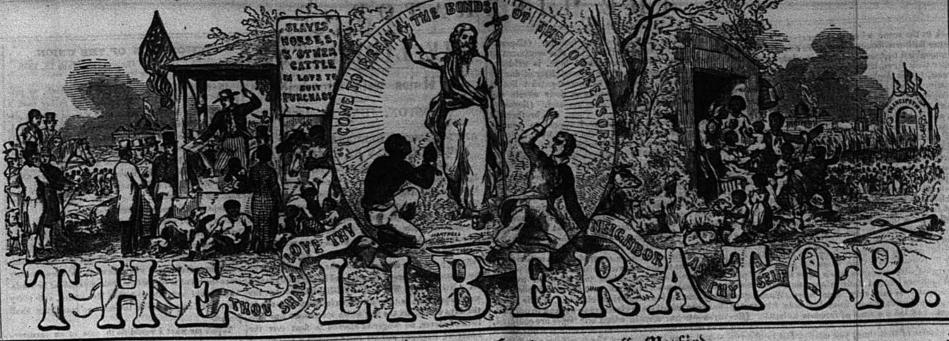
ommittee, vil :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray EDREND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and FESSEL PRILLIPS of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of very question are impartially allowed a

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Anion with Glaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

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 SECURE THE PERFECUENT 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 SURPENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinal; 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 representing 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 PRISERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 1094.

VOL. XXV. NO. 25.

the Personal Liberty Bill, would be found hostile the rersonal measure. We believe to that unconstitutional measure. We believe that the bulk of the population of Massachusetts approve of the conservative course of Gov. Gard-ner, and anxiously seek fellowship with Union loving men. A stain has, none the less, been left. upon the fair name of the State of John Hancock, Mamses, and Daniel Webster, which it will require a considerable lapse of time to remove. Throughout the length and breadth of the United States, the press of all parties still continues to pur forth its protests against the disregard of the Constitution, and the aggressive temper towards the slaveholding States, which have been manifestd in the spirit and letter of the Act nullifying the Fegitive Slave Law. Strange and melancholy as the fact is, it is unfortunately true that Massachusetts has suddenly been given over to such a spirit of gadness, that its Legislature has put under the an of disfranchisement, and almost of outlawry, my one who obeys a constitutional enactment of Congress. Ten years ago, the great expounder of the Constitution, the bulwark of Conservatism and erter of Secessionists, was regarded as the index of political faith throughout his State; but his place in the United States Senate is filled by a Disunionist, the avowed object of whose public life is to effect a rupture between the North and the South. Bad Daniel Webster lived, the Personal Liberty Ell would not have become a law; it would have been scourged back by that mighty patriot into the fastical recesses of the traitorous brain that concered it. He is gone, and the best portions of the press of Massachusetts, supported by the noblest entellects and highest personal worth in the State, were unable to save the Commonwealth from the headlong and disgraceful career into which it has

been plunged.

The time for sowing is however over, and that of reaping is about to commence. Massachusetts has enoyed her day of fanatical self-glorification and stile legislation against her sister States, and the period is rapidly approaching for her to foot the bill of expenses. If we may judge by the tone of the Southern press, the Legislatures South of the Potomac will neither feel inclined passively to submit to, nor magnanimously to overlook, the insults that have been offered them. that have been offered thom, and retaliatory mea-sures will be attempted in many of the Southern Sates. A large number of the papers of Louis-iana, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, &c., have already published different plans, which they suggest should be adopted as an offset to the violation of their rights under the Constitution by Massachuof their rights under the Constitution by Massachusetts. As extremes beget extremes, some have gone so far as to speak of direct reprisals, and the senure and confiscation of Massachusetts property found in the South; others have proposed simply to exclude vessels and products of Massachusetts, maintaining that if such a measure involve a transeless a violation of that instrument than the Act it is intended to avenge. But the most plausible proposition, and the one which has been the most sently republished and recommended, is that of the Louisville Jourgal. That paper has never been an advocate of sectional movements, and its suggestions are more readily listened to on that account. It looks upon the late Massachusetts Nullification Bill as the most offensive proceeding to-wards the South that could have been devised, and proposes that the wrong should be as summarily as possible redressed, by means of a well-contrived ase law. Assuming the exclusive jurisdiction heease law. Assuming the exclusive jurisalisation of the States over the subject of licenses to sell goods, wares and merchandize; their right to fix the amount that shall be paid to sell any thing within their borders; and even to exclude from sale sltegether, if they deem in expedient, all other than foreign goods that have paid duty, the Journal counsels that each of the Southern States, at the next session of its Legislature, shall either refuse a license for the sale of every thing that is the growth and produce of Massachusetts, or else establish so high a price for such license that no person can afford to pay it. To prevent the evasion of this law by the purchase of the products and manufactures of Massachusetts in other States, a provision is to be added, that a person in any State, selling Massachusetts goods, knowing them to be such, to Southern merchants, without notifying the fact, shall be esteemed guilty of a fraud, and that any obligation given for such goods shall be null and toid. It is also recommended that, in addition to these legal proceedings, the people of the South should resolve not to buy or use the products of any States that shall legislate against

The South cannot adopt any plan to injure Massachusetts, or any other State, without at the same time striking a blow at her own pecuniary inter-ets; but we believe that few of the Southern States would be restrained by this consideration.
The emsperation which has been created by the confact of the imbecile, crazy body of legislators who
have recently adjourned at Boston, is greater than
we remember at any previous period. It is idle to say that restrictive or exclusory commercial laws' lar feeling at the South are as strong as they are at the North; and so long as Massachusetts sees at the North; and so long as massachusetts sees at the Adhere, on her side, to an obnoxious, unconfitted adhere, on her side, to an obnoxious, unconfitted adhere. situtional statute, and the popular voice carthe reproach that the same stigma of unconstitubonality attaches to the measures she may adopt in tooslity attaches to the measures she may adopt in retaliation. Southern papers which have hereto-fire strenuously opposed every thing like sectional movements,—which deprecated the Convention at Nashville, and have resisted every appeal in behalf of exclusively Southern objects,—are now aroused to indignation, and call for enactments of the most decisive and stringent character against a State which has fallen under the control of hotheaded, unserupulous abolitionists, Secessionists and Nallifiers, whose every public act breathes treason.

We have recently discovered signs of reaction We have recently discovered signs of reaction in the State of Massachusetts itself, from which we cannot help hoping for fruits. The refusal of Gorenor Gardner to remove Judge Loring, and his veto of the Personal Liberty Bill, startled multitudes out of the transcendental political dream in which they had been for a few years indulging. The extreme violence of the factionists has caused them to overleap their own mark, and the patrotic and national men of the State are beginning to rally, to save it from the pernicious consequences to rally, to save it from the pernicious consequences of past crime and folly. The extent of the reaction cannot as yet be fully measured; and the result of the struggle it invites cannot be known until the close of the next Massachusetts election. Bigotry,

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

THE WAGES OP SIN.

If the inhabitants of the State of Massachusetts could be interrogated one by one, and the sentiments of each individual citizen could be truly arguests of the State of Massachusetts society. Constitutional Bostonians cease to boast of the modern Athens, and sorrowfully acknowledge that they have fallen upon evil days; that they are themselves sold to the political organization commonly called the Know Nothing order, or American party, having these whose Representatives recently passed to the political organization commonly called the Know Nothing order, or American party, having the senting the second to the political organization commonly called the Know Nothing order, or American party, having the sentence of the slavery question in it, is both not accept the self-defence, will prompt the Abolitionist Nulli-self-defence, will prompt th slavery by demagoges: and that their beloved State must necessarily reap materally, as she has already done in reputation, the wages of sin. Wild as the excitement has been and is, there exists more sternness of virtue and clearness of judgment in Massachusetts than our Southern brethren are willing to admit; and in the day of battle we hope to see it all called forth in behalf of State regeneration, the repeal of those laws which have disgraced the late Legislature, and a return to the veneration for the Constitution which in days not long past distinguished the Bay State. long past distinguished the Bay State.

> From the Milledgeville Federal Union, June 6. STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF GEORGIA.

This body assembled in the Representative Hall on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. James Gardner, Jr., of Richmond, was ch

Geo. D. Phillips, of Habersham, M. J. Camden, of Cherokee, W. L. Mitchell, of Clarke, F. Jordan, of Jasper, and Geo. Wilcox, of Irwin, Vice-Presi-L. H. Briscoe, of Walton, and E. D. Dracy, of

The Convention organized, the Hon Howell Cobb Ribb. Secretaries. noved the appointment of a committee of three foom each Congressional district, to report business for the meeting, who were appointed by the chair. The Committee on Business reported the follow-

ng preamble and resolutions :-Democratic principles and democratic measures on all leading questions of national policy, involvng the subjects of finance and taxation, and appropriations of money, and of constitutional power in effective the first of the constitutional power in effective the fixed and settled solicy of the country. The issues therein involvourselves to use our efforts to effect the same. priations of money, and of constitutional power policy of the country. The issues therein involved, which formerly divided Southern democrats and whige, no longer afford ground for continued separation and conflict among them. Now, other questions of practical and paramount importance are pressing upon the earnest attention of Southern men, and are of such a nature as require cordial and fraternal concert of action among all who con-

our in sentiment upon those questions.

In view of these obvious truths, and to secure In view of these obvious truths, and to secure this concert of action, the democratic party of Georgia in convention urcessibled, submit to their fellow-citizens the following platform of principles, and condially and carnestly invite the co-operation of all citizens of Georgia, regardless of all party of were on making the south their constitutional rights, we recommend to our next Legislature the adoption of such retaliatory measures as their wisdom may ancest and their constitutional obligations.

The resolutions of the South their constitutional rights, we recommend to our next Legislature the adoption of such retaliatory measures as their wisdom may ancest and their constitutional rights, we recommend to our next Legislature the adoption of such retaliatory measures as their wisdom may ancest and their constitutional rights, we recommend to our next Legislature the adoption of such retaliatory measures as their wisdom may ancest and their constitutional rights, we recommend to our next Legislature the constitutional rights, we recommend to our next Legislature the such as the constitutional rights, we recommend to our next Legislature the constitutional rights, we recommend to our next Legislature the such as the constitution of such retaliatory measures as their wisdom may ancest and the constitutional rights and constitutional rights and constitutional rights.

able determination to maintain it in its letter and

spirit:—
4th Resolution—Georgia platform. That the
State of Georgia, in the judgment of this convention,
will and ought to resist, even (us a last resort) to
a disruption of every tie which binds her to the will and ought to resist, even (as a last resort) to a disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union, any action of Congress upon the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, incompatible with the safety, domestic tranquillity, the rights and honor of the slaveholding States; or any act suppressing the slave trade between the slavehold-ing States; or any refusal to-admit as a State, any last the North. The Yankees will sit down to count

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State be dissolved either.'

of Georgia, That opposition to the principles of the Nebraska bill, in relation to the subject of sla-

tolerance, their political proscription, and their abolition associations at the North.

Resolved, That we hall with delight the late sig-

nal triumph in Virginia of the democratic party, and of the patriotic whigs, who co-operated in achieving that result of the Know Nothing organization, as conclusive evidence that in the great practical questions involved in that contest, Southern man may hope and a second the contest, Southern man may hope and a second to the contest, Southern man may hope and a second to the contest of the c ern men may honorably and successfully combine, without regard to past political distinctions, to save the Constitution from desecration, and the South from being prostrated before the power of

South from being prostrated before the power of Northern fanaticism and misrule.

10. Resolved, That political necessity and the embarrassments constantly arising from our commercial relations with Spain, alike dictate the policy of the annexation of Cuba to this country, at the earliest period compatible with our national honor and treaty obligations.

11. Resolved, That the democratic and national principles declared and set forth in the inaugural address and annual messages of President Pierce.

address and annual messages of President Pierce, meet our cordial approval, and that he is entitled to the thanks of the country for his enforcement of those principles, in the signature and approval of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, his faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law, his various vetoes, and other measures of administrative policy in confornity with those principles.

Resolved, That in view of the action of Massa.

husetts, and the threatened action of other Northern States, no protection either of person or pro-perty shall be extended to the citizens of any State that refuses to recognize the constitutional rights of the South, and that it is the duty of the South-

Mr. Cobb, of Clarke, proposed the following as a substitute for Mr. Nelson's resolution, which was accepted, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That in view of the action of the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Vermont, and the

threatened action of other Northern States, virtutually repealing the Fugitive Slave law, and deny-ing to the citizens of the South their constitutional

Georgia in convenion areas of the constitutional congations. Fellow-citizens the following platform of principles, and cordially and carnestly invite the co-operation of all citizens of Georgia, regardless of all party distinctions, who desire to see them established as the true basis of the constitutional and just action of this government.

Resolved, In the language of the Georgia Convention of 1850, that we hold the American Union secondary in importance only to the rights and principles it was designed to perpetuate; that past asciples and principles.

sociations, present fruition, and luture prospects, will bind us to it so long as it continues to be the safeguard of those rights and principles.

2. Resolved. That we hereby declare our full and unqualified adhesion to the following resolution of the Georgia Convention of 1850, and our unalterable declare in the safeguard convention of 1850, and our unalterable declared in the safeguard convention of 1850, and our unalterable declared in the safeguard convention of 1850, and our unalterable declared in the safeguard convention of 1850, and our unalterable declared in the Hall, was loudly called for, and came forward and addressed the convention in a brief but elequent response.

On motion, the convention then adjourned sine die.

The Richmond Post, an organ of the Nativists, thus taunts the North with its want of courage, and with its devotion to the interests of trade;

and honor of the slaveholding States; or any act suppressing the slave trade between the slaveholding States; or any refusal to-admit as a State, any Territory because of the existence of slavery therein; or any act prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the Territories of Utah and New Mexico; or any act repealing or materially modifying the laws in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves.

3. Resolved, That we approve and endorse the action of our last Congress in the passage of the Northern States ever known to have any generous shallshed; and in conformity with these principles the people of Kansas have the right, when the number of their population justifies it, to form a Republican State Constitution, with or without slavery, as they may determine, and be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the other States, and that her rejection by Congress, on account of slavery, would be a just cause for the distribution of all the ties that bind the State of Georgia to the Union.

4. Resolved, That we adopt as our own the following resolution, passed unanimously by the last Legislature of Georgia:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State Resolved in the Union is to do it. It will have to do it. It will hav

A MEETING OF MISSOURIANS.

the Nebraska bill, in relation to the subject of slavery, is regarded by the people of Georgia as hostility to the people of the South, and that all persons giving utterance to sentiments.

A MEETING OF MISSOURIANS.

A meeting of the citizens of Boone county, Missouri, for the purpose of considering the condition of affairs in Kansas, was field in Columbia, Mo., on the 2d inst. It was a very boisterous gathering, but the 'conservatives' were the most numering, but the 'conservatives' were the most numerin affiliate with any party that shall not recognize, approve and carry out the principles and provisions of the Nebraska-Kanssa act; and that the democratic party of Georgia will cut off all party connections with every man and party at the North, and elsewhere, that does not come ap fully and all sewhere, that does not come ap fully and fairly to this line of action.

6. Resolved, That the national democracy of the North, who have patriotically fought for the Kan Know Nothingism and Abolitionism, which seek their repeal, and who stand pledged to support the admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave and interest of the North alone have been feend those patriotic particle and the north of the States and Territories, and non-inter-ference by the past, and the slave transmit and prevention of the States and Territories, set and large transmit and free-soilism are monsters of iniquity, and that they could to defeat the

the history of the labors and sufferings of the early Christian apostles, and to sympathize with their position as the offscouring of all things—persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed; a sect everywhere spoken against. Such had been the experience of the abolitionists of America. He said it might be interesting to an Irish and legal to hear that one of the last friends to ca. He said it might be interesting to an Irish audience to hear, that one of the last friends to whom he bade adieu, when leaving America, was an Irishman; who charged him to tell his countrymen in Ireland that, however great might be their sufferings from poverty and unjust legislation in their native land, their position was happy when compared with that of the American slave. The American slave does not own the fruits of his labor he may not protect the honor of his wife, he may not educate his child, wife and child may be sold from him forever—even his physical comfort is generally less regarded than that of his master's horse or dog. If he is so fortunate as to belong to a kind master—a Shelby or a St. Clair—he trembles lest his master may be forced by circumstances to sell him, or may die and leave him to be made over at the auction-block into the hands of a Simon Leave with the selection of gree. Yet some will say that the slave is happy gree. Yet some will say that the slave is happy, because he laughs and dances on a holiday! So the poor maniac can laugh and dance in his cell; but is he therefore happy! Grant the slave happy in his degraded position,—this would but show to what depths slavery can sink its victim, and be one of the strongest arguments against it. Mr. Pillsbury dwelt upon the shortcomings of the American churches on this subject. They connive, for ican churches on this subject. They connive, for the most part, at this great iniquity, admitting slaveholders to the pread and wine, and even to sters are among the most cruel of manager pulpits as ministers.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign American Board of Seeixing a large and Line Board of Commissioners for Foreign American Board of Commissioners for Foreign American Board of Commissioners for Foreign American Board of Seeixing a large and Line Board of Commissioners for Foreign American Board of Seeixing a large and Line Board of Seeixing and Line Bo their pulpits as ministers of the gospel; nay, ministers are among the most cruel of masters. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is a powerful, active and zealous mission-

facts rather than faiths, and facts said little for the religious pretensions of his native land. But were there none in the United States to plead for the rights of the slave?

