before refusing the guarantee to Russia, I agree with you. I agree that
her independence ceased for ever when the English
and Franch fleets passed the Dardanelles. (Cheers.)
She might be independent before; she certainly
has not been since, and as I foresee events, will
never be again. But as far as Russia is concerned, Turkey is for the present independent of that
power. The Russian army long agoretized beyond power. The Russian army long agoretired beyond the Pruth. You have the Russian fleet—so much of it as is not below the water of the Euxineblocked up in Sebastopol; and you have Russia publicly consenting to relinquish her exclusive protection over the Christian subjects of the Porte, to remove her quarantine from the Sulina mouth of the Danube, and agree to such arrangements for the abridgement of her power in the Black Sea as the bandagement of her power in the Black Sea as shall infringe not her sovereign rights upon her own territory. Then, I ask, what are we fighting for! Some will say we are not bound by the Queen's declaration of war, or by the alliances last formed on the 2d December, or atany other time. I can only say that while that may be the opinion of gentlemen who make excellent speeches in favor of European nationalities, it is not the opinion of any man who respects the prerogative of the Sovereign, or desires her to maintain her engagements with foreign powers.

ery subject which the human mind is a continued to religious body, but their manifestation of religion is chiefly in 'testimo-nies' on humanitory subjects. War, slavery and intended to hear the manifestation of religion is chiefly in 'testimo-nies' on humanitory subjects. War, slavery and intended to hear the manifestation of religion is chiefly in 'testimo-nies' on humanitory subjects. War, slavery and intended to hear the manifestation of religion is chiefly in 'testimo-nies' on humanitory subjects. War, slavery and intended to hear the manifestation of religion is chiefly in 'testimo-nies' on humanitory subjects. War, slavery and intended to hear the manifestation of religion is chiefly in 'testimo-nies' on humanitory subjects. War, slavery and intended to hear the manifestation of religion is chiefly in 'testimo-nies' on humanitory subjects. War, slavery and intended to hear the manifestation of religion is chiefly in 'testimo-nies' on humanitory subjects. War, slavery and intended to hear the manifestation of religion is chiefly in 'testimo-nies' on humanitory subjects. War, slavery and intended to hear the manifestation of religion is chiefly in 'testimo-nies' on humanitory subjects. War, slavery and intended to hear the manifestation of religion is chiefly in 'testimo-nies' on humanitory subjects. War, slavery and intended to hear the manifestation of religion is chiefly in 'testimo-nies' on humanitory subjects. War, slavery and intended to hear the ma

But suppose it were permissable to put aside the terms of the declaration of war, and revert to other objects, are those objects likely to be gained by this war! I am not a whit behind any gentleman in Sheffield in my desire to see constitutional gov-

doubt they would have been treated with the utmost kindness. The perfectly liberal spirit of all present, is the novelty and beauty of the whole affair. It disarms the most violent, as it was proved there in the case of two notorious individuals—man and wife—from this city, who, in a spirit of monomaniac zeal, with reputation not by any means above suspicion, attempted to disturb the meeting, as they had on two preceding years. A few were for treating them differently, but they were finally fairly overpowered by kindness, and abandoned all attempts of disturbance.

We were not a little surprised, very agreeably, to hear an able report read on amusements, from a this war! I am not a whit behind any gentleman in Sheffield in my desire to see constitutional gov-ernments prevail in Europe. I have moursed over the downfall of Poland and Hungary. No man more carnestly desires to see the classic lands of the continent freed from the polluting tread of the despot's hoof than I do. We should differ as to the

But we must close our notice of this novel yearly meeting without telling half we intended about it, or speaking of the highly intellectual and hospitable people we met there. Our readers have, perhaps, got an idea of the meeting; and the people of that vicinity must be seen to be appreciated.

I submit to your honor that we are subjects for ness is to carry passengers, and that we have nothing to do with the color of their skins, only with We may speak again of our trip to the country.