Here the lecturer spoke again of the abolitionists, and of their labors through good report and evil report. He represented them as the only hope of their country's salvation, in view of the general unfaithfulness of churches and parties. And now, he continued, to come to the practical part, for I would not needlessly call up your feelings—what can you do to help us? You can do nothing to help ourselves politically. Mr. Pillsbury here explained that the Congress of the United States cannot constitutionally interfere with the internal affairs of the States, which are regulated by the

war upon her for the purpose of seizing a large extent of territory to people it with slaveholders and slaves. But this was a question, he said, of facts rather than faiths, and facts said little for

rich, distinct and clear, and is calculated to arrest and rivet the attention of an audience. He was heard throughout with great attention by a very mixed assembly of about five hundred persons, composed wholly of the middle and operative classes. We were impressed on this occasion by a sense of the difficulty of addressing an Irish assembly, without a previous acquaintance with the prejudices and prepossessions of the hearers. As the majority are probably Roman Catholics, familiar allusions to the Bible, or quotations from its pages, are but little responded to, and may even subject the speaker to the suspicion of entertaining a desire to tamper with the religious faith of his hearers. We have seen an able English lecturer interrupted in that very hall, and forced to explain, and almost to apologize, for having used the word Jesuitical as an English adjective, not in a religious sense, or with any special reference to a religious sense, or with any special reference to a religious sense, or with any special reference to a less themselves. Allusions to the anti-slavery course of O'Connell are received with turn multuous approbation by an Irish audience; and commendations of the abolition of slavery in Catholic Mexico, as coutrasted with its re-establishment by Protestant slaveholders on the annexation

From the London Anti-Slavery Advocate for June.

MR. PILLSBURY IN DUBLIN.

A meeting was convened on the evening of the 4th of May, in the hall of the Dublin Mechanics Institute, Lower Abbey street, to hear a lecture from Mr. Pillsbury; Mr. R. D. Webb in the chair.

The Chairman gave a sketch of the encroachments of the Slave Power in the United States, and of the energetic and faithful labors of the American abolitionists, and introduced Mr. P. to the meeting as one of the most faithful and indefatigable laborers in the anti-slavery ranks.

Mr. Pillsbury then rose, and spoke for about an hour, with much feeling, and in a clear and foreible manner, of which we can convey but a faint outline. He declared he would gladly deserve the character which their Chairman had given of him, for he regarded the anti-slavery cause in America as the highest and most truly religious action of the present age, and he would feel it a high honor to be identified with it. His connection with that cause had enabled him to read with an orreligious action of the present age, and he would religious action of the present age, and he would feel it a high honor to be identified with it. His connection with that cause had enabled him to read with an orrelation of the present age, and he would religious action of the present age, and he would religious action of the present age, and to sympathize with the kindness and courtesy due to a stranger, who the audience could not and did not expect to be up to all the thin-skinned and adverse prejudices of a Romano-Protestant Irrish audience. Nevertheless, on such occasions, we always feel strong sympathy for the stranger who stands before them—standing as he does, wrapped in his bliss-ful ignorance, upon a barrel of gunpowder.

sympathy for the stranger who stands before them-standing as he does, wrapped in his bliss-ful ignorance, upon a barrel of gunpowder.

MR. PILLSBURY IN LIVERPOOL

On Friday evening, the 11th May, Parker Pills-On Friday evening, the fifth May, Parker Pillsbury, Esq., met a number of ladies at the house of the Rev. Francis Bishop, Liverpool, to explain the position and character of the anti-slavery cause in America. In a quiet but deeply earnest address of some length, Mr. Pillsbury went down to the root of the question, expounding the phi-losophy of the anti-slavery movement in the United States, in such a way as to give his hearers a clear comprehension of the nature of THE WORK to be done; and the singleness of purpose, the deep faith in God, and the undivided allegiance to truth and humanity indispensably required at the hands of those who would aspire to do it. It was a cause that soared above all the shifting expediencies and ever-varying schemes of worldly and selfish politicians. and selfish politicians. It was too sacred to be made the tool of sect or party. It was world-wide in its sympathies, uncompromisingly catholic in its spirit, holy in its objects; and it could be promoted only by moral and religious means. It appeals to men's hearts and consciences, on the ground of the essential and inherent sinfulness of It was too sacred to be slavery, wherever and by whomsoever practised. The men who carried forward such a cause, in such a spirit, must make up their minds to be denounced as infidels and disorganizers. Such had been the fate of reformers of moral wrong in all ages; but if abolitionists were true to their posi-tion God would prosper their work and roster-ity would bless their memories. The names of Garrison and Phillips and Parker would be held in the highest reverence, when those of Moses Stu-art, Orville Dewey, and Nebemiah Adams would

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The New York correspondent of the Dover Morning Star, in the course of a captious and querulous account of the late anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery

Society at the Metropolitan Theatre, says :now,' he continued, ' to come to the practical part, for I would not needlessly call up your feelings—what can you do to help us! You can do nothing to help ourselves politically.' Mr. Pillsbury here explained that the Congress of the United States cannot constitutionally interfere with the internal affairs of the States, which are regulated by the independent legislatures of the separate States. Nor can its action be in any sense really opposed to slavery; as each State, be it large or small, sends two members to the Senate or upper house, and the Slave Power takes care to keep the number of slaveholding States about equal to that of the free; so that the cause of freedom cannot have a majority in the Senate also, and receive the President's signature, before becoming law. Thus there is little hope for the slave from political action. 'Ours,' said he, 'is essentially a moral and a religious movement, and seeks to influence the individual conscience.' He exhorted his hearers to deal faithfully with the pro-elavery Americans, (ministers or laity,) who travel in these lands; and, like their great countryman O'Connell, refuse to such the right hand of fellowship. He commended to their favorable notice and assistance the Boston Anti-Slavery Bazar, to which contributions have been annually sent by the Ladies' Anti-Mr. Garrison as usual read at considerable length his hearers to deal faithfully with the pro-slavery Americans, (ministers or laity,) who travel in these lands: and, like their great countryman O'Connell, refuse to such the right hand of fellowship. He commended to their favorable notice and assistance the Boston Anti-Slavery Bazaar, to which contributions have been annually sent by the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society of Dublin. He recommended them to take, read and circulate, the Anti-Slavery Advocate, which would give them valuable information, and increase their interest in a cause worthy of their best efforts.

After a few remarks from Mr. James Haughton, the meeting separated.

The voice of Mr. Pillsbury is not loud, but it is rich, distinct and clear, and is calculated to arrest and rivet the attention of an audience. He was heard throughout with great attention by a very mixed assembly of about five hundred persons, composed wholly of the middle and operative classes. We were impressed on this occasion by a sense of the difficulty of addressing an Irish assembly without a previous acquaintance with the assembly without a previous acquaintance with the

and the church, indulging in positiveness only to Mr. Garrison, he starves and cramps his fine powers nigh to suicide. Certainly they were distorted to injustice in saying there was no church in this city that would open to their Anniversary, so that they had to take the theatre—that the religion of the churches of New York—that in no church this side Brooklyn Ferry is preached the whole gospel of Uncle Tom's Cabin. It is wonderful how much some strangers know of New York. Yet it is hardly to be presumed that every body in New England ly to be presumed that every body in New England knows everything of New York, or that even the keenest eyed one of them landing from a Sound steamboat on a West Street pier, in a rainy morn-ing, making his directest way into Broadway, and journeying under the dark storm up the great thor-oughfare of the city the long way to Metropolitan Theatre, should see entirely all that is in all the churches of the city. Yet Mr. Phillips made the assertions unqualifiedly and absolute. It was cold while we here supposed they took the new, spacious, elegant Metropolitan Theatre for the reason cious, elegant Metropolitan Theatre for the reason that our temperance folks take it, its eligible locality, its ample, comfortable, elegant accommodations; and while the succeeding sessions of the Anniversary, of which this was but the first meeting, were to be in the Free-Will Baptist Church, Sullivan street; and while it is known quite well to some of us here that in that church, as well as in some others certainly on this side, is presched in some of us here that in that church, as well as in some others certainly on this side, is preached as complete a gospel as on the other side the Ferry. It appears well in a speech to a great auditory, where he undertakes to inform them of matters of where he undertakes to inform them of matters of their city, to know something of the things whereof he affirms and denies. The highest eloquence, in some of the qualities of eloquence, is made poor, if not worse than that, by lack of truth. Mr. Phillips would not wilfully speak untruths of the churches or anything else of New York, but he forgets in these cases the importance of information, that a stranger may entirely understand every thing of a city as large and various as this. I am told that in the subsequent sessions of the meeting in the Free-Will Baptist Church, Mr. Garrison attempted to mend the matter of Mr. Phillips's denial, by saying it was meant of the 'reputable nial, by saying it was meant of the 'reputable churches.' Certainly, this was not over complimentary to the Free-Will brethren, who are quite mentary to the Free-Will brethren, who are quite respectable persons generally, whose church is, or has till now, been considered a respectable church, and 'reputable' in some of the best qualities of a church. But the explanation, unflattering as it was, had this virtue, that it was spoken (as I sup-pose) to the face of the persons concerned, and in the very church-building in question.

KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION-SPEECH-ES OF MESSES. POSTER AND WILSON. The Attentog are the speeches made by Councillor Foster and Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, in the Know Nothing National Convention at Philadelphia, on Tuesday of last week :--

Mr. Foster, of Massachusetts, said that he was aware that Massachusetts appeared here under un-favorable circumstances. Systematic attempts had been made, and particularly by the delegates from New York, to exclude the utterance of her voice in this National Council. A member of that deleof the North by saying that it must be bound by the iron rule of the majority. For his part, he repudiated all such attempts by any system of oaths, or any dogmas of this Convention. He would withdraw, but he would violate none of their secrets. he would betray none of their secrets— he would betray none of their proceedings. He then went on to say that the platform under con-sideration had been forced upon this Convention sideration had been forced upon this Convention by New York men, who did not represent the wish-es of their constituents. If this Convention im-agined that New York was so immensely national that the proposition to restore the Missouri Com-promise would produce distraction in their ranks, promise would produce distraction in their ranks, as had been represented, they were mistaken. Pass that platform, and William H. Seward and Preston King were triumphant there. Their eye ranged over the whole political chess-board. You make a over the whole political chess-board. You make a move by which you are at once check-mated. The eyes of the whole North are fixed on their representatives here, and whoever falters in the cause of freedom will be held to strict account. The hand of the people is on their throats, and will strangle them as the Spartan mother destroyed her deformed offspring. Such platitudes as 'no North, no South, no East, and no West,' might satisfy some sections but they would not us. Our complaint sections, but they would not us. Our complaint was that there has been no North, or rather that it could be seen only through the most powerful tele-

He then proceeded to say that all of the troubles He then proceeded to say that all of the troubles between the two sections had proceeded from men who were unwilling to speak out boldly and manfully the sentiments of their constituents. Massachusetts had been affected with a race of doughfaces, but they had been nearly exterminated. We have had men on the floor of the House of Representatives who told you of the South that the word servant should be translated slave; but you will hear no such sentiments from our representative sentatives who told you of the South that the word servant should be translated slave; but you will hear no such sentiments from our representative (Mr. Boffinton of Fall River,) who occupies a seat on this floor. We have had a Governor of Massachusetts who deprecated the discussion of slavery, and intimated that thereby the people rendered themselves liable to an indictment at common law. We have a Massachusetts Governor here present, who would suffer his right hand to become withered before he would attach it to such a document. We have had a Massachusetts Senator who proposed to trust the 'ordinances of God' instead of the ordinances of men to keep out slavery from the territories, and who basely apologized, when assailed, for having presented a petition embodying the manly and liberty-loving sentiments of the clergymen of New England against the Missouri outrage—but from the Senator from Massachusetts now on this floor, you will hear no such doctrines, nor see no such weakness.

He then proceeded to a discussion of the minority report. All the North asks is a restoration of the Missouri Compromise. That report is signed by fourteen States, representing 126 electoral votes, which have been carried by this organization, and can be carried again. This is, also, the real sentiment of New York, misrepresented as she is here to-day. On the other hand, we have here a platform imposed on us by the delegates from States where we are not sure of an electoral vote, and by delegates from the territories and District of Columbia, whose votes have been as potential as those of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The basis of representation was all wrong—this convention was deliberately packed to stifle the voices of the free

those of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The basis of representation was all wrong—this convention was deliberately packed to stifle the voices of the free States. He next proceeded to argue that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was iniquitous in its inception, as it disturbed a time-honored compact—unjust in its passage, wrested, as it was, from a reluctant Congress, by a President with all the spoils and appliances of the nation at his command, and disastrous in its results, as it renewed all the agitating questions, and led to scenes of lawless violence.

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He proceeded to say that Massachusetts had been taunted with disunion; she was misunderstood. She was loyal to the Constitution and the laws. Within her borders, fast by the Atlantic and within the sound of its mighty dashings, slept one who pre-eminently and by universal consent was denominated 'The Defender of the Constituwas denominated 'The Defender of the Constitu-tion.' We had not forgotten his great teaching tion. We had not forgotten his great teachings—the matured results of that magnificent intellect. We still cherished his memory. His grave was watered not simply by the tears of Massachusetts, but by those from every quarter of the Union. The passing cloud which obscured his setting sun did not make us unmindful of the many years during which he shone with undimmed lustre. But how, men of the South, did you treat that great man, after he had made so many sacrifices in your behalf? You denied him the poor barren honor of a nomination. Then it was the iron entered his soul. He went home to die. In his early career, he had been animated by high hopes; at its close, by bitter disappointments. But he did not repine. What a glorious death-bed was his! With the calmness of a philosopher, and the bope and re-liance of a Christian, he awaited the approach of the great event. He wrapped the drapery of his couch around him, and lay down, we trust, to pleasant dreams!

MR. WILSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Squires of New York made a coarse and vic lent assault upon Massachusetts, and especially upon Gen. Wilson, charging him with a determina-tion to break up the organization. Gen. Wilson rose to repel the unprovoked as-

sault made upon his State, and to rebuke the in-solence of the member from New York. All would bear witness that he (Gen. W.) had uttered no words of unkindness to any one during the sittings of the Convention. From gentlemen from the South, he had received acts of kindness he should ever remember, and all would notice that the wanton assault of the member from New York was wholly unprovoked. This member had declared that the anti-slavery movement had thrown up small men. The exhibition the member had made of himself proves that he is the last creature on earth to sneer at any one for want of ability, tem-

per or manners.

Gen. Wilson said he and his associates stood upon that floor with 80,000 Massachusetts freemen at their backs—the delegates from New York stood there with only a baffled and defeated faction be hind them-men of buckram. Seward trod his heel upon the necks of the rampant gentlemen from New York, and if this New York platform was agreed to, he would look down into their political graves. New York must be and shall be held responsible for the platform: it was their work We could not stand upon it in a single free State of the North. The member says he will go to the democrats, if the restoration platform is adopted. Let him go—let his associates go, bag and baggage—we shall lose little of either talent, character or

we shall no longer be a hyposrite, he tells us: we are glad to hear it.

Adopt this platform, and the North will repudiate it and you—it has sent 120 pledged men to Congress to restore freedom to Kansas—will these members obey your decrees, and violate these pledges! Never will they do so. Mr. Barker, who wanted to be Mayor of New York, and could not, who wanted to be president of this Council, and could not get it because we wanted a man who knew something more than to repeat the parrot phrase—' No North, no South, no East, no West,' and would not have one that blasphemously sneers at the higher law—be boasted of their victories in New York! That State had resolved in favor of restoring the missouri compromise. She was in favor of it by tens of thousands. We mean to hunt down these men of the North, who betray us—we will look down into the political graves of these apostates of New York—these men who are false to the North, and not true to the South.

Massachusetts was not there to save the Union

—it was safe—we don't raise the question in Massachusetts. Liberty, not the Union, is in danger. and he was here to help preserve it. He would give the South all its rights, but we demanded all Williams' slave pen in the capital, he pledged him-self to liberty, and he had never in public, or in private, at home or abroad, spoken or written one would to save any party, or at the command of any power on earth. He-would trample with disdain upon your platform—for which New York was re-sponsible—so would the North. Gen. Wilson also treated the constitutional ar-

gument in relation to slavery, and set against the speech of Judge Hopkins of Alabama, the decision of the Supreme Court, that 'slavery was a mere municipal regulation, limited by the verge of the local law." He told the South they would yet be glad to rely upon this doctrine, and to adopt the principle of State rights as to slavery.

GLORIFICATION OF THE UNION.

On Thursday evening, 15th inst., the Mayor and citizens of Philadelphia entertained the delegates to the National Know Nothing Convention, at a grand banquet in Sausom Street Hall-Mayor Conrad presiding. Several Southern slaveholders made speeches, every one of whom spent his breath in glorifying the Union, and pleading earnestly with the North for its perpetuity. A most pregnant fact! Below we give the ' high falutin' speech of the Hon. Kenneth Raynor, of North Carolina, in response to the first toast. ' The Union' :-

Hard indeed is the task imposed on him to whom is assigned the duty of responding to such a senti-ment as this of the Union, around which cluster se many hallowed and heart-stirring associations. The Union! the very word of poetry itself; aye the poetry of patriotism! What tongue so eloquen as to portray its beauties—what heart so full as to appreciate its glories-what brain so capaciou estimate its value! The Union! the very mention of the word is enough to still all the tu mults of our troubled nature—to hush all the angry contentions of conflicting interests—to allay all the anxieties of the patriot's heart in reference to our country's future. (Applause.) The ides of the Union of these States! How vast the field of the Union of these States! How vast the field of contemplation which opens before the human mind! It grasps within its horoscope the glorious associations of the past, the most intense apous associations of the past, the most intense appreciation of our present blessings, the most intense and anxious hope as to the glories of our country's future. The Union of these States! Why, the very idea carries back the mind to the time when very idea carries back the mind to the time when our Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, at Jamestown, and at Roanoke—when their hearts and their arms, nerved with strength and vigor, impelled by a devotion to civil liberty, and a resistance to religious oppression, they braved all the storms of the ocean—they suffered all the prisistance to religious oppression, they braved all the storms of the ocean—they suffered all the privations and perils which were peculiar to a people flying from oppression to a distant wilderness.—The same idea of the Union comprehends the time—if we glide still further along down the stream of history—when our patriot fathers, stung by the oppression of the mother country, were lashed into resistance, and took up arms for the purpose of asserting the great principles which were the rights of a British subject, and which they supposed had been invaded. The same idea of the Union covers the time when that conclave of sages met in this been invaded. The same idea of the Union covers the time when that conclave of sages met in this very city—aye, my brethren, within a few hundred yards of the very apot where we are now congregated. And really when I allude to that important event in our history—when I feel the stirring associations connected with it—when I feel that I am within sight of that hallowed place, I feel as Moses did in the sight of the burning bush; that the very ground on which I stand is holy ground. (Tremendous applause.)

us applause.) friends and brethren, this idea of the The Union ! It carries your mind's eye

mightiest among those —few, the immortal names

That were not born to die.—(Great applause.)

My brothers, this idea of the Union! It is an event in our history no less momentous even than that—I refer to that time when these hero statesmen assembled for the purpose of framing that glorious constitution under which we live; when, coming together from all parts of this vast confederacy, with conflicting feelings, representing conflicting interests, they there laid deep and strong the foundation of this glorious temple of liberty, the foundation of this glorious temple of liberty, around whose altar their sons may assemble, and there offer up their sacrifices of peace and eternal concord. (Great enthusiasm.) This was the Union of these States. That idea, I say, even, covers the glorious achievements by our flag, during our last war with Great Britain; for it was because the nationality of our country was affected—because our equality of rights—growing out of the national equality represented by this Union, emblematized by the stars and stripes—was violated, that we drew the sword in that contest; and it was in that contest that national equality was avenged in the blood of the enemy. And looking up to a pe-riod still later, and within the knowledge of all of us—to our recent war with Mexico—we even there see that it was under the broad ægis of the Union -the Union as embodied in the stars and stripes -that our sons marched over hecatombs of the slain to the very walls of Montezuma; and as the beams of the rising sun shot athwart the eastern mountains, they first greeted that glorious flag which is still there. (Great applause.) Brothers, this idea of the Union covers the broad positions which we now occupy among the nations of the earth. Look at our present position. What is it that has substituted for the rapine of the wilderness fields of waving grain! What is it that has whitened with the sails of commerce those lakes and rivers on whose shores solitude had brooded for ages! What is it which has carried our science, our arts, our manufactures and our arms from the shelving beach of the Atlantic to the beetling crags of the Pacific? It is the Union of the States. (Applause.) By this, from one end of the country to the other, we have the same language, the same literature, the same laws and the same institutions. first twine their spires heavenward as you go into the wilderness. By this you see commerce, agrithis you see the glorious heritage of the Anglo-Saxon race—the common law—dispensing its bless-ings. Travel, I say, from the Northern lakes to the Southern gulf, from the icy regions which border on the British possessions to the sunny groves of the South—go where you will throughout the con-fines of this broad country, and 'the meanest rill, the mightiest river rolls, mingling with its name

the mightest river rolls, mingling with its name divinity.' (Great applause.)

Brethren, not only does this idea of the Union the present, but it covers the glorious anticipations of the future. (Great applause.) Let this glorious Union be maintained and preserved. (Loud cheers, and cries of 'Good for Massachusetts.') Let American liberty, American law, and American religion be preserved. (Great enthusiasm.) Let the camp fires of freedom be lighted on every hill! Let the stars and stripes float in triumph on SOUTHERN INSOLENCE AND NORTHERN every breeze-(tremendous applause)-until your heart swells with the very poetry of freedom as it contemplates our future destiny. When have performed our duties here, and shall have to that country 'from whose bourne no trayeller returns,' still, these great and glorious and inestimable institutions will continue to flourish, and these glorious blessings will be as highly enjoyed by our posterity. But, my friends, who is rash enough to dare to lift that veil which shuts the future in darkness, and beyond which 'shadows, clouds and darkness' rest upon the prospect ! This Union! That is a sentiment, thank God, which has its home in the heart; it is identical with liberty itself. Destroy this Union, and the very idea of liberty becomes a wild and senseless abstraction. (Cries of 'Hear, hear! ') Yes, sir, assembled as we are on this festive occasion, representing all varieties of interests, and all varieties of sections of this country,

With freedom's soil beneath our feet, And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

would invoke my brethren here, I would appeal them in the language of brotherhood and of atriotism, and I would ask them this question: your fathers braved the perils of the ocean, ey suffered the privations of the wilderness, their affections and their sacred treasures, are to be destroyed! Is it possible, I say, that we cannot preserve those sacred institutions which they sufbe destroyed! Is it possible. I say, that we cannot preserve those sucred institutions which they suffered so much for, and made so great sacrifices to secure to us! (Great applause, and cries of 'We will, we will.') I appeal to my brethren who represent that portion of the country where sleep the bones of those who fell on Bunker Hill—(great applause)—I will appeal to them by the memory of those who marched to battle together at Germantown, at Trenton, and at Brandywine; I would appeal to those in whose veins flows the same blood which was poured out at Guilford, at Camden, at Eutaw: and if our forefathers stood together upon that trying and eventful occasion, shoulder to shoulder, sustaining and aiding each other in the hour of conflict and of peril—and if these glorious institutions, this glorious Union, are the work of their hands and the heritage of their gift—I would appeal to you, by all the blood of your fathers, and ask the question, 'Will you lay your unhallowed hands on this Union, which was cemented by their hlood!' 'Great appleaus' I for the cannot in the submitted, if necessary to vindicate his opinions. He was brite their own down in Massachusetts, but he was not to be strick him down in Massachusetts, but he was not to be strick him down in Massachusetts, but he was not to be strick him down in Massachusetts, but he was not to be strick him down in Massachusetts, but he was not to be strick the state to settle their own downs in the state to settle their own downs in the state to settle their own downs in Massachusetts, but he was not to be strick him down in Massachusetts, but he was not to be strick the stood by the State stood by the State rights doctrine of Virginia of 1799. Massachusetts bad just asserted her own sources, sandles, coming from South or North. He was for the stood by the State rights doctrine of Virginia of 1799. Massachusetts bad just asserted her own sources, so the stood by the State rights doctrine of Virginia of 1799. Massachusetts bad just asserted her own sources, so t hands on this Union, which was cemented by their blood!' (Great applause.) If our fathers from the Northern States, Middle States, and Southern The states, Wilson was received with most States, could meet together in convention, in 1787, and there agree to sacrifice sectional prejudices upon the alter of their country, and if they could be queath to us that glorious Constitution under which we live, I ask you, in God's name, is there not enough of patriotism left, is there not enough of devotion to the memory of our fathers left, to swear devotion to the memory of our fathers left, to swear to each other that the ballowed work of their hands

the Inner Temple, but I presume there is no one bere who has not, if I may make an illustration by applying to the Jewish history, who has not be-come 'a proselyte at the gate, 'at least. We have assembled here for a good, a high, and a holy pur-

ack to the scene when that conclave of sages,—
whose hallowed bones now rest in our classic soil,
—assembled together, and there pledged to each
ther their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred
there their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred
tonor, (great applause,) and declared that these
rovinces were, and of right ought to be, free and
adependent States. It covers associations still
acre thrilling even than those; it carries you back
to all the battle-fields of the Revolution. This
dea of the Union! it covers the sacrifices of our
athers at Bunker Hill, at Saratoga, at Brandyvine, at Guilford, at Camden, where the blood of
croes crimsoned the soil, and watered that tree of
iberty under whose spreading branches we are now
eposing in peace and quietude. (Tremendous apdause.) Yes, my friends, this idea of the Union,
this deal of the Union. The South by her glorious associations, to the South by her glorious associations, to the South by her glorious associations, to the common incorporate the direction of the Managera of the
future; I appeal to the North by her glorious associations,
to the Common interests and the common
prosperity of both. Before we leave this city of
Philadelphia, let us have laid the foundations broad
and deep and everlasting. (Enthusiastic applause,
which rendered inaudible the close of the sentence.)
Brothers, what are our labors—what the sacrifices
from the popular describion to which it has so long been
required of us, compared to the labors and the sawhich the hards and affections of
friends of Imparrial. Friends of Imparrial. Friends of the which it has so long been
required for us, compared to the labors and the sawhich are the Union. This
that to fail to carry back your minds to the perila, the
sufferings of those heroes, and of that man whose
tame is hallowed in the hearts and affections of ufferings of those heroes, and of that man whose same is hallowed in the hearts and affections of wery lover of his country—to a time, I say, when British cannon was heard booming across the hartory lover of his country—to a time, I say, when British cannon was heard booming across the hartory lover of Boston—to a time when the patriot's heart truggled with anxieties—to a time when our patriot mothers hugged their infants to their bosoms in despair—to that very time when Washington (loud applause) drew from his side his trusty sword, and led the sons of freedom to battle. (Renewed applause.) Gentlemen, in contemplating the glories of that time, you cannot fail to observe in the foreground of the picture the calm countenance of that great man to whom I have alluded, ever placid amid the storms, the strifes, and the tumnlts of battle—that great man, I say, who has come down to history the greatest, the noblest, the mightiest among those fathers, I blush to say that we shall have become bastard sons of an illustrious ancestry. (Cheers But I will not believe it. I do not believe it. feel in my heart and in my soul that there is pa riotism and conservatism enough now assembled i Philadelphia to save this glorious Union. Let u do our duty. Let us make those small sectional sacrifices which may be necessary under the exigencies of the case to perpetuate this Union. We shall then have secured our nationality, thank God! We then shall have secured the great principle. ciple of religious freedom; and after having dis-charged our duty, we shall die with the proud con-sciousness that owing to our efforts in great part,

'The star-spangled banner forever shall wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Mr. Raynor then resumed his seat amidst en thusiastic demonstrations of applause. Thre hearty cheers were given for the 'Old North State, and three more for 'the Union.'

THE NEW YORK TRAITORS.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Springfiel Republican, in the course of a spirited sketch of the proceedings of the National K. N. Convention, says-

'The gross defection of the New York delegation to the ultra South, has been the worst feature of the struggle upon the slavery question. Besides breaking the North, it destroyed the influence of the moderate men from the South, who stood ready to concede the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, had it been demanded by a united North. when the poor lick-spittles from New York declared that they did not want such restoration, that the introduction of it into the platform would embarrass and divide their councils at home, and warned the South not to make too much concession to the North, the generous men of North Carolina, Ken-tucky, Tennessee and Maryland could not stand up ing Southern associates. Their mouths were shut New York and Virginia and South Carolina an Georgia harmonized throughout; and as ever be fore, the North was betrayed by its doughfaces. Gov. Gardner roused the ire of these miserabl

traitors of the Empire State, when he told them in the presence of the whole convention, on Mon day evening, how they had destroyed the North and disgusted and embarrassed the South. H charged it directly upon one of their number, that, after a most decidedly pro-slavery platform had been adopted by the committee, he went to South-ern gentlemen, and told them they were conceding too much, that New York was ready to go farther be no yielding to the anti-slavery sentiment of the free States. Southern gentlemen were so astonish ed and disgusted at this, that they could not for bear repeating it to the Massachusetts delegation who have won the respect of all the highwho have won the respect of all the might with and fidelity to the opinions of their State. The charge of Gov. Gardner was denied, with coarse insults, by the New Yorkers, but its truth is with in the knowledge of many gentlemen, with whom they can bear no comparison for character and respectability.

PLUCK.

National Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia-

. The question of admitting the Louisiana Delegation The question of admitting the Louisiana Delegation, who are part Catholics, was up. But the boiling blood of Virginia, which has been seeking vent all the week against Massachusetts and Sepator Wilson, could hold in no longer, and Mr. Bowlin of that State opened upon them in a long and abusive tirade. The whole afternoon session was thus devoted to a free talk on Slavery, President Barker refusing to entertain a point of order, but throwing the gates wide open. The tide poured in a torrent for near three hours. The Union went all to smash several times. But Albert Pike and others gathered up the fragments for use to-morrow, when the ball is to be reopened. Mr. Bowlin's speech very much annoyed the better part of the Southerners by its inappropriateness, coarseness and vulgarity. He came close to noyed the better part of the Southerners by its inappro-priateness, coarseness and vulgarity. He came close to Gen. Wilson while making it, pointing at him, and pul-ting his hand into his face. He charged Wilson with defeating the Know-Nothings in Virginia—said niggers were but one remove from monkeys, and acquitted him-self generally in the fittest style of negro-driving. Gen. Wilson replied with admirable coolness and bold frankness. He said he was the last man to shrink, at home or abroad from the frank averal of his continues.

home or abroad, from the frank avowal of his opinions and he was the last man on earth to submit to dictatio your latters braved the perils of the ocean, if ey suffered the privations of the wilderness, if ey encountered all the dangers and difficulties this primeval land, is it possible that that tree liberty, nurtured by their blood, cultivated by eight affections and their saved treesures are livered by it, and Massachusetts will stand by that the live and die by it, and Massachusetts will stand by that

future—yours the past.

The speech of Gen. Wilson was received with muc attention, and made a deep impression. It has cleare the air, and Massachusetts and Gen, Wilson are mor respected to night than any time before this week Many Southern gentlemen came to him after he closed and congratulated him.

Gov. Gardner told them that ' he would answer it for to each other that the hallowed work of their hands shall never be degraded! (Loud applause, and cries of 'Yes, there is.') My brethren, this is no mere occasion of festivity: it is true we have met together here to enjoy the kind hospitality of friendship and the glorious greetings of our Philadelphia brethren, but yet, if I understand the philosophy of this assemblage, the genius of American liberty is now hovering over us. (Great enthusiasm and tremendous applause.)

There is a deep philosophy in the object which brought us to this city. The object of our coming here is no secret, although there may be many here who, perhaps, have not entered into the 'Court of the Inner Temple,' but I presume there is no one here who has not, if I may make an illustration by applying to the Jewish history, who has not become 'a procelyte at the gate,' atleast. We have

assembled here for a good, a high, and a holy purpose, and the only question amongst us is whether we can bring enough of sacrifice to the common altar to save those glorious institutions, which are

A MASS CELEBRATION of the FOURTH OF JULY, under the direction of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in the unrivalled Grove at FRAMINGHAM;—to which the are most cordially invited. Let that day be rescued from the popular desecration to which it has so long been subjected by a spurious patriotism and a time-serving religion ; let it be consecrated to the work of breaking the yokes and fetters of the englaved in our guilty land ; leave the event to prove than make a parade of in words let 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS' be the And I could certainly wish that Mr. Foster, and every watchword now, as 'No Union with England' was in the days of '76; let the flag which waves over four millions of slaves, no longer be allowed to float over the heads of freemen; and let there be such a blending of means and efforts, such a gathering of stout hearts and aim is to preclude the necessity of such. It is my sober true spirits, as THE CRISIS in which we are living conviction, as expressed in my remarks, that an insurimperatively demands.

SPECIAL TRAINS of cars, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, will be run to the Grove, on that day, leaving Bosron and Worcester, at 94 o'clock, A. M. The Boston train will stop at Brighton, West Newton, sea, and so relieving themselves of life, rather than that and Grantville. The Worcester train will stop at Mill- either should engage in this more than murderous conbury junction, Grafton, Westboro', Southboro', and flict. But were the choice unequivocally and inevita-Cordaville. The Milford train will stop at the stations bly between insurrection and the death-in-life of per-FARE.-Persons attending this celebration will be

carried at half the usual fare. From Boston to the Grove, and back, for adults, 60 cents. From Worcester, and back, 65 cents. From Milford, and back, 30 cents. Children between 4 and 12 years of age, half the slaves, in the event of such a struggle, to any extent

Our friends in Essex and Plymouth Counties, &c., will notice that the hour of departure from Boston will accommodate them in attending the meeting.

Among the speakers at Framingham may be expected WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES L. REMOND, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, EDMUND QUINCY, ANDREW T. Foss, WM. W. BROWN, and C. C. your columns, if agreeable to you.

The pic-nic plan will be adopted-persons and parties carrying their own provisions. Refreshments can also be purchased on the ground.

In case the weather shall prove rainy, the meeting will be held in WAVERLY HALL, adjacent to the depot at Framingham.

> FRANCIS JACKSON, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Committee SAMUEL MAY, JR. HENRY ORNE STONE, AUGUSTINE C. TAFT, Arrangements

POURTH OF JULY.