#### MISS BEECHER AND THE VIRGINIA STU-DENTS.

A correspondent of an exchange paper, (says the Anti-Slavery Standard,) writing from Charlottesville, Va., confirms the story of the insult to Miss Catherine Beecher, and the burning of Mrs. Stowe in effigy, by the students of the University at that place. He is speaking of that institution and its foundation by Jefferson, and adds: 'It has always been noted for being an immoral place, having as blots on its esoutcheon some of the most reckless crimes amongst the students, (one being the murder of a professor.) and scenes differing far from the usual excesses of college life. And I am sorry to say that I had abundant evidence that there was but lit tle improvement. I never saw a third as much dissipation among young men at any other college. I was told by a friend there, that on its being ru-mored, two days before, that Miss Catherine Beech-er, sister of Mrs. Stowe, was at the house of Pro-fessor McGuffy, the students assembled and made such threatening demonstrations, that the Professor had to come out, and could only silence them by pleading sickness in his family. The evening I arrived, Mrs. Stowe was burned in effigy in front of the college; none daring to interfere, which was made also the occasion of a general spree. Many things worse than this are often, I fear, suppressed from the public ear.'

Miss Beecher has addressed the following keenly satirical letter, in regard to this outrage, to the N. Y.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune :

This is the name of a society that now has its annual gatherings at Longwood, Old Gennet Town-

ship, Pa. It originated, as we understand, in the uneasiness of the radical reform portion of the so-

ment commenced in Ohio and Indiana, and has

yearly meetings in those States, New York and

quence, and was listened to with profound attention. He was followed by Rev. Theodore Parker

tory service was the presence of the Hutchinson Brothers, who discoursed their sweet music at in

Brothers, who discoursed their sweet music at in tervals, through the whole meeting. The regular 'Yearly meeting of Progressiv Friends' commenced on Sunday, another rainy day As before, the house was filled to everflowing. W

cannot find time or room to note all the proceed-ings in their order. The discussion of almost ev-ery subject which the human mind is capable of originating, or contemplating, is perfectly in order there. It is called a religious body, but their

Sin: I perceive an article going the usual rounds of the public prints, stating that recently, at the University of Virginia, I was insulted with a mock serenade, and my sister, Mrs. Stowe, at the same time burned in effigy.

The improbability of this is apparent when it is considered that at that place are assembled more than five hundred of the flower of Southern chival-

ry, and from every State South of Mason and Dix-These young gentlemen, too, are members of institution, unrivaled not only at the

Moreover, during the last twenty years, I have passed from East to West and back again not less than thirty times, have traveled and visited in every

After several days of most hospitable attentions, the young and unpractised bring the best they have, and do the best they know how, every generous mind regards the offering as perfect of its kind.

I am no connoiseur in music, but I understand that the highest style of composition always in-cludes many discords. From this I inferred that the musical developments of the young gentlemen who were within gun-shot distance of the house were of as high an order as their literary, and that In their efforts to secure Parker, they shot him no as I was not able to attend any recitations, this constration was offered as an index of their whole polite culture,-er pede Herculem!

As to the burning of my sister in effigy, I am confident no such transaction occurred while I was imagined that too many honors were offered to one member of a 'peculiar' family, attempted something of this kind as an offset. But certainly nothing occurred during our stay that was deemed anything but the kindest and most distinguished. anything but the kindest and most distinguished hospitality, and I trust all editors who in this matter have contributed to disseminate a false im-pression of the Chivalry of the Old Dominion will nsert this rectification CATHARINE E. BEECHER.

#### CASE OF REV. MR. PENNINGTON AND THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD. The following letter relating to the alleged as-

sault upon Rev. Mr. Pennington, a colored man, who was ejected from one of the Sixth avenue railroad cars a few days ago, was received at the Mayor's office to-day. It gives an explanation of OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE R. R. Co., ) May 25, 1855.

To the Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of New York Siz: In reply to your inquiry as to the removal of a colored man from car No. 22 of this road, I take the liberty, as secretary of the company, of explaining our true position. Some weeks ago, the Rev. Mr. Pennington, a colored elergyman, in a discourse, enforced upon his hearers their duty to as sert by force their right to ride in all public con

sert by force their right to ride in all public conveyances, the duty of common carriers to allow them to do so, and the moral cowardice of failing to enforce their legal rights.

The next day one Sidney McFarlan, a colored man, doing business in Chorch street, got upon one of our cars, and not being molested by that conductor, left it and got upon the one behind, from which he was ejected, (after repeated requests to leave,) as I presume, he expected and desired to be.

He obtained a warrant, and arrested both conductor and driver. After a patient investigation

ductor and driver. After a patient investigation of the matter, Justice Brennan dismissed the com-plaint. McFarlan has since sued the company fo piant. Merarian has since sued the company for an assault and battery, laying his venue in Kings county, where a decision which he considers favor-able to his views has heretofore been given. Since then, a number of others have endeavored to force

colored cars.

On the request of the trustees of the Colored Half-Orphan Asylum, near our depot, and of the more respectable portion of the colored people, this road set spart first one car, and finally a car every half hour, for their accommodation. We hold that this is doing more than is required for their convenience—far more than their census ratio entitles them to

We were not a little surprised, very agreeably, to hear an able report read on amusements, from a committee appointed last year. It was a novelty in a body composed so largely of people of Quaker education. It took grounds in favor of dancing, under proper regulations and restrictions, and in favor of the drama! Not, indeed, the drama as now conducted, with all its concomitant evils, but the drama purified. It treated the theatre as a natural want of the human mind, and argued, that, under proper regulations, it could be made, not only amusing, but capable of the highest moral instruction.

This position, which we take to be true, was sustained by men whose heads' were grey with years, and who were clad in the costume of the plainest Friends. It was a moral phenomenon we never expected to witness, and we rejoiced at the dispassionate argument to sustain the sensible position of the report. It met, however, with a good deal of opposition, and was recommitted to the committee for further consideration, and to be reported on at the next yearly meeting.

Half-Orphan Asylum, hear our depoi, this more respectable portion of the colored of Another the colored Another the col

on at the next yearly meeting.

Another theme elicited much discussion, viz: the report on the use of tobacco. It was drawn up by Mrs. Henrietta Johnson, of New York, and was strongly against any and all use of the weed. Its arguments were unanswerable: and yet the old chewers and smokers could not let it pass without a fight, and some modification. Its final adoption, in a modified form, committed the society to a recommendation against its use. By the way, we his fare, and repeatedly requested him to leave or ommendation against its use. By the way, we noticed on the backs of all the seats the notice:—
'Persons are requested not to eject tobacco juice in this house.' What a comment on American manners, to read such a notice!

But we must close our notice of this novel year.

That the conductor refused to take his fare, and repeatedly requested him to leave or go on the platform. That he refused and resisted, and conducted himself so violently as to cause his arrest by a policeman of his own accord, and his severe censure by Justice Connolly for a breach of the peace. That he lives on the line of the road,

the color of their money, and the comfort and con-venience of all. I write as the officer of the company. Personally, I may say, in conclusion, that my present experience is almost enough to change any Free Soil proclivities into those of 'a northern man with southern principles.'

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, T. BAILEY MYERS, Sec.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Reporter. HORRIBLE OUTRAGE!

One of the most revolting tragedies that it has ever been our painful duty to record in the column of the Reporter, was perpetrated at an early hour yesterday morning, some three miles distant from Dover. It will be recollected by most of our readers, that, about four months since, we gave an account of the arrest and imprisonment of a notori ous bad character, named George Parker, a negro for an assault on one of our most estimable citi zens. For this offence, he was committed to the County Jail; but, before the term expired for County Jail; but, before the term expired for which he was incarecrated, he made good his es-cape, by breaking through the wall of the cell in which he was confined; and although diligent search was made for him, and a liberal reward offered for his recapture, he managed to evade a

second arrest.