The anniversary of American Independence is near a hand, and a spurious patriotism is seeking to desecrate it, as usual, on an extended scale, by the delivery of tumid orations and fustian speeches; by hollow denunciations of tyranny, and hypocritical professions of attachment to liberty; by ostentatious public processions; by military displays; by bonfires and illumina tions ; by gluttonous feasts and drunken revels ; by the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and a thousand other foolish and criminal contrivances, all indicative of a most impudent and depraved state of mind on the part of the nation. How can any man who seriously reflects upon the present condition of our country, or who has within him a particle of self-respect, join in such empty demonstrations? How can he refrain from bearing against them the most emphatic testimony in his power, both by word and example? How can he intrinsically worth, it is valuable so far as it repre-help seeing that they are hastening the downfall of the sents the great laws of reason and right, and is the exrepublic, by a wide-spread demoralization which 'makes pression, in its prudential arrangements, of sound the ment it feeds on,' and is growing more and more from heaven :- Bring no more vain oblations! Your hands are full of blood! Wash you; make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine

Especially does it devolve upon every one who claims to be an abolitionist, to give no countenance whatever to such a mockery of all that is sacred, just and true.

It makes my days more smadowed, and represented sweet; and, as the Union is now ruled and represented by the national government, I can esteem it nothing less to such a mockery of all that is sacred, just by the national government, and a dishonor to humanity.

It should be made by him a day of earnest protest, of than a stain to the earth, and a dishonor to humanity.

Nor is it any pleasure to me to take the more popular to the earth, and a dishonor to humanity. no convivial feast, walk in no 'patriotic' procession, join in no cheer. Leave such a 'commemoration' to the enemies of progress, to tories in the disguise of democrats, to time-servers and demagogues, to wine-bibbers and drunkards, to sanctimonious hypocrites and wolves in sheep's clothing, to men-stealers and cradle-plunderers .- to all whose heads are 'empty as the whistling wind, and whose hearts are thard as a piece of the netber millstone.' No matter who may frown, or who grow red in the face, or who anathematize. Under existing circumstances, there should be substituted for mirth sadness f for exultation, self-abasement; for swagger and boasting, shame and confusion of face. ' For Jeru salem is ruined, and Judah is fallen : the shew of their countenance doth witness against them, and they de clare their sin as Sodom ; they hide it not. The Lord standeth up to plead, and standeth to judge the people. What cause for pride and exultation?

THREE MILLIONS SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND CHATTEL SLAVES in the land-without the Bible. whatever its saving efficacy-without marriage-without will, conscience, free agency-not a father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, husband or wife, among them all-without the power to testify against any white assailant, however terrible their treatment—robbed of every right and every privilege—plundered of all their pard earnings-unable to read the name of God, and forbidden to learn the alphabet-scourged, branded maimed, fettered, purchased and sold as perishable property, hunted with bloodhounds, and given over to

Hurrah for the Fourth of July ! One of the number has just been burnt alive, in the

manner, during the last year ! Hurrah for the Fourth of July !

The Slave Power holds mastery over the President and his Cabinet-over the army and navy-over the religion and politics of the country-in every State, in every county, in every city, in every village-in every national gathering - in every leading ecclesiastical convocation-over every office in the gift of the patienal administration-over the press, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the jury box-over freedom of speech and of

Hurrah for the Fourth of July !

Every Northern man, who carries a heart in his bos om, and is known to be an advocate of the slave, is ex-cluded from the whole Southern region by the terrors of Lynch law !

Hurrah for the Fourth of July !

slave States -no, not one that manfully denounces the lawless invasion of Kansas by the bandits of Missouri Witness the throwing of the Parkville Luminary press into the Missouri river, and the outlawry of its proprie

Hurrah for the Fourth of July !

'Now, by our fathers' ashes! where's the spirit Of the true-hearted and th' unshackled gone? Sons of old freemen! do we but inherit Their names alone!'

Until the slaves in the land are set free—until we ar ree ourselves-until the American flag ceases to wave as the symbol of a slaveholding republic—let us cease boasting of our liberty and independence. Down with the flag forever! 'No Union with Slaveholders, religously or politically !

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. GROVELAND, June 18, 1855.

DEAR SIR-I send you herewith my speech, as pro seed. I am afraid it will prove to be rather such a peech as I would have made than the one actually de-ivered. The argument I am sure is perfectly rendered, and so much of the exact expression is given as I could recall. Where I was sensible of gaps in my recollection, I knew of no better way than to fill it up freely.

It struck me that the report of the questions asked me by Mr. Foster, and of my answers, was hardly cor-rect. But, instead of insisting on this, I had better perhaps make a more deliberate statement.

If a Negro, accused of being a slave, and pursued by the bunters, should take refuge in my house, I promise him unequivocally such protection as I would afresistant, what means would be employed I must rather other man, may so far do the same as conscience shall To ask me what I would do in case of an insurred

tion, might seem a little premature, since my avowed rection, extending throughout the slave States, would prove the most crushing and horrible calamity that could befall the Negroes; and I would rather see them, or their masters, rushing simultaneously into the petual slavery, it would be weakness and squeamish ness to hesitate one moment which to choose. And I now say, in answer to Mr. Foster's question on this point-I recognize no duty to the Constitution or the Union which should hinder me from taking the part o that my own reason and conscience may dictate.

Instead of giving/your questions, interposed during my speech, and which I felt unable to report accurate ly, I have a little strengthened that part of the speed to meet its purport.

I began this as a private note; but perhaps it would be as well to give it, or the substance of it, a place in Yours, with sincere respect.
D. A. WASSON.

SPEECH OF REV. D. A. WASSON, At the N. E. Anti-Slavery Convention, May 31. MR. CHAIRMAN:

It has run through the resolutions offered, and th speeches made, during this Convention, that the only means of emancipation is the dissolution of the Feder al Union; and that all anti-slavery effort is partly, or wholly, thrown away, which takes another direction From this opinion I dissent, and now come before the Convention to justify and sustain that dissent, by such reasons as may seem to me valid.

Rev. Mr. Foss gave us, yesterday morning, a humo ous account of certain ministers in New Hampshire Vermont, who, in lending some countenance to the an ti-slavery movement in its early stages, found it neces sary often to intercalate the caution, ' Let me be under stood-I am no abolitionist;' and ten years later, in resisting the demands of anti-slavery sentiment," were equally careful to say, 'Let me be understood-I am as much of an abolitionist as any body.' And in opposing the opinion that emancipationists should be dis unionists. I find it necessary likewise to say, 'Let me be understood.' For I should be ashamed to appear before this, or any other, audience as a vulgar Union saver. The Constitution of the United States is to m as any other document; that is, it goes for what it is human judgment. The Union can awaken in me no a les belouf, when I remember that, for many years, it has been signalized chiefly by atrocities My connection with the Union has a hundred times spread on my cheek the hot flush of shame, where one it has kindled there any faintest glow of patriotic pride. It is to me a perpetual source of grief and humiliation

side, and escape the odium which falls upon the advocates of disunion. That exemption from the unmerited disrepute of noble men is rather unwelcome than other wise. Very gladly would I stand by their side, partake of their burden, and share their honorable opprobrium But I, as they, must follow whither conviction leads and my calmest convictions, at present, oppose them selves to the doctrine, that the conscious and expres seeking the dissolution of the Federal Union is the only, or the best, means of serving freedom and the slave. My reasons are as follows : First, dissolution seen

slighter service than our cause demands. Perhaps i is doing less than justice to the slaves. For it is mak ing a drawn battle, where we should have clear victory At any rate, it is suffering the enemy to go off with arms, bag and baggage, when he should be forced to unconditional surrender. That is, it is not winning thi whole continent for freedom, but dividing it between freedom and slavery. Now did I find a thief in my house, I would at least detain him until he had surrendered his stolen goods; why should not these robbe States be held within the house of the Union, till they give up the men they have stolen ? Let us make clear to ourselves the question at issue

in this discussion. Here is a Union practically pro-slavery—pro-slavery to the uttermost. It is a matter of stalest notoriety, that the general government as now, and for some time past administered, is the tool of an oligarchy of slaveholders. But is the Union such necessarily? Is it such, that is, by force of its organic laws? I am compelled to answer, No. Without entering into argument on this point, suffice it to say, the Constitution will be found a sufficiently anti-slavery presence of a 'highly respectable' and highly gratified instrument, whenever there is an anti-slavery majority ssembly! Three others were burnt alive, in the same of the people to interpret it. In this respect, it is not so fixed but that it must take its whole color, aim and use from popular sentiment. Get conscience right, and the Constitution will give us no trouble. This will not be a pro-slavery Union one moment after an unrighteous sentiment in the hearts of the people ceases to make it so. Such being the case, the question is,-Shall our aim and conscious endeavor be to dissolve this pro-sla very Union, or to regenerate and render it anti-slavery Dissolution or redemption—that is the alternative. My voice must be given for the latter, while there is hope that such a consummation may be reached.

Bear it now in mind, that each of these demands for its accomplishment precisely the same force. In order to bring about dissolution, you must have a majority of the people of the North brought up to the highest standard of anti-slavery persuasion, thoroughly convert-ed to the doctrine of freedom, and ready to serve the Not an anti-slavery press is allowed to exist in all the truth at all hazards, and against all opposition. once suppose the people of the North to see thus clearly what it is that becomes a man, and to be fully in the mood of daring to do it, could such an opulence of man-bood be no better employed than in erecting Mason and Dixon's line into a boundary of empire? in yielding up half our common estate to slavery, as to an equal claimant with freedom? Had such a time actually arrived, I doubt if Mr. Garrison would be less unwilling than any one of us all to consent to such a partition.

O, but give us a North, and we will do better than this! Give us a North, and I conceive it might be our duty to take these robber States, as it were, by the throat, and choke them into that act of justice, to which either their own consciences can urge, nor our perunsions incite them. Yea, only give me a North, an instead of offering them gratuitous dismission, I would

rather grip them with an iron clutch, and hold the rather grip their strength should win, nor their being purchase, for them liberation, till they consented to be come liberators: then if they wish to recede, it the go. If, indeed, we cannot do what we would, let us is go. If, indeed, we cannot so what we would, let us a what we can: if the Union cannot be purified, let it is what we can: If the Onion cannot be purised, it is broken. But suppose the people of the North calibi-ened, courageous, ready for every good work; i should be courageous, ready for every good work; i should be considered for the call the cannot be considered. ened, courageous, ready to the desire to proclaim first of all, 'Henceforth to the State shall come into this Union, and no sless first State shall go out of it!' That would be a nail dries is and clinched on the other side!

If it be asked, What can this government do for the If it be asked, what can this government do for as discouragement of slaveholding? I point, as the nasure of its power, to that which it has indubitably do for its promotion. It must be as powerful to take for its promotion.

as to strengthen—to undermine as to support. The k as to strengthen to a strengthen has been, for year, to grand bulwark and muniment of slavery? But the grand bulwark and available when mounted wit to guns of freedom. If we can capture and employ the, is it not a great waste to blow them into the air! The is it not a great waste that it has gained by the use of them. from stavery at the tional government within twenty-five years, and view would it be now? But turn this instrument the other way, and it works quite as well. I do not doubt the measures entirely within the competency of the form measures entirely within twenty-five years, bring ever government during the grant of the state of it gives us a free continent. Destroy it, and you or put nothing in its place. To assume or destroy it is quires the same force. Which then would a vise pa eralship lead us to do ? But, secondly; for which of these two purpose is

Brown What tion was a state of the less wan by to commit the less wan by the less wan but the less was a state was

easier to secure the force required? It would see a though this point were fully determined by the indulin ble testimony of experience. For twenty year, no or less, this society has been urging the day and a pediency of dissolution. Its opinions have been mistained with a persistency and heroism, have been to oredited by a power and dignity of character, and has been enforced by a vigor and splendor of eloqueze, at surpassed in modern times, if in times either sacing modern. And with this vast affluence of means, ph has been accomplished? If indeed we look to guard results, at the amount of anti-slavery sentiment train the acknowledgment cannot be withholden that the feet of their efforts has been prodigious : for are was all their spiritual children? But what has been done in the way of convincing men upon the special mannow at issue? I am told-for my own means of is. formation are too limited to allow me to offer as one ion-but I am told that there may probably be about 5,000 persons at the present time in the United States who may be considered adherents to the dottine of dissolution. But at the last presidential deries, 155,000 votes were east for John P. Hale. Aller the not more than one in three of this number knew the oughly what he was about—was inwardly pleiged, no and forever, to the cause of freedom: still, we lay fifty thousand for five thousand, ten men fer me. h. seems to me, accordingly, not too much to my that the redemption of this Union would be a much grate achievement than its dissolution ; that the attainm of this superior end requires only an equal fare; ad that this force is ten times as easily obtained.

Thirdly, dissolution would leave the South is a formidable, and the slaves in a very fearful position [see not but it would leave the South to absorb the while southern portion of this continent, and convert it is is uses of the system of slavery. No one is ignoral of the intense desire which burns in the besoms of the slaveholding oligarchy to extend the area of theris stitution. Nor can any one doubt that this wish he now matured into a systematic design, already see way advanced upon the path of its purposes, and, u usual, employing the general government as its as knowledged or covert tool. The repeal of the Misseri Compromise, the raid upon Cuba, the attempts to pis a foothold in St. Domingo, the Sonora expedition, to Central American project, the understanding wh Brazil, &c. &c., are indications of this, which blinks icself must see. Or if a etupidity can be supposed, in whose enlightenment these tokens are unavailing as even for such is there room to doubt : slavery, in the flush of its confidence, has had compassion upon biness; and made its purposes clear beyond the possibility of misapprehension. A leading Southern journal by actually published a full programme of the play to be enacted. An alliance, offensive and defensive, vit Brazil; the absorption, for the sole use of slavery, for all the territory lying between these two poven; the uest of the West India Islands : the re-opening the African slave-trade, and the like! What hislen the carrying out speedily of these intents? Nothing but that Massachusetts, and like-minded States, from part of the Federal Union. The anti-slavery seminat of the North, still capable of a political expressio, a the lion in the way. Remove this, and they will red swiftly on to their fulfilment. Dissolve the Union, and, in my humble judgment, the Southern slaveholfig

confederacy will, ere long, reach the Isthmus of Dares. Dissolve the Union, and the southern half of the North American continent will become one great plantates. This must not, indeed, be adduced as conclusive spaint dissolution : but it must, at least, give us pause : it is prospect to be duly contemplated, before deciding to ward that consummation our wish and will and labe should look. Dissolution may come of itself, in the natural and inevitable progress of events; I cannot so that this seems to me wholly improbable: but should st help it come? Should we aid an independent and powerful slaveholding empire into existence, and place, as it were, all tropical America in its grasp! Nor cu I agree with those who think such a government mas fall by its own weight. Slaveholding empires have been the most powerful in the world: why should they so be so again? The instances of Lacedamon and Rose outweigh many arguments on this matter. Grant the the system destroyed them in the end: it was not till after several centuries : and it gave them immense fore in the meantime. It allows the entire slaveholding class to erect itself into a permanent standing army. and promotes the dispositions which a condition of su demands.

Again, it must not be forgotten that when dissolution has taken place, insurrection will become the only dor to emancipation. And here, once more, I say, let us be understood. Insurrection is justifiable, y it be recessary. If, indeed, there be no other door to freein. in Heaven's name, let this be flung wide! If our case can have no baptism but the bloody one, let the red onsecration come! But if insurrection is superficus, it is a crime : and I hold that we are bound to use every means in our power to render it unnecessary. For must not forbear to meditate what a war that would itvolve, subject to none of the conventions which mitigate the horrors of national warfare; how horrible a la would be engendered; what an interpretine and efterminating conflict it must inevitably be. The Missi sippi would roll a crimson current to the Mexican gall the Savannah to the ocean, the Potorune to the Chest peake, and the seas before every river-mouth would blash with the hue of butchery ; the smoke of configration would darken the Southern heaven; and the shreak of mortal agony, and the scream of deadly rage, would make a network of horrid echoes all over that Nor is the physical pain, the bloodshed of itself considered, the worst, or the tythe of this wo. The worst the incalculable demoralization that must ensue, the a long-inhaled atmosphere of murder cannot fail to bring; when two great classes of men, every traced human sympathy effseed, leap like wild beasts at each other, and, with interlocked jaws, foam and writte a the embrace of inextinguishable hate. Let it not be considered squeamishness, if I recoil from these hornes I know well that better is the sharp pang of a dead than the slow death of centuries. But, better still is the peaceful intervention of power to avoid the one, and terminate the other. The question is now within rest. of established conventions : let us not voluntarily abase don it to the terrible arbitrament which must decide it when these have definitively failed.

Besides, I see not that insurrection holds out any presses, the African of deliverance, or of benefit hat better boon can it bestow on him than extermina-What better the West Indies, where the slaves outnumberthe whites many times, they were not more than so the source wholly unequal, to a successful assertion equal, or were substituting of their rights; what could they do when constituting les than a third of the population ? Weak not only by les than a third of the population : Weak not only by by sant of confidence, by want of material means, and mitted to a contest with the skill, the courage, the progress, and vast executive energy of the Anglo-Saxon could their case be less than hopeless? The weak sgainst the strong, the ignorant against the informed against the strong, and against the informed, the clab or agricultural implement opposed to the rifle the class of agriculture and only two hands against five, - I see but one issue to such a conflict. Were it not kinder to but one issue to keep his cause in our hands? Were it not beger every way, in passing and in promise, that the tried between ourselves and the Southern masters. members of the same confederacy? And if after all es members of the large and hopelessly worsted, then we east, we are the contest, saying sadly to the slave population, Farewell, oppressed brethren ! expect no rher aid from us; our utmost hope now is to be able o defend ourselves.

Infronte regeneration of the Union, therefore, the letter alternative; intrinsically the higher attempt. of of sarer as well as larger promise. Let me not be thought to insinuate a reproach against the great advoates of dissolution. In the generosity that should projet a beneficent, but perilous and arduous enterprise rin the noble hardibood that should execute it, the have no superiors; and I could not have the egregious amodesty to set myself above them, or even equanyelf with them. The difference is one of judgmentnost readily, with honor and rectitude, to reach an and, which none can desiderate more than they, and none do or dare more to attain.

And now I ask these to remind themselves that every man who learns sincerely to love freedom and justice learns also to be a dissolutionist, whenever the perverses of our government shall appear to be final, and the perpetuity of slavery fixed upon. Shame on him who slitates to succumb, under any circumstances whaterer! He is no true soldier of freedom, who has not entered for the war, take what complexion it may; who licks aught of a firm resolve to fight it out to one of two seclusions,-Emancipation or Separation. He is no true soldier of freedom, who contemplates the possibility of one day becoming a quiet vassal of slavery. We will keep our grasp upon slavery for its restraint and conal- but when that grasp would inevitably become our own captivity, I trust no anti-slavery man, however classed at present, would besitate to let go.

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And the question must soon come to a practical de ision. The army of freedom, in this Union, has rereated to its last post; one more step backward, and it het warfare all is lost; the choice then will be between displation and our own enslavement. The admission of another slave State forfeits the political preponderince of the North, and closes forever against political ati-slavery the post of success. One more slave State. and I am a disunionist. And it cannot be but that the rest body of anti-slavery men are, at least, equally stermined; fully and irrevocably resolved never to shmit to the domination of the Slave Power. I believe to be their unanimous voice, that dissolution is mousand times preferable to submission.

I do not impugn the use of this society and its mode of setion. To say that it has done, and is now doing, incalculable service, is but to make the acknowledgment that cander cannot withhold. I rejoice that there is a bely of men, and those among the bravest and ablest, who stand apart from the political arena,-from its blinding dust, from its temptations to compromise, from the nameless and numberless seductions that ever have, and ever must, beset that mode of action,-cherishing the moral sentiment, and relying upon moral means And if it is impossible that men of the requisite energy should, by pure choice, thus sequester themselves from plitical action, it is equally matter of reloiding that there are some whose convictions impose it upon them as

And yet I cannot but covet most eagerly, in this presat struggle, the help of every one who has an eye to see, and a heart to feel, the need and request of the me. The destiny, for some centuries, of a large and splendid portion of this continent soon to be decidedthe conflict doubtful, the event uncertain! It seems as though we could not spare a finger that might be surs. It seems as though there could hardly come a good need so sharp as this; as though, in this conflict. a Man and a Man's help could never again be so preses. And because of this vast concentration of interets and issues, thus depending upon the action of a few years, it happens that an untimely indulgence of depair, at this moment, might prove fatal. A great genmil sail that, in every botly contested battle, a moment arrives when the bravest soldiers doubt and falter invarily; and, as it were, a shiver of indecision passes wer the field. This instant of suspense is the instant if trisis; and the word or the look of a leader may prove decisive of the event. In the battle we wage, that critical moment seems to have arrived. What now may totadaybring forth ! I tremble before that future, pregand with destinies so vast; and I can but lift up the Prayer, * Great Heaven, let me not despair too soon! And these two armies will move forward to their next oncussion, and the one which carries the weak faith and the faint heart will fall back shattered, the field last, and its fortunes broken. Would that now each ender might wear a face of cheer, and that no word night he spoken to break up our consent, or mitigate or resolve. Would also that, till the attempt be provel fruitless, we might all place before ourselves, as the red sought, not a Union dissolved, but a Union redeemel; not a continent divided between God and Mammon but one made over, wholly and forever, to justice and the hopes of humanity, to God, to Goodness, and to

LETTER PROM REV. D. H. PLUMB.

WARREN, Mass., June 15, 1855.

Not having had an opportunity to 'define my posiion' on the occasion of the recent anti-slavery meetisgs in Boston, and as that position was called in quesce, I wish to ask of you the favor to publish a few tes in relation to my own views, as well as in relation to the Society of which I am pastor in this place. When I asserted, in the Melodeon, that the Unitarian and Universalist bodies were anti-slavery, I mean that they were anti-slavery in the most common accep-tation of the term—not that they were Abolitionists; be case you are aware that there is a difference between political anti-slavery man and an Abolitionies. I did lot mean to assert that the majority of either of these Mets were Abolitionists or Disunionists. Indeed, I beere that very few of either ministers or people are et, in my opinion, they are no less anti-slavery. I him to be an anti-slavery man; but I am one of the and Sumner stamp, and a majority of my sociely tre, notwithstanding the insinuations of W. G. ambridge to the contrary.

hal here let me say, that W. G. Cambridge, when stated in the Meledeon, that the Warren Society shut Amale lecturer (Sojourner Truth) out of the house, stated that which he knew to be false. He was Frient on the occasion, and knew all the circumstan on; and he knows, and knew when he made the state heat, that the key of the meeting-house was spirited tray by an irresponsible person, after the Committee had granted leave for her to speak, and that the Sociey vas not a party to it. And yet he endeavored to boy, at the recent meeting, that the Universalist body res pro-slavery, from the fact that said speaker was hat out of our house. I think that said Cambridge mealy went out of his way, but said what he knew at the time was not strictly frue.

So much for him. Now for my own position, at pas-

evaded the question put to me, whether I would throw Little Alla was in great glee. Her laugh was as mermy desk open to an anti-slavery man. I did say, (although reported by you as Mr. Brown, in your paper of last week,) that as far as I had control of the desk, (i. e., on Sundays,) I would admit and be happy to welcome in my desk an anti-slavery lecturer, such as welcome in my desk an anti-slavery lecturer, such as anti-slavery men generally would regard as unexceptionable in style and qualifications. There are some who would not be admissable on acount of their denunciatorcy manner; but the generality of Garrisonian and of Free Soil lecturers would be heartily welcome to fill my desk on the Sabbath day. I shall reserve to myself, of course, the privilege of discriminating in this matter, as in relation to preachers. I would not admit an immoral preacher, if ever so sound in the faith, nor a moral preacher, if ever so sound in the faith, nor a least of the country lands of vice. He, too, is himself changed. Now, he does moral preacher, if ever so sound in the faith, nor a least of the country lands of vice. He, too, is himself changed. Now, he does moral preacher, if ever so sound in the faith, nor a least of the country lands to which his services entitled him. slaveholder, nor an apologist for slavery, if I knew him the bounty lands, to which his services entitled him to be such. But all good and true men, who speak in believing it to be a reward for sin. the spirit of love, I invite to assist me in my endeavors He told me he was very realous to go to regenerate and disenthral my race. Yours, for the truth,

RHODE ISLAND CONSOCIATION.

PROVIDENCE, June 14, 1855.

PRIEND GARRISON—I think I have apprised your rea ders of the proceedings of this body of professed Christians, (Orthodox Congregationalists,) for the past two years, on the subject of Slavery. Last year in this city. a majority and minority report were presented. The minority report, presented by Messrs. Wolcott and Concklin of this city, recommended the adoption of the following resolution :-

Resolved, That this Consociation, with a view to bea its solemn and emphatic testimony against the system of American Slavery, will refrain from appointing a delegate to any ecclesiastical body which tolerates slave-holding amongst its ministers and churches.

After a considerable debate, and by the suggestion of session, which commenced at Pawtucket on Tuesday, could think of, that they never would work a single 12th inst. Two reports were made—a majority report, day! and nobody dared to buy them. So they were let place, and Thursday, (this morning.) 9 o'clock, was ture them, I asked John how they were taken. 'O assigned for their consideration.

nority report (containing the above resolution) be adopted; and, while speaking in favor of the same, saying among other things pertinent to the question, that the subject of Anti-Slavery was closely connected Station, South Reading, Mass., DARIUS M. ALLEN to with that religion which was now being revived amongst Sofiia Lina Oben. Also, Luke C. Ober to Lina So evangelical sects, he was interrupted by Rev. William PHIA HURD. Blodget, who asked if it would be in order to move the The ceremony was performed by Rev. THEODORE PAR previous question; - while Dr. Shepherd contended that KER, at J. J. LOCKE's well chosen retreat, known as the motion of Mr. Wolcott was not in order. This in- Liberty Grove. terruption of the speaker was evidently intended to use up the time of the Consociation, and prevent all discussion, as the celebration of Communion was to be at 12 disclaimed any special authority-did not ask any-ano'clock, and there was to be preaching first.

Mr. Wolcott would not be put down. He insiste apon his right to the floor; and the moderator decided that no motion could be entertained while the gentleman was speaking. This decision of the chair was appealed preciating the position they now assumed, and its from, but the decision was sustained by the Consocia-

Rev. Thomas Williams, (the same old gentleman who spoke such brave words against the ministers and life. churches, in consequence of their connection with slamoved that the subject be indefinitely postponed (!!!)and other motions were made by the pro-slavery portion of the delegates, to use up the time of the speaker. The Rev. Messrs. Thayer, Blodget, Williams and

resolution, but of discussion by any body ! Mr. Goodnow was old fogyish enough to introduce (after Mr. Wolcott had concluded his frequently-inter-

rupted speech) a compromise resolve, which, for the credit of the Consociation, was not seconded. The resolution was finally rejected-14 in the affirm-

Rev Dr. Leavitt. With the exception of Mr. Wolcott's speech, which

was continually broken in upon by the opposition, nothworthy of record, or worthy of manhood; iteration from his opposing brethren, that the discussion cial out-pouring of grace (11) over all the evangelical erted a depressing influence upon his anti-slavery enthusiasm. He seemed to believe there might be some force in the statement !"

not think they would come to a vote at all; nor is there shackled and free. any reason for believing that this class of clergymen, and those who sustain them, will pursue any different course than they now do on this all-absorbing subject. tion with it, in 1842. Anti-Slavery lecturers and Not eren an hour was given to it in this religious body friends were always kindly entertained in his house

The statement about the four delegates from Provi- smiled more beneficently upon him, he still remember dence, I have reason to believe is incorrect. If they ed the cause—and dying, he did not forget those i would have voted for the resolution, why were they not bonds. present? Had they not interest enough to spend an . He was a self-taught man. The clearness of his in hour or two at Pawtucket, when they could get there by tellect and vigor of his mind, together with the large cars in ten minutes? The minister and delegates from fund of general information which he possessed, mad Cranston were not present.

There is not one of all these ministers and delegates,

who would not be offended if charged with being pro-slavery; and yet they are so, decidedly. Truly has it true principle, he relinquished it, and became an adbeen said 'The American Church is the Bulwark of Sla- vocate of non-resistance. The claims of the Temperance very,' and ought to be put down :-- it is Anti-Chris- reform also found a place in his heart, and he bore tian, with certain exceptions among the smaller sects.

This Consociation is of the same class as those who held

He conversed freely of his approaching dissolution prayer-meetings in the Winter-Street Church, in your city, during anniversary week, led by Dr. Nehemiah Adams, and who are in close fellowship with him. This is the third year this matter has been before them; and now it is said that next year (!) they will pass that res- and the lamp of life glimmered but feebly, his mind olution. Perhaps they will.

A PLEASANT GATHERING.

The venerable father of our much esteemed coadjutor, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, has recently completed his ninetieth birth-day, with an unclouded mind. From a pri- itude, administering to his comfort and relief, this blow vate letter, written by a young lady (who happened to falls with the keenest anguish—their loss is indeed in be present on the occasion) to her grandmother in a reparable. And the dear sister who stood by his bed-distant State, we are permitted to make the following side in his last hours, and to whom he was fondly atinteresting extracts :-

MY DEAR GRANDMOTHER: To-day is Mr. Stephen Foster's father's ninetieth birth-day, and there is a grand Foster party at their house, at which every one of the ten sons and daughsylvanis. There is not a single great-grand-child. I saw them last evening, and they are a very earnest, down to pleasant dreams." upright looking race of people. I thought it must be a great comfort to the good old gentleman to look around upon them, and feel that every one was respectable and conscientious. This seems to have been purpose of redeeming the pledge of one hundred and what both he and their mother labored most to teach fifty dollars made in behalf of the abolitionists in that their children—to respect, in the highest degree, what town at the late New England A. S. Convention. After was right and just; and this is their reward—to see themselves surrounded by good, intelligent and useful was the entire pledge made up in the course of a fer descendants. This party puts me in mind of the only time when all your descendants that could be gathered together met at Minerva's wedding.

All the children will sit down to dinner with the

of the Warren Society. I am represented as having father, and at tea, all the grand-children will sit first. The A rich 'Befuge of Oppression' this week.

at this rare visit from so many cousins.

Old Mr. Foster was one of General Arnold's body guard in the American Revolution, though but a mere lad.
What a change he has lived to see in this great country

He was a great Whig, though, I believe, but thirteer years old. But, he added, he would not have gone, i he had known how wicked the Americans were going to be, in turning right about and making slaves o others.

There has recently come to Mr. Foster's a fugitive from Virginia. He is a very bright lad, about nine teen years old. He hid himself on board a vessel load ed with lumber, where he was for some days, without food, in the dark among the timber. Alla is teaching him to read; and when I saw how eager he was to learn, I felt more than ever how awfully wicked it was to 'shut the sacred gates of knowledge' against millions of human beings like ourselves. I had some sympathy with John, (the fugitive,) who said that the masters who do these things 'ought to dance in a fiery furnace.' His master owned a boat on the James River, in Virginia, and he was one of the hands employed on the vessel. I asked him if he ever heard of the Dis-Rev. Dr. Patton of New York, who wished the Conso- mal Swamp. He said yes, and that about two years ciation to abstain from passing the resolution until next ago, some fifty of the fugitives who had escaped there (this) year, when all the religious bodies would, he ex- were taken and put in jail, and the slaveholders tried pected, be ready to take action on the subject, it was to sell them to go to New Orleans; but they swore, evreferred to a new Committee, to report at the present ery man and woman of them, by every thing they (three of five of the Committee,) against any action on loose again, and went back to live in the Swamp. the subject; and a minority report, written, I believe, had never heard this circumstance before, and having by our Ex-Mayor Barstow. A short discussion took always read how dangerous it was to attempt to cap said he, ' the swamp was set on fire, and they wer A friend who was present gives me the following driven out.' He says he saw them. I asked him if he statement of the proceedings :-- ever thought of going to the Swamp. He s 'Rev. Mr. Wolcott, of this city, moved that the miever thought of going to the Swamp. He said, ' No

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.

MARRIED, on Tuesday, June 5, near Greenwo

Mr. Parker's remarks were characteristically appro priate to the sentiments of the parties interested. H knew they would not acknowledge it, if he did. A tru marriage was the union of hearts. He would impres upon them, on this fairest season of the year, and the fairest hour of their lives, the importance of duly apresponsibilities. They should study each other's character, and make cheerful recognition of what each found superior in the other, and thus develop a true

After a felicitous prayer, the grove was made voca very, in our Convention, in this city, last January,) by select singing, rivalling the birds, which, in seem ing approval of the happy occasion, sported among the

The weather was signally auspicious, the incident novel and romantic, and the whole scene impressive in Goodnow were the principal opponents, not only of the a remarkable degree upon the hearts of those who, from town and country, assembled in honor of the wedder pairs.

Among the company were several friends whose com plexion identified them with the oppressed in Columbia's happy land; an incident which were this any other than the American Republic, would not be at all signiative, and 15 in the negative. It was said that four of ficant. But all who know REUBEN H. OBER recognize, a the delegates from Providence, had they been present, his guiding star, the glorious LIBERATOR motto, 'My would have voted in the affirmative, and among them, country is the world, my countrymen are all mankind.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Montpelier, Vt., May 31st, WILLIAM R nestness than is usual with him when speaking on many years identified with the Anti-Slavery movement. Anti-Slavery. My impression was, that the frequent being an old organization abolitionist, and member of the Massachusetts State Anti-Slavery Society. He was of this question, at this time, when there is such a spe- deeply impressed with the truth that freedom is man't inalienable birthright, and labored to promulgate the churches, was inconsistent with the great revival, exin lecturing in connection with one who had escaped from the dark prison-house of bondage-striving t hasten the glad day when the manacles of the slave Thus much from a friend who was present. I did shall fall, and he stand in God's glorious sunlight, un

He contributed of his substance in various ways for the support of the cause from the period of his conne and found an agreeable home. And when fortun

him a desirable as well as an instructive companion.

He was in early life imbued with the military spirit

was brilliant and active, and his judgment unclouded. The Anti-Slavery cause has lost a since friend and co-adjutor—society an active and energetic member—and the home circle its brightest ornament.

To the wife and son who through long months of su fering have watched over him with the tenderest solid tached, how is her heart wrung with sorrow in this bereavement! His last moments were peaceful and hap py, and he passed calmly from the earth sphere to joi the innumerable multitude that no man can number His last words were, 'I am prepared!' How rich the consolation to survivors to feel that their loss is his gain ters, with their wives and husbands, and every grand- May they each and all find comfort in this thought child but fuo, are assembled. They have come from and when the Master calls, be ready to yield up the Maine, New Hampshire; Connecticut, Ohio and Penn- spirits as did the subject of this notice, 'as one wh wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lie

in the Town Hall at Abington, on Sunday last, for the

EGHAL SHEERAGE IN CONNECTICUT.

In the House, May 31, the order of the day was cal the consideration of the second proposed on to the Constitution, striking out the word the amendment relating to the qualifica-lectors.

ons of electors.

Mr. Maddox wished more light on this dark subjections.

the Liberalor, his side of a correspondence with us, mendment to the Constitution, striking out the word mendment to the Constitution, striking out the word one of electors.