It seems for the past few weeks he had been living at home with his family, near Walker's Mills, on the Kenton Road. His family consists of his wife, three small children, and a nurse.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Parker at-

tempted to shoot through the head the woman who lived as nurse in his family; but she threw up her right arm, and therein received the greater portion of the charge; her face and head received but lit-

Soon after the commission of this act, he proceeded to the house of a negro, named Richard Gibbs. Here, with the aid of an axe, he forced an entrance, and made after Gibbs, threatening to shoot him. Gibbs escaped, and ran to the house of Mr. Isaac Moore, in the neighborhood, for assistance. Mr. Moore, with one of his farm hands, started for Gibbs's house. On the road, they overtook several others, and thus combined, they imagined the started to a road of the started to the same of the started to a road of the same of the same of the started to a road of the same of the sam ined themselves sufficiently strong to arrest Parker South, but throughout the nation, for a most thorough, liberal and extensive course of instruction, But in this they were mistaken. Arriving at Gibbs's so that Yale and Cambridge are entirely outdone. house, they still found Parker in it, cutting and The visit by myself and a literary lady friend was slashing away with an axe at everything within to two of their favorite Professors, by invitation and his reach; and he at the same time threatening to shoot any one or more who should attempt to

The party, finding that they could not manage than thirty times, have traveled and visited in every free State and in five of the Southern States, and never have known of a disrespectful word or action proceeded directly to the scene of the disturbance. never have known of a disrespectful word or action toward myself or any lady in my presence. This fact, of course, adds to the improbability that in the above circumstances, the first known insult should have transpired.

Cooper, who, is company with constants Arthurs, proceeded directly to the scene of the disturbance, which was now Parker's own premises; he having left Gibbs's, after doing his property all the damage he could. When the officers arrived, they discovered that Parker's house was in flames, and that two of his children, (one aged two years and the and after the wonted pilgrimage to the tomb of the other four,) were lying dead, with their throats Sage of Monticello, the whole was crowned with a cut from ear to ear, and one of them so horribly parting moonlight serenade under my balcony.

It is true, the performers were dressed in a uniform that was 'peculiar,' and their instruments the presence of some eight or ten men. He placed were of the 'patriarchal' description. But when the children on either side of him, and his gun in front of him, threatening to shoot any person who should attempt to molest him. While in this po-sition, he cut the throats of his two children. He then set the house on fire, threw the children into it, and soon afterwards confronted, with his gun in hand, the party who desired to arrest him, and less than three times; the third and last shot took effect in his face, cutting through the under lip and knocking out two or three teeth. His forehead just above the left eye, is quite badly shattered.

In fact, his whole face is filled with shot, and

> up, and after much difficulty succeeded in getting the wretch to the ground and tying him. At this juncture, the Deputy Sheriff, Cooper, and Constable Arthurs, reached the ground, and quickly assisted in further securing him by placing him in heavy irons. The fire in the house was now speed. ily extinguished, and the remains of the children laid aside to await the Coroner's inquest. All this occurred before seven o'clock yesterday morning.—Parker was placed in a cart, and brought to Dover. His screams on the road, and as be passed through the main street of the town, attracted the attention of almost the entire community. He was taken be-fore 'Squire James L. Smith, and after a brief ex-amination, was committed to the county jail, there to await his trial at the next term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which will be nearly five months hence. The prisoner is confined in the dungeon-cell, and is bound in irons, hands and

> It was with great difficulty that the officers an their assistants got him to the cell, and it was only managed by tying a rope around his neck, and dragging him head foremost down the stairway and into the dungeon. His resistance was so great that it was proposed by several who officiated to that it was proposed by several who officiated to lynch him on the spot, and have no further trouble with him. Parker is, perhaps, the most desperate character ever confined in our county jail. He is some six feet high, weighs not less than two hundred pounds, is very muscular, and lithe as a cat.
> At times it has taken, as in the present case, more than a dozen men to manage him.
>
> For four hours after his confinement, his contin

For four hours after his confinement, his continued and unceasing cry of 'Murder,' 'murder,' murder,' was distinctly heard for at least a quarter of a mile in all directions from the jail. During the day, more than one hundred persons visited his cell, to take a view of the prisoner. The rumor that a horrible murder had occurred near Dover prethat a horrible murder had occurred near Dover vailed at an early hour; and our quiet town the scene of intense and unusual excitement.