Mr. Maddex wished more light on this dark subject to the members present who favored the change, there was a feeling of aversion to the colored race, imbanted by nature in man, (white man;) there were no propathics in common between the two races; it was king a viper into our bosoms. The amendment would los include the Indian population; worthy eliziens unbe to read must give way to a nigger who could do so. It was a consummation devoutly to be abominated.

Mr. Coe, of Killingly, could see no reason why the lective franchise should not be extended to native-born thereives an intervient of the property of the property of a missisted us in achieving our liberties, and were achies that our institutions. Other States had made his change, and shall Connecticut be the last to make his change, and shall Connecticut be the last to make points of the Sciety. Mr. McClintock replied at length, in its defence.

2. As to not answering Mr. McClintock replied with businessembarrassments, and the quadruple work of editor, publisher, agent, and pastor. Yet we ought to have a subject to a subject of a notice of the Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, mericans, who came here with our forefathers, and assisted us in achieving our liberties, and were achieved as the properties of the Sciety. Mr. McClintock replied at length, in its defence. We published his reply, and appended a few remarks. As we did not wish to oppose the Society, especially, and as our paper had not a dozen readers interested in it at all, we thought that discussion had better drop. We had given room for Mr. McClintock's explanation and defence, but did not wish to discuss the indefinite proposition of the value of his Society.

3. The next communication which he sent us would a society and the properties of the sent us would have occupied about one half of the arcitoble space in the pap There was a feeling of aversion to the colored race, implanted by nature in man, (white man;) there were no sympathies in common between the two races; it was taking a viper into our bosoms. The amendment would also include the Indian population; worthy citizens unbele to read must give way to a nigger who could do so. It was a consummation devoutly to be abominated.

Mr. Coe, of Killingly, could see no reason why the elective franchise should not be extended to native-born Americans, who came here with our forefathers, and assisted us in achieving our liberties, and were acquainted with our institutions. Other States had made this change, and shall Connecticut be the last to make this progressive change? The gentleman (Mr. Máddox) was in favor of admitting foreigners of every color except African, though their sentiments were as entirely repugnant to our institutions as light to darkness. Where is the consistency of such doctrines? The experiment in other States had not proved disastrous; a colored skin was no just reason for debarring a man from his rights, provided he had a good moral character. The wonder was, not that the colored population were degraded, but that, under their, depressing circumstances, they had risen so high in the scale of intelligence.

their condition had been ameliorated by bringing them from Africa here. God had set his seal of distinction upon the race, and had designed that they should be sent here into slavery. [Laughter.] Gentlemen might laugh, but their laughter did not controsert the facts.

Mr. Root said that the architects of Babylon were blacks—that we were descended from the ancient Brit-ons—a more degraded race than the blacks at present. Only one thing was necessary to place them on a level with us—a right to vote.

The question was then taken, and the amendment rejected—Yeas, 132; Nays, 79—a two-thirds vote beng required.
It is expected that another vote will be taken on the

amendment in the House, when it comes back from the Senate. The Hartford Republican urges all to work earnestly for its passage,

From the Journal and Courier, it will be seen that
the colored citizens and their friends are not disposed to
submit while a chance is left for action:—

THE NEGRO QUESTION. The great topic of interest. just now, among the politicians of the Administration school, is the challenge extended by Rev. A. G. Beman, a colored clergyman of this city, to 'Hon.' Joseph Madox, of Killingworth, better known as Doctor Maddox, and one of the luminaries of the so-called Democratic

party in the present Legislature.

The Reverend Divine invited the Honorable Joseph The Reverend Divine invited the Honorable Joseph to discuss, at Hartford, the propriety of striking the word 'white' out of the Constitution; each party to select a judge from the members of the Legislature, while the Legislature was to designate a third man as umpire. The challenge created a great sensation among the law-makers at Hartford, Mr. Beman being recognized as standing at the head of the colored clergy of the State, while Dr. Maddox occupies an equally prominent position among that section of the Democracy who estrem it one of their constitutional obligations to help 'catch a nigger.'

'catch a nigger.'

No sooner had the Rev. Mr. Beman's challenge reached Hartford, than the House of Representatives, with due appreciation of the interest which would attach to on between two such prominent gentlemen, House, where they were heartily received and passed, and, according to the Times, with an emphatic re-

Resolved. That the use of this Hall is hereby granted to the Hon. Joseph Maddox, of Killingworth, and the Rev. Amos G. Beman, of New Haven, on Thursday evening next, for the proposed discussion upon the propri-ety of admitting the colored population to the rights of citizenship.

Resolved. That the House recommend the selection of

Rev. Mr. Train, Rev. Mr. Coe, and Hon. Mr. Blackman, as umpires on that occasion.

Without wishing to prejudice the case of the Den cratic champion, we venture to express the opinion that the Reverend gentleman is the smartest man of the two, and will come out of the contest 'vir nullo non do-

cratic champion, we venture to express the opinion that the Reverend gentlefnan is the smartest man of the two, and will come out of the contest 'vir nullo non donandus lauro.'

The Palladium says of the House of Representatives on the 'white' amendment:

'The men who opposed the proposed amendment not only disgraced themselves, but cast shame upon the State. And the Democratic (we use the word in its true sense) branch of our legislative government endorsed their foolishness and injustice. And thus, an effort to give one more qualified class the right of suffrage has been defeated. It is not crushed. The question yesterday voted down is sure to come up again, as early as a chance can be obtained for its presentation.'

The Maine Law Advocate says:

'We cannot see the consistency of depriving one class of citizens of the State of the elective franchise, if in other respects qualified to enjoy it, on account of the color of their skin, and some of them, whiter at that, and a thousand times better men and citizens; than scores of those now "legal voters," and not a whit behind in these respects, some of those who voted to continue the injustice done them, on Wednesday last. But the end is not yet; this measure will be pressed as often as the Legislature assembles, until the foul stain is wiped from the Constitution.'

A SLAVE BORN OF A WHITE WOMAN PRIERD BY A VIRGINIA COURT. The Richmond Enquirer of the 12th inst., gives the following account of a very interesting case which has been decided in the Botetourt Circuit Court:

'Eliza Crawford and five children, colored, sand the plaintiff; the evidence being full and complete that the child plaintiff, eliza, was borne of a white woman of Georgia. She is now about thirty-five years of age, and

The Rev. Mr. Beman will address the member of the Legislature and others, on the proposed amend-ment to the Constitution, striking out the word 'white,' on Thursday evening. Mr. Maddox not having the courage to meet Mr. Beman, he will address the Legis-

THOMAS MCCLINTOCK AND THE LIBERATOR. mas McClintock, of Waterloo, N. Y., publishes i

Mr. Bissell, of South Windsor, believed there was a radical difference in the two races; it was not merely skin deep; the blacks were not the only class of persons taxed without representation; our mothers and sisters were under a similar liability.

Mr. Brooks, of Meriden, thought we should look at this question in the light of justice. Had justice heretofore been done? If not, it was never too late to do right. There was a moral principle involved. No prejudice was to be touched; the negro, if of good moral character, should have access to the ballot-box; this right did not interfere with our prejudices. There was another reason for this change; we were, as a State, opposed to the principle of American slavery, and we should demonstrate to slaveholders that the black is aman, capable of exercising all the functions of a man.

Mr. Phelps thought the Indians were the only true Americans in the country, and if they had a good moral character, they had as good a right to vote as any of us, and he was in favor of giving them the privilege.

Mr. Perkins said that the Africans had been brought here, could not get away, and we ought in justice to extend the right to them as well as to the indians. Wealth of the right to them as well as to the indians. Wealth of the right to them as well as to the indians. Wealth of the right to them as well as to the indians. Wealth of the right to them as well as to the indians. Wealth of the right to them as well as to the indians. Wealth of the right to them as well as to the indians. Wealth of the right to them as well as to the indians. Wealth of the right was and he was and the reason of the private of the right of the r ing that slavery should be governed by the States where it exists. Resolutions endorsing the platform were read Mr. Perkins said that the Africans had been brought here, could not get away, and we ought in justice to extend the right to them as well as to the Indians. Would this privilege be so dangerous to the interests of the State, were the negroes outcasts from all human sympathy, as had been said? We were willing to be shaved by the blacks, and to eat of their cooking, and had survived. Would it endanger our liberties to vote with them? It was every man's right to be taxed, and to have a voice in laying that tax.

Mr. Maddox did not understand this sympathy for everything that is black, and opposition to everything white. As for the Indians, there were no true Indians left. He denied that the negroes had been injured; their condition had been ameliorated by bringing them from Africa here. God had set his seal of distinction

> other instance of slaveholding vigilance and success: The Convention elected as chaplain, Rev. Mr. Rugg Massachusetts, without much inquiry cedents. Then it was rumored about bog in the rug; in other words, that he was very probably an anti-slavery man, and was most certainly Universalist. This caused a prodigious excitement, in Universalist. This caused a prodigious excitement, in-asmuch as a Universalist chaplain could not be tolerat-ed, especially if he was unsound on the lavery question. So Mr. Rugg was prevailed upon to resign, and then the Convention voted not to elect another chaplain, but to do without one.

NATIONAL KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION. Here is

gates who second from the Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia, was 58. The number who voted to adopt the Conservative Platform of the majority of the four from Illinois, seven from Massachusetts, three from New Hampshire, five from Vermont, seven from Maine, two from Iowa, three from Rhode Island, three from

THE NATIONAL KNOW SOMETHING CONVENTION. This Convention met at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, 6th inst. Every free State was represented—also Kentucky. Charles W. Slack, of Massachusetts, was chosen tem-

Charles W. Slack, of Massachusetts, was chosen tem-porary Chairman.

On Thursday, the Committee on resolutions, consist-ing of one from each State, reported the following:

The first resolution declares that the issue before the American Republic is whether freedom is to be limited to free States, or slavery to slave States. 2d. That the issue has been forced upon the country by Slave Power aggressions. 3d. That these aggressions, and especial-ly the Nebraska outrages and the assault upon the elective franchise of Kansas, have aroused the freemen of the Republic; and that they will maintain their rights and resist the addition of slave territory. 4th. That they will maintain the nationality of freedom. 5th That the friends of freedom should make principle, no undertook those preliminary arrangements which were necessary to bring the champions of the two opinions fairly and equally before the public. On Thursday morning, Mr. Vesey, of the good old Democratic town of Chatham, introduced the following resolutions in the political attairs by a loregi potentate, points or priest, as destructive of the right to worship Ged according to the dictates of conscience and liberty. 7th. Recommends action in the several States for the promotion of Temperance. 8th. Agreeing to support Free Schools, Free Labor, and Harbor Improvements. 9th. To strive for the election of men of integrity, and with nerve sufficient to resist aggression of any kind. 10th. For these objects we are ready to unite with all nien, under any name or organization, to aid in carrying into operation these principles. these principles.

correspondent of the New York Chronicle, under date of May 12th, relates the following discreditable occurrence, showing the spirit bred by slavery under the laws of Congress:

'A few weeks ago, a few blacks were found in this city, holding a meeting anauthorized by

'Eliza Crawford and five children, colored, suing for their freedom. The case was decided in favor of the plaintiffs; the evidence being full and complete that the chief plaintiff, Eliza, was borne of a white woman of Georgia. She is now about thirty-five years of age, and has been in slavery between fifteen and twenty years. Her appearance indicates that her father was a mixture of African and Indian. She is now the mother of six and the state of the stat on Thursday evening. Mr. Maddox not having the courage to meet Mr. Beman, he will address the Legislature in the Hall of Representatives.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT. The Know Nothing Senate of Connecticut, it seems, is altogether too hunkerish to say anything about slavery in the district of Columbia. Mr. Baboock attempted to get through an amendment, taking right ground in that matter, but only six Senators voted for it! The simple truth is, that the Legislature is sold to the Southern Oligarchy.—Hartford Repub.

to say anything about slavery in the district of Columbia. Mr. Baboock attempted to get through an amendment, taking right ground in that matter, but only six Senators voted for it? The simple truth is, that the Legislature is sold to the Southern Oligarchy.—Harfford Repub.

Surr von Fourive Slaves. We learn that Mr. Abraham Getzendennor, from near Frederick, in this State, arrived in Baltimore yesterday, for the purpose of instituting suit against the Northern Central Railway Company to recover the value of certain slaves, belonging to himself and others, and transported within the reach of rescue by the agent of the company. It seems the slaves applied for passage at York, Pa., when information, it is alleged, was given to the conductor that they were fugitives, but it appears they were permitted to pass. The matter involves a question of great importance to elaveholders.—Bultimors Patriot, 14th inst.

Henry A. Wise and the Garnie Club No. 1, of this city, in a letter from Onancook, Va., June 10, tenders his grateful acknowledgements, and expressions of heartfelt by that there are still in Massachusetts friends of freedom and conservative Democracy enough to sympathise with those everywhere, who are strugdling to maintain the faith of the fathers of the Republic, in all essential matters of politics and religion. He concludes by saying, be steady, be firm, organite, and be vigilant, and we shall yet see the country safe. Blarney!

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION POR NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Executive Committee of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY invites the friends of freedom in New Hampshire, without distinction of party, to meet in CONCORD, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 21st and 22d, 1855, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the day first

Among those who may be expected to attend the Convention are William LLOYD GARRISON, STEPHEN S. and ABBY K. FOSTER, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and A. T. FOSS. For the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, SAMUEL MAY, JR. Boston, May 30th, 1855.

FOURTH OF JULY IN BREWSTER, Barnstable Co. The friends of the Anti-Slavery Cause in BREWSTER, having made arrangements for an Anti-Slavery Celebration, in that town, of the approaching FOURTH OF JULY, would invite their fellow-citizens throughout the County to unite with them in rendering the occasion one of general interest, and of benefit to

An Address will be delivered at VINING'S HALL, by GEORGE W. PUTNAM, of Lynn. Exercises in the Hall to commence at 101 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting will have the character of an Anti-Slavery PIC NIC; and every thing will be done by the friends of the cause in Brewster to make the occasion an agreeable one to those who may come from other parts of the Cape.

A PLEASANT SUMMER RETREAT. The Ocean House, at Brewster, is not only situated in one of the most compare favorably with any place in the Commonwealth. The house stands on an elevation which gives a view of Harwich, Dennis, Hyannis, and Provincetown. Beautiful streams, within a short walk, filled with trout and pickerel, are abundant. Fowl are also in the neighborhood. The Hotel is new, large, and well fitted up, and the stranger cannot commit himself to more obliging and attentive hands than Mr. and Mrs. ELISHA ROBBINS. Those who shall be so fortunate as to spend the dogdays at the Ocean House will find it one of the sweetest spots in the Old Bay State.

New Hampshire Erect! The New Hampshire Legislature has made choice of the Hon. James Bell and the Hon. John P. Hale to represent that State in the U. S. Senate—the former for six years, and the latter for four years. In the Senate, the vote was nearly u-nanimous; in the House, the majority was very large.

Omo. The quarrel between the Free Democrats and the Know Nothings continues in Ohlo. Giddings and his compeers are working heartily for Chase's nomination for Governor. The K. N.'s South will be mortally offended if Chase is elected—so the order in Ohlo will

Over \$800 have been raised for Bachelder's widow, of Boston; but less than \$10 was raised in the whole South! This shows how much those men who peril their lives and their souls in executing the Fugitive Slave Law can expect from the South.

A set of Missouri secundrels recently came into Kansas City, and threatened the lives of several citi-zens. One innocent young man was clubbed over the shoulders, because he would not deny that he was an abolitionist. The landlord of the American Hotel was an object of attack, but he frightened away the crowd very easily by the use of a bowie knife. The citizens of the place were finally so outraged, that they arrested the villains, and they were to have a trial.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining a suitable place

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining a suitable place to hold the Spring Quarterly Meeting of this Society, which should have been held in April, and as the friends of the cause throughout the county have not, any of them, offered to provide a place, the Annual Meeting will be holden in Haverhill, some time in the beginning of August next; and should any of the friends of hu-manity in the county wish for a meeting in this vicinity previous to that time, and will say so, an effort will be made to procure suitable speakers for the occasion. In behalf of the Society, ISAAC OSGOOD, Secretary.

AARON M. POWELL, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings as follows, in COLUMBIA Co., N. Y.:

Harlenville, Saturday evening, June 23.

Sunday afternoon and eve'g, 24.

Spencertown, Saturday evening, 30.

Sunday afternoon and eve'g, July 1. WENDELL PHILLIPS and WM. LLOYD GAR-

RISON will address the citizens of CONCORD, [Mass.] and vicinity, on the subject of Slavery, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, June 29, at 24 WORCESTER NORTH ANTI-SLAVERY SO-

CIETY.—A regular quarterly meeting of the Worcester

Co. North Anti-Slavery Society will be held at HOLDEN, commencing on Saturday evening, June 30th,
and continuing through the day and evening of Sunday,
July 1st.

WM. Wells Brown, Stephen S. Foster, Samuel

Max, ar., and other speakers, will be present.
D. M. ALLEN, Secretary. CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at NORTH EASTON, on Sunday, June 24th, at 104 A. M., and 1 P. M., and at STOUGHTON, same day, at 5 P. M.

OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY .-The annual meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery So-ciety will be held at PEMBROKE, Sanday, July 1st, in the Town Hall, at 104 o'clock, A. M. Andrew T. Foss, NATHANIEL H. WHITING, and other samuel Dyer, Secretary.

FF An Anti-Slavery meeting will be held in VI-NING'S HALL, EAST RANDOLPH, on Sunday next, June 24, commencing at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 1½ and 6½, P. M. Ws. W. Brown and others will address the meeting.

towns will endeavor to attend, that the meeting may be a large and profitable one. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will occupy the pulpit of the Independent Church in CUMMINGTON, (Hamp-shire County.) on Sunday, July 8, and the three suc-ceeding Sundays. During the three intermediate weeks, he will lecture on American Slavery in the neighboring towns, of which due notice will be given in the several places he may visit.

From the 8th to 29th July, Mr. Foss's post-office ad-

TO ORGAN MANUFACTURERS.—An intelligent and ingenious young colored man is eager for a chance to learn the organ business. Wages not so much an object as learning the trade. Will some one open the door?

he door?
Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

DIED—In Charlestown, at the residence of her brother-in-law, deputy warden of the prison, on the 5th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH A. LYNN, wife of William Lynn, aged 51 years and 10 months, after a protracted illness of

oncer.

Mrs. Lynn was one of those noble women whose heart and hand were ever ready to do good. Her benevolence and kindness of heart can be best appreciated by those who best knew her. She lent her hearty aid to all the worthy and benevolent causes which are embraced by the leading philanthropists of our age. She was the open and sincere friend of the slave, and was always ready to make sacrifices for the cause. She was emphatically a friend of the Temperance movement, and also of the cause of Peace. She has left a numerous family, who deeply mourn her departure.

Mrs. L. was the daughter of the late Moses C. Pillsbury, Esq., who was for many years the warden of the

In Lynn, suddenly, on the 14th instant, RACHEL, W. GILMAN, wife of JOSEPH GILMAN, aged 87 years and 4 months. The deceased has left a circle of relatives and friends to mourn her sudden death, who feel that her place, in their midst, can never be filled.

In Milton, May 31st, Elder John Rami, one of the early ministers of the Christian Baptist denomination, and long an earnest, warm-hearted and uncompromising friend of the slave, aged 731 years.

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POETRY.

For the Liberator. LINES. Written on hearing of the Passage of the Person Liberty Bill , May 21, 1855. No more to bow beneath the yoke, No more to wear the chain,

Fair Massachusetts now looks up, And stands erect again. Prostrate in deep and dark disgrace, Our noble State laid low, While Slavery's minions held the rule, Scarce one short year ago.

She felt her degradation then, Felt it in every part; Low in the dust she bowed with shame, And wildly throbb'd her heart.

And then a firm resolve she made, In that dark, evil hour,
That she no more would basely yield To rude oppression's power.

But sons of hers, who'd help to bring Upon her guilt and shame, She would disown, and thus would wipe The stigms from her name. Was it a vain and wild resolve,

Or has she kept it well? Go, ask ye those who 've felt her scorn. For surely they can tell. The deed, for Freedom's cause, which she

Has bravely done to-day, Shall for her past misdeeds atone, And wipe her shame away. Know, bootless braggarts of the South, Her sons are freemen now, No more beneath your iron rod,

Or servile yoke to bow. Proudly to-day the Bay State stands, And laughs to see your rage, And shouts, ' No honored son of mine

Shall as your tool engage." Heaven bless our noble State, and grant That she may ever be A refuge for the poor oppress'd, Home of the brave and free ! Haverhill, Mass.

> For the Liberator. THE CLERGY.

"It is iniquity, even the solemn meeting."-Isal-

'He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh: the Lor shall hold them in derision.' — Psatm 2: 4. * Their folly shall be made manifest unto all men.'
I. Tim., 8: 1—II. Peter, chap. 2. The cock is a much better teacher

Than many a celebrated preacher; And Balaam's stupid ass was wiser Than many a modern moralizer; The feathered king, with his red crown Is like a pompous teacher; He does but need a black silk gown, To conquer a church preacher. Wiser is a cackling hen Than a host of learned men, Preaching, arguing and disputing, Yet no false ideas confuting. Chanticleer spoke truth to Peter, Bishops speak but clitter clatter, When they argue, ' Hear the Church,' And leave the Gospel in the lurch. While thus with sacred things they play,

As suits the will of Mammon. They combat evil in array, Like dice that play backgamme Oft placed by hearers ' in a box,' And tossed about and shaken, They season truth with paradox, As eggs are fried with bacon (Prince Satan gladly hides his fangs, And grins his approbation, Because he knows that such barangues Will much increase his nation;) And lead those whom they follow,

Insensibly, with wond'rous speed, The seeds of truth they hollow. Their mighty armory of forms Tis treason to surrender, Mid clouds and sunshine, calm and storms, Each is a church defender.

Oppression cries unto the Lord, hile they bow unto Mammon, And Faith will wield a two-edged sword, And end their game of gammon.

GENTILITY. Genteel it is to have soft hands, But not genteel to work on lands ; Ganteel it is to lie in bed, But not genteel to earn your bread; Genteel it is to oringe and bow, But not genteel to sow and plough; Genteel it is to play the beau, But not genteel to reap and mow; Genteel it is to keep a gig." But not genteel to hoe and dig; Genteel it is in trade to fail, But not genteel to swing the flail; Genteel it is to play the fool, But not genteel to keep a school; Genteel it is to cheat the tailor, But not genteel to be a sailor; Genteel it is to fight a duel, But not genteel to cut your fuel; Genteel it is to eat rich cake, But not genteel to cook and bake; Genteel it is to have the blues, But not genteel to wear thick shoes; Genteel it is to roll in wealth, But not genteel to have good health; Genteel it is to cut a friend, But not genteel your clothes to mend; Genteel it is to make a show, But not genteel poor folks to know; Genteel it is to run away, But not genteel at home to stay; Genteel it is to smirk and smile, But not genteel to shun all guile; Genteel it is to be a knave, But not genteel your cash to save; Genteel it is to make a bet, But not genteel to pay a debt; Genteel it is to play at dice, But not genteel to take advice; Genteel it is to curse and swear, But not genteel plain clothes to wear; Genteel it is to know a lord. But not genteel to pay your board; But not genteel to tend a shop; Genteel it is to waste your life But not genteel to love your wife.

I cannot tell what I may do, Or what sad scenes may yet pass through; I may, perchance, turn deaf and blind. The pity of all human kind : I may, perchance, be doomed to beg, And hop about upon one leg; And even may I come to steal, But may I never be genteel! Come joy or sorrow, wenl or woe, Oh! may I never get THAT low.

THE LIBERATOR.

LABORS OF JOSEPH BARKER ABROAD. BALEM, (Ohio,) June 12, 1855.

I will now, according to promise, endeavor to give you some account of my labors, observations and experiences, during my sojourn on the other side of the Atlantic,

And first, as you have already informed your readers, I delived one hundred and fifty-three lectures, held four public discussions, and spoke ten or twelve times three more, had not the Rev. Brewin Grant, M. A. at public meetings. My lectures were, first, on Amer ica, its government, laws and institutions,—its soil, cuss with me the Bible question publicly. My lectures climate and scenery,—its vegetable, animal and mine—were in Odd Fellows' Hall, the largest public room in ners and customs of the people—and whatever else might be interesting to intending emigrants. In these lectures, I tried to make any the character, manifest but the insolant distributions were not wantral productions,-its reforms and reformers,-its the town, capable of holding nearly two thousand peothese lectures, I tried to make my hearers acquainted with the great and awful question of American slavery, and with the noble men and women of all parties, in this solemn and all-important enterprise, to the efforts of your noble and mighty fellow-laborer, THE-ODORE PARKER, and to the labors of all who have greatly distinguished themselves in any department of the anti-slavery cause. And my remarks on this subject were invariably well received. I spoke out all that I thought and all that I felt, mineing nothing ; and my hearers responded most heartily, never stinting their praise of the philanthropy, the courage and the constancy of American anti-slavery reformers.

I also did justice, so far as I could, to our educa tional, medical, legal, religious and moral reformers. I tried to make my hearers acquainted with the woman's rights movement, also, and with the many noble minds interested in it. The strange phenomena of spiritualism, also, came in for some remarks, and strong were the feelings awakened by a statement of what I had seen, heard and read on this mysterious

I had generally large audiences. My hearers, in most places, were chiefly from what are called the working classes. In some places, they were chiefly from the middle classes. In others, the classes were blended in almost equal proportions.

I lectured oftenest on the Bible, endeavoring to show that the common notion of its supernatural origin and divine authority is false and injurious. In Sheffield, I delivered seven lectures on this subject, and in Liverpool nine. In most places, however, I delivered only hree or four. These were my most exciting lectures. They were best attended, and they led to the most discussion. By many, my remarks were applauded, and by some they were denounced with horror. In Liver-pool, the Orthodox priests and their friends mustered strong at my first meeting, and endeavored to prevent me from proceeding with my lecture. And they were terribly excited and violent. One of the priests laid hold on me, and the whole party burned with 'holy indignation,'-the name which the Orthodox give to the deadliest and fiercest form of hate and rage. But by the assistance of the most noble and determined Chairman, the philanthropist, John Fixen, Esq., and the aid of a zealous band of friends, both men and wo men, I succeeded in finishing my lecture, and maintaining the rights of the meeting. The following night, another attempt was made by the same party to prevent the delivery of my lecture, and I was fre- He speaks of unbelievers with the bitterest hate quently interrupted and insulted; but we still succeeded in preventing the enemy from breaking up the meeting. But as we were closing the proceedings, a and heaps foul names on him without measure. He company of about two hundred gathered together in the centre of the room, and began to mount the platform, vowing that I should not leave the room alive. The platform was soon crowded, and, amid the confusion and excitement, I retired to the rear, took up my papers, and finding that the foe had left the side aisle unguarded, I quietly stepped down and moved towards the door, and had got two thirds of the way down the aisle before the men of piety and blood discovered me. A huge piece of flesh and blood, with the shape of a man, but the heart of a saint or demon, stood in my way, and attempted to stop my progress and my egress; but, mustering allmy strength, I hurled the vile obstruction out of the way, and while the more nimble and fiery of the saints were tumbling over the benches from first to last. He treated the subject under discusout of the reach of their murderous rage. Still, for more than an hour, those fierce defenders of the popular faith crowded the door way and the street, howling like the fabled demons, uttering the wildest execrations, and threatening to shed my blood if I dared to come out. Meanwhile, my friends had informed the police how matters stood, and a number of them were now on the spot. They cleared the way to a carriage provided for me, and stood in line on each side till w entered. But, O! the yells of the murderers, as they saw us enter the carriage! And then their attempts out of it! But the story of their attempts to kill or frighten us would be too long. Suffice it to say, we

got once more safe home to our friends. Next night, according to announcement, I went to the hall, and, not quite regardless of hostile demonstrations, but still notwithstanding them, began my third lecture. Another desperate attempt was made to prevent the lecture, but it failed. The friends of free speech mustered in greater numbers, and our

request me to deliver other three lectures in the same instructive to the Colonel as well as to the audie courage and constancy in a good cause, and for unaf-

your whole paper, instead of a single column. I must wards retracted; and Colonel Shaw had not an abusive try, therefore, to shorten the remainder of my story. word to retract. And I give them this praise, deserv-

At Sheffield, we had the vast Amphitheatre for our ed by so few, with great pleasure. meetings, and the place was crowded. Here the prevailing feeling was in my favor, and the meetings were peaceful and orderly. A clergyman of the State Church rose at the close of my lectures, and attempted some defence of the Orthodox destrine, but refused to enter into a discussion. He announced that he would review my lecture, and reply to my arguments, in the parish church. He did so; and as soon as reports of his lectures were out, I reviewed them. My Sheffield lectures, seven in all, including my reply to Rev. J. Sargeant, were published, and those who wish to have the means of judging who had truth and argument on his side in this controversy may read the publi

cil, showed us all possible kindness, and so did that hearty, outspoken, ever-happy and unchangeable advo-

cate of truth and right and liberty. Thomas Taylor, brush manufacturer, of Arundel street. I and my wife were entertained at his house, and never, any where, were we cheered with a more generous welcome, or kept more at case by the unaffected, overflowing kindness of tectotal Thomas Taylor and his wife. Mr. Taylor man ufactured me a nonpareil brush, with my name works

mens of Sheffield cutlery. At Halifax, I had six lectures, and should have ha been drawn into an acceptance of my challenge to dis ing ; but the insolent disturbers were rebuked and held

I had eight or nine lectures at Glossop. Gloss a manufacturing town in a romantic valley in Derbywho are laboring to bring this question to a righteous shire, and the centre of a populous manufacturing dis-issue. So far as I could, I did justice to your efforts trict. I was to have lectured here many years ago, but no place could be got. Every large room was un sectarian influence. Since then, a large hall has been built on liberal principles, and here I began my lectur ing labors after my return to England. I had large audiences, and, with the exception of a few impotes bigots, all were orderly. Twice we had the present and even the opposition of the Congregational minis-ter, who added much to the interest of the meeting, but not much to his own credit.

But it would be too long a task to give an accoun of all my meetings. It is enough to say, that I has about one hundred and eighty seven meetings in all, and that in all, notwithstanding attempts on the part of Orthodox opponents to disturb them, we secured bearing.

My first public debate was with a man of the nan of John Barnes, a kind of anti-sectarian sectarian, a a schismatic Christian unionist. The debate did not excite much interest, as Barnes is despised and hate by the leading sects. We only met three nights, and to accredited or readable report of the discussion was published.

My second debate was with Brewin Grant, the cham pion of the Congregationalists, sent forth on a three years' mission to put down infidelity. As soon as I found myself at liberty, I offered to meet him; but he declined. After six months' shuffling, however, he got himself so far entangled, that he was obliged to meet me. We accordingly met ten nights at Halifax, and spent two and a half hours each night in debate. The report of the debate was passing through the press when I left England, but I have only got about one third of it yet. My friends declared themselves highly satisfied with the debate, and at a meeting following presented me with a very gratifying testimonial, beau tifully framed and gilded. Neither Grant nor hi friends seemed satisfied. He never offered to meet me again, though his custom is to crow over his oppo nents, and dare them to renew the combat. In conse quence of his misrepresentations of my earlier writings and my personal history, I publicly challenged him thrice to a public discussion of his personalties ; but afraid to submit his statements to public investigation he declined the challenge.

Brewin Grant is the most abusive and malignation disputant, and the worst-behaved man, I ever met treats him with the most malignant scorn and ins appeared not to think me a fit obje t for his contempt or scorn, but he poured out upon me all the mor

heroely his rage and hate. The report of the debate is not yet out, but it is ex pected to appear shortly.

Shortly after the debate with Grant, I had one for six nights with a Mr. Williams, Baptist minister s Accrington: Mr. Williams aped Brewin Grant, but he did it awkwardly.

My last public debate was in Glasgow, with Color Shaw, of Bourtree Park, Ayr. The Colonel is a nobl man. He did his best for his opinions, but he called no names, showed no hate or spite, no bitterness or in tolerance. He conducted himself like a gentleman and endangering their necks, in their holy eagerness to sion with gravity, and his opponent with respect and clutch me, I, rather quietly, but not slowly, made my courtesy. He went right into the subject at the outarts; he attempted no frauds. He believed the doc trine he advocated, and tried to prove it true by arguments; and if he failed, the fault was not in him, bu

The first night's debate was on Tuesday. On Wedne day, we met at supper at the house of a mutual friend, and spent our time agreeably, talking of America, Tem perance, &c. On Thursday evening, we resumed the lebate, and, on Friday evening, the Colonel returned home this family at Bourtree Park, about forty miles from Glasgow. He must have given his family a fe to prevent the carriage from moving, and to tear me vorable report of me, for on Saturday I received a most beautiful note from his Lady, inviting me to visit them on the next Monday, and spend the day in visiting the birth-place and the monument of Burns, the 'banks and braes of bonnie Doon,' &c. I went, and spent a most delightful day with my noble opponent and family. His father, Captain Shaw, was as kind as the Colonel, and Mrs. Shaw and the children were not be hind. On Tuesday, the Colonel and I returned in the same carriage to Glasgow to renew our fight; but I confess I felt it hard to debate in public with a man who The Free Protestant Association, who had invited me could treat me so kindly in private. The discussion to Liverpool, now resolved, in case I could comply, to became a task, and I wished it over. It might prove I did comply, and we had three comparatively but I felt that my opponent had got the one thing needpeaceable meetings. I was then requested to add ful, a candid, kind, and gentle soul, and that a change three more lectures. After an interval, I did so. The of opinion was a matter of less moment. However, I victory of free speech over bigotry and hate seemed did my duty as well as I could, and tried to be as kind now complete, and we left Liverpool in triumph. Some and gentle towards my opponent as he was towards me time after, I and my wife, who had attended every and on the second Thursday evening, the discussion lecture, and stood by me like a woman, were invited came to a peaceful and harmonious close. The meeting to attend a meeting of friends in Liverpool, where we was much astonished to see a theologicaldebate carried had tea and speeches and many congratulations. Here on without an angry word, or a mean, uncharitable per my wife was presented with a beautiful purse and ten sonality from either side; and when they saw my opposite severeigns, and I with a beautiful likeness of—myself.