We may merition here that Parker made a dec

perate attempt to take the life of his wife and her remaining child. She escaped by running from the house with the child in her arms. The murdered themselves into our cars, and finally, yesterday, house with the child in her arms. The murdere the Rev. Mr. Pennington himself attempted to children presented a most ghastly spectacle.

MOTORPATHY.

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 disease, especially those invident 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 at to enquire into the merits of his new system of treating diseases, without mechanical appliances, or any of the usual remedial means. Dr. H. most positively assert from past experience that he can cure the wors case of Prolapsus Uleri and kindred diseases; for which Motorpathy 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, 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 secommodation of invalids seeking admission. He is now adding to his already 300 feet front, a large four viery 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 effect that restorer of the constitution, from the effects of dissipation, indulgence and over-exertion. Many form of disease heretofore considered unmanageable are cure by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat disease has long been practiced at this Institution. The second

of disease nectorie considered unmanageable are carel by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat disease 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 postage stamps; or it can be had of him at 25 cents.

References : References:

Rev. Dr. Cleveland, Northampton; Captain Willia Howes, and E. M. Baker, South Boston; Mrs. Samel Dana, Bulfinch Place, Boston; Rev. Nathaniel Hall, Dorchester, and Hon. C. C. Dyer, Hanover, Mas.; 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. Tucker, Esq., Stewart's Store, Broadway, New York; and Professor George Bush, Editor N. C. Repository, Breeklya, New York.

### HOPEDALE JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE HOME SCHOOL.

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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, History, Physiology, First Lessons in Natural Philosophy, Elocution, Intellectual and Elementary Algebra, Elementary Drawing, Rudiments of Vocal Music; board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, use of ten-books, access to the Library, stationery; Calishenics or Gymnastic exercises, use of velocipeles, vas-ons, sleighs, bats, balls, hoops, grace bops and pointers, battledoors and shuttlecocks, dissected games, puzzles, etc., (per quarter of eleven weeks)

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Modern ... Instruction on Piano Forte, with use of Instru-

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 Cas

tile soap, four toilet towels, a pair of slippers or ligh shoes, umbrella, blacking-brush and blacking, Web ster's School Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible.

All articles and wearing apparel must be plainly MIl pupils must come provided with pieces of cloth

porresponding to their clothes—as we cannot agree to been clothed 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 to the beautiful control to the control y the Principals.
A LIMITED NUMBER OF DAY PUPILS WILL BE RECEIVE

ED. For terms, see Circular.

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

Boarding for Children, M RS. CATHARINE LEWIS has located herself in Morth Bridgewater, Mass., where she can accommodate a few children with Board, on reasonable terms. Good school in the neighborhood. Apply to JOEL W-LEWIS, 15 Richmond street, Boston.

April 27, Sm.

ADDITIONAL SPEECHES, ADDRESSES AND OCCASIONAL SERMONS. Just published, and for sale by BELA MARSH,

No. 15 Franklin street. May 11. 4w LETTERS ON SLAVERY. A DDRESSED to the Pro-Slavery Men of America; aboveing its Illegality in all Ages and Nations: its destructive war upon Society and Government, Menis and Religion. By O. S. Freeman. Price, 25 cents. Postage, 3 cents. Just published, and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 14 Franklin street.

May 11. Worcester Hydropathic Institution. THE Proprietors of this Institution aim to make it Comfortable home 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. BOGERS, M. D., or E. F. ROGERS, Sup't, Worcester,

### Worcester, April 18. IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing.

284, WASHINGTON STREET. MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to 284 Washington Street, avails herself of this medium for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and vicinity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and would respectfully assure them that, by unremitting endeavors to please, she hopes for a continuance of their favors.

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

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

Her chemical researches have developed an inimita ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desideration looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating the complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast commending the complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast commending treef to favor. For all her compounds and their application she warrants eatisfaction, or demands no pay.

Ladies can be waited on at their own residences, or at her room, which will be open from 8, A. M., to 7.

P. M. She has numerous recommendations from the fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewhere which can be seen by those who desire.

Boston, May 13.