Mr. Finch, a man who would almost bear a comparison and me shaking hands with my opponent's chairman and me shaking hands with my opponent's chairman Mr. Finch, a man who would almost bear a comparison and me shaking hands with my opponent's chairman, with —— for love of truth, of freedom and of man, for sourage and constancy in a good constancy in a goo they seemed at a loss what to do, till some one led the fected kindness and incorruptible integrity, presided at way, and then the whole assembly followed in one loud all my lectures, and was the gentleman chosen to confer on us the marks and expressions of the respect and affection of our Liverpool friends.

rapturous burst of appliance. You once asked whether it was possible for a clergyman to debate the Bible affection of our Liverpool friends. So much for my meetings in Liverpool. But if I I answer, I met with a minister, Mr. Loose, in Indiana, write at this rate about all my meetings, I shall fill who gave me only one abusive word, and that he after-

> I met with many kind friends in Glasgow, ki friends of yours as well as kind friends of mine. An drew Paton and his sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Pease Nichol Mr. and Mrs. Cowper, Mr. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. Brown; and some with whom you are not personally acquainted, such a Samuel Wilson, H. Crosskey, &c., did every thing that kind friends could do to render my visit to Glasgow a pleasure to me. I also received great kindness from several who are better known as disb alent theology than by their labors in connection the great practical reforms of the day.

I was very agreeably disappointed by the kind an friendly manner in which I was received by Mrs. Peas Nichol. I called on her, at first, from a sense of duty At Sheffield, also, I and my good wife were invited to a congratulatory meeting, where we met many hearty friends, and received many tokens of their affection and esteem. Isaac Irousides, Eeq., for nearly thirty years a radical and wholesale reformer, and for many I found her, however, as kind and good as ever—kinde years a most useful member of the Sheffield Town Counand better, perhaps; and the affectionate manne which she spoke of you and a number of your frie and the interest she showed in the Anti-Slavery on

ed my heart exceedingly.

But, I must close. What else I have to say, I mu

say hereafter. Meanwhile, I remain, Yours, very affectionately, JOSEPH BARKER.

REMINISCENCES OF 'OLD MRS. PIERCE' When I was a child of nine years, 'old Mrs. Pierce' ame to pass the winter in our family. She was poor

true-hearted Irish girl, who, when asked if the people with whom she lived were rich, answered, With regard to this world's goods, poor as the young ravens stood ready to the wen cut out, while a physician when they cry; but as respects furniture for the next, gard to this world's goods, poor as the young ravens

old Mrs. Pierce to pass some months at our house. Now, I had always heard her spoken of as old Mrs. Pieros,' (she was seventy years of age,) and never nce dreamed of any thing inelegant or disrespectful in the appellation. But the very first day that she ar-rived, as she was scated in a large old family rocking-Mrs. P. was afraid to die. I was greatly surprised, rived, as she was seated in a large old family rockingdistinct, loud tone of voice. I entertained a prefound some early ripe strawberries to Mrs. Pierce. Then, I I said, in as loud and clear a voice as I could com- to talk. In the course of several weeks, Mrs. P. remand, so that she might hear without embarrassment, ner?' As she was pocketing her snuff-box, and rising not to let her leave the house, without finding out it go, my father, who was standing in the further part she was afraid to die. I staid by her all the afterno to do every thing wisely.' Notwithstanding the exceeding kindness of his tone and manner, I was morti-Somehow or other, it soon came to be the under- it to the monstrous faith of her sect.

standing of the family in general, and myself in particular, that I was in a good degree to be responsible for Mrs. P's happiness, in all small matters, while she re mained a member of her household. As occasion might require, I was to pick up-her pocket handkerchief, bring her a glass of water, aid her round the garden, gather fennel, dill, caraway, southern wood, all of which she was especially fond. We read the Bible, said our prayers, slept in the same room, and We held long talks on a variety of topics, social, literary, and religious. In theology, she was a devout Calvinist. But now, in looking back upon those days, I can distinctly perceive many times when the good woman's strong natural sense and the when the good woman's strong natural sense and the generous affections of her soul caused her to pause and shudder over some of the tenets of that terrible faith. Her understanding and judgment seemed imprisoned within its dark chambers. It was the subject of many of our conversations. Even then, my own mind instinctively rejected it as false to the good God. To selected in consequence of its indestructibility by some it may sound extravagant that a child should be interested in such things. I can only say, I believe that religious ideas are among the first that dawn upon the child's mind. At least, I am faithful to my own.

Among other things, we used to discuss, "whether saints in heaven could see their friends on earth.' And which we lived.) I directly looked down, and saw that it was Sunday on earth. Presbyterian meeting was just out, and Mrs. Pierce piously walking over the Green home from church. I remember this dream, which was very vivid, was a great satisfaction to me, and I faithfully and minutely detailed it to my venera-

I never looked at Mrs. Pierce with warmer affection than at those times when she utterly refused joining some of our Presbyterian neighbors, in asserting that my father (who was a Unitarian) was 'no Christian.' Salvation'-that goodness as a robe encompassed him. Often, after such assertions and such refusals, I would dream the great Judgment Day had come, and with the intense anxiety of deep interest, I was pressing forward of the foremost ranks to see on which side God would place my father; and always it was my happiness to find, that with an ineffable smile of sympathy and approbation, God placed him on the right !

Mrs. Pierce was a native of New England, and perhaps a descendant of the Pilgrims. At all events, she haps a descendant of the Pilgrims. At all events, she possessed a large share of their energy and enterprise of character. She had early emigrated to the State of New York. The most conspicuous event of her life was a journey, alone and on horseback, to New Eggland. Important business demanded it. It was long before canals and railroads were thought of in this country. Stage coaches were rare. She never wearied country. Stage coaches were rare. She never wearied done. country. Stage coaches were rare. She never wearied of relating the adventures of that ride; and the valuable qualities of mind and character that enterprise manifested never failed to elicit from my father high the men said to him, 'Do you see that place over the river? Now you run for it, and we will keep encomiums of respect and admiration. The country was new and unsettled. She travelled on through all So the fugitive made tracks at a swinging gait up able qualities of mind and character that enterprise weathers, through all hours, coming in contact with the dock, and caught the Transit just as she was weathers, through all hours, coming in contact with all sorts of people, yet never, as she averred, meeting other than respectful treatment and kind consideration. If she had lived in this day, I doubt not she would have ranked first among the Non-Resistant and Woman's Rights advocates. To us children, the marvellous and thrilling incidents of that jaunt rivalled those of Captain Riley's parrative, or even these of Democrat. those of Captain Riley's narrative, or even those of Robinson Crusoe himself!

Mrs. Pierce was not wholly free from the superstitions of her time. She was a decided believer in witches. I can never forget her look as I said one day, 'Mrs. Pierce, do you really believe in witches?'
With a solemn bow of her head, and in a most impressive voice, she replied, 'Sartin, my child, sartin.'

Mrs. Pierce possessed rare fortitude. This was most abundantly manifested when, at the age of seventyone, she submitted to a most painful surgical opera-A large wen had made its appearance on one side of her head. She held many consultations with my mother as to the propriety of having it removed. Naturally enough for a child, I wondered that one so aged and pennyless should desire to prolong life, and then, too, by risking so much suffering. At the longest, she could only live a few years more, and she might die under the operation. But, with genuine dignity and truthfulness, she remarked that it was a duty to preserve life as long as God pleased to grant it, and if, by having the wen extracted, she should be Phillinges—who had no arms in their hands, though it, and if, by having the wen extracted, she should be able to do more good, be more useful on earth, she was neiled to undergo the suffering. A day was appointed for the operation. Mrs. P. requested my moth-er to be present at the time, saying, 'I may die, and I should like to have some friend with me.

On some fond breast the parting soul relies Some plous drops the closing eye requires.'

The day came. I remember my mother as she wa aving our front hall door, on her way to Mrs. Pierce In her hand she held a basket containing some delica-cies and a small decanter of brandy—Mrs. P. migh aint. After some hours, mother returned, with the

ur. She was in excellent condition. Then, with all e absorbing attention of deep interest, our family rele listened to the narration of every particular attending the extraordinary circumstance. Mrs. P. ap peared calm and self-possessed throughout the entire scene. A few neighbors were in attendance. She was tationed in a large chair, so as to secure an upright position and prevent a flow of blood to the head. surgeon then proceeded to carefully shave that side or which the wen grow, a friend holding her head to kee less, but good, and in some respects, quite a it steady. When the hair was entirely removed, the le woman. To express it in the words of the surgeon, with a sharp instrument, out just through the ed Irish girl, who, when asked if the people skin two lines over the wen, crossing each other at

For Charity's sweet sake, my mother had invited old Mrs. Pierce' to pass some months at our house.

People said she would dis. A lady calling on moth chair, in my mother's room, enjoying a pinch of snuff, in my mother's room, enjoying a pinch of snuff, in my mother's room, enjoying a pinch of snuff, and at once rejected the idea as inconsistent and improbable. Nevertheless, the idea weighed upon my lear, and I firmly resolved to ascertain the truth on the course of the espect for her, and was greatly interested in the pros-ect of her long visit. Therefore, with the most defer-ment of her long visit. Therefore, with the most deferential propriety (as I supposed) approaching very near, how pale, feeble and emagiated she was, I had no heart covered, and came to tes at our house. At the first Old Mrs. Prince, will you please to walk out to din- intimation of her coming, I decided in my own mind of the large hall, heard me, and looking at me, unob-served by all but myself, with his hand quietly beekoned me to come to him. Accordingly, I went. With Mrs. Pierce actually shawled and bonneted, standing a sweetness and benignity of expression that I have on the threshhold of our front door, ready to go, did I never seen equalled on any other countenance, he whispered in my ear—'My dear, people don't love to be to her, I said, 'Mrs. Pierce, are you afraid to die? called 'old.' It is not quite respectful. I know you did not design any harm, but I wish my little daughter 'Yes, my child; Death is the King of Terrors.' That one, whom I had heard, as I had her, so descant upon the blessedness of trusting in God-one whose sou fied and blank enough. After that, I took good care seemed so 'stayed on God'-should fear to die-was always to address Mrs. Pierce without the prefix old. to me a wholly unlooked for feeling. I could only refer

> THE HORRORS OF THE DARK AGES REVIVED.

> The Sumpter County (Ala.) Whig gives the fol-lowing account of the punishment which the 'law abiding' citizens of Sumpter county recently inflicted upon a slave who had murdered a young girl the daughter of Mr. James D. Thornton, under circumstances of a very aggravated character:

On Friday following, after due preparation they carried him to the spot where he so cruelly murdered his innocent victim, and burnt him alive at the stake.

About three thousand persons were present, who witnessed with various emotions the dreadful spectagle.

On the top of the pile of light wood the criminal was placed, and securely chained to the stake.
While in this situation, he confessed his guilt.
After the confession was made, the match was applied, and in a few moments the devouring flames were enveloping the doomed negro; his fearful cries resounded through the air, while the suronce, just after a most interesting debate on this question, I dreamed that I died and went to heaven, and immediately asked God if that doctrine was true. To my great joy, he answered in the affirmative, pointing me to one of the large open windows of heaven, where I might satisfy myself by seeing Lyons, (the village in which we lived.) I directly looked down, and say and burning carries like a demon of the formula. and burning carcass like a demon of the fire, grin-ning, as if in hellish triumph, at his tormentors.'

The Sumpler Journal defends the conduct of men who inflicted the tortures of this horrible death upon the negro, and declares that justice was satisfied by their deed; that the law of retaliation was inflicted, and that the sight had, no doubt, a salutary effect upon the two thousand slaves who witnessed his execution!

ATTEMPT ON A PUGITIVE

She was too thoroughly penetrated with the reality of his Christian character. She could not but see and feel that he daily 'put on the beautiful garment of Salvation'—that goodness as a robe encompassed him. to get in the car after it was loaded at Michigan City, which was on Saturday last, and remained there till it reached this place, being nearly three days without water or food, except corn. Every one knows the heating qualities of corn when it is shut up close for a day or two, so they can imagine the condition of this fugitive when the door was unlocked, and he undertook to step out.

'Hillo!' says the conductor, 'where are you found.'

from !'
From Kentucky, massa.'
How did you find the travelling !'

Meanwhile he had got out of the car, and one of

SUPREMACY OF LAW.

The Boston Bee has a good article upon the Supremacy of the Law, in which the zeal of President Pierce in the slave cases in this city is contrasted with his sluggishness in the Kansas matters. We quote the following:—

When a poor devil of a slave was caught here This was most and it was supposed that he might be rescued by some persons who were not thought to be very deeply impressed with the merits of the Fugitive Slave Law, the President was eager as a blood-hound in the business. He opened on the scent of an abolition law-breaker breast high, and bayed moved forward in the direction of the Parkers and Phillipses—who had no arms in their hands, though their mouths were full of hot words. But the President was not to be daunted by the weapons of scolds. He was not afraid of all the women in the land. He would have been equally fearless, if all the children could have been united with all the women in a crusade against him. There were a thousand armed men here ready to uphold the law. The President declared that all the troops of the nation should be sent, rather than that the majesty of the law should be violated.

Great Sailing.—Ship James Baines, built by Donald McKay, of East Boston, Capt. McDonald, arrived at Melbourne, Feb. 12, in sixty-three days from Liverpool—the shortest passage on record. She was under contract to make the passage in sixty-five days, with the British mails.

MOTORPATHY.

MOTORPATHY.

DR. H. HALSTEAD, the present proprietor of the Round Hill Motorpathic Water Cure, at North ampton, Mans, formerly of Rochester, New York, well known for his success in the cure of chronic disease, especially those incident to Woman, will be at the Revere House, Boston, on Monday, the 19th of March He and his wife will remain until Saturday, the 24th They will be happy to receive calls from their friends, and those who wish to consult the Dr. professionally 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 assent from past experience that he can cure the worst case of Prolapsus Uleri and kindred diseases; for which like torpathy is the only quick, efficient and reliable remely So confident is he of success in every case, having card some thousands without a failure, that he is willing to enter into an agreement to board, lodge and trust the patient, without charge, if he fails to perform scording to agreement. He has treated within the past yru some fifteen hundred cases at his institution; which though by far the largest institution for the sick in the country, has been found wholly inadequate for the secondation of invalids seeking admission. He is now adding to his already 300 feet front, a large four story building. His bathing-rooms occupy 150 by 40 feet.

Motorpathy is particularly adapted to the cure of Chronic Diseases of either sex, and it is the epipes.

Motorpathy is particularly adapted to the cure of Chronic Diseases of either sex, and it is the epipes.

Motorpathy is particularly adapted to the cure of disease heretofore considered unmanageable arcened by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat disease has long been practiced at this Institution. The morn attending it has induced others to make it a speciality.

Consultations, [hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.] without charge.

ality.

Consultations, [hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.]

without charge. His work on Motorpathy will be set postage free to any address, on the receipt of ten postage stamps; or it can be had of him at 25 cents.

References : Rev. Dr. Cleveland, Northampton; Captain Wills
Howes, and E. M. Baker, South Boston; Mr. Samel
Dana, Bulfinch Place, Boston; Rev. Nathaniel Hall,
Dorchester, and Hon. C. C. Dyer, Hander, Mas.;
Hon. F. Cushing, and Lady Frankfort, and H. Barnei,
Waterville, Me. A. G. Dana, M.D., Branden, Vi.; J.
B. Treadwell, St. Nicholas's Hotel; Joseph S. Teckr,
Esq., Stewart's Store, Brondway, New York; and Professor George Bush, Editor N. C. Re ository, Brocklys,
New York. HOPEDAL

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astruction in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Analysis, Composition, Hutry, Physiology, First Lessons in Natural Philosphy, Elocution, Intellectual and Elementary Algeba, Elementary Drawing, Rudiments of Vocal Musi; board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, use of tribooks, access to the Library, stationery; Calishnics or Gymnastic exercises, use of relocipedes, moons, sleighs, bats, balls, hoops, grace hops and pointers, battledoors and shuttleooks, dissensing memory, puzzles, etc., (per quarter of eleren webs.

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NISHED BY THE PUPIL, And which, if not convenient to obtain, at the Institution at the retail price.)

Hair-brush and comb, tooth-brush, and scaled in tile soap, four toilet towels, a pair of slippen or let shoes, umbrella, blacking-brush and blacking, ye ster's School Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible.

All articles and wearing apparel must be paid marked.

arked.

All pupils must come provided with pieces of cid
rresponding to their clothes—as we cannot again is All pupils must come produce as we cannot age a piece their clothes unless this is done.

Each pupil must bring a complete list of artice brought by him, a duplicate of which will be required by the Principals.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF DAY PUPILS WILL BE EMEDIAN.

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March 30.

6m

Boarding for Children, MRS. CATHARINE LEWIS has located here? a modate a few children with Board, on reasonable irra Good school in the neighborhood. Apply to JOEL LEWIS, 15 Richmond street, Boston. 3m.

ADDITIONAL SPEECHES, ADDRESSES AND OCCASIONAL SERMONS. IN two volumes. By Theodere Parker. Price, \$12.

Just published, and for sale by BELAMARS.

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May 11.

4w

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Worcester, April 13.

IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing

284, WASHINGTON STREET. MADAME CARTEAUX, having remored it is for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and its for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and its for the liberal patronage awarded her, and well respectfully assure them that, by unremiting colors to please, she hopes for a continuance of their yors.

vors.

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

She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be chosen as it produces new hair where baldness had nike

Her chemical researches have developed.

Her chemical researches have developed ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a) looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for red complexion, removing freckies, &c., is fast of the compounds and tself to favor. For all her compounds and tself to favor. For all her compounds and tself to favor. cation she warrants satisfaction, or demands so for Ladies can be waited on at their own resident at her room, which will be open from S, A N, B, B, M. Bhe has numerous recommendation has fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and classifications are considered to the control of the